

Get Closer to Poland

Selection of sightseeing Tours and trips

Sightseeing tours Excursions	Services	Price for one person EUR
Excursion to Krakow 2 days Sightseeing tour of Krakow & Excursion to Wieliczka Salt Mine	Railway tickets Warsaw- Krakow-Warsaw(II class) Guide services, entrance fees, transport by car in Krakow and to Wieliczka	380.00
Excursion to Krakow 2 days Sightseeing tour of Krakow & Visit to Former Jewish District - Kazimierz	Railway tickets Warsaw- Krakow-Warsaw(II class) Guide services, entrance fees, transport by car in Krakow	310.00
Excursion to Wroclaw 2 days Sightseeing Wroclaw	Railway tickets Warsaw- Wroclaw-Warsaw(II class) Guide services, entrance fees, transport by car in Wroclaw	360.00
Excursion to Tricity (Gdansk, Sopot,Gdynia) 2 days	Railway tickets Warsaw- Gdansk-Warsaw(II class) Guide services, entrance fees, transport by car in Tricity.	430.00
Excursion to Poznan 2 days	Railway tickets Warsaw- Poznan-Warsaw(II class) Guide services, entrance fees, transport by car in Poznan.	350.00
Excursion to Torun 2 days	Railway tickets Warsaw- Torun-Warsaw(II class) Guide services, entrance fees, transport by car in Torun.	220.00
Excursion to Zakopane and surrounding region 2 days	Railway tickets Warsaw- Zakopane-Warsaw(II class) Guide services, entrance fees, transport by car in Zakopane .	450.00



**All excursions start from Warsaw.
Accommodation during excursions will be extra paid.
Individual excursions are arranged for maximum 3 persons.
Prices for 2-3 persons will be prepared on request.**

Cities of Poland and its tourist attractions

Warszawa/Warsaw



Warsaw, the capital of Poland since the end of the 16th century, is a city with rich history filled in with great war tragedies and magnificent bloom. A city which rose like Phoenix from the ashes after the tragedy of war, nowadays gives affirmation to life and its bright sides Warszawa is an extraordinary city in which influences of Western and Eastern Europe culture cross. Here historic buildings, palaces, churches and architectural complexes, destroyed during the Second World War, have been reconstructed with great care.

UNESCO appreciated Warsaw Monuments and its relicts, and honored the City by putting the Historic Center of Warsaw on the World Heritage List. The most interesting tourist attractions of Warsaw :

The Old Town – a great reconstruction of the 14th town surrounded by a barbican, The Royal Castle – the former residence of Polish Kings, The Royal Lazienki, Palace & Park-former summer residence of King Stanislaw August Poniatowski, The Wilanow Palace – Baroque summer residence of King Jan II Sobieski.

Warsaw is the city of Fryderyk Chopin. There is many places related to the great polish composer:

The Ostrogski Castle-Fryderyk Chopin Museum, Chopin's Pal our, the Church of the Holy Cross, The Fryderyk Chopin Monument in Lazienki Park, The Kazimierzowski Palace, The Warsaw Philharmonic, The Fryderyk Chopin University of Music.

The old Polish Manor House in Zelazowa Wola is the birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin. Zelazowa Wola is located about 50 km from Warsaw.

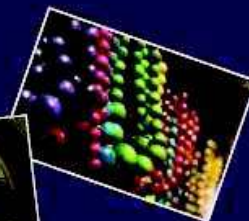
Krakow/ Cracow



Kraków is one of the oldest Polish cities, and the capital of the Małopolska region. Founded in the 7th century on the banks of the River Vistula, it was the seat of kings, and the capital of Poland from the 11th to the 16th centuries. It was famous for centuries as one of the leading centers of European learning and culture. Kraków is visited by about 4 million tourists every year. This is a city with a very special, friendly atmosphere, a place of great theatrical initiatives, concerts, exhibitions, and meetings. Kraków includes more than 6,000 historical sites, among them 10 of international importance have been entered on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The most valuable site is the Old Town complex, with its preserved Mediaeval layout from 1257 and architectural gems: the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Cloth Hall, and the castle on Wawel Hill.

INFORMATION and RESERVATION:

Orbis Travel Incoming Tour Operator
Kłobucka 25, 02-699 Warszawa, Poland
Tel. (48) 22 559 53 00; (48) 22 559 53 01
orbisincoming@orbistravel.pl; www.orbisincoming.com

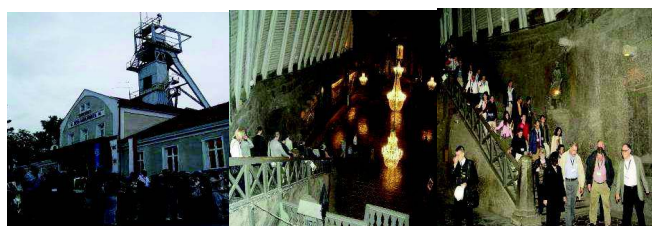


Former Jewish District - Kazimierz



Kazimierz, the south-east quarter of Kraków, was the historical centre of Kraków's Jewish religious and social life. Originally a separate town named after King Casimir the Great, it was incorporated into Kraków in the 18th century. This short visit of Kazimierz takes you to the most important monuments in this area, also the sites which S. Spielberg used for his location shots of "Schindler's List".

Wieliczka Salt Mine



Wieliczka Salt Mine. Legend has it that the salt mines in Wieliczka were part of the dowry of the Hungarian princess, Kinga, when she wed Bolesław the Shy over 700 years ago, making the Wieliczka Salt Mine one of the oldest in all of Europe. Over the centuries, devout and superstitious miners have carved fabulous figures, monuments and altarpieces out of its salt walls. These amazing works of art, in addition to the mine's historical importance, have earned the Wieliczka Salt Mine a place on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage list. Our route through the mine leads you through galleries and chambers on three levels, from 64 to 135 meters below the ground, including the unique and richly ornamented Chapel of the Blessed Kinga. The route is 2.5 km long and you have to walk down 400 steps. The last stop in the mine is the souvenir shop. From here, a lift carries you back to the surface.

Wroclaw



Wrocław, the capital city of Lower Silesia, for centuries was one of the wealthiest and most beautiful cities of Central Europe. According to archaeologists, there were human settlements here as far back as the stone and iron ages. Age-old trade routes intersected here, including the famous amber trail. By the 10th century, Wrocław was a well-known large wooden settlement. It was designated as the seat of a bishopric in the year 1000. Heavy fighting destroyed a large part of the city at the end of the Second World War. Despite the destruction, many historic sites testifying to Wrocław's great past survived, including the Gothic town hall, built in the 14th-15th centuries, with its prominent 66-metre tower and ceramic gable: a magnificent example of late Medieval architecture, the Gothic hall-church of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Sand, Ostrów Tumski – the Medieval seat of princes and bishops, with the valuable churches of the Holy Cross, St. Martin, St. Giles and the impressive Gothic Cathedral of St. John the Baptist from 1244, and the University building with its magnificent Baroque Leopoldinum Hall from the 1730's, filled with decorations, paintings, sculptures and gilding.

INFORMATION and RESERVATION:

Orbis Travel Incoming Tour Operator
 Kłobucka 25, 02-699 Warszawa, Poland
 Tel. (48) 22 559 53 00; (48) 22 559 53 01
orbisincoming@orbistravel.pl; www.orbisincoming.com



Today's Wrocław is a modern city, extensive and full of greenery as well as bridges across the River Odra, an impressive 112 of them connecting the city's 12 islands. This is a city of many cultural events, the most famous being Jazz on the Oder, Wratislavia Cantans, and the Singing Actors' Festival. In recent years, the Centennial Hall, built in 1913 and one of the largest facilities of its kind in Europe, has been the setting of a number of successful large theatrical productions. Tourists also enjoy visiting Wrocław's Rotunda, where the famous **Raclawice Panorama** is housed, a giant painting by W. Kossak and J. Styka depicting a panorama of the battle fought on 4 April 1794 between the forces led by Tadeusz Kościuszko and the Russian army

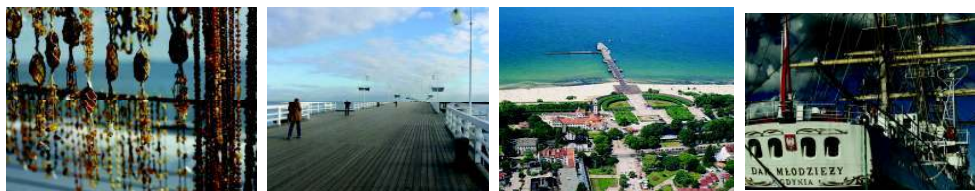
Tricity – Gdansk, Sopot, Gdynia

Gdańsk, the capital city of Pomerania, combines the cosmopolitan atmosphere of a port city with the dignity of a cultural centre with a centuries-long tradition. In the 7th century, this was a small fishing settlement. The city's history dates back to the 10th century, when the stronghold of the Gdańsk-Pomerania princes was built, with a settlement just outside inhabited by fishermen, merchants and craftsmen. For centuries, Gdańsk was the main trading centre for the timber and grain that was floated down the River Vistula to the Baltic Sea, a member of the Hanseatic League from the 14th century. A period of special prosperity for Gdańsk came in the late 16th and early 17th century. In the last century, Gdańsk was twice at the focus of world history. On 1 September 1939 at 4:45 a.m., the German battleship *Schleswig-Holstein* began its cannonade of the Polish Military Transit Depot on the Westerplatte peninsula. This was the start of the Second World War. In August 1980, the Solidarity trade union was established at the Gdańsk Shipyard, the first widespread resistance movement against the communist government.

Gdańsk's most valuable historic sites are grouped within the Old Town. The most magnificent of them is the Gothic Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 78 metres tall, built from 1342 to 1502, and accommodating up to 25,000 people. On the bank of the Motława, one's eyes are drawn to the prominent outline of the Crane. This is a 14th-century port crane which also served as Gdańsk's waterway gate. There are many valuable sites along the Royal Road. These include city gates, towers, a Renaissance armoury from 1605, the 14th-century Gothic town hall, splendid townhouses, beautiful churches, the Artus Court, and the famous Neptune Fountain. The cathedral in **Oliwa** (a district of Gdańsk) is also interesting. It was built in the 12th century, and features 23 altars as well as some excellent epitaphs, tombstones, chapels, and naves. The Oliwa Cathedral is famous chiefly for its organ, which produces an absolutely amazing sound.



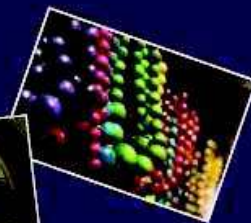
Sopot is a seaside bathing and health resort known since the 16th century, and a great recreation and tourist centre. Sopot's tourist attractions include Poland's longest (512 m) wooden pier from 1928, a beautiful beach, the Forest Opera, yachting regattas, music festivals, horse racing, and tennis tournaments.



Gdynia, until the First World War, was a fishing settlement, and only became a town in 1926. Today this is a large port, and a beautiful city with modernist architecture. Gdynia's attractions are all linked to the sea. They include the Navy Museum, the Oceanographic Museum, and the distinguished ships moored there: the famous yacht *Dar Pomorza*, and the destroyer *Błyskawica*. The area around the Bay of Gdańsk is the place richest in amber deposits in the whole world. The special properties of Baltic amber, its beauty, pleasant scent, warmth-emanating traces of ancient life in the form of inclusions, mean that amber never goes out of fashion. When in Gdańsk, it's worth visiting the Museum of Inclusions in Amber as well as the many amber workshops offering beautiful artistic jewellery for sale.

INFORMATION and RESERVATION:

Orbis Travel Incoming Tour Operator
 Kłobucka 25, 02-699 Warszawa, Poland
 Tel. (48) 22 559 53 00; (48) 22 559 53 01
orbisincoming@orbistravel.pl; www.orbisincoming.com



Poznań



Poznań, the capital of Wielkopolska region, is a city with a long and rich history. Traces of human habitation around today's Poznań date back to 9,000 years B.C. In the 8th century A.D., the Polanie tribe travelled into the Warta river basin, and built a fortified town roughly where Ostrów Tumski is today. Shortly after the baptism of Poland, a bishopric was established in Poznań in 966, and work began on building a cathedral. The city was Poland's capital until 1038, though kings continued to be buried here until the end of the 13th century. In the 15th century, Poznań was one of Europe's leading trading centres. Traces of history are easiest to find on the Old Market Square, dominated by the Renaissance town hall with its beautiful façade, semicircular arcades, and open loggia. It houses one of the most valuable Renaissance interiors in this part of Europe, aptly called the Renaissance Chamber. Nearby, behind the Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque facades of neighbouring buildings, is the old parish church, formerly a Jesuit church, one of the most magnificent Baroque structures in Poland. At the southern end of the Old Town is the eye-catching, monumental Gothic Corpus Christi Church, founded by King Władysław Jagiełło and featuring a huge Baroque altar. On the right bank of the Warta, in the impressive Gold Chapel of the 1000-year-old cathedral, is the sarcophagus and monument of Poland's first rulers – Mieszko I and King Bolesław the Brave. Poznań's many impressive historic items also include priceless collections of Dutch, Italian and Spanish paintings in the National Museum. Poznań is Poland's largest trade-fair centre.

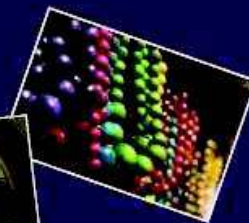
Toruń



Toruń, a city on the River Vistula, in central Poland, a former Hanseatic port. A city with Slavic roots, in the course of its stormy history it belonged to the Teutonic State, Poland, Prussia, and returned to Poland in 1920. Toruń is the birthplace of Nicolas Copernicus (1473-1543), the famous scholar who "stopped the Sun, moved the Earth" due to his revolutionary work *De Revolutionibus orbium coelestium* (On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres), invalidating the geocentric view of the world that had been in force since the time of Claudius Ptolemy. The house where the great astronomer was born stands on one of the streets of Toruń's Old Town. The Old Town groups most of the greatest and most valuable historic buildings, including a unique complex of town houses that is the largest in Poland. Among them is the Gothic town hall built from the mid-13th century, St. James's Church with valuable polychromes and fittings, and the Cathedral of Saints John, whose tower houses the 7,238 kg bell called *Tuba Dei* (God's Trumpet), a masterpiece of cast iron founding from 500 years ago. Toruń's Old Town was entered on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997. Toruń is famous for its delicious gingerbread. The history of these cakes and biscuits made from flour, honey and spices dates back to the 15th century. In the 17th century, the widely recognized best things in Poland were: "Gdańsk vodka, Warsaw shoes, Toruń gingerbread, and Kraków maidens". The Gingerbread Festival, held every year at the last weekend of June, offers a special occasion to taste Toruń's speciality.

INFORMATION and RESERVATION:

Orbis Travel Incoming Tour Operator
 Kłobucka 25, 02-699 Warszawa, Poland
 Tel. (48) 22 559 53 00; (48) 22 559 53 01
orbisincoming@orbistravel.pl; www.orbisincoming.com



Zakopane



Zakopane , a city at the foot of the Tatras Mountain and called the winter capital of Poland. The city has many attractions to offer also in other seasons. Tourist are delighted with the well-preserved traditional culture of region:its wooden architecture, costumes, local dialect and music. Live folklor, great locations and a multitude of recreation possibilities are undoubtedly Zakopane's biggest assets.

If you would like to visit to any place in Poland please contact :



**Polish Travel Bureau *Orbis* Co. Ltd.
Incoming Tour Operator
Kłobucka 25, PL-02-699 Warsaw, Poland
Telephone:+ (48 22) 55 95 371
Fax: + (48-22) 55 95 303
E-mail: congress@orbistravel.pl**