

Tłumaczenia

Elżbieta Stach, elzbieta.stach@uj.edu.pl

Institute of Geography and Spatial Management, Jagiellonian University

Realizing the military-historical potential for tourism purposes exemplified by the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I in the Malopolska voivodship

Key words: facilities and military-historical places, military cultural tourism, thematic trail, *memory boom*, Malopolska

Abstract:

In recent years, located in Poland military-historical heritage has become the basis for the creation of new tourist products, contributing in this way to the increase in tourist traffic. One of the examples of the use of such facilities and places is the creation of a thematic trail on their basis. The article presents the route of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I in the Malopolska voivodeship – the trail whose creation was evoked by the hundredth anniversary of the outbreak of the “Great War”. Conducted inventory of the military-historical facilities and places on the trail allowed for their analysis and assessment of their state.

Introduction

Facilities and military-historical places classified as cultural heritage are an element contributing to the development of different forms of tourism. Due to their link with the past, they play an important role in the development of cognitive and historical tourism, in the literature, it is referred to as a military cultural tourism [Jędrzyak, Mikos von Rohrscheidt 2011, p. 14]. Visible in the contemporary landscape, many defensive structures, battlefields and war cemeteries constitute an evidence of the lofty and heroic deeds, and as well as those tragic ones. They are therefore timeless information about the past events and an identity carrier permanently inscribed in the landscape. They also have a symbolic nature, which gives the space a special meaning [Chylińska 2013, p. 14]. All of these places, known as war memorials, play an important role in the life of societies, constituting a source of satisfying the social need for collective memory.

In many countries, increased interest in militaria, military and celebration of historical events, referred to as a *memory boom*, contributed to an increase in the efforts to protect the military-historical facilities and the intensification of the process of transforming them into tourist attractions [Stephens 2010, p. 637]. Additionally, in the widespread awareness they begun to be treated as an inheritance. The popularity of these facilities is increasing, and their administrators using this trend, seek possibilities for their proper development. For many years, there have appeared new projects of the adaptation of the facilities and military-historical sites aimed at using them for tourist and recreational purposes and widely understood cultural activities [Chylińska 2006; Stach 2013; Wilkaniec, Chojnacka 2009]. The function and the importance they played in the past constitute an important fact, and – due to the need to generate tourist traffic – their location and communication availability.

The biggest problems with tourist development have facilities which are not well known, as well as severely damaged and vandalized. This problem is also faced by those ones which are located in less popular destinations. Therefore, one possible and even desirable

solution is to incorporate them as attractions to the tourist trail, in order to attract potential tourists. Such a solution may, in accordance with sustainable development, bring benefit in many dimensions. For cities and regions it will be an opportunity to increase tourist traffic, which can result in increased revenue – both for local governments (owners) and employed inhabitants. It will also allow for the creation of new military-historical attractions and keeping them in top material condition. Moreover, it will increase historical awareness, especially with regard to the patriotic upbringing of the younger generation.

Among the military-historical trails created recently in Poland, special attention, due to its importance and scope, should be paid to the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I. Its route runs through eight voivodeships, and each of the voivodeships is responsible for coordinating work on its own territory. Significant progress as regards the implementation of this project has been made in the Malopolska voivodehip.

This article presents the development of places and facilities of military-historical character which are located on the Trail of the Eastern Front of the First World War in the Malopolska vovivodeship. This tourist route was created in order to restore the memory about the events that took place here in the past, and which had an impact on the fate of Poland and Eastern Europe. Moreover, to the creation of the trail also contributed the hundredth anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War celebrated in 2014.

The military-historical facilities and places in tourism

At the end of the twentieth century in Poland, there was a considerable interest in the development of places of military-historical character, and thus the possibilities of their use for tourist purposes [Bogdanowski 1996; Fuglewicz 1995; Molski 2007]. An important direction of the undertaken initiatives were the actions formulated in the documents of the Council of Europe and UNESCO, which indicated the need to preserve such places for future generations as an important evidence of the past. In Poland, a particularly significant role in popularizing these activities is played by, inter alia, Polish National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

Military facilities and places, due to their unique nature, are regarded as the goods of material culture. Moreover, due to the fact that they retain the memory of the event and pass it onto the next generations, they are also considered as the achievements of spiritual culture. Lawin and Stasiak [2009, pp. 129-130] to the attraction of military-historical character include: defensive structures, battlefields, military museums (or other museums having considerable military collections), monuments commemorating historical events, places associated with prominent military commanders, graves and cemeteries of war and military events.

Light [2000, p. 160] indicates that trips involving the exploration of this type of cultural heritage, promote the implementation of the most important functions of tourism, namely educational and pedagogical ones. In turn, due to the diverse profile of people traveling as part of military cultural tourism, groups of tourists can be divided into tourists with special military interests – military enthusiasts (traveling within so-called *specific cultural tourism*) and cultural tourists who visit these facilities in cognitive and educational purposes or these facilities constitute part of the undertaken by them trips (traveling within so-called *general cultural tourism*) [Chylińska 2013, p. 7]. The need to visit such places may be a result of the desire to learn the history, see the staging or reenactment of historical events, as well as to search for different emotional experiences. Motivation may also result from the need to pay tribute to the fallen and then it is referred to as a desire to commune with the space marked by death, which manifests itself particularly in relation to the people visiting war cemeteries within thanatotourism [Seaton 1999; Tanaś 2013].

Dunkley et al. [2011, p. 863] indicate that among the travellers visiting former battle fields, there are individuals who show strong emotional relationship with the events which took place there. The studies conducted by the authors showed that the main reason for visiting these places are their personal experiences, as well as a desire to honor the memory of the fallen. The authors also note that this group of tourists treat their trip as a form of pilgrimage. A personal relationship with the visited site is also stressed by Cheal and Griffin [2013, p. 237] and Hyde and Harman [2011, p. 1349].

For proper development of tourism, regardless of its form or profile of a tourist, it is also important to take actions in order to facilitate the use of military-historical values and the ones increasing tourist traffic. Easy access to them and varied range of sightseeing are of crucial importance. To meet the needs of a modern traveller, the owners of these facilities, in addition to allowing public access, should also take care of organizing historical reconstructions and carry out broad educational activities, taking into account the participation of school groups in living history lessons. In addition, as indicated by the results of the studies carried out by Janeczko and Heise [2013, p. 142], tourists pay attention to the need of the delineation of hiking trails of military character, which should include a variety of military-historical facilities and places.

It has been recently noted that the creation of military-historical trails has to do with “round” anniversaries of important events. These trails for many little-known facilities and military-historical sites are often the only chance to exist as a tourist attraction. However, their creation is often associated with the phenomenon referred to as a *frenzy of commemoration* [Stephens 2010, p. 638]. This phenomenon is connected with mass, temporary celebration of particular characters, places, events or round anniversaries, and the organization of limited in time events, parties, anniversaries or celebrations constitutes its important element. It results in the appearance of newly created material forms of presenting the events, or appointed in public places, sites or areas (monuments, squares, parks, trails). It happens that these places and events are “fashionable” at a particular moment, and after their completion they become forgotten. The *frenzy of commemoration* as a phenomenon, is often a response to a social need for the discussion and reflection on wars and paying tribute to the fallen. On the other hand, it is stressed that this “frenzy” often leads to the commercialization of the events, and then in order to achieve the expected profits, it may lead to the distortion of the truth and presentation of fictitious events [Ricoeur 2004, p. 90; VanderWolk 2006, p. 37].

Facilities and places located on the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I in the Malopolska voivodeship

Nowadays, in scientific literature, tourist trails, depending on the subject of the research and the problem discussed, can be considered as well as a tourist product, tourist attraction or as part of tourism development [Stasiak 2007, pp. 12-13]. An important group constitute cultural thematic trails, which Nagy [2012, p. 48] defines as “routes available for different means of transport, designed to educate and relax and at the same time, combining natural or artificial attractions based on one common theme”. The diversity of scientific approaches, and thus the application of different terminology, causes a lack of consistency in the application of one uniform and often correct terminology when naming a cultural tourist trail. The attempts to define and classify it were undertaken by Mikos von Rohrscheidt [2008b, p. 292], who proposed the name “cultural tourist trail”. In addition, this author noted that existing trails can belong to one of the two categories: material or virtual, and pointed out that by a material trail it is understood “only such a trail that, in addition to having a name, the sustainability of the offer (not a one-time, short-term or seasonal one) and its own logo” also

meets the following four criteria: *in situ* indications, availability, reasonable thematisation and coordination [Mikos von Rohrscheidt 2008a, p. 23].

On the other hand, Stasiak [2006, p. 19] indicates that “the theme of the trail can have tangible, substantial and really existing dimension (e.g. a set of facilities of one type), but may also involve immaterial items, including places associated with the lives of some personalities, historical events (e.g. the trail of battles), culture, folklore, customs, economy, traditional activities (e.g. the trail of handicrafts), regional products (eg. the trail of wine), the sphere of abstraction, concepts, ideas (eg. the trail of fairy tales and legends, literary characters)”. Creating thematic trails can both meet the needs of tourism, and as well as provide adequate protection of tourist attractions, and one of the main objectives of their creation is to make the possessed cultural heritage become a tourist attraction. So the most desirable action for the potential military-historical resources is their inclusion to the trail.

One of the major projects, which has been prepared in recent years and contributed to the development of both famous and little-known places and facilities of military-historical nature, is the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I. Its formation was related to the implementation of the project, aiming at delineating one central axis of the route (with a total length of almost 2.5 thousand km), running through the area of 8 *vivodeships* and its joint promotion. Implementation of the project assumes the inclusion of the most important places connected with the events that happened during World War I on the eastern front to the trail [www.mik.krakow.pl/dzialania, 26.01.2015].

Agreement on the coordination of the works on the delineation of the trail was signed on 24 September 2009, by the representatives of the following provinces: Warmia-Mazury, Lodz, Podlasie, Mazovia, Świętokrzyskie, Lublin, Podkarpacie and Malopolska. To the implementation of the project, whose primary objective was to create and promote the trail as a new tourist attraction of national importance, contributed the hundredth anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War. The newly created trail was to make people aware of the size of hostilities, and as well as show the course of the most important events taking place on the eastern front during the “Great War” [www.szlakimalopolski.mik.krakow.pl, 26.01.2015]. Actions that were implemented in its framework comprised mainly signage, development of tourist infrastructure (walking and bicycle paths, rest areas, etc.), enabling universal access to the attractions, organizing mobile exhibition on the history of the eastern front, development and dissemination of promotional materials (guides and maps on the trail, the Internet portal), as well as the reconstruction and renovation of the cemeteries.

The team appointed by Tarnow powiat was responsible for coordinating the works on the Malopolska section of the trail, and their actions were supported additionally by the officials from Gorlice powiat. The value of the project amounted to approx. 6.6 million złotych, of which 75% were funds from the European Regional Development Fund. A panel of experts, composed of historians who were representatives of particular poviats, cultural institutions and tourist guides, was established in order to fulfill the tasks [www.visitmalopolska.pl/szlakpierwszejwojny, 10.02.2015].

In the Malopolska *vivodeship*, the trail leads through nine poviats (Fig. 1). There were appointed 50 places (points) on the route, in which tourists have the opportunity to visit 56 military-historical attractions: 28 cemeteries or military quarters, 9 facilities of the military character (a complex of military barracks, a military hospital, the command building and 6 forts), 6 monuments, 4 residential buildings (a manor house and palaces) 3 museums and 6 others (a battlefield, Oleandry – the place of the departure of the Polish Legions, a natural monument and 3 already existing thematic routes). In the field, the trail is very well marked (Fig. 2), and next to the facilities there are plaques with the most important information about the visited place, its history, its present location and condition, in Polish, English, French and German.

Among all the facilities situated on the trail, the largest group constitute cemeteries and war quarters – 23 places on the route (Table 1; Fig. 3; Fig. 4). In some places there are two, or even three such facilities, so in total tourists have the opportunity to visit 28 of such places. The first group of war graves constitute war cemeteries (20 in total). They are the burial place of 7579 Austro-Hungarian, 3894 Russian, 1095 German soldiers and 123 Polish legionnaires. Another group of war graves constitute the war quarters (8) in which there are buried 781 Russian, 295 Austro-Hungarian, 70 Polish legionnaires, 7 German soldiers and 2 soldiers of unknown nationality.

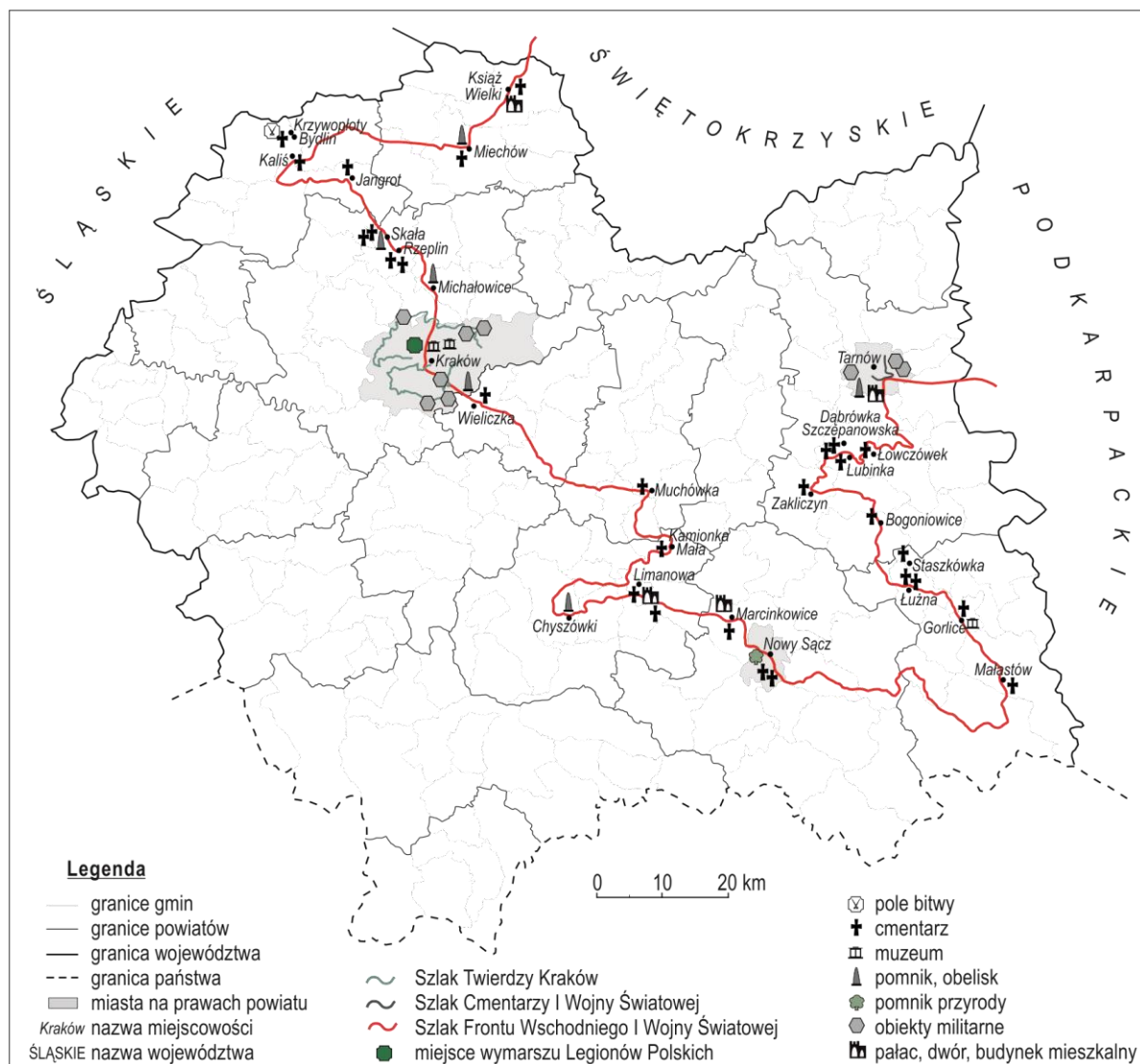


Fig. 1. The route of the Malopolska section of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I

Source: own work



Fig. 2. Marking of the Trail of the Eastern Front of the World War I in the field

Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2015)

To the Malopolska section of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I, there was also included, existing since 2005, a part of the Tarnow section of the Trail of the World War I Cemeteries, and together with it there were included 5 war cemeteries. They are the burial place of over 1,700 soldiers. It is worth noting that these cemeteries (and 18 other above mentioned) were established as a part of the work, of the so called team of the West Galician war cemeteries acting during World War I. For its design work, there were employed architects of high artistic culture. They exposed at war cemeteries, war symbols or folk motifs taken from the Slavs and antiquity. Today, the cemeteries built as a part of the work of this team are characterized by a rich accumulation of various styles of sepulchral architecture and eschatological symbolism. The gravestones were adorned with wooden or cast iron crosses with an interesting geometric ornamentation or plant. In the central parts of the cemeteries, there were built a monument, a stone mount, a wooden cross, a chapel or a monumental wall (Fig. 5; Fig. 6). Cemeteries were created first of all at the sites of battlefields, so while visiting them one can encounter the strengthening of the ground. They are present, inter alia, at the military cemetery No. 171 in Łowczówek or at the cemetery No. 193 in Dąbrówka Szczepanowska, which, already reconstructed, constitute an additional value of the visited the place (Fig. 7).

Table 1. The War Cemeteries and quarters located on the Malopolska section of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I

Lp.	Facility (year of establishment / site)	Relationship with the history of World War I	Description of the facility	Form of legal protection
1.	War quarters at the parish cemetery (1914 / Książ Wielki commune, Miechów powiat)	The burial place of the soldiers who died in 1914 and 1915.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mass grave in which there are buried 9 soldiers from the Austro-Hungarian army, 5 from the Russian army and 2 unknown ones, decorated with a granite headstone and a memorial plaques. 	None
2.	War quarters at the parish cemetery (1914 / Miechów municipality, Miechów powiat)	The burial place of the soldiers who died in 1914 during Russian offensive (called "steam roller") and in 1915.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remains of military quarters in which there are buried 520 Russian and 124 Austro-Hungarian soldiers. At the quarter, the only preserved thing is a wooden cross from 1914. 	None

Lp.	Facility (year of establishment / site)	Relationship with the history of World War I	Description of the facility	Form of legal protection
3.	Ogonów war cemetery (1914 / Kaliś, Wolbrom commune, Olkusz powiat)	The battle place of the fights taking place in November and December 1914 during Russian offensive (called "steam roller").	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The burial place of 855 soldiers who died on 18-27 November 1914 (and died in a military hospital in Wolbrom). Among the buried soldiers there are 13 soldiers from the Infantry Regiment ("Krakow Children"). 	None
4.	Legionnaires' quarters at the parish cemetery (1914 / Bydlin, Klucze commune, Olkusz powiat)	In the battles fought on 16-19 November 1914 on the Mount of the Holy Cross there were killed 46 legionnaires.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the quarter, there are 4 mass graves, 7 meter high stone cross from 1916, plaques with the names of the fallen. 	None
5.	Jangrot war cemetery (1914 / Jangrot, Trzyciąż commune, Olkusz powiat)	The burial place of the fallen during the battles fought in November 1914 between V Corps of the Army of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Russian divisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The largest cemetery in Krakow-Czestochowa Jura (in terms of the number of the buried soldiers: 2,014 Austro-Hungarian and 561 Russian). The graves with wooden crosses, in the center there is a metal cross. 	None
6.	War quarters at the parish cemetery (1914 / Skala municipality, Krakow powiat)	The area around Skala was the site of the fights in autumn and winter 1914.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two quarters, where there are buried 63 Austro-Hungarian and 240 Russian soldiers. On one of the quarters there is a wooden roof covering the cross and on the second one there was placed a cross made with artillery shells. 	None
7.	Two war cemeteries (1914 / Rzeplin, Skala municipality, Krakow powiat)	The area around Rzeplin was one of the defensive positions of the Austro-Hungarian army, which on 16-18 November 1914 fought with the tsarist army divisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The burial place of 583 Austro-Hungarian and 461 Russian soldiers. At the first cemetery there is a monument in the form of a shrine and graves with concrete crosses. At the second cemetery there is a mass grave in the shape of a mound and a small concrete cross. 	None
8.	War quarters No. 381 at the municipal cemetery (1914 / Wieliczka municipality, Wieliczka powiat)	The quarter of the fallen in the battles lasting from 28 November to 7 December 1914.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quarter is one of the so-called war cemeteries in Western Galicia, where there were buried 86 soldiers killed in 1914 (71 Austro-Hungarians, 7 Germans and 8 Russians). In 1944 there was placed a monument in the shape of an ancient altar with the inscription "Pro Patria Mortuis". 	Entry in the register of monuments
9.	War cemetery No. 308 (1914 / Muchówka, Nowy Wiśnicz municipality, Bochnia powiat)	The cemetery of the fallen in November and December in 1914.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cemetery consists of two parts, in which there are 56 mass graves and 19 individual ones (993 soldiers are buried here). On the graves there are cast iron, Lorraine and Latin crosses. 	Entry in the register of monuments
10.	War cemetery No. 357 (1914 / Kamionka Mała, Laskowa commune, Limanowa powiat)	The burial place of the soldiers who fought in December 1914 for the Kobyła hill in the Beskid Wyspowy, within the so-called Limanowa-Łapanów operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The burial place of 260 soldiers (92 Austro-Hungarian, 11 German and 157 Russian); in the cemetery there are 19 individual tombs and 56 mass graves with concrete steles, in which there were blended three types of crosses. A stone mound with a cross and concrete plaques with the names of the fallen and a wooden chapel. 	Entry in the register of monuments
11.	War cemetery No. 366 – the quarter at the municipal cemetery (1914 / Limanowa municipality, Limanowa powiat)	The burial place of the soldiers killed in the fights from October to December 1914 around Limanowa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cemetery in the form of a separate quarter. The main element of the quarter constitutes a monumental concrete wall made of blocks, on its façade there is an oil painting depicting Christ pitching over a wounded soldier. 	Entry in the register of monuments
12.	War cemetery No. 368 on Jabloniec Hill (1914 / Limanowa municipality, Limanowa powiat)	At the cemetery there are buried Austro-Hungarian and Russian soldiers who died on 7-12 December of 1914, during the victorious Limanowa-Łapanów operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necropolis of the X Limanowa cemetery powiat. The main part of the cemetery is the chapel the mausoleum of colonel Muhr, in the shape of an artillery shell, and among the graves there is a monument with a concrete ball. 	Entry in the register of monuments
13.	War cemetery No.352 (1914 / Marcinkowice, Chełmiec commune, Nowy Sącz powiat)	On 6 December 1914 Polish legionnaires fought a skirmish here with Russian artillery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the cemetery there were buried 25 Austro-Hungarian and 5 Russian soldiers, and 9 legionnaires. 	Entry in the register of monuments
14.	War cemetery 350 (1914 / Nowy Sącz, Nowy Sącz powiat)	The burial place of the soldiers who died in the November and December of 1914 in the fights near the city, and died as a result of the injuries and illnesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two quarters and single graves of the fallen, arranged in a semicircle (905 Austro-Hungarian, 119 German and 252 Russian soldiers). At quarter No. 9 there is an obelisk with carved symbols of the Cross of Valour, at quarter No. 19 – an iron cross, in the central part – a monument and a figure of a knight. 	Entry in the register of monuments

Lp.	Facility (year of establishment / site)	Relationship with the history of World War I	Description of the facility	Form of legal protection
15.	Legionnaires' quarters at the municipal cemetery (1914 / Nowy Sącz, Nowy Sącz powiat)	The burial place of the legionnaires killed in the November and December of 1914.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quarter is a burial place of 19 legionnaires. In the center of the quarter there is a monument of a legionary. 	Entry in the register of monuments
16.	War cemetery No. 60 (1915 / Małastów, Sękowa commune, Gorlice powiat)	The cemetery was founded in the place of the actions stations from 1915; during the Battle of Gorlice, there were fights here between the X Corps of the Austrian Army with the Russian army.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the cemetery there are buried 174 soldiers from Austro-Hungarian army, including many Poles. The graves have concrete or stone frames, wooden crosses topped with a gable roof; the cemetery is surrounded by a fence made of logs covered with a roof; in the middle, there is a chapel with a copy of the image of Our Lady of Czestochowa. The most valuable element is the original wooden "tombstone" on the grave of a Jewish soldier. 	Entry in the register of monuments
17.	War cemetery No. 91 (1915 / Gorlice municipality, Gorlice powiat)	The burial place of the soldiers killed on 2 May 1915, during the Battle of Gorlice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cemetery (under the name "Korczak") was founded on a hill called Graveyard Mountain; more than a thousand soldiers of many nationalities are buried here. At the entrance gate to the cemetery there is a plaque from 1995, commemorating the fallen in the Battle of Gorlice. 	Entry in the register of monuments
18.	War cemetery No. 122 and 123 (1915 / Łużna, Łużna commune, Gorlice powiat)	Pustka hill close to Łużna was in 1915 the battle field of the Austro-Hungarian soldiers with the Russian army.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cemetery No. 122 is the burial place of 154 Russian soldiers who died on 2 May 1915. Cemetery No. 123 is the burial place of 909 Austro-Hungarian, 65 German and 226 Russian soldiers killed during the Battle of Gorlice and positional fighting; in terms of the covered area it is the largest military cemetery from World War I in Western Galicia. 	Entry in the register of monuments
19.	War cemetery No. 118 (1915 / Staszówka, Moszczenica commune, Gorlice powiat)	On 2 May 1915 Patria Hill in Staszówka was on the front line of fighting, in which there were killed 765 soldiers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the cemetery there are 40 mass graves, 8 individual and 209 collective ones; together there are buried 439 German, 281 Austro-Hungarian and 43 Russian soldiers. Patria monument (four stone, 15-meter high pylons) is a representative part of the cemetery. 	Entry in the register of monuments
20.	War cemetery No. 138 (1915 / Bogoniowice, Ciężkowice municipality, Tarnów powiat)	The Cemetery was founded in the place of the battle of 2 May 1915 within the Gorlice offensive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the cemetery in 11 mass graves and 35 individual ones, there are buried 63 Austro-Hungarian, 29 German and 10 Russian soldiers killed in March and May 1915. The cemetery is situated on a steep slope; in two its corners there are stone shrines in the form of towers. 	Entry in the register of monuments
21.	War cemetery No. 293 (1914 / Zakliczyn, Zakliczyn municipality, Tarnów powiat)	The burial place of the fallen during the fights in December 1914 and in subsequent months, when the front during the Battle of Gorlice stopped near Zakliczyn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The burial place of 11 Austro-Hungarian soldiers and 1 Russian (all of the Jewish faith). Gravestones in the shape of tombstones have been arranged in groups of three graves. 	Entry in the register of monuments
22.	A complex of war cemeteries – cemetery No. 191 and 192 in Lubinka and a cemetery No. 193 in Dąbrówka Szczepanowska (1914 / Lubinka and Dąbrówka Szczepanowska, Pleśna commune, Tarnów powiat)	The burial place of the fallen during the Battle of Gorlice at the turn of 1914-1915 and from May 1915.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cemetery No. 191, where in 6 mass graves there are buried 93 Austro-Hungarian and 111 Russian soldiers. Cemetery No. 192 – necropolis with Neo-Renaissance chapel, the burial place of 457 Austro-Hungarian and 218 Russian soldiers. Cemetery No. 193 consists of 2 separate quarters, the resting place of 358 Austro-Hungarian and 235 Russian soldiers. 	Entry in the register of monuments (Cemetery No. 191 and No. 192)
23.	War cemetery No. 171 (1914 / Łowczówek, Pleśna commune, Tarnów powiat)	At the cemetery there are buried soldiers of the 1st and 5th Infantry Regiment of the I Brigade, who participated in the battle of the Polish Legions, fought on 22-25 December 1914; this battle was one of the episodes of "Russian Christmas offensive".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 275 individual and 20 collective graves there are buried 113 legionnaires, 159 Austro-Hungarian and 239 Russian soldiers. At the cemetery, there is a chapel of 1918, in front of which there was placed a memorial plaque to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the battle. 	Entry in the register of monuments

Source: own work



Fig. 3. Ogonów war cemetery in Kaliś
Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2015)



Fig. 4. War quarter at the parish cemetery in Skala
Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2015)



Fig. 5. War Cemetery No. 171 in Łowczówek
Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2015)



Fig. 6. War Cemetery No. 192 in Lubinka
Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2015)



Fig. 7. Strengthened ground next to the military cemetery No. 193 in Dąbrówka Szczepanowska
Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2015)

Another group of the facilities on the trail there are, referring to the events of World War I and originating from different years and periods, monuments (Table 2). The oldest of these is the obelisk on the Kaim hill in Krakow, dating from 1915, which commemorates the refutation of the Russian offensive on 6 December 1914 (Fig. 8). Another category of attractions constitute residential buildings (Table 3; Fig. 9), and among them the historical places of residence of Jozef Pilsudski and its squads. These buildings, due to their present functions, are not open to the public.

Table 2. Monuments located on the Malopolska section of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I

Lp.	Facility (year of establishment / site)	Relationship with the history of World War I and description of the facility	Form of legal protection
1.	Monument of the Fighters for Independence (1981 / Miechów municipality, Miechów powiat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument dedicated to the legionaries of I Cadre Company and the memory of the heroes who died in 1914-1915. • The symbol of the fight for independence. 	None
2.	Monument of the Victims of World War I (unknown data / Skała municipality, Krakow powiat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument dedicated to the legionaries coming from Skała, who died during the fight here in the autumn and winter 1914, and the inhabitants of Skała who were killed in World War II. • The monument is located in front of the entrance to the parish cemetery. 	None
3.	Obelisk at the former border between Austrian and Russian partitions (1936 / Komora, Michałowice municipality, Krakow powiat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place of the former border between Austrian and Russian partitions, which was crossed by I Cadre Company of the Polish Legions being on their way to fight for Polish independence in the summer 1914. • It commemorates the event of the overthrow of border pillars. • The place of anniversary celebrations including the two-day "Freedom Picnic – Kadrówka" (cyclical event). 	None
4.	Obelisk on Kaim hill (1915 / Krakow)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The place of field fortifications of Krakow Fortress. • The place of the refutation of the offensive of the Russian army by the Austro-Hungarian army on 6 December 1914. 	None
5.	Monument of the Meetings of Generations (1928 – cross, 1938 – obelisk, 1998 – monument / Chyszówki, Dobra commune, Limanowa powiat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monument commemorates the battle of 23-24 November 1914, in which participated the squad of the legionnaires commanded by Edward Rydz-Śmigły. • Monument of the Meetings of Generations consists of three facilities: the cross and the obelisk raised to commemorate the battle of the Polish Legions and the monument commemorating soldiers of the Home Army. • Every year, on the National Independence Day, in the open air, there is held a mass here combined with a verbal-musical montage. 	None
6.	Monument of the Unknown Soldier (1931 / Tarnow, Tarnow powiat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monument dedicated to the fallen in the years 1914-1920. • Monument in the shape of a mound, on top of which where there is a monument with the urn in the form of an iron candle with the ashes of the unknown soldier. • In the interwar period there were held celebrations here to commemorate the fallen in the fight for Polish independence and the events of the "great war" in Tarnow. 	None

Source: own study

**Fig. 8. The obelisk on the Kaim hill**

Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2015)

**Fig. 9. Palace in Mirów**

Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2015)

An important group of attractions on the trail constitute buildings which were built for military purposes (Table 4). Today, they are a testimony of the then defense architecture – monuments, which together with the environment are part of the fortified landscape. One of the most valuable and best preserved is Fort Tonie (Fig. 10). Foundation for Active Protection of Monuments and Cultural Heritage "Janus" is conducting on its territory restoration, construction and renovation works related to the adaptation of the space to an open-air museum "Open Fortress – Open Distributed Ecomuseum of Civilization and the War of the XIX and XX century". The facility is already partially developed and periodically open to the public.

Table 3. Facilities of a residential character located on the Malopolska section of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I

Lp.	Facility (year of establishment / site)	Relationship with the history of World War I	Description of the facility	Form of legal protection
1.	Palace in Mirów (1585-1595 / Książ Wielki commune, Miechów powiat)	Place of residence of 144 shooters from the I Cadre Company (on 7 August 1914) and Jozef Pilsudski's (on 9 August 1914).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renaissance residence of Myszkowsky and Wielopolsky Families. Today, the palace houses a school. The property is not open to the public. 	Entry in the register of monuments
2.	Mieroszewski Family House (unknown data / Limanowa municipality, Limanowa powiat)	Jozef Pilsudski's place of residence after the fought battle of Piszczowa on 7 December 1914.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A wooden detached house with a glazed courtyard; the house belonged to a doctor Kazimierz Mieroszewski, who helped wounded soldiers. On the building, there is a plaque commemorating Jozef Pilsudski's stay. Today the building is occupied by a private person. 	None
3.	Morawski Family Manor (the turn of XVII/XVIII / Marcinkowice, Chelmiec commune, Nowy Sącz powiat)	Jozef Pilsudski's place of residence on 6 December 1914 and in September 1921.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At present, the building houses a school. In the property, there is located the School History Museum. On the building, there is a plaque commemorating Pilsudski's visits. 	None
4.	Sanguszko Family Palace – the former headquarters of the Russian army (1799 / Tarnów, Tarnów powiat)	On 11 November to the town came Gen. Chelmicki, commander of the Cossack cavalry divisions, who turned the palace into the headquarters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Today, the palace is the seat of the School of Economics and Horticulture. The property is surrounded by a park-garden complex. 	Entry in the register of monuments

Source: own work

Table 4. Facilities of a military character located on the Malopolska section of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I

Lp.	Facility (year of establishment / site)	Relationship with the history of World War I	Description of the facility	Form of legal protection
1.	Fort Tonie (1879 / Kraków)	Location of the fort proved to be strategic for the defense of the north-west ring of Krakow Fortress in 1914.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An armoured fort built as part of the Krakow Fortress. The present administrator, Foundation for Active Protection of Monuments and Cultural Heritage "Janus" transformed the property into a museum "Open Fortress – Open Distributed Ecomuseum of Civilization and the War of the XIX and XX century". In the facilities, there are military-historical exhibitions, and a nature trail within the fort area. The fort hosts periodic events and military-historical events. 	Entry in the register of monuments
2.	Fort Grębałów (1897-1899 / Kraków)	On 20-22 November 1914 this facility took part in the so-called First Battle of Krakow, supporting the Austro-Hungarian army against Russia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An armored fort built as part of Krakow Fortress. The owner of the fort is the Foundation of Fort Grębałów (Society for the Propagation of Physical Culture – Przyjaciół Konika). Fort and its surroundings were transformed into a horse riding center, the casemate of the fort houses a museum and a training room. 	Entry in the register of monuments
3.	Fort Krzesławice (The 70's of the XIX century / Kraków)	In November of 1914 when the Russian army was approaching Krakow from the north-east, the foreground of Krakow Fortress was cannonaded from the fort (during World War II it was the site of mass executions).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artillery fort built as part of Krakow Fortress. The fort houses a Youth Culture Club, which conducts cultural, educational and recreational activities (such as living history lessons, educational workshops, sports and cultural events). In the vicinity of the fort there is a place of remembrance – park and monument commemorating the victims of Nazi terror. 	Entry in the register of monuments
4.	Fort Prokocim (1882-1886 / Kraków)	In December 1914, the fort together with neighboring forts took an active part in the fights with the Russians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An artillery fort built as part of the Krakow Fortress. Today the building is empty, on its premises there are organized historical-military events and field games organized by the Krakow Fortress lovers. 	Entry in the register of monuments
5.	Fort 50 ½ Kosocice WEST (1897-1899 / Kraków)	In 1914, the fort took the brunt of the main attack of the Russian troops walking to Krakow.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An armoured fort built as part of the Krakow Fortress. The Facility is owned by a private persona, it is unavailable to the public. 	Entry in the register of monuments
6.	Fort Rajsko (1881-1884 / Kraków)	In 1914 the fort was cannonaded by the Russian artillery 1914.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An artillery fort built as part of the Krakow Fortress. Today the building is empty, on its premises there are organized historical-military events and field games organized by the Krakow Fortress lovers. 	Entry in the register of monuments

Lp.	Facility (year of establishment / site)	Relationship with the history of World War I	Description of the facility	Form of legal protection
7.	Former military hospital – Youth Palace (1855 / Tarnow, Tarnow powiat)	During World War I there were treated in this hospital wounded Russian soldiers, prisoners and residents (the town was occupied by the Russian troops from 10 November 1914 to 6 May 1915).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1959 the building was used as the Palace of Youth, which now houses the Youth Cultural Centre – educational and cultural institution. In the Palace there are conducted educational and cultural activities for children and youth (art, scientific, entertainment and sports classes); the events are organized on a national and international level. 	None
8.	Former Austro-Hungarian barracks (1833 / Tarnow, Tarnow powiat)	In the 2nd half of the XIX century the building was used for the barracks for the Austro-Hungarian soldiers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initially (since 1833) the building housed the main military hospital of the city. The barracks were occupied by the Russian troops after winning Tarnow. 	None
9.	Former seat of the Austro-Hungarian garrison commanders (1833 / Tarnow, Tarnow powiat)	In the 2nd half of the XIX century the building housed the headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian garrison.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A monumental, three-storey building erected on the U letter plan, now the headquarters of the State Higher Vocational School. 	None

Source: own work

In addition to the above-discussed facilities on the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I, there are also 3 museums (Table 5; Fig. 11). Other attractions include 3 historic places associated with the “great war” and 3 sections of the thematic routes: two sections of the Krakow Fortress Trail, on which there are in total 38 forts or their relics, and the already mentioned section of the Trail of World War I Cemeteries (Table 6). Moreover, in 2014 on the trail there were created three thematic loops: “The Battle of Gorlice”, “War cemeteries of Tarnow powiat” and “The Battle of Krzywopłoty” associated with the major events of World War I.

Table 5. Museums located on the Malopolska section of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I

Lp.	Facility (year of establishment / site)	Relationship with the history of World War I	Description of the facility	Form of legal protection
1.	Polish Aviation Museum (The turn of the XIX and XX / Krakow)	The turn of the XIX and XX centuries – the establishment of the so-called “Rakowice field of rising” the stationing place of the fortress balloon squad of the 2 Artillery Regiment of the Krakow Fortress (in 1912 it was one of the oldest permanent airports in Europe).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A museum, which contains objects and artefacts related to the history of aviation from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (historic hangars and planes from World War I), the museum is a historic aviation park, presenting the layout of the airport from the First World War. Ongoing – Aviation Cultural Park. Cyclical event – “Malopolska Air Show”. Museum participates in the programme “Bon Kultury”. 	Entry in the register of monuments
2.	The gen. Emil Fieldorf Nil Army Museum and warehouse-storage complex of C.K army (1905-1915 / Krakow)	The property used to be a commanding site of the Krakow Fortress, next to the building there was a warehouse complex.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Today, the museum collects documents and memorabilia from the years of war and the time of the construction of the Krakow Fortress. The museum includes permanent exhibitions (dedicated to the Polish Underground State and the Home Army), interactive and time ones. There are organized history lessons and educational workshops. The museum participates in the programme “Bon Kultury”. In the museum, there is a “Film Discussion Club”. 	Entry in the register of monuments
3.	The Ignacy Łukasiewicz PTTK Regional Museum (1955 / Gorlice municipality, Gorlice powiat)	The Museum collects memorabilia of the battle fought on 2 May 1915 by the Austro-Hungarian and German soldiers with the Russian troops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are thematic exhibitions (The Battle of Gorlice, The history of the city, Art, Oil industry, Ethnography); in 1995, there was opened a permanent exhibition, which includes a mock-up of the battle of 1915. The exhibitions related to the topic of World War I are presented in 7 halls of the museum. There are organized museum classes and educational workshops. The building, in addition to the museum, houses a Tourist House (30 beds) and the Office of Tourist Service. 	None

Source: own work

Table 6. Other facilities and places located on the Malopolska section of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I

Lp.	Facility (year of establishment / site)	Relationship with the history of World War I	Description of the facility	Form of legal protection
1.	Site of the Battle of Krzywopłoty (1914 / Krzywopłoty, Klucze commune, Olkusz powiat)	Battle of Krzywopłoty – fought on 16-19 November 1914, on the Mount of the Holy Cross between the squads of Tsarist 9th Army of General Leczycki and the Polish legionaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The battlefield, which was called by Jozef Pilsudski “Thermopylae of Krzywopłoty and the Legions”. On the battlefield, there are held reconstructions of the fights. Near the quarter, there are the remains of the Polish trenches. 	None
2.	The Krakow Fortress Trail – the northern section (1999 / the route: Krakow – Zielonki commune – Krakow)	During the fights in 1914, the facilities of the Krakow Fortress played an important role in stopping the Russian offensive so-called “steam roller”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 km long section of the trail, where there are 23 forts or their remnants. Developed forts: Grębałów (equestrian center), Krzesławice (The House of Culture), Tonie (a museum), Olszanica (a horse riding center, The House of Culture, a refuge), Skała (UJ educational facility), Kościuszko (a museum). 	Entry in the register of monuments (14 forts, 2 relicts)
3.	The Krakow Fortress Trail – the southern section (1999 / Krakow)	In December 1914, the forts located in the south of Krakow took an active part in fights with the Russians.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 km long section of the trail, on which there are 15 forts or their remnants. Developed forts: Skotniki North (UP educational facility), Swoszowice (a museum). 	Entry in the register of monuments (12 forts, 1 relict)
4.	Oleandry – the place of the departure of I Cadre Company (1928-1934 / Krakow)	In 1914, from this place departed I Cadre Company heading for the territory annexed by Russia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently a street name, where there is a house of Jozef Pilsudski (the decision to build it was made by former legionaries during the I Congress of the Union of the Polish Legionnaires). Today it houses, among others, Independence Deed Museum, where there is a permanent exhibition related to the history of the Polish legionnaires. The Place of the beginning of the “March on the trail of I Cadre Company” (cyclical event). 	Entry in the register of monuments
5.	Freedom Oak (1918 / Nowy Sącz, Nowy Sącz powiat)	At the end of October and November, a group of patriots from Nowy Sącz led to the disarmament of the stationing Austro-Hungarian troops and the takeover of civil authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Oak was planted on 11 November 1918 to commemorate restoration of independence, in which participated the residents of Nowy Sącz powiat. Next to the Oak there is Peter’s Rock, which was placed there on 16 June 2005 in honor of the visit of John Paul II in Nowy Sącz. Part of the park where there is Freedom Oak hosts many historical and patriotic celebrations. 	Natural monuments
6.	The Trail of World War I Cemeteries – cemeteries No. 200, 201, 202, 202a, 203 (2005 / Tarnow)	<p>The entire section, on which there are in total 106 cemeteries, was laid out in Tarnow powiat, where at the turn of 1914 and 1915 there were heavy battles between the Russian and Austrian armies.</p> <p>The testimony of those events constitute numerous graves of soldiers and objects of funeral architecture at the cemeteries, located on the route Ryglice – Tuchów – Lichwin – Łazy – Łowczówek – Lubcza – Dąbrówka Szczepanowska. On the section running through Tarnow there are 5 war cemeteries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cemetery No. 200 – after the war there were moved dead bodies here, exhumed from other war cemeteries in Tarnow and the surrounding area; a total of 1,619 of the Austro-Hungarian, German, Russian, Serbian, Italian, Ukrainian and Polish soldiers are buried here. Cemetery No. 201 – in graves marked with plates in the shape of a tombstone there are buried 43 soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian Jewish descent. Cemetery No. 202 – is a remnant of a cemetery, the bodies of soldiers were moved to the cemetery No. 200, there are preserved only fences and monuments. Cemetery No. 202a – the quarter of the legionnaires from Tarnow, in the center there is a wooden cross. After the cemetery No.203, there has remained only a concrete cross. 	Cemetery No. 200 - Entry in the register of monuments

Source: own work



Fig. 10. Fort Tonie

Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2014)



Fig. 11. The Gen. Emil Fieldorf Nil Home Army Museum in Krakow

Source: Photo. Elżbieta Stach (2014)

The existence of military-historical potential requires, in addition to creating a new tourist product, development of comprehensive measures in the field of promotion, development and service for tourists. As part of a promotional action of the Malopolska section of the trail, in 2014 there was created a mobile application – “Malopolska viovodeship. The Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I” – which uses OpenStreetMap maps and GPS. It indicates the location of all the attractions, contains images of the facilities (including archival) and gives information on the history of war and everyday life of soldiers, as well as the Polish Legions.

Most of the activities for the promotion of the trail and popularization of the events connected with the First World War are conducted by the Malopolska Institute of Culture. This institution, during the XVI edition of the Malopolska Cultural Heritage Days, organized under the name “Wielki wybuch 1914-1918” (*eng. The Big bang*), encouraged to explore the military-historical attractions in the region. For the purpose of this event there were prepared historical thematic trips with guides to different sights of Malopolska, which include four buildings situated on the trail: a war cemetery in Małastów No. 60 and No. 192 in Lubinka, as well as Fort Tonie in Krakow and The Ignacy Lukaszewicz Regional Museum of Polish Tourism and Sightseeing Society (PTTK) in Gorlice [www.dnidziedzictwa.pl/, 11.02.2015]. In addition, there were organized many other social events, during which the participants could take part in various workshops, inter alia, painting, artistic shows, exhibitions, handicraft fairs or tours around the fortifications and military cemeteries. This institution now performs tasks related to the Malopolska celebration of “The hundredth anniversary of the First World War” and for more than a year it has been carrying out activities promoting military-historical heritage, contributing to the development of military cultural tourism. The programme of this event includes, among other things, the reconstruction of the historic battle of Gorlice.

Summary

In recent years, high values of the facilities and places of military-historical character constitute the basis for creating various tourist products. Moreover, due to their history and historical message they are the basis for the organization of the anniversary celebrations of the most important meetings and events. Celebrations of round anniversaries foster the introduction of new tourist products to the market. The desire to preserve the memory of the past can be considered as one of the factors affecting the creation of the Trail of the Eastern Front of World War I in eight voivodeships, where there are the most important places and facilities associated with military operations.

On a larger scale, this project so far has been conducted in Malopolska voivodeship, where there were implemented a series of works necessary for tourist traffic. The trail is well marked in the field and at the premises there is multilingual information on the visited tourist attractions. As part of promotional activities, a lot of materials, maps and folders were released, there was created a special website with information on its progress, and there was prepared a mobile application to facilitate traveling. The variety of facilities and places on the trail makes this product be aimed at different groups of tourists, especially at people traveling within the military cultural tourism and thanatourism. Furthermore, due to the international scope of the war it can also attract foreign tourists. Currently, for the proper functioning of the trail, there are conducted activities mainly connected with its promotion – there are organized all sorts of events and celebrations. Of great importance in popularizing the trail is The Malopolska Institute of Culture, which organizes historical events and meetings encouraging tourists to visit the place.

The conducted studies lead to the conclusion that the hitherto little-known facilities and places of military-historical character, as part of the historical and cultural heritage, can become an interesting tourist attraction, just through the inclusion to a thematic trail. Military cultural tourism, quickly growing in popularity in the world, and the *memory boom*, may prove to be an effective way to save from oblivion numerous facilities and places like forts, battlefields and old historical war cemeteries. In the spiritual sphere, it can help to stimulate historical memory and preserve the identity of individuals and the nation. This approach will allow the development of cultural military tourism in its full dimension, and as well as the exploration of historical space.

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Wykorzystanie potencjału militarno-historycznego dla potrzeb turystyki na przykładzie Szlaku Frontu Wschodniego I Wojny Światowej w województwie małopolskim

Słowa kluczowe: obiekty i miejsca militarno-historyczne, militarna turystyka kulturowa, szlak tematyczny, *memory boom*, Małopolska

Streszczenie:

W ostatnim czasie, znajdujące się w Polsce dziedzictwo militarno-historyczne, stało się podstawą tworzenia nowych produktów turystycznych, przyczyniających się do zwiększenia ruchu turystycznego. Jednym z przykładów wykorzystania tego typu obiektów i miejsc jest utworzenie na ich bazie szlaku tematycznego. W artykule przedstawiono przebieg małopolskiego odcinka Szlaku Frontu Wschodniego I Wojny Światowej, którego powstanie związane było ze stuletnią rocznicą wybuchu „wielkiej wojny”. Przeprowadzona inwentaryzacja obiektów i miejsc militarno-historycznych szlaku pozwoliła na ich analizę i ocenę stanu.