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## The historical values of industrial architecture (based on the selected examples from the Lublin Voivodeship)

O walorach zabytkowych budownictwa przemysłowego  
(na podstawie wybranych przykładów  
z terenu województwa lubelskiego)

**Summary:** This article attempts to shed more light on the issues of historic values possessed by industrial architecture. Its source base results from the ethnographic research carried out by the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography in Łódź in the selected districts of the Lublin Voivodeship, i.e. Łuków, Parczew and Radzyń in the years 2004–2013. This research is also a continuation of the work on the *Catalogue of industrial buildings of historical value in Poland*. The article focuses on the values of industrial facilities to be seen in their style and architectural details, the dangers to their existence and the examples of the undertaken initiatives for the preservation of the industrial architecture – a vital element of our cultural heritage.

**Keywords:** monuments, industrial building, architecture, industrial heritage, *Catalogue of industrial buildings of historical value in Poland*, Lublin Voivodeship

**Streszczenie:** Niniejszy artykuł jest próbą prezentacji problematyki walorów zabytkowych posiadanych przez architekturę przemysłową. Jego bazę źródłową stanowią wyniki badań etnograficznych przeprowadzonych przez Muzeum Archeologiczne i Etnograficzne w Łodzi na terenie wybranych powiatów województwa lubelskiego, tj. łukowskiego, parczewskiego i radzyńskiego w latach 2004–2013. Badania te stanowią kontynuację prac nad *Katalogiem zabytków budownictwa przemysłowego w Polsce*. W ramach artykułu skupiono uwagę na atutach obiektów przemysłowych w postaci

np. posiadanego stylu czy detali, zagrożeń związanych z ich istnieniem oraz przykładami działań na rzecz ich ochrony jako elementu dziedzictwa kulturowego.

**Słowa klucze:** zabytki, budownictwo przemysłowe, dziedzictwo przemysłowe, *Katalog zabytków budownictwa przemysłowego w Polsce*, województwo lubelskie

The issue of industrial architecture and the particulars of the production carried out in such facilities has unchangeably been an area of information pursued by researchers representing various scientific disciplines, i.e. cultural anthropologists, ethnographers, archaeologists and historians including technology historians<sup>1</sup>. This is evidenced by numerous publications, including those of the recent years, e.g. a study by Bogumiła Szurowa *Milling in the region between the Vistula and Pilica rivers since the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the 20<sup>th</sup> century*, published in 2015<sup>2</sup>, or the collective work *Traditional milling – yesterday, today, tomorrow... Challenges to and solutions for preserving the endangered heritage*, published in 2017 by the Museum Upper Silesian Ethnographic Park in Chorzów<sup>3</sup>. Also, the issues related to the need to protect the industrial heritage have been extensively debated<sup>4</sup>.

Taking into account the context of the industrial building, it is necessary to mention the extensive, nationwide, registration research undertaken on the initiative of the researchers associated with the Institute of the History of Material Culture (today the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology) of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The field work was carried out in the years 1955–1978

1 This article is based on the paper 'Relics of the Past in Cultural Contexts' (*Zabytki w kontekstach kultury*) delivered at the e-conference organized by the Cultural Centre of the University of Łódź and the Polish Folklore Society – Łódź Section, on May 19, 2021.

2 B. Szurowa, *Młynarstwo między Wisłą a Pilicą od połowy XVIII do XX wieku*, Kielce 2015.

3 *Młynarstwo tradycyjne – wczoraj, dziś, jutro... Problemy zachowania ginącego dziedzictwa*, eds. A. Przybyła-Dumin, B. Grabny, P. Roszak-Kwiątek, Chorzów 2017. See the earlier published works e.g. J. Adamczewski, *Młynarstwo magiczne*, Wrocław 2005; G. Balińska, J.A. Baliński, *Młyny ziemi łomżyńskiej*, Wrocław 2003; B. Baranowski, *Polskie młynarstwo*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków–Gdańsk 1977; P. Grata, *Przemysł gorzelniczy w II Rzeczypospolitej*, Rzeszów 2002; H. Olszański, *Tradycyjne olejarstwo w Polsce*, Sanok 1989; J. Świąch, *Wiatraki. Młynarstwo wietrzne na Kujawach*, Włocławek 2001; idem, *Tajemniczy świat wiatraków*, „Łódzkie Studia Etnograficzne” 2005, Vol. XLIV; H. Wesołowska, *Młynarstwo wiejskie Opolszczyzny od XVIII do XX wieku*, Opole 1969.

4 See e.g. A. Augustyn, *Dawny zakład przemysłowy jako muzeum – od idei do realizacji. Wybrane zagadnienia z ochrony dziedzictwa przemysłowego w Polsce*, „Muzealnictwo” 2017, Vol. 58, pp. 143–154; J. Czajkowski, *Ochrona obiektów przemysłowych w muzeach na wolnym powietrzu*, „Acta Scansenologica” 2005, Vol. 9, pp. 9–38.

and its effects were systematically published as part of the series of publications released in the years 1958–1979, the *Catalogue of industrial buildings of historical value in Poland*<sup>5</sup>. A reactivation of this type of research became possible thanks to the group of ethnographers from the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography in Łódź. The research was conducted from 2004 in the selected districts of the Lublin Voivodeship with the consent and in cooperation with the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. It was also possible to resume in 2006 the already mentioned publishing series – under the same title<sup>6</sup>.

This study focuses on the area of three districts, i.e. Parczew, Radzyń and Łuków, which are part of the Lublin Voivodeship, within the borders set in 1999 as a result of the Polish Administrative Reform.

The source base for this article are the results of the ethnographic field research, which was carried out in stages from 2004 to 2013. In the years 2004–2005, the studies were conducted with the participation of students of Ethnology from the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Łódź. As a result of the research, a total of 152 industrial buildings (preserved to various extents) were recorded. The oldest buildings date back to 1824, while the youngest were erected in the period after WW II, mostly between the fifth and seventh decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The article aims to reveal the historic values of the industrial architecture on the basis of selected objects recorded during the aforementioned ethnographic research as well as to present the existing threats to the industrial architecture and review the attempts to protect this vital element of the cultural heritage.

When characterising the study area, it is important to realise that it was and still is located outside the reach of industrial districts<sup>7</sup>. This area has an essentially agricultural character, nearly void of natural resources – as has the

5 See e.g. E. Krygier, T. Ruszczynska, *Katalog zabytków budownictwa przemysłowego w Polsce. Zasady opracowania. Powiat Gostyń – województwo poznańskie. Powiat Końskie – województwo kieleckie. Zeszyt dodatkowy do Kwartalnika Historii Kultury Materialnej*, Wrocław–Warszawa 1958; E. Krygier, *Katalog zabytków budownictwa przemysłowego w Polsce. Województwo radomskie*, Vol. 6, booklet 1, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków–Gdańsk 1979.

6 See P. Czepas, M. Kuropatwa, *Katalog zabytków budownictwa przemysłowego w Polsce. Województwo lubelskie, powiat parczewski*, Vol. 7, booklet 1, Łódź–Warszawa 2006; P. Czepas, *Katalog zabytków budownictwa przemysłowego w Polsce. Województwo lubelskie, powiat radzyński*, Vol. 7, booklet 2, Łódź–Warszawa 2009; idem, *Katalog zabytków budownictwa przemysłowego w Polsce. Województwo lubelskie, powiat łukowski*, Vol. 7, booklet 3, Łódź–Warszawa 2020.

7 See W. Puś, *Rozwój przemysłu w Królestwie Polskim 1870–1914*, Łódź 1997, pp. 46–52; idem, *Statystyka przemysłu Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1879–1913*, Łódź 2013, pp. 177–189.

entire Lublin region – with the exception of peat and hard coal, mined since the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century i.e. the natural resources which could be base for a large-scale industrial exploitation. Apart from a few small towns constituting the local industrial centres, i.e. Łuków, Stoczek Łukowski, Parczew and Radzyń Podlaski (before 1939 also Kock and Międzyrzec Podlaski), industrial plants were located in the rural areas. The prevailing industry of that area was agriculture and food, and to a lesser extent those connected with minerals, wood, leather or metal<sup>8</sup>. The majority of the industrial plants operating in that area were small companies. The number of larger enterprises was relatively low, an example of which is the ‘Dąbrowa’ glassworks, employing over 500 people in some years of the interwar period<sup>9</sup>.

### Values of industrial architecture

Some of the documented objects look particularly interesting and deserve special attention. The first example is a water mill in Siemień, built at the initiative of the landowning family. This structure, dated to 1899, has retained its original unplastered red brick elevations despite the passage of time and all modernisations. The facade has a rich architectural detail in the form of, among other things, pilaster strips and cornices. The preserved water devices, used to drive the Francis turbine and the machinery inside it for milling grain add value to the building<sup>10</sup>.

The same can be mentioned about some younger objects, not connected with the nobility environment, representing buildings from the interwar and post the second world war periods since such facilities with unplastered brick elevations and clear divisions made by pilaster strips and cornices were recorded as well. Motor mills found in Łuków, Zaolszynie or Jurki may serve as good examples here. Also, the building of the groats mill, made from homemade hollow bricks in the first years after the second world war in Kąkolewnica Wschodnia are truly eye-catching and must attract attention of the researcher.

8 Cf. A. Czuchryta, *Przemysł rolno-spożywczy w województwie lubelskim w latach 1918–1939*, Lublin 2008; M. Czyrka, *Powiat łukowski w Polsce odrodzonej 1918–1939*, Łuków 2011, pp. 185–210; B. Mikulec, *Przemysł Lubelszczyzny w latach 1864–1914*, Lublin 1989; W. Puś, *Statystyka...*, pp. 237–243; G. Welik, *Ziemiaństwo guberni siedleckiej 1867–1912*, Siedlce 2009, p. 23; A. Zawadzki, *Gospodarka Południowego Podlasia w latach 1918–1939*, Siedlce 2014, pp. 159–247; M. Eckert, *Przemysł rolno-spożywczy w Polsce w latach 1918–1939*, Poznań 1974.

9 See P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat łukowski*, p. 27.

10 P. Czepas, M. Kuropatwa, op. cit., pp. 26–27, Figs. 25–35, Tabs. 4–5.

The elevations of this building are characterised by rich floral and geometric ornamentation<sup>11</sup>.

When discussing the advantages of industrial architecture, it should be noted that also in the case of wooden structures their constructors strove to increase their aesthetic values. The overhanging gables of the wooden post mills with timber formwork and herringbone bond, located in Brzozowy Kąt, Jakusze, Radcze and Wyhalew are examples of this endeavour<sup>12</sup>.

There are many interesting details on the elevations of the industrial buildings. Many of such facilities bear the date of their construction. An example is the aforementioned watermill in Siemień, with the date '1899' visible from afar, or the farm distillery in Milanów – where the date '1903' was placed on the dominant part of the building which housed the apparatus room. The date '1824' is also seen on the gable wall of the production hall of the glassworks in Huta Dąbrowa. In some cases, the details are not limited only to the mere system of numbers. On the elevations of the apparatus room of the Burzec plant the inscriptions include *Gorzelnia i Rektyfikacja* (the still house and the rectifying house), the name of the village 'Burzec' and the dates '1914' and '1922'. The connection of this type of information with the archival sources in this case leads to the conclusion that these dates are a record of the construction of the still house and the rectifying house in 1914 and its commissioning after the renovation carried out in the first years of the interwar period<sup>13</sup>.

Very interesting motifs were also documented on the gable elevation of the former distillery in Kolano. The bricks projecting slightly from the face of the wall form the motif of a cup<sup>14</sup>.

This type of details also occur on the buildings which were not related to the nobility environment. A good such example is the building of the watermill in Ruda. The inscription above the entrance door says *BOŻE BŁOGOSŁAW P.K. 1926 R. (God Bless P.K. 1926)* – where the letters 'P.K.' are the initials of the name of the builder who owned the mill, i.e. Piotr Krupński<sup>15</sup>.

11 P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat radzyński*, pp. 20–22, Figs. 14–16, Tab. 6–7; idem, *Katalog... powiat lukowski*, pp. 36–37, 66–67, Fig. 18, 61, Tab. 5.

12 P. Czepas, M. Kuropatwa, op. cit., pp. 25–26, 28–29, Figs. 20–23, 35–36, Tabs. 6, 7; P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat radzyński*, pp. 19–20, Fig. 11; idem, *Katalog... powiat lukowski*, pp. 29–30, Figs. 13–14, Tab. 3.

13 P. Czepas, M. Kuropatwa, op. cit., p. 20, Figs. 7, 25 and 28; P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat lukowski*, pp. 19–20, Figs. 2–3 and 8.

14 P. Czepas, M. Kuropatwa, op. cit., p. 18, Figs. 4–5.

15 P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat lukowski*, p. 43.

This type of details were placed on the buildings of industrial facilities also in the first years after the second world war. The building of a motor mill in Wygnanów serves as an example here. The construction date '1948' was placed on its gable elevation<sup>16</sup>.

In addition to the dates, some plates of insurance companies were recorded. Above the entrance door to the distillery in Zofibór (historically connected with the estate in Wólka Domaszewska) there is a plate of Warsaw Insurance Company, and on the lower ground floor of the mill in Czemierniki there is a plate of 'Piast' Insurance Company<sup>17</sup>.

Other elements related to the functioning of the former industrial facilities include the preserved stone pavements and blocker tie rings in front of the motor mills, e.g. in Wohyń (the mill was built in the interwar period) or in Żmiarki (the facility was built in 1957)<sup>18</sup>.

When trying to cover the subject of industrial facilities, it is necessary to mention their technological equipment. As a result of the research work within some facilities, examples of entire technological lines related to the economic milling of cereals were documented, for example in the mill in Popławy-Rogale – from the mid-1960s, which was equipped with, among other things, a single roller mill manufactured by Lechja as well as Łęgiewski and Hartwig<sup>19</sup>.

Also, it would be impossible not to consider the facilities related to the activities of the plants, such as housing for workers. Unfortunately, the only such buildings have been preserved in Bedlno, and they were houses for people working in the sawmill and a few houses of the distillers and owners of the mills<sup>20</sup>.

## Dangers to heritage

The major circumstances that cause a gradual disappearance of this type of buildings are civilisation-related transformations taking place in the environment of the industrial architecture, i.e. in the area in question – in the small urban centres and in the villages where the majority of the industrial buildings

<sup>16</sup> Idem, *Katalog... powiat radzyński*, p. 36.

<sup>17</sup> Ibidem, p. 20; P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat łukowski*, p. 71.

<sup>18</sup> P. Czepas, M. Kuropatwa, op. cit., p. 30, Fig. 40; P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat radzyński*, p. 33, Fig. 40.

<sup>19</sup> Idem, *Katalog... powiat łukowski*, pp. 41–42, Figs. 23–24.

<sup>20</sup> P. Czepas, M. Kuropatwa, op. cit., pp. 20, 28, Fig. 11; P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat radzyński*, p. 15; idem, *Katalog... powiat łukowski*, pp. 37–38, 60–61.

are located. It seems likely that the general reason for the gradual disappearance of this type of building is the end of their exploitation connected with the originally established industrial production.

Additionally, it should be assumed that the wooden facilities, made of the least resistant to deterioration building material, are particularly vulnerable to decay. This characteristic is reflected in the data about windmills. In the last years of the inter-war period, according to the archival sources, i.e. the register of mills, there were 97 in the Łuków district<sup>21</sup>. However, according to the calculations of Jan Górak, there were 66 windmills in this district in 1929<sup>22</sup>. In the Radzyń District (considering its then territory which was slightly larger than today), the data provided by Jan Górak in 1929 indicate the number of 98 windmills<sup>23</sup>. On the other hand, the study by Bolesław Międzybłocki informs about 52 windmills in 1930<sup>24</sup>. Regardless of the differences between the archival data and the data presented in the modern publications, the loss of the monuments discussed in this text is significant. In the course of field research, only such two structures were recorded in the Łuków district, two windmills in the Parczew district and only one in the Radzyń district.

Another negative factor is the modernisation of buildings. Unfortunately, it sometimes involves plastering, which causes that the features of the shape of the historical elevations become blurred or simplified.

### Initiatives for the preservation of the industrial architecture

Initiatives taken in the presented area which foster the preservation of the industrial building and the technological facilities were documented. The first example is the reconstruction and extension of a brick alcohol storage facility at the distillery in Zofibór. In this privately owned facility, the works were realised under the supervision of the Historic Preservation officers<sup>25</sup>.

Private individuals are also involved in the attempts to renovate wooden industrial building. This was the case of the water mill in Wólka Poznańska. This object, dated to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and nearly completely ruined, was acquired in 1999 by a private owner who renovated the body of

21 Starost's Office of the Łuków District, Ref. No. 816, pp. 1–2.

22 J. Górak, *Młyny wodne na Lubelszczyźnie*, „Studia i Materiały Lubelskie” 1997, Vol. 14, Maps 4, 5.

23 Ibidem, Maps 4, 5.

24 B. Międzybłocki, *Monografia powiatu radzyńskiego*, Radzyń Podlaski 1930, p. 10.

25 P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat łukowski*, p. 70, Fig. 67.



the mill built in a log construction, including the renovation of the roofs and reconstruction of the undershot water wheel – which was restored to full working order, and finally the repair of its water facilities performed within the revitalisation of the former mill pond. Importantly, after the renovation, the mill became a place of open-air painting workshops, in which the local government authorities were involved<sup>26</sup>.

In the village of Turzystwo, the motor mill has been adapted for use as a residential property. This red brick one-storey building from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was bought by a citizen of Warsaw. He then renovated it, retaining the original technological equipment and changing its function i.e. adapted the mill for use as a dwelling<sup>27</sup>.

Speaking of the initiatives contributing to saving the industrial heritage, one cannot ignore the fact that the post mill in Zahajki, a village located near Międzyrzec Podlaski, has at last received due attention and has been translocated to the village of Stok Wiśniewski (the village is now administratively part of the Wiśniew commune in the Siedlce district), to an agritourism farm *Pod starą czeresnią*. This happened at the beginning of the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century on the initiative of Mr and Ms Emir and Izabela Chalecki. As an aside, it seems worth mentioning that earlier, they purchased a 19<sup>th</sup>-century presbytery in Jabłonna Lacka. Soon after, they relocated a traditional thatched cottage from Podlasie to their place. As the website of their agritourism farm informs: „That all took place on impulse, with an inherent admiration for the beauty of wooden architecture”<sup>28</sup>. As part of the works carried out, the interior of the windmill (with the preserved technological equipment) was adapted for accommodation purposes.

Another attempt to adapt a windmill – this time for catering purposes, was made in the case of a windmill in Wyhalew. Unfortunately, that attempt was not successful<sup>29</sup>.

Also, the initiatives taken to preserve some of the old technological devices are noteworthy. An example of this is placing an old suction gas engine in the courtyard of the Complex of Upper Secondary Schools in Radzyń Podlaski. This engine, dating from 1932 and manufactured by the then Kryzel and Wójakowski company (the factory based in Radomsko), was operational as part of

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26 Ibidem, pp. 65–66, Figs. 53–55.

27 Ibidem, p. 58, Fig. 45.

28 <http://www.mazowieckiszlaktradycji.com/poi-lista/gospodarstwo-agroturystyczne-pod-stara-czeresia/?thematicPathId=1266> (accessed: 5 July 2021).

29 P. Czepas, M. Kuropatwa, op. cit., p. 29, Figs. 35–36.



the successive mills until the 1960s, i.e. in 1933 and at the end of the 1940s – as part of the motor mills in Komarówka Podlaska, from where, after modernization of the younger mill, the engine was moved to its present location<sup>30</sup>.

Another example is the initiative taken at the distillery in Milanów. The steam engine formerly used by a Warsaw company, Bormann and Szwede Co-partnership, was then placed at the entrance to the plant and it serves there until now as a monument<sup>31</sup>.

Therefore, in summing up these considerations, a question about the value of the preserved industrial facilities arises. Certainly, they document the former industrial activity in the area under study. In relation to the mills from the Kielce region, Elżbieta Szot-Radziszewska concludes „Nowadays as «witnesses of history» they tell a story which is not only about the builders, technologies and constructions but also about the owners and users, and through this about the history of the village and the area”<sup>32</sup>.

In this context it should be also noted that on the building of the former dairy, which at the time of the research was part of the distillery buildings in Wola Osowińska, on the initiative of the Borki Commune Centre for Culture and Sports based in Wola Osowińska, a plaque was set into the wall in 2006. The inscription says (as translated) „In memory of the owners of the Wola Osowińska estate: Aleksander Makowski (1804–1874), an insurgent of 1831, Knight of the Golden Cross Virtuti Militari, and his son Aleksander Kazimierz Makowski (1860–1907), an outstanding farmer of the Siedlce Governorate, director of the Warsaw Society of Distillation and Sale of Spirits. Wola Osowińska 2006”<sup>33</sup>.

At the end of this article, the author would like to express his hope that the number of this type of industrial buildings as those presented in this text, will systematically enrich collections of the open-air museums, benefit from the in situ conservation, find buyers and will be adapted for new purposes. Such solutions have already gained popularity throughout the country and abroad<sup>34</sup>.

30 P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat radzyński*, p. 22.

31 P. Czepas, M. Kuropatwa, op. cit., p. 20, Figs. 9–10.

32 E. Szot-Radziszewska, *Wiatraki i młyny wodne jako znaczące elementy w krajobrazie kulturowym tradycyjnej wsi kieleckiej*, [in:] *Młynarstwo tradycyjne – wczoraj, dziś, jutro... Problemy zachowania ginącego dziedzictwa*, eds. A. Przybyła-Dumin, B. Grabny, P. Roszak-Kwiatkiewicz, Chorzów 2017, p. 21.

33 P. Czepas, *Katalog... powiat radzyński*, p. 35, Fig. 48.

34 e.g. J. Adamczewski, op. cit., pp. 31–51; A. Augustyn, op. cit.; G. Balińska, J.A. Baliński, op. cit., pp. 174–186; D. Balińska-Ciężki, *Przykłady adaptacji młynów do nowych*



**FIG. 1** Siemień. Water mill. Photo by P. Czepas



**FIG. 2** Jurki. Motor mill. Photo by P. Czepas



FIG. 3 Kolano. Distillery. Motif of a cup. Photo by P. Czepas

There are grounds for optimism supported by the activity observed in the Lublin Voivodeship where examples of this type of architecture are presented at the Lublin Open Air Village Museum (existing since 1976), i.e. a smock mill from Zygmunów dating to 1918 and an oil mill from Bogucin dating to the 1920s<sup>35</sup>. While visiting the Museum of Material Culture of Chełmno land and Podlachia run by the *Towarzystwo Miłośników Skansenu Kultury Materialnej Chełmszczyzny i Podlasia* (The Society of Enthusiasts of the Open-Air Museum of Material Culture of Chełmno land and Podlachia), which has existed since 1985 in Hola, it is advisable to see a post mill in Wołoskowola, dating back to the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>36</sup>.

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*funkcji – szansa na ocalenie dziedzictwa*, [in:] *Młynarstwo tradycyjne...*; J. Czajkowski, op. cit.

35 <https://skansen.lublin.pl/pl/ekspozycja/wyzyna-lubelska/> (accessed: 5 July 2021).

36 <https://www.skanseny.net/skanseny/hola> (accessed: 5 July 2021).



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