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C. A. Kwiatkowski, P. Maziarz

Military facilities as tourists attractions on the example of fortress in Zamosc

The subject-matter of this publication is military installations functioning as tourist attractions. The issues are crucial from the point of view of a new form of tourism which has been developing recently, namely military tourism. The great virtues of this tourism can be found in Poland. Tourists interested in this subject-matter can visit historical battle fields, routes of march-pasts, watch fortifications and exhibitions of numerous military museums, participate in reconstructions of great historic events because huge armies came across Poland situated between superpowers. Russians, Germans, Austrians and the French left fortifications and fortresses. There is probably no place in Poland where battles did not take place or defensive lines were not built. In our country there are more than 16 thousand fortification objects of different types. The aim of the publication is to show that military installations have huge tourist potential and they arouse huge interest of tourists, and to show tourist treasures of such places on the example of Zamosc Fortress.

Keywords: military tourism, military installations, Zamosc Fortress.

1. Military tourism and military facilities – general issues

Tourist potential – “all elements of the geographical environment and human behavior which can be used to promote or be engaged in tourism”. [Mikos von Rohrscheidt 2001, p. 17] Thus, the potential for any kind of tourism, including military tourism, form above all attractions and activities aimed at its offer development (including all kinds of promotion and organizational structure, as well as the infrastructure necessary for tourism).

Kowalczyk [2009, p. 291-294] defines the attractions associated with the material values as the point, surface and linear. An example of point sites can be both defensive buildings (point fixed attractions), as well as tanks, planes or ships (point mobile attractions). One can come to the conclusion that the visitors interested in military tourism pay much attention to point fixed attractions which can be divided into military objects (shelters, bunkers, defensive fort fields, civil and military objects, etc.) and museums. The historical and military museums, biographical and military as well as technical and military ones are divided into two main types. The first type concerns the museums as the places of events. The Grunewald Battle Museum located in the Warmia-Mazury can serve as an example. The museum exhibits the collection of the medieval weaponry, information about the history of the Teutonic Order, the map of a battle etc. The second type of military museums refers to objects which are not directly connected with the exhibits, for example, the Polish Army Museum.

War cemeteries are attractions that sometimes can be considered as surface or point sites. It depends on the size (area). If they occupy large territories, they can be included to the surface sites. Otherwise, if they function as objects, they belong to point sites. Similarly, as in case with the museums, military cemeteries and monuments can be divided into two types: the objects built in the place of the events that are to be commemorated and the ones located in areas which are far from the place of events (a monument commemorating the victory of Marines on Iwo Jima in the Pacific Ocean erected in Washington, DC can serve as an example). The surface sites also include great defensive buildings (the Osowiec Fortress and the Modlin Fortress) and the fortifications (the Warsaw Fortress and the Cracow Fortress, fortifications in Zamość and Nysa, etc.).

On the other hand, the examples of linear sites are the Great Wall of China or a Hadrian's Wall, as well as World Wars defensive lines). Military sites are considered to be important sightseeing attractions for tourism development. The term military facilities includes objects, places, and events concerning military conflicts and army; they are considered to be valuable and worthy of protection. You can distinguish the following military sites:

- The various defensive structures – including fortifications (defensive fortified towns, fortresses, castles, citadels, forts, shelters, bunkers, bulwarks, redoubts,) preserved as ruins or fully used, protected or not adapted to sightseeing,
- Battlegrounds – places where the important historical events took place,
- Military museums and other museums presenting the collection of military exhibits,
- Monuments commemorating historical events,
- Places associated with famous military leaders,
- Cemeteries and graves of the fallen soldiers [Mikos von Rohrscheidt 2011, p.10-19].

Mikos von Rohrscheidt and Kowalczyk [2011, p. 15] determined the following features of the military history tourism:

- a historical and educational function which considers the tourists' interest in military facilities, it is considered as a cognitive process in tourism,
- a martyrdom function – relating to tourism connected with visiting of the concentration camps, war cemeteries, etc.,
- political and ideological function – refers to realization of programs cultivating the patriotic feelings,
- cultural and entertainment function associated with entertainments (due to battle performances and other military events, military performances),
- recreation and sports functions – due to performing the scenes of battles and sieges by participants, often playing a scene of shootings, etc.,
- an adventurous function.

2. Military sites in Poland

We consider battlefields as exceptional places. They can be interpreted as a testimony to the combat arms glory where the past intertwines with the present, as well as the places where fallen soldiers are buried. Such conception refers both, to the battlefields of the recent world wars and war conflicts which took place long ago [Wolski 2008, p. 10].

There are many events in Polish history when military battles were decisive for the future of the country and nation. Poles faced tragic events, difficult lost and winning wars, battles and uprisings. It is worth mentioning the events that have a particular impact not only on Polish history, but they have also influenced significantly the fate of Europe. As the examples can undoubtedly serve a battle in 1241 near Legnica and the legendary Battle of Vienna in 1683, when the Ottoman army was defeated and European civilization was saved from the extinction. The above events also include the Battle of Warsaw in 1920 which prevented the spread of Bolshevism to the West. The above mentioned battles are regarded as political and military contribution had been made by the Poles and Poland to the common heritage of a united Europe. Cemeteries and graves are an example of military memorials and are of great importance for the history of the state, region and nation and sometimes, for the whole Europe. The preserving and taking care of necropolises is widely regarded as an expression of reverence for history. The people buried in the cemeteries testify to the drama of the war: usually the only sign of people who died in wars is their name and surname. Military cemeteries have an institutional structure and are built in accordance with the regulations of authorities and are in the disposal of society. They confirm the heroic death of soldiers during the wars emphasizing its necessity. Military cemeteries testify the fame of homeland defenders [Kolbuszewski 1996, p. 287]. Since the interwar period it had been passed a special Act on Polish military cemeteries and graves. According to this Act, military graves are divided into:

- the graves of the soldiers fallen in the battles for independence and unification of the Polish state,
- the graves of the soldiers who were killed or died because of the war, regardless of their nationality,
- the graves of the Mercy Sisters and all those who were killed or died because of the war activities,
- the graves of war prisoners and interned people,
- the graves of refugees of 1915 [According to the Act of 23.06.2003. No 144].

There are a lot of war cemeteries in Poland confirming the extensive history of our country. They are connected with the national uprisings (the November Uprising, Kościuszko Uprising, January Uprising, Uprising of Wielkopolski, Silesian Uprising), Confederacy of Bar, Napoleonic wars. However, the most

of the necropolises refer to the First World War and the Second World War. More than 7,000 graves of fallen soldiers are associated with the Second World War in Poland (including 333 independent cemeteries, 379 lodgings and 6300 individual and collective graves located in cemeteries or outside the cemeteries). [Wojtasik and Trauber 2011, p. 151]. Numerous defensive buildings relating to different eras are located on Polish territory. However, while the fortifications of the eighteenth century are regarded as historical objects, a significant number of objects of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are hardly noticed. Meanwhile, fortresses built at that time are regarded to be the most innovative works of military architecture of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Unfortunately, they remain still off-piste tourist areas, while in other countries they are of great importance and a lot of tourists would like to visit the above places of interest. The changes in the geopolitical situation had caused that new and reconstructed fortresses in Poland were built by people of other nationalities during World War I – Austrians, Russians, Dutch, French; and after the war – they were mainly, German and Soviet builders [Jędrzyak and Mikos von Rohrscheidt 2011, p. 146].

A special attention should be paid to the historic fortifications and other defensive facilities. Fortress is a place «strongly and permanently fortified by a closed defense wall. Regardless of the system, a feature of the fortress was the subordination of its unified concept of defense. It could be both a city and a military camp located permanently in a specific strategic location. In the case of the city the fortresses were often fortified by a citadel or rampart. «[Encyclopedia Poland 1996, p. 705]. Fortresses and fortifications form an important element of Polish culture. Most of it is located in the vast areas with specific natural beauty. The military facilities presented in Table 1 considered to be of great importance for the development of tourism. Each of these facilities can be attractive for tourists.

The military objects are a matter of interest nowadays which is growing all over Europe.

Cultural tourism is also called event tourism. It includes journeys which main purpose is to take part in various attractive cultural events of limited duration. In addition to classical elements of trips – sightseeing of castles, fortifications and defense facilities, the military tourism also includes active participation in cultural life of the region, especially in events connected with history and military heritage. The attractive schedule of events plays an important role in creation of image and importance of facilities and places as tourist destinations, it increases the number of visitors. Such events usually take place every few years or annually; they take place in a specific region and time.

Table 1

Places with the most interesting military facilities

Pomorzanie and Kujawy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gdańsk – Wisłoujście • Relics of the Tczew Fortress • Toruń Fortress 	Central Poland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Różan Fortress • Zegrze Fortress • Modlin Fortress • Warsaw Fortress
Warmia and Mazury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Boyen (Giżycko) Fortress 	Podlasie and Mazowsze <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Osowiec Fortress • Łomża Fortress • Nowogród area • Brześć (Terespol) Fortress
Lower and Upper Silesia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relic of Głogów Fortress • The Srebrna Góra Fortress • Kłodzko Fortress • Nysa Fortress • Relics of the Koźle Fortress 	Małopolska and Podkarpacie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kraków Fortress • Zamość Fortress • Przemyśl Fortress
Western Pomerania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Świnoujście Fortress • Kołobrzeg Fortress 	Wielkopolska and Lubuskie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poznań Fortress • Relics of the Kostrzyn Fortress

Source: Own study based on [Jędrzyak, and Mikos von Rohrscheidt, 2011, p. 155].

They can be of regional, national or international character. Military tourism includes fairs, festivals (aviation picnics, tournaments, staging battles), days of fortresses, exhibitions of military equipment, military rallies, fairs [Mikos von Rohrscheidt and Jędrysiak 2001, p. 232].

The Knights tournaments were the most important entertainments, a form of competition which gave the possibility to improve military skills. The first competitions of this type took place in France in the eleventh century, then they were popular across the continent and even – in the Middle East. In the fifteenth century they disappeared along with the chivalry. The first event referring to the medieval tournaments took place in 1977 in the Golub-Dobrzyń Castle. Almost every year new events are added to the schedule of chivalry competitions organized in our country. The tournaments are usually held in the villages in the areas where medieval fortified buildings or their ruins are located. The table below shows the lists of famous annual tournaments of knights. In addition, similar events are held in Brzeg, Bedzin, Janowiec, Krasiczyn, Bytow, Sandomierz, Chęciny, Szydłowiec.

3. Zamość Fortress as a tourist attraction

Zamość is one of the few cities in Poland built from scratch. At the end of the seventies of the sixteenth century Jan Zamoyski decided to build Zamość. In 1578 he signed an agreement with Bernard Morando regarding the design for the fortification. For the construction of the above mentioned fortification it was chosen a convenient place- a high edge entering the backwaters of the two rivers –the Kalinowica and Wieprzyca.

The impending development of Zamość had to be promoted by the convenient location of two communication routes (Lviv – Rawa Ruska, Krasnystaw Lublin; Rus – from Kiev through Szczepieszyn to Krakow and Prague). Zamość had been designed in the form of a pentagon with an irregular shape. The town area covered 24 hectares – it was 400 meters wide and 600 meters long; it had a chequered layout of the streets, the Great Market Square in the center and two smaller ones – Wodny and Solnyon both sides. In addition, Morando had designed the town hall, collegiate, several town houses and the academy. In the western part of Zamość was situated Zamoyski Palace with a large garden; the whole city was surrounded by a set of fortresses. It was an embankment with seven bastions at the bends, the bailey thickness of 2 meters and a height of 10 meters. From the south and the west access to the town was blocked by marsh and pools and from the east and the north – by a deep moat. The following gates were on the way to the fortress: Lwowska, Szczepieszka and Lubelska. One should define 3 stages in the construction of the Zamość Fortress: from 1579 to 1584 (the construction of the defensive walls of Zamoyski Palace); from 1585 to 1592 (the revetment of the town), from 1593 to 1618 (the construction of the bastions). Hence, it was built a fortress which had occurred to be an impregnable fortress by foreign armies. [Koprucki and Witusik, 1980, pp. 7-30].

The Zamość Fortress had withstood five sieges. The first one refers to the period when the fortress was besieged by the Cossacks and Tartars led by Bohdan Chmielnickiego in 1648. Zamość also withstood the «Swedish Deluge» in 1656 and the siege of the troops of the Duchy of Warsaw (designed to recapture the city from the Austrian partition) in 1809. The nineteenth century was particularly turbulent for Zamość Fortress. In 1813 it withstood a siege of Russian troops – it was the longest one and lasted for more than ten months. In 1831 the Zamość Fortress gave in as the last line of resistance in the November Uprising. In the fifties of the nineteenth century the fortifications of the city, in spite of thorough repairs, were considered to be outdated. It resulted in the approving of the decree by the Tsar Alexander II in 1866 relating to pulling down the fortress, recognizing it as the one which didn't meet the defensive functions. The defensive walls were blown up. Some fortification facilities, including gates and entrenchments were not liquidated and started to be used for different purposes. Not thorough liquidation of the object greatly facilitated the reconstruction works. The preserved underground fragments of bastions and buttresses were the foundations of the reconstruction in 1977-1984 and 2007-2009 [Jawor 2009, pp. 7-15]. As it was already mentioned the Zamość Fortress, surrounded by walls and ramparts, covers more than 24 hectares. The most important and the best preserved objects of the fortifications are the following: a bastion VII, the Old Lviv Gate, Rotunda, curtain, Wicket Water and bastion VII and VI. Bastion VII – is at the east and is the most powerful one. Since its foundation it had been the most important part of fortification. It had a face with a height of 77 and 71 meters which went down to a point at an angle of 97 degrees. The tasks of the bastion were to cannonade the

outskirts defending the rest of bastions [Jawor 2009, p. 45]. The Old Lviv Gate was built according to Morando's design, through the slits in the walls it was carried out the shelling from the adjacent casemates. Stone facade of the gate is adorned with a bas-relief of St. Thomas the Apostle, the patron of the city. The statue inscription reads as follows: «A winner of sin, hell and death, deflect the furious attacks of all enemies» [Jawor, 2009, p. 47]. Rotunda – a defensive circular building on an island surrounded by flood waters and swamps. It is located 500 meters from the ramparts. The diameter of the town hall was 34 meters, a moat road led to the city center. After the liquidation of the fortress the building served as an ammunition warehouse. During the German occupation the Rotunda served as a death camp where mass murders were carried out. [Jawor, 2009, p. 52].

Curtain – it united bastions, originally it was a natural built-in shaft from the side of the moat. In the nineteenth century it was created the blasting gallery, nowadays one can find here an underground tourist route. On the other hand, the wicket served to facilitate the communication with hydropower and defensive devices situated at the outskirts, nowadays it closes the street leading to the main square, in the opposite direction it leads to the Rotunda [Jawor, 2009, p. 53]. Bastion VII Nadszaniec – is atwo-story monumental building made of brick with stone cornices, arches and frames. Instead of roof it has a natural embankment and specific stone gargoyles which serve to ensure a good drainage. In peacetime Nadszaniec served for barracks, and during the siege it was changed into a huge cannon stand. The interior of the building is divided into a corridor with rooms on each floor. Currently, the facility serves as a museum. The works of art disposed in the foreground of the bastion bring back the military nature of the building. [Jawor, 2009, p. 46].

At Zamość Fortress one can also find:

- a gunpowder,
- a arsenal,
- a guardhouse,
- the bastions IV and VI,
- a moat,
- a coop,
- a shooting gallery.

It is obvious that the Zamość Fortress is a very attractive place of interest. It is evidenced by the growing interest, an increasing number of visitors and more frequent articles publications regarding the tourism development in the region. However, it is very important to use the above situation in a proper way. In the subject literature you can be familiar with the concept «a core product of tourism». This concept is the essence of the tourism product, which gives the greatest benefit, that is, indicates its basic element, which overall offer is complete. Nowadays the core of the region is the Old Market Square in Zamość. According to the UNESCO, this World Heritage Site is the «Pearl of the Renaissance». However, some elements of the tourism product can be associated with the Zamojska Tower and with those who are interested in the military tourism. In fact, it is a well-preserved compact building and what is more important, it is located not far from the Market Square – that is, surely, a big advantage, as the tourists while sightseeing the Old Town, can reach the Fortress easily. [Kruczek 2009, p. 8].

It is a well-known place of interest and one can see a lot of attractions here (historical events), such as «Storming of the Zamość Fortress» and «The Siege of the Fortress in 1813»), the presentation of the seventeenth century military camp, the photo exhibitions. The object itself is easy to get to, its offer includes a private collection of Hetman Jan Zamojski – war trophies, the gun glory (it is recognized that the Zamojski's arsenal was the first military museum in Poland). At the territory of the former foreground fortress one can see an outdoor exhibition where the howitzers, field guns and anti-aircraft guns, mortars, armored vehicles, aircraft TS-11 Iskra, a floating transporter and helicopter MI-2are exhibited. In addition, large planted areas one can find at the fortress territory. There is a Museum of Martyrdom in Rotunda and one can find a museum of Colors and Weapons in the arsenal of the fortress. The visiting hours of the Zamość Fortress – from 9:00 a.m to 7 p.m. during the summer period and from 9:00 a.m until 5 pm. in winter; the payment for the entrance to the underground route is: an adult ticket costs 8.50 zł and reduced fare – 5.50zł [Jędrysiak and Mikos von Rohrscheidt 2011, p.172].

The Zamość Fortress and its territories, is without doubt, an important object with an admiring architecture and is considered to be the biggest military site in the region. Due to growing interest in visiting the site, the importance of the region will also increase.

Conclusions

To summarize the above mentioned, it can be stated that Poland has a great potential in the field of military tourism, especially in the military facilities referring to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The use of this significant potential will give the possibility to consider our country as a new attractive tourist destination in Europe and the World.

The nature of military facilities is however connected with the major expenditures, which are essential, if they serve to attract a lot of tourists. Those who are interested in the military objects can also find interesting information about the fortifications or battlefields and how to get there. In contrary, to attract more visitors, it is necessary to make such attractions as tournaments, rallies, historical reenactments of battles, aviation picnics. Fortunately, there are a lot of the above events in Poland and that is a big advantage of Polish historical and military tourism. Therefore, the military attractive object for tourists is considered the place or building of great historical and cultural importance and original character which is equipped with an appropriate infrastructure (parking lots, sanitary facilities, a tourist information center and sometimes accommodation). It is important to remember not to reconstruct the object in the way it could become less important than the environment.

The article describes the military object – the Zamość Fortress. Such types of objects have a positive influence on the growth of tourism, attract many tourists because of their being curious to discover new places of historical and military values. Such sites also have an impact on the improvement of local development. On the example of Zamość Fortress we can conclude that with the cooperation of local authorities, military enthusiasts and using funds from the European Union it has been created a unique tourist product. The objective of the paper is achieved and one can come to the conclusion that military facilities have all the features necessary for the objects to serve as tourist destinations.

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Квятковскі Ц. А., Мазяж П. Військові об’єкти як туристичні пам’ятки на прикладі фортеці Замосць.

Предметом публікації є військові об’єкти, які функціонують як туристичні пам’ятки. Ці питання дуже важливі з точки зору нових форм туризму, які останнім часом набувають все більшого розвитку, а саме – військового туризму.

Значні можливості для розвитку цього виду туризму є в Польщі. Туристи, зацікавлені цією темою, можуть відвідати історичні поля битв, пройти маршрутами військових доріг, оглянути будівлі фортець і військових споруд, оглянути експозиції численних військових музеїв, взяти участь у реконструкції великих історичних подій. Чимало могутніх армій проходило через територію Польщі, яка розташована поміж наддержавами. Росіяни, німці, австрійці та французи залишили укріплення, фортеці і споруди. У Польщі, мабуть, немає місця, де в останні століття не проходили бої чи не будувались споруди або оборонні лінії.

У Польщі існує понад 16 000 фортифікаційних споруд різних типів. Метою статті є показати, що військові об’єкти мають величезний туристичний потенціал і викликають великий інтерес у туристів, а також представляти туристичне багатство таких місць на прикладі фортеці Замосць.

Ключові слова: військовий туризм, військові об’єкти, фортеця Замосць.

Квятковскі Цезарій Анджей – доктор наук, професор, професор агробіоінженерного факультету Люблінського університету наук про життя (Польща) (e-mail: czarkw@poczta.onet.pl).

Kwiatkowski Cezary Andrzej – Dr Sci., Prof., Professor of the Faculty of agrobioengineering in University of Life Sciences in Lublin (Poland).

Мазяж Пётр – кандидат економічних наук, керівник бюро академічної кар’єри Державної вищої технічно-економічної школи ім. Броніслава Маркевича (м. Ярослав, Польща) (e-mail: maziarz25@interia.eu).

Maziarz Piotr – Ph.D. (Econ.), Head of Bureau of academic career of the Bronislaw Markiewicz State Higher School of Technology and Economics in Jaroslaw (Poland).

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