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TOURIST GUIDE

to thematic villages
of Eastern Poland

WUP

Lublin 2023





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INTRODUCTION

As a result of the transformation of civilisation, village culture and traditions are fading away with the older generation. Recreating and reminding the legacy of the village and its living traditions and showing them to the younger generation are the goals of thematic villages.

A thematic village is a village that has developed its specialty and has its own theme. It aims to provide residents with alternative income and improve their quality of life. It uses individualism and authenticity to promote its identity and cultural heritage. It is made possible by cooperating with various entities with a common goal. In order to build a thematic village, it is necessary to discover existing cultural, historical, and natural resources [Mazurek-Kusiak 2020, pp. 151–162]. It is also essential to return to village traditions, traditional methods of production, and service provision. The cultural resources of a village can include the heritage of material culture (folk costumes, handicrafts, handicrafts), spiritual culture (customs, rituals, traditions, celebration of festivals, rituals, customs, language, dialect, and legends), and the culture of land management (village allocation, access to water, buildings, architecture, rural landscape). Historical resources may include battles and skirmishes fought, important historical events, ways of defending the village, and historical figures associated with the village. Natural resources include fauna, flora, lakes, forest complexes, mountains, river valleys, springs, waterfalls, ravines, caves, boulders, grottoes, etc.

A thematic village is usually organized by local leaders, who are the link that unites the residents and entrepreneurs of the village. The emergence of such a leader is important because he or she must manage others, unite various entities, create new ideas, and stimulate action. Social and business activity of individual entities will not bring such success as joint actions supported and strengthened by the actions of local governments. Only then will it be possible to see financial, marketing, social, and cultural effects. A thematic village is a unique regional tourist product.

According to J. Kaczmarek [2010, p. 74], a tourism product is “a lived experience that begins the moment you leave home and continues until you return”. It is a tourism product, as seen through the eyes of tourists because it encompasses the entire experience – from the moment of leaving home to the moment of returning home. Furthermore, this is how a tourism product should be understood by themed villages, which must provide excitement and experiences for their customers. There are five main components of a tourism product:

- ➔ the attractions and environment of the destination,
- ➔ infrastructure and services at the destination,
- ➔ destination availability,
- ➔ destination image,
- ➔ the price offered [Middleton 1996, p. 89]

This guide aims to showcase regional traditions and tourist attractions in the 13 thematic villages of Eastern Poland (Fig. 1):

1. Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata in Krypno (Podlaskie Voivodeship),
2. Wooden Village in Borysówka (Podlaskie Voivodeship),
3. Bulwy Village in Lipiny (Podlaskie Voivodeship),
4. Former Tatar Settlement in Studzianka (Lublin Voivodeship),
5. Milky Village in Żeszczynka (Lublin Voivodeship),
6. Land of Chamomile in Hołowno (Lublin Voivodeship),
7. Slavic Castle in Wólka Bielecka (Lublin Voivodeship),
8. Village of Blacksmithing in Wojciechów (Lublin Voivodeship),
9. Einstein on the Meadow in Stefankowice (Lublin Voivodeship),
10. Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania in Moroczyn (Lublin Voivodeship),
11. Goths’ Village in Małomęcz (Lublin Voivodeship),
12. Village of Pottery in Łązek Garncarski (Lublin Voivodeship),
13. Fantasy Village in Kuńkowce (Subcarpathian Voivodeship).

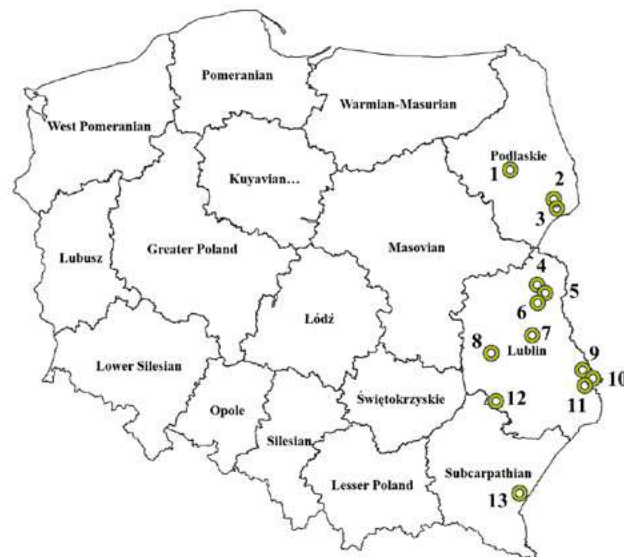


Figure 1. Thematic villages of Eastern Poland. Map development: Szymon Chmielewski

The state budget subsidized the publication under the program of the Minister of Education and Science called “Science for Society” project no. NdS/536437/2021/2022, “Research and Promotion of the Idea of Polishness and Regional Traditions in Thematic

Villages of Eastern Poland”, the amount of funding – 386 952 PLN, the total value of the project – 386 952 PLN. Within this project’s framework, the guide’s authors made study visits and conducted in-depth face-to-face interviews with leaders of the thematic villages and entrepreneurs operating within the thematic villages, which offer local, regional products or regional handicraft workshops and promote village traditions and culture. The authors also searched for tourist attractions and accommodation and catering facilities in the vicinity of the village itself.

Explanation of signs

The publication is aimed at people who want to discover the countryside’s cultural heritage, practice tourism in rural areas, and learn about unusual tourist products. Next to each attraction featured in the guide are pictograms indicating the customer segment for which the tourist product is intended:



for families with children



for youth groups



for seniors



for business groups



for people with special hearing needs



for people with special visual needs



for people with special intellectual needs



for people with special mobility needs

Additional facilities for people with special needs are shown with the following pictograms:



wheelchair ramps



website adapted for people with special visual needs

1

2

3

4

5

Thematic villages

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

1

Krypno – Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata

Krypno – the origins of the settlement is related to the colonisation of the royal forest and date back to the 15th century. Its location by the royal route was economically vital for the development of the village. It led from Cracow through Tykocin to Knyszyn, where the royal castle was located, where King Sigismund Augustus, the last of the Jagiellons, resided while hunting in the Knyszyn Forest. A local legend explains the origin of the village's name this way: *An image of the Virgin Mary appeared on a thick linden tree, under which a crypt was intended for watering the king's horses during a stopover. The image was brought to the church in Knyszyn three times and returned to the same place each time. From this place and event probably comes the name of the village: Krypka, Krypa, and in the early 16th century Krypno. Near the linden tree, a chapel stood for many years to sanctify this place, and then other churches were brought.*

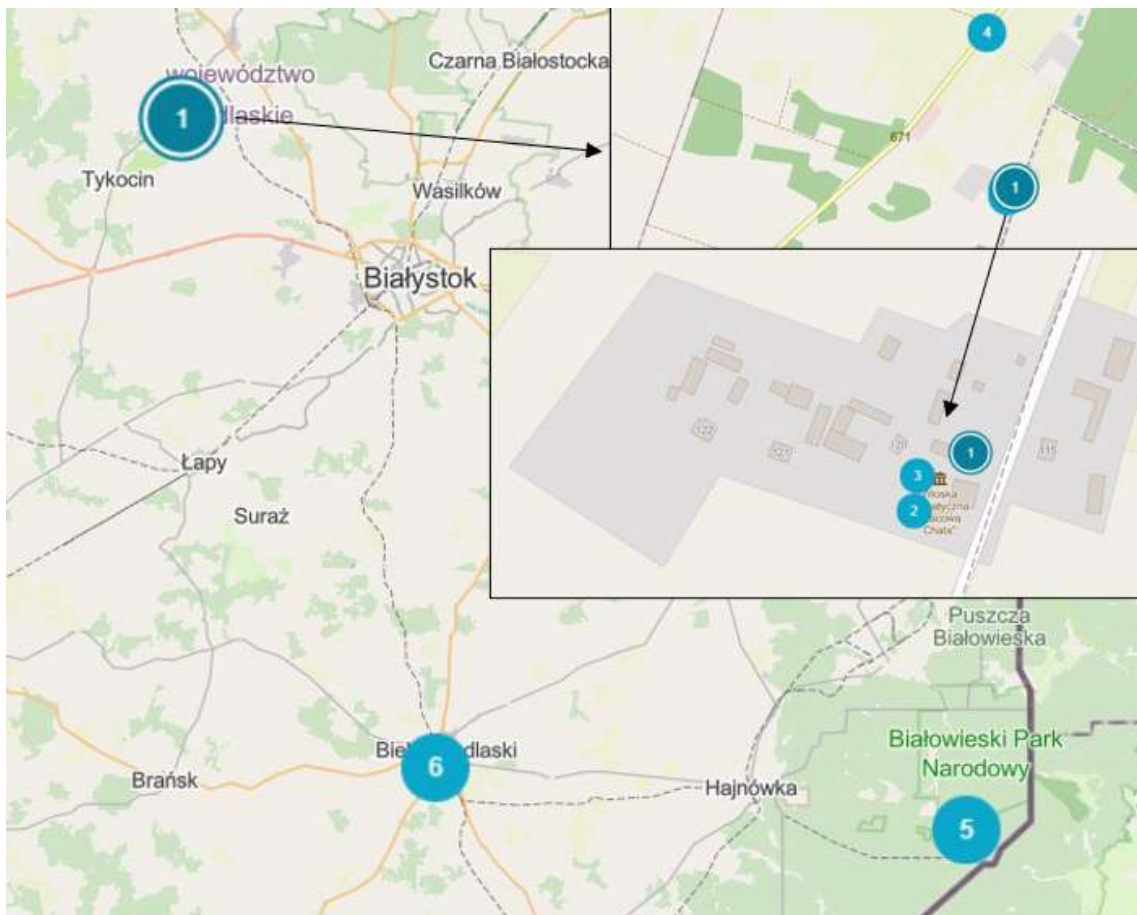


Figure 1.1. Map of attractions in the Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata. 1. Thematic village – Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata, 2. Historical-ethnographic museum Pacowa Chata, 3. Agritourism farm Pacowa Chata, 4. Jerzy Rajceki – regionalist, photographer; Barbara Goralczuk – regionalist, writer, 5. Forest Therapy Centre – Katarzyna Simonienko, 6. Orthodox Church of the Protection of the Mother of God in Bielsk Podlaski. *Map development: Szymon Chmielewski*

Today, there is a church in Krypno where elements of the legend have been preserved. The church houses one of the earliest copies of the image of Our Lady of the Snows from the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, which Hetman Jan Zamoyski probably brought to the chapel he founded in nearby Knyszyn. The shrine became very famous due to the ceremonial coronation of the image with papal diadems in 1985. Currently, Krypno is a single village comprising two separate, much more distant settlements established at different times under separate rules. Over the centuries, the two villages have grown and almost merged, while the separateness has remained in the official names: Krypno Wielkie and Krypno Kościelne.

The Krypno commune is made up of the villages of Długotęka, Ruda, Rekle, Białobrzescie, Bajki-Zalesie, Kruszyn, Kulesze-Chobotki, Morusy, Góra, Zastocze and Peńskie [www.gminakrypno.pl].

Krypno is a former royal village belonging to the Krypno rural commune and Knyszyn commune in 1602. Nowadays, one of the places commemorating the old customs and traditions of the nobility is the thematic village called Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata.

The objects collected in the village, as well as the atmosphere and flavors of regional cuisine, will take visitors back to the times of the Sarmatians, whose tradition – due to the numbers, wealth, and education of the nobility – was often identified with Polishness and had a significant impact on Polish culture. The founders of the thematic village are Barbara and Tomasz Pac. The couple has been running it since 2011. The activities of the village are based on the history of the Polish nobility in the 17th century – life, customs of the petty gentry, and regional and ethnographic aspects of the Polish countryside [pacowa-chata.pl/].

Visitors to Pacowa Chata will be welcomed by hosts dressed in the garb of a noblewoman and nobleman, who, sharing their historical passion, will introduce newcomers to the reality of everyday life of the 17th-century nobility. Following the proverb “Guest in the house is God in the house”, visitors will experience the hospitality of the nobility [pacowa-chata.pl/].

As befits nobility, the village also has its modern coat of arms – the logo (Fig. 1.2).



Figure 1.2. The logo of Pacowa Chata. Source: private archives of Barbara Pac

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



Offer:

The activities in the village are adapted to the age and skills of the participants. Due to weather conditions, their scenario may be changed [pacowa-chata.pl/].

- ➔ How it used to be... – an activity where children can see what daily chores used to be like, such as grinding on a quern, washing on a tare, ironing with old iron, weighing on a steelyard balance.
- ➔ Weaving workshop – weaving floss bracelets on a bardko (for elementary school children and teenagers) and a demonstration of weaving on a loom (Photo 1.1).
- ➔ Baking flatbreads on the stove, like our great-grandmothers and grandmothers did (Photo 1.2).
- ➔ Painting of ready-made plaster molds (e.g., pictures, animals, hearts) – the completed works the children can take with them.
- ➔ “Handkerchief Dolls” workshop for children.
- ➔ Small Gallery of Polish Kings (plaques with portraits of kings), where visitors learn interesting facts and anecdotes about the kings (Photo 1.3).
- ➔ A treasure hunt using a metal detector.
- ➔ Noble duels using foam swords and canning training “About the cannon of the 17th century” for older elementary school students.
- ➔ Professional archery stand.



Photo 1.1. A fabric woven on a loom during a weaving workshop. Photo by Barbara Pac



Photo 1.2. Baking flatbreads on the stove. Photo by Barbara Pac



Photo 1.3. Small Gallery of Polish Kings. *Photo by Barbara Pac*

- ➔ Learning a historical court or folk dance from the 16th–17th centuries for older elementary school students.
- ➔ Outdoor games, including planking, tug-of-war, balance beam, horseshoe basket toss, and stilts.
- ➔ Fun with animation in the “Two Towers” playground, a theater for preschoolers.
- ➔ Costumes of nobility – the possibility of taking photos in a nobleman’s cap, żupan, dress.
- ➔ Purchase of souvenirs, such as a commemorative coin from Pacowa Chata.

In addition, the village offers **accommodation in a former granary** (Photo 1.4), which is adapted into a living room and equipped with two single beds, possibly adding two more. A separate building – another granary – houses men’s and women’s toilets and a shower and sauna.



Photo 1.4. Overnight stay at the Pacowa Chata Agritourism Farm (in the granary).
Photo by Barbara Pac



Photo 1.5. Historical and ethnographic museum Pacowa Chata.
Photo by Natalia Korcz

There is also a playground for children, a small shed, a place for a bonfire, a small soccer field, a kitchen equipped with basic utensils, a refrigerator, and an electric stove. Guests can prepare meals on their own or order from the farm.


The final attraction of the village is the **historical and ethnographic museum** (Photo 1.5). The artifacts collected in the museum are the result of years of research and the passion of Tomasz Pac [pacowa-chata.pl/].

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 pacowa-chata.pl

In addition to visiting the themed village, it is worth visiting other attractions in the area that will enrich the visitor's experience (Fig. 1.1).

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

MEETING WITH REGIONALISTS – JERZY RAJECKI AND BARBARA GORALCZUK



When visiting Podlasie, it is worth making an appointment with such personalities as Jerzy Rajecki and Barbara Goralczuk (Photo 1.6).

Jerzy Rajecki is a local regionalist, skilled in his craft, who uses his camera to show the multiculturalism of the extraordinary Poland region, Podlasie. He is a resident of Białystok, born in Hajnówka, and has been passionate about photography since 2009.



Photo 1.6. Jerzy Rajecki and Barbara Goralczuk with their books.
Photo by Natalia Korcz

Undoubtedly, Jerzy Rajecki's photographic documentation will encourage us to explore the picturesque, unknown, and underestimated areas of Podlasie. Jerzy Rajecki's works include tourist guides and photo albums, such as "Podlasie Climates. Multiculturalism", "Podlasie Climates. Guide to the Land of Open Shutters", calendar "Podlasie Climates 2023" or album "Podlasie Climates. Photography". Mr. Jerzy also shares his passion through social media.

On the Klimaty Podlasia Facebook page, the enthusiast shares his current work with the public, and his work is followed by more than 145,000 people (Fig. 1.3). In addition, Mr. Jerzy Rajecki offers his knowledge of Podlasie areas as a tourist guide and his remarkable books and Photographs.

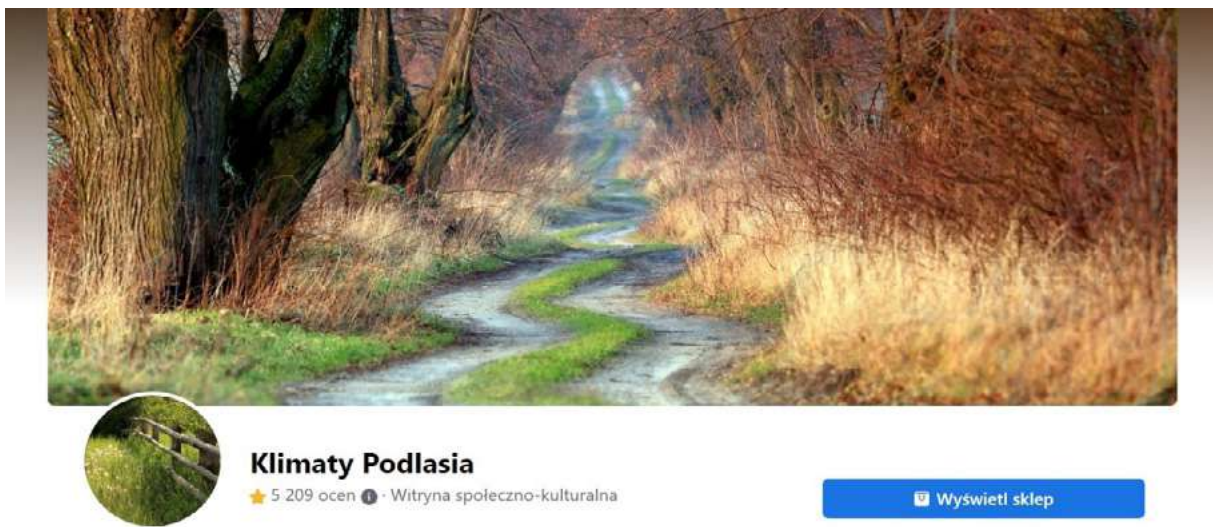


Figure 1.3. The Podlasie Climates page on Facebook. Source: <https://www.facebook.com/Klimaty-Podlasia-710595632710041>

Contact:

Jerzy Rajecki – regionalist, photographer

 +48 664 138 418

 [Klimaty-Podlasia](https://www.facebook.com/Klimaty-Podlasia)

Enthusiasts and lovers of beautiful domestic literature are encouraged to read books by Barbara Goralczuk, born in the village of Mokre, near Bielsk Podlaski, where she currently lives. She studied Russian philology at Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin. She is the author of beautiful books, such as: "Honey", "Hope to the Horizon", and "Na Porozu" (Fig. 1.4), written both in Polish and Belarusian. In 2017, she received an honorable mention in the Maria Pawlikowska-Jasnorzewska love poetry contest in

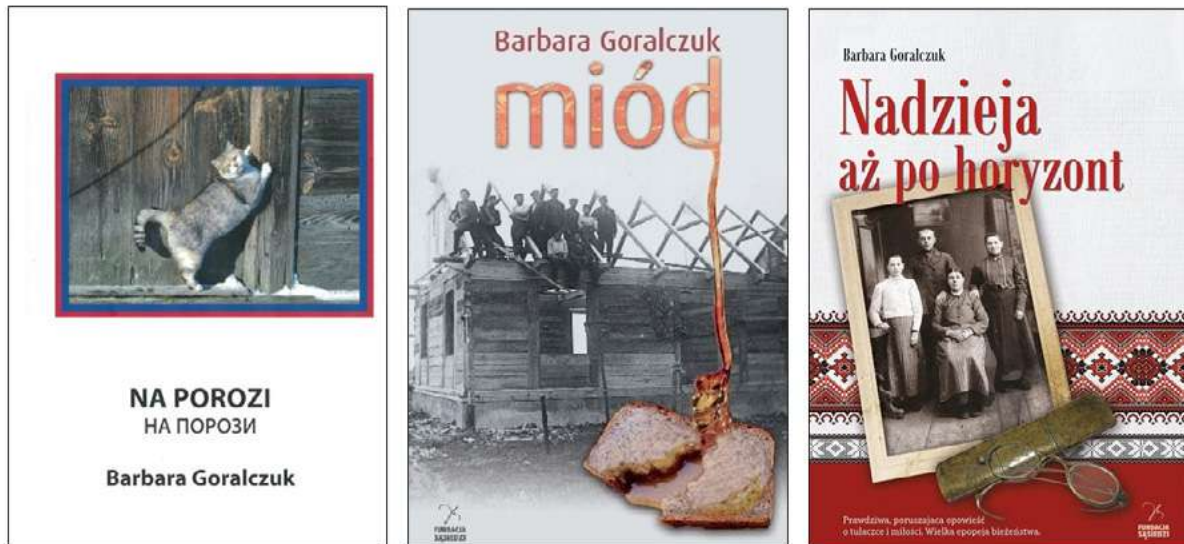


Figure 1.4. Barbara Goralczuk's publications. Source: private archives of Barbara Goralczuk

Katowice. In addition to her incredible literary work, Ms. Barbara Goralczuk offers local culinary and herbal products to tourists.

Contact:

Barbara Goralczuk

 [barbara.goralczuk](https://www.facebook.com/barbara.goralczuk)

FOREST THERAPY CENTRE – KATARZYNA SIMONIENKO



Katarzyna Simonienko, MD, is a psychiatrist specialising in treating anxiety and depressive disorders, insomnia, occupational burnout, PTSD, and ecopsychiatric disorders (climate anxiety, climate depression, activism burnout). In her spare time, she is a certified guide for the Białowieża National Park and forest bathing (Photo 1.7). Ms. Katarzyna Simonienko is the author of three books on the beneficial effects of the forest on our health: “Forest Therapy”, “Nerves into the Forest”, and “Forest Therapy in Research and Practice” (Fig. 1.5). She founded the first Centre for Forest Therapy in Poland, where she conducts scientific research, collaborating scientifically with research institutions at home and abroad, such as the Medical University of Białystok and the Royal Society of Canada, as well as with educational institutions – the forest kindergarten



Figure 1.5. Publications of Katarzyna Simonienko. Source: <https://www.forest-therapy.pl/>

and school “Puszczyk” in Białystok. She is a columnist for Newsweek Psychology – “A Column Straight from the Forest”.

The Forest Therapy Centre offers activities individually tailored to participants’ age, skills, and fitness. Guided field trips must be planned in advance for guiding services in the Białowieża Forest and forest therapy classes. The offer applies to individual and group tourists.

Contact:

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📘 [terapialasem](https://www.facebook.com/terapialasem)

🌐 [forest-therapy.pl](https://www.forest-therapy.pl)



Photo 1.7. Katarzyna Simonienko.
Photo by Natalia Korcz

TRIVIA

Forest bathing is the modern Japanese term for *shinrin-yoku*, which means to immerse oneself in the atmosphere of the forest, the practice of mindfully being in it and drawing from the place with all the senses.

Forest therapy is the practice of forest bathing, supported by scientific evidence from the field of so-called evidence-based medicine. It emphasizes the studied mechanisms that lead to well-being achieved through contact with the forest environment [www.forest-therapy.pl].

ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE PROTECTION OF THE MOTHER OF GOD IN BIELSK PODLASKI



While visiting Pacowa Chata, the Orthodox Parish Church of the Protection of the Mother of God in Bielsk Podlaski is also worth visiting (Photo 1.8). It belongs to the Bielsk Podlaski deanery of the Warsaw-Bielsk diocese of the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

The church was designed by Jerzy Uściniowicz – a local architect, Ph.D. in technical sciences, associate professor at the Faculty of Architecture at Białystok University of Technology. Construction work began on August 1, 1999. The cornerstone was laid on October 14, 1999. The church was consecrated on May 24, 2010 by Metropolitan Sava. Its interior is covered with frescoes depicting Jesus Christ, the Mother of God, and saints of the Old and New Testaments.



Photo 1.8. Orthodox Church of the Protection of the Mother of God in Bielsk Podlaski.
Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

Contact:




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 ul. Władysława Stanisława Reymonta 6, 17-100 Bielsk Podlaski




 [ParafiaPokrowska](#)

Recommended accommodation

Żwirowa Góra – Domki nad Narwią

-  Góra 39a, 19-111 Krypno Kościelne
-  +48 514 689 313
-  wczasynapodlasiu.pl

Przystanek Tykocin



-  Choroszczańska 25, 16-080 Tykocin
-  +48 513 775 750
-  przystanektykocin.pl

Kurnik Polski



-  Kolonia, Nowe Miasto 10, 16-080 Tykocin
-  +48 601 955 795
-  noclegitykocin.pl

Recommended dining places



Ręce w Mące

-  Krypno Wielkie 7, 19-111 Krypno Wielkie
-  +48 663 453 247

Alumnat Restauracja i Noclegi

-  Poświęta 1, 16-080 Tykocin
-  +48 600 941 351

Garden Bar

-  ul. Goniądzka 2, 19-120 Knyszyn
-  +48 515 150 808

2

Borysówka – Wooden Village

Borysówka is a village in Podlaskie Voivodeship, Hajnówka county, Hajnówka commune. The village was founded in 1789–1800, and in 1811 there were 31 houses. The village's name comes from the name of its founder, Borys. The village is home to numerous magnificent linden trees, which are home to owls, hence the wordplay *Bory - sówka* (Forest - Owl).



The thematic village was created thanks to the Foundation for Development and Educational

Figure 2.1. The logo of the Wooden Village. Źródło: <https://www.facebook.com>

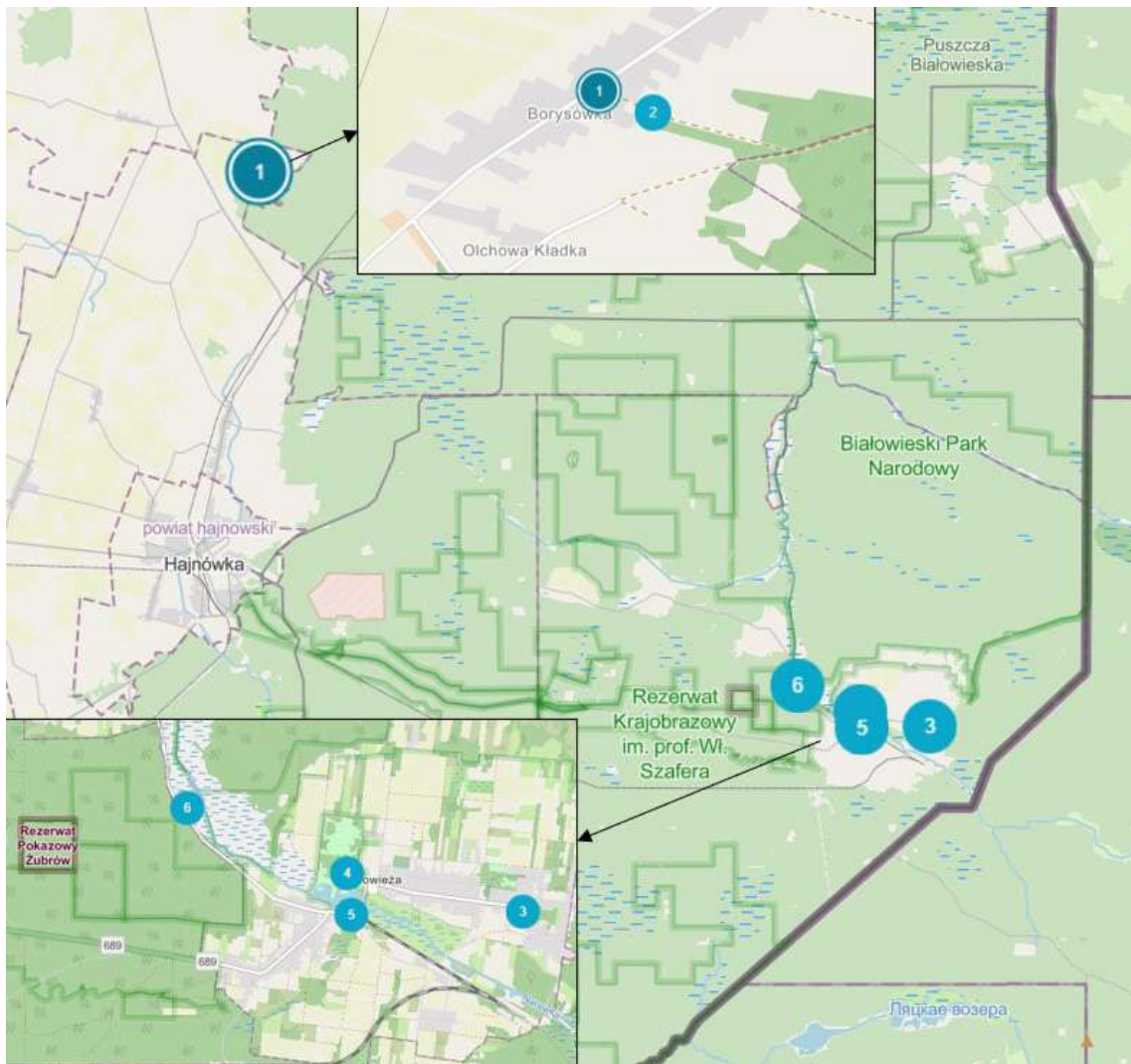


Figure 2.2. Map of attractions in the Wooden Village. 1. Maciejuk's Zagroda, 2. Didactic pathway Trail of Wooden Occupations, 3. Timber Shed – a store with wooden products, 4. Nature Education Centre of the Białowieża National Park, 5. Białowieża Palace Station, 6. Lesser spotted eagle observation point in the Białowieża Forest. Map development: Szymon Chmielewski



Photo 2.1. The village hall in Borysówka. *Photo by Mirosław Maciejuk*

Initiatives, which led a project to create thematic villages from the Białowieża Forest region. A seminar inaugurating the project “Activation of residents around the resources of their village as a way to develop social entrepreneurship in rural areas” was held at the Community Cultural Centre in Dubiny on June 22, 2016.

The Wooden Village (Fig. 2.1) is a thematic village from the Białowieża Forest region promoting cognitive and sustainable tourism (Photos 2.1, 2.2). Through education and fun, visitors can learn about what is most important in local culture and tradition. The slogan guides it:

Borysówka Wooden Village – Adventure with us is unforgettable!

Podlasie villages are believed to have a soul, and much can be told about them. Borysówka is one of the villages in Podlasie, which, in addition to its distinctive wooden architecture (Photos 2.1–2.4), also presents old professions related to wood.



Photo 2.2. Wooden greeters in the Borysówka themed village. *Photo by Mirosław Maciejuk*

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



To learn more about the topic, it is worth taking part in a tour of the village of Borysówka along the didactic path “Trail of wooden professions” with guide Mirosław Maciejuk – the host of the thematic village. On the path, we see boards describing the professions: cooper, lumberjack, wheelwright, woodcarver, woodcarver, and thresher (Photo 2.3). The next point of the tour is a visit to Maciejuk’s “habitat” (Photo 2.4) and a return to the old days. At the Homestead, we can see how people used to live and try farm work, such as weaving on a loom (Photo 2.5), washing on a tare and Frania washing machine, cutting wood, and baking pies. While having fun, visitors can taste the delicacies of regional cuisine.

Individual tourists can visit the didactic path of the Trail of Wooden Occupations and, by prior telephone arrangement, the Maciejuk’s Homestead. The village’s offer also aims at organized groups – from toddlers to seniors (10–40 people). The length of stay is about 3–4 hours.



Photo 2.3. The didactic path of the Trail of Wooden Occupations with guide Mirosław Maciejuk.
Photo by Natalia Korcz



Photo 2.4. Maciejuk's Zagroda – an old wooden house in the village of Borysówka, where classes and educational workshops are held. *Photo by Natalia Korcz*

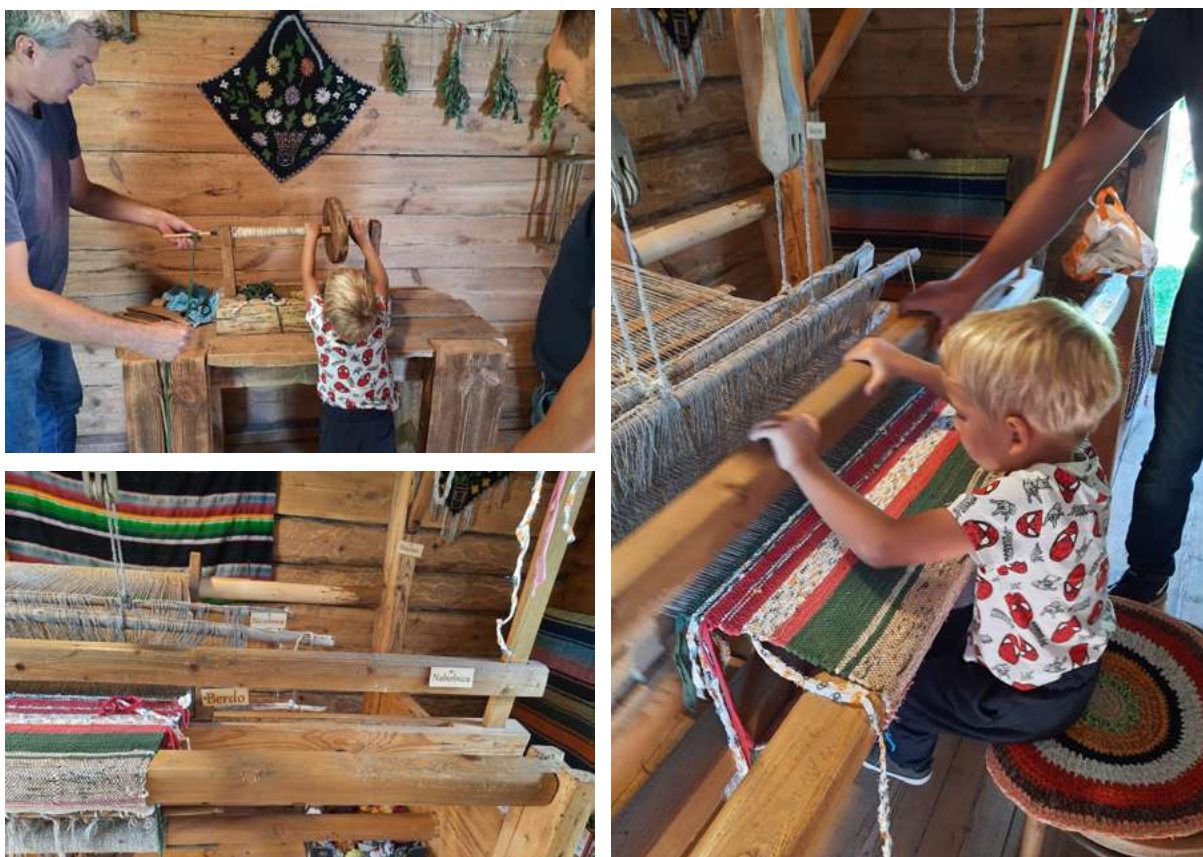


Photo 2.5. Learning to weave on a loom – workshop for children. *Photo by Natalia Korcz*

In addition to sightseeing, the **Borysówka Wooden Village** offers for groups:

- ➔ Culinary workshops and baking of traditional regional “Drewniak cookies” that are pressed with a hand machine (Photo 2.6).



Photo 2.6. Culinary and handicraft workshops. *Photo by Mirosław Maciejuk*



Photo 2.7. Art workshops for children using different types of wood.
Photo by Natalia Korcz

- ➔ Workshop “Wooden artist – everyone can discover his talent” – to choose from: painting on wood, decoupage, wood paintings. Beautifully decorated works participants take with them (Photo 2.7).
- ➔ “Wooden Olympics” – games and team-building activities using natural wooden instruments (Photo 2.8). During the activities, the hosts also teach how to identify wood species by their grain and bark.
- ➔ A community bonfire is organized after the class.



Photo 2.8. Game made of wood.
Photo by Mirosław Maciejuk

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- 📘 Borysówka – Wieś Drewniana

In addition to visiting the Wooden Village, it is worth exploring the surrounding attractions related to wood (Fig. 2.2).

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

TIMBER SHED





To learn more about the architectural ornamentation of Podlasie and how wood can be used in many different ways, visit Białowieża, specifically Timber Shed (Photo 2.9). It is a place where we can buy regional souvenirs, various toys made of natural materials, small souvenirs, and designer, handmade wooden elements for interior decoration. The woodworking shop is run by married couple Katarzyna and Przemysław Szuma. Mrs. Katarzyna Szuma is engaged in small handicrafts – in her store, we can buy beautiful, natural, handmade jewelry, various ornaments, bowls, wine racks, etc. Mr. Przemysław Szuma, on the other hand, is an artist who gained his trade from earlier generations – his father and grandfather. He is engaged in the artistic decoration of houses and making wooden structures.

Contact:


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Photo 2.9. The interior of the Timber Shed store. Photo by Natalia Korcz

NATURE EDUCATION CENTRE OF THE BIAŁOWIEŻA NATIONAL PARK



While visiting Białowieża, it is worth visiting the Nature Education Centre of the Białowieża National Park, named after Prof. J.J. Karpiński – the first director of the Białowieża National Park, popularizer of knowledge about the primeval forest, visionary of ecological education. Thanks to its location, the manor house is immortalized in Photographs and inspires many artists (Photo 2.10).



Photo 2.10. Nature Education Centre of the Białowieża National Park and Palace Park in Białowieża.
Photo by Natalia Korcz

Offer:

The centre organizes thematic lectures with multimedia presentations, workshops conducted in the field, and the Białowieża National Park facilities. The classes' topics concern the park's natural and cultural values and the biological diversity of the entire primeval forest.

The resort's location, next to the Palace Park in Białowieża, encourages long walks surrounded by the beautiful nature and regional architecture of Podlasie. The Palace Park was established in the late 19th century around the hunting residence of the Russian tsars. The main object of this residence was the palace, which burned down in 1944. Only one of the entrance gates to the palace, the so-called kitchen gate, survived. The complex of buildings accompanying the palace also survived. The park was designed in the English style by Walerian Kronenberg.

Contact:

Ośrodek Edukacji Przyrodniczej

-  Park Pałacowy 11, 17-230 Białowieża
-  +48 85 682 97 33, +48 85 682 97 00
-  bnp@bnp.com.pl
-  bnp.com.pl
-  [bialowieskipn](https://www.facebook.com/bialowieskipn)

BIAŁOWIEŻA PALACE STATION



The Białowieża Palace station (Photo 2.11) was built in 1897 to facilitate Tsar Nicholas II's hunting trip to the Białowieża Forest with his family. Earlier, in 1894, Tsar Alexander II ordered the construction of a palace in Białowieża. The station was built in four months. Initially, it was a freight and passenger station, but a Białowieża Freight stop was created



Photo 2.11. Białowieża Palace station. Photo by Natalia Korcz

in time. The 19th-century wooden pavilions were destroyed during World War II. In the 1970s, a modernist-style station was built at the site, abandoned over time and destroyed after 1994. In 2014–2015, it was rebuilt in the original style, with wood. The station is now shorter and turned the other way [[bialowieza-palac](#)].


More than a hundred different species of plants grow around the station. Beautiful floral alleys encourage people to walk, sit down and relax. In addition, the Alley of Stars of the Białowieża Forest (Photo 2.12) runs along the station, with figures of native insects and animals characteristic of the forest. Currently, there is also a small cafe at the station.




Photo 2.12. Figures of animals in the Alley of Stars of the Białowieża Forest. Photo by Natalia Korcz

Contact:

Stacja Białowieża Pałac

 ul. Kolejowa, 17-230 Białowieża

 +48 782 582 394

OBSERVATION POINT OF THE LESSER SPOTTED EAGLE IN THE BIAŁOWIEŻA FOREST



On the way from Hajnówka to Białowieża, there is a very interesting place worth visiting while exploring the corners of the Białowieża Forest. The Lesser Spotted Eagle Observation Point (Photo 2.13) is a several-meter-high tower. Along the Narewka River are wetlands full of life, and we can observe wildlife at any time of the year in the numerous wet meadows.

Many educational trails in the Białowieża Forest are easily accessible from this location. Worth seeing are the educational paths Dęby Królewskie or Żebra Żubra Trails (Photo 2.14).



Photo 2.13. Lesser spotted eagle observation point in Białowieża Forest. *Photo by Natalia Korcz*



Photo 2.14. Directional signs at the lesser spotted eagle observation point in the Białowieża Forest. *Photo by Natalia Korcz*

Recommended accommodation

Białowieskie Stowarzyszenie Agroturystyczne „Żubr”


 ul. Sportowa 1, Białowieża

 +48 607 319 760

 agrobialowieza.pl


Stowarzyszenie Agroturystyczne „Puszcza Białowieńska”


 ul. Mickiewicza 50, Narewka

 +48 85 685 60 97

 agrokwatera.eu

Agroturystyka Leśny Gród

 Sawiny Gród 60, gm. Hajnówka

 +48 575 201 801

 [lesnygrad](https://www.facebook.com/lesnygrad)

Gospodarstwo agroturystyczne Mera


 ul. Tropinka 50, Białowieża

 +48 505 125 292


Recommended dining places

Smaki Podlasia


 ul. Wierobieja 21, Hajnówka

 +48 85 876 74 00

Babushka Bistro


 ul. 3 Maja 59k, Hajnówka

 ul. Kolejowa 1, Białowieża

 +48 535 007 127


Kawiarenka na Stacji Białowieża Pałac

 ul. Kolejowa 1a, Białowieża

 +48 85 681 21 17

Restauracja Carska

 Stacja Towarowa 4, Białowieża

 +48 85 681 21 19

3

Lipiny – Bulwy Village

Lipiny is a village in Podlaskie Voivodeship, Hajnówka county, Hajnówka commune. During World War II, it was destroyed by German troops – the population was displaced, and the village was almost completely burned down. Today, it is inhabited by residents of different religions (Orthodox and Roman Catholic believers).

The thematic village Bulwy Village was established in 2016 as part of the project “Activation of residents around the resources of their village as a way to develop social entrepreneurship in rural areas”, which was co-financed under the 2016 CIF (Civic Initiative Fund) program and implemented by the Foundation for Development and Educational Initiatives in partnership with the commune of Hajnówka. Three people are involved in creating the village: Katarzyna Jakubowska, Ludmiła Misiejuk, and Małgorzata Dobosz.

The village’s motto reads: **Lipiny is such a village that, above all, loves the potato!**

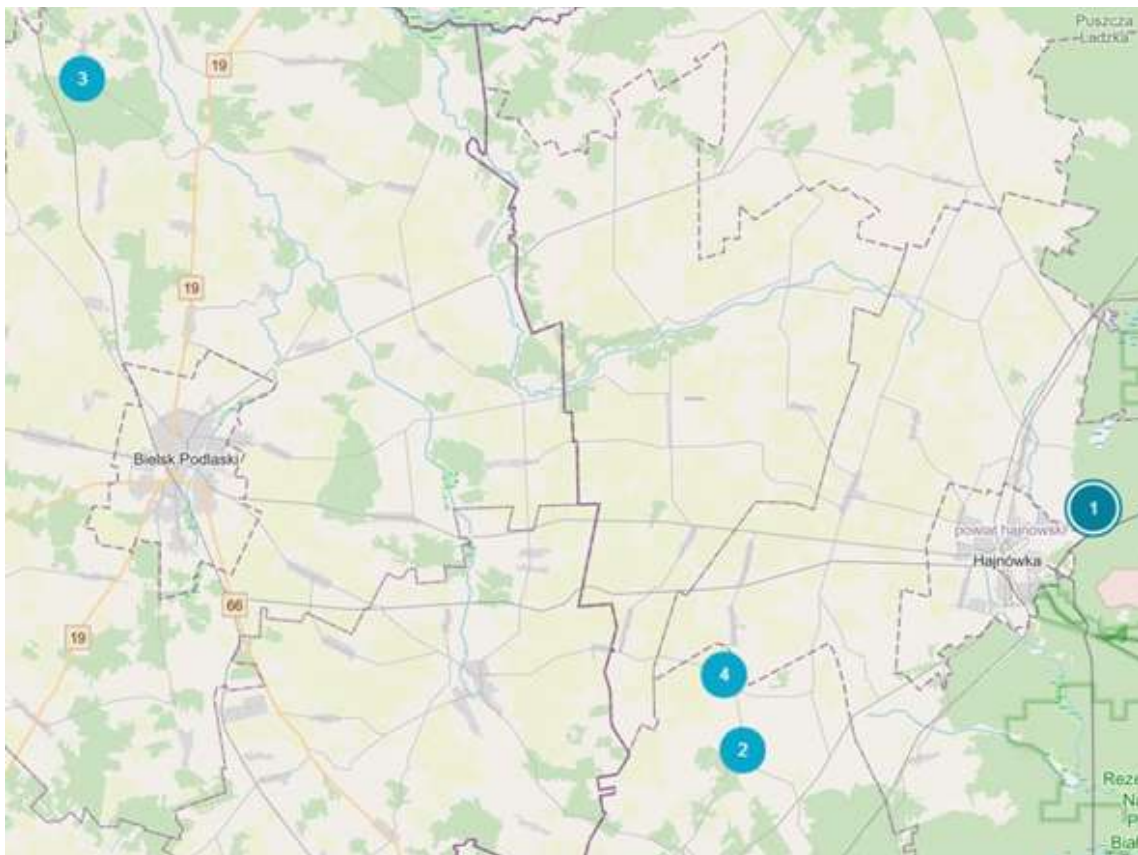


Figure 3.1. Map of attractions in the Bulwy Village. 1. Thematic village Bulwy Village (village hall), 2. Cottage in Podlasie, 3. Village of Plutycze, 4. St. Anne’s Orthodox Church in Stary Kornin.

Map development: Szymon Chmielewski

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



The potato in Lipiny is a symbol of friendship. Since 2011, the village has organized a cyclical event – Bulwafest – with a vegetable theme. The village promotes the region’s traditional cuisine by using potatoes as traditional ingredients in various dishes. The most characteristic dishes are potato cake, potato *kishka*, and *hopa* (potato cake with groats).

The activities offered at the village are held in a day care centre (Photo 3.1), adapted to the needs of people with disabilities. The topics and difficulty level of the workshops are tailored to the capabilities of the participants.

Offer to school and preschool groups (Photo 3.2)
[wioska-tematyczna.pl].

- ➔ The “First Potato Adventure” package:
 - ◆ “Stirred potato” cooking workshop,
 - ◆ “Bulwoludki” art workshop,
 - ◆ Fotobulwa – photo wall.
- ➔ The “Second Potato Adventure” package:
 - ◆ Culinary workshop, “Babka, or not only family”,



Photo 3.1. The village hall, where workshops and educational activities are held. *Photo by Natalia Korcz*



Photo 3.2. Educational workshops for children. *Photo by Małgorzata Dobosz*

- ◆ Art workshop, “Bulwastamps”.
- ➔ The “Third Potato Adventure” package:
 - ◆ “Twisted Bulwa” cooking workshop,
 - ◆ “Bulbełki puppets” art workshop.

Each package includes a “bulwariada”, or animated games, and small refreshments, with potato meringues and lime tea on the menu.

Workshops can also be designed for adults (Photo 3.3).

The offer for individual tourists includes:

- ➔ quest “50 faces of the potato” – educational field game,
- ➔ geocaching – a field game using a GPS tool,
- ➔ souvenir store,
- ➔ the possibility of organizing a bonfire: roasting sausages and potatoes.



Photo 3.3. Educational workshops for tourists from Lithuania. *Photo by Małgorzata Dobosz*

Contact:

Stowarzyszenie „Krynica”

- 🏠 Lipiny 46a, 17-200 Hajnówka
- ☎ +48 508 068 675, +48 608 172 110
- ✉ wioskabalwy@wp.pl

In addition to visiting the Bulwy Village, it is worthwhile to explore the surrounding attractions (Fig. 3.1).

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

COTTAGE IN PODLASIE



Photo 3.4. Agritourism Cottage in Podlasie. Photo by Aneta Kozłowska

The Cottage in Podlasie is located in the village of Koryciski in the Dubicze Cerkiewne commune. It is a 1934 house built traditionally according to Eastern culture – with the gables facing the road. It is decorated with traditional wood-cut window sills (Photo 3.4).

The cottage was restored and underwent a significant renovation in 2019. It combines modernity with tradition and retains as many elements from the old days as possible. Underfloor heating has been installed in the Cottage, but the old tiled stoves, which work efficiently, have also been left. It allows guests to warm their backs by the warm stove in winter and feel how long it keeps the temperature. Also left in the kitchen is a coal stove with a large casserole on which people used to sleep, covering themselves with sheepskins in winter. It was the warmest place in the house. The kitchen also has a working bread oven (under the casserole) – it was in this oven, on horseradish leaves, that traditional breads were baked (Photo 3.5).








Photo 3.5. Interior of the Cottage in Podlasie. *Photo by Aneta Kozłowska*

Water and sewerage have been brought to the Cottage. Outside is a well with a reel for drawing water and a saloon. Outbuildings dating back to 1930 and used for raising pigs have also been preserved in their original form.

Contact:

Domek na Podlasiu

-  Koryciski 20, 17-204 Dubicze Cerkiewne
-  +48 509 092 452
-  kontakt.domeknapodlasiu@gmail.com
-  domeknapodlasiu.pl
-  [domeknapodlasiu](https://www.facebook.com/domeknapodlasiu)

The village of Koryciski was economical in the past. Residents cultivated the land. There were small farms, and the crops harvested from the fields were used for personal use and in smaller quantities to exchange goods between residents. No large farms were run here. It is a small, quiet village. Nonetheless, its tranquility, beautiful agricultural land landscape, and distinctive architecture invite visitors (Photos 3.6 and 3.7).



Photo 3.6. Traditional decorated shutters in houses in the village of Koryciski. *Photo by Natalia Korcz*



Photo 3.7. Sunset in the village of Koryciski. Photo by Natalia Korcz



Photo 3.8. Dutch windmill. Photo by Natalia Korcz

There is a historic Dutch windmill in the village (Photo 3.8). It was built in 1947–1948 by one of the locals nicknamed “the miracle worker from Koryciski” – Bazyl Iwacik, who had no training as a builder. The windmill served villagers and farmers from the surrounding area, who came to grind grain in the mill, among other things. The windmill was fully restored in 2013 by Bazyl Iwacik (the builder’s son) and now serves as an attraction in the village.

TRIVIA

The village has no stationary store, but a door-to-door store passes through several times a week. The car honks and stops in front of the village community centre. It sends a message to elderly residents that “it’s time to shop” – so they have access to fresh produce. The trip to the stores is a major inconvenience for most of them, if only because no bus line runs through Koryciski.

PLUTYCZE VILLAGE

Plutycze is another village worth visiting for its characteristic picturesque wooden houses built with gables to the road (Photo 3.9). It is a former royal village in the Bielsk county of Podlaskie Voivodeship, dating back to 1795 [<https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plutycze>]. Of particular note is the ornamentation of the houses, especially their colourful facades, gables, corners, and shutters. Wooden decoration of village cottages began in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. World War II and the forced migration of the rural population deep into Russia meant that some cultures concerning the rich ornamentation of houses only returned to the country with the emigrants [Rajecki 2021, p. 23].



Photo 3.9. Picturesque wooden houses in the village of Plutycze. *Photo by Natalia Korcz*

Plutycze is also worth visiting for reasons other than the architecture and beautiful nature of the Upper Narew Valley – namely for its atmosphere and excellent location. The village is located in the middle of Podlasie region and within 1–2 hours you can reach all the most interesting places in the region, including Białowieża, Puszcza Knyszyńska (Knyszyńska Forest), Narew and Biebrza National Parks or the Land of Open Shutters. It is also an excellent base for those who enjoy sports in open spaces – cyclists, canoeists and forest and mushroom enthusiasts. There are also attractions for children in the area – a rope park in Doktorce, Ziołowy Zakątek (Herbal Corner), a witch’s house in Orzeszków and several bathing sites [miejscapolski.pl].

TRIVIA

Eggs in Podlasie are bought by the kilogram, not by the piece. When we buy eggs from an innkeeper, we should be aware that instead of 10 pieces, we can get 10 kilograms.

SAINT ANNE'S ORTHODOX CHURCH IN STARY KORIN



Lovers of traditional Podlasie architecture should also visit St. Anne's Orthodox Parish in Stary Kornin (Photo 3.10). The wooden Orthodox church was built in 1773 and is one of many picturesque, colourful, richly decorated churches characteristic of Podlasie. Parishioners call The temple a small Orthodox church because of its small floor space and few celebrated services. The monument can be viewed only from the outside, as the church is opened only during services [zabytek.pl].



Photo 3.10. St. Anne's Orthodox Church in Stary Kornin. Photo by Natalia Korcz











Recommended accommodation

Pensjonat Leśny Dworek

 ul. Armii Krajowej 54, 17-200 Hajnówka

 +48 602 633 040

 Restauracja Leśny Dworek – Hajnówka

Pokoje w miasteczku przy Puszczy Białowieskiej ul. Boczna 2, 17-200 Hajnówka +48 731 695 537 noclegi-online.pl**Agroturystyka Leśny Gród** Hajnówka 60, 17-200 +48 575 201 801 lesny-grod.mozello.com**Agroturystyka Przylesie** Lipiny 34a, 17-200 Hajnówka +48 507 865 105 przylesie-lipiny.pl**Recommended dining places****Jadalnia Indoor** ul. Lipowa 143C, 17-200 Hajnówka +48 792 694 859 [Jadalnia Indoor](#)**Noclegi w Krainie Żubra** ul. Warszawska 1B, 17-200 Hajnówka +48 501 357 684 noclegihajnowka.pl**Zajazd Wrota Lasu** ul. Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 14, 17-200 Hajnówka +48 856 822 070 wrotalasu.pl**Restauracja Leśniczanka** ul. Armi Krajowej 26, 17-200 Hajnówka +48 604 611 347 [Leśniczanka Hajnówka](#)

4

Studzianka – Former Tatar Settlement

Studzianka is a village in Łomazy commune, Bielsk county, Lublin Voivodeship. The thematic village Studzianka – Former Tatar Settlement was established on the initiative of the Studzianka Village Development Association. The basis for its creation was the stay of Tatars in Studzianka from 1679, when King Jan III Sobieski granted them the land, until before World War II.

Several legends are known to explain the origin of the village's name.

According to one of them, it probably originated from the one hundred days that the residents of the village had to work off compulsorily for the benefit of the manor from the royal estate in Koszoli [studzianka.eu]

Another legend has it that Grand Duke Vytautas of Lithuania (1352–1430), returning from distant war expeditions, rested with his post in a charming place called Dolina, and a well was created at the site of the spring whose water quenched the thirst of people and horses. Later, a village was established here named *Studzienka*, which in time became *Studzianka*. To date, the well (Photo 4.1) is particularly important to the villagers, and a graphic sign accompanying the name [studzianka.eu].

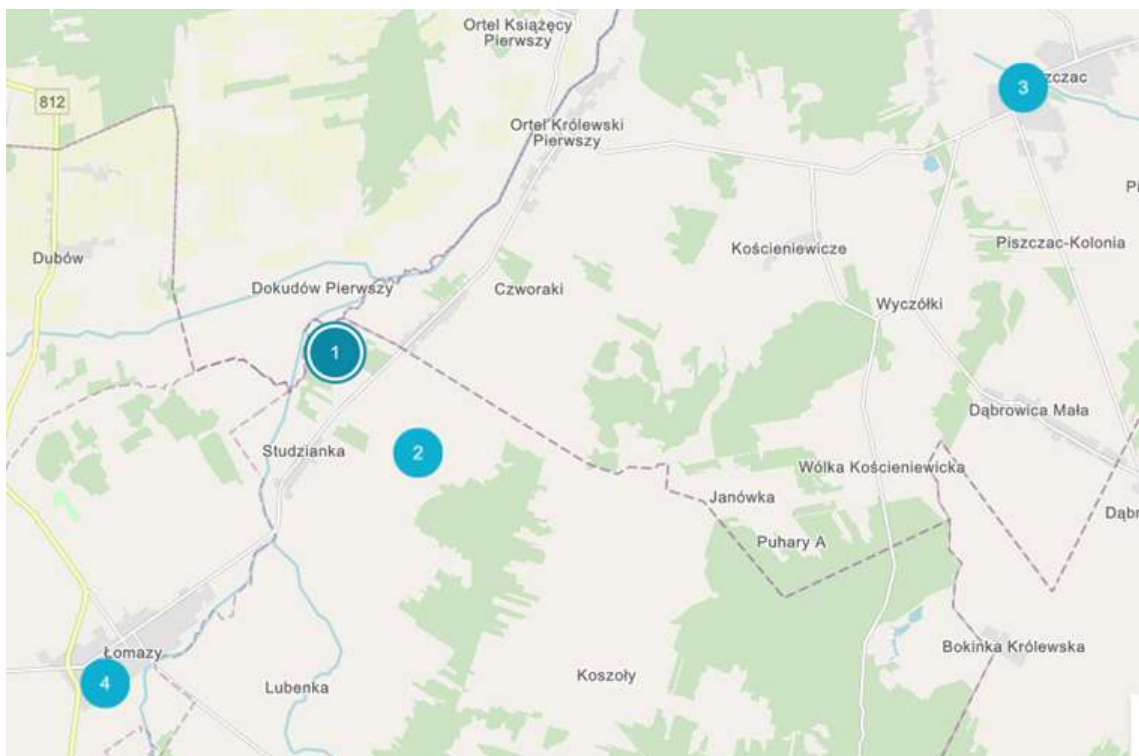


Figure 4.1. Map of attractions in the Former Tatar Settlement. 1. Tatar Mizar, 2. Museum of Podlasie Village, 3. Handicrafts by Katarzyna Maliszewska, 4. Sculptor Marian Demczuk.
Map development: Szymon Chmielewski

Another legend is that the King of Poland promised to give one of the officers of the Tatar cavalry as much land as he could ride around on horseback in a day. At sunset, when the officer, tired of riding, stopped by the forest, he found a spring. He quenched his thirst and decided to live nearby permanently. The village was named *Studzianka* [studzianka.eu] after the well that formed at the spring site.



Photo 4.1. The well in Studzianka.
Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

The village of Studzianka developed in the 15th century along the transportation and trade route, the so-called “guest road” – the Brest or royal route from Cracow to Vilnius. In 1565–1587, it was the property of Eustachy Wołłowicz, Grand Chancellor of Lithuania [studzianka.eu].

Wars with Sweden and Russia destroyed the countryside. A migrant population began to settle in the depopulated areas. Before the first Tatars appeared in the village, Hryć, and Lewko Szenejk bought two mills and two włókas (that is, in terms of current units, about 40 hectares) of land in Studzianka in 1672 and established the Szenejki grange, which exists to this day. In 1679, King Jan III Sobieski granted the land to Tatar rota master Samuel Romanowski and his wife Regina, née Kieńska. Land in the village was also given to other Tatars. Around 1679, a Mizar (cemetery) was established in the village.

In 1808, still under Austrian annexation, Studzianka had 265 residents, and 53 houses stood there. A wooden mosque was built in 1817 and burned down in 1915 by Cossacks [studzianka.eu].

Among other things, the Tatars served in the Tatar squadron in Napoleon’s army and fought against the Russian invaders in November (1830–1831) and January (1863–1864) Uprisings, for which they faced confiscation of property, persecution, and deportation. Under the command of Colonel Maciej Tupalski, they fought a battle with Russian troops on the night of January 22–23, 1863, near Lomaz. After the January Uprising, they removed a large part of their lands due to financial problems, divisions of estates, and fragmentation [Węda 2020, pp. 145–161].

In 1890, 46 Tatars lived in the Lubenka commune, which included Studzianka, out of 85 Tatars in the entire Biała district. After World War I (1918), there were only a few families [Panek 2020, p. 56]. In 1916, there was a school in Studzianka. It was located in the house once inhabited by Romuald Bajrulewicz (1872–1912) [studzianka.eu].

The last imam, Maciej Bajrulewicz (died in 1921), donated the mosque's site, which burned down in 1915, to construct a new school. At this site, on the 10th anniversary of independence (1928), residents founded a monument [studzianka.eu].

During World War II (1939–1944), Studzianka residents actively fought in the ranks of insurgents, including the Home Army and the Peasant Battalions. In the vicinity of Studzianka, escaped prisoner-of-war camps have been hiding since the second half of 1941. Fourteen residents of Studzianka were executed for helping them, while several were taken to concentration camps. In 1942, the extermination of Łomaska Jews from a German labour camp in the former Szenejki farmstead occurred. The Jews were forced to dig a canal from the Zielawa River to the Zarnica River, drainage ditches in and around Szenejki, and build a bridge and water dam on the Zielawa River in Szenejki [studzianka.eu].

After the village's liberation on July 18, 1944, Studzianka was the seat of the Gromadzka National Council. A new school was built in the village, which operated until 2016, and a day care centre and store were built in the 1960s [studzianka.eu].

In 2018, the mayor of Łomazy commune and the council handed over the land with the former school building for lending to the local association. It houses, among other things, an exhibition devoted to the Tatar tradition in Studzianka.

The location of the surrounding attractions is shown in Figure 4.1.

TRIVIA

The name Tatar has been known since the 5th century and was taken from the names of Mongolian and then Turkish tribes. These tribes ruled over half of Asia and Eastern Europe. The breakup of the Mongol Empire led to the establishment of several states in its western part, including the Golden Horde. From this state, the Polish Tatars' ancestors came [Węda 2007, pp. 17–29].

In the 14th century, Lithuanian Grand Duke Vytautas was eager to receive refugees from the Golden Horde to supply his military retinue. In the 17th century, the Tatars were soldiers of King Jan III Sobieski.

Before the partitions in the 18th century, the village of Studzianka may have had as many as approx. 600 residents. The number of Tatars living in Studzianka, along with the surrounding villages (Lebiedziew, Małaszewicze, Łomazy, Małowa Góra, Ortel Królewski), may have reached about 900.

The Tatars were famous for polygamy, and seven children were the norm [Panek 2020, p. 57; Węda 2017b, pp. 241–256].

Famous Poles from Studzianka:

- ➔ Teofil Kożuchowski (1909–1978) – sculptor and folk artist. His works can be seen in Krakow, Lublin, and Biała Podlaska, among other places.
- ➔ Bolesław Hornowski (1914–1983) – professor, world-renowned psychologist. He was probably a descendant of Legionary General Józef Hornowski (1773–1817), born in Łomazy.
- ➔ Czesław Józefaciuk (1931–2006) – professor and well-known soil scientist. Famous educators and social activists such as Piotr Bajrulewicz (1933–1983), Feliks Pirogowicz (1894–1961), Bogumił Pirogowicz (born 1944), Anna Remesz (1906–1981), Maria Pirogowicz (1902–1982) [studzianka.eu] also came from or were associated with Studzianka.

Contact:

Łukasz Węda – master's degree in history, activist, president of the Studzianka Village Development Association, decorated with the badge of honor Meritorious for Polish Culture

-  Studzianka 42, 21-532 Łomazy
-  +48 501 266 672
-  stowarzyszeniestudzianka@tlen.pl
-  studzianka.eu

See: [About Łukasz Węda](#)

Anniversary of the publication of the 50th issue of the quarterly Echo Studzianki
Polish Tatars – season 1, episode 7 – Watan Means Homeland

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

MIZAR – CEMETERY



Mizars were established outside villages and settlements, on the edges of forests or hills, unlike Christian cemeteries in the 18th and 19th centuries, usually near churches. Mizars were also sometimes established around mosques. As a rule, every Muslim parish had a Mizar. It was an essential component of the material and spiritual culture of the Tatars, as they had a developed cult of ancestors and the dead [studzianka.eu/mizar].

The Mizar in Studzianka (Photo 4.2) was established in the first half of the 18th century – initially in a swampy area at the other end of the village, but due to problems with burying the dead, it was established on a hill, closer to the centre of the village, by the road. The cemetery had a polygonal plan, as this was Islamic tradition, and had no fence, as Muslims believed that people should not separate from each other. A ditch surrounded it to prevent flooding [Węda 2017a, pp. 115–129]. Currently, there is one main entrance



Photo 4.2. Mizar in Studzianka.
Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

to the Mizar, but there used to be three. The Mizar as a burial site was active until World War II (1939). Now, it is a monument with its burial function excluded. Restoration work was carried out in 2016–2018, and 300 tombstones were read. The Tatar cemetery in Studzianka is an example of one of the few preserved Mizars in the country. In addition, there are Mizars in Lebedziew – Zastawek, Bohoniki, Kruszyniany, and Warsaw [studzianka.eu].

Many prominent soldiers – Tatar commanders – are buried in the local Mizar, as well as heirs, imams (clerics), justices of the peace, customs, and snuff guards, councilors, scribes, or land administrators [studzianka.eu].

The graves are arranged in parallel rows (*saffs*) on an east-west axis, symbolically, as the faithful line up during prayers in the mosque [Kołodziejczyk 1998, Drozd et al. 1999, p. 87]. The grave is aligned in the direction of Mecca. Its front was marked with a larger stone, while the end was marked with a small one [Kołodziejczyk 1998, Drozd et al. 1999, p. 88]. The wealth of the family of the deceased determined the size of the gravestone and whether polished stones with ornate and careful Arabic ornamentation (Photo 4.3) or somewhat unpolished field stones with inscriptions were placed [Drozd et al. 1999, pp. 73–88]. In the first half of the nineteenth century,



Photo 4.3. Tombstone at the mizar in Studzianka.
Photo by Natalia Korcz


tombstones were replaced by stones with careful processing. The stones were varnished, and distinctive inscriptions were placed in small capitals. Inscriptions (written in Latin) from this period usually lacked crescents and the creed's Arabic formula, but many graves had no inscriptions [Drozd et al. 1999, pp. 73–88]. Islam chose the crescent and star symbol as a sign of religious affiliation, and such a symbol with a star was placed on graves [Kołodziejczyk 1998, Drozd et al. 1999, p. 89]. The crescent symbol appeared as a reminder of Muhammed's revelation, as he witnessed the event, as did the stars [Kołodziejczyk 1998, Drozd et al. 1999, p. 100]. Graves were also decorated with texts in Arabic, verses from the Quran. Inscriptions with names were written in Cyrillic (during the partition period) but also in Polish. The grave inscriptions of Tatars include information about military rank or functions held, such as judge, counselor, imam, etc. [Konopacki 2010, p. 31].

Offer to tourists:

- ➔ The Mizar can be visited independently or with a Tatar guide,
- ➔ genealogy workshops and tombstone readings in the Tatar cemetery are offered.

Contact:

Łukasz Węda

 +48 501 266 672

 studzianka.eu/mizar

TRIVIA

Death in Islam is a transition to the second life. The deceased is washed with the recitation of the 36th sura of the Quran and other appropriate prayers. Prayer texts written on scrolls of white paper are placed on the body, then wrapped in white cloth (savan) and a cloth shroud of green or black. According to the ritual, the funeral is to take place 24 hours after death. First, the body is taken to the mosque, where various prayers occur, including the so-called *deur*, or prayers for the deceased's missed prayers and Ramadan fasts. The funeral ritual dictates that the deceased be buried on his right side, with his face turned toward Mecca. The imam symbolically throws sand into the grave, and after the grave is covered, those gathered touch the mound with their right hand, bidding farewell to the deceased. Mourning lasts forty days, during which the Quran is recited in the mosque. Tatars visit the graves of the deceased and pray at them during Muslim holidays, especially on the occasion of the two biggest ones – *bajrams*. No flowers or lamps are left on the graves, while the oldest custom involves bringing the so-called *sadoga*, or ceremonial foods, which are eaten for the intentions of the dead [dziedzictwo.ekai.pl/@mizar].

TATAR BOW SHOOTING



The bow came to Europe from Africa. The oldest cave paintings depicting hunting archers were created 20,000 years ago. In addition to shooting, the bow was also used for starting fires and drilling and as a weaving tool and musical instrument. Traditional bows are made from a single piece of wood. The composite bow was created from several pieces of wood, reinforced with tendons and pieces of horn, and the whole was joined by a glue made from bone and tendons. In a right-handed archer's case, the quiver hung on the right side, the bow was in the so-called "łubie" on the left, and the whole set was called a sajdak. The quiver, on average, held 24 arrows [*szlachetne łucznictwo*].

Bow types:


- ➔ short bow,
- ➔ reflex bow – along with the saber, was a weapon adopted by the Republic from the East. The bows were armed with armored cavalry, a formation used to support the hussars,
- ➔ straight bow, so-called English,
- ➔ Crimean-Tatar bow,
- ➔ block bow,
- ➔ sports bow,
- ➔ hunting bow – suitable for shooting at short and medium distances (about 30 m),
- ➔ selector bow – a dangerous weapon for long distances,
- ➔ combat bow – a specialized weapon.

Offer to tourists:

- ➔ learning archery (including children),
- ➔ traditional archery workshops,
- ➔ archery tournaments, such as the Tatar Family Tournament and the Tatar Archery Tournament (participants shoot three ways from a distance of 20, 35, and 30 meters),
- ➔ demonstrations by a local archery group, the Tatars.

Contact:

Łukasz Węda

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 studzianka.eu/lucznictwo

TRIVIA

How to shoot with the *string walking* technique?

In this technique, the feathers and arrowhead act as a bow tie and a pincer, very similar to the action of medieval bows. When shooting, we need to remember the archer's paradox – the arrow is on one side of the bow or the other, that is, it is pointed slightly to the side and flies to the target in a swinging motion rather than straight. Each arrow from each bow flies differently – they should be selected according to the pull strength and type of bow. Symbolic kissing of the bowstring determines the point of reference – when pulling the bowstring, it touches the corner of the mouth or cheek in almost the same place. Finding the right aiming angle increases the probability of hitting close to the previous shot. The arrow is not touched; it is stable thanks to the so-called nightstick, a clamp on the string. Fingers can make contact with the arrow on the maypole. In some vintage bows – which lack a notch for the arrow – the arrow is gently held with the index finger, making it a shelf or twisting the bow slightly. We can hold either one finger over and two under the arrow or all three fingers under the arrow [naekranie.pl/artykuly/].

TRIVIA

How to shoot a reflex bow?

Instructed by Norbert Kopczynski, a pioneer of horseback archery in Poland and two-time world champion in Korea: [Imagine] *a tunnel in which you will shoot. Now imagine that two arrows are two walls. When you get in between them, you can no longer make movements with your torso; only move your head and lift your bow. You become the frame on which the bow is suspended. Another thing is to pull the string well. The index finger hooks onto the string above the arrow and two more below it. How to aim? – by feel. Grab the maypole, or the centre of the bow, with your left hand. Bend it a little at the elbow so that the returning string does not scratch the skin. With your right hand, pull the string so that it touches your cheek. See where the target is, then aim with your body and shoot* [Norbert Kopczynski].

MEETINGS WITH TATAR AND REGIONAL CULTURE, TATAR CULTURE DAYS

Meetings with Tatar and Regional Culture and Tatar Culture Days are held annually – in 2022 for the fourteenth time.

See: [XIV Meetings with Tatar Culture in Studzianka](#)



Offer to tourists:

- ➔ Tatar bow shooting,
- ➔ learning about Tatar customs and rituals and traditional Tatar costumes (Photo 4.4),
- ➔ Tatar cuisine – tasting and making Tatar dishes with own hands (such as *chebureki*, pilaf, or Tatar dumplings), Tatar cuisine workshops,
- ➔ horseback riding,
- ➔ contact with Tatars, descendants, and sympathizers of Tatars,
- ➔ Tatar-themed exhibitions, a Tatar mural,
- ➔ the “Search for Tatar Treasure” field game,
- ➔ tartan extreme track,
- ➔ plein air paintings, such as “With the Mizar in the background”.

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Photo 4.4. President of the Studzianka Village Development Association Łukasz Węda in Tatar costume. *Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka*

TATAR RUNS AND SKILLS



Offer to tourists:

- ➔ running competitions: the Tatar Five, Tatar Half Marathon, Tatar Marathon, Ultra Tatar, Tatar Extreme Run, Tatar Night Run,
- ➔ throwing a horseshoe, an arrow at a distance, carrying tartan shields, overcoming an extreme obstacle course,

Table 4.1. Canoe routes from Studzianka and surrounding areas

River(s)	Section	Distance	Czas spływu
Zielawa	Horodyszczce (lagoon) – Studzianka	26 km	approx. 7 h
	Jusaki – Zarzeka – Ortel Królewski	13 km	approx. 3,5 h
	Jusaki – Zarzeka – Studzianka (Szenejki)	6,5 km	approx. 2 h
	Mosty (source) – Studzianka	44 km	approx. 12 h
	Mosty (source) – Wisznice	23 km	approx. 6 h
	Rossosz – Ortel Królewski (bridge)	20 km	approx. 4,5 h
	Rossosz – Studzianka	10 km	3 h
	Studzianka (Szenejki) – Ortel Królewski	10 km	3 h
Wisznice – Studzianka (Szenejki)	21 km	approx. 4,5 h	
Zielawa, Krzna	Studzianka – Kijowiec	24 km	5 h
	Ortel Królewski (from the weir) – Kijowiec	14 km	3,5 h
	Ortel Królewski (from the weir) – Neple	32 km	approx. 7 h
Krzna	Biała Podlaska – Czosnówka (dam),	11 km	approx. 2,5 h
	Biała Podlaska (Droga Wojskowa bridge) – Kijowiec	24 km	approx. 6 h
	Biała Podlaska (Droga Wojskowa bridge) – Sielczyk (weir)	6 km	approx. 1,5 h
	Kijowiec – Krzyczew	23,5 km	6 h
	Kijowiec – Neple	16,5 km	4 h
	Kijowiec – Nowosiółki	6 km	1,5 h
	Nowosiółki – Neple	10,5 km	3,5 h
	Porosiuki – Czosnówka	approx. 13 km	3 h
	Porosiuki – Sielczyk (weir)	8 km	2 h
	Rogoźniczka – Biała Podlaska (Droga Wojskowa bridge)	approx. 15 km	2 h
	Rogoźniczka – Biała Podlaska Brzegowa	21 km	5 h
	Rogoźniczka – Porosiuki	approx. 9 km	2 h
	Styrzyniec – Czosnówka (dam)	17,5 km	approx. 4 h
	Styrzyniec – Kijowiec	32 km	approx. 7 h
Styrzyniec – Sielczyk (weir)	12 km	approx. 3 h	
Bug	Janów Podlaski – Serpelice	22 km	approx. 5 h
	Krzyczew – Pratulin	13 km	approx. 3 h
	Pratulin – Janów Podlaski	23 km	approx. 4 h
	Serpelice – Gnojno	9 km	approx. 2 h
Zielawa, Krzna, Bug	Ortel Królewski (from the weir) – Krzyczew	approx. 40 km	approx. 10 h
	Studzianka – Drohiczyn	144 km	3 days
	Studzianka – Janów Podlaski	105 km	2 days, i.e., 30 h
	Studzianka (Szenejki) – Krzyczew	47 km	approx. 12 h

Source: own compilation based on <https://studzianka.eu/trasy-kajakowe/>

- ➔ orienteering, Tatar scout: field game “Searching for Tatar treasure”, “Adventure on Bald Mountain”,
- ➔ bicycle and hiking rallies in the footsteps of Tatar villages,
- ➔ canoeing on the Zielawa, Krzna, and Bug rivers (Tab. 4.1).

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SOUVENIRS FROM STUDZIANKA



Offer to tourists:

- ➔ handmade souvenirs referring to symbols of the well and Tatar cultures, such as:
 - ◆ lace wells (baskets) and other lace ornaments (Photo 4.5),



Photo 4.5. Basket and angel made of lace by Mirosława Jaśkiewicz. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

- ◆ jewelry (Photo 4.6), embroidered shirts (Photo 4.7), made of wicker: wells, goblets, bags (Photo 4.7), pot covers, flacons, etc., other products on request,
- ◆ wood-carved wells, houses of the Lublin village (Photo 4.8), and other wicker and wood products on request.



Photo 4.6. Jewelry made by Katarzyna Maliszewska. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 4.7. Katarzyna Maliszewska in her own embroidered shirt. Next to the handbag made by the artist. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 4.8. Wells and house made by Marian Demczuk. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

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Marian Demczuk

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MEMORIAL CHAMBER AT THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN STUDZIANKA

(School closed, but lent to the Studzianka Village Development Association)



Offer to tourists:

➔ photos (Photo 4.9) and documents that illustrate the Tatar legacy,



Photo 4.9. Photos of Tatars from the resources of the Chamber of Memory in Studzianka. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 4.10. Covers of the Echo Studzianki newspaper. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

- ➔ the quarterly Echo Studzianki (Photo 4.10),
- ➔ outdoor banners that illustrate the Tatar history in Studzianka,
- ➔ radio and television reports about Studzianka.

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MURALS IN STUDZIANKA



Offer to tourists:

- ➔ wall paintings (murals) at bus stops alluding to Tatar themes and the legend of Studzianka – individual and group visits or with a guide (Photo 4.11).



Photo 4.11. Mural at the bus stop in Studzianka. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

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🌐 studzianka.eu/murale

TRIVIA

The word *mural* is derived from Spanish (wall painting). It is a large painting made on the wall of a building. The first works of this type were Paleolithic cave paintings. Egypt and ancient Rome contributed to their development. The mural gained popularity thanks to Mexican artists. In Poland, murals appeared before World War II as large-format advertisements. During the war, the most common sign on Polish walls was the symbol of Fighting Poland. After the war, artists used mural painting to try to restore the splendor of Polish cities, and then this type of painting was used to create large-format advertisements. Murals are classified as aestheticising, expressing an attitude, and expressing social commitment [Stasiak 2016, p. 56].

MUSEUM OF PODLASIE VILLAGE IN STUDZIANKA



The Museum of Podlasie Village in Studzianka was established years ago thanks to the private efforts of Andrzej and Mieczysław Józefaciuk (Photo 4.12).



Photo 4.12. Mieczysław Józefaciuk in the backyard of the Museum of Podlasie Village.
Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka




Offer to tourists:

- ➔ an exhibition of Tatar weapons (Photo 4.13),
- ➔ an exhibition of household tools and utensils used in the Podlasie countryside several decades ago, including a refrigerator from the early 20th century (one of only two examples in the country) or a two-hundred-year-old wooden beehive created in a tree trunk,
- ➔ a place for an inclusive bonfire with local specialties of Tatar cuisine.



Photo 4.13. Tatar weapons in the Museum of Podlasie Village. Chekan – Tatar hatchet.
Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

Contact:**Mieczysław Józefaciuk**

-  Studzianka 71, 21-532 Łomazy
-  +48 83 341 73 79
-  studzianka.eu/muzeum

Recommended accommodation and dining places**Agroturystyka Rossa**

-  Szelest 35, 21-533 Rossosz
-  +48 698 437 927, +48 602 261 798
-  rossa-szelest.pl
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5

Żeszczynka – Milky Village

Żeszczynka is a village in the Sosnówka commune, Biała county, Lublin Voivodeship. The Sapięha family owned it and, from the 17th century, belonged to their Kodeń-Wisznice estate.

The name derives from the word “reszt”, i.e., rest, tip, which, in Old Polish, turned into the word *Rzeszczynka* after changes. In the 19th century, the name, as a result of the use of orthography from the period of the Russian partition, was already written in the form *Żeszczynka*, and it has remained so to this day [zeszczynka.pl].

Milky Village is a thematic village created by the Association of Local Initiatives in Żeszczynka initiative. The village was founded on the tradition of dairy cow farming. The location of the surrounding attractions is shown in Figure 5.1.

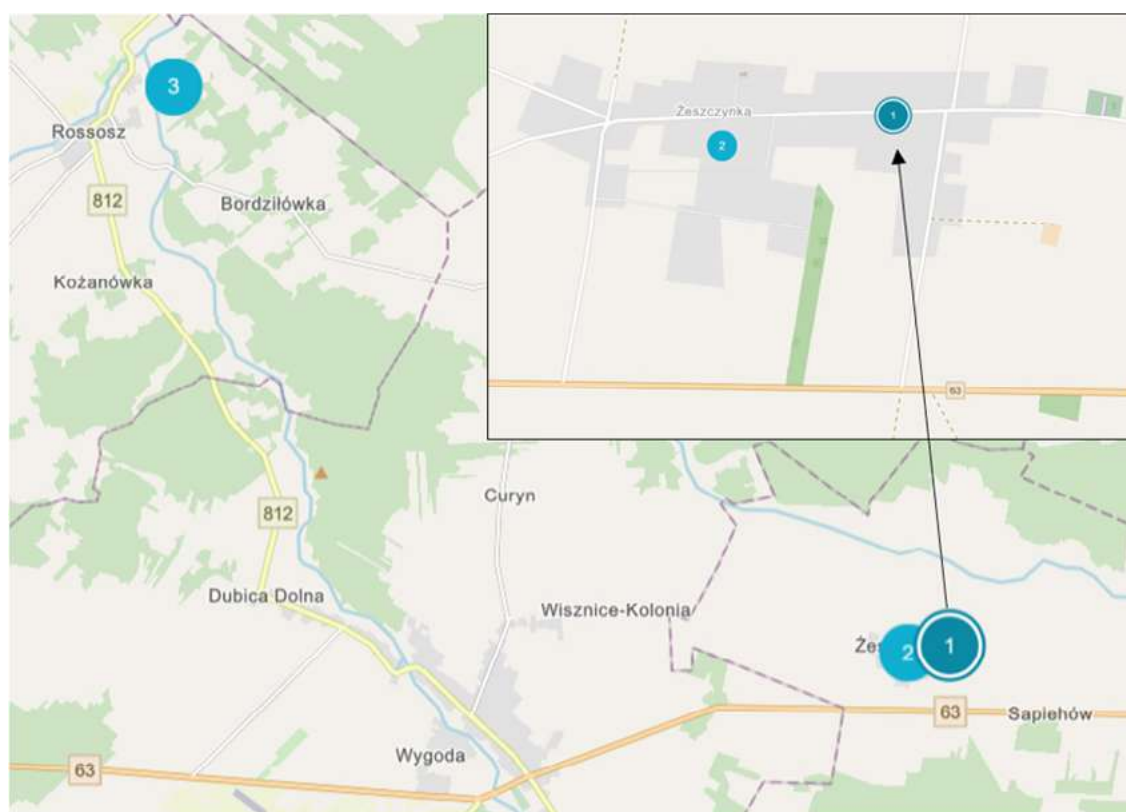


Figure 5.1. Map of attractions in the Milky Village. 1. Milky Village, 2. Dawid Pilipiuk's Milky Farm, 3. Agritourism Rossa. Map development: Szymon Chmielewski

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

MILK FESTIVAL



Offer to tourists:


Visitors to the village on the day of the milk festival are offered a dairy multi-competition. It consists of the following competitions:

- ➔ feast milk song,
- ➔ a poem and artwork on the subject of milk,
- ➔ whip shooting,
- ➔ wheelbarrow driving race,
- ➔ a lasso toss on a cow's horns, a hay sack toss,
- ➔ transferring and transferring milk,
- ➔ beating butter and making cheese; tasting products made from milk and the opportunity to buy them (such as *sękacz* cake).

Invited folk groups, including the local band Biesiadnicy, also participate in the event.

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See: [Milk festival in Żeszczynka](#)

TRIVIA

Dairy is a recommended part of the human diet by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Institute of Food and Nutrition. Cow milk contains valuable nutrients humans need for the proper functioning of the body (Tab. 5.1).

Table 5.1. Nutrients of cow's milk

Nutrient	Function
Protein	building block: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● skin and glands ● ligaments and muscles ● organs and tendons ● nails and hair
Lipids	protecting the skin from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● evaporation of water ● unfavorable external factors (sunlight, cold, wind)
Unsaturated fatty acids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● prevention of skin dryness ● involvement in cholesterol metabolism ● vasodilation ● anti-inflammatory effect ● stimulating regeneration of connective tissue and epithelium
Lactic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● collagen production ● immunity improvement ● metabolism regulation ● skin improvement
Calcium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● building blocks of teeth and bones ● involvement in blood clotting ● ensuring the proper functioning of muscles and nerves
Potassium	adjustment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● blood pressure ● water management of the body
Vitamin A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● impact on maintaining good eyesight ● influence on preserving the youthful appearance of the skin
Vitamin B ₁₂	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● red blood cell production
Phosphorus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● impact on bone health
Magnesium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● effect on the condition of nerve cells

Source: own compilation based on <https://zywienie.abczdrowie.pl/mleko> 12.12.2022

Prophylactic milk consumption reduces the likelihood of osteoporosis, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. However, it is essential to note that some people may be allergic to milk. It manifests itself in, among other things, abnormalities in breathing, skin appearance, and functioning of the digestive system (vomiting, diarrhea). Allergic symptoms are provoked by casein and whey proteins [zywienie.medonet.pl]. There are different types of milk and vegetable drinks (Tab. 5.2).

Table 5.2. Detail functions of different types of milk and vegetable drinks

Type of milk/ vegetable drink	Specific function
Cow skimmed	low-calorie, high-protein lack of unsaturated fatty acids
Cow powder	permanent higher in calories
Goat	beneficial effects on the skin, intestines, and nervous system lowering cholesterol do not give to people with milk allergies
Soy	recommended for lactose-intolerant people indicated for diseases of the digestive system, does not increase the level of gastric acid
Oatmeal	provides vitamin B ₁₂ indicated in the prevention and diseases of the skeletal, circulatory, and digestive systems
Almond	indicated in the prevention and cardiovascular diseases lowering cholesterol
Coconut	contains lauric acid that strengthens the immune system
Hemp	contains unsaturated omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids beneficial effects on the skin, circulatory system, and nervous system

Source: own compilation based on <https://zywienie.medonet.pl/produkty-spozywcze/nabial>

MILKY FARM



Offer to tourists:

Individually and in groups, one can visit the Żeszczynka 61 agro-breeding farm of Mr. and Mrs. Pilipiuk (Photo 5.1). Thirty cows are raised in a farm room and fed with



Photo 5.1. The interior of the dairy farm with owner Dawid Pilipiuk. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

special feed (Photo 5.2). Here, we can learn about the automated process of milking the cows (Photo 5.3) – the cows themselves approach the milking robot – and send the milk to the bulk cooler. Milk tasting and sales are offered.



Photo 5.2. The interior of the Żeszczynka Milky Farm. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 5.3. Milking robot. Photo by Natalia Korcz

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TRIVIA

Until the 19th century, hand milking was the only way to obtain milk from animals, requiring the employment of many milkers on dairy farms. The milkers' work was tiring and not very time-efficient, so they began to look for a way to improve it, and the first mechanized milking machines were developed. They were not perfect, primarily due to the discomfort of the animals. At the end of the 19th century, L.O. Colvin presented a vacuum milking machine, which, however, had to be operated manually and milked only one cow [rymek.com.pl].

In the 21st century, milking cows is done with electric machines, pulsators for milking machines, and mobile platforms for moving cows. Dairy farms have special milking parlors where milk parameters are tracked in addition to the milking and storage. Nowadays, only a few people are required to handle the milk extraction process, which is made possible by modern milking technologies [rymek.com.pl].

Raw milk is processed into drinking milk in 7 stages (Fig. 5.2).

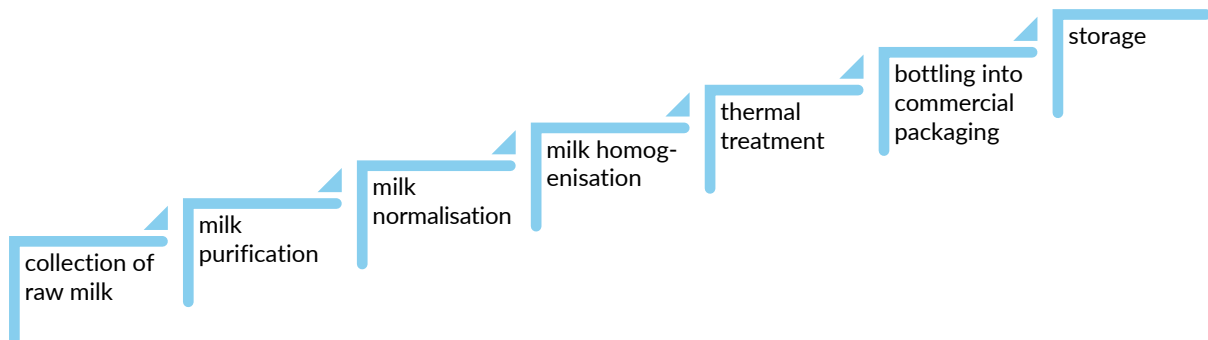


Figure 5.2. Stages of processing raw cow's milk into drinking milk. Source: own compilation based on <https://fit.poradnikzdrowie.pl/>

Normalising milk means obtaining a specific fat content in milk, that is:

- ➔ 3.2% in whole milk,
- ➔ 2.0% in semi-skimmed milk,
- ➔ 0.5% in skimmed milk.

Homogenising milk means evenly distributing the fat globules suspended in the milk by breaking them up so they do not just accumulate on the surface [bonavita.pl].

CENTRE FOR CULTURE, TRADITION AND EDUCATION




Offer to tourists:

The Milk Chamber in the former school building offers an opportunity to see an exhibition of items used for processing milk, such as butter churns, centrifuges, coolers, jugs, and cans.

Workshops on beating butter and making cheese are offered, as well as tastings of products made by hand from local milk, such as butter, buttermilk, flavored ice cream, and white and yellow cheeses.

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TRIVIA

Synonyms for a buttery are butter maker, coffer, and butler. It consisted of a wooden conch that tapered upward and ended with an extension. The extension had an opening through which a beater passed, and a lizard was placed on it (Photo 5.4).

Milk was poured into the butler, which had to be whisked for a long time until finally butter and buttermilk emerged. Was that all it took? As it turns out, seemingly simple whisking is a particular art.

Beating with the beater should be steady, not too fast, but also not too slow. Interruptions of the beater and irregular pace can spoil the butter. For this activity, therefore, patient people are recommended [plus.dziennikpolski24.pl].

Since there used to be no refrigerators, butter churns were used daily. Butter made well should spread quickly and contain some buttermilk. A whetstone of butter should never be complicated. A mold or spoon imprinted a flower symbol on top of it.



Photo 5.4. Butter churns in the collection of the Museum of Podlasie Village. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

TRIVIA

The taste of cheese depends on the fat content of the milk. Vitamins dissolve in the fat, including A, D, E, and K. If there is too little fat, the cheese will be dry, lumpy, and fall apart. A 3% to 5% fat in the milk ensures the cheese is moist enough.

Calcium chloride is used to produce rennet cheese since calcium ions support the action of the enzyme rennet. The amount of calcium chloride needed is related to the season. In the summer and early autumn months, less calcium is added because the milk has less fat and protein. The activity of rennet as an enzyme depends on temperature, metal ions, and pH, among other factors. Rennet should be added to milk heated to 38°C.

It is worth remembering that the cheese is most delicious only the day after it is made [browin.pl/przepisnik/przepis].

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

SĘKACZ CAKE



Offer to tourists:

- ➔ one can buy the finished product.



Photo 5.5. Baking sękacz cake in Mirosława Brodacka's oven. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

TRIVIA

One legend is that the recipe for sękacz cake comes from a German journeyman in the Middle Ages. The tradition of baking sękacz cake in Poland originated in the former Eastern Borderlands of the Republic [organic24.pl].

The rolling pin for baking sękacz cake should be wooden (although nowadays there is also a metal one), wrapped with parchment paper, and greased with butter so that the dough can be easily removed later. The roller, rotated over a blazing fire at about

300°C, is coated with dough using a large spoon (Photo 5.5). The dough solidifies on the roller, and so its characteristic knots are formed. In the past, primarily birch wood was used to fire the oven, and the smoke from this wood was a natural preservative. Today, the electric oven and motor have replaced the stove and the hand power of the person who used to turn the roller. Baking sękacz cake usually takes about two or three hours, depending on size. A well-made and baked sękacz cake, the older it is, the better it tastes, is fresh and suitable for consumption even after about three months[organic24.pl].

AGRITOURISM ROSSA



Rossa is a hotel-restaurant facility with cottages and a forest spa, located slightly off Route 812 Biala Podlaska – Lublin and 3 km from the village of Rossosz.

Its location between Milk, Tatary, and Chamomile Villages provides a convenient base for visiting the themed villages. It is especially worth visiting during the week, outside of the weekend. It is also worth recommending to families with children – for walking, breathing fresh air, and relaxing in nature.



Photo 5.6. View of the Rossa pond. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 5.7. View of the Rossa pond. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

Fields and forests are a beautiful backdrop for the facility's infrastructure. Some recycled materials used for construction are of natural origin and correspond with the surroundings. Nature at the site is at your fingertips. A large pond (Photos 5.6, 5.7), a picturesque refuge for small game, adds to the atmosphere. Adjacent to the site, thanks to the numerous paths, secret corners, and interestingly located viewpoints (Photo 5.8), it enables active relaxation in the pine forest, business organisation, integration, and family meetings [rossa-szelest.pl].



Photo 5.8. The area around Rossa. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

Offer to tourists:

In the area directly adjacent to the site, visitors can walk through the forest, use the health path, a playground and trampoline for children, a forest spa (Photo 5.9), a Jacuzzi, and a sauna. There is also a place for a bonfire and barbecue. Fishing enthusiasts have a stocked pond at their disposal. It is possible (by prior arrangement) to organize a horse or carriage ride.



Photo 5.9. The forest spa in Rossa. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

Accommodation:

- ➔ in the hotel building (Photo 5.10): air-conditioned rooms, including one studio with a kitchenette. All rooms have a bathroom, TV, and Wi-Fi,



Photo 5.10. Rossa Hotel building. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

- ➔ air-conditioned studio cottages – bedroom, living room with sofa bed, kitchenette, and bathroom,
- ➔ The Forest House (Photo 5.11) is located in the farthest part of the garden. It is a house where guests can stay in 6 air-conditioned rooms with private bathrooms and a TV.



Photo 5.11. The forest house in Rossa. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

Restaurant – meals are prepared on-site from local products and preserves, very abundant and varied, adapted to customers' wishes. Meals are delivered to cottages and rooms.

Special events, family events, weddings, conferences [rossa-szelest.pl].

Contact:

Agroturystyka Rossa

-  Szelest 35, 21-533 Rossosz
-  +48 698 437 927, +48 602 261 798
-  rossa-szelest.pl
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Recommended accommodation and dining places

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Karczma Góralska w Wisznicach – wedding hall, hotel, restaurant

-  Włodawska 41, 21-580 Wisznice
-  +48 731 992 916
-  karczmagoralska.org
-  kontakt@karczmagoralska.org
-  [Karczma Góralska Wisznice](#)

Avangarda – hotel, restaurant, wedding hall

-  Warszawska 92, 21-580 Wisznice
-  +48 83 378 27 07
-  zajzdavangarda.pl
-  biuro@zajzdavangarda.pl
-  [Avangarda](#)

6

Hołowno – Land of Chamomile

Hołowno is a village in the Podedwórze commune, Parczew county, Lublin Voivodeship. The Land of Chamomile is a thematic village created on the initiative of the Association for the Activation of Residents of Polesie Lubelskie. It owes its existence and development in particular to Gabriela Bilkiewicz and Grażyna Łańcucka, members of the association's board of directors, whose aim is to uphold traditions, cultivate Polishness and develop national and cultural awareness.

The village was founded on the tradition of growing chamomile in the area. The main building is the Regional Education Centre (Photo 6.1), and the second building, with the Herbal Manufactory (Photo 6.2), is about a kilometer away. There are quite a few tourist attractions around (Fig. 6.1).

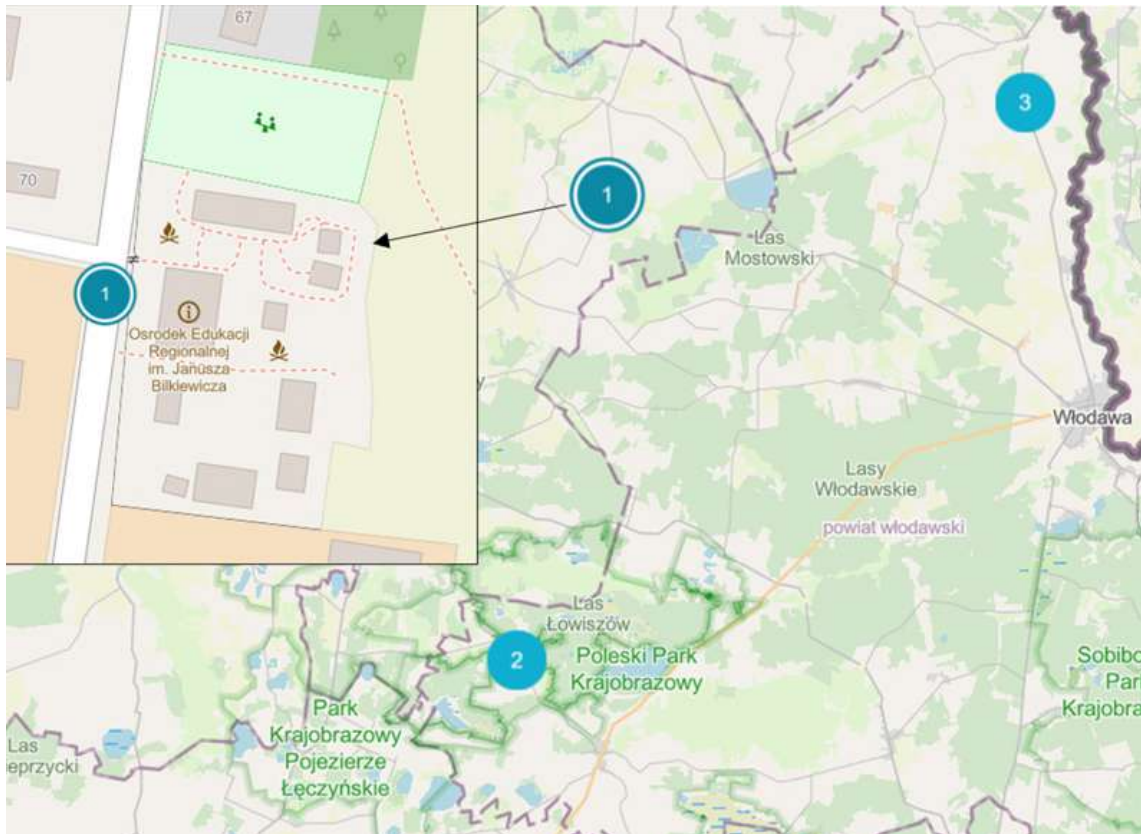


Figure 6.1. Map of attractions in Land of Chamomile. 1. Land of Chamomile, 2. Polesie Pastyła, 3. Filip Zaprzaluk "Odwaga". Map development: Szymon Chmielewski




Photo 6.1. Headquarters of the Land of Chamomile. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 6.2. Herbal Manufactory of the Land of Chamomile. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

Contact:

Ośrodek Edukacji Regionalnej

 Hołowno 66, 21-222 Podedwórze, Hołowno 18
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 krainarumianku.pl, krainarumianku.filu.pl

See: [Land of Chamomile - report on a thematic village](#)
[Land of Chamomile - Land of Active People](#)

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

OPEN-AIR MUSEUM



Offer to tourists:

We can visit the open-air museum in the scenery of the Polish countryside: wooden houses (Photos 6.3, 6.4), barn (Photo 6.5), granaries (Photo 6.6), and straw and clay houses. These places show life and work and the way our ancestors rested. All of this is in an idyllic setting, created by well-kept and landscaped buildings and their furnishings and arranged greenery, as well as places of relaxation.



Photo 6.3. The house. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 6.4. The house. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 6.5. The barn. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 6.6. The granary. Photo by Natalia Korcz

Guest facilities:

- ➔ room accommodating 40 people at the Regional Education Centre,
- ➔ barn accommodating up to 80 people,
- ➔ accommodations in the attic of the Regional Education Centre,
- ➔ House of Straw and Clay,
- ➔ House under the Angel with themed rooms: Stork Room, Linen Room, Lace Room, Herb Room, Country Room, Lavender Room.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HANDICRAFT WORKSHOPS



We can participate in individual and group workshops aimed at any age group: children, adolescents, and adults – duration 1.5–2 hours.

- ➔ Workshop “From Grain to Bread” – participants will learn about ancient ways of growing and storing grain. We can try threshing with a flail, cleaning grain, milling in hand querns, preparing dough (bread, sweets), and baking them in a bread oven.
- ➔ Workshop “Sweet Puppets” – children, even those of preschool age, can make their yeast snails and eat them after baking.
- ➔ “From Fiber to Fabric” (with linen) – it takes 40 steps to make a linen shirt called a *soroczka*. In the 19th century, such a shirt was worn with a low collar fastened with a brass pin or button. Workshop participants watch a 15-minute educational film, from which they learn how a field is prepared for sowing, how flax is tended, what its delicate purple flowers look like, and how it is picked and then threshed. Workshop participants are introduced to the processing of flax fiber, that is, they learn how flax is broken, the flax is knocked out, the fibers are combed, the threads are spun on a spindle and spinning wheel, and – finally – how the linen is woven on a weaving workshop (Photo 6.7).
- ➔ Action “Crazy Weavers” – a follow-up workshop to the “From Fiber to Fabric” class or an independent workshop. Children are tasked in groups to make paintings to represent the four seasons, using cloth and plants. The workshop develops social and creative skills, among others. The works are exhibited for viewing, and the children take them with them.



Photo 6.7. Weaving workshop. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

- ➔ Pottery workshop – participants learn about the history of pottery making. Different vessel-making techniques are presented – from handmade through roller to bowl. Participants can make any object according to their idea or a ready-made form and then take it.
- ➔ Motanki – an amulet, according to Slavic tradition, protects against evil but also brings good luck. Such talismans – dolls – are called *žadance*; in Ukraine, they are called *motanki*, while in Poland, in a residual form, we already have only *marzanna*. A distinction is made between ceremonial, protective, and play dolls. Participants in the workshop will learn about the history of the creation of *motanki* and have the opportunity to make their own. The rag doll is made with a particular intention and has magical powers [zyciewpodrozy.pl/kraina-rumianku/].
- ➔ Former household tasks – household tasks are an everyday occurrence, but how were they performed in the past? Participants in the class can see an old country house. They can also learn about activities performed traditionally, such as whipping butter in a butter churn, washing in a bale, ironing with old iron, and mangling. Visitors can also discover if the iron has a soul and how a crane and a tadpole help the washerwoman.

- Easter, Christmas, and other activities around the holidays – painting eggs, baking gingerbread and gingerbread ornaments, making ornaments, etc.

FEAST OF THE LAND OF CHAMOMILE



An annual recurring event, usually held in August, promotes a themed village. The event consists of the following:

- herbal products fair,
- stalls with organic and health-promoting products, traditional foods,
- demonstrations of distilling herbs, pressing plant oils, and baking flatbreads with herbs,
- contests related to herbs,
- animations for children and young people,
- art auctions,
- concerts of folk bands and dances,
- touring the Herbal Manufactory and herb gardens with herb tasting, and enjoying the countryside spa [<http://krainarumianku.pl>].

ORGANISING EVENTS AND CELEBRATIONS, RECREATION



The Land of Chamomile can host a variety of events, such as team-building meetings, training courses, family celebrations (baptisms, communions, birthdays, name days, etc.), and hen or stag parties, all sprinkled with delicious local cuisine (recommended specialties include chamomile jam served with ice cream or Anastasia's beggar's soup with herb croutons).

In addition, the Land of Chamomile can be organized:

- A Slavic-style hen party – begins with dinner, then a two-hour workshop (“Certificate for a Good Wife”) takes place, followed by a feast. Guests spend the night in the House of Clay and Straw or the House under the Angel and have a breakfast of village products in the morning.

- ➔ Workshop “Certificate for a Good Wife” – Participants dress up in folk costumes and accompany the bride-to-be in, among other things, traditional work: garland making, milking a cow, beating butter, kneading and baking yeast dough in a bread oven, washing in a bale on a tare and tadpole, extracting water from a well using a crane, preparing lye, mending and ironing linen with a coal iron, and making a powwow. At the end of the workshop, the young one receives a certificate with a Photo at work confirming the skills learned.
- ➔ Alternatively, we can enjoy the rural spa (sauna, massage, salt cottage, Japanese barrel bath), aromatherapy with herbal tea tasting, tincture tasting, and a ladder wagon ride; a barn dance can also be arranged.
- ➔ Slavic-style stag party – the evening plan is adequate for the stag party; only the two-hour workshop ends with a “Certificate for a good husband”. The groom-to-be is expected to demonstrate some necessary skills, such as chopping wood, threshing with a flail, grinding flour in a quern, turning over manure, shooting a bow, sawing wood with a “your mine” saw, and milking a cow.
- ➔ Weekends for families and individual tourists, as well as groups – can be tailored to visitors’ needs: campfire and barbecue area, outdoor gym, children’s playground, participation in workshops, use of the rural spa, and more.
- ➔ Theater workshops – organized occasionally by the H.Ch. Andersen Theater in Lublin, including the project “The Wolf and the Three Little Pigs and the Forester Who Guards the Wilderness”.
- ➔ Outdoor classes for adults and youth, professional and passionate artists, and painters.
- ➔ Green schools for children and teenagers.
- ➔ Field games for young people, including “Treasure Hunt”, which involves guessing successive riddles linked thematically to each month of the year. In this game, colourful benches, caches, and the keys that open them play an essential role. First, we must find all the keys, open the padlocks, and then find the treasure with the prize. During the game, participants move on a ladder wagon Arrow of Polesie, stopping at themed benches in the Hołowno area [<https://zyciewpodrozy.pl/kraina-rumianku/>].

RURAL SPA



There is a dry sauna (Photo 6.8), a brine graduation tower, a Japanese barrel, and aromatherapy.



Photo 6.8. Dry sauna. *Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka*

The dry sauna relaxes at high temperatures, improving circulation. It facilitates getting rid of toxins from the body.

The brine graduation tower (Photo 6.9), located in a century-old granary, supports the treatment of upper respiratory tract and respiratory system diseases.

The Japanese barrel (Photo 6.10) heats water with the help of a wood stove immersed in it. Its design facilitates the rapid heating of water, with the added convenience of a unique paddle that evenly distributes water at a specific temperature.

Aromatherapy – ethereal relaxation in an atmospheric century-old granary, in a mist of essential oils, whose effects can be relaxing, adding vigor, and cleansing the respiratory tract. For this, herbal teas are prepared to enhance the properties of the oils.



Photo 6.9. Brine graduation tower. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 6.10. Japanese barrel. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

HERBAL MANUFACTORY



Photo 6.11. Drying of herbs. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

Dried herbs (Photos 6.11, 6.12) and herbal preparations are popular. **Chamomile** is a medicinal plant native to the eastern Mediterranean. The chamomile stem rises to 15–50 cm and is branched. On the tops of the branches, flower baskets of 1.5–2.5 cm in diameter are formed, with white petals and a yellow centre. The characteristic of chamomile is a rather intense fragrance – chamomile blooms from May to September. After the onset of flowering, the flower heads are collected – in the midday hours because



Photo 6.12. Dried herbs. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka



Photo 6.13. Chamomile tea of the Land of Chamomile. *Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka*

then the concentration of the substance is the highest. They are dried in an arcaded and airy place and used as an ingredient in medicinal preparations, all due to the content of valuable substances rarely found in other plants.

Chamomile has numerous health-promoting properties. It can be successfully used internally (e.g., for gastrointestinal ailments – for flatulence, stomach cramps, and inflammation or intestinal inflammation, as it relaxes smooth muscles; Photo 6.13) or externally – it has anti-inflammatory, antibacterial properties and accelerates wound healing (e.g., in inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes, boils, wounds, burns, ulcers, for washing eyes, in bacterial treatment. Among others, in inflammations of the skin and mucous membranes, boils, wounds, burns, and ulcers, for washing eyes, in treating skin and mouth bacterial disorders, and in the form of inhalation – also in respiratory tract inflammations). Chamomile is also used in cosmetics – it is found, for example, in bath and intimate hygiene lotions, creams, masks, and toothpaste. In shampoos and hair conditioners, it refreshes hair colour, especially blond.

Chamomile is an edible plant that can be used to decorate dishes. It will be great as a garnish for soups, salads, jellies or cakes [wapteka.pl/].

The Herbal Manufactory offers practical information on the home production of macerates, ointments, and tonics. It is also possible to purchase teas, soy wax pendants and plant additives, essential oils, soaps, and hydrolats (also by mail order).

TRIVIA

Polesie chamomile oil is excellent for all skin types, including dehydrated, sensitive, allergy-prone, and eczema-prone skin. It soothes irritation and acne lesions, makes it more elastic, reduces wrinkles, and stimulates microcirculation, giving the skin a healthy and fresh look. Polesie chamomile oil can be used as a hair mask, has a moisturising effect, and protects against water loss. It can be used for body massage. When used systematically, it also has a soothing effect on the nervous system, relieving stress and improving mood.

Offer:

- ➔ The workshop “Herbs in folk medicine, cuisine, and cosmetics” – classes are conducted by researchers from the University of Life Sciences in Lublin, as well as phytotherapists and nature therapists, and topics include the use of plant-derived compounds in the treatment of diseases of the digestive system or selected components of plant origin in the treatment of cancer.
- ➔ Herbal medicine workshops – an opportunity to learn about the properties of herbs. We can learn about the process of oil distillation and see the creation of hydrolats and oils. We can also participate in making an oil extract from chamomile baskets or lavender flowers using a traditional method – heating in a water bath on a wood-fired stove.



Photo 6.14. Hydrolats of the Land of Chamomile. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

- ➔ Workshop on making hydrolat from fresh chamomile – thanks to a 60-liter alembic, 40 liters of hydrolat with chamomile essential oil can be obtained, which can be used to make natural cosmetics, as well as a moisturising mist directly on the skin (Photo 6.14).

- ➔ Vacations with Herbs or “Herbal First Aid Kit” workshop – under the guidance of an instructor from the Chamomile Village, you can make, among other things: pickles, vinegar, syrups, natural cosmetics, and preserves from magnolia flowers and young spruce shoots, teas, and also buy them. The herbs come from the garden of the Chamomile Land herb manufactory (Photo 6.15). Health itself!



Photo 6.15. The herb garden of the Chamomile Land Herbal Manufactory. *Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka*

TRIVIA

Elderberry has antiviral, antibacterial, and immune-boosting properties. It also has a diaphoretic and antipyretic effect. It contains a lot of vitamin C.

Elderberry juice recipe

Peel ripe black fruits with a fork, squeeze juice in a juicer, boil, add three tablespoons of sugar per 1 liter of juice, and pour hot into tiny jars. It is best to pasteurize still. You should consume prophylactically 100 ml of juice per week to strengthen immunity and larger amounts in sickness.

TRIVIA

Forsythia flowers contain a lot of rutin, an ingredient in popular medicines. They lower blood pressure and glucose and are used in anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, and sedative preparations. So it is worth harvesting them (their flowering period is short), drying them in a dark, dry place, and storing them in a jar or container that keeps out the light. The flowers must not lose their colour.

Recipe for forsythia infusion for immunity

You can use both dried and fresh flowers. Pour boiling water over two teaspoons of flowers and leave covered for 15 minutes. Forsythia flowers are edible raw; you can add them to salads and cocktails, and you can pour alcohol over them and make a tincture [<https://pl-pl.facebook.com/kraina.rumianku>].

- ➔ Workshop “Donuts that do not Fatten..” – in the buds of the plant, compared to other parts of the plant, there are the most active substances, so they are a source of health and beauty and can also support the treatment of many diseases. Natural cosmetics are made on macerates from buds (birch, male hazel flowers, and black currant leaf buds).
- ➔ Workshop “Kitchen – Wild, Healthy and Herbal” – a practical workshop on preparing healthy and tasty meals from plants from the garden, meadow, and field (Photo 6.16). On the program:
 - ◆ trips for wild and garden produce,



Photo 6.16. The workshop room of the Herbal Manufactory. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

- ◆ pickling and vinegaring are simple ways to turn fruits and vegetables into healthy foods,
 - ◆ preparing herbal mixtures – salves and pastes for the whole year,
 - ◆ the use of edible flowers not only as decorations on the plate,
 - ◆ preparing familiar dishes in a new way – pâtés, casseroles, dumplings, pancakes, salads, pies, one-pot dishes,
 - ◆ learning about the power of sap,
 - ◆ bread and sweet baked goods,
 - ◆ something to drink – from infusion to herbal wine [krainarumianku.filu.pl].
- ➔ “Glycerin Soaps” workshop – an opportunity to hear the history of soap, make your own, and take it with you (Photo 6.17).



Photo 6.17. Glycerin soaps of the Land of Chamomile. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

POLESIE PASTYŁA – A LOCAL DELICACY



Pastyła is a healthy alternative to sweets for children, adults, and the elderly. It is a jelly type – without sugar, but with a huge amount of vitamins and nutrients. Thickened by baking or frying, the purée of fruit is poured in a thin layer into a dish and then dried at

low temperature. The invention and popularisation of this dessert are said to have been contributed to by the people of Kolomna around the 14th century [<https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pastyła>].

Polesie pastyła is a fruit snack in the form of fruit pancakes or fruit rolls. It is made from fruits from Polish producers, which are blended after evaporating water at low temperatures. It is an organic product with no added sugar or preservatives. Some flavors contain a small addition of natural honey or cinnamon (Photo 6.18).

Pastyła has many variants – strawberry, multifruit, apple, black currant, blueberry, raspberry, apricot, plum, cranberry, and sea buckthorn.

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Photo 6.18. Producer Tomasz Lutomski at the pastyła stand. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

WOOD CHIPS – RAW MATERIAL WITH HORTICULTURAL APPLICATIONS



Wood chips are shredded wood branches with a characteristic shape (Photo 6.19). More minor chips are often turned into compost, while larger ones are used in raised beds. They are also used for mulching various types of plants. In Chamomile Land, they are used on beds of herbs and flowers.






Photo 6.19. Wood chips. Photo by Ryszarda Bernacka

Mulching a garden with wood chips is the best way to improve soil quality and produce high and healthy crops. Wood chips can be spread on vegetable beds, in the plastic tunnel, under ornamental plants, on the lawn, and even in pots. This natural fertilizer slowly decomposes, feeding the soil with nutrients. We can sprinkle wood chips on beds after sowing vegetables and flowers and planting shrubs and trees. A good time for mulching is in late summer and autumn. The mulch spread at this time will have time to turn at least partially into compost and feed the soil. In addition, it protects against water evaporation from the soil in summer and frost in winter [<https://www.sprawdzonewpraktyce.pl>].



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Recommended accommodation and dining places




Ośrodek Edukacji Regionalnej

-  Hołowno 66, 21-222 Podedwórze
-  +48 533 799 886, sekretariat +48 81 478 77 11

Agroturystyka Rossa

-  Szelest 35, 21-533 Rossosz
-  +48 698 437 927, +48 602 261 798
-  rossa.szelest@gmail.com
-  rossa-szelest.pl

Restauracja Smacznego

-  Podedwórze 41/6, 21-222 Podedwórze
-  +48 881 245 679
-  [smak.smacznie.smacznego](https://www.facebook.com/smak.smacznie.smacznego)

7

Wólka Bielecka – Slavic Gord

Wólka Bielecka is a village in the Lublin Voivodeship, Łęczna county, Milejów commune. The idea for the Slavic Gord was born in the spring of 2004 on the initiative of Jarosław Woliński and his daughter Dorota – owners of this private historical park and enthusiasts of the early Middle Ages. The family sold their house in Lublin and moved to Wólka Bielecka, where they began to recreate an early medieval castle on the purchased plot of land (on the farm). Initially, it was called the “Choina-Horodyszcz” settlement [Wólka Bielecka... 2004]. Reconstruction groups and enthusiastic young people from the Lublin and Leczna districts cooperated with the owners. Mr. Jarosław Woliński cooperated, among others, with scientists from the Institute of Archeology of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, archaeologists from the Lublin Museum, the Scientific Circle of Archeology Students of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, and knightly brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Czerwieńskie Grody from Chełm, the Team of Bolesław Chrobry's Warriors from Łęczna, and the team from Lublin. They helped in the construction of the castle. Mr. Jarosław Woliński, who found himself as a carpenter and sculptor, made all the wooden equipment with his own hands.

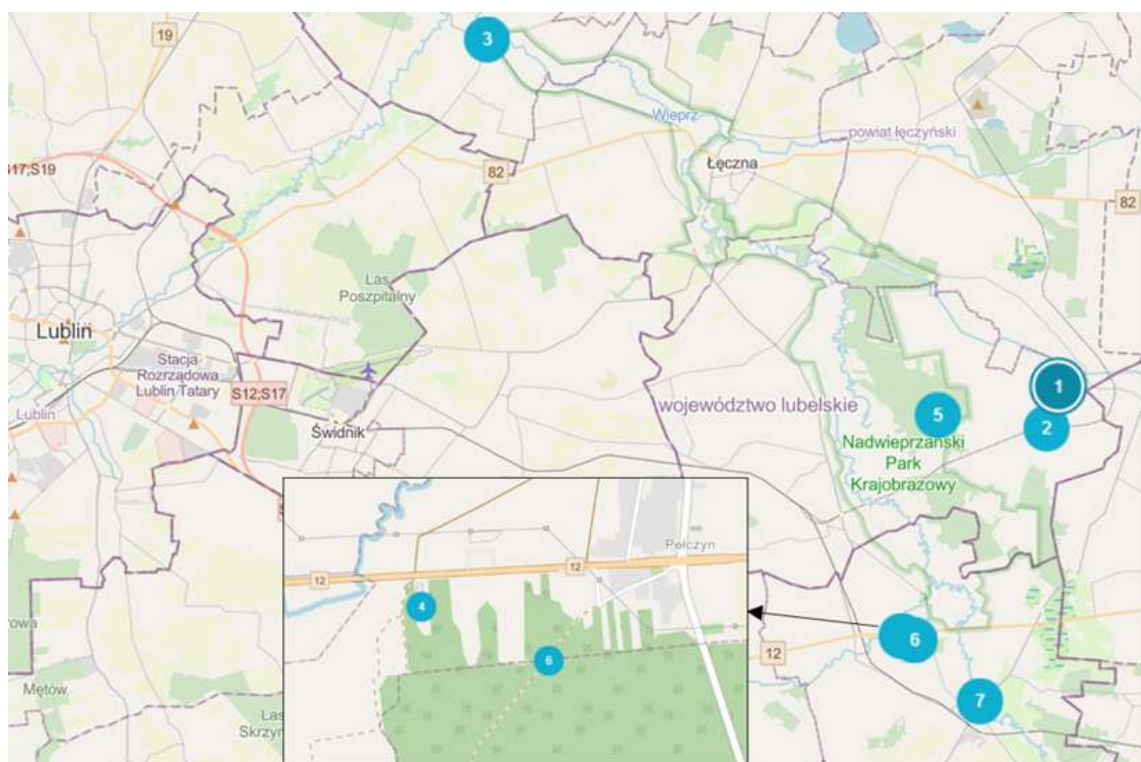


Figure 7.1. Map of attractions in Slavic Gord. 1. Slavic Gord, 2. The Wieprz-Krzna Canal, 3. The Association Chorągiew of the Zawieprzycze Castle of Atanazy Międzyński of the Suchekomnaty Coat of Arms in Kijany, 4. The Regional Inn – Regional Hotel in Pełczyn, 5. The Nadwieprzański Landscape Park and its buffer zone, 6. The Borek Forest with the Monument to the Children of Zamojszczyzna in the buffer zone of the Wieprz River Landscape Park, 7. The stopping place for canoeists in Trawniki. *Map development: Szymon Chmielewski*

The main idea of Slavic Gord is to bring closer and cultivate the traditions of our ancestors, to learn about various aspects of Slavic life, to understand their culture and customs and their contemporary remnants in church holidays, customs, and folk rituals, and to transmit this knowledge to visitors in Grododziad stories, realisations of re-enactments and interactive workshops.

The Slavic Gord is a unique European site, presenting an early medieval settlement complex. It is a replica of three early medieval strongholds – a multi-pronged ring (on an island) and a conical castle, which has all the characteristic elements for this type of defensive structure with earth and wood fortifications. A “living museum” has been created on the 3.5-hectare site, where you can touch everything and feel the atmosphere of the old days. The strongholds of the 10th-13th centuries, traces of which were discovered by archaeologists in nearby Klarów [Niedbal 2020, p. 165], and others that existed in the past within a radius of up to 30 km, were reconstructed here.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



TOUR OF A SLAVIC GORD

The tour includes three groups of objects – defensive, cult, and other [<http://www.slow-ianskigrod.pl>] in three types of castles. The tour of the fortified settlements is guided by a Grododziad, whose colourful story is interspersed with riddles and anecdotes.

Defense facilities:

- ➔ in a multi-component Gord (the castle proper/site of the tutelary deity and the suburbia): a platform, an entrenchment, a rampart, a spur, tunnel, tower, and bay gates, a palisade, a Polish fence (sharpened piles between which a teepee was interwoven), a museum building, a log well, a rampart, a trebuchet, a catapult (Photo 7.1),
- ➔ in the island (ring) bulkhead: dismantled piers, rampart, Polish fence (eventually to be a palisade), two gates to the castle,
- ➔ in a conical castle – a sub-garden with a harbor.



Photo 7.1. Defensive structures in a multi-pronged fortress. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka, Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

Cult objects:

- ➔ in the castle proper, which was the seat of the tutelary deity, there is a statue of Svetovit modeled after the Arkona statue (Photo 7.2), surrounded by a ditch for sacrificial fires and a grove of young oak trees,
- ➔ in the main square in front of the castle are stone circles; a magical century-old willow tree struck by lightning/Perun, split into four pieces and burned inside; a fire swindle for ritual fire-blackening; a barrow and a place for burning sacrificial pyres, a kachina (or temple), and a maypole for rallying,
- ➔ in the ring fortress – the island is to eventually include statues of gods in helmets and armor with engraved names,
- ➔ on the witch's peninsula, there is an herbalist's hut, a stone circle; there is also a stage for an early music ensemble and fire dancing and a naturally shaped amphitheater on a hill in a bend of the river,
- ➔ outline of the foundations 1 : 1 of a Romanesque chapel on the plan of a cross, modeled on the chapel in Zawichost founded by Henryk Sandomierski (Photo 7.3).



Photo 7.2. Statue of Świątowit surrounded by a grove of young oaks. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 7.3. Foundations of the Romanesque chapel. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

TRIVIA

The Slavs identified their gods with the nature around them. The gods were usually its personification or manifested their existence through particular aspects of nature. Among the most important gods of the Slavs are Świątowit (Światowid) – the creator of heaven and earth, lord of war, fertility, and fertility; Perun – the god of thunder, thunder, and lightning, the so-called “Thunderer”; Swaróg (Swarożyc) – the solar and fire deity; and Weles – the ruler of the beyond [Gulak 2012, pp. 18–31].

Other facilities:

- ➔ barrow cemetery – located behind the ring castle and the “river”, consists of 5 barrows and a place for the reconstruction of burial rites,
- ➔ residential sub-garden – it is formed by two smaller half-temples measuring 4 × 3 m and one larger one measuring 5 × 4.5 m (now a burn pit after a fire), a log and surface well, a maypole for pitching tents and rallying a museum hut, and in it: furniture, paintings, and woodcuts with medieval themes (Photo 7.4),
- ➔ the main square, or maypole, in front of the castle, where there is a craftsmen’s village and a shelter to run the interactive part, an early medieval playground, an archery track, a spear-throwing track, a rope pulling stand for a several-ton tree trunk, a Slavic kitchen, and places for bonfires,
- ➔ in preparation is a fishing village, where human fishing methods from primitive times to the early Middle Ages will be presented.



Photo 7.4. Semi-detached house and museum hut. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES – CRAFT AND ARTISTIC DEMONSTRATIONS AND WORKSHOPS

The Slavic fortress hosts demonstrations and workshops (Photo 7.5), allowing visitors to join the fortress life, get information about the early Middle Ages (including crafts, beliefs, rituals, and martial arts), and make some items with their hands.

Visitors can participate in two types of interactive activities [<http://www.slowianski-grod.pl>].

➔ Basic demonstrations:

- ◆ demonstration of armaments and armor making, fitting room at the combat stand,
- ◆ coin minting,
- ◆ ancient dances and dance competitions with prizes – the so-called “Slavic disco”,
- ◆ learning how to write with a goose pen, lacquering correspondence, sealing, encrypting, and making mail secret,
- ◆ woodcut and braiding,
- ◆ making beads and ornaments from modeling clay and copper,
- ◆ weaving – making selvages on a bard, that is, patterned strips or ribbons on a small weaving tool from thin wooden strips,



Photo 7.5. One of the workshop sites. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 7.6. Slingshot and archery square. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

- ◆ demonstration of the Stone Age in the primary section – mainly flint, stone and bone tools and weapons, costumes, and drawing with a flint stylus on stone,
 - ◆ clay clay-pasting using the roller-weave method,
 - ◆ archery and slingshot shooting (Photo 7.6),
 - ◆ an early medieval fair with a souvenir stall,
 - ◆ early medieval and primitive fashion shows,
 - ◆ agility games on the playground, including fishing, walking on stilts, fighting with clusters and shields, and strength games, such as tug-of-war, pulley, and sledding.
- ➔ Additional demonstrations and workshops:
- ◆ clay wheel-pasting,
 - ◆ juggling and fire dancing demonstrations,
 - ◆ a demonstration of handmade paper making, in which we can participate,
 - ◆ tasting Slavic cuisine dishes and demonstrating kitchen tools (metal plates, pottery, iron cauldrons, stove, smoker). The village has traditional Slavic-modeled culinary products on offer, such as nettle soup, peas with cabbage, Slavic-style lamb, pearl groats in mushroom sauce with poultry pieces, chwaściaki (deep-fried mint cake), millet groats with honey and nuts, traditional kołacz and peculiar seasonal cakes. It also offers baked flatbreads.

OUTDOOR SHOWS

Visitors can participate in the celebration of Slavic festivals (e.g., the welcoming of spring, shrovetide, sundown, and harvest festival) and outdoor shows in the “Encounters with History” series. The program of outdoor shows includes demonstrations of ritual battles, rallies and alliances of tribes, nuptials, ceremonies, rituals, divination, fire dances, and workshops.

The complete outdoor show is implemented with a knightly brotherhood and a group of mounted warriors and consists of four parts, as shown in Figure 7.2.

Educational offer:

Slavic Gord directs its educational offer mainly to organized groups (e.g., school trips, half-schools, integration groups), families, and individuals. It proposes four groups of tourist products, combining different elements of their offer:

1. Guided tour + selected interactive activities;
2. Additional demonstrations and workshops;



Figure 7.2. Diagram of the outdoor show in the Slavic Gord. Source: <http://www.slowianskigrod.pl>

3. Encounters with history and outdoor shows;
4. Kitchen workshop “Slavic refreshment” – is a lunch consisting of dishes, which are a reconstruction and tasting of early medieval cuisine (from organic products of Lublin region). We can also order sausage roasting or a traditional dinner (tomato soup with pasta, fries, chicken breast, salad, and a drink).



Photo 7.7. Stone circle – a place of welcoming groups. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

A typical scenario of a group's stay (product 1, 2, 4) – about 5 hours. At 9.00 a.m., there is a group greeting at the stone circle (Photo 7.7), a toilet break, and a second breakfast at the indicated place. It is followed by a guided tour of the castle with a Grododziad guide tailored to the participant's needs and ages. After the tour, the group learns ancient dances and participates in a "Slavic disco" where the best dancers are selected. After a short break, the group is divided into smaller teams (15–20 people), participating in demonstrations and games with instructors at workshops selected from the offer. The activities are conducted dynamically and interestingly, and participants can demonstrate their knowledge, cleverness, strength, and teamwork skills. The group can order a meal in one of three forms (product 4). After the meal, there is free time for games and activities at the craft stands and souvenir shopping at the store (Photo 7.8). Outdoor shows (product 3) begin around 1 p.m. and usually last 1.5 hours. They can also be performed later in the afternoon – from 2 pm to 8 pm.

Winter and away offer:

From spring to autumn, the facility attracts tourists from Poland and abroad. In November–April, lectures, demonstrations, and workshops can be held in the chamber or away by invitation at schools or community centres. The Slavic Gord team can also honor anniversary celebrations, honor guards, national holidays, village days, school days, and school naming. The band can present a Slavic village and perform an open-air show, which will be adapted to the nature of the event and combined with a music-fire-dance performance.



Photo 7.8. Souvenir store. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The Slavic Gord team participates in **many cultural, educational, and entertainment events**, such as the Slavic May Day in Zawieprzyce, the Strzegocice Wildfires, knightly tournaments (e.g., for the saber of Zygmunt II Waza in Warsaw), fairs (e.g., Jagiellonian Fair, Disappearing Occupations in Pawlowo, Forest Fair in Wiryki), commune and district harvest festivals, food festivals, ecological picnics (e.g., Tastes of Lublin region), cultural festivals (e.g., Eastern Slavic Festival, European Heritage Days), events in Lublin.

Village in the media

Thanks to the village's unusual atmosphere, it is also the site of television productions by TVP Historia, TVP 2, TVP 3, and Fokus TV. Numerous press articles have also been written about it, for example, in Tygodnik Łęczyński, Kurier Lubelski, Dziennik Wschodni, National Geographic, and Pani Domu. Slavic Gord also received many awards in competitions, including in the culinary competition Best Flaki of Lublin at the Flaki Festival in Piaski, in the competition Our Culinary Heritage – Flavors of the Regions for Slavic porridge and nettle soup, in the competition for the Best Tourist Product of the Lublin Voivodeship for the creation of an original product of great historical and educational value with spectacle and ritual elements.


Famous people in the village


Folk and folk-metal music bands have performed in the Slavic Gord: twice Percival (album cycle "Slava", soundtrack to the game "The Witcher 3: Wild Gon", Poland), Hungarian band Szelindek and Russian group Grai.



Photo 7.9. Roads leading to the Slavic castle. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

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See: [Slavic Gord](#)

Book appointments and tickets by email or phone.

We can reach Slavic Gord by picturesque narrow roads (Photo 7.9), which introduces us to the atmosphere of the adventure we will experience. Along the way, we can also see a fragment of the Wieprz-Krzna drainage canal (Photo 7.10).



Photo 7.10. Wieprz-Krzna canal. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

TRIVIA

Wieprz-Krzna Canal is the longest canal in Poland. It is 140 km long and was built in 1954–1961 [Pichla 2011, p. 19]. It has become a vital element of the water network of Polesie Lubelskie, as its influence covers an area of 530,000 hectares. Drainage and irrigation reclamation were supposed to lead to the intensification of agricultural production. The system is no longer very efficient, as it only supplies water to ponds and reservoirs and has not been used for grassland irrigation since 2005 due to outdated and deteriorating irrigation equipment. The drainage system has also reduced the area of peatlands and wetlands, leading to the drying up of ecosystems and adverse natural effects, including degradation of soils and changes in their physical properties [Pichla 2011, p. 19]. Another effect of the canal's construction was the eutrophication of lakes due to the introduction of foreign river water [Solis 2012, p. 182].

In addition to Slavic Gord, it is worth exploring its surroundings, especially by bicycle or canoe, and learning about local cultural monuments and the natural wealth of the Vistula River Landscape Park. It is also worth going to Kijany and getting to know the association members cooperating with Slavic Gord, especially in preparing outdoor events (Fig. 7.1).

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

ASSOCIATION CHORĄGIEW OF THE ZAWIEPRZYCE CASTLE OF ATANAZY MIĄCZYŃSKI OF SUCHEKOMNATY COAT OF ARMS



We nurture old traditions. We teach ancient history. We try to be old Sarmatians. We can entertain (the series “History without censorship”) and move. We are creative and resourceful. We know how to cooperate with everyone who cares about education, culture, and community development. Antonina Gajos – president of the association [Stowarzyszenie... 2021].

The Association Chorągiew of the Zawieprzyce Castle of Atanazy Miączyński of Suchekomnaty Coat of Arms is a non-governmental organisation that operates in the Spiczyn commune and łączna county (Fig. 7.3, Photo 7.11). In 2010 and 2011, the members, still an informal group, began implementing their first initiatives. The association was registered on March 29, 2013. It unites lovers of knowledge and history of the region, as well as social activists, enthusiasts of active life, and people who recognize the role of cultural heritage in the education of the younger generation. They are representatives of different backgrounds and generations [Stowarzyszenie... 2021]. The association currently has about 28 members, including 20 active members. The baroque name of the association refers to the time when Old Polish culture was being formed, especially in the second half of the 17th century.

TRIVIA

In the second half of the 17th century, Zawieprzyce became the residence of Atanazy Miączyński, who was Jan III Sobieski’s faithful companion. Atanazy was a talented military commander and a thrifty landowner. Thanks to him, the hill and castle in Zawieprzyce became a magnate’s residence and experienced a period of splendor. He also founded a Baroque brick church in Kijany as a votive offering for his happy return from the Vienna expedition.

The Association's objectives

[<http://www.suchekomnaty.pl>]:

1. Stimulation of social activity at the regional level.
2. Integrating the local environment.
3. Supporting regional development.
4. Promotion of tourism, history, culture, and traditions of the region.
5. Promote interaction with other like-minded organisations.
6. Educational, cultural, educational, and sports activities.
7. Maintaining national, cultural, and civic traditions and activities for European integration.

Offer:

The association seeks to promote local sources of history and legends. The touristic products they offer relate to national traditions – the traditions of the nobility of the 17th century (the joint march, the Vienna expedition) – and regional traditions – customs associated with the Middle Hog Valley region. By participating in events organized by the association, we can learn about the following:

- ➔ ancient crafts,
- ➔ tools, creations, handicrafts (e.g., basins, chiseled trays),
- ➔ former armaments,
- ➔ culinary – rural and aristocratic dishes (e.g., live fire soup, hot sand Turkish coffee), culinary workshops,
- ➔ tales and legends – intangible cultures, such as the Zawieprzycze legend, which refers to Aleksander Bronikowski's book "Zawieprzycze" and various versions of popular tales concerning Castle Hill and the rule



Figure 7.3. The Association's logo. Source: <http://www.suchekomnaty.pl>



Photo 7.11. Signboard at the headquarters of the association in Kijany. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 7.12. The flag of the association. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

of the cruel castellan Jan Nepomucen Granowski (2 versions – storytelling and re-enactment).

The Association organizes:

- ➔ costume shows,
- ➔ dragoon drill demonstration, e.g., firing of cannons, mortars, muskets,
- ➔ meetings with the executioner,
- ➔ Old Polish storytelling, e.g., storytelling about ancient Spiczyn,
- ➔ history lessons, among others, living history lessons at the Ludwin Municipal Public Library, classes abound in interesting facts to arouse the interest of the listeners in the topics covered, lesson topics such as white weapons, the culture of the 17th century,
- ➔ historical child's playground – games: bowling, garlands, pinecones, dice, wooden horses, saber duels (Photo 7.13),
- ➔ integration meetings.

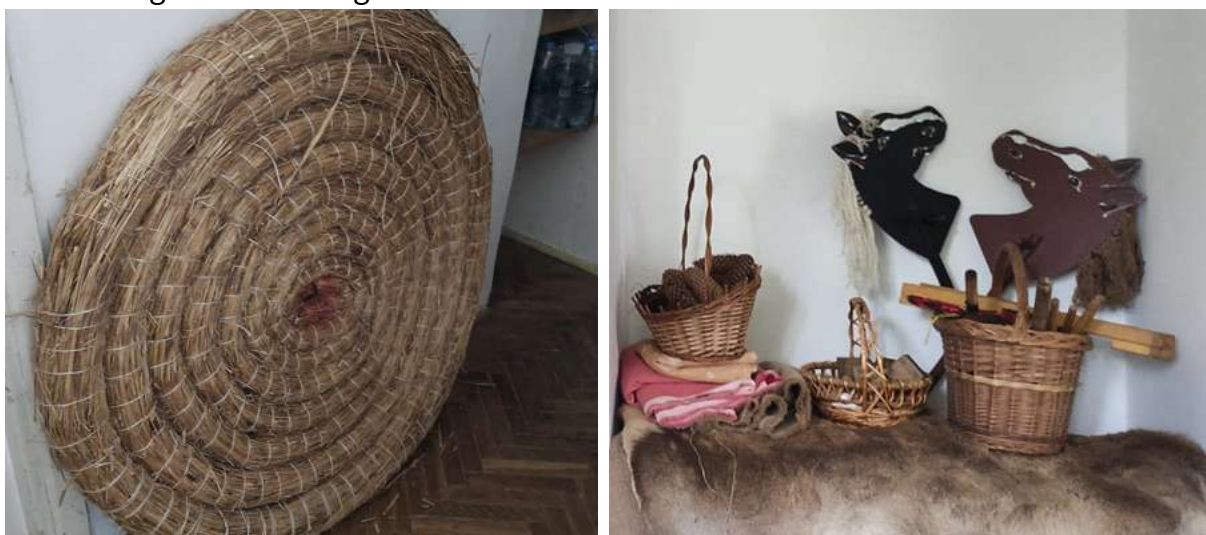


Photo 7.13. Props used during the games at the historical children's yard. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

Workshops and meetings for members of the Association and residents of Kijany and neighboring villages, during which preparations include:

- ➔ national cotillions for the participants of the March of Independence in Spiczyn, *makatki* (embroidered pictures), rugs made from cuttings or made on crochet, Lublin cut-outs from tissue paper and paper, spiders (tied dwelling decorations from straw, thread, and tissue paper), Easter palms referring to the rules of composition in the Lublin region,
- ➔ dishes according to old recipes – a farm table in Kyiv style, participants recall forgotten flavors and dishes from their childhood and exchange culinary traditions,

- ➔ carving, or fancy decoration of dishes, which appeared as early as the 17th-century tables.

The Association offers **tours of the objects** it cares for and whose collections it is expanding:

- ➔ Museum of White Arms in Ludwin – collected collections: small arms, double-edged weapons, stabbing weapons, costumes, furniture, portraits, showcases with memorabilia,
- ➔ The Regional Chamber in Kijany (in the old boarding house at the Agricultural School Complex in Kijany) – collected collections: doilies, napkins, embroidered tablecloths, and dishes (Photo 7.14).

The Association's offerings are aimed at students (mainly seniors and high school students), college students, cyclists, kayakers, multi-generational families, seniors, and labour groups.



Photo 7.14. Equipment of the Regional Chamber in Kijany. Photo by Agata Kobyłka, Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

TRIVIA

Lublin green palms are made of natural materials, at most decorated with tissue or fine paper flowers. The primary plants in such a palm are boxwood, periwinkle, wisteria, reeds, grasses, cereals, twigs of willow (base), hazel, dogwood, broom, and hawthorn. Each plant has its symbolic meaning, as our ancestors attached importance to colours, signs, and traditional messages.

Away offer:







Members of the association can be seen at many outdoor events in the region and the farther corners of Poland, during which they represent the county of Łęczyn and the commune of Spiczyn (Photo 7.12), such as family festivals (e.g., May Day at the Slavic Castle in Wólka Bielecka), historical festivals, military-historical and artillery picnics, battle reconstructions (e.g., at Chocim, Cedyňa, Gniew), festivals (e.g., Festival of Polish Arms at the Janów Reservoir, Vivat Vasa Historical Festival), tournaments (e.g., Małopolski Tournament of Hussars), regional harvest festivals, religious ceremonies (e.g., the procession of the Three Kings in Zamość), seminars (e.g., a scientific session at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, which was dedicated to Jan III Sobieski).

The flag also regularly participates in patriotic ceremonies, mainly in Lublin and Leczna. These include the celebration of the May 3 Constitution Day, National Independence Day, and anniversary celebrations, such as the January Uprising.

The members of the Association Chorągiew of the Zawieprzyce Castle of Atanazy Miączyński of Suchekomnaty Coat of Arms are also the initiators of many undertakings and events [Stowarzyszenie... 2021], such as:

- ➔ construction of the Monument to the January Insurgents in Spiczyn,
- ➔ the creation of the Museum of White Arms and 17th-Century Costumes in Zawieprzyce,
- ➔ Independence March in Spiczyn,
- ➔ Atanazy Miączyński's nameday in Kijany,
- ➔ series of exhibitions, meetings, and competitions, "In love with Zawieprzyce",
- ➔ handicraft and culinary workshops in the series "What is rich in the cottage...",
- ➔ patriotic soiree at Zezulin Elementary School,
- ➔ vernissage of nature and historical-reconstruction Photos at the A. Łuczeńczyk Municipal Public Library in Ludwin.

Contact:**Stowarzyszenie Chorągiew Zamku w Zawieprzycach
Atanazego Międzyńskiego Herbu Suchekomnaty**

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Izba Regionalna w Kijanach przy Zespole Szkół Rolniczych w Kijanach
Kijany Kościelne 19, 21-077 Kijany
-  Muzeum Broni Białej w Ludwinie
-  +48 880 404 936, +48 516 120 142
-  kontakt@suchekomnaty.pl
-  Stowarzyszenie Chorągiew Zamku w Zawieprzycach
-  suchekomnaty.pl

REGIONAL INN – REGIONAL HOTEL

The Regional Inn (Fig. 7.4) is located in Pełczyn on E12 Lublin-Chełm-Dorohusk road. The facility is surrounded by a forest (Photo 7.15). It is a good place for rest and can be a base for bicycle trips through the surrounding small towns and forests. The facility (Photo 7.16) most often hosts families with children, transit tourists, company employees (often longer stays), and cyclists.



Figure 7.4. The logo of the Regional Inn. Source: <https://hotel-regionalny.com/>



Photo 7.15. Entrance to an inn surrounded by forest. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

Rooms. The Regional Inn offers guests comfortably furnished rooms to suit the requirements of different groups – families with children, solo travelers, or friends. There are 80 beds in single, double, triple, and quadruple rooms and two suites. Each room has an en-suite bathroom, flat-screen TV, work desk, wi-fi Internet, and luggage storage space. Some rooms have a balcony or terrace with a seating area or direct access to the pool (Photo 7.17). Breakfast for hotel guests is served buffet-style in the Regional Restaurant from 7.00–11.00 a.m. During the summer, guests can use the outdoor swimming pool included in the room rate. Two rooms are adapted for people with disabilities – there are no thresholds, and there are adapted bathrooms.

Parking. A large parking lot, monitored 24 h/day, is available for guest use (Photo 7.18).

The Regional Restaurant specializes in Polish and regional cuisine. Before the holidays, regional products are sold. The restaurant is a good place for a family dinner, business lunch, meeting friends, and lunch on the road. The restaurant exhibits its products during harvest festivals, Days of Piaski, at Lublin’s open-air museum (Photo 7.19).

Attractions at the facility. Guests can use the recreational part of the facility: outdoor swimming pool, which is open from May 1 to September 30 (Photo 7.20), Jacuzzi (reservation required), sauna, gym, and children’s playground (Photo 7.21).

A fireplace and barbecue area in a secluded spot at the back of the inn are available for guests (Photo 7.22).

There are many places at the Inn where one can relax and unwind in nature – surrounded by the forest and planted vegetation. Relaxation areas are available to guests of the Inn and the restaurant (Photo 7.23).

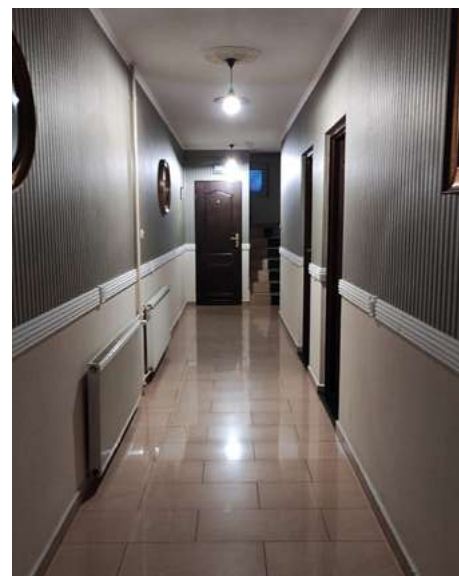


Photo 7.16. Interior of the inn.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 7.17. Balconies and terraces next to guest rooms surrounded by greenery.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 7.18. Parking spaces available for visitors.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 7.19. Interior of the Regional Restaurant. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 7.20. Outdoor guest pool.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 7.21. Playground. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 7.22. Campfire and barbecue site. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 7.23. Relaxation and rest area for guests. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

Special events. The facility can host special events: baptisms, funerals, weddings, and outdoor weddings (Photo 7.24).






Business Guests. The inn also offers convenient conditions for business clients to organize conferences, training courses, business meetings, banquets, and shows [<https://hotel-regionalny.com/>].



Photo 7.24. Rooms for receptions and conferences. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

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-  +48 81 58-50-156, +48 608-401-794
-  poczta@hotel-regionalny.com
-  hotel-regionalny.com
-  [HotelRegionalny](https://www.facebook.com/HotelRegionalny)

See: [The Regional Inn from a bird's eye view](#)

WIEPRZ RIVER LANDSCAPE PARK



The Wieprz River Landscape Park (Fig. 7.5) was established in 1990 on 6,228.66 hectares. Its buffer zone has an area of 11,473.41 ha. The Park is located in the central part of the Lublin Province on the Świdnik Plateau (a fragment of the Lublin Upland) and the Dorohusk Depression (a fragment of the Polesie Wołyńskie). The park was established to protect a fragment of the valley of the middle course of the Wieprz River with meanders, meanders, oxbow lakes, extensive wetlands, wet meadows, peat bogs, and riparian and alder forests. The park's landscape is dominated by forests (42%) and meadows and pastures (26%) [<http://parki.lubelskie.pl/media>] (Photos 7.25, 7.26).



Figure 7.5. The logo of the Wieprz River Landscape Park. Source: <https://parki.lubelskie.pl/parki-krajobrazowe/nadwieprzanski-park-krajobrazowy>

The Park and its buffer zone are characterized by a distinct diversity of landscape types [parki.lubelskie.pl/]:

- ➔ the southern part of the Wieprz River valley is wide and heavily swamped,
- ➔ the northern section of the Wieprz River is narrow winding, and its edges, cut by ravines and gullies, rise to more than 20 meters in places.

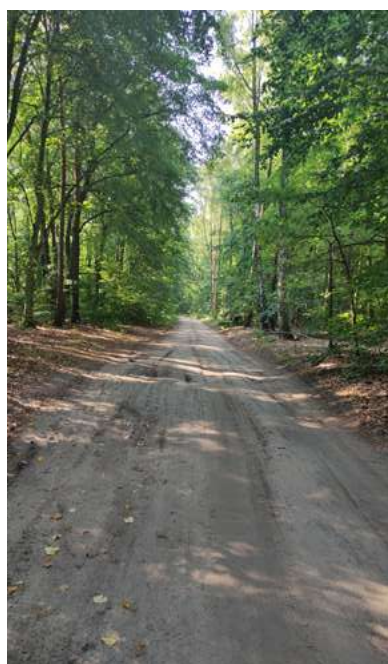


Photo 7.25. Siostrzytowski forest between the villages of Dorohuczka and Białka in the Park. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 7.26. Monument to the Children of Zamojszczyzna in the Borek Forest in the park's buffer zone. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 7.27. Borek forest near the village of Pełczyn in the Park's buffer zone. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

The Park has scenic qualities, rich vegetation (Photo 7.27), and cultural heritage – monuments and intangible values. The area was the location of settlements, castles, towns, defensive castles, and park and manor assumptions. Among the most valuable monuments are [Zielinski 2019, pp. 12–20]:

- ➔ Renaissance synagogue from 1648 in Łęczna,
- ➔ Baroque churches in Biskupice (1712–1717) (Photo 7.28), Dorohuczka (1790) (Photo 7.29), Kijany,
- ➔ a historic Arian church from the 16th century in Jaszczów,
- ➔ the ruins of a 17th–19th century castle and manor complex with a picturesque park in Zawieprzycze,
- ➔ manor and palace complexes surrounded by parks in Jaszczów (1812), Milejów, Kijany (19th century), Łęczna, Łysołaje (19th–20th century), and Łańcuchów (18th–20th century),



Photo 7.28. Church of St. Stanislaus the Bishop. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 7.29. St. Jude Thaddeus Church in Dorohuczka. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

- ➔ historic wooden rural buildings in the Vistula River villages.








Photo 7.30. A stopping place for canoeists in Trawniki in the buffer zone of the Wieprz River Landscape Park. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*






Running through the Park's buffer zone are [<http://parki.lubelskie.pl/media>]: a red hiking trail, two nature trails, a long-distance bicycle trail from Lublin to Wola Uhruska, and a canoe trail on the Wieprz River (Photo 7.30).

Recommended accommodations




Siedlisko Zaścianek Zahorodyński – a complex of century-old wooden buildings with amenities

-  Majdan Zahorodyński 19, 22-130 Majdan Zahorodyński
-  +48 699 713 745
-  biuro@zascianekzahorodynski.pl
-  zascianekzahorodynski.pl
-  [Siedlisko Zaścianek Zahorodyński](#)




Agroturystyka Kraina Jeleni Barbara i Grzegorz Jeleń

-  Majdan Zahorodyński 14, 22-130 Majdan Zahorodyński
-  +48 513 689 611
-  agro.krainajeleni@gmail.com
-  zascianekzahorodynski.pl
-  [Agroturystyka Kraina Jeleni](#)

Naturalny dom z banią ruską






-  Majdan Zahorodyński 47A, 22-130 Majdan Zahorodyński
-  +48 512 196 258
-  [Naturalny dom nad zalewem z banią ruską](#)

Gospodarstwo agroturystyczne U Niewiadomskich

-  Jaszczów 295, 21-020 Jaszczów
-  +48 81 75 72 777, +48 604 59 02 64
-  krzysztof_niewiadomski@wp.pl

Recommended dining places




Zajazd w Lesie – special events, rope park, paintball

-  Kolonia Ciechanki 1, 21-013 Ciechanki
-  +48 603 816 700
-  zajazd6@o2.pl
-  biesiadawojciechow.pl
-  [Zajazd w Lesie](#)



Klub-Kawiarnia VID-BIL/Pizzeria

-  Trawniki 600, 21-044 Trawniki
-  +48 660 132 222
-  kamilnastulak@gmail.com
-  [Klub Vid Bil / Pizzeria](#)

Pizzeria Pychotka

-  Trawniki 144, 21-044 Trawniki
-  +48 881 508 007
-  [Pizzeria Pychotka](#)




Zajazd wiejskie Przysmaki

-  Chojno Nowe Drugie 60A, 22-130 Chojno Nowe Drugie
-  +48 664 025 389

Zajazd Piotr

-  Nowa 47, 21-070 Cyców
-  +48 607 570 371
-  zajazdpiotr47@tlen.pl
-  [Zajazd „Piotr”](#)

Vicenza. Pizzeria

-  Jaszczów 207, 21-020 Jaszczów
-  +48 81 757 40 10
-  [Pizzeria Vicenza](#)

Wojciechów – Village of Blacksmithing

Wojciechów – is a typical agro-tourist village. The village lies less than 25 kilometers to the west of Lublin. Nearby is the famous tourist triangle Nałęczów – Kazimierz Dolny – Puławy [Woydyno 2012, p. 9]. It is here that agrotourism developed first in the Lublin Voivodeship. Picturesque terrain, loess ravines, hills, and forests encourage walking and bicycle rides (Photo 8.1). Wojciechów lies on the Bełżyce Plain and borders the buffer zone of the Kazimierski Landscape Park, famous for its loess ravines.



Photo 8.1. Road sign informing about the entrance to the village of Wojciechów. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

The settlement of Wojciechów has a long history. The name *Woycechow* was first recorded in church books in 1328 – it was listed as a parish that belonged to the Lublin archdeaconry at the time. The village of Wojciechów had noble patronage.

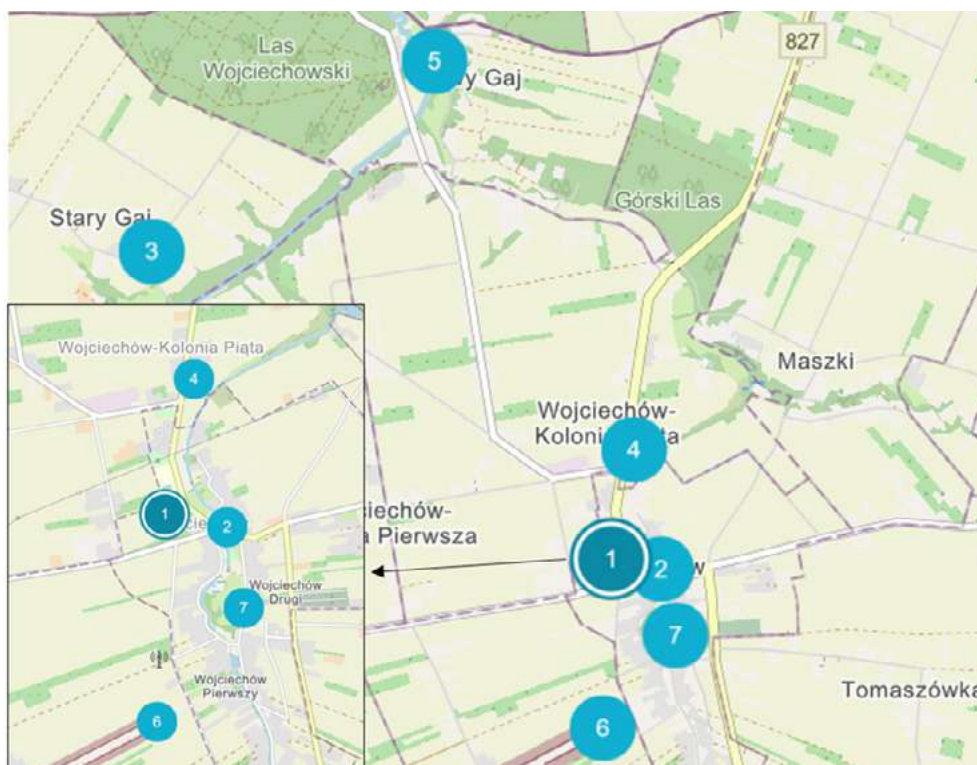


Figure 8.1. Map of attractions in the Village of Blacksmithing. 1. Arian Tower, 2. Blacksmith Forge, 3. Fusing Klimaty, 4. Owadolandia, 5. Hipolit Mill, 6. Wojciechów Zoo, 7. St. Theodore Larch Church. Map development: Szymon Chmielewski

TRIVIA

Patronage of the nobility means that the church, which is located in the village, takes the name of the heir of the village; that is, if the heir of the village was Theodore, the church was under the name of St. Theodore. A change in the village's ownership involved a change in the church's invocation.

It is likely that the parish also had its school. Jan Długosz mentioned in his chronicles that in Wojciechów in the 14th century, there was a landed estate of Joannes Szczekocki of Odrowąż coat of arms. Jan of the Szczekocki family – castellan of Lublin – was the first owner of Wojciechów, and the second was his son Jan junior – Starosta of Lublin. The first buildings of the village were located on a stream (unnamed), a left tributary of the Bystra River. People settled here willingly due to the natural outflow of spring water, which was the main reason for the establishment. The first huts of the Wojciechów residents were half-timbered and partially dug into the ground on the sloping slope of the ravine. These huts were built of planks and clay. They were one-room rooms with an area of 3 × 3 m to 3 × 4 m. In the huts, the central place was occupied by a fire for heating the hut and brewing food. The people fed on lentils, peas, broad beans, wheat, millet, and rye [Kowalski 1979, p. 3].

Wojciechów, from 1489, belonged to the Pilecki family of the Leliwa coat of arms, who erected a defensive and residential tower here, popularly known today as the Arian Tower (Photo 8.2). It is a three-story building built of stone and bricks. The tower was adapted for firearm defense and received trapezoidal-shaped fortifications with three bastions. Instead of a fourth bastion, an external staircase was erected with a tower court. A dry moat surrounded the structure. At the same time, inside the building was a wide staircase with decorated window openings. All this provided the owner with a comfortable home and social prestige, while the thick and high walls of the tower guaranteed a sense of security. The tower was also of strategic importance, as it lay on the trade route from Cracow to Lithuania via Urzędów, Bełżyce, Wojciechów, Kock, and Łuków.



Photo 8.2. Arian Tower. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

In 1534, the Pilecki family moved to Bełżyce, giving Wojciechów on lease to the Firlej family of the Lewart coat of arms. In 1580, the land of Wojciechów was purchased by Stanisław Spinek of the Prus coat of arms. The new owner gave shelter in the tower in question to Marcin Krowicki. He was a famous preacher and pastor of the Calvinist faith who transformed the tower's top floor into a place for meetings, sermons, and religious disputes for supporters of the Reformed Church. In addition, Stanisław Spinek, an ardent Calvinist, ordered the destruction of the Catholic church, seizing its property [Wystawa Muzeum Regionalnego w Wojciechowie, 2022]. Then, from 1599, the owner of Wojciechów was Paweł Orzechowski of the Rogala coat of arms, who held the position of Chełm chamberlain, so he did not permanently reside in Wojciechów. His son Paweł junior built a palace to the north of the tower, where he resided. At that time, the tower lost its splendor and prestige and was used for household purposes (grain storage). Paul's son Teodor Orzechowski, a follower of Calvinism since childhood, changed his faith to Roman Catholicism under the influence of the missions held in Wojciechów by the Jesuit Fathers. Out of gratitude for discovering the new faith, he founded a wooden church in the village in 1725. In the 17th century, Wojciechów passed into the hands of the Morski family, while in the 19th century, it went to the Ostrowski family, then the Grodzki, Świerzawski, and Popławski families [Turski and Wyszowski 2006, p. 162]. In the mid-19th century, the tower's appearance was significantly changed, mainly by eliminating its gables in favor of a hipped roof. The historical value of the Arian Tower was recognized and popularized by Adam Lerue in a publication entitled "Album of Lublin" of his authorship. Thanks to this, Wojciechów, located 6 km from the health resort of Nałęczów, became a destination for patients and tourists. In 1910, the neglected and damaged tower was handed over to the Society for the Care of Monuments of the Past in Warsaw, and the very next year, its reconstruction began. Jan Koszczyk-Witkiewicz directed the work. The world wars – the first and then the second – did not allow to complete the reconstruction of the tower. It was only accomplished in 1972, and the restored building was handed over to the Communal Cultural Centre.

TRIVIA

The Arian Tower was described in the novel "The Conversion of Judas" by Stefan Żeromski and placed in the fictional town of Posucha: *In the scaling of the tower, its stones, arranged in a cyclopean manner, held up brilliantly. [...] The ancient, in its foundation square tower, had on its northern side two huge slopes, which in three oblique faults narrowed upwards and reached to the very top. As evidenced by remnants, the slopes of these sloping faults were once covered with stones with a Gothic-profiled*

gable protruding for a drain. [...] In this [gable] wall, apparently during the granary's earlier days, a small and low annex was built into it, covered with a Polish shingle roof – through which narrow stairs led to the cellars. In the middle of the outer wall was the entrance to the squat, low, wide, vaulted with flat brick, and having a wrought-iron door. This opening was also later but was certainly several centuries old. From the outside, the lunette of a bricked-up circular window, used to defend the door, stormed this door. The most striking feature was the wooden staircase, supported by stout wooden pillars and covered by a roof. This staircase, going at an angle from the western escarpment to the wall, turned to the east and led to the door by which one entered the second floor. The door on the first floor was low, but once you stepped through it, you found yourself in a large, ten cubits high niche, walled in with a thin wall. Beneath the niche and under the door were the remains of four consoles made of massive blocks of carved gray marble in the wall above. [...] The remains of the consoles indicated the existence of a balcony in this place. Probably, this must have once been the only entrance to the tower. One probably climbed to this balcony from the courtyard by ladder or wooden, makeshift steps. The stairs were easily nullified if the castle was captured, and the tower could defend itself to death [Żeromski 1916, pp. 99–100].

The coat of arms of Wojciechów commune is a silver Odrowąż above a horseshoe on a red field (Fig. 8.2). Odrowąż is the coat of arms of the Szczekocki family – the first owners of Wojciechów, while the horseshoe is a symbol of blacksmithing and the most recognizable blacksmithing product.

TRIVIA

Blacksmithing is one of the oldest professions in the world. It was already known in ancient times, around 3000 BC. Blacksmithing is mainly associated with shoeing horses, but wrongly [Stukowski 2014, pp. 42–43]. Back in the 19th century, the blacksmith was the representative of new technical forms; he was a locksmith, mechanic, and metalworker, and at the same time, he served as a doctor and dentist. He had a very high authority in the countryside – he was often the only



Figure 8.2. The coat of arms of Wojciechów commune.
Source: Raport o stanie gminy Wojciechów za 2020 rok, Urząd Gminy Wojciechów, Wojciechów 2021, s. 1.

person who could read and write. An essential asset of the blacksmith was working with fire, which was attributed to magical powers in folk beliefs and always played a significant role [Bohdanowicz 1963, p. 14]. The blacksmith's domain is "forging iron while it is hot" and shaping it hot. The result of the popularity of this profession is the most common surname in Poland – *Kowalski* [Brokman 2022, p. 1].

The blacksmith mainly made agricultural tools, individual pieces of armor, as well as other metal products. The profession grew in importance year by year. In the mid-19th century, the market was flooded with cheap factory iron, which decreased the number of blacksmiths in the villages [Reinfuss 1983, p. 7]. Almost every Polish village had a blacksmith who, in addition to shoeing a horse, made all sorts of agricultural, gardening, and household tools: fittings, nails, chains, iron parts for carts, locks, hinges, windlasses, crosses, etc. When manufactures and factories began mass-producing tools, the blacksmith's role was limited to repairing them. Despite this, until a few decades ago, the blacksmith had much work. By the end of the 20th century, the blacksmithing profession had lost importance. The few blacksmiths who did not succumb to the competition of supermarkets, omnipresent in the modern market, began to practice artistic blacksmithing: paintings, souvenirs, cups, chandeliers, balustrades, fixtures for the fireplace, and curtain rods. The blacksmith, who once served the countryside, now performs services for cities. One could say that everything has turned upside down.

BLACKSMITH'S FORGE



The village of Wojciechów is known for its blacksmithing traditions. The forge in Wojciechów has been in operation since 1920. Blacksmithing skills are passed down from father to son. The first blacksmith in Wojciechów was Michal Ostrowski, who, after returning from service in the tsarist army, where he served for five years as a horse farrier, in 1920 built a wooden forge in Wojciechów. The blacksmith shop was built on an abandoned assembly yard lying by the village's main road – as many as 60 farmers agreed with their signatures to donate a plot of land for its construction. In 1952, Michał Ostrowski's son-in-law, Józef Czerniec, began working at the forge. His son Roman Czerniec (Photo 8.3) took up blacksmithing at the age of 16. He converted the forge into a brick one (Photo 8.4), built an ornamental furnace (Photo 8.5), and added two side wings. In one of them, in 2000, he established the author's Gallery of Blacksmith Products (Photos 8.6, 8.7). In 2011, the right wing of the forge was adapted to sell the master's wrought iron works (Photo 8.8).

Offer:

- ➔ a tour of the forge and a gallery of blacksmith products,
- ➔ iron forging demonstrations for children and adults with an educational lesson,
- ➔ colourful stories of blacksmiths about their craft, the process of metalworking, forging, and hardening,
- ➔ purchase of souvenirs (Photo 8.8),
- ➔ organisation of a bonfire,
- ➔ dinner at the agritourism farm U Kowalowej.

In addition, in the forge, we can order:

- ➔ garden furniture – tables, benches, armchairs, grills, swings, pergolas,
- ➔ fireplace accessories and enclosures, wood containers,
- ➔ gates, wickets, fences – stylish, modern, artistic,



Photo 8.3. Roman Czerniec – owner of the forge. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 8.5. Roman Czerniec's blacksmith stove. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.4. Roman Czerniec's forge. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.6–8.7. Gallery of blacksmith works by Roman Czerniec. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.8. Roman Czerniec's blacksmith store. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

- ➔ exterior and interior balustrades,
- ➔ straight and winding metal stairs,
- ➔ window grilles, partitions, partitions,
- ➔ metal interior doors combined with glass,
- ➔ advertising structures, modern and stylish,
- ➔ chandeliers, sconces, and other lighting lamps,
- ➔ nursery pluckers for gardeners,
- ➔ other products and masterpieces of blacksmith art on individual customer orders.

Contact:

Kuźnia Wojciechów

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Wojciechów horseshoes produced in Roman Czerniec's historic forge are certified products of the Polish Tourist Brand of the Land of Lesser Ravines and are forged by hand using traditional blacksmithing techniques. The horseshoes' magical power brings good luck to their owners and can be purchased at the private Blacksmith's Products Gallery (Photo 8.6) [Mirośław 2021, p. 28].

Since 1984, Wojciechów has hosted the **National Meetings of Blacksmiths** every second weekend in July, and since 1995, for two weeks prior to that, the **National Blacksmithing Workshops** organized by the Municipal Cultural Centre. These are events during which dozens of blacksmiths from all over Poland compete in artistic blacksmithing competitions. Here, young blacksmiths learn metal forging and decorating skills and develop a passion for creating iron works of art.

The blacksmithing events in Wojciechów were located by Bronisław Pietrak, who, after closing down his forge in Guranów, where the first competition was held, looked for a place to hold future editions. In Wojciechów, he came across the favor of the local authorities and an excellent venue in the forge of the then-young Roman Czerniec. Initially, the organisation of competitions was handled by the Folk Scene with the participation of the Municipal Cultural Centre in Wojciechów. At the end of the 1980s, the GOK director was taken over by Wiesław Czerniec, who was involved in creating a new formula for the event and arranging it on top of the Arian Tower, the only blacksmithing museum in Poland. Since then, GOK has taken over the organisation of the meetings. In 1995, the first National Blacksmithing Workshop was held in Wojciechów in 2001. All-Poland Blacksmith Art Fair. Today, thanks to the management and staff of GOK in Wojciechów, blacksmithing is constantly reviving and developing. Meetings, fairs, and blacksmithing workshops have become a permanent part of the calendar of events, and the final competitions, preceded by two weeks of workshops, are always held on the second weekend of July. Wojciechów has become known as the capital of Polish blacksmithing, and a blacksmithing village has developed here.

Wojciechów is home to Poland's only blacksmithing **museum** and the **Polish Blacksmiths Association**. The village nurtures blacksmithing traditions and protects the profession from oblivion.

BLACKSMITHING AND REGIONAL MUSEUM IN ARIAN TOWER



The headquarters of the Blacksmithing Museum is the Arian Tower. It is a certified Polish Tourist Brand of the Land of Loess Ravines product. The museum's biggest attraction is an old forge with a hearth (Photo 8.9), an anvil, and traditional blacksmithing tools. We can learn how to move a bellows or strike a blacksmith's hammer at the museum. The exposition includes works of blacksmith craftsmanship, such as scythes, sickles, hoes, graces, and axes. The museum also houses a collection of replicas of medieval weapons, musical instruments, and a rich collection of artistic products of European blacksmiths, mainly from Poland, Belarus, Hungary, and the Czech Republic. On display here are artistic products (more than 1,000 pieces) that were created during the National Meetings of Blacksmiths. In the competition, each year, a different object has to be forged – one year, there are crosses; another year – candlesticks; another year – flowerbeds, ash-trays, or chandeliers. These gatherings protect the traditional profession from being forgotten, and tourists can learn the secrets of horseshoeing. During this event, there is also a Blacksmith Art Fair, where it is possible to buy real works of art of this craft or order the work to be made to individual order [Lodzińska et al. 2008, p. 195]. Some of the most interesting exhibits include a fruit platter, a wrought-iron aquarium, a scene from the life of highlanders (Photo 8.10), and an iron chastity belt.



Photo 8.9. The hearth of the blacksmith's furnace in the Wojciechów Blacksmithing Museum. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*



Photo 8.10. A scene from the life of the highlanders. A painting by Jacek Bernacik. Museum of Blacksmithing in Wojciechów. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*



Photo 8.11. Decor of the Wojciechów kitchen. Regional Museum in Wojciechów. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

The Arian Tower also houses the **Regional Museum**, where we can see the furnishings of a Wojciechów cottage and kitchen (Photo 8.11) from 1920–1930, as well as an exhibition of everyday tools used by Wojciechów residents (Photo 8.12). A mock-up of a medieval fortress can also be seen here.

In addition, the museum's offerings include:

- ➔ visiting exhibitions,
- ➔ stories about the daily life of a blacksmith,
- ➔ axe sharpening workshop on a manual grinder,
- ➔ “Horseshoe from salt mass” workshop,
- ➔ playing the Smithsonian march on the anvil,
- ➔ horseshoe intelligence test,
- ➔ the minting of a commemorative coin,
- ➔ listening to the legend “About the Horseshoe of Happiness”,
- ➔ souvenir sales.



Photo 8.12. Tools of daily use. Regional museum in Wojciechów. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

Contact:

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The Arian Tower also houses a library and an agritourism information centre. In front of the Arian Tower is the Avenue of Distinguished Blacksmiths.

ALLEY OF DISTINGUISHED BLACKSMITHS



The alley was created in 2019 to honor the masters (Photo 8.13), who in the 1980s and 1990s, worked closely with the Wojciechów Municipal Cultural Centre in organising the first All-Polish Blacksmith Meetings and Workshops and creating and enriching the collection of the Blacksmithing Museum.

The blacksmiths whose names have been placed in the alley have contributed significantly to saving Polish folk and artistic blacksmithing. They are remembered as great teachers and advisors – they were actively involved in creating the idea of blacksmiths' meetings in Wojciechów, participated in preparing the curriculum implemented during the blacksmith workshops, and often acted as masters and teachers. The products and tools donated by them decorate the interior of the Blacksmithing Museum. Many of them are members of the Polish Blacksmiths' Association operating in Wojciechów, actively working to preserve and protect Polish blacksmithing [<https://gokwojciechow.pl/oferta-turystyczna/aleja-zasluzonych-kowali/>].



Photo 8.13. Alley of Distinguished Blacksmiths in Wojciechów. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

Alley honored:

- ◆ Bronisław Cukier (1932–1997), a blacksmith from Zakopane,
- ◆ Andrzej Kowalczyk (born 1956), a blacksmith from Zakopane,
- ◆ Bronisław Pietrak (1914–1997), blacksmith, poet, cutout artist from Gutanów,
- ◆ Józef Kulak (b. 1935), a blacksmith from Zakopane,
- ◆ Andrzej Słowik (b. 1938), a blacksmith from Łęk Górny,
- ◆ Stanisław Moćko (1953–2015), a blacksmith from Oblęgorek,
- ◆ Janusz Gąsienica Makowski (born 1953), a blacksmith and mountain pin maker from Zakopane,

- ◆ Jan Turek (b. 1935), a blacksmith from Chocinowice,
- ◆ Henryk Borkowski (born 1957), a blacksmith from Smolany Dąb,
- ◆ Jacek Biernacik (1964–2015), a blacksmith from Zakopane,
- ◆ Wojciech Gąsienica Walczak (1962–2018), a blacksmith from Zakopane,
- ◆ Roman Czerniec (born 1955), a blacksmith from Wojciechów,
- ◆ Władysław Gąsienica Makowski (1962–2018), a blacksmith from Zakopane,
- ◆ Kazimierz Kudła (born 1960), a blacksmith from Zawada,
- ◆ Jerzy Wojowski (born 1951), a blacksmith from Gdańsk.



Photo 8.14. Tree. Autumn Blacksmithing Workshop 2017. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

In front of the Arian Tower, we can see a tree carved out of metal as an example of the work created during the blacksmithing workshop (Photo 8.14).

In addition to visiting the Village of Blacksmithing, it is worthwhile to explore the surrounding attractions (Fig. 8.1).

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

FUSING STUDIO KLIMATY IN STARY GAJ



The studio is run by **Emilia and Mateusz Szydłowski** (Photo 8.15). It is a family-run place for pursuing hobbies and passions. Here, decorative and functional glass forms are created. Fusing Studio Klimaty is a certified Polish Tourist Brand of the Land of Loess Ravines product.



Photo 8.15. Mateusz Szydłowski – owner of Klimaty Fusing Studio. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*



Photo 8.16. The garden of the Klimaty Fusing Studio. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

Fusing is a heat-treatment technology combining individual layers of compatible glass fired in a specialized furnace. Firing is carried out at temperatures from 700°C to 900°C. This technique has been used for a long time to produce decorations, jewelry, utility, and decorative vessels. It produces three-dimensional glass works of art without the need for glass blowing or casting. The glass is coloured, and its unique shape can be given during heat treatment. For fusing, both colourless and coloured glass are used along with various kinds of paints, sprinkles, oxides, or even metal filings. Using this technique, it is possible to create artwork in both retro and modernist styles. Each work produced is unique. The firing temperature affects the final product – if lower temperatures are used, the glasses are glued together, and the individual layers are visible, while at higher temperatures, the glass melts, forming one cohesive whole. The air bubbles, unlimited colours, shades, and shapes produce a natural yet unusual effect.

The studio of Mr. and Mrs. Szydłowski, with its beautiful garden (Photo 8.16), is located in the village of Stary Gaj near Wojciechów and Nałęczów, in the seclusion of fields, meadows, and the climate of the areas covered by the Natura 2000 program. The modern building, equipped with a professional furnace made to order and a workbench, allows the creation of unique works of art: bowls, platters, vases, icons (Photo 8.17), paintings, jewelry (Photo 8.18), key rings, magnets (Photo 8.19), coasters (Photo 8.19), and ornaments in the form of angels (Photo 8.17), paintings, jewelry (Photo 8.18), pendants, magnets (Photo 8.19), coasters (Photo 8.20), decorations in the form of angels, birds, horseshoes, medallions,



Photo 8.17. Icon made by Emilia Szydłowska. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

moons, flowers, and even small wooden furniture with decorative glass elements.

All products are handmade, making them unique and inimitable. The artist draws inspiration from the surrounding nature and the village's climate.

The atelier offers workshops for children, families, adults, and seniors.

During the workshop, participants can learn about the history of glass and make a glass souvenir with their hands. Workshops are organized on individual request and can be in the form:

- ➔ painting landscapes in glass,
- ➔ painting glass flowers,
- ➔ glass jewelry making.

The products made by customers are smelted by the owner in a kiln and then sent by traditional mail to the customer. Customers during the workshop can additionally purchase products, utensils, and ornaments found in the workshop. These products can also be purchased through the website: <https://klimaty-szydlowscy.pl/>.

The workshop can be used by people with visual, hearing, and mobility impairments. The only problem may be that the toilet is not adapted for wheelchair users.

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Photo 8.18. Works of Emilia Szydłowska. Jewelry. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.19. Works by Emilia Szydłowska. Magnets. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.20. Works by Emilia Szydłowska. Business card holder. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

OWADOLANDIA – MARIOLA CYBULA



Owadolandia is an educational and recreational park – a certified product of the Polish Tourist Brand of the Land of Loess Ravines. Replicas of insects, many times enlarged, have been set up in the natural landscape of Wojciech meadows. These models are faithful copies of natural insects and show details of their anatomy. The originator of this park is Mariola Cybula (Photo 8.21). We can learn about insects by walking along a specially designated didactic path. We can see, among others, a model of a striped tiger, a rainbow fox-hopper, a redwing ant, a buzzing mosquito, a ladybug orbicularis (Photo 8.22), a gray fork beetle, a blue sailfish (Photo 8.23), a green grasshopper, a stag beetle, a goliath beetle, a nutcracker elephant.

Next to each replica is an information board describing the insect's life, where it lives, how it feeds and reproduces, and other interesting facts. At the entrance to the park, tourists are greeted by a wingless blacksmith, which refers to the tradition of blacksmithing in the region.



Photo 8.21. Mariola Cybula – owner of Owadolandia.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.22. Ladybug orbicularis. Owadolandia.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.23. The froghorn beetle. Owadolandia.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

TRIVIA

The wingless nuthatch (Photo 8.24) grows from 1 to 1.5 cm in length. It is reddish-black with black spots on its back. The female and male move joined by their abdomens during long copulation (from 12 hours to 7 days). The female then lays eggs on the ground, moss, or between fallen leaves. Wingless nuthatch larvae hatch in late spring – usually in June. They overwinter as adults (Latin: *imago*), after which they awaken in early spring and gather

in sunny spots. Wingless nuthatches have appendages on their legs (claws) – invisible to the human eye, which give them a good grip and allow them to move quickly and efficiently. Nuthatches are omnivorous. They feed primarily on fruits and seeds of lime trees, dead or injured insects. The blacksmith sucks the food with its stinger. Sometimes cannibalism occurs among these insects [<https://natura.wm.pl/zwierzeta/60/Kowal-bezskrzydly>; Tablice informacyjne. Park... 2022].



Photo 8.24. Wingless blacksmith. Owadolandia.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

The goal of Owadolandia is to combine learning and skills with outdoor activities. Knowledge gained in this way is more memorable and easier to understand than learning about insects at a school desk. The park includes a tyrolean (rope slide) for children and teenagers, a trampoline, an educational board with a nature quiz (Photo 8.25), a playground (swings, slide), a sandbox, a tunnel (colourful caterpillar), a huge bench (climbing spider), large rope carousels and climbing ropes.



Photo 8.25. Nature quiz. Owadolandia.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The mini-zoo, home to miniature goats, rabbits, and ponies, is an additional attraction for children and adults. An immense curiosity is the rubber cow (Photo 8.26), on which tourists can try their hand at milking by hand.

On the premises of Owadolandia, there is a building – a terrarium with a rich collection of exotic insects. The park owner passionately tells about giant spooks, Philippine spiders, devil spiders (Photo 8.27), Australian spiders, Madagascar cockroaches, red-winged stick insects, arrow leafhoppers, or leaf-tailed praying mantis.

Offer:

- ➔ guided tour of the park,
- ➔ lessons in entomological and nature education,
- ➔ “Fragrant Insect” soapmaking workshop,
- ➔ art workshops involving painting plaster casts of a selected insect – a souvenir from “Owadolandia,”
- ➔ live insect demonstrations,
- ➔ organisation of bonfires with sausages,
- ➔ organisation of integration events,
- ➔ birthday party organisation.

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Owadolandia

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Photo 8.26. A replica of a cow. Owadolandia. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.27. Live specimen of the devil's spook. Owadolandia. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

HIPOLIT MILL –**MUSEUM OF MINERALS, FOSSILS, AND METEORITES**

Hipolit Mill (Photo 8.28) was built in 1937 and is part of the Bystra River Water Mills Trail and the Iron and Blacksmith Traditions Trail. It is located on a charming bend of the Bystra River (Photo 8.29). A hiking and biking trail runs right next to it. The habitat is named after the grandfather of the then-owner of the mill – Hipolit Szpotakowski of Nałęczów, who was unhappily in love with the daughter of a local miller. Hipolit's fiancée abandoned him when she met the legionnaire. The distraught Hipolit committed suicide, and his ghost reportedly walks around the attic of the current mill to this day.

An earlier wooden mill was built in the 19th century on the Bystra River in Nowy Gaj by Jan Samonek. It was a mill driven by two overhead wheels. The water on the weir was dammed to a height of 280 cm – a large water storage pond with an area of 40 ares operated next to the mill. In 1937, Walenty Samonek built a brick mill. At that time, the water damming was only 105 cm, and three fish ponds were created from the large mill pond. An internal combustion engine was installed, and later, electricity was brought in. In 1957, the water damming equipment was destroyed, and the mill did not work for many years. In 2001, Anna and Grzegorz Bukowski (Photo 8.30) bought the mill and organized a farm and the Museum of Minerals, Fossils and Meteorites [Tablice informacyjne. Szlak... 2022].



Photo 8.28. Hipolit Mill in Nowy Gaj.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.29. A bend in the Bystra River. In the background, the Hipolit Mill. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

The collection of the **Museum of Minerals, Fossils, and Meteorites** (Photo 8.31) has been built here for more than 30 years. More than 5,000 exhibits are here, which is constantly growing. It is a certified Polish Tourist Brand of the Land of Lesser Ravines product. There are unusual specimens here, such as the Niedźwiada meteorite (Photo 8.32), which fell about 40 million years ago near Lubartów (the only paleo meteorite in Poland, found in 2013); *Stomatosuchus*, which is a fossilized skull of a Moroccan crocodile with a disarmed jaw; blue halite with an amazing garnet-blue colour or crystalline bismuth made of unique crystals. In addition, the museum features agates, gypsum, amber, halite, meteorites, and fossils [<https://www.mlynhipolit.pl/>]. Minerals, stones, and fossils present themselves remarkably within the walls of the old mill. The museum features a volcano model that can come to life and blow volcanic ash and real fire. The museum is also equipped with a workshop room (Photo 8.33).



Photo 8.30. Anna and Grzegorz Bukowski – owners of Hipolit Mill.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.31. Museum of Minerals, Fossils and Meteorites. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.32. Meteorite found in Niedźwiada. Hipolit Mill. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.33. Workshop room. Hipolit Mill. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

Hipolit Mill's offer for children:

- ➔ geology workshops, where young geologists can experience the thrill of mineral exploration and identification,
- ➔ paleontology workshop – searching for animal fossils,
- ➔ field game – with a hand-drawn map, one should reach the historic limestone pits and find the treasure chest. The key to the chest will be given to the one who demonstrates the most knowledge gained during the visit to the museum,
- ➔ “Mobile planetarium” – a fantastic journey into space,
- ➔ “Life of our ancestors” – a trip back in time to the past of our grandparents, showing how ironing, washing, and cooking was possible in an old hut without electricity,
- ➔ “Clay Workshop” – A workshop to make clay pots and ancient toys and houses from clay, which will then be used to build a model city or village,
- ➔ minting and casting coins of nominal one hipolit,
- ➔ gold panning workshop,
- ➔ “Geoart” – educational paleontological and art workshops, during which young tourists discover information about extinct species of prehistoric animals and decorate their models.

Hipolit Mill's offer for adults:

- ➔ “Stamps from nature” – a workshop on painting unusual patterns on fabrics using the method of plant stamps. This method allows the faithful reproduction of plant motifs on fabrics,
- ➔ cosmetic workshops – independent preparation of creams, ointments, soaps, and essences for skin care using natural raw materials,
- ➔ campfire, barbecue,
- ➔ sleigh rides (in the winter season).



Photo 8.34. Glamping domes. Hipolit Mill.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

In addition, the Hipolit Mill offers syrup made from elderberry flowers and other herbs using a 100% organic method.

Mr. and Mrs. Anna and Grzegorz Bukowski also run glamping accommodations. Two glamping domes (Photo 8.34) are set up on the Bystra River near the Hipolit Mill. Each dome is 4-person, with a bedroom, kitchenette, bathroom, and shower. The domes have

underfloor heating and protective walls against the cold. A panoramic window allows to observe nature. Each dome has binoculars and Nordic walking poles at guests' disposal. The meadow, trees, and peaceful green surroundings are ideal for relaxation [Mirośław 2021, p. 8]. The glamping domes are also a certified product of the Polish Tourist Brand of the Land of Loess Ravines.

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WOJCIECHÓW ZOO

Wojciechów Zoo (Photo 8.35) was established in 2011 and covers an area of 4 hectares. More than 50 species of animals from 6 continents live here. Residents – in addition to livestock such as cows, goats, sheep, donkeys, alpacas, ponies – are also wild animals: camels, lions, zebras, wildebeest, Japanese macaques, red-tailed vervets, leopards, lemurs, Abyssinian guereza, white-faced tamarin, barnacle mandrill, savannah seral, steppe caracal, fawn cougar, Eurasian lynx. Many species of birds are also found here. The General Directorate of Environmental Protection has granted the facility zoo status since 2021.

Offer:

- ➔ individual and guided tours,
- ➔ animal feeding demonstrations,
- ➔ student internships,



Photo 8.35. Information board. Wojciechów zoo. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

- ➔ a bar that seats 50 people,
- ➔ the possibility of lighting a barbecue and bonfire,
- ➔ a playground with an area of 2000 m², equipped with various swings, slides, climbing walls, footbridges, sandbox,
- ➔ souvenir store.

Contact:

Ogród Zoologiczny w Romanówce

- 🏠 Romanówka 22, 24-204 Wojciechów
- ☎ +48 669 190 202
- ✉ zoowojciechow@gmail.com
- 🌐 zoowojciechow.pl

LARCH CHURCH OF ST. THEODORE IN WOJCIECHÓW

The late Baroque larch church (Photo 8.36), built in 1725, is on a hill surrounded by century-old linden and maple trees and fenced with a brick fence (Photo 8.37). The church was founded by Teodor Orzechowski – the owner of Wojciechów, who was converted from Calvinism to the Roman Catholic faith by the Jesuit Fathers. On the main altar, which dates back to the 18th century, there are three paintings depicting Saints Theodore and Kajetan and Our Lady of Perpetual Help from 1836. In addition, we can see two statues of the apostles: St. Peter (left) and St. Paul (right). The side altars feature images of the Transfiguration of the Lord (in the left one) and Our Lady with the Child Jesus (in the right one). The altars are decorated with curds (i.e., leather wallpaper) dyed intensely and decorated with embossing, gilding, and paintings. The church underwent restoration in 1983–1990.



Photo 8.36. St. Theodore's church in Wojciechów. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 8.37. Parkan of St. Theodore's church in Wojciechów. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

In the vicinity of Wojciechów, there are **hiking, bicycle** (Photo 8.38), and **Nordic walking routes**, which lead through beautiful loess ravines, meadows, forests, and river valleys and encourage visitors to visit the most interesting attractions of the region. At the same time, they provide tourists and visitors with a healthy dose of exercise. There are also designated places to rest, a bonfire or a barbecue, and information boards about exercise while Nordic walking.

It is particularly worth a stroll through the gorges in New Grove: Lipcyk and White Road. These are gullies cut in Lower Tertiary (Paleocene) calcareous-siliceous gessas (sedimentary rocks). The loess cover is island-like in the area with the greatest height differences (up to 30–40 meters between Maszki and Nowy Gaj). “Islands”

of loess overlie the northern slope of the Bystra River valley, which has been cut in several places by short gullies, most created by road construction [Tablice informacyjne. Wąwóz...]. From the information boards, we can learn about the course of two routes:

- ➔ black route (12 km) – leads through Wojciechów, Maszki, Nowy Gaj, Stary Gaj, Wojciechów-Kolonia Pierwsza, Wojciechów-Kolonia Piąta, and back to Wojciechów. Along the route, we can see the wooden church of St. Theodore from the 18th century, the Arian Tower from the 16th century, and the 100-year-old smithy of Roman Czerniec. Along the route, there are two former water mills on the Bystra River and a charming section leading through the Lipcyk Gorge,
- ➔ green route (4 km) is a loop located south of Wojciechów; it leads partly through the valley of the Bystra River with its natural meanders; along the way, we can visit the Wojciechów Zoo and the Owadolandia Educational and Recreational Park.

These routes can be traversed on foot and in large sections by bicycle.



Photo 8.38. Marking of bicycle and hiking trails.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

Recommended accommodation

Młyn Hipolit – Glamping

-  Nowy Gaj 18a, 24-400 Wojciechów
-  +48 505 288 292
-  mlynhipolit@poczta.onet.pl
-  www.mlynhipolit.pl




Klimaty

-  Stary Gaj 43B, 24-204 Wojciechów,
-  +48 505 012 678, +48 539 572 438
-  kontakt@klimaty-szydlowscy.pl
-  klimaty-szydlowscy.pl





Nad Lipcykiem

-  Nowy Gaj 8a, 24-204 Wojciechów
-  +48 605 594 848
-  wczerniec@gmail.com
-  [nadlipcykiem](https://www.facebook.com/nadlipcykiem)





Agroturystyka u Kowalowej

-  Wojciechów 153, 24-204 Wojciechów
-  +48 665 491 022
-  czerniec@czerniec.pl
-  czerniec.pl

Biesiada Wojciechów

-  Wojciechów 151a, 24-204 Wojciechów
-  +48 81 517 72 02, +48 607 371 556
-  karczmabiesiada@op.pl
-  biesiadawojciechow.pl





Ośrodek Biały Lew

-  Romanówka 22, 24-204 Romanówka
-  +48 502 195 780
-  rezerwacje@bialylew.com.pl
-  bialylew.com.pl





There is also a rehabilitation centre at the White Lion resort.

Recommended dining places

Karczma Biesiada w Wojciechowie

-  Wojciechów 151a, 24-204 Wojciechów
-  +48 81 517 72 02, +48 607 371 556
-  karczmaBiesiada@op.pl
-  biesiadawojciechow.pl

U Kowalowej

-  ul. Wojciechów 153, 24-204 Wojciechów
-  +48 665 491 022
-  czerniec@czerniec.pl
-  czerniec.pl

Stefankowice – Einstein on the Meadow

Stefankowice is a village in Lublin Voivodeship, Hrubieszów county, Hrubieszów commune. The village was first mentioned in 1446 – at that time, it was called *Sthepankowicze*. In 1450, the village's name was already recorded as Stefankowice and later changed to the current name Stefankowice [Czopek 1988, pp. 72, 125, 193]. The village is on small hills, where farmland is diversified by clusters of trees and shrubs (Photo 9.1).

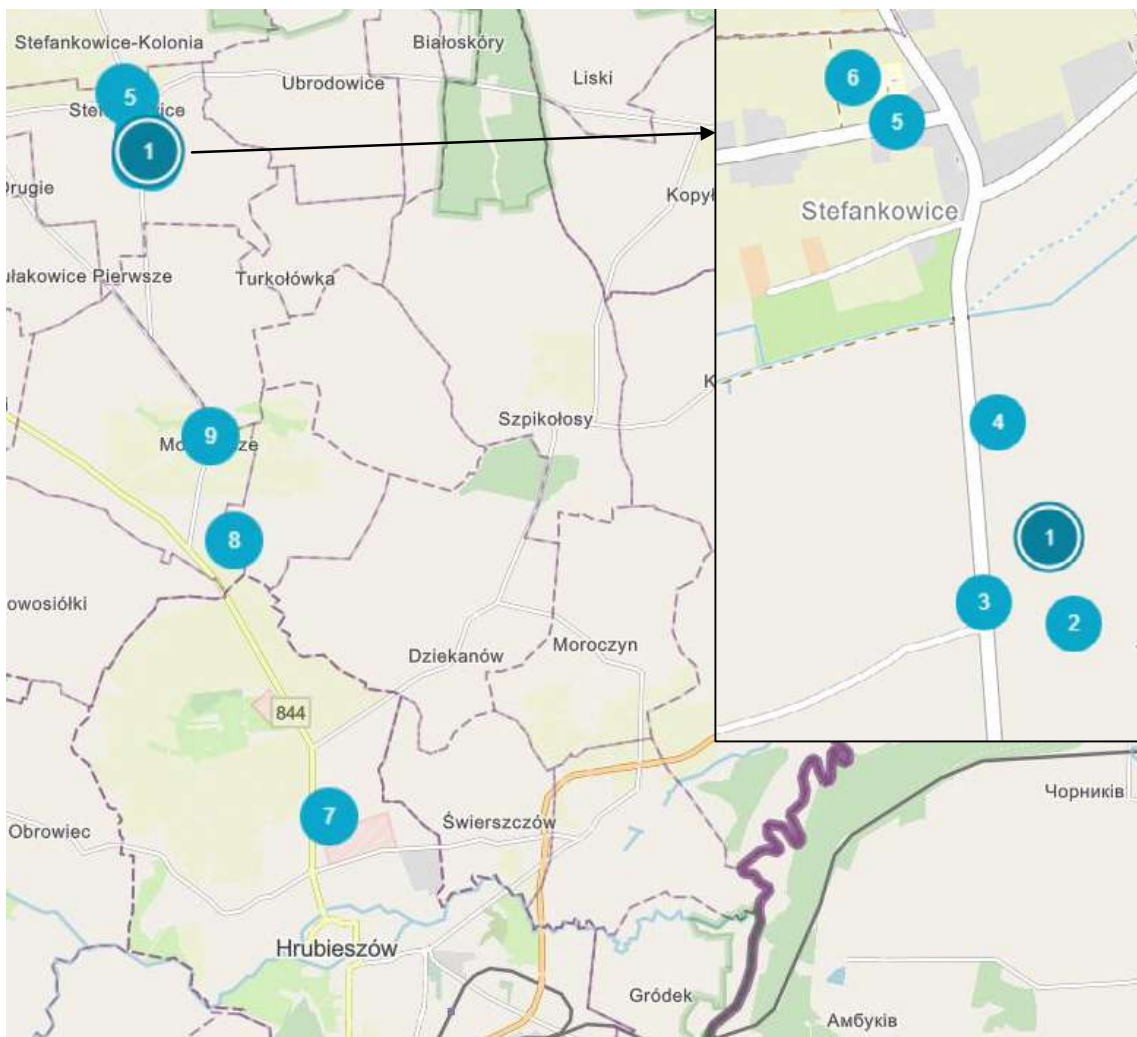


Figure 9.1. Map of attractions in the village of Einstein on the Meadow – 1. Manor Park from XIX/XX century, 2. Forge from 1897, 3. Valley of the “Wilki,” 4. Place of reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice, 5. Chamber of Memory of the History of Stefankowice, 6. Old Stefankowice mini-open-air museum, 7. Field kitchen – Mizer – Leszek Mizerski, 8. Lavender Plot – Lawendowa Cibisowa, 9. Parish Church of Saints Peter and Paul in Moniatycze.

Map development: Szymon Chmielewski



Photo 9.1. The picturesque landscape of Stefankowice. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

In Stefankowice, there are (based on educational boards in the Stefankowice Memorial Chamber):

- ➔ a 19th/20th-century manor park with an area of 5 hectares – remnants of a landscape park, with preserved fragments of the 18th-century regular composition (Photo 9.2), in which many stands of valuable trees exist. Also planted there are, among others, oaks commemorating six artillerymen (the so-called artillerymen's square in front of the smithy – Photo 9.3), a pine commemorating the bestially killed nurse Teresa Grodzińska, oaks commemorating Katyn soldiers, awarded the Order of Virtuti Militari for participation in the battle of Stefankowice in 1920 (hence the name Valley of "Wilki"). The Valley of "Wilki" is located at the foot of the largest concentration of black pine trees in Zamojszczyzna (Photo 9.4),
- ➔ court kitchen (Photo 9.5),
- ➔ a blacksmith's shop from 1897, which was part of the now-defunct manor complex (the manor was demolished in 1970, and now on the site of its foundations is the sports field of the now-defunct LZS Huragan club (Photo 9.6).



Photo 9.2. Manor park. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 9.3. Artillerymen's Square with memorial oaks. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.4. The valley of "Wilki". Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.5. Court kitchen.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.6. The forge and the field of LKS Huragan. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The 15th Infantry Regiment “Wilki” victorious battle over Budionny’s cavalry occurred in Stefankowice on September 5, 1920. Since 2010, reconstructions of this battle have been held periodically in the first half of September in the fields near Stefankowice (Photo 9.7) [<https://gminahrubieszow.pl/turystyka/atrakcje-turystyczne/einstein-na-lace>].



Photo 9.7. The site of the 1920 reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

- ➔ The “Sosenka” Association was established in 2010. Its goal is to widely promote and develop the village of Stefankowice, especially [<https://spis.ngo.pl/215779-stowarzyszenie-sosenka-215779>]:
- ➔ providing leisure activities for children and young people,
- ➔ cultivation of traditions, cultural, natural, and historical heritage,
- ➔ reading development activities.

The Association initially had its headquarters in Stefankowice-Kolonia, and since 2022, it has been operating at the Memorial Chamber in the building of the former school in Stefankowice. The Association runs the “Wilczęta” Preschool Point, located in the building of the 15th Infantry Regiment “Wilki” Primary School in Stefankowice. As part of its activities, the association offers young mothers the opportunity to serve as interns, ensuring the regularity of its activities.

The beginning of the thematic village Einstein on the Meadow was in 2013. The association wanted to create a place where children and young people could become interested in natural and scientific sciences and develop them through play. The “Sosenka” Association began its activities with the implementation of the project “Educational Centre “Einstein on the Meadow” in Stefankowice Kolonia” from 15.07–15.10.2013. The project was co-financed by funds from the Ignacy Łukasiewicz PGNiG Foundation

and a grant from the Hrubieszów commune. Members of the Association, in cooperation with the Einstein Foundation from Poznań, developed 20 scenarios of demonstrations in physics, 4 for each age group:

- ➔ preschool children,
- ➔ elementary school students in grades 1–3,
- ➔ elementary school students in grades 4–6,
- ➔ middle and high school students.

In September 2013, Jacek Brudziński (president of the Einstein Foundation) conducted a 30-hour training session at the village centre in Stefankowice-Kolonia and taught Association members how to conduct physics classes using scenarios, original models, and training materials. Class topics included colour mixing, catapult shooting, and tornado formation through the phenomenon of resonance. Physical and chemical processes demonstrated in a forge operating in Stefankowice were also analyzed. The association purchased 15 original models, which an employee made of the foundation – these included a catapult, a Curie pendulum, resonating hammers, and a blackbody model. After the training, the team conducted three trial demonstrations for [<https://lubiehrubie.pl/region/stefankowice-kolonia-centrum-edukacyjne-einstein-na-lace>]:

- ➔ children from the Preschool Point “Wilczęta”,
- ➔ students in grades 1–3 and 4–6 from the Elementary School named after the 15th Infantry Regiment “Wilki” in Stefankowice.

In 2014 the Association launched another project – The thematic village “Einstein on the Meadow” tourist attraction of Gotania. As part of the project, the team implemented four activities [<https://lubiehrubie.pl/powiat/stefankowice-wioska-tematyczna-einstein-na-lace-atrakcja-turystyczna-gotanii/>]:

- ➔ adapting a room for the project office and bathroom – furniture, a refrigerator, and a laptop and printer were purchased,
- ➔ making and setting up four welcome signs on access roads to encourage people to visit the village,
- ➔ conducting cooking and handicraft workshops (weaving, cordage, dolls, felt) for participants over ten years old,
- ➔ organising a Historical Picnic with a reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice.

In addition, the association, using external funds, installed:

- ➔ an outdoor gym in Stefankowice-Kolonia,
- ➔ a recreational set with a rope slide in Stefankowice,

- ➔ Stare Stefankowice mini-open-air museum,
- ➔ a mini-gym, and a “workout plus fitness” zone on a school lot.

The Association is also writing projects and raising funds to organize a reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice.

The Hrubieszów commune is also a big supporter.



Photo 9.8. The Stefankowice History Memorial Chamber.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



The village’s goal is education through practical experience in the surrounding natural world. The Association’s main areas of expertise are ethnography, history, nature, and physics. **The current offering of the “Einstein on the Meadow” themed village is based on the village’s heritage in its offerings:**

- ➔ Stefankowice History Memorial Chamber (Photo 9.8), which is open daily from 8.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m., with exhibitions:
 - ◆ ethnographic (Photo 9.9),
 - ◆ “Let’s save from oblivion. Where is this youth, where are these times” – 12 plaques that present the history of the village: how the residents lived, worked, spent their free time, or fought for independence; the former manor house, school, library, Rural Housewives’ Circle, LZS Huragan Stefankowice, volunteer fire department (Photo 9.10),
 - ◆ “They fought for the Fatherland” – 12 plaques and displays that depict the 4th Legion Infantry Regiment, the 9th Field Artillery Regiment, the 15th Infantry Regiment “Wilki” (Photo 9.11),
- ➔ Stare Stefankowice mini-open-air museum bringing the image of a former village closer – we will see country cottages, a blacksmith shop, a brewery, an inn, a manor house, and many other objects (9.12),



Photo 9.9. Ethnographic exhibition display. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

Photo 9.10. Exposition of the exhibition "Let's save from oblivion". Photo by Agata Kobyłka



- ➔ guided tour of the village – on the program: war cemetery from World War I; battle sites; manor park with forge and stand of black pine, purple beech, Japanese magnolia; memorial oaks. Ms. Janina Mróz has much knowledge about the village, and her enthusiasm and commitment are evident in her stories,
- ➔ guided tour along the Route of the Independent,
- ➔ a reenactment of the Battle of Stefankowice (held on the second Sunday of September as part of the Historical Picnic and reenactment groups are invited to attend) and other historical events and war maneuvers,
- ➔ active movement games,
- ➔ physical demonstrations, nature activities,
- ➔ children's playgrounds (Photo 9.13), rope slides,
- ➔ a mini-gym and a "workout plus fitness" zone (Photo 9.14),
- ➔ two sites with gazebos for barbecues and bonfires (Photo 9.15).



Photo 9.11. Exposition of the exhibition “They fought for the Fatherland”. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.12. Mini-open-air museum Old Stefankowice. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.13. Two fenced playgrounds. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.14. Fenced “workout plus fitness” zone with mini-gym. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.15. Places of rest, relaxation, and picnics in Stefankowice. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The village's offer is mainly aimed at schools, senior citizens, organized groups of tourists (large groups are divided into smaller groups of 15–20 people), and individual visitors. Schools visit the village mainly in May and June, seniors in July and August, and individuals on weekends and vacations. People with physical disabilities can enjoy all the outdoor attractions. Unfortunately, entering and moving around the Memorial Chamber is impossible, as it is a small room with thresholds.

The “Sosenka” Association is committed to fostering patriotic attitudes among the residents of Stefankowice:

- ➔ takes care of the monuments in the village,

- ➔ commemorates events and people associated with the locality – memorial plaques, memorial trees,
- ➔ on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Poland's regaining independence, has marked out the Trail of the Independent, whose route is marked by mounds and cemeteries from 1915, towns through which the tragic retreat of the soldiers of the 4th Legion Infantry Regiment led, and the trail of the victorious battles of the 15th Infantry Regiment "Wilki" against Budionny's 1st Horse Army in 1920 (Photo 9.16),
- ➔ co-organizes with the Hrubieszów commune the Relay Run along the Trail of the Independent, the Tropem Wilczym run,
- ➔ co-organizes with the Hrubieszów commune the Historical Picnic and patriotic celebration of the Battle of Stefankowice,
- ➔ participates in celebrating the European Heritage Day in the village (in 2022 with the exhibition "Our former neighbors" dedicated to the history of the joint neighborhood of Poles and Ukrainians in Stefankowice throughout history, over about a thousand years),
- ➔ it also organizes Christmas fairs and participates in Christmas markets.



Photo 9.16. Commemorative plaques at which official anniversary celebrations of the Battle of Stefankowice are held. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

Contact:

Stowarzyszenie „Sosenka”

- 🏠 Stefankowice 26, 22-500 Hrubieszów
- ☎ +48 723 337 082
- ✉ stowar.sosenka@wp.pl, janinamroz30@wp.pl (president)
- 📘 Stowarzyszenie „Sosenka”

See: Reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice 12.09.2021 – “Sosenka” Association

Reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice 12.09.2021 – Mariusz Tywoniuk
IV Relay Run Szlakiem Niepodległej 9.11.2022

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

FIELD KITCHEN – MIZER – LESZEK MIZERSKI



Leszek Mizerski lived in Stefankowice and cared for the village's monuments and sports development before moving with his family to Hrubieszów. However, he still works with the themed village Einstein on the Meadow and supports its activities.

He is a firefighter and former soccer player. He began his adventure with sports in the LZS Zjednoczeni Ubrudowice club. After the suspension of this club, LZS Huragan Stefankowice was formed (in 1971), in which Mr. Leszek also played. The pitch was laid out in a historic manor park, and a converted historic 19th-century blacksmith's shop was used as a locker room. In 1974, Mr. Leszek became a member of the club's authorities. In Huragan's history, he was also the team's chairman and captain. The sportsman was recognized as the club's longest-representing player, outstanding striker, best sniper, and king of scorers of Classes C, B, and A, who also played in the Second League at Górnik Knurów during a certain period [Kitliński 2010, pp. 203–208].

Leszek Mizerski is running a mobile catering facility – a field kitchen (Photo 9.17). He offers pea soup, bigos, pork knuckles, and grain coffee. He is invited with the field kitchen to municipal and district celebrations, such as harvest festivals and festivities and the reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice. He usually prepares meals for groups of 800–900 people, but he also happened to prepare 1,500 servings, which were distributed during the commune's harvest festival. He can also rent a room on his property for special parties (Photos 9.18–9.21). Mr. Mizerski's one-person business is often



Photo 9.17. Field kitchen. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.18. Leszek Mizerski's beautifully landscaped property. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

promoted through so-called “whisper marketing” – mayors, village heads, acquaintances, and friends recommend his services.

Leszek Mizerski participated in a training course on setting up and running a business, which the Foundation for the Development of the Lublin Region conducted as part of the project “From vision to modern management of the Gotania sub-region”.

Mr. Leszek Mizerski collects memorabilia from his life (Photo 9.22). He is an award-winning community activist. He has received, among others:

- ➔ the title of “Meritorious for the Hrubieszów Commune” (2013 – Photo 9.23),
- ➔ Veteran’s Victory Cross (2018),
- ➔ Cross of Armed Deeds (2018),
- ➔ thanks for their involvement in the organisation of the 2nd edition of the “Fulfilling Dreams” Charity Picnic and Concert (2019),
- ➔ thanks for assistance in organising the relay race to mark the 100th anniversary of Poland’s independence (2018),
- ➔ thanks for preparing souvenirs for a family as part of the Noble Parcel (2015),
- ➔ acknowledgment for assistance in organising the 600th anniversary of Brodzica (2009),



Photo 9.19. Greenhouse.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 9.20. Dovecote. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.21. Summer kitchen and pantry. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

- ➔ thanks for assistance in preparing the 2nd District History Workshop as part of the Hrubieszów District Jubilee Celebration (2008),
- ➔ acknowledgment for assistance in preparing and conducting the food collection (2008),
- ➔ thanks for many years of selfless and dedicated service to the welfare of the Hrubieszów community on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the Hrubieszów Volunteer Fire Department (2006),
- ➔ letter of commendation on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the Stefankowice TSO – thanks for exemplary fulfillment of firefighting duties to the homeland and citizens (2006),
- ➔ acknowledgment for his outstanding contribution to the spread of sports ideas in the Hrubieszów Commune (2002),
- ➔ a diploma of appreciation for many years of contribution to fire protection and commitment to community service on the 75th anniversary of the Stefankowice Volunteer Fire Department (2001).





Photo 9.22. Leszek Mizerski's memorabilia and decorations. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 9.23. Statuette "Meritorious for the Hrubieszów Commune". Photo by Agata Kobyłka

Contact:

Mizer – Leszek Mizerski

-  ul. Bursztynowa 9, 22-500 Hrubieszów
-  +48 607 819 811

LAVENDER PLOT – LAWENDOWA CIBISOWA



Owner Renata Mirowska-Cibis created a lavender nook in Moniatycze, where we can eat lavender cheesecake and drink lavender coffee [<https://miasto.hrubieszow.pl/page/renata-mirowska-cibis>]. She initially created her place on earth out of her heart's need, but the property's charm attracted more and more visitors to stop and visit the place [<https://gminahrubieszow.pl/gok/lawendowe-moniatycze>]. The property includes a lavender plantation (Photo 9.24), an old wooden house with lavender-coloured furnishings, and a barn on whose walls the harvested lavender dries. Lavender-painted furniture, tables, chairs, deck chairs, swings with lavender cushions, and boxes also stand there. We can also use the changing room, which has lavender-coloured outfits [<https://lubiehrubie.pl/powiat/lawendowy-raj-w-powiecie-hrubieszowskim-zdjecia/>].



Photo 9.24. Lavender plot. Source: <https://www.facebook.com/renatka.cibis>

We can come to the lavender property all year round, but we will see lavender in bloom in early July. A camping area is located here. We can enjoy lavender meals, campfires, and aromatherapy. The lavender farmhouse can host occasional parties, photo shoots, and outdoor photos [<https://gminahrubieszow.pl/gok/lawendowe-moniatycze>].

Ms. Renata Mirowska-Cibis makes bouquets, *fusetki* (lavender scent for the closet in the shape of a spindle), garlands, candles, candle creams, lavender mists, lanterns, scented bags, incense, embroidered bookmarks, teas and cakes from lavender (Photo 9.25). The artisan exhibits her products at fairs and markets. They can also be purchased locally at Lavender Field.



Ms. Mirowska-Cibis is regarded as an optimistic, hospitable, inspiring, energetic, and passionate person [<https://lubiehrubie.pl/powiat/lawendowy-raj-w-powiecie-hrubieszowskim-zdjecia/>, <https://gminahrubieszow.pl/gok/lawendowe-moniaticze>].





She organizes workshops and classes related to handicrafts for children, teenagers, and adults, including making *fusetki*, lavender-herb lanterns, lavender bags, creating greeting cards by scrapbooking, and wooden bookmarks decorated by decoupage.

Photo 9.25. Renata Mirowska-Cibis' products using lavender.
Source: <https://miasto.Hrubieszow.pl/page/renata-mirowska-cibis>

Various events are held in the barn, such as concerts of Tibetan bowls, “With Poetry on You”, satirical and cabaret songs, and a lavender picnic.

Contact:

Renata Mirowska-Cibis

-  Moniatycze 109, 22-500 Hrubieszów
-  +48 604 470 769
-  Renatka Mirowska-Cibis
-  lawendowa_cibisowa


Renata Mirowska-Cibis, in organising workshops and events, cooperates with the Municipal Cultural Centre in Wołajowice. She also conducted lavender workshops for the “Srebrne Świerki” Senior Club (recording of the workshop <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=534338661339475>). Among others, Jacek Fuchs, a guide, works at the GOK.

Contact:


Gminny Ośrodek Kultury w Wołajowicach

Jacek Fuchs – tourism/photography,

Malwina Filańska-Marcych – animation and cooperation with external entities

 Wołajowice 33, 22-500 Hrubieszów

 +48 84 698 14 86

 sekretariat@gok-wolajowice.pl, gok-wolajowice@gok-wolajowice.pl

 gminahrubieszow.pl/gok

 Gminny Ośrodek Kultury w Wołajowicach

 [gok_wolajowice](https://www.instagram.com/gok_wolajowice)

PARISH CHURCH OF STS. APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL IN MONIATYCZE



The historic and atmospheric Roman Catholic Church of Sts. Apostles Peter and Paul is located in the central part of the village of Moniatycze, on a small hill and surrounded by a fence with an entrance gate, on the pillars of which are stone statues of the patron saints Sts. Peter and Paul (Photo 9.26). The church was built in 1870 and consecrated in 1873 [Grzymała and Wojtiuk 2017, pp. 117–118]. Through Father Józef Słabczyński's and parishioners' efforts, the building was constructed by foreman Jan Krzewinski according to a design by Władysław Plisiński <http://parafiamoniatycze.pl/>].



Photo 9.26. Facade of the parish church of Sts. Apostles Peter and Paul. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

It is a wooden-oriented building, i.e., the main altar faces east (Latin *oriens* means 'east'), having a tie beam structure and planks on a foundation. Along with the church, we can admire a wooden two-story bell tower post-construction with architecturally rich ornamentation [Grzymała and Wojtiuk 2017, pp. 117–118], including pilasters on the corners and arcaded cornices under the eaves and between the stories (Photo 9.27). In the parish square, there is still a brick parsonage from 1915 – organist's house. The earlier wooden parsonage from 1870 was demolished.



Photo 9.27. Bell tower at the parish church of Sts. Apostles Peter and Paul.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The church in Moniatycze is a typical towerless church and is the last wooden church in the Zamość region to be built before Poland regained its independence. The church has three altars, including two side altars (Photo 9.28 and Photo 9.29). The main altar contains [<http://parafiamoniatycze.pl/>]:

- ➔ image of St. Peter the Apostle,
- ➔ images of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Our Lady of Częstochowa,
- ➔ two statues – wooden Baroque sculptures from the mid-18th century – St. Anne and St. Joachim.

While in Moniatycze, it is also worth visiting the parish cemetery, where there is a mass grave of Polish soldiers killed in the Polish-Bolshevik war, including soldiers of the 15th Infantry Regiment “Wilki” with Lt. Aleksander Jaworski, Knight of the Virtuti Militari, killed in



Photo 9.28. Wooden interiors of the parish church of Sts. Apostles Peter and Paul.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka

the battle of September 5, 1920, near Stefankowice and Moniatycze. The cemetery and the parish church are located on the route of the Route of Independence marked out by the “Sosenka” Association.






Photo 9.29. The central nave in Sts. Apostles Peter and Paul's parish church with paintings and sculptures. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

TRIVIA

The parish priest, Father Józef Widawski, and altar boy Marian Krasnopolski were awarded the Crosses of Valor for damaging the spire of a Polish cannon captured by the Bolsheviks during the war so that it could not be used to fire on Polish soldiers.





Contact:

Kościół parafialny pw. śś. Apostołów Piotra i Pawła w Moniatyczach

-  Moniatycze 109, 22-500 Hrubieszów
-  +48 84 691 80 05
-  D.L.Moniatycze@gmail.com

Recommended accommodation and dining places

Gniecki Hotel & Restaurant – bowling alley; conference rooms for business meetings, receptions; catering, tourism – packages


-  ul. Kolejowa 29, 22-500 Hrubieszów
-  +48 534 914 915 (reception), +48 503 814 915, +48 84 696 59 04 (catering), +48 537 818 100 (special events)
-  repcja@gniecki.com, kierownik@gniecki.com
-  gniecki.com

 **Gniecki Hotel & Restaurant**

The facility also offers souvenir sets “Eastern Taste” ready-made dishes, pickles, pickles, weeks, spreads, preserves, and honey – inquiries and orders:

-  kierownik@gniecki.com  +48 730 763 100






Browar Sulewski – hotel, restaurant, conference and party rooms

-  ul. Dwernickiego 4D, 22-500 Hrubieszów
-  +48 695 300 400, +48 665 007 007
-  repcja@browarsulewski.pl
-  browarsulewski.pl
-  **Browar Sulewski**

Hotel & Restauracja Jagiełło

-  ul. Grabowiecka 20, 22-500 Hrubieszów
-  +48 729 505 525
-  hotel-jagiello@wp.pl
-  hoteljagiello.pl
-  **Hotel / Restauracja Platinum**

Restauracja & Pensjonat Szamanko Hrubieszów – special events, training

-  ul. Podzamcze 9, 22-500 Hrubieszów
-  +48 795 394 040
-  hotel-jagiello@wp.pl
-  szamanko-hrubieszow.business.site
-  **Szamanko Hrubieszów Podzamcze**

10

Moroczyn – Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania

Moroczyn is a village in Lublin Voivodeship, Hrubieszów county, Hrubieszów commune. It was first mentioned in 1472. The village was the centre of a landed estate, which in the 18th century belonged to the Rulikowskis [Regionalne Szlaki Rowerowe Lubelszczyzny 2022, p. 51], in the early 19th century to the Tuszowskis, and then to the Chrzanowskis.

Around 1850, the Chrzanowski family erected a new brick mansion using the walls of an earlier 18th-century building. The building was expanded in 1900–1905 according to a design by architect Stanisław Czachórski. It was given a more representative and palatial character [Zin 2004, p. 43]. The mansion was located on a hill – eleven-axis (the axis of the elevation is a vertical line marked by windows and doors), one-story with a residential attic, covered with a hipped roof. From

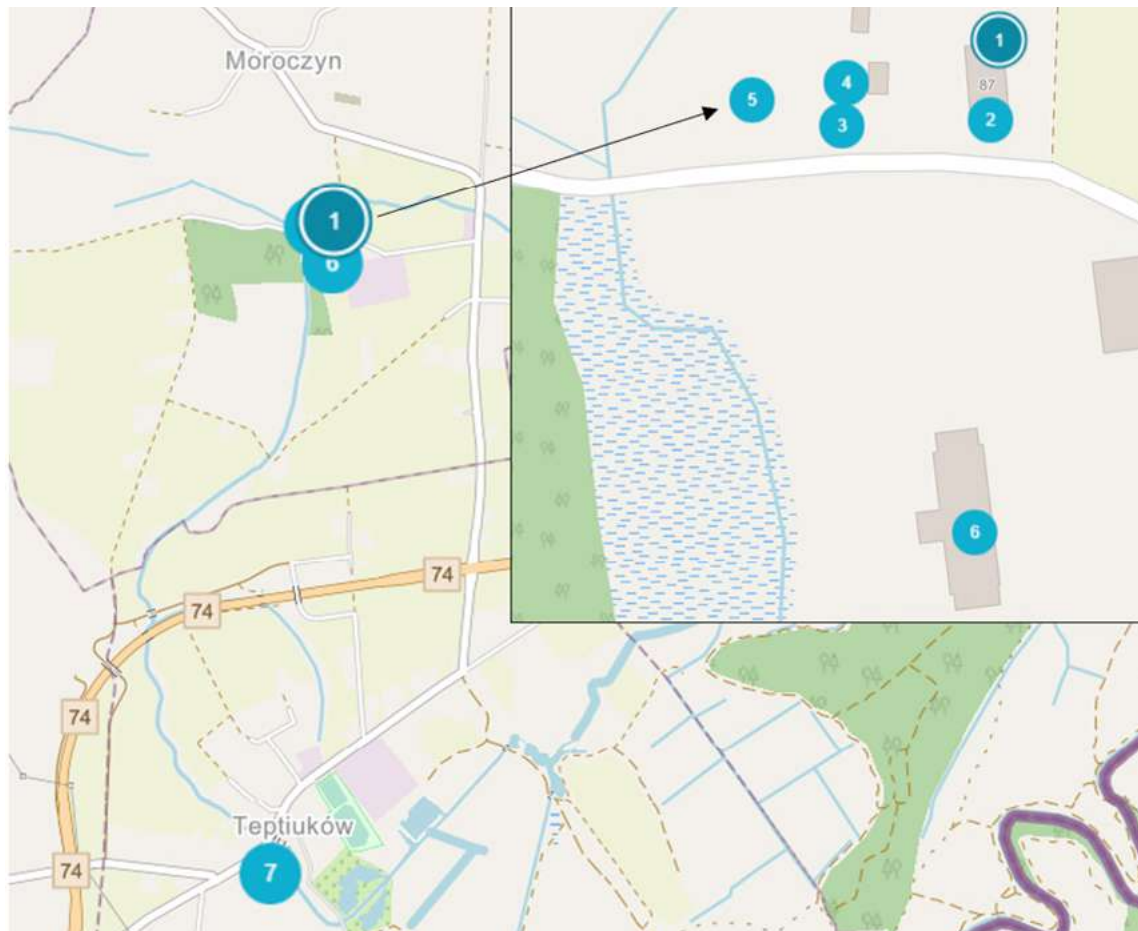


Figure 10.1. Map of attractions in the Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania. 1. Fairytale garden, 2. Community Centre in Moroczyn, 3. Open-air exhibition “Field Fears”, 4. Open-air exhibition “Archaeological Curiosities of Moroczyn”, 5. Historical and educational pathway Manor in Moroczyn, 6. Ruins of the Chrzanowskis’ manor, 7. Bug River Agritourism.

Map development: Szymon Chmielewski

the front, it was decorated with a four-column portico supporting a balcony, and in the garden elevation, a terrace with a fan-shaped staircase [Grzymała and Wojtiuk 2017, p. 119].

The Chrzanowskis expanded their estates, and by the end of the 19th century, they occupied a total of 2,500 hectares of arable land (manors in Ciołki, Hrebenne, Koble, Kopyłów, Poraj, Teptiuków, Świerszczów) [Stanek-Lebioda 2003, p. 399; Kondrat 2006, p. 35]. Edward Chrzanowski (1843–1922) established many industrial plants, including a sugar factory in Strzyżów [Regionalne Szlaki Rowerowe Lubelszczyzny 2022, p. 51]. He also amassed a valuable library in Moroczyn. The book collection was stored in Kyiv during World War I, where it returned in 1920 [<http://www.polskiezabytki.pl/m/obiekt/1761/Moroczyn/>]. Włodzimierz Puchalski, a pioneer of nature documentary film, often stayed at the Chrzanowskis' estate between the wars [Grzymała and Wojtiuk 2017, p. 119]. The last owner of the estate was Wincenty Chrzanowski, who had to leave the manor during World War II [Stanek-Lebioda 2003, p. 399; Kondrat 2006, p. 35].

The palace survived World War II in good condition, but in 1944, it was seized along with all its property for land reform purposes under a PKWN decree. In 1967, the roof of the palace was destroyed by fire. Until the early 1980s, after a makeshift renovation, the State Machine Centre (POM) employees in Moroczyn inhabited the building. Unfortunately, after another fire, the mansion fell into disrepair. No measures were taken to save it [<http://www.polskiezabytki.pl/m/obiekt/1761/Moroczyn/>]. Only remnants of the historic manor complex have survived to the present day [Stanek-Lebioda 2003, p. 399; Zin 2004, p. 35; Grzymała and Wojtiuk 2017, p. 119; Regional Bicycle Routes of Lublin, p. 51]:

- ➔ the ruins of the Chrzanowskis' mansion (18th–20th century),
- ➔ the ruins of a granary from the first half of the 19th century (Photo 10.1),
- ➔ manor landscape park of 15 hectares, surrounded by a pond,



Photo 10.1. Ruins of the granary.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.2. Manor park. In the clearance, the ruins of the Chrzanowski manor house.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka

- ➔ at the edge of the park are the remains of an Orthodox, former Greek Catholic cemetery, which was probably established on the site of an insurgent or epidemic cemetery that was used until World War II,
- ➔ the chapel with a folk sculpture of St. John of Nepomucen was probably built in the 18th century and is located on the county road, about 300 meters from the ash tree access avenue of the manor complex.

The property is now in private hands, fenced, and cleaned up. It can only be admired through the gate and fence (Photo 10.2).

Rise of the Village of Fears

In 2008, Irena Czerwińska (Photo 10.3), an employee of the commune office and president of the Women's Association of the Hrubieszów Commune – Polish Flowers, together with the mayor Jan Mołodecki, invited Dr. Wacław Idziak (creator of thematic villages in Pomerania) to speak about the idea of a thematic village to the village housewives' circles (KGW). Ten of the 28 circles in the Hrubieszów commune agreed to participate in the workshop. Over the following years, the circles developed their ideas. Their first task was to find what distinguishes the village, analyze the village's tangible and intangible resources, discover local heritage, and discover the local residents' abilities and talents.



Photo 10.3. Irena Czerwińska. Source: private archive of Irena Czerwińska

The themes of 9 thematic villages were worked out: Wonderful World of Dwarves in Szpikołosy, Wild West in Kułakowice Pierwsze, Einstein on the Meadow in Stefankowice, Kingdom of Frogs in Wolica, By the Wild Bug River in Ślipcz, Our Firestarters Healthier than Challah in Ubrodowice, Happy Rocky Mountain in Cichobórz, Village of Fears in Morczyn – Fairytale Land of Gotania, Ziemiakowo in Nowosiółki.

Each village developed visitor reception programs and lesson plans. Initially, these were tested on family and friends. EU funds for the villages were also helpful. Projects were prepared, and equipment for the villages was purchased, such as playgrounds and thematic costumes for entertainers (Photo 10.4). Plans were made to establish open-air museums and regional chambers, and equipment was collected from residents. Villagers also used EU funds for training in animation and handling tourist groups and study

tours to observe good practices. The involvement of the local government was also helpful in the development of the villages, such as the commune's printing of leaflets about each village.

In retrospect, three villages fared best and survived the difficulties: the Goths' Village, the Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania, and Einstein on the Meadow. The others suspended or closed their activities. The reasons for the failure were little or no interest in the offerings, the inability of the housewives' circles to sell meals and earn money from their activities, the lack of full service, the ability to hire staff, and poor promotion (no websites or people to run social media). Circles in the area are few, and not everyone has the time to devote to fully serving groups [<https://www.kronikatygodnia.pl/artykul/22862,w-oczekiwaniu-na-lepsze-czasy>].



Photo 10.4. Mole's costume for entertainers from the Village of Fears. Source: private archives of Irena Czerwińska

In 2012, after four years of preparation, the Rural Housewives' Circle "Czerwona Jarzębina" opened the Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania near the ruins of the Chrzanowski manor house (Photo 10.5). The attractions of the themed village are located on the property belonging to the village community centre (Photo 10.6). The so-called "welcome signs" lead to the village, which act as directional signs (Photo 10.7). The development of the village began with the acquisition of the first equipment grant in 2013. Since then, Fairyland has been expanding its assets every year. Work began with clearing the land, then fairy tale houses and their furnishings were purchased – tables, benches, chairs, and two-sided painted sculptures of animals living in the village. Then



Photo 10.5. The road to the Village of Fears. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.6. Village hall. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.7. Welcome signs leading to the village. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

swings and slides for the playground were purchased, as well as recreational equipment, including ping-pong tables and fitness park equipment [<https://www.kronikatygodnia.pl/artukul/22862,w-oczekiwaniu-na-lepsze-czasy>].

The “Czerwona Jarzębina” members also received further training through EU projects. In 2013, The Farmer’s Circle in Moroczyn announced a call for participation in the project “Village of Fears in Moroczyn – Fairytale Land of Gotania” carried out within the framework of the competition “From vision to modern management of the Gotania sub-region”, which was co-financed under the Swiss cooperation program with the new member countries of the European Union [<https://lubiehrubie.pl/region/nabor-do-projektu-wioska-strachow-w-moroczynie-bajkowa-kraina-gotanii/>].

The village initially referred to the tradition of spooks in the fields. The members wanted to show an ancient village – peaceful on the one hand and full of superstitions on the other. A field game was also developed on this basis. Previously, visitors could take a wagon ride along the historic avenues and routes of the field spooks. Currently, the village is trying to cultivate local heritage and create educational materials.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



Offer:

- ➔ thematic animations for children,
- ➔ integration games and activities, e.g., with a sling, walking skis (Photo 10.8),



Photo 10.8. Games with props for children. Source: private archive of Irena Czerwińska

- ➔ field games,
- ➔ fitness and training games,
- ➔ spending active time at the playground and fitness park,
- ➔ art workshops,
- ➔ plays or vocal performances by the “Czerwona Jarzębina” Vocal and Theater Ensemble,
- ➔ bonfire games with gypsy songs and dancing together with the “Czerwona Jarzębina” Vocal and Theater Ensemble,
- ➔ a bonfire with sausage roasting,
- ➔ multimedia presentations showing the heritage of the place,
- ➔ guided tours of outdoor exhibitions and the community centre.

Attractions and entertainment for children in the village are provided by trained entertainers, who appear in specially prepared fairy tale costumes, such as witches and fairy tale characters (Photo 10.9).



Photo 10.9. Animators dressed in costumes. Source: private archive of Irena Czerwińska



Photo 10.10. The gate leading to the Village of Fears. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.11. Entrance to the Fairytale Garden. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The area of Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania can be divided into several sections (Fig. 10.1):

- ➔ a square where fairy tale houses and wooden figures of characters from famous fairy tales are set up, where games are organized (Photos 10.10–10.12),
- ➔ a place for barbecues, bonfires, and a gazebo (Photo 10.13),
- ➔ fitness park (Photo 10.14),
- ➔ playground (Photo 10.15),
- ➔ volleyball court (Photo 10.15),
- ➔ two rope descents (tyrolean, Photo 10.16),
- ➔ an outdoor exhibition dedicated to the archaeological excavations carried out in Moroczyn – 3 boards (Photo 10.17),



Photo 10.12. Fairytale Garden in the Village of Fears. Photo by Agata Kobyłka, Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 10.13. Place for barbecue, bonfire, gazebo, playground. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.14. Fitness park, ping-pong table. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.15. Volleyball court and playground. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.16. Two zip lines. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.17. Outdoor exhibition "Field Fears". Photo by Agata Kobyłka, Irena Czerwińska

TRIVIA

Dozens of archaeological sites have been registered in Moroczyn, representing all periods of the history of the Hrubieszów region – from the Stone Age to the times of the Piasts and Kievan Rus. So far, research has been carried out on several of them. The most famous find is a bi-ritual cemetery established by the Goths, where five graves have been recorded. Two burial rites were cultivated there – cremation of the dead and classical skeletal burial (inhumation) [Kokowski 2012, pp. 44–45].

- ➔ an outdoor exhibition depicting ancient field spooks (Photo 10.17) and huts (Photo 10.18),
- ➔ The Moroczyn Manor historical-educational path, which presents on educational boards information about the Moroczyn manor and the people associated with it, was made as part of the project “To save from oblivion – an outdoor exhibition” (Photo 10.19).



Photo 10.18. Mock-ups of huts at the outdoor exhibition “Archaeological curiosities of Moroczyn”. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.19. Historical and educational pathway Manor in Moroczyn. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

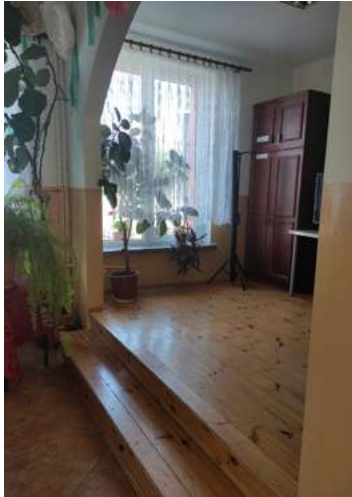


Photo 10.20. The stage in the Community Centre. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 10.21. Workshop room. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

The community centre is also richly equipped and used for activities. It contains a stage (Photo 10.20), a workshop room (Photo 10.21), a photographic exhibition depicting historical objects in Moroczyn and the activities of the village housewives' circle (Photos 10.21–10.22), and a model of the manor house (Photo 10.23).



Photo 10.22. A fragment of the photo exhibition in the Community Centre. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 10.23. Mock-up of the Chrzanowski manor house. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

The village's offer is mainly aimed at organized groups (from 20 to 50 children – usually preschoolers and children up to the fifth grade of elementary school) from spring to autumn. Individual guests and families with children can also take advantage of the attractions for which most attractions await. Groups are accepted only from Monday to Friday,



Photo 10.24. Parking for cars and coaches. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*





as the circle is often away on weekends for performances. The group's arrival must be reported in advance so that a team of entertainers can be organized. Members of other village circles also come to the village for study visits, as well as young people, to whom the heritage and history of the village are presented. A large parking lot awaits those arriving (Photo 10.24).

The “Czerwona Jarzębina” Rural Housewives’ Circle promotes local patriotism and cultivates local heritage through:

- ➔ organising contests of historical knowledge about the history of the locality,
- ➔ organising senior citizen days,
- ➔ interviewing older Moroczyn residents to produce a publication based on their memories,
- ➔ taking care of the grave of a soldier in the manor park – cadet Stanisław Baek, who, according to local accounts, was murdered by Red Army soldiers on September 25, 1939 [Zin 2004, p. 43].

Contact:

Koło Gospodyń Wiejskich „Czerwona Jarzębina” w Moroczynie

-  Moroczyn 87, 22-500 Hrubieszów
-  +48 508 220 856 – Irena Czerwińska,
+48 515 752 573 – Józef Czajka, +48 518 752 573
-  koloczerwonajarzebina@wp.pl, i.k.c.1@wp.pl
-  Wioska Strachów Moroczyn
Świetlica Wiejska w Moroczynie „Czerwona Jarzębina”

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

BUG RIVER AGRITOURISM



There are three single and double rooms with a TV, a kitchen with equipment, a dining room, a bathroom, and a terrace overlooking the plot and the river, a good place for anglers. A barbecue area and parking are also available for guests. Guests can rent the entire house all year round.







Photo 10.25. The secluded surroundings of Bug River Agritourism. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

The property is 3 km from Hrubieszów (Photo 10.25, Fig. 10.1). It is often visited by tourists – families with children, cyclists, and people who come on business trips or guests of weddings held in the area.

Due to its quiet area and surrounded by greenery, the farm is a good place for people who want to relax in quiet in the lap of nature (Photos 10.26–10.27). The interior of the house is full of memorabilia – many pieces of equipment used on the farm in the old days – thus, it will interest guests who like rustic-style objects (Photos 10.28–10.29).

Contact:

Nadbużańska Agroturystyka

-  Teptiuków 32, 22-500 Hrubieszów
-  +48 531 340 531, +48 600 343 586
-  hubertczapka@vp.pl
-  Nadbużańska Agroturystyka

Recommended accommodation and dining places

See: Chapter 9 Stefankowice – Einstein on the Meadow p. 153



Photo 10.28. Interiors of the Bug River Agritourism.
Source: <https://www.facebook.com/nadbuzanskaagroturystyka/>



Photo 10.26. Bug River Agritourism – entrance to the house. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 10.27. Garden at guests' disposal. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



11

Masłomęcz – Goths' Village

Masłomęcz is a village located in Lublin Voivodeship, Hrubieszów county, Hrubieszów commune, on Voivodeship Road No. 844. For 25 years, archaeological research has been carried out in its area, which Prof. Andrzej Kokowski initiated. A complex of settlements and cemeteries of Goths from the Roman period (late 2nd – late 4th century AD) was located in the village. The research provided the basis for distinguishing in the Hrubieszów Basin the so-called Masłomęcz Group, a cultural unit of the Germanic tribe – the Goths, distinguished by their excellent economic, social, and political organisation. The settlement, discovered in 1977, is considered the largest in the Hrubieszów Basin and may



Figure 11.2. Logo of the Goth's Village. Source: <http://www.muzeum-Hrubieszów.com.pl>

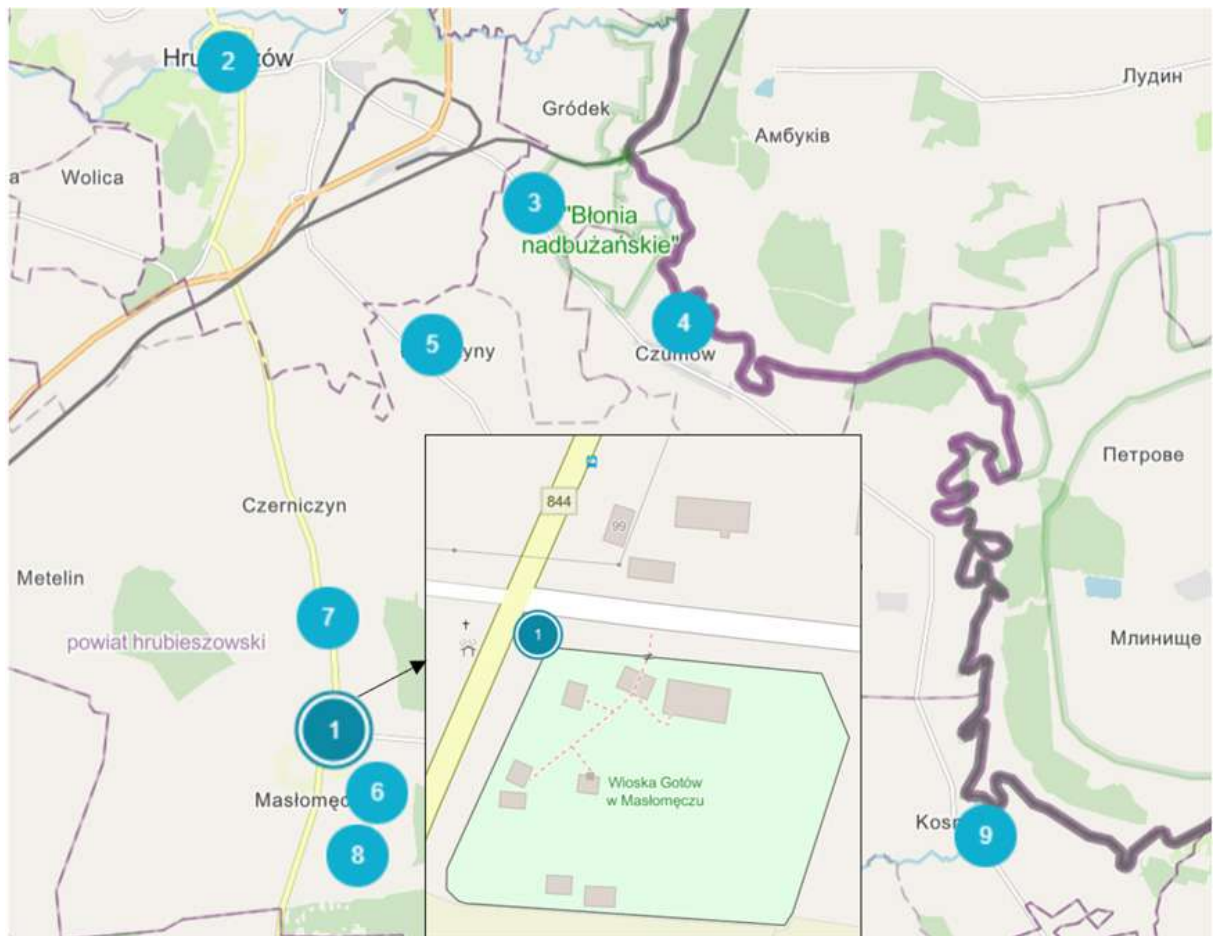


Figure 11.1. Map of attractions in the Goths' Village. 1. Thematic village – Goths' Village, 2. Stanisław Staszic Museum in Hrubieszów, 3. Viewing tower on the Królewski Kąt escarpment, 4. Królewski Kąt Guesthouse – Czumów Palace, 5. Hrubieszów Guide, 6. Zielony Olej Mill, 7. Agritourism farm Pokoje na Górcze, 8. Agritourism Zacisze, 9. Bug River Agritourism. Map development: Szymon Chmielewski

have served as the “capital of the Masłomęcz Group”. Masłomęcz turned from a small village into a place visited by prominent scholars and crowds of students and widely described and popularized in the media [Kokowski 2012, pp. 34–37, 148–149].

The research was terminated in 2002, but the residents decided not to let the scientific community go. The sensational discovery of a former settlement complex from the Roman period and numerous archaeological finds gave rise to the opening of the open-air museum Village of Goths in Masłomęcz (Fig. 11.1 and 11.2). In 2007, the first reconstruction of a Gothic hut was built. At that time, a Gothic reconstruction group also began to form, which decided to preserve the memory of the cultural heritage of its immediate surroundings. Under the guidance of archaeologists, experienced reconstructionists, and craftsmen, the Masłomęcz community began to learn traditional pottery, weaving, jewelry making, and food preparation in workshops. The craftsmen group was joined by a group of Gothic warriors equipped with weapons modeled on archaeological finds from the Lublin region. Based on this social initiative, the Masłomęcz Association “Goths' Village” was registered in 2010 to popularize the cultural and historical heritage of the Hrubieszów region in the country and abroad [Kokowski 2012, pp. 140–147] and recreate the life, crafts, and rituals of the people who lived here about 1700 years ago. The association conducts educational, promotional, entertainment, scientific, and economic activities [<http://www.wioska-gotow.pl/>]. Currently, the association has 41 members, including 30 active members. These include members of the Rural Housewives' Circle, residents of Masłomęcz who are interested in the subject, archaeologists from the Stanisław Staszic Museum in Hrubieszów, the head of the Hrubieszów commune, residents of the surrounding areas – officials, border guards, uniformed service personnel.

TRIVIA

The Association's logo includes a fibula (Fig. 11.3), a clasp operating on the principle of a safety pin that fastened robes, and a body depicting a flowing duck. This ornament made of copper alloy has been found in several Masłomęcz graves. The Masłomęcz, the Masłomęcz Group, and the Institute of Archaeology of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin used the motif. Its depiction also shaped the statuette of the “Masłomęcz Laurel Honorary Award” [Kokowski 2012, pp. 76–79].



Figure 11.3. The Association's logo. Source: <http://www.wioska-gotow.pl/>

In 2013, the commune of Hrubieszów obtained co-financing from the RDP to construct an open-air museum (Photo 11.1). Subsequently, the association began building

more huts. The Stanisław Staszic Museum in Hrubieszów provides substantive care for the village and employs staff to operate the open-air museum in the spring and autumn. The Institute of Archeology of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin provides scientific patronage. Meanwhile, the Masłomęcz “Goths’ Village” Association prepares workshops and demonstrations of ancient crafts [<https://www.muzeum-hrubieszow.com.pl/wioska-gotow/>].

TRIVIA

The Goths, often considered a nation, were almost an association of various tribes, mostly of Germanic origin. The first information about them comes from the Greek Strabon around the time of the birth of Christ. They were also mentioned by Tacitus (98 AD) and the geographer Ptolemy (160 AD). The end of the history of the Goths is the beginning of the 6th century and the appearance of the Slavic tribes [Kokowski 2012, pp. 10–11, 15].

The Goth settlement reconstructed in Masłomęcz (Photo 11.2) illustrates the life of the Germanic tribes that arrived at the end of the 2nd century AD [Posikata 2021, pp. 16–17].



Photo 11.1. Entrance and characteristic signs leading to the Goths' Village. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 11.2. The Goths' Village. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 11.3. Equipment of Gothic huts. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



Offer:

- ➔ guided tours of thematic huts presenting various crafts the Goths toiled at, including the hut of a potter, blacksmith, weaver, and warrior (Photos 11.2–11.3),



Photo 11.4. Archaeological feast – stand tents. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

- ➔ living history lessons carried out by members of the association performing in Gothic costumes and experiential archaeology workshops, during which participants learn natural weaving, dyeing, ancient cuisine, find out how glass beads were made in the past, how vessels were produced, what the Goths looked like (costume, armament), what they did for a living, how they cultivated fields (e.g., fiber flax),
- ➔ Gothic food is prepared in a particular order – meat stew with pearl groats in cauldrons, chickens, other meats over the fire, and smokehouse (hot meats). Members of the association bake bread flatbreads,
- ➔ held annually on the last Sunday of July, the Archeological Feast – tourists visiting the event can see numerous craft stands prepared by the association and invited reenactment groups (including ancient metallurgy, weaving, spinning, jewelry-making techniques) and learn the secrets of ancient crafts (blacksmithing, pottery, mincing). The feast also features gladiatorial combat demonstrations, archery, pottery firing, and tastings of Gothic food (Photo 11.4).



Members of the association, in addition to conducting activities in the open-air museum, represent the Goths' Village and the Hrubieszów commune externally, at home and abroad, such as during the European Funds Days in Lublin, the European Funds Festival in Warsaw, at tourist fairs, at festivals of ancient culture in Poland, Bulgaria, Romania.

The facility is open to the public from May to the end of October. Its offer is aimed at individual tourists and organized groups. The village is visited by kindergarten groups, school groups, employees training in the area, senior citizen couples, individual tourists (most families with children). Wheelchair users should be assisted, as there are thresholds in the huts. Visually impaired people also visit the village – all exhibits can be touched. Workshops can be adapted to a group's needs upon request. For the time being, there are no special facilities for people with disabilities, but the construction of the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Centre "Laboratorium Historiae Gothorum" began in 2022, which will be fully adapted.








Photo 11.5. Jewelry available in the store.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The Goths' Village store sells book publications, commemorative cotton bags, and jewelry – colourful bracelets and glass jewelry made on the model of the jewelry worn by the Goths (Photo 11.5).

Masłomęcz is also the beginning of the Gothic Trail, which leads through the most attractive excavation sites in the southern part of the Hrubieszów Basin, interesting historical, scenic, and natural sites. Other places to visit are Mieniany, Kosmów, Bug River Protected Landscape Area, Bukowa Valley, Kolonia Kryłów and Kryłów.

Contact:

Masłomęckie Stowarzyszenie „Wioska Gotów”

-  Masłomęcz 99, 22-500 Hrubieszów
 -  +48 84 696 27 83
 -  mSWG@wioska-gotow.pl
 -  wioska-gotow.pl, wioska-gotow.eu
 -  [Wioska Gotów w Masłomęczu](#)
- See: [Virtual tour of the Goths' Village](#)

NOTE: As of September 1, 2022, organized groups can only visit The Goth's Village by appointment. The village is closed to other visitors due to the start of construction

of the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Centre – Laboratory Historiae Gothorum. The project is scheduled for completion in December 2024.

Szklana biżuteria

✉ musia215@wp.pl

📘 The story of glass beads

📷 handcraftbymuszka

In addition to visiting the Goths' Village, it is worth exploring the area with a local guide and associated regionalists and entrepreneurs offering local products and services (Fig. 11.1).

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

STANISŁAW STASZIC MUSEUM IN HRUBIESZÓW



The origins of museology in Hrubieszów can be traced back to the interwar period when regionalism became a factor of social integration and a relatively strong instrument of socio-economic and cultural activation in the Second Republic.



MUZEUM
IM KS STANISŁAWA STASZICA
W HRUBIESZOWIE

Figure 11.4. The museum's logo. Source: <https://www.muzeum-Hrubieszów.com.pl>

The museum was officially opened on November 6, 1965, during the Staszic Days celebration (Fig. 11.4). The first exhibition was developed based on the collections of the Hrubieszów Regional Society and the Department of Archaeology at Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin. In May 1976, Stanisław Staszic became the patron of the institution. The museum has been located since 1970 in the historic Du Chateau manor house (Photo 11.6), but it was not until 1984, after renovation, it began to arrange studios, a library, storerooms, and permanent exhibitions. Currently, the museum occupies the main building of the mansion and the east outbuilding. Meanwhile, the western outbuilding houses the Prof. Wiktor Zin District Public Library and the Stanisław Staszic Hrubieszów Regional Society. It is the only museum in the Hrubieszów district.

The museum offers permanent and temporary exhibitions, guide services, lessons, workshops, souvenirs, and publications – guidebooks, catalogs, monographs, and biographies available in the museum store. The museum's activities focus on everything



Photo 11.6. Du Chateau manor house housing the Stanisław Staszic Museum in Hrubieszów. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

related to Hrubieszów county – tangible and intangible heritage, culture, art, handicraft products, and works of local artists.

Visitors to the Stanisław Staszic Museum can view [<http://www.muzeum-hrubieszow.com.pl>] permanent and temporary exhibitions. The permanent exhibitions concern the following departments:

- ➔ Archaeology – its collections include many relics that come from research conducted in the Hrubieszów district (Photo 11.7),
- ➔ History – the exhibition presents the history of Hrubieszów and the Hrubieszów land from the Middle Ages to the mid-20th century; among the exhibits are: numismatic items (coins and medals), military (17th–20th century), photographs,



Photo 11.7. Archaeological exhibits. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 11.8. Exhibits related to the history of Hrubieszów and the Hrubieszów area.
Photo by Agata Kobyłka

documents, placards, banners, seals showing the socio-cultural life of the city at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, legacy of persons of merit to the Hrubieszów area, documents and photographs showing the history of the Hrubieszów Agricultural Society, including the figure of its founder and the patron of the Museum – Stanisław Staszic (Photo 11.8),

- ➔ Ethnography – exhibitions depicting: folk art of the region – sculptures, paintings, women’s and men’s folk costumes, weaving tools, cut-outs, spiders, palms, Easter eggs, tools and objects of daily use comprising a reconstruction of the interior of a dwelling chamber with a magnificent kitchen and bread baking oven (Photo 11.9),
- ➔ Art – three exhibitions were created from the exhibits: “Gallery of works by Paweł Gajewski”, “History of the manor and the du Chateau family”, and “Gallery of well-known figures of the Hrubieszów area” (Photo 11.10),
- ➔ Stanisław Staszic and the Hrubieszów Agricultural Society he founded (Photo 11.11).



Photo 11.9. Ethnographic exhibits. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 11.10. Exhibits from art exhibitions. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The Stanisław Staszic Museum also conducts educational activities

[<http://www.muzeum-hrubieszow.com.pl>]:

- ➔ museum lessons with school children – 20 topics: 1) The prehistory of the Hrubieszów land, 2) The archaeology of the Hrubieszów Basin, 3) The history of the city and the people associated with it, 4) Hrubieszów in the medieval era, 5) Hrubieszów – a Polish city of three cultures, 6) Social and cultural life in the interwar period, 7) Cultural and educational activities in the garrison of the 2. Horse Rifle Regiment, 8) Architecture of old Hrubieszów, 9) Stanislaw Staszic – founder of the Hrubieszów Agricultural Society, 10) Timeless nature of the Hrubieszów Agricultural Society, 11) Folk art yesterday and today, 12) Famous Hrubieszów folk artists, 13) Hrubieszów folk costume, 14) Old folk traditions, 15) Legends and legends from Hrubieszów and the surrounding area, 16) Old cuisine, 17) Famous Hrubieszówians, 18) Weaving art of the Hrubieszów region, 19) History of the manor house and the du Chateau family, 20) Symbolism in the work of Paweł Gajewski. Museum staff, by prior arrangement, can conduct a museum lesson on another topic, such as related to permanent and temporary exhibitions.



Photo 11.11. Educational boards and bust of Stanisław Staszic. Photo by Agata Kobyłka




- thematic workshops for children and young people, usually held periodically in connection with various occasions, such as St. Andrew's, Easter, and Christmas. Most often, they combine practical activities with an accessible, tailored to the needs of the group substantive part (e.g., independent making of Christmas decorations with old techniques, using materials used in old times, etc.). Workshop meetings are also organized in connection with temporary exhibitions presented at the museum.

Different segments of tourists visit the museum. In May and June, the largest number of school groups appear during the holiday season – individual tourists from all over the country and those oriented to learning about regional heritage and small organized groups. Academic groups also come to the museum. Archaeological, historical, and architectural conferences are also held.

The exhibition on level 0 is adapted for people with disabilities. The charts are not adapted for the visually impaired. The Museum's website is in the WCAG system and meets the requirements for adaptation.

Contact:

Muzeum im. ks. Stanisława Staszica w Hrubieszowie

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 etno@muzeum-hrubieszow.com.pl (ethnography)
 historia@muzeum-hrubieszow.com.pl (history and numismatics)
 sztuka@muzeum-hrubieszow.com.pl (art)

 muzeum-hrubieszow.com.pl

 [Muzeum im. ks. Stanisława Staszica w Hrubieszowie](https://www.facebook.com/Muzeum%20im.%20ks.%20Stanis%C5%82awa%20Staszica%20w%20Hrubieszowie)

See: [Stanisław Staszic Museum in Hrubieszów](#)

OBSERVATION TOWER ON THE ESCARPMENT OF THE KRÓLEWSKI KĄT



Photo 11.12. View of the Królewski Kąt. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

Królewski Kąt is a picturesque meadow – a swampy depression between Gródek and Czumów overgrown with clumps of trees and thickets (Photo 11.12). The area is considered exceptionally valuable on a national scale due to, among other things, the presence of unique flora and fauna, including rare xerothermic vegetation [Posikata 2021, p. 14]. Interestingly, in 1018, the crossing of Bolesław Chrobry's army occurred during the Kyiv expedition. The unique natural, scenic, and historical qualities have led to the Królewski Kąt historical and natural history path running through here [Grzymała and Wojtiuk 2017, p. 106].

A 16-meter-high observation tower is located on the slope of Królewski Kąt (Photo 11.13). It allows one to observe the panorama of the Bug River Błonia ecological land use, the Bug River Protected Landscape Area, the Natura 2000 Western Wołyń Bug River Valley, and the Natura 2000 Middle Bug River Valley, and in the spring, when the Bug River floods, the Królewski Kąt creates beautiful and captivating floodplains [Posikata 2021, pp. 14–15].

The observation tower and other attractions can be reached by car or bicycle on a recently built bicycle path.



Photo 11.13. Viewing tower and shelter. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

Contact:

The observation tower is located on the Hrubieszów-Czumów road.



Photo 11.14. Bicycle path running from Hrubieszów along the Bug River. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

KRÓLEWSKI KĄT GUESTHOUSE – CZUMÓW PALACE



The eclectic palace from the second half of the 19th century, located on the Bug River escarpment (Photo 11.15), was built for the Pohorecki family according to a design by two Italian architects of unknown name [Grzymała and Wojtiuk 2017, p. 104]. It is located next to the border Bug River and impresses with the qualities of the surrounding landscape and architecture, especially the one-story octagonal chapel located in one corner of the building [Posikata 2021, pp. 15–16]. The palace's terraces overlook the Bug River.

The building had a turbulent history and was rebuilt many times (Photo 11.16). Often, changing owners adapted the palace's interiors and surroundings to their needs,



Photo 11.15. The bicycle path running through Czumów. In the distance, the Pohorecki Palace. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

disregarding their historic character [Pawlak 2010, pp. 77–78]. During World War I, Austrian troops established a field hospital there. The fire, which was caused by combat operations, left extensive damage. At the beginning of World War II, Soviet soldiers stationed in the palace burned the interior furnishings and cut down trees obstructing the view of the Bug River. After the end of hostilities, it housed the guardhouse of the Border Protection Forces and then a school. Since 1988, the building has been privately owned.

Interestingly, the palace is oriented to “11 o’clock”, so all its rooms are optimally lit [Grzymała and Wojtiuk 2017, p. 104].

The facility is privately owned. One of the owners is Marian Pawlak, who makes his part of the facility available to visitors. He is a passionate man eager to share his vast regional knowledge. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Hrubieszów Regional



Photo 11.16. Pohorecki Palace in Czumów. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

Society, and between 1994 and 2009, he was Chairman of the Board and Member of the Honorary Council of the Krystyna and Stefan Du Chateau Foundation for Polish-French Culture and Friendship in Hrubieszów [Pawlak 2010, p. 80]. He, in part, adapted the palace for tourist and recreational purposes. Marian Pawlak has amassed fascinating collections; he has prepared and provided exhibitions based on them. These include:

- ➔ an exhibition of agricultural equipment (Photo 11.17),
- ➔ chamber of Regional Memory – presents the history and traditions of the Hrubieszów region and includes, among other things, archaeological, historical, ethnographic, and numismatic collections that have been obtained from Hrubieszów farms, attics, cells, cellars, and scrap metal depots. The chamber is decorated with frescoes by visual artist Wiesław Misiak depicting figures influential in the fate of these lands (Photo 11.18),



Photo 11.17. Open-air exhibition of agricultural machinery. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

- ➔ the exhibition “Working Hrubieszów to save from oblivion” dedicated to workplaces in Hrubieszów – a large board with a list of all decommissioned plants, the state of employment at the time of the boom, the profile of activities and the most distinguished directors and presidents, dozens of boards with photographs and texts that relate to the workplaces (Photo 11.19),
- ➔ newspapers from the beginning of World War II (Photo 11.20),



Photo 11.18. Exhibits in the Chamber of Regional Memory. Photo by Agata Kobyłka



Photo 11.18 cont. Exhibits in the Chamber of Regional Memory. Wiesław Misiak's frescoes on the walls. Photo by Agata Kobylka

- ➔ Poland's only Memorial Chamber dedicated to Professor Wiktor Zin (Photo 11.21), who was an outstanding architectural historian, a great popularizer of Polish cultural heritage and landscape, and the creator of the television programs "With pen and charcoal" and "Meetings with Professor Zin" [Gurba 2008, pp. 349–350].



Photo 11.19. Fragment of the exhibition "Working Hrubieszów save from oblivion" by Marian Pawlak. Photo by Agata Kobylka



Marian Pawlak organized many meetings and events, such as book promotions, canoeing trips, meetings with children and young people, demonstrations of equipment and efficiency of border police officers combined with dog training, tasting of regional food and drinks, meetings with city, municipal and county authorities [Pawlak 2010, p. 80].

The Marshal of the Lublin Voivodeship has recognized Marian Pawlak's Royal Angle Hospitality in the "Most Innovative Rural Tourism Product" category. The Minister of Culture and National Heritage awarded it a gold badge "For care of monuments".



Photo 11.20. Exposition of newspapers from the beginning of World War II. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

Contact:

Marian Pawlak Królewski Ką

Ośrodek Kultury Regionalnej Królewski Ką w Czumowie




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Photo 11.21. Memorial Chamber dedicated to Professor Wiktor Zin. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

SIGHTSEEING WITH HRUBIESZÓW GUIDE ANNA GAŁAN



Anna Gałan is a tour guide in the Hrubieszów region (Fig. 11.5), a licensed tour guide, leisure time animator, and organizer of field games and team building events. **She has in her offer:**

- ➔ tours, during which he tells about the history of localities and shows their folklore – tours are most often held in Masłomęcz, Kryłów, Gródek, Dołhobyczów, and Hrubieszów,
- ➔ field games created according to original scenarios and with the use of self-made props – for children: fairy tale themes, such as defeating an evil dragon and allowing the queen to return to her magical land of Kryłolandia, tasks in Professor Albert's laboratory and finding the secret antidote to a mysterious disease that caused the locals to laugh endlessly at the least opportune moments; for young people: a game for high school students about the Goths; games for adults. The games allow participants to integrate through outdoor physical activity.






Figure 11.5. The logo of the Hrubieszów Guide.
Source: private archive of Anna Gałan

Ms. Anna most often serves tours of people around 40–50 years old and seniors and groups of children and teenagers for whom she organizes field games. She can also serve groups of people with disabilities and adjust the program for them. Information about the recommended Hrubieszów Guide often comes to clients *via* word of mouth.

Contact:

Anna Gałan

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ZIELONY OLEJ MILL



Zielony Olej (Fig. 11.6) is a modern oil mill that relies on tradition, the experience of generations, and the latest knowledge of producing healthy and natural unrefined oils. The team oversees the production process from growing, harvesting, storing, and pressing to packaging and shipping.



Figure 11.6. Logo of the oil mill.
Source: <https://zielonyolej.pl>

Zielony Olej works in several fields:

- ➔ own products produced at the oil mill,
- ➔ services – oil pressing, seed roasting (from seeds supplied by the customer or our own: sesame, flax, rapeseed, pumpkin, and sunflower seeds), packaging, contract manufacturing,
- ➔ machinery and equipment – the company designs and improves oil-pressing machinery and helps select production equipment and technologies.

The oils are pressed fresh, in small batches, from seeds from the company's crops or from tested raw materials with food approvals. The oils are unrefined, i.e., cold-pressed in the oil mill using the traditional method of hydraulic presses – punch presses or slow-speed worm presses at temperatures up to 40°C. The oils are 100% natural, with no chemical additives or preservatives. They are unpurified and unrefined, so they retain a rich flavor and aroma, and all the nutrients – unsaturated omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids and many vitamins – determine their health properties.

Zielony Olej has a HACCP system in place. Oil quality tests are performed at accredited laboratories, and all products have shelf-life tests and are produced from food-grade certified seeds. The company is also currently certifying its organic crops [<https://zielonyolej.pl>].

The company sells retail, contract, and wholesale – to companies, health food stores, wholesalers, and restaurateurs. The company sells products under its brand, Zielony Olej, but also operates in white label production – for private labels (i.e., it produces goods sold under another company's brand). **Products offered in the company's stationary store (Photo 11.22) and online store:**

→ unrefined oils are sold in 50 ml (samples) dark glass bottles, 250 ml, and 500 ml. There is a choice of oils from black cumin, borage, walnut, thistle (Photo 11.23), pumpkin seeds, sea buckthorn, evening primrose, hemp, flax, castor (from linseed, camellia), rapeseed, children's composition. Depending on the type, oils can be used in the kitchen (among other things. as an addition to dishes – meat dishes, cakes, pancakes, vegetable pastes, pesto, pies, salads, juices, salads, salads, cottage cheese, soups, in place of butter to pour on bread) and in cosmetics (to rub into nails, on dry knees and elbows, to remove makeup, to massage the body, as a hair mask, natural cream, body lotion, sunscreen, an ingredient of masks);



Photo 11.22. Company store.
Photo by Krzysztof Wróbel

- dried hemp 2.6% CBD tested by an independent laboratory – in 50 g, 150 g, and 2 kg weights. The dried can be used to create extracts, inhalations, relaxing baths, and poultices for swelling and bruises (Photo 11.24);
- hullless pumpkin seeds,
- natural cosmetics produced by Republika Mydła and Cannapath: face and body butter with CBD extract, face and body cream, damask rose hydrolate, sea buckthorn hydrolate, natural soaps (Lavender Lake, Mint Revolution, Miss Pink, Pacific Coast), body scrub (Lavender, Melon&Cucumber Cannapeel, Salty Orange Island).



Photo 11.23. Fields with thistle cultivation. Photo by Krzysztof Wróbel








Photo 11.24. Seed hemp from the owners' crops. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

In addition to individual products, one can choose mini-oil-sets, sets for women and men, family sets for "immunity", cosmetic sets, and souvenir sets. Customers can choose a ready-made set or create their composition from the available products. It is also possible to purchase souvenir certificates.

Zielony Olej has exhibited its products at the Archaeological Feast in Masłomęcz, Hetman's Fair in Zamość, Weed Fest – Hemp Fair, among others. The company can boast of having won awards for the quality of its oils and positive customer feedback on its website and Facebook profile.

Contact:

G.R. Krzysztof Wróbel

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-  [Zielonyolej – oleje nierafinowane tłoczone na zimno](#)

Products can also be purchased at the store: Hrubieszowskie Przysmaki, ul. Narutowicza 27, 22-500 Hrubieszów.

AGRITOURISM FARMHOUSE POKOJE NA GÓRCZE



The agritourism farm of Mr. and Mrs. Makowiec began its activities in 2016. It is in a picturesque area (Photos 11.25–11.26), close to the Goths' Village and the attractive tourist destination of Hrubieszów. It is a good place for people who want to relax in the surroundings of nature.

There are three rooms on the second floor (Photo 11.27), which can accommodate up to 9 people, a fully equipped kitchen (Photo 11.28), a bathroom (Photo 11.29), a children's playground and gazebo, as well as a fireplace and barbecue area (Photo 11.30) and a parking space.

Mr. and Mrs. Makowiec address their offer to people who want to revisit memories of their childhood years. Tourists visiting them can learn about local traditions and engage in the farm's daily chores.



Photo 11.25. Pokoje na Górcze – view from the window. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 11.26. Pokoje na Górcze – house where rooms are rented. *Photo by Renata Makowiec*



Photo 11.27. Rooms for guests. *Photo by Renata Makowiec*



Photo 11.28. Kitchen and dining room for guests. *Photo by Renata Makowiec*



Photo 11.29. Guest bathroom. *Photo by Renata Makowiec*

Photo 11.30. Gazebo at the disposal of guests. *Photo by Renata Makowiec*



Photo 11.31. Handicraft made by Renata Makowiec. *Photo by Renata Makowiec*

Photo 11.32. Guest book. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*

Mrs. Renata is the highly hospitable owner of the property. The friendly hosts can rent bicycles to guests, invite them to their garden, and sell products from the home pantry and handicrafts that Mrs. Renata Makowiec makes – sweaters, aprons, scarves, and doilies (Photo 11.31).

Horse and carriage rides are possible near the farm, and quad bikes can be rented.

The facility is most often visited by people coming to work in the area, visiting family, and coming to the cemetery, but also by tourists traveling on bicycles. The facility is child-friendly. Guests are always asked to sign in the memorial book (Photo 11.32).

Contact:

Gospodarstwo agroturystyczne Pokoje na Górcie

Renata i Andrzej Makowiec

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AGRITOURISM ZACISZE



Barbara Pogódz's agritourism is located in a quiet area, away from the main roads. It is a perfect place to rest and relax in a picturesque setting (Photo 11.33 and 11.34). There are rooms (for a maximum of 8 people), a fully equipped kitchen, a bathroom, a playground, a gazebo and barbecue area, a large pond, a parking space, a vegetable garden, and a greenhouse. The owner also offers catering – homemade breakfasts and dinners made from products from her farm. Guests can also rent bicycles.



Photo 11.33. Picturesque surroundings of agritourism Zacisze. *Photo by Agata Kobyłka*



Photo 11.34. Agritourism Zacisze. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The owner offers her products:





- ➔ homemade smoked and roasted meat products, meats, chops, pork knuckles, bigos, and soups – the basis is broth from a homemade duck, vegetable, and fruit preserves, dried and jarred mushrooms, Biłgoraj dumpling, Ukrainian dumplings, with cheese and potatoes, buckwheat and mushrooms, buckwheat and cheese, cabbage, *bidaka* (potatoes and fried onions), bread (Photo 11.35), smoked cheese, homemade cakes, homemade liquors.



Photo 11.35. Bread and cheese made by Barbara Pogódz. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

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BUG RIVER AGRITOURISM



The high standard of the facility, located in the Bug River valley, in the Natura 2000 area, and the Bug River Protected Landscape Area, guarantees peaceful rest (Photo 11.36 and 11.37). The surroundings can be explored on foot or bicycles along hiking trails or roads tourists choose. We can come to the property for a short- or long-term stay. The owners also offer packages, such as two weekend “Do it yourself” (herbal workshops).

Offer:

- ➔ 28 beds, rooms with bathrooms, air-conditioned premium rooms (Photo 11.38),
- ➔ regional cuisine based on local products from their farm, functional nutrition based on herbs,
- ➔ barbecue, campfire,
- ➔ covered terrace,
- ➔ gazebo for outdoor events (Photo 11.39),
- ➔ banquet hall (Photo 11.40),
- ➔ playground,
- ➔ volleyball court, badminton rackets, darts,
- ➔ parking.

The farm offers on its menu: cepelinas, grape-shots, Russian and Ukrainian dumplings, with buckwheat and cheese, potato pancakes, zucchini pate, duck with apples, *tarciuchy* – potato babka: potatoes grated with onions, eggs, herbs baked on a sheet pan, served with white cheese and cream.



Photo 11.36. Bug River Agritourism. Photo by Barbara Macheta



Photo 11.37. Accessible infrastructure and surroundings of the facility. Photo by Barbara Macheta



Photo 11.38. Guest rooms and bathrooms. *Photo by Barbara Macheta*



Photo 11.39. Gazebo for events and tastings. *Photo by Barbara Macheta*



Photo 11.40. Banquet hall. *Photo by Barbara Macheta*



Photo 11.41. The surroundings of the agritourism farm. *Photo by Barbara Macheta*



Among the facility's attractions are:

- ➔ canoeing,
- ➔ massages – regional, herbal stamps, hot chocolate,
- ➔ educational and health workshops based on local herbs,
- ➔ cooking workshops,
- ➔ tastings of regional products – liquors, wines, cured meats, baked goods, fruit, and vegetable preserves,
- ➔ guided tours (Barbara Macheta),
- ➔ wagon rides or sleigh rides,
- ➔ organisation of New Year's Eve and other events.

The nearby farm breeds horses, which guests of the property can use. The nearby Bug River is rich in many fish species, which anglers can catch.

The facility's clients are primarily tourists who organize their trips, want to relax, and have freedom (Photo 11.41). They are also families with children. The facility is not adapted for people with disabilities.

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Recommended accommodation and dining places

See: [Chapter 9 Stefankowice – Einstein on the Meadow p. 153](#)

Łązek Garncarski – Village Of Pottery

Łązek Garncarski is located in the Lublin Voivodeship (about 100 km from the capital of the voivodeship), in Janów Lubelski county, in the commune of Janów Lubelski (about 15 km from Janów Lubelski). It is a small village in the southern part of the pine forests of Janów, founded on mid-forest clearings. The village separated from the village of Łązek Ordynacki. Its initial name was Bąki, and only later it began to be called Łązek Garncarski. The name of the village Łązek refers to the fork of the two rivers Białka and Bukowa, referred to as *łączek*. However, it is a topographic name for a pasture or riverside meadow flooded by water [Tarnowski 1935, pp. 232–242]. The first mention of Łązek appeared in 1582 when the village had a mill and a sawmill. By the end of the 18th century, the population was mainly employed in the sawmill and iron smelting. At the same time, settlement of an agricultural nature also began, but the poor sandy soils on clay subsoil did not allow people to make a living from farming alone. Under-fertilized fields and

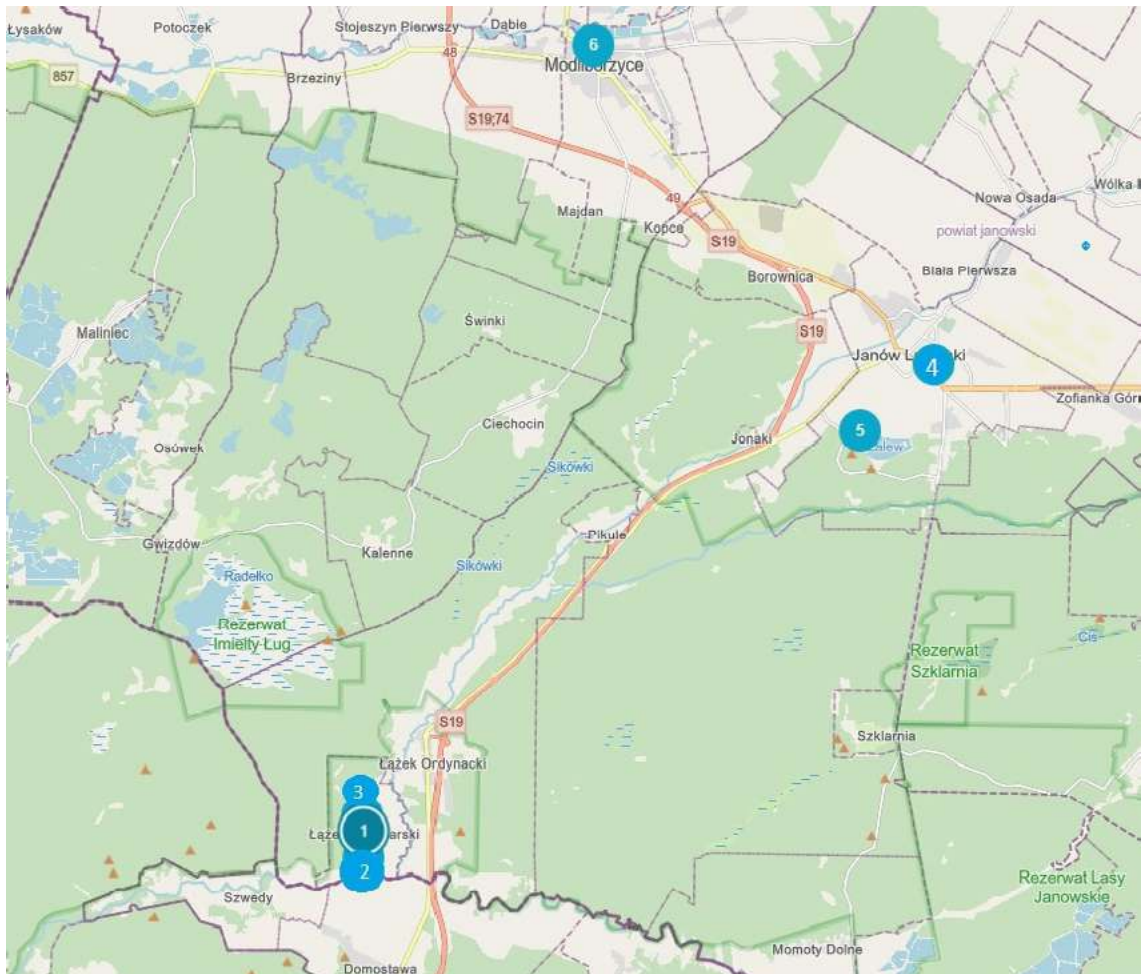


Figure 12.1. Map of attractions in the Pottery Village. 1. Village of Łązek Garncarski, 2. Regional Museum in Janów Lubelski, 3. Potter's Workshop, 4. Kasina Zagroda, 5. Zoom of Nature, 6. Dwa Wzgórza Winery. Map development: Szymon Chmielewski

flooding of the Biala and Bukowa rivers did not yield enough crops for families to support themselves. It caused residents to look for additional income opportunities. In the 19th century, the village already had two windmills, a smear mill, where tar was produced, and a fuller's shop for processing cloth. Historical sources confirm that two potters worked, a weaver, and some farmers engaged in bee keeping. The poverty of the local population caused this one and that one to organize smuggling across the border between Congressovka and Galicia, which ran on the Beech River [Nazarewicz 2009, p. 2]. Among other things, lard, cattle and sheep skins, tobacco, and cigarettes were carried from Congressovka to Galicia, while vodka, warm scarves, men's underwear, knives, beads, and small tools were delivered opposite directions. Smuggling was carried out mainly by Jewish traders. People were also secretly carried across the border for money. Of great importance to the residents of Łązek were forest servitudes. Cattle grazed primarily in the surrounding forests. Peasants could take brushwood from the forest for firewood and bedding for cattle in unlimited quantities. They also received construction timber on very favorable terms. Easy access to fuel was crucial for potters, as they could burn pots cheaply. Village houses were mainly single-roomed, with a narrow chamber separated by a pass-through vestibule covered with a hipped roof sheathed in straw [Fryś-Pietraszkowa 1973, pp. 19–23].

However, some of the most famous 19th-century potters from Łązek, who came mainly from Galicia, include:

- ➔ Walenty Całka (1856–1897), Jan Gutek (1850–1886), Sebastian Chorzępa (1863–1941), and Piotr Kuźniar (1867–1930), all of whom came from Medynia Głogowska,
- ➔ Sebastian Krupiński, with his son Teodor (dates of birth and death unknown), arrived from Leżajsk,
- ➔ Jakub Koziarz (1836–1906), Paweł Pełka (1849–1897), Paweł Koziarz (1850–1904), and Andrzej Sikora (date of birth unknown, died c. 1912), who came from Sokołów Małopolski,
- ➔ Michał Zarębski (1839–1899), with his son Marcelli (1870–1932), came from Krzeszów on the San River,
- ➔ Jan Drak (1856–1937) of Pogwizdów near Medynia.

The potters brought with them and passed on to the local population artistic and technical skills superior to those of the previous Łązek potters. Walenty Całka and Jan Gutek introduced original ornamentation that distinguished Łązek's products from other pottery workshops. Many potters came to Łązek with their families, some having liquidated previously owned farms. A large group was brought by the Jewish merchant Moses

Szwarcman, who intended to establish and develop a pottery factory. The hope of permanent work in a “factory” was the immediate motive for the resettlement of Galician potters. Szwarcman was to facilitate the potters’ obtaining permits to cross the partition border and settle in the village and erected a pottery kiln for communal use. However, Szwarcman did not honor the terms of the agreement, in the face of which the potters revolted. Most of them began working on their own. They rented houses from local landlords since Galicians could not buy land independently. Local peasants gained income from the potters for transporting clay and firewood and received pottery from them for free. Moreover, they sent their children to them for apprenticeship. As a result, the potters often did not pay for rental housing, and some peasants even built separate rooms for them, such as Adam Torba for Piotr Kuźnierz and Szczepan Żelazko for Jan Drak. Some of the potters left Łążek after a dozen years or so and moved to other towns, including back to Galicia, to Modliborzyce or Janów Lubelski [Fryś-Pietraszkowa 1973, pp. 27–31].

The potters lived reasonably well, but the farmers barely made ends meet. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the Zamoyski Ordinance Board proposed to the farmers of Łążek to move the village to the vicinity of Kraśnik Lubelski, where the agricultural land was much more fertile. However, the idea was not implemented because it was rejected by potters, who in Łążek could draw clay from the Bukowa River free of charge (Photo 12.1) and had easy access to wood [Tabaka 1962, pp. 121–143]. The market for clay products was quite broad and included: in the south – Sanok and Turka; in the east – Lviv; in the west – Itza, Ostrowiec, and Mielec; in the north – Warsaw. Before World War I, pots even went to remote areas of Russia [Nazarevich 2009, p. 4].



Photo 12.1. The Bug River. Site of clay extraction by potters. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

The pottery in Łązek was greatly influenced by Józef Noworol (1909–1964), who arrived here in 1926 from Medynia Głogowska. He left his hometown due to a difficult family situation. In Łązek, he settled with the farmer Wojciech Żelazko and was to teach the pottery craft to his sons, including Leon – Adam Żelazko's father.

In the 1930s, there were 11 pottery studios in Łązek, and in 1939 there were already 15. During World War II, the occupiers became interested in the craft, and the potters were organized into a cooperative at the German Lohman Schmidt company. This company provided allocations of fuel and glazes and organized the sale of products. Józef Noworol headed the cooperative on behalf of the Polish potters. This work protected the artisans from being deported to forced labour in Germany [Fryś-Pietraszkowa 1973, p. 37].

After the war, it was difficult for potters to operate on their account, as primary raw materials (wood, lead) were rationed goods, so they had to pay market prices for them, often very exorbitant. They have also imposed a high compensatory tax, which they could not pay. Nevertheless, on the other hand, folk art was of interest to the Ministry of Culture and Arts. Łązek potters were awarded at numerous folk pottery competitions and were eligible for scholarship assistance [Fryś-Pietraszkowa 1973, p. 42]. Folk art was supervised by Cepelia (Centre of Folk and Artistic Industry), which gave shape and artistic profile to pottery. Cepelia also created a demand for earthenware and assisted in supplying materials to the potters affiliated with it [Nazarewicz 2009, p. 5]. About nine pottery studios were operating at the time.

In the 20th century, one of the famous potters was **Mateusz Startek**. He won the Oskar Kolberg Award for his contributions to folk culture. Pottery was made by his grandmother, Ewa Bieńko (Ewa's father was the Jan Bieńko mentioned above), and his father, Adam. Matthew had been turning pots on the potter's wheel since childhood. He was a master at his craft, mainly turning doubles, jugs, flakons, bowls, plates, pots, and small accessories such as salt shakers, ashtrays, and pepper shakers. His sister Łucja and sister-in-law Waleria helped him decorate the dishes. Before World War II, his pottery was known and valued throughout southeastern Poland, Warsaw, and even Lviv, and dealers were eager to establish business relations with him. After the war, he cooperated with the Cepelia Cooperative in Leżajsk, which sold his products to domestic markets and abroad. His trademark is semi-majolica dishes decorated with floral, geometric, and bird ornaments. Mateusz Startek has worked at the potter's wheel for over 65 years [https://www.nagrodakolberg.pl/laureaci-mateusz_startek].

Famous families of potters in Łązek are also the Kurzyna and the Żelazko.

Henryk Kurzyna (1934–2020) was a folk artist with a wealth of experience. He repeatedly participated in the National Pottery Meetings at the Regional Museum in Janów Lubelski. His studio was lively – he organized many pottery workshops for children and young people. He was an artist, a man with passion, who infected others with his love for pottery [<https://www.janowlubelski.pl/>].

Mieczysław Żelazko (1960–2021) participated in the National Pottery Meetings for many years. He was a recipient of scholarships from the Minister of Culture and National Heritage and the Marshal of the Lublin Voivodeship, and above all, a man of great passion, which he took from his family home and crystallized throughout his life. For him, the pottery studio was more than just a place to work – it was a foothold where he deepened his secrets of pottery making and passed on his knowledge to others [<https://www.janowlubelski.pl/>].

The last potter in Łązek Garncarski is **Adam Żelazko**, who has been working in this profession since 1980. In 2017, he won a badge of Merit for Polish Culture awarded by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage. He upholds the traditional craft of pottery. He belongs to the Local Action Group “Forest Circle” and the Association of Folk Artists. The pots he turns on the wheel have attractive ornamentation and are distinguished by their traditional colour scale and cup-shaped pot form. His pottery is usually decorated with a cockerel or bird motif, and the entire vessel is often glazed with white-wash. Mr. Adam Żelazko applies the decorations to the vessels with a cow’s horn. The most popular is his split pots (Photo 12.2) [<https://retradycja.eu/pl/tworca/adam-zelazko/>].



Photo.12. 2. The twitchers from Łązek Garncarski.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

Pottery is promoted and protected from oblivion thanks to the **All-Polish Pottery Meetings in Łązek Garncarski**. These meetings have been organized by the Regional Museum in Janów Lubelski for 16 years. Their 15th edition was held in 2022. Each year, potters from Poland and neighboring countries conduct free workshops for visitors to Łązek Garncarski, so many tourists and visitors come there to learn the secrets of the pottery profession. During these meetings, there is also an exchange of experience

and knowledge and an opportunity to establish cooperation between different pottery centres.

During the All-Polish Pottery Meetings in Łązek Garncarski, we can:

- ➔ learn to turn pottery on the potter's wheel,
- ➔ learn about different techniques for turning clay vessels,
- ➔ see demonstrations of firing dishes in kilns from various corners of Poland and Europe,
- ➔ learn how to build a dome furnace,
- ➔ take part in a cooking workshop,
- ➔ take part in an ancient ceramics workshop,
- ➔ take part in lectures on kitchen and table ceramics,
- ➔ purchase clay vessels (Photos 12.3 and 12.4) and clay toys (Photo 12.5),
- ➔ attend a screening of the film "From Earth and Fire".

Different activities and workshops are anticipated each year.

Pottery Meadow is also famous for its tile production (Photo 12.6).



Photo. 12.3. Pottery from Łązek Garncarski.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo. 12.4. Clay products from Łązek Garncarski.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo. 12.5. Toys and jugs made of clay. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 12.6. Tiles from Łązek Garncarski. View from the courtyard of Kasina Zagroda. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

REGIONAL MUSEUM IN JANÓW LUBELSKI



In addition, the Regional Museum in Janów Lubelski organizes open-air museum exhibitions about the historical and cultural heritage of the Janów Land, Lublin Region, and Poland. Based on collected artifacts, the museum conducts archaeological and ethnographic workshops, prepares field games, organizes Easter and Christmas decorations competitions, workshops with handicraftsmen, and open meetings – museum lessons thematically related to the museum’s own or borrowed exhibitions. It also conducts archaeological and exploratory research and organizes scientific conferences on historical events. The educational offer is addressed to both children and young people and adults. The museum prepares and publishes the magazine “Janowskie Korzenie” and books on historical and ethnological topics.

The exhibition part of the Regional Museum is located in the building of the former Correctional Police Prison and Court, built in 1825–1826 according to a design by Wacław Ritschel. It was one of the heaviest political prisons in the Kingdom of Poland. Many convicts heard their death sentence or exile to Siberia here. From the second half of the 19th century, the building was the administrative part of the prison. During World War II, mainly Poles serving sentences for participation in the resistance movement, possessing weapons, and other crimes were imprisoned here. Nurses from the Warsaw Uprising were also imprisoned here. It is a memorial site because many prisoners were murdered here, and two mass executions occurred [<http://www.polskaniezwykla.pl/>].

In this part of the museum, we can see an interesting exhibition titled “Unbelievable – the witchcraft and legends of the Janów district” (Photo 12.7) and learn about








Photo 12.7. Exhibition “Unbelievable – the witchcraft and legends of the Janów district” in the Regional Museum in Janów Lubelski. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

the tradition of holidays and the history of man from birth to death. We can also read about the magical and medicinal properties of the trees of the Janów Forest.

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Janów Lubelski, together with Łązek Garncarski, Modliborzyce, Momoty Górne, and the Janów Forests, create a unique tourist product based on pottery and the Janów Forests.

Janów Lubelski was founded in 1640 thanks to King Władysław IV. The town was to be a centre for the Zamojska Ordynacja estate and contribute to the development of the local economy. The trade route from Turobin to Zawichost on the Vistula River also ran this way. In 1648, the town was at war with the Cossack army, in 1657 with the Swedish army, and faced a plague in 1652. All this caused much destruction. In the 18th century, the city began to rebuild slowly. Blacksmiths, boilermakers, potters, locksmiths, knife makers, and clothiers settled there. Local people were engaged in trade and agriculture [<https://teatrnn.pl/>]. In 1820–1867, Janow housed the administration of the Zamość Ordinance and was then called Janów Ordynacki. In the interwar period, it was the most significant cloth-making centre in the Lublin area. In 1939, due to bombing and fighting, Janów Lubelski was 90% destroyed. The manifestations of terror in 1940–1941 also included mass arrests and executions of the Jewish population. In 1940–1943,

the German occupiers organized a penal labour camp here. On the other hand, the Red Army occupied Janów Lubelski from July 26, 1944. In April 1945, Home Army units freed participants in the Warsaw Uprising who had been imprisoned in Janow by the Security Office.

Janów Lubelski is one of the few examples of a city built with the idea of an ideal city (like Zamość). An ideal city means that streets diverge from the market in four directions. In the centre of the city is the Old Market Square. It is also worth visiting the city park, where we can find the hands of famous people reflected in stone (Photo 12.8). The park has seven nature monuments and an obelisk dedicated to Tadeusz Kościuszko. Several post-ordinary buildings combining the styles of tenement houses and a Polish manor house have been preserved in Janów, Zamoyski Street; these include the 19th-century District Head's House with a column portico and tympanum and the District Commissioner's House with an amphitrad layout of rooms and a hallway in the centre.

In addition, the most important monuments in Janów Lubelski are:

- ➔ **Dominican Friars' church and monastery** erected at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries from the foundation of Jan Zamoyski, according to a design by Jan Michal Link. The church stood on the site of an earlier chapel commemorating the appearance of the Virgin Mary to the cooper Wojciech Boski. The painting of Our Lady of Grace, donated by Zamoyski, was placed in the chapel and soon became famous for its miracles, contributing to the development of Marian devotion. The interior of the church has late Baroque and Rococo decor. The cloisters around the courtyard contain sixteen



Photo 12.8. Handprints of famous people in a park in Janów Lubelski. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

18th-century paintings related to the history of the Dominican order, scenes from the life of St. Jack, and 18th-century paintings of the Stations of the Cross. A brick chapel was erected in the gardens of the monastery complex on the site of Marian apparitions from the second half of the 18th century. It houses an altar and a statue of Mary Immaculate with Child. A “healing spring” known since 1668 is in the chapel’s basement [Lodzinska 2022, p. 151],

- ➔ the buildings of the former bourgeois complex of the **Share Brewery** 1907,
- ➔ the **clothier’s building** located at 60 Zamoyski Street, built in 1825–1830 according to the design of Halaburd, builder of the Zamoyski ordination. During the interwar period, it was home to the first lancer of the Republic, Colonel Władysław Belina-Prażmowski,
- ➔ **Private Museum of Photography** organized by Antoni Florczak, where we can see hundreds of cameras, thousands of photos taken with the oldest and newest techniques, a photographic darkroom, and an “old-fashion” studio. The museum hosts museum lessons and photography workshops. It is located at 20 Zamoyski Street,
- ➔ **Forest Railway Open-Air Museum** (35 Bohaterów Porytowego Wzgórza Street) in Janów Lubelski, where you can see monuments to the technology of the narrow-gauge forest railroad that operated in the Janów Forest from 1941 to 1984.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

KASINA ZAGRODA



Kasina Zagroda is a place full of passion and attractions, located in the heart of the Janów Forest, in the buffer zone of the Janów Forest Landscape Park, close to reserves and mid-forest ponds. Biking and walking trails are nearby, canoeing trips are organized, and off-road vehicles can be rented. A comprehensive tourist product is offered here, which includes accommodation and handicraft workshops, trekking games, shows, and off-road vehicle rides. The logo of the homestead in



Figure 12.2. Kasina Zagroda logo.
Source: private archive of Katarzyna Dzadz

question (Fig. 12.2) reflects the attraction's association with pottery and the Janów Forest.

Accommodation is located in a two-story house (Photo 12.9). The lower floor includes the Berry (2 persons), Cranberry (3–4 persons), and Heather (3–4 persons) rooms, and the upper floor includes the Fern (2 persons), Honey (3–4 persons) and Pine (3–4 persons) rooms.

Each room has continental beds, a TV, linens, towels, and possibly a sofa bed (Photo 12.10). There are additionally two bathrooms with toilets, sinks, and showers, one toilet with sink on each floor, and a fully equipped kitchen, ironing set, hair dryer, and the Internet. In the courtyard, we can use the playground, terrace, barbecue, fireplace with a shelter (Photos 12.11 and 12.12), deck chairs, and garden furniture, and park your car in a locked and monitored parking lot.

The owner of the homestead is Katarzyna Dzadz, who creates amazing handicrafts and artwork (Photo 12.13).

Offer:

- ➔ self-made and decorated plywood magnets (Photo 12.14), salt mass figurines, souvenirs from Łązek Garncarski, pictures made of yarn and nails in wood (the so-called nail-pot pictures), paper stained glass, candlesticks,
- ➔ decoupage (making school supplies, wooden puzzles, candle holders, napkins, handkerchiefs),
- ➔ making their bags,
- ➔ “Little Gardeners” workshop,
- ➔ clay games,
- ➔ team-building bonfire,



Photo 12.9. Kasina Zagroda in Łązek Garncarski. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 12.10. Room in Kasina Zagroda. Photo by Katarzyna Dzadz



Photo 12.11. Campfire site in Kasina Zagroda. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 12.12. Covered shelter in Kasina Zagroda. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 12.13. Handicraft by Katarzyna Dzadz. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

- ➔ whipping butter,
- ➔ refreshments consisting of regional dishes,
- ➔ sports and recreational activities,
- ➔ field game,
- ➔ team building events.

Workshops are held in the summer under a covered shelter, or we can order classes with transportation to the client (minimum of 20 people). For workshops on turning pottery on the potter's wheel, participants go to a potter who is friends with the owner. All workshops are organized on an individual order and tailored to the needs and age of the ordering group (children, youth, seniors).

The field game is organized as a quest and refers to the pottery traditions of Łązek and the surrounding nature. It runs through the village and the Janów Forests.

In addition, Christmas and occasional workshops are organized:




- ➔ Christmas – making souvenirs, such as “Christmas Magic in a Jar”, 3D baubles, 3D snowballs, Christmas gnomes, Christmas decorations, Christmas tree ornaments, wood angels, Christmas garlands, candle holders, etc.
- ➔ Easter – making souvenirs, such as egg stands, hare huggers, Easter pictures, Christmas decorations, wood decorations depicting a hare or Easter eggs, etc.
- ➔ Occasional workshops – including making souvenirs for Mother's Day, Father's Day, Grandmother's Day, Grandfather's Day, Earth Day, Children's Day, St. Andrew's Day, environmental workshops – making new things from recycled materials, e.g., necklaces, school supplies, eco bags, eco-pictures, etc.



Photo 12.14. Souvenirs from Kasina Zagroda. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

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Kasina Zagroda

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ZOOM OF NATURE IN JANÓW LUBELSKI



Zoom of Nature is a science and recreation park (Photo 12.15). It features four modern educational laboratories where we can combine learning with fun. We can enjoy a positive energy square, bicycle paths, walking lanes with fountains, outdoor gyms, a rope park, and a bulodrome (boules court) surrounded by natural vegetation. We can also visit the exit room (escape room).

Zoom of Nature consists of four laboratories (one primary and three smaller, complementary ones).

Laboratory “Zoom of Nature” – the central laboratory, an exhibition facility where you can see the flora and fauna of the world (Photo 12.16), the layers of soil structure, an exhibition of the natural history of the Janów Land, various species of plants and animals that are under protection. This laboratory shows flora and fauna through modern multimedia means, information boards, an aquarium, and a terrarium.



Photo 12.15. Zoom of Nature. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

Thanks to special lenses and cameras, tourists can see nature that is not visible to the naked eye. Various types of soils are also on display, including glacial till (Photo 12.17), Cracovian silt, loess, dolomite, and limestone. On the roof of the building is a terrace with benches and a vantage point.

The “Forest Fleece” Laboratory – is designed for preschool and early elementary school groups. It is a so-called forest kindergarten in which a bee or an ant plays the role



Photo 12.16. Aquarium at the “Zoom of Nature” Laboratory. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

of the teacher. The purpose of the exhibition is to familiarize children with botany and to develop in them the ability to observe nature). The laboratory space includes a workshop, sensory-motor, and multimedia elements.

Avifauna and Troposphere Laboratory, where visitors can learn about atmospheric phenomena, the wealth of Janus avifauna, and the principles of aerodynamics. Visitors can get acquainted with various species of birds, learn to recognize them by their singing (Photo 12.18), and set a bird in motion. In the section devoted to the troposphere, one can learn to identify clouds, learn about atmospheric fronts, and find out how a thunderstorm is formed, among other things.

Energy and Recycling Laboratory – the expositions in this building present information about sources of energy, ways of using it, as well as about recycling and shaping pro-environmental attitudes. We can learn about the principles of building a hydroelectric



Photo 12.17. Heap clay in the “Zoom of Nature” Laboratory. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

or wind power plant, see the so-called wall of waste, installations made of recycled objects, and a mosaic made of recycled glass. There is a separate space for a microscope workshop (Photo 12.19).

The park's grounds additionally include:

- ➔ Rope park with five routes suitable for people of all ages. All attractions of the rope park are available to people with special needs at no extra charge (Photo 12.20),
- ➔ Zoom escape room, where we can try solving several puzzles. There are two themes to choose from: "Haunted Basement" and "Crazy 70s". Reservations are required by calling +48 538 208 710,
- ➔ Square of energy on which the DMX system controls illuminated fountains. The fountains have been built into the square slab, and after sunset, thanks to the independent RGB illumination of each fountain, they give a fantastic spectacle. The energy square features equipment not found anywhere else: Archimedes (a machine in which the energy of human muscles is converted into the potential energy of dammed water, which is then converted into the kinetic energy of rotary motion that drives cymbals), a fan (a machine, illustrating the conversion of the kinetic energy of rotary motion into the energy of air momentum), compressor (a machine in which the energy of human muscles is converted into



Photo 12.18. "Bird radio" in Zoom of Nature. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

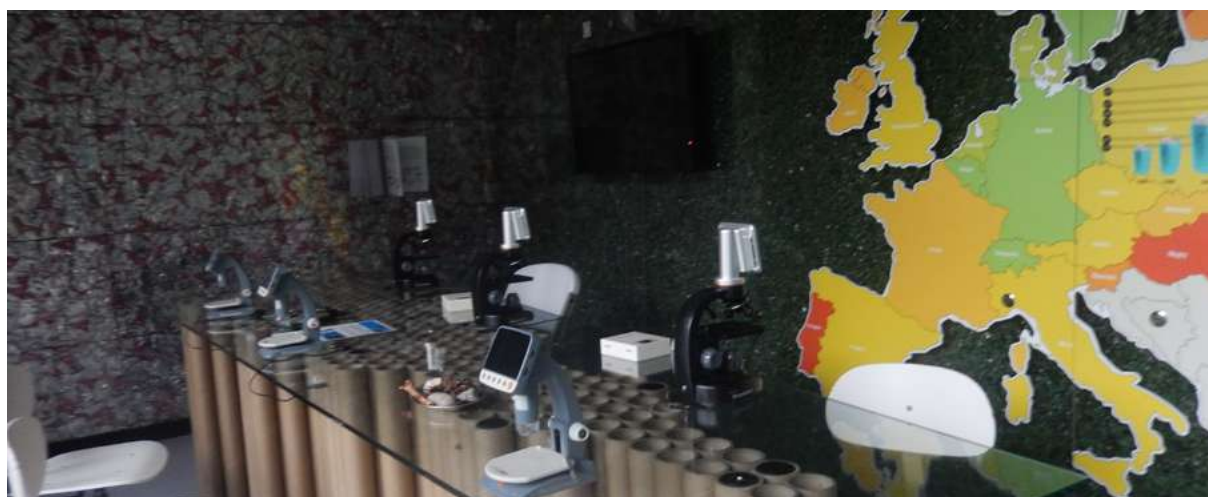


Photo 12.19. Microscope workshop at Zoom of Nature. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

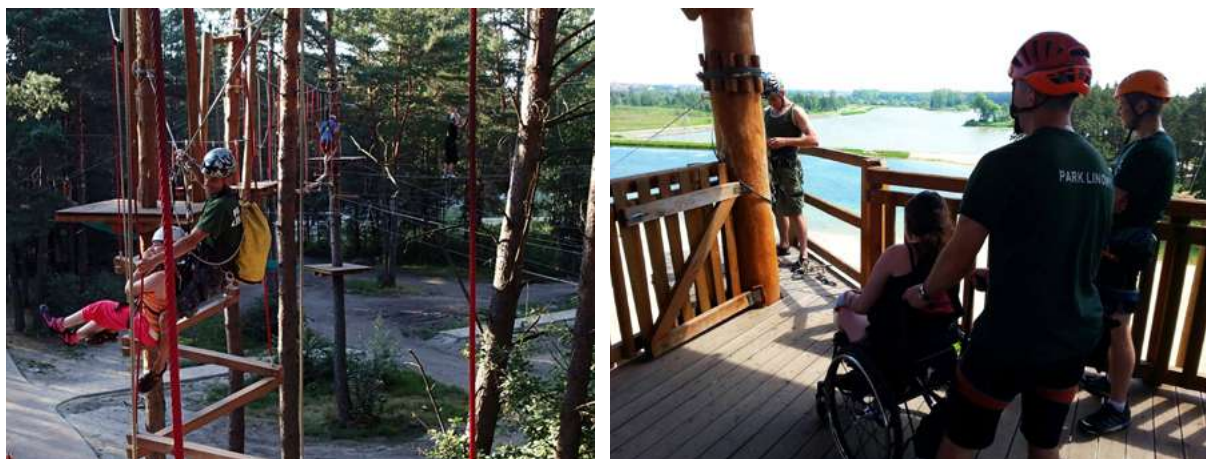


Photo 12.20. Rope park at Zoom of Nature. Helping people with special mobility needs.
 Photo: Promotion Department – Zoom of Nature

the potential energy of compressed air, which is then converted into kinetic energy lifting a steel anvil and generating the sound of a pipe), spring machine (showing how electricity is generated),

- ➔ Creative park with colourful inflatables, a maze, a trampoline, big blocks, and balls. We can also come to this place for archaeological workshops. Additional attractions include playing with an animation sling and releasing giant soap bubbles. We can continue the fun in the dome tent in rainy or inclement weather. On Saturday and Sunday, two giant mascots invite us to join in the fun: Susie the Ant and Dyzio the Stork,
- ➔ two guarded bathing beaches with a 500-meter beach,
- ➔ rentals of recreational and water sports equipment,
- ➔ sports fields – soccer, volleyball, beach soccer,
- ➔ hiking trails,
- ➔ outdoor gyms (Photo 12.21),
- ➔ cap track,
- ➔ 3D cinema room with conference facilities,



Photo 12.21. The gym at Zoom of Nature. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

- ➔ food outlets –
Tereska's Kitchen
(Photo 12.22),
Green Bar, Grill
Bar, children's bar,
and cafe.


Nature's Zoom also invites us to team-building events with Archery Tag and Laser Tag.







Photo 12.22. Tereska's Kitchen in Zoom of Nature. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



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DWA WZGÓRZA WINERY IN MODLIBORZYCE



Dwa Wzgórza Winery (Photos 12.23 and 12.24) is located in Modliborzyce on the Lublin Upland, Roztocze, and Sandomierska Valley border. The first record of the name dates back to the 15th century. Modliborzyce was granted city rights in 1642 thanks to the efforts of Stanislaw Wieteski of the Rola coat of arms, who served as a stolnik and ensign of Betz. After the January Uprising in 1869, they lost it as punishment but regained it on January 1, 2014. In Modliborzyce, it is worth visiting the 17th-century St. Stanislaus Church, with vaulted ceilings in the style of the Lublin Renaissance. Near the church stands a bell tower from 1775. In the cemetery, there is a mass grave of January insurgents. The former synagogue, built around 1760, is also a monument. It was devastated

after 1945 but was rebuilt in later years with a vestibule and women's emporium. Along the facade is a loggia on columns. Currently, the synagogue serves as a Community Cultural Centre [Turski and Wyszowski 2016, p. 110]. It is also worth strolling through the streets of Modliborzyce, admiring the 19th-century buildings of timber-framed houses.

Modliborzyce has light sandy soils and heavy clay soils – both of which are found on both sides of the vineyard, making it possible to create many wines that are unique in taste. The first grapes were planted by Paweł Firosz (Photo 12.25) in 2015 on an area of 60 ares. The vineyard includes plots of land totaling 2 hectares, on which more than 7,000 vines are planted. From the beginning, the grapes are grown organically, as this is the only way to give the highest quality juice, which later produces wine of exceptional taste and aroma. The winery's offer includes white wines, the "first frost" wine rare on the Polish market, and gray wine. The "first frost" wine is made from fruit harvested in late autumn, when the first frosts come, providing more power and sweetness. Gray wine is made from red varieties, but the vinification process omits maceration, meaning the juice is immediately separated from the skins and not aged with them. Varieties grown for white wine and "first frost" wine are Hiberna, Seyval, Bianca, Blanc, Dawn, and Vidal Blanc, while for gray wine: Rondo, Leon Millot, and Marechal Foch.

The wine is aged in bottles rather than barrels. Thanks to its production by the Champagne method, it is light, delicate, and refreshing, perfect for hot summer days.



Photo 12.23. Dwa Wzgórza Winery. Exposition of wines. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 12.24. Dwa Wzgórza Winery. Wine display on a tiled kitchen. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 12.25. The owner of the Dwa Wzgórza Winery – Paweł Firosz. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

The winery offers:

- ➔ tour with wine tasting (Photo 12.26),
- ➔ stories about the vineyard and the work during the grape harvest,
- ➔ open day,
- ➔ wine sales on-site and with shipping.

The offer is available by appointment.

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Photo 12.26. Wine tasting. Photo by Paweł Firosz

JANÓW FOREST

While visiting the pottery village, it is also worth visiting the village of Szklarnia, where there is a refuge of a descendant of the ancient tarpan – the Biłgoraj horse. The village is located within the Janów Forest Landscape Park. The village was formerly called Nizioł and was a forest village of woosers. It changed its name after a glassworks was built there, producing mainly bottles for the Zwierzyniec brewery.

TRIVIA

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Zamoyskis liquidated the forest game preserve, and the local tarpans were given to local farmers. The farmers crossed them with horses. In Białowieża and Popielno in the interwar period, an attempt was made to breed back tarpans, still called Polish ponies.

The Janów Forest Landscape Park was established in 1984 and lies in the central and central part of the Sol Forest. It is one of the largest forest complexes in Poland. Its area is 30,691.42 hectares. These forests have an old-growth forest stand with a predominance of pine and fir [Łapińska and Zieliński 2014, pp. 56–57]. Both swampy areas and dry forests can be found here, and fragments of primeval forest have been preserved. Several mid-forest ponds have been built on the natural swamps, which cover about 3.6% of the landscape park's area [Mazurek-Kusiak 2016, pp. 156–166]. It is also the largest complex of ponds in Poland. In addition, the forested landscape is diversified with dune embankments, river valleys, and mid-forest peat bogs. More than 130 rare plants are in the park, and 30 are under species protection. The Janów Forests also provide habitats for 130 species of birds (including the lesser spotted and greater spotted eagle, osprey, black stork, and crane) and refuges of forest mammals (including deer, elk, wolf, wild boar) [Rąkowski et al. 2004, p. 608]. Six nature reserves have been established in this park:

1. Janów Forest Historical and Natural Reserve – an area of 2,676.87 hectares, was established in 1984 to protect pine forests, alder forests, fir forests, swamps, and peat bogs. The Branwia River, with a wooden bridge, flows through the reserve, and the wooded Porytowe Wzgórze dune spreads. The place is also historically valuable, as partisan graves, fire positions, and traces of trenches can also be found. It was here that the most prominent battle was fought between Polish partisans and the German occupiers during World War II [Wójcikowski and Paczynski 1982, p. 53];
2. Jastkowice Forest-Floristic Reserve – with an area of 45 hectares, protects the old-growth forest of the Solska Forest, including two-hundred-year-old oaks, firs, and lindens;
3. Kacze Błota Forest and Peatland Reserve – an area of 168.67 hectares, established in 1988, protects swampy forest, dunes, and high peat bogs. The landscape of this reserve is reminiscent of an ancient primeval forest; we can enter it and feel like we are in a medieval forest;
4. Łęka Reserve – with an area of 377.35 hectares, established in 1989, protects multi-species forest stand complexes with natural characteristics: ash and alder forests, fir forests, or beech forests;
5. Imielty Ług Peatland Reserve – an area of 737.8 hectares, established in 1988, protects marshes, ponds, dunes, and peat bogs. It contains a moist forest that is a sanctuary for waterfowl [Sawicka 2008, p. 53];
6. Szklarnia Reserve – with an area of 278.32 hectares, established in 1989, protects a pine-fir forest with forest-floral communities and fragments of beech forest with an admixture of alder, oaks, and a mid-forest meadow [Boguszewski et al. 2014, p. 8].

TRIVIA

Nature is not the only thing that makes the Janów Forest unique. In the local landscape, one can find traces of the past in the form of wooden architecture, churches and chapels, and even entire urban complexes [Rąkowski et al. 2004, p. 608]. Among the most interesting is the church in Momoty Górne dedicated to St. Adalbert, where the entire decor, polychromes, bas-reliefs, stained glass windows, furniture, and even the baptismal font and confessional were carved by the extraordinary self-taught sculptor, parish priest Father Kazimierz Pińciurek (1928–1999).

Father Parish's first pastor, Father Kazimierz Pińciurek, erected a wooden church based on the old chapel with the faithful in 1972–1975 – without a building permit or any architectural plans, as the communist state security services did not approve the construction. In 1975, the priest began decorating the church on his own. First, he carved the chancel in the shape of Golgotha (Photo 12.27). He then invited artists from the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw to help, but the sculptors, seeing his work, refused to help, as they feared the church would lose its unique character. The parish priest had to complete the work himself. He decorated the nave's vaults with coffers depicting symbols of the passion and death of Jesus Christ and the mysteries of the rosary (Photo 12.28). The windows feature stained glass with coloured glass combined with wooden rather than metal frames [Krugier 2007, pp. 109–110].






Photo 12.27. Altar of the church in Momoty Górne. Source: Bahej 2009.







Photo 12.28. Coffers on the ceilings in the church in Momoty Górne. Source: Bahej 2009.

Recommended accommodation




Ośrodek Edukacji Ekologicznej

-  ul. Bohaterów Porytowego Wzórza 35h, 23-300 Janów Lubelski
-  +48 15 872 42 44, +48 608 203 395
-  lasyjanowskie.com





Hotel Duo SPA

-  ul. Turystyczna 10a, 23-300 Janów Lubelski
-  +48 15 872 28 80, +48 601 636 800
-  repcja@duojanow.pl, biuro@duojanow.pl
-  duojanow.pl

Rezydencja Sosnowa





-  ul. Turystyczna 10a, 23-300 Janów Lubelski
-  +48 669 005 500
-  repcja@rezydencjasosnowa.pl

Kasina Zagroda

-  Łązek Garncarski 16, 23-300 Janów Lubelski
-  +48 692 305 248
-  biuro@kasinazagroda.pl
-  [Kasina Zagroda](#)

Recommended dining places

Restauracja Hetmańska

-  ul. J. Zamoyskiego 53, 23-300 Janów Lubelski
-  +48 15 872 01 99
-  restauracja.hetmanska@poczta.onet.pl
-  [Restauracja Hetmańska](#)

13

Kuńkowce – Fantasy Village

Kuńkowce is located in Subcarpathian Voivodeship, Przemyśl county, about 6 km from Przemyśl [Matela 2022, p. 152]. It is a picturesque village (Fig. 13.1, Photo 13.1) located near the forest and the San River and is covered by a particular habitat protection area of 1374.76 hectares (Natura 2000 area). It contains about 160 households with 580 residents. A library and a kindergarten operate in the village. It was a royal village belonging to the Przemyśl starosty. It was administratively located in the Russian province at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries [Yablonovsky 1901, p. 1]. Until 1954, there was a commune of Kuńkowce; now, there is only a village [<https://kunkowce.przemyska.pl>].

In 1870, a small chapel was built in Kuńkowce, funded by the Jedliński family, owners of the village. The next owner, Władysław Łoziński, enlarged and renovated it in 1890. In 1932, the construction of a brick church began. The temple was consecrated on July 4, 1937, invoking Our Lady of Częstochowa. During World War II, the parish of Kuńkowce was administered by Salesian priest Augustyn Pichura. Meanwhile, Father Stanisław Grębski was appointed the parish's first pastor, serving from 1949 to 1993.

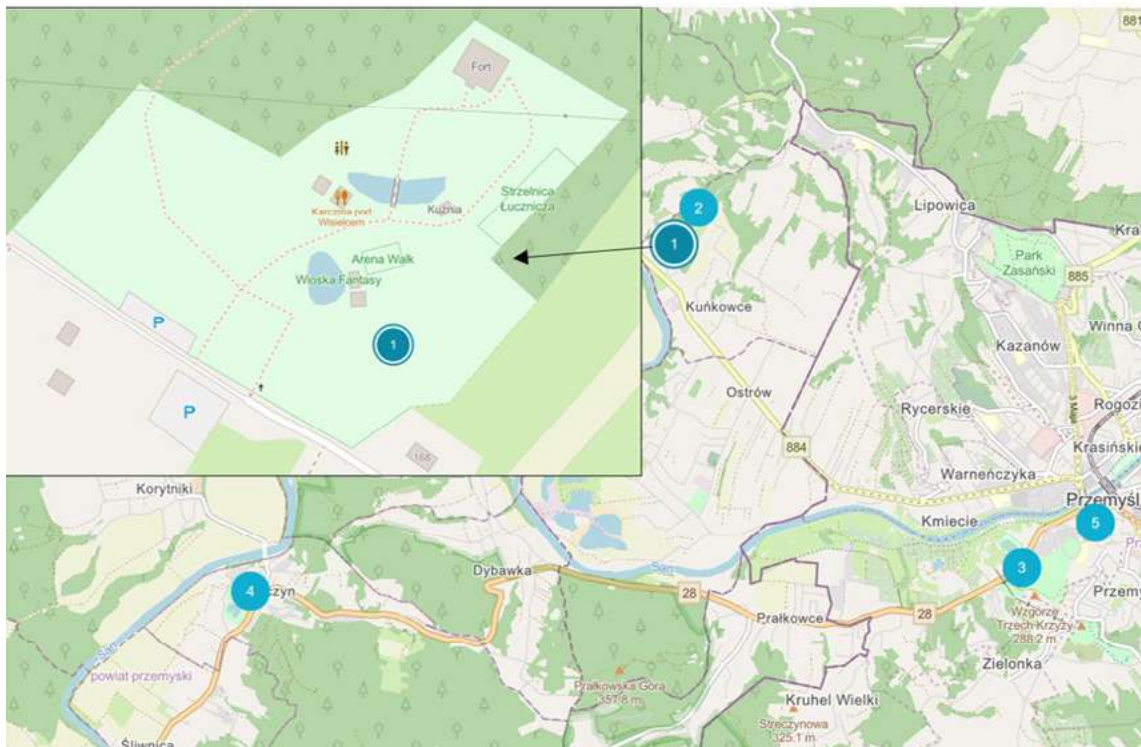


Figure 13.1. Map of attractions in the Fantasy Village. 1. Fantasy Village in Kuńkowce, 2. Łętownia Fort, 3. Przemyśl Association of Friends of the Good Soldier Szwejk, 4. Krasiczyn Castle, 5. Mariusz Bednarz – a tourist field guide (preserves made from dogwood).

Map development: Szymon Chmielewski



Photo 13.1. The road leading to the village of Kuńkowce. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

They were associated with Kuńkowce:

- ➔ Janusz Dłużniakiewicz (1888–1932) – an infantry colonel in the Polish Army who drowned in the San River near Kuńkowce in 1932 [Łoza 1939, p. 58],
- ➔ Ryszard Linscheid (1909–1940) – born in Kuńkowce, a lawyer, an entrepreneur in the transportation and shipping business, and a second lieutenant in the reserve cavalry of the Polish Army. He died in Kharkov [Stachowicz 1960, p. 67].

The village of Kuńkowce is adjacent to the Przemyśl-Dynów Protected Landscape Area established in 1987, with a submontane character, with beautiful hills intersected by streams. The hills are not very high, reaching a maximum of 430 m above sea level. The picturesque landscape consists of a mosaic of cultivated fields, green forest complexes, and rivers meandering through the valleys. Nature monuments are located here: 400-year-old pedunculate oak in Babice, pedunculate oak in Kuźmin, 400-year-old linden in Dynów, 200-year-old oak in Dynów, 200-year-old linden in Pruchnik, 300-year-old linden in Pruchnik, 400-year-old pedunculate oak in Wapowice, 450-year-old pedunculate oak in Wapowice, a complex of several dozen pedunculate oaks in the park in Bachórz.

TRIVIA

In Solec, Dubiecko, Aksamnice, and Komarnice, there are salt-bearing formations, which are a peculiar phenomenon for geologists [https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/wies_Kunkowce].

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



Fantasy enthusiasts founded the Fantasy Village (Photo 13.2). The main goal was to build a settlement that would look like a wooden fortified castle. The Fantasy Village was founded in 2010 and originated from the youth organisation Fantasy Club – Przemysł Fantasy Guild. The leader of the Fantasy Club was Remigiusz Maciupa (Photo 13.3), who developed the hobby into a lifestyle. The Fantasy Village refers to the literature of magic



Photo 13.2. Fantasy Village in Kuńkowce. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*



Photo 13.3. Remigiusz Maciupa – leader of the Fantasy Village.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 13.4. Karczma pod Wisielcem. Fantasy Village.
Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

and sword, the world of fiction and fairy tales, but against the backdrop of medieval Poland. The village is based on novels such as “The Lord of the Rings” and “The Hobbit”, a series of short stories and novels about The Witcher, fairy tales by the Brothers Grimm, and Polish legends and fairy tales, among others. Visitors to the village can see a network of fortifications with a palisade, towers, and ramparts, a defensive fort with a castellation, an inn (Photo 13.4), a bathhouse, a blacksmith shop, a stable, and ten medieval huts. Campfire gazebos are also available.



Photo 13.5. Herbalism workshop. Fantasy Village. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The owner of the village, Remigiusz Maciupa, invites participants to play together in the following way: *The world of magic and sword, taken from legends and fairy tales, is the world of fantasy. In the park we are creating, imagination becomes reality. When we sit in the inn at a clay pint, the sounds of a blacksmith’s work will come from the forge. A hooded figure will surely entrust us with an important mission to save the land, which only we can fulfill. The forest*



Photo 13.6. Perunic picnic at the Fantasy Village in Kuńkowce. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

hides many surprises, especially in the darkest corners. We will meet witches and wizards, knights and highwaymen, forest elves, and dangerous orcs in this kingdom. Enter a world that until now was known to us only from stories [Maciupa 2022].


The Fantasy Village hosts periodic events, including the May Festival, Kupala Night, and the annual winter game in the world of George Martin’s “A Song of Ice and Fire”. Field games and activities for children and young people are organized. Local and community holidays are also celebrated. The village owner wants the settlement to be self-sustaining, and fantasy enthusiasts can live there permanently (long-term rental). The wooden buildings often serve as a backdrop for movies and music videos.

The specialty of the village is field games. The village was created to become a living setting where actors will prepare customized adventures. The village brings animators, artists, volunteers, passionate craftsmen, and builders to provide game-making services for children and adults. In addition, the Fantasy Village organizes children’s games, field games, forest games, team building events, festivals, reconstructions of medieval battles and from the world of fairy tales, herbalism workshops (Photo 13.5), Slavic picnics (Photo 13.6).

Contact:

Remigiusz Maciupa

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 [wioskafantasy](#)

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

FORTRESSES



The land of Przemyśl, where the Fantasy Village is located, is surrounded by forts. Thus, the Przemyśl Fortress Bicycle Trail [Paradysz and Hop 2021, p. 95] was designated. The southern part of the trail is mainly on farmland, while the northern part is mountainous and forested. It is an open-air museum of World War I battlefields (Fig. 13.2).



Figure 13.2. Map of the forts of the Przemysł Land. Source: Forty Ziemi Przemyskiej [in:] G. Karnas, Twierdza Przemysł. Mapa. UM Przemysł, 2017.

FORT VIII ŁĘTOWNIA



North of the village of Kuńkowce is Fort VIII Łętownia (Photo 13.7). It is the first permanent fort of the Przemysł Fortress and, at the same time, a symbol of momentous technical and doctrinal changes in fortification. This fort was built in 1854–1855 during the crisis of the Crimean War. Around 1800, Galician fortresses abandoned makeshift structures to construct permanent forts as Russia began to be regarded as a viable and threatening adversary.



Photo 13.7. Fort VIII Łętownia. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak



Photo 13.8. Landscape from the viewpoint. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

This fort was an experimental work, as it was the first time concrete was used for construction. During the siege of 1914–1915, this facility was not directly attacked. In the interwar period, it served as a military depot. In 1939, defensive battles against the occupying forces were fought here. After the war, the fort became a warehouse for a fruit processing company. Wiesław Sokolik eventually leased it. Then, under the guidance of fortification expert Tomasz Idzikowski, the fort became the first exemplarily cleaned and adapted fort of the Przemyśl Fortress.




Photo 13.9. A plaque commemorating Gëza Gyöni's stay at the Przemyśl Fortress. Photo by Agata Kobyłka

The fort can be safely visited, as all maintenance hole openings have been secured. Two vantage points have been created on its grounds, from which one can admire the beauty of the forest landscape (Photo 13.8). In the forest next to the fort, one can see traces of battles from the period of sieges of the fortress. The fort houses an exhibition dedicated to the Przemyśl Fortress and a plaque commemorating Hungarian poet Gëza Gyöni (Photo 13.9), who survived the nightmare of the siege as a soldier, which he wrote about in his works.

Contact:

Fort VIII Łętownia

Mirosław Majkowski – president of the Association of Fortress Communities of Przemyśl Fortress

 Łętownia, 37-700 Przemyśl

 +48 509 669 953

PRZEMYŚL ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS OF THE GOOD SOLDIER SZWEJK



The Przemysł Association of Friends of the Good Soldier Szwejk aims to promote Jaroslav Hašek’s novel “The Adventures of the Good Soldier Szwejk” and takes tourists and visitors back to World War I and the battles in the Przemysł area during the Austro-Hungarian era. The fourth and final volume, “After the Superstitious Pouring”, describes the events experienced by the main character in the Przemysł area in July 1915 after the fortress was recaptured. Szwejk, after swimming in a pond in Dobromila, changed into the uniform of a Russian soldier. Because of this, he was considered a Russian spy and had to march back to Przemysł under the supervision of a gendarmerie patrol.



Photo 13.10. Zbigniew Roman Rużycki – president of the association. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

The association’s president is Zbigniew Roman Rużycki (Photo 13.10), who handles all the exhibitions at the Sanok Gate (Photo 13.11) and the association’s offerings.



Photo 13.11. Exhibition at the Sanok Gate. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

The association's mission is to promote the Przemyśl Fortress and the figure of Joseph Szwejk, organize historical re-enactments from the times when the Przemyśl area was under Austro-Hungarian annexation, organize cultural and entertainment events related to the figure of Joseph Szwejk, as well as charity activities. The association cooperates with Hungarians, Czechs, and Ukrainians for a new view of shared history.



Photo 13.12. Sanok Gate. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

The association is headquartered in the Sanok Gate (Photo 13.12). The core of the gate was built of brick in 1887, while the section located on the steep slopes of the hill above the Sanok tract was not built until 1897–1899. Where the gate core intersected roads, blockable crossings called barriers were created. The Sanok barrier was the only one to bear the so-called blockhouse, and on both sides of the road were positions for two field cannons. The manning of the barrier consisted of 10 infantry soldiers and 17 artillerymen. The passage through the barrier was closed with two gates – an openwork one with wire mesh and a full steel one with gun posts. A blockhouse with patrol gates and one of the field artillery positions have been preserved to the present day.

TRIVIA

Regulations for fortresses left the decision to close or open gate core crossings during peacetime to the fortress commander. The passages were generally open, but local conditions could influence the decision to close the gates. During wartime, the gates remained closed. They were opened during the march of troops or the passage of transports. Gates were always to be opened with due precautions. The keys were in the custody of the gate guard commander, who opened the gate personally, assisted by armed guards. Regulations dictated that one gate be opened while the other was closed. In the case of the Sanok Gate, there were also small patrol gates next to the main gates in order not to open the entire gate during the passage of small groups of soldiers. Secondary passages through the core, needed for civilian communication, were made only in peacetime, while in wartime, the gates were blocked with two walls of wooden beams, between which earth was poured, thus creating a strong barricade.



Photo 13.13. Elevation above the Sanok Gate. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

Sanok Gate lies at the foot of a hill (Photo 13.13) connected to Marian Stroński Castle Park, where there is an infantry post with a blockhouse and Fort XVIc Three Crosses.

Offer:

- ➔ Sanok Gate tour,
- ➔ to popularize the knowledge of Jaroslav Hašek's work entitled "The Adventures of Good Soldier Szwejk", popularising the figure of Josef Szwejk and his connections with Przemyśl, as well as organising cultural and entertainment events for this purpose,
- ➔ organising bicycle rallies in the footsteps of Józef Szwejk around the Przemyśl Fortress,
- ➔ organising walks in the footsteps of the soldier Szwejk,
- ➔ organising chess tournaments,
- ➔ organising the Szwejk Gala,




Photo 13.14. Certificate and medal of the Association. Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak

- ➔ organising open-air photographic events, “Szwejk maneuvers in the lens”.
- ➔ organising Fortress Maneuvers with Józef Szwejk in the Przemyśl area,
- ➔ issuing certificates, passes, and awarding Defender of the Przemyśl Fortress medals (Photo 13.14).

Contact:

Przemyskie Stowarzyszenie Przyjaciół Dobrego Wojaka Szwejka

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 +48 600 851 644

 z.ruzyccki@um.przemysl.pl

 facebook.com/szwejkprzemysl/

KRASICZYN CASTLE



The castle in Krasieczyn (Photo 13.15) was built on the road leading from Przemyśl to Sanok and is a monument of Renaissance-Mannerist architecture in Poland. Jakub of Siecin, around 1540, erected a defensive fort on the grounds of the village of Sliwnica. This work was continued by Stanisław Krasicki of Rogala coat of arms, who served as castellan of Przemyśl. He was a descendant of the Mazovian homestead nobility who



Photo 13.15. Krasieczyn Castle. Source: www.krasieczyn.com.pl

arrived in the 16th century. As a court marshal and a trustee of Queen Anna Jagiellonka, he took part in a trip to Sweden. He was awarded the office of crown overseer and four starosties for participating in the wars with the Tatars and Moscow. The income from the starosties he received allowed him to build a castle constructed in the second half of the 16th century. The castle was built of local broken stone using brick rubble. The western, southern, and eastern wings and part of the northern wing served as screen walls. A one-story, single-bay residential building was located next to the north wing. Marcin Krasicki, son of Stanislaw, transformed the defensive, heartless castle into an excellent aristocratic residence. The building received rich sgraffito decoration depicting Polish kings' posts, medallions with emperors' busts, and selected biblical scenes. The screen walls were topped with a decorative attic, a clock tower was built on the western wall, and a bridge connecting the castle with the former trade route and the town of Krasiczyn. After the death of the Krasickis, who did not live to see an heir, the castle and the Krasiczyn estate were inherited by the Modrzewski, Wojakowski, Tarło, Potocki, and Piniński families. In 1835, the Krasiczyn estate was bought by Prince Leon Sapieha, who turned the castle into a grand open residence and developed its economic function. He not only carried out a significant renovation of the castle but also built a brewery, a sawmill, and an agricultural machinery manufactory, giving residents jobs. He was also active in charity and social work. The castle was in his possession until 1944 when the People's State took over. Initially, it was used to house the Forestry Technical School. In the 1970s, the care of the building was taken over by the Warsaw Motor Car Factory, and in 1996 by the Industrial Development Agency, which, after renovation, turned the castle into a hotel (Photo 13.16), a restaurant, and a museum, while creating the magnificent Castle and Park Complex in Krasiczyn.

Despite numerous wars and fires, the castle has retained its original 17th-century appearance. The building is oriented on four sides of the world and built on a quadrilateral



Photo 13.16. Interior of the hotel room. Krasiczyn Castle. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*



Photo 13.17. Pope's Tower. Krasiczyn Castle. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

plan. Round towers stand at each corner: Divine, Papal (Photo 13.17), Royal, and Noble, meant to reflect the owners' adopted system of values and hierarchy of the world. Polish kings such as Zygmunt III Waza, Władysław IV, Jan Kazimierz czy August II were frequent guests at the castle.

The castle chapel in the Divine Tower is the castle's most valuable architectural monument. The pride of the castle is also the richly carved portals, loggias, arcades, and sgraffito (with an area of about 3500 m²). The ceilings of the representative halls had sculptural and painted decoration. The most impressive was the ceiling of the Great Hall, decorated with 18 paintings in gold frames, 12 of which depicted the background of a historical event, and six were allegorical. The whole was complemented by sandstone and marble carved portals, stoves, fireplaces, and beautiful wood carving of furniture and doors [Niedbała 2020, pp. 3–6].

Offer:

- ➔ guided tour of the castle,
- ➔ a tour of the castle chapel,
- ➔ a tour of the crypts in the Divine Tower,

- ➔ a tour of the hunting cabinet in the Noble Tower,
- ➔ climbing the clock tower,
- ➔ a tour of the castle dungeons (Photo 13.18),
- ➔ accommodations,
- ➔ restaurant,
- ➔ a tour of the historic 14.5-hectare park.



Photo 13.18. A mock-up of an executioner in the castle dungeons in Krasiczyn. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

Contact:

Zamek Krasiczyn

-  Krasiczyn 179, 37-741 Krasiczyn
-  +48 16 671 83 12
-  hotel@krasiczyn.com.pl
-  www.krasiczyn.com.pl

SIGHTSEEING WITH RECOMMENDED GUIDE

MARIUSZ BEDNARZ



Mariusz Bednarz (Photo 13.19) – a field tourist guide with PTTK authorisation for the Subcarpathian Voivodeship, a Przemysł Association of Friends of the Good Soldier Szwejk member. The guide leads tours in a uniform stylized as Joseph Szwejk of the Imperial Royal Austro-Hungarian Army – he refers to the Fantasy Village and characters from literature, as well as provides a tour of the forts of the Przemysł Fortress, presents mysteries, legends, and real events related to World War I and the cultural heritage of the villages of the Subcarpathian Voivodeship. He also tells with passion and commitment

Photo 13.19. Mariusz Bednarz – tourist guide. *Photo by Anna Mazurek-Kusiak*

about the history and traditions of the Przemyśl pipe a. The guide makes it possible to obtain a pass to the Przemyśl Stronghold and receive a Szwejkowski Certificate. He organizes bonfires, social events, and Polish feasts with music.

In addition, he runs a plantation of dogwood and makes and sells preserves made from dogwood, such as juices, syrups, jams, tinctures, vinegar made from the cornucopia, and coffee made from dogwood.





He won an award for his dogwood products at the International Dogwood Festival for Amateurs at the Arboretum in Bolestraszyce.

TRIVIA

In old Poland, a nobleman would first plant a dogwood tree before building a house because he had to wait about five years for the fruit. The dogwood was a staple tree in former nobleman's manors. Mariusz Bednarz, guide.

Contact:

Mariusz Bednarz

-  ul. Strażacka 11, 37-700 Przemyśl
-  Czworaki 5, 37-555 Sońnica (cultivation of dogwood)
-  +48 662 066 832
-  szvejk@o2.pl

Recommended accommodation and dining places

Zamek Krasiczyn

-  Krasiczyn 179, 37-741 Krasiczyn
-  +48 16 671 83 12
-  hotel@krasiczyn.com.pl
-  krasiczyn.com.pl

THEMATIC VILLAGE TRAILS

tourist product offers



Red trail – for families with children



1. Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata (map, p. 8):

- ➔ educational activities, p. 10-11
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 11
- ➔ outdoor games – horseshoe toss to the basket, p. 11
- ➔ Small Gallery of Polish Kings (boards with portraits of kings) – interesting facts and anecdotes about kings, p. 10-11

2. Wooden Village (map, p. 18):

- ➔ educational activities and workshops, p. 20-22
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 23
- ➔ visiting educational trails, p. 20, 27
- ➔ tour of the Regional Product Exhibition, p. 23
- ➔ visiting the Nature Education Centre of the Białowieża National Park, p. 24-25
- ➔ visiting Białowieża Palace Station, p. 25-26

3. Bulwy Village (map, p. 29):

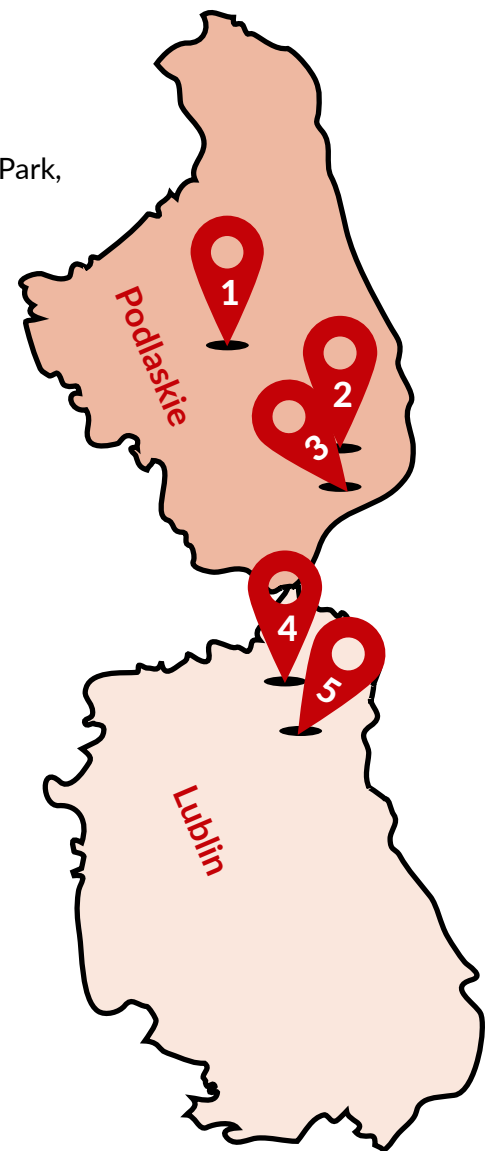
- ➔ educational activities, p. 30-31
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 31
- ➔ cooking workshop “Stirred potato”, p. 30
- ➔ “Bulwoludki” educational workshop, p. 30

4. Former Tatar Settlement (map, p. 38):

- ➔ visiting the Mizar, p. 41-43
- ➔ viewing murals, p. 51-52
- ➔ tour of the Museum of Podlasie Village, p. 52-53
- ➔ bonfire with specialties of Tatar cuisine, p. 53

5. Milky Village (map, p. 54):

- ➔ visit to the Milky Farm, p. 57-59
- ➔ participation in milk workshops, p. 60-61
- ➔ stay and overnight at Agritourism Rossa, p. 63-67



6. Land of Chamomile (map, p. 68):

- ➔ tour of the open-air museum, p. 69–72
- ➔ participation in various workshops, p. 72–74, 80–83
- ➔ tasting of regional cuisine, p. 74, 82–83
- ➔ overnight stay, p. 85

7. Slavic Gord (map, p. 86):

- ➔ tour of the Slavic Gord with Grododziad, p. 87–89
- ➔ participation in demonstrations and workshops at the Slavic Gord, p. 90–93
- ➔ visiting the White Arms Museum in Ludwin and the Regional Chamber in Kijany, p. 99
- ➔ overnight stay at the Regional Inn – games on the playground and outdoor pool, p. 101–105
- ➔ walks and bicycle tours in the Wieprz River Landscape Park, p. 106–108
- ➔ participation in canoeing on the Wieprz River, p. 108

8. Village of Blacksmithing (map, p. 110):

- ➔ visit to the Blacksmith's Forge, p. 114–117
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 115–117
- ➔ stay in Owadolandia, p. 124–126
- ➔ participation in a fusing workshop, p. 121–123
- ➔ tour of the zoo in Wojciechów, p. 130–131
- ➔ tour of the Arian Tower, p. 111–113
- ➔ visiting the Museum of Minerals, Fossils, and Meteorites, participating in geological and paleontological workshops, a field game, or a trip to space in a mobile planetarium, p. 127–130
- ➔ stay and overnight at the agritourism farm U Kowalowej, p. 115, 133–134
- ➔ accommodation in the Klimaty in Stary Gaj, p. 133
- ➔ accommodation at the Hipolit Mill – glamping, p. 129–130, 133



9. Einstein on the Meadow (map, p. 135):

- ➔ watching a reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice (September), p. 138
- ➔ tour of the Old Stefankowice mini-open-air museum, p. 140, 142
- ➔ playing on playgrounds and in the mini-gym, p. 141, 143
- ➔ rest and meal in gazebos, p. 141, 143
- ➔ meal from a field kitchen – during harvest festivals, festivals, Historical Picnic in Stefankowice, p. 145–147
- ➔ viewing the Lavender Plot, playing on the farm, participating in workshops, photo shoots, p. 148–150

10. Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania (map, p. 154):

- ➔ playing in the Fairytale Garden in the Village, zip lining, playing on the playground, games, and activities with entertainers (groups of children, by prior arrangement), watching the field scare exhibition, serving regional dishes in the gazebo or the standard room in lousy weather, p. 158–164
- ➔ accommodation in Bug River Agritourism or hotels in Hrubieszów (7 km from the Village), p. 164–165

11. Goths' Village (map, p. 166):

- ➔ guided tour of thematic huts, p. 169
- ➔ participation in workshops, p. 170
- ➔ participation in the Archaeological Feast, p. 170
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 171
- ➔ bicycle tour along the bike path along the Bug River, p. 177–178
- ➔ climbing the observation tower in the Królewski Kąt, resting in the gazebo, p. 177–178
- ➔ tour of the Czumów Palace, especially the inset of agricultural equipment and the Chamber of Regional Memory, p. 178–182
- ➔ tour with Hrubieszów Guide, p. 183
- ➔ purchase of unrefined oils at the Zielony Olej Mill, p. 184–186
- ➔ accommodation and barbecue/fireworks at the farmhouse Pokoje na Górcze, agritourism Zacisze, Bug River Agritourism, p. 187–193



12. Village of Pottery (map, p. 194):

- ➔ participation in the National Potters' Meetings in Łązek Garncarski, p. 198–199
- ➔ stay at Zoom of Nature, p. 206–210
- ➔ stay and overnight in Kasina Zagroda, p. 203–206
- ➔ participation in a workshop at Kasina Zagroda, p. 204–206
- ➔ walks in the Janów Forest, p. 212–214

13. Fantasy Village (map, p. 216):

- ➔ stay in the Fantasy Village, p. 218–220
- ➔ sightseeing tour of the Sanok Gate with the Good Soldier Szwejk, p. 221–226
- ➔ tour of Fort Łętownia with guide Mariusz Bednarz, p. 229–230
- ➔ stay and overnight at the Krasiczyn Castle, p. 226–229
- ➔ tour of the Krasiczyn Castle, p. 228–229

Blue trail – for youth groups



1. Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata (map, p. 8):

- ➔ educational activities, p. 10–11
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 11
- ➔ outdoor games – horseshoe toss to the basket, p. 11
- ➔ Small Gallery of Polish Kings (boards with portraits of kings) – interesting facts and anecdotes about kings, p. 10–11

2. Wooden Village (map, p. 18):

- ➔ educational activities and workshops, p. 20–22
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 23
- ➔ visiting educational trails, p. 20, 27
- ➔ tour of the Regional Product Exhibition, p. 23
- ➔ visiting the Nature Education Centre of the Białowieża National Park, p. 24–25
- ➔ visiting Białowieża Palace Station, p. 25–26

3. Bulwy Village (map, p. 29):

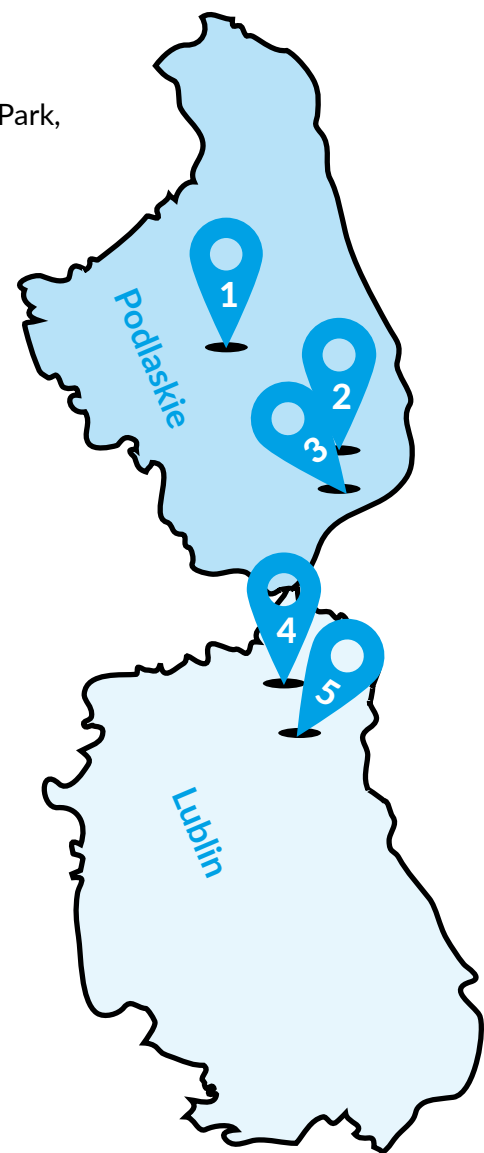
- ➔ educational activities, p. 30–31
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 31
- ➔ cooking workshop “Stirred potato”, p. 30
- ➔ “Bulwoludki” educational workshop, p. 30

4. Former Tatar Settlement (map, p. 38):

- ➔ visiting the Mizar, p. 41–43
- ➔ viewing murals, p. 51–52
- ➔ participation in workshops and archery tournaments, p. 44–45
- ➔ participation in runs, rafting, rallies, earning Tatar skills, p. 47–48
- ➔ tour of the Museum of Podlasie Village, p. 52–53
- ➔ bonfire with specialties of Tatar cuisine, p. 53

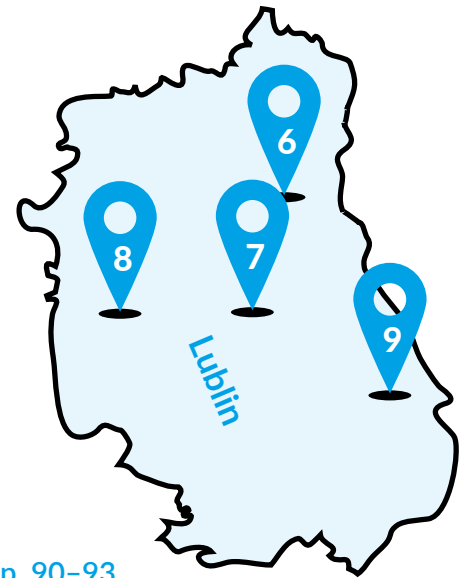
5. Milky Village (map, p. 54):

- ➔ visit to the Milky Farm, p. 57–59
- ➔ stay and overnight at Agritourism Rossa, p. 63–67
- ➔ participation in milk workshops, p. 60–61



6. Land of Chamomile (map, p. 68):

- ➔ tour of the open-air museum, p. 69–72
- ➔ participation in workshops from a wide range of offerings, p. 72–74, 80–83
- ➔ use of the rural spa, p. 76–77
- ➔ tasting of regional cuisine, p. 74, 82–83
- ➔ overnight stay, p. 85



7. Slavic Gord (map, p. 86):

- ➔ Slavic Gord tour with Grododziad, riddles and anecdotes, campfire or lunch, p. 87–89
- ➔ participation in demonstrations and workshops, Slavic Disco, p. 90–93
- ➔ visiting the White Arms Museum in Ludwin and the Regional Chamber in Kijany, p. 99
- ➔ participation in living history lessons conducted by the Association Chorągiew in Zawieprzycze Castle of Atanazy Międzyński of the Suchekomnaty Coat of Arms, p. 97–99
- ➔ overnight stay at the Regional Inn – bonfire, p. 101–105
- ➔ walks and bicycle tours in the Wieprz River Landscape Park, p. 106–108

8. Village of Blacksmithing (map, p. 110):

- ➔ visit to the Blacksmith Forge, p. 114–117
- ➔ tour of the Arian Tower, p. 111–113
- ➔ tour of Owadolandia, p. 124–126
- ➔ integration bonfire at the zoo in Wojciechów, p. 130–131
- ➔ visiting the Museum of Minerals, Fossils, and Meteorites, participating in geological and paleontological workshops, a field game, or a trip to space in a mobile planetarium, p. 127–130
- ➔ participation in a fusing workshop, p. 121–123
- ➔ accommodation at the Biały Lew Resort, p. 133
- ➔ walking and cycling tours of the Kazimierski Landscape Park, p. 132

9. Einstein on the Meadow (map, p. 135):

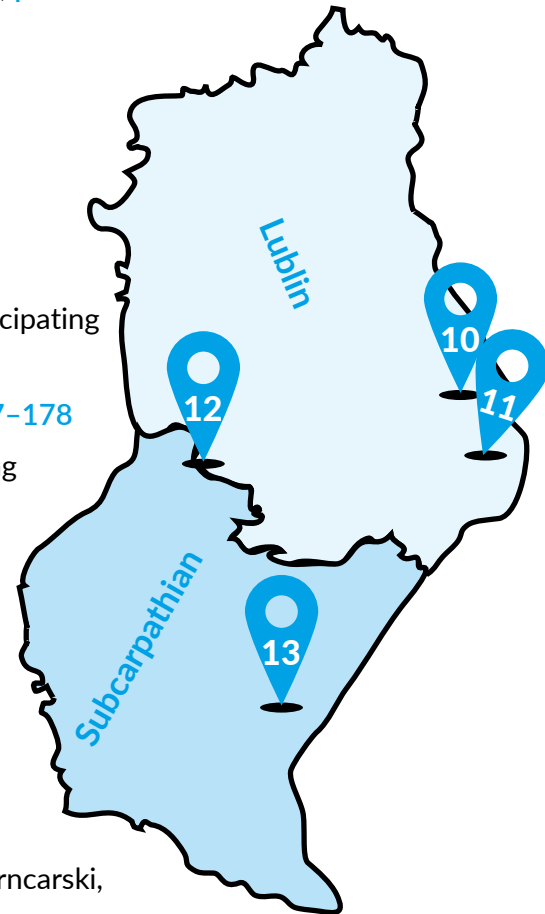
- ➔ watching a reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice (September), p. 138
- ➔ tour of the Old Stefankowice mini-open-air museum, p. 140, 142
- ➔ visiting exhibitions at the Stefankowice History Memorial Chamber, p. 140–142
- ➔ use of the “workout plus fitness” zone, p. 140, 143
- ➔ rest and meal in gazebos, p. 141, 143
- ➔ meal from a field kitchen – during harvest festivals, festivals, Historical Picnic in Stefankowice, p. 145–147
- ➔ viewing the Lavender Plot, attending workshops and concerts, buying souvenirs, p. 148–150

10. Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania (map, p. 154):

- off-road game, downhill on a zip line, volleyball match for the group participants, party by the bonfire to the rhythm of the songs of the band Czerwona Jarzębina, regional dishes under the gazebo, a tour of the village and the surrounding area with a tourist guide of the cultural centre, viewing of outdoor exhibitions, p. 158–164

11. Goths' Village (map, p. 166):

- guided tour of thematic huts, p. 169
- participation in craft workshops, p. 170
- participation in the Archaeological Feast, p. 170
- purchase souvenirs, p. 171
- visiting the Stanisław Staszic Museum in Hrubieszów, participating in museum lessons and thematic workshops, p. 172–176
- bicycle tour along the bike path along the Bug River, p. 177–178
- climbing the observation tower at the Królewski Kął, resting in the gazebo, p. 177–178
- a tour of the Czumów Palace with guide-regionalist Marian Pawlak, p. 178–182
- field game or tour with Hrubieszów Guide, p. 183
- overnight stay, playground games, and barbecue/fireworks at the Bug River Agritourism, p. 191–193



12. Village of Pottery (map, p. 194):

- participation in the National Potters' Meetings in Łązek Garncarski, p. 198–199
- visiting the "Unbelievable" exhibition at the Regional Museum in Janów Lubelski, p. 200–201
- stay at Zoom of Nature, p. 206–210
- art workshops in Kasina Zagroda, p. 203–206
- overnight stay at the Environmental Education Centre and visit the nature exhibition, p. 215
- walking and biking tours in the Janów Forest, p. 212–214

13. Fantasy Village (map, p. 216):

- participation in Fantasy games in the Fantasy Village, p. 220
- sightseeing tour of the Sanok Gate with the Good Soldier Szwejk, p. 221–226
- tour of Fort Łętownia with guide Mariusz Bednarz, p. 229–230
- bicycle tour on the trail of forts of the Przemyśl Land, p. 220–222
- overnight stay and tour of Krasiczyn Castle, p. 226–230

Green trail – for seniors



1. Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata (map, p. 8):

- ➔ educational activities, p. 10–11
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 11
- ➔ outdoor games – horseshoe toss to the basket, p. 11
- ➔ Small Gallery of Polish Kings (boards with portraits of kings) – interesting facts and anecdotes about kings, p. 10–11

2. Wooden Village (map, p. 18):

- ➔ educational activities and workshops, p. 20–22
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 23
- ➔ visiting educational trails, p. 20, 27
- ➔ tour of the Regional Product Exhibition, p. 23
- ➔ visiting the Nature Education Centre of the Białowieża National Park, p. 23–24
- ➔ visiting Białowieża Palace Station, p. 25–26

3. Bulwy Village (map, p. 29):

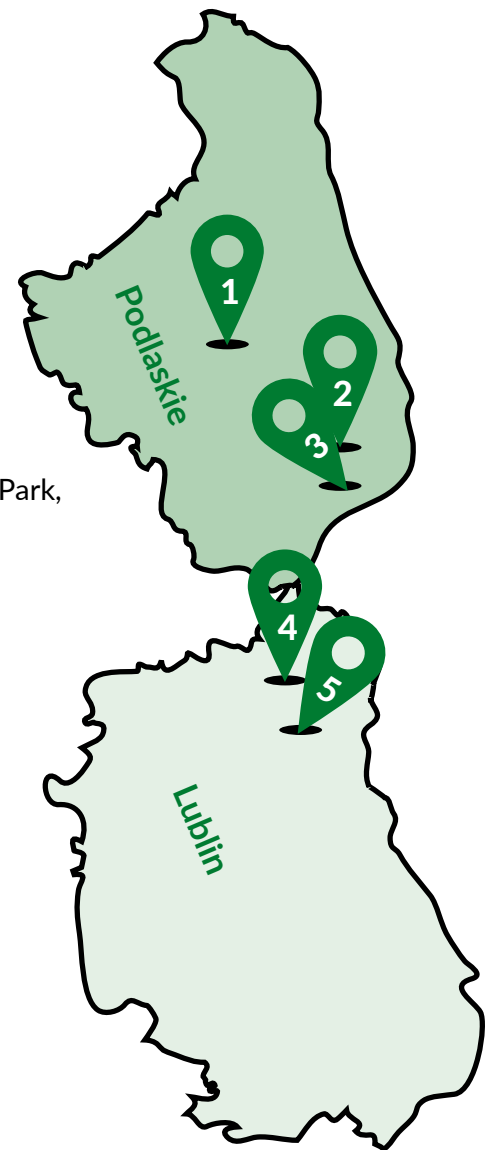
- ➔ educational activities, p. 30–31
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 31
- ➔ cooking workshop “Stirred potato”, p. 30
- ➔ “Bulwoludki” educational workshop, p. 30

4. Former Tatar Settlement (map, p. 38):

- ➔ visiting the Mizar, p. 41–43
- ➔ viewing murals, p. 51–52
- ➔ participation in workshops and archery tournaments, p. 44–45
- ➔ participation in runs, rafting, rallies, earning Tatar skills, p. 47–48
- ➔ participation in Meetings with Tatar Culture, p. 46
- ➔ tour of the Museum of Podlasie Village, p. 52–53
- ➔ purchase of souvenirs, p. 48–50
- ➔ bonfire with specialties of Tatar cuisine, p. 53

5. Milky Village (map, p. 54):

- ➔ visit to the Milky Farm, p. 57–59
- ➔ stay and overnight at Agritourism Rossa, p. 63–67
- ➔ participation in milk workshops, p. 60–61
- ➔ participation in the Milk Festival, p. 55
- ➔ purchase of sękacz cake, p. 62–63



6. Land of Chamomile (map, p. 68):

- ➔ tour of the open-air museum, p. 69–72
- ➔ participation in workshops, p. 72–74, 80–83
- ➔ use of the rural spa, p. 76–77
- ➔ participation in events held in the Village, p. 74–75
- ➔ participation in the Chamomile Festival, p. 74
- ➔ purchase of organic products, p. 78–79, 83–84
- ➔ tasting of regional cuisine, p. 74, 82–83
- ➔ overnight stay, p. 85



7. Slavic Gord (map, p. 86):

- ➔ Slavic Gord tour with Grododziad, riddles and anecdotes, p. 87–89
- ➔ participation in demonstrations and workshops at the Slavic Gord, Slavic Disco, p. 90–93
- ➔ food tastings, p. 91–92
- ➔ visiting the White Arms Museum in Ludwin and the Regional Chamber in Kijany, p. 99
- ➔ overnight stay at the Regional Inn – bonfire, p. 101–105
- ➔ walks and bicycle tours in the Wieprz River Landscape Park, visiting monuments such as Baroque churches, p. 106–108

8. Village of Blacksmithing (map, p. 110):

- ➔ visit to the Blacksmith Forge, p. 114–117
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 115–117
- ➔ participation in a fusing workshop, p. 121–123
- ➔ tour of the zoo in Wojciechów, p. 130–131
- ➔ tour of the Arian Tower, p. 111–113
- ➔ tour of St. Theodore's Church, p. 131
- ➔ tour of the Museum of Minerals and Fossils and participation in a cosmetics workshop and a nature stamping workshop, p. 127–130
- ➔ accommodation at the Biały Lew Resort, rehabilitation treatments, p. 133
- ➔ Nordic walking tours of the Kazimierski Landscape Park, p. 132
- ➔ accommodation at the Hipolit Mill – glamping, p. 129–130, 133

9. Einstein on the Meadow (map, p. 135):

- ➔ watching a reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice (September), p. 138
- ➔ tour of the Old Stefankowice mini-open-air museum, p. 140, 142
- ➔ visiting exhibitions at the Stefankowice History Memorial Chamber, p. 140–142
- ➔ guided tour of Stefankowice, p. 141

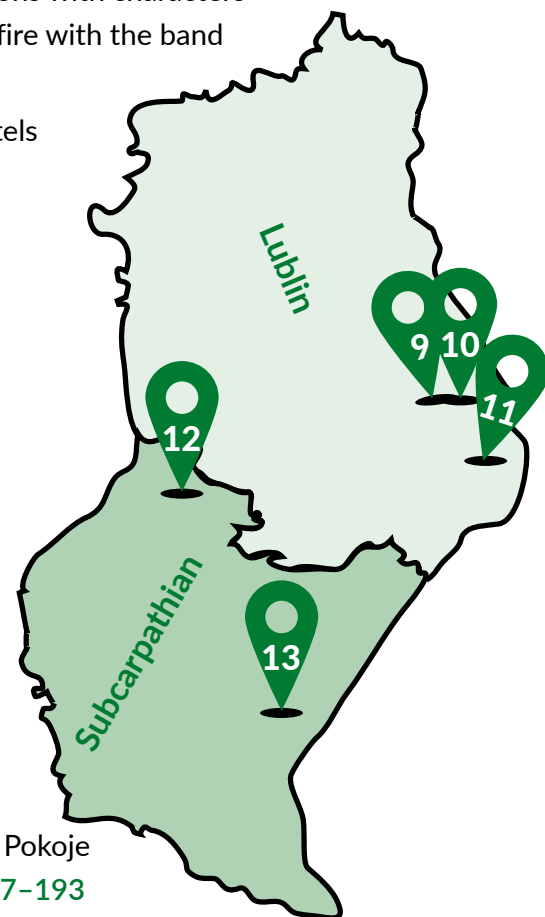
- ➔ rest and meal in gazebos, p. 141, 143
- ➔ meal from a field kitchen – during harvest festivals, festivals, Historical Picnic in Stefankowice, p. 145–147
- ➔ conversations with community activist Leszek Mizerski, p. 145–147
- ➔ viewing the Lavender Plot, attending workshops and concerts, buying souvenirs, p. 148–150
- ➔ tour of the wooden church of Sts. Apostles Peter and Paul in Moniatycze, p. 150–152

10. Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania (map, p. 154):

- ➔ visiting the village and the Hrubieszów commune area with a tourist guide, viewing outdoor exhibitions, the ruins of the manor house, musical activities “What melody is this?” or “Singing accordions”, Photo sessions with characters from the Village of Fears, playing on the square by the bonfire with the band “Czerwona Jarzębina”, regional dishes, p. 158–164
- ➔ accommodation in the nearby Bug River Agritourism or hotels in Hrubieszów, 7 km from the Village, p. 164–165

11. Goths’ Village (map, p. 166):

- ➔ guided tour of thematic huts, p. 169
- ➔ participation in craft workshops, p. 170
- ➔ participation in the Archaeological Feast, p. 170
- ➔ purchase souvenirs at the Village store, p. 171
- ➔ visit to the Stanisław Staszic Museum in Hrubieszów, p. 172–176
- ➔ climbing the observation tower in the Królewski Kąt, resting in the gazebo, p. 177–178
- ➔ a tour of the Czumów Palace with guide-regionalist Marian Pawlak, p. 178–182
- ➔ tour with Hrubieszów Guide, p. 183
- ➔ accommodation and barbecue/fireworks at the farmhouse Pokoje na Górcze, agritourism Zacisze, Bug River Agritourism, p. 187–193



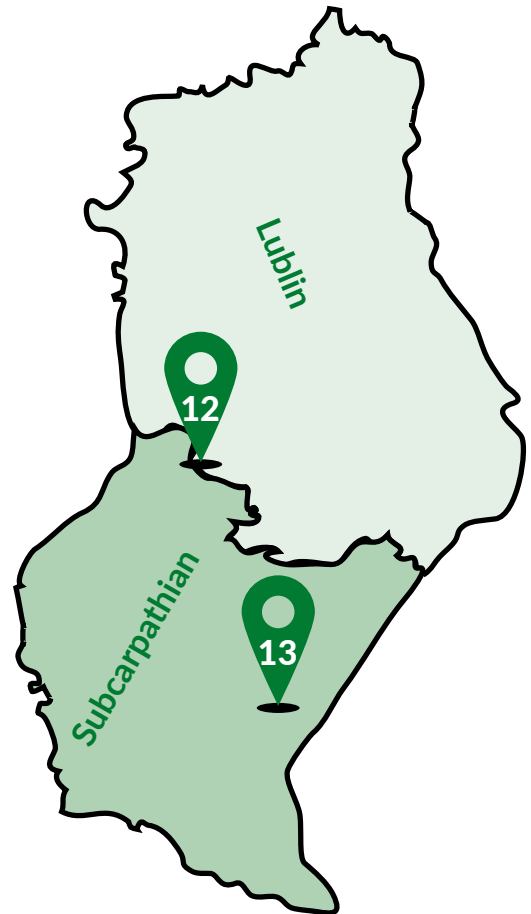
12. Village of Pottery (map, p. 194):

- ➔ participation in the National Potters’ Meetings in Łązek Garncarski, p. 198–199
- ➔ visiting the exhibition “Unbelievable” at the Regional Museum in Janów Lubelski, p. 200–201
- ➔ stay at Zoom of Nature, p. 206–210
- ➔ wine tasting at Dwa Wzgórza Winery, p. 210–212
- ➔ Kasina Zagroda – integration meetings combined with regional workshops, p. 203–206
- ➔ accommodation in Kasina Zagroda, p. 206, 215

- ➔ a tour of the church in Mamoty Górne, [p. 214](#)
- ➔ overnight stay at the Environmental Education Centre and visit the nature exhibition, [p. 215](#)
- ➔ walks in the Janów Forest, [p. 212–213](#)

13. Fantasy Village (map, [p. 216](#)):

- ➔ participation in the Kupąła Night and Slavic picnics in the Fantasy Village, [p. 220](#)
- ➔ sightseeing tour of the Sanok Gate with the Good Soldier Szwejk, [p. 221–226](#)
- ➔ tour of Fort Łętownia with guide M. Bednarz, [p. 229–230](#)
- ➔ tasting of dogwood products with stories of Przemyśl pipe-making, [p. 230](#)
- ➔ overnight stay and tour of Krasieczyn Castle, [p. 226–230](#)



Black trail – for business groups

1. Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata (map, p. 8):

- ➔ educational activities, p. 10–11
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 11
- ➔ outdoor games – horseshoe toss to the basket, p. 11
- ➔ Small Gallery of Polish Kings (boards with portraits of kings) – interesting facts and anecdotes about kings, p. 10–11

2. Wooden Village (map, p. 18):

- ➔ educational activities, p. 20–22
- ➔ educational workshops, p. 20–22
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 23
- ➔ visiting educational trails, p. 20, 27
- ➔ tour of the Regional Product Exhibition, p. 23
- ➔ visiting the Nature Education Centre of the Białowieża National Park, p. 24–25
- ➔ visiting Białowieża Palace Station, p. 25–26

3. Bulwy Village (map, p. 29):

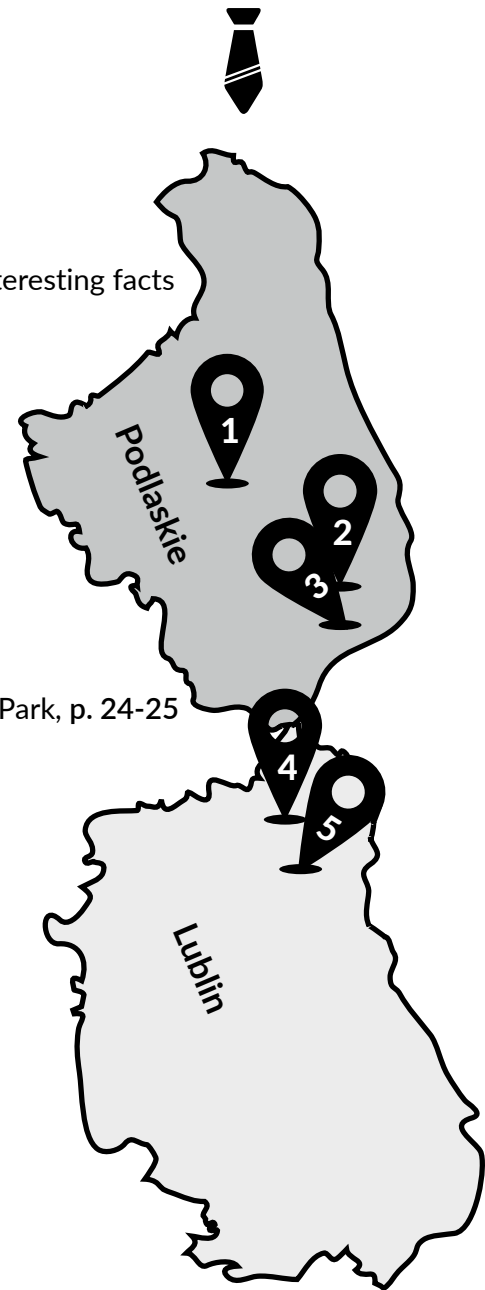
- ➔ educational activities, p. 30–31
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 31
- ➔ cooking workshop “Stirred potato”, p. 30
- ➔ “Bulwoludki” educational workshop, p. 30

4. Former Tatar Settlement (map, p. 38):

- ➔ visiting the Mizar, p. 41–43
- ➔ viewing murals, p. 51–52
- ➔ participation in workshops and archery tournaments, p. 44–45
- ➔ participation in runs, rafting, rallies, earning Tatar skills, p. 47–48
- ➔ participation in Meetings with Tatar Culture, p. 46
- ➔ tour of the Museum of Podlasie Village, p. 52–53
- ➔ purchase of souvenirs, p. 48–50
- ➔ bonfire with specialties of Tatar cuisine, p. 53

5. Milky Village (map, p. 54):

- ➔ visit to the Milky Farm, p. 57–59
- ➔ stay and overnight at Agritourism Rossa, p. 63–67
- ➔ participation in milk workshops, p. 60–61
- ➔ participation in the Milk Festival, p. 55
- ➔ purchase of sękacz cake, p. 62–63



6. Land of Chamomile (map, p. 68):

- ➔ tour of the open-air museum, p. 69–72
- ➔ participation in workshops, p. 74–75
- ➔ participation in events held in the Village, p. 74–75
- ➔ use of the rural spa, p. 76–77
- ➔ participation in the Chamomile Festival, p. 74
- ➔ purchase of organic products, p. 78–79, 83–84
- ➔ tasting of regional cuisine, p. 74, 82–83
- ➔ overnight stay, p. 85

**7. Slavic Gord (map, p. 86):**

- ➔ Slavic Gord tour with Grododziad, p. 87–89
- ➔ participation in demonstrations at the Slavic Gord, Slavic Disco, p. 90–93
- ➔ food tastings, bonfire, p. 91–92
- ➔ organisation of business meetings, conferences, banquets in the Regional Inn, accommodation, team-building bonfire, p. 101–105
- ➔ walks and bicycle tours in the Wieprz River Landscape Park, p. 106–108
- ➔ participation in canoeing on the Wieprz River, p. 108

8. Village of Blacksmithing (map, p. 110):

- ➔ visit to the Blacksmith Forge, p. 114–117
- ➔ participation in a fusing workshop, p. 121–123
- ➔ tour of the Arian Tower, p. 111–113
- ➔ tour of the Museum of Minerals and Fossils and participation in a cosmetics workshop and a nature stamping workshop, p. 127–130
- ➔ accommodation in Hipolit Mill – glamping, p. 129–130, 133

9. Einstein on the Meadow (map, p. 135):

- ➔ renting a field kitchen for an employee team-building meeting, p. 145, 147
- ➔ viewing the Lavender Plot, attending workshops and concerts, buying souvenirs, ordering souvenir sets with handicrafts for their employees, p. 148–149
- ➔ purchase of “Eastern Taste” souvenir sets from Gniecki Hotel & Restaurant, p. 153

10. Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania (map, p. 154):

- ➔ rental of kitchen equipment for employee team-building meetings, serving of regional dishes by the Village Housewives Circle, bonfire games with the Czerwona Jarzębina band, volleyball match for employees, relaxation in the comfort of the manor park, tour of the village, tour of the commune and surroundings with a tourist guide, photo session with characters from the Village of Fears, making the standard room available for a conference, p. 158–164
- ➔ accommodation in hotels in Hrubieszów (7 km from the Village), p. 154, 165

11. Goths' Village (map, p. 166):

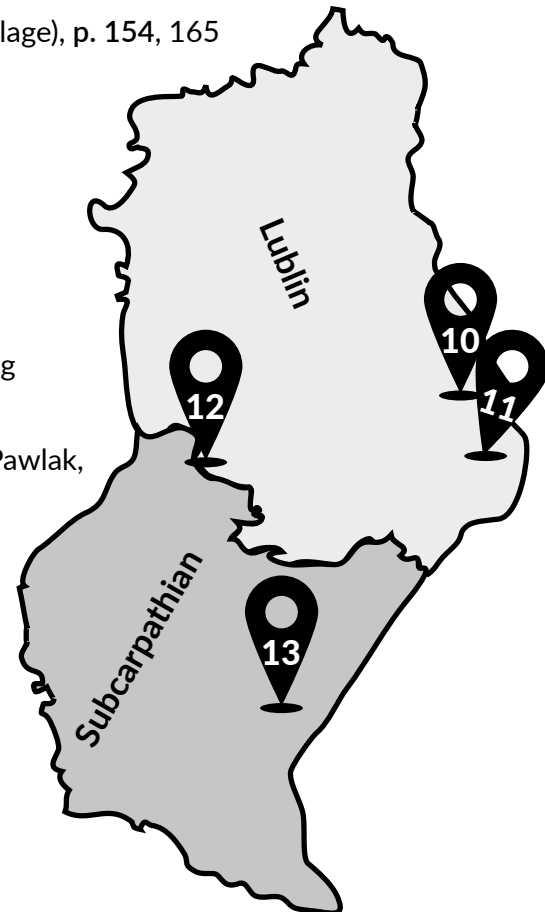
- ➔ guided tour of thematic huts, p. 169
- ➔ participation in craft workshops in the Village, p. 170
- ➔ participation in a tasting of Gothic food, p. 170
- ➔ participation in the Archaeological Feast, p. 170
- ➔ climbing the observation tower in the Królewski Kął, resting in the gazebo, p. 177–178
- ➔ tour of the Czumów Palace with guide-regionalist Marian Pawlak, p. 178–182
- ➔ tour with Hrubieszów Guide, p. 183

12. Village of Pottery (map, p. 194):

- ➔ wine tasting at Dwa Wzgórza Winery, p. 210–212
- ➔ rope park and escape room at Zoom of Nature, p. 206, 208–210
- ➔ tour of the Forest Railway Open-Air Museum, p. 203
- ➔ accommodation at the Hotel Duo SPA, p. 215

13. Fantasy Village (map, p. 216):

- ➔ integration event at the Fantasy Village, p. 220
- ➔ feast with the Good Soldier Swejk, p. 229–230
- ➔ tour of Fort Łętownia with guide M. Bednarz, p. 220–222, 229–230
- ➔ tasting of dogwood products with stories of Przemyśl pipe-making, p. 229–230
- ➔ overnight stay and tour of Krasiczyn Castle, p. 226–230



Brown trail – for people with special auditory, visual and intellectual needs



3. Bulwy Village (map, p. 29):

- ➔ educational activities, p. 30–31
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 31
- ➔ cooking workshop “Stirred potato”, p. 30
- ➔ “Bulwoludki” educational workshop, p. 30

4. Former Tatar Settlement (map, p. 38):

- ➔ visiting the Mizar, p. 41–43
- ➔ viewing murals, p. 51–52
- ➔ acquiring Tatar skills, p. 47–48
- ➔ participation in Meetings with Tatar Culture, p. 46
- ➔ tour of the Museum of Podlasie Village, p. 52–53
- ➔ bonfire with specialties of Tatar cuisine, p. 53

5. Milky Village (map, p. 54):

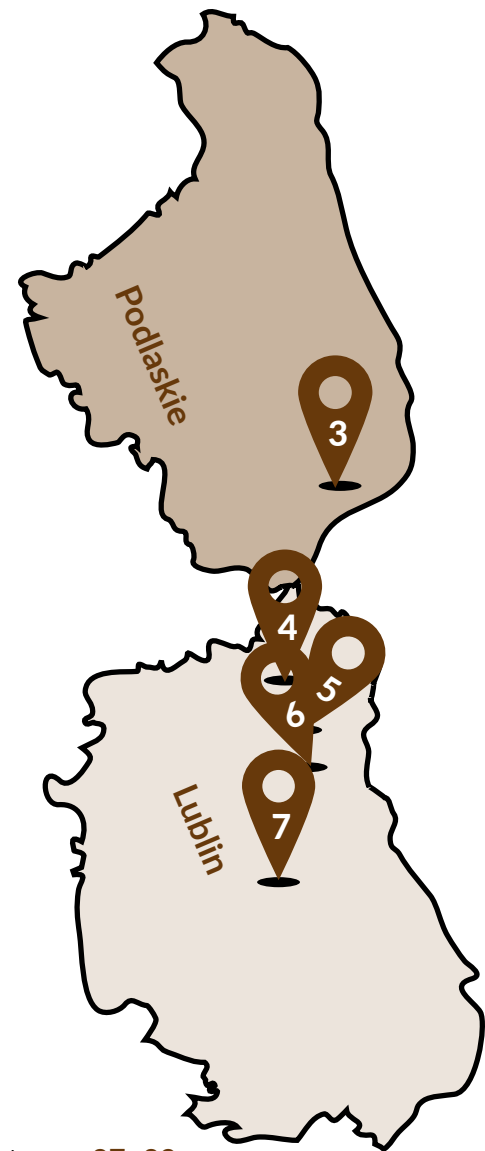
- ➔ visit to the Milky Farm, p. 57–59
- ➔ participation in milk workshops, p. 60–61
- ➔ stay and overnight at Agritourism Rossa, p. 63–67

6. Land of Chamomile (map, p. 68):

- ➔ tour of the open-air museum, p. 69–72
- ➔ participation in workshops, p. 72–74, 80–83
- ➔ participation in events, p. 74–75
- ➔ participation in the Chamomile Festival, p. 74
- ➔ tasting of regional cuisine, p. 74, 82–83
- ➔ overnight stay, p. 85

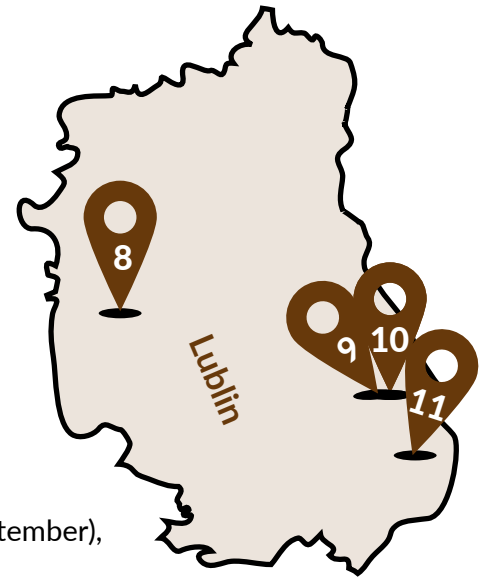
7. Slavic Gord (map, p. 86):

- ➔ Slavic Gord tour with Grododziad, listening to riddles and anecdotes, p. 87–89
- ➔ participation in demonstrations and workshops at the Slavic Gord, Slavic Disco, p. 90–93
- ➔ food tastings, p. 91–92
- ➔ overnight stay at the Regional Inn, bonfire p. 101–105



8. Village of Blacksmithing (map, p. 110):

- ➔ visit to the Blacksmith Forge, p. 114–117
- ➔ stay in Owadolandia, p. 124–126
- ➔ participation in a fusing workshop, p. 121–123
- ➔ tour of the zoo in Wojciechów, p. 130–131
- ➔ tour of the Arian Tower, p. 111–113
- ➔ tour of St. Theodore's Church, p. 131
- ➔ visit to the Museum of Minerals and Fossils, p. 127–130
- ➔ accommodation at the Biały Lew Resort, p. 133



9. Einstein on the Meadow (map, p. 135):

- ➔ watching a reconstruction of the Battle of Stefankowice (September), p. 138
- ➔ tour of the Old Stefankowice mini-open-air museum, p. 140, 142
- ➔ rest and meal in gazebos, p. 141, 143
- ➔ meal from a field kitchen – during harvest festivals, festivals, Historical Picnic in Stefankowice, p. 145–147
- ➔ viewing the Lavender Plot, stimulating the senses – taste, smell, participating in workshops, concerts, buying souvenirs, p. 148–150

10. Village of Fears – Fairytale Land of Gotania (map, p. 154):

- ➔ participation in games and animated games, bonfire with sausage roasting, serving regional dishes in the gazebo or standard room in lousy weather, p. 158–164
- ➔ touring the scare exhibition, touching the exhibit, p. 161–162

11. Goths' Village (map, p. 166):

- ➔ guided tour of thematic huts, p. 169
- ➔ participation in craft workshops in the Village, p. 170
- ➔ participation in the Archaeological Feast, p. 170
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 171
- ➔ visit to the Stanisław Staszic Museum in Hrubieszów, p. 172–176
- ➔ tour of the Czumów Palace with guide-regionalist Marian Pawlak, p. 178–182
- ➔ field game, tour with Hrubieszów Guide, p. 183
- ➔ accommodation and barbecue/fireworks at the agritourism farm Pokoje na Górcie, Agritourism Zacisze, Bug River Agritourism, p. 187–193

12. Village of Pottery (map, p. 194):

- ➔ participation in the National Potters' Meetings in the Village of Pottery, p. 198–199
- ➔ visiting the exhibition “Unbelievable” at the Regional Museum in Janów Lubelski, p. 200–201
- ➔ stay at Zoom of Nature, p. 206–210
- ➔ tour of the Church in Momoty Górne, p. 214
- ➔ overnight stay and participation in an art workshop at Kasina Zagroda, p. 203–206

13. Fantasy Village (map, p. 216):

- ➔ stay in the Fantasy Village, p. 218–220
- ➔ sightseeing tour of the Sanok Gate with the Good Soldier Szwejk, p. 221–226
- ➔ tour of Fort Łętownia with guide Mariusz Bednarz, p. 229–230
- ➔ overnight stay and tour of Krasieczyn Castle, p. 226–229



Orange trail – for people with special needs in terms of mobility



1. Noble Hamlet Pacowa Chata (map, p. 8):

- ➔ educational activities, p. 10–11
- ➔ souvenir store, p. 11
- ➔ outdoor games – horseshoe toss to the basket, p. 11
- ➔ Small Gallery of Polish Kings (boards with portraits of kings) – interesting facts and anecdotes about kings, p. 10–11

2. Wooden Village (map, p. 18):

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- ➔ purchase of various souvenirs, p. 23
- ➔ visiting the Nature Education Centre of the Białowieża National Park, p. 24–25
- ➔ visiting Białowieża Palace Station, p. 25–26

3. Bulwy Village (map, p. 29):

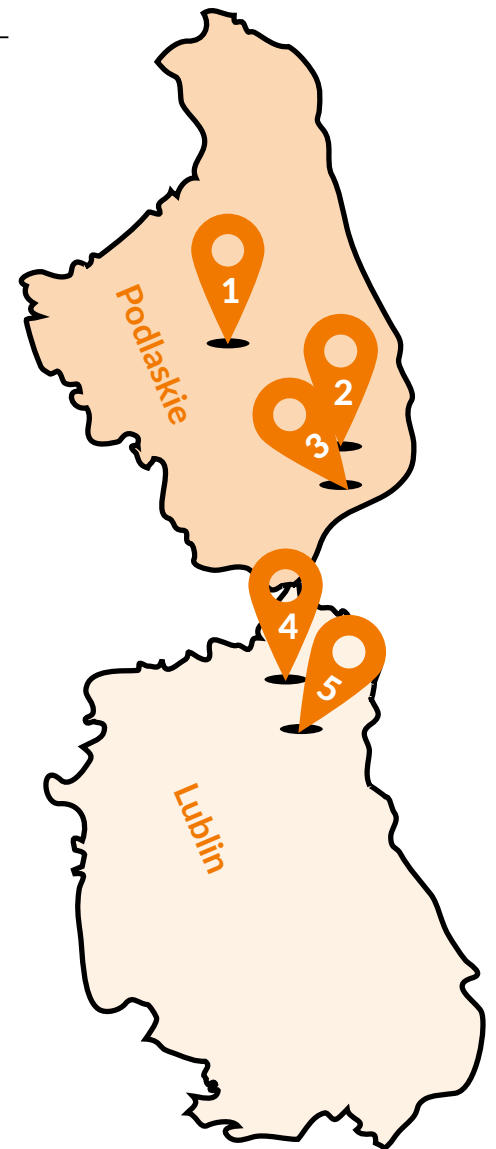
- ➔ educational activities, p. 30–31
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- ➔ tour of the Museum of Podlasie Village, p. 52–53
- ➔ purchase of souvenirs, p. 48–50
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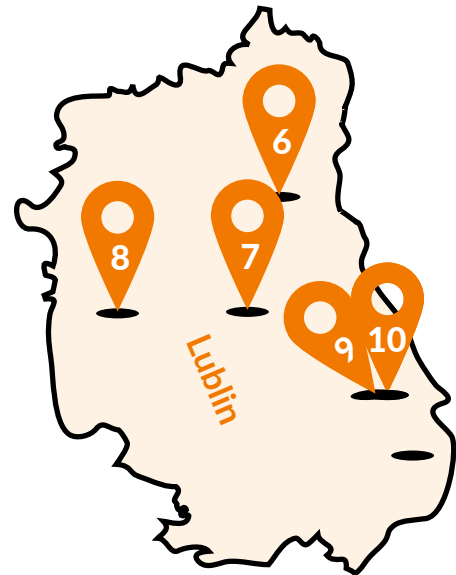
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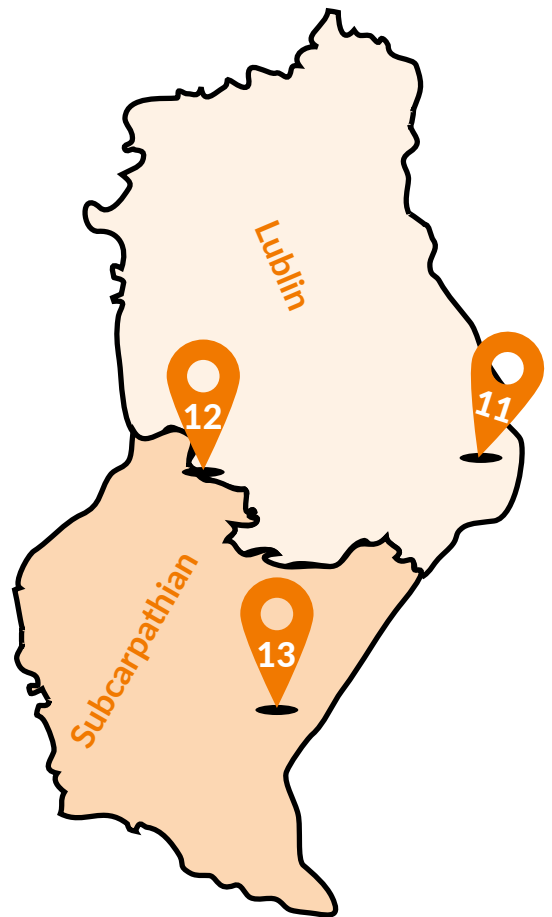
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* The product is not specially adapted for people with mobility disabilities, but there are also no high curbs, making it difficult to move a wheelchair.



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