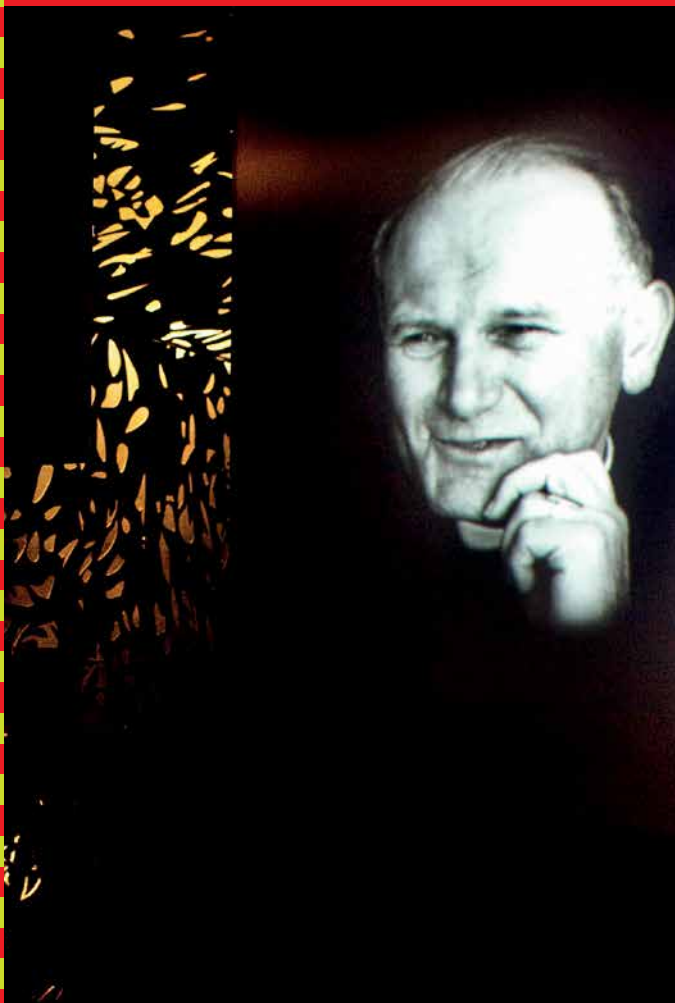




MAŁOPOLSKA

Museums



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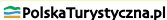
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MAŁOPOLSKA

Museums



Gallery of 19th-century Polish Art in Sukiennice, photo by M. Zaręba

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The museums of Małopolska impress visitors with their uniqueness. The collections feature world-famous masterpieces, for example, the most well-known showpiece of Małopolska museum collections: Lady with an ermine by Leonardo da Vinci displayed in the Czartoryski Museum in Kraków. Other precious and well-known works include the splendid vast canvases of the Polish masters in the Kraków Sukiennice Cloth Hall, such as Hold pruski by Jan Matejko and Czwórka by Józef Chełmoński. The Małopolska museums exhibit not only the works of art: it is worth mentioning the magnificent collection of airplanes in the Polish Aviation Museum in Kraków or the natural collection in the Tatra Museum in Zakopane. Particularly popular are the open-air museums, i.e. heritage parks, featuring numerous examples of regional architecture, mainly rural, though examples of gentry manors and beautiful small churches can also be found. Apart from permanent exhibitions, many museums organise numerous temporary exhibitions and other events: lectures, workshops, as well as old crafts and skills presentations. There are a few days during the year, when museums open their doors to all visitors free of charge or for a nominal fee of 1 PLN. You can then visit the museums with a professional guide, and often you have a chance to visit places that are otherwise unavailable!



Wawel heads in State Rooms, photo by M. Zaręba

The highlights of the Małopolska museums

Wawel Royal Castle in Kraków

The Wawel royal residence with the cathedral of St. Stanislaus BM and St. Wenceslaus M is a treasury of Polish culture and a magnificent monument of art and architecture. It was the most important seat of the monarchs and the place where the coronations and funerals of Polish rulers took place.

Presently the castle is open to visitors as one of the most important museums in Poland. Inside you can visit the sumptuous interiors of the **State Rooms**. The most splendid rooms, featuring antique furniture, are decorated with precious paintings and famous tapestry. In the Senator's Hall the "Wawel heads" look at visitors from the ceiling coffer. The **Royal Private Apartments** are ornamented with wall paintings and Gothic Renaissance portals and furnished with pieces from the Renaissance period. Among the Gothic elements of the structure, particularly worth attention is the charming tower known as the Hen's Leg.

The **Crown Treasury and Armoury** houses an interesting exposition of weapons and jewellery. Among the exhibits are the trophies from the 1683 Vienna campaign and



Wawel tapestries, photo by M. Zaręba



Wawel chambers, photo by M. Zaręba

a collection of honourable badges of John III Sobieski. The most precious artefact is the *Szczerbiec* – coronation sword used in crowning ceremonies of the Polish kings.

Original collections are also presented in the **Oriental Art** exhibition. It features, among other things, numerous trophies and artefacts from the Vienna campaign, including Turkish military banners and large tents. Additionally, you may visit the **Lost Wawel** archaeological exhibition. Its main attraction is the pre-Romanesque rotunda of Mary Mother of Jesus (also known as rotunda of St. Felix and Adauctus) from the 10th century.

An interesting way out of the Wawel hill is the passage through the **Dragon's Den**, a natural cave created in calcareous rocks, in which, according to the legend, lived the Wawel dragon. The exit from the cavern leads to the Vistula embankment, right next to the statue of the legendary dragon.



Wawel Royal Castle – The National Art Collection,
Wawel 5, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 422 51 55, information ext.
219, @ www.wawel.krakow.pl



The painting of Jerzy Nowosielski in the National Museum, photo by M. Zareba

The National Museum in Kraków – the Main Building

The impressive collection of the National Museum comprises as much as 78,000 various exhibits contained in several museum branches. The collection has been assembled since the foundation of the museum in 1879 and it became one of the largest museums in Poland. The National Museum in Kraków is also ranked among the top European museums.

The monumental Main Building presently houses three exhibitions. The **20th-Century Polish Art Gallery** presents sculptures and paintings of the greatest Polish 20th century artists: among others, Jacek Malczewski, Leon Wyczółkowski, Stanisław Wyspiański and Stanisław Ignacy Witkiewicz. In the **Gallery of Decorative Art** you can see fragments of medieval stained-glass windows from the Kraków Dominican Holy Trinity church. It also contains stylish furniture, colourful kilim carpets, a collection of robes and attires (e.g. valuable chasubles or famous *kontusz* sashes), ceramics and glassware, gold, as well as precious stones from the 10th–18th centuries. The gallery also features the famous silver Romanesque Włocławek Goblet from the 10th century. The third exhibition is of interest to militaria and chivalric culture enthusiasts: the **Gallery of Polish Arms and Uniforms** displays exhibits spanning the period from the Middle Ages to contemporary times.



The National Museum in Kraków – the Main Building,

al. 3 Maja 1, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 433 55 00

@ www.muzeum.krakow.pl



Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art In Sukiennice, photo by M. Zareba

Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art in Kraków Sukiennice

Sukiennice, the original Gothic Renaissance market hall, stands in the middle of Kraków Main Square. During the 19th century neo-Gothic remodelling of the building, the space on the first floor was adapted for museum purposes and now the large exposition rooms are occupied by the **Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art**. It features canvases of the greatest Polish painters of this period. Here you can see the well-known *Prussian Homage* by Jan Matejko and other works of this artist, such as *Kościuszko at Racławice* and *Ivan the Terrible*.

Four-in-hand by Józef Chelmoński, showing horses and a cart rushing as if straight into the viewer, makes an enormous impression on visitors. Other well-known works include *The Torches of Nero* by Henryk Siemiradzki and *Frenzy of Exultations* by Władysław Podkowiński, a canvas that caused a pretty big scandal. It is worth stopping by numerous paintings by Piotr Michałowski, which include the artistic vision of the battle of Somosierra, *Szarża pod Somosierrą*. Events related to Polish history are also presented on the paintings by Artur Grottger and Jacek Malczewski, whereas the landscape painting is represented by the realistic works of Aleksander Gierymski and the Impressionist paintings by Leon Wyczółkowski. The collection of paintings is supplemented by the sculptures by Antoni Kurzawa, Pius Weloński, as well as Antoni Madeyski and Jakub Tatarkiewicz.



Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art in Sukiennice – branch of the National Museum in Kraków, Rynek Główny 1–3,

Kraków, ☎ +48 12 433 54 00, @ www.muzeum.krakow.pl



The Bishop Erazm Ciołek Palace, photo by M. Zaręba

The Bishop Erazm Ciołek Palace in Kraków

12th-18th century Art in Poland. The exhibition houses valuable Mediaeval, Renaissance and Baroque works of art. The most famous exhibit and a symbol of the Museum is a Gothic statue of Madonna and Child: an unusually beautiful Madonna of Krużlowa, made around 1410. The exhibition of **Orthodox Church Art of the Second Republic of Poland** displays a collection of icons, with the 15th and 16th century icons from the Carpathian region being the most valuable part of the collection. **Cracow at Your Fingertips** exhibit houses fragments of the most valuable architectural sculptures from all over Poland.

The Archdiocesan Museum in Kraków

The exhibition includes **painting, sculpture** and **crafts**. Some exhibits date back as far as the thirteenth century, Such as the original Romanesque painting on panel, called Saints from Dębno. One of the sculptures stands out here: the Adoration of the Magi from the fifteenth century. Also notable is a **collection of church vestments**, numbering a few hundred pieces. The collection includes even fifteenth-century vestments. Visitors can also see **memorabilia associated with Karol Wojtyła**.



The Bishop Erazm Ciołek Palace in Kraków – branch of the National Museum in Kraków, ul. Kanonicza 17, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 433 59 20, @ www.muzeum.krakow.pl
Cardinal Karol Wojtyła Archdiocesan Museum in Kraków, ul. Kanonicza 19–21, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 421 89 63, 628 82 11, @ www.muzeumkra.diecezja.pl



The Czartoryski Museum, UMWM photo archive



Lady with an ermine, photo Wikimedia

The Czartoryski Museum in Kraków

The most famous painting in Polish museum collections is exhibited at the Princes Czartoryski Museum at św. Jana Street in the heart of Cracow. It is *The Lady with an Ermine* painted by **Leonardo da Vinci**. It is the only masterpiece in Poland of the Italian Renaissance master. This extraordinarily beautiful portrait depicts Cecilia Gallerani, mistress of the Prince of Milan, Ludovico Sforza. Another valuable exhibit of the collection is *Landscape with the Good Samaritan*, painted by another famous Master: Rembrandt van Rijn. The third famous painting in the collection, *Portrait of a Young Man*, attributed to Raphael, was stolen by the Nazis during WWII and is still missing. In addition, the **gallery** includes works by such masters as Lucas Cranach the Elder, Peter Brueghel the Younger and Dirk Bouts.

In addition to paintings, the Czartoryski Collection also includes **ancient art**, with numerous exhibits of Ancient Egypt, valuable Greek vases and rich collection of Roman statues. There is also an excellent collection of **weapons** and interesting **arts and crafts** from different eras, such as stylish furnishings and fabrics, not only from Europe, but also from countries in the Middle East. Visitors' interest is stimulated by full-figure Sarmatian portraits, Polish robe sashes and memorabilia of the great Poles, monarchs, leaders and artists. Visitors' attention is also drawn to objects associated with prominent Europeans, such as Shakespeare, Cromwell and Washington.

You should know that the Museum, opened in 1876, is the oldest in Poland, and its origins date back to 1801.



The Czartoryski Museum in Kraków, ul. św. Jana 19, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 370 54 70, closed for renovation from 2010 until further notice, @ www.muzeum-czartoryskich.krakow.pl



Museum of Archaeology, photo by M. Zareba

Museum of Archaeology in Kraków

The museum is the oldest archaeological institution in Poland, where you can visit the following exhibitions: ***The Gods of Ancient Egypt***, with sarcophagus and mummies, and the ***Pre-historic and Early Medieval Małopolska***, featuring, for example, items made of mammoth bones and tusks discovered in the Mammoth Cave. The museum's treasure is the stone statue of Światowid from the 9th century.



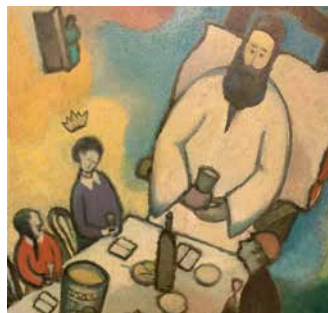
Museum of Archaeology, ul. Senacka 3
(entry from ul. Poselska 3), Kraków, ☎ +48 12 422 71 00,
@ www.ma.krakow.pl

Ethnographic Museum in Kraków

A visit to Kraków Ethnographic Museum enables you to go on a journey into the past of the Małopolska village. Most exhibits date back to the 19th century. In the museum you will find reconstructed **interiors of peasant cottages**, from the Kraków and the Podhale regions. Also interesting are the **craftsmen workshops**: a fulling machine, an oil mill, a smithy and a potter's workshop.



Seweryn Udziela Ethnographic Museum in Kraków,
pl. Wolnica 1, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 430 60 23,
@ www.etnomuzeum.eu



Exhibition in the Old Synagogue, photo by M. Zareba



The interior of the Old Synagogue, photo by M. Zareba

Old Synagogue in Kraków

The Renaissance Old Synagogue stands in the heart of the old Jewish quarter, Kazimierz, in Szeroka street. Until World War II, it was the most important prayer site, as well as a religious and cultural centre of the Kraków Jewish community.

Today, the renovated building houses an **exhibition devoted to the Jewish history and culture**. The precious collection of *judaica* is divided into three sections: the synagogue, holidays and private and family life.



Old Synagogue – branch of the City of Kraków Historical Museum, ul. Szeroka 24, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 422 09 62, 431 05 45, @ www.mhk.pl

Schindler's Factory in Kraków

The story of a German, Oscar Schindler, who saved over one thousand Jews from mass murder in extermination camps, made famous by the well-known Steven Spielberg film, is well recognised across the world. The Enamelware Factory, in which Schindler hired Jewish employees, is located in the Zabłocie district. Since June 2010, it houses an exhibition entitled ***Kraków under Nazi Occupation (1939–1945)***. It tells the story of the city, its inhabitants, as well as the occupying forces. The modern arrangement of the exhibition goes beyond the traditional museum exposition and resembles a theatre and film story.



Schindler's Factory – branch of the City of Kraków Historical Museum, ul. Lipowa 4, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 257 10 17, 257 00 95, @ www.mhk.pl



Underground Main Market Square, Historical Museum photo archive
Wedding furisode from the collection of Asako Shibatani, Manggha Museum photo archive ▾

Underground Kraków Main Market Square

A tourist route and a museum have been built under the Market Square. The exhibition includes, among other exhibits, monuments found in the course of archaeological work, the soil cross-section created by archeologist, mock “living pictures” and holographic presentations. Modern technology allows visitors to become both the observers and active participants in the past.

The Manggha Museum of Japanese Art and Technology in Kraków

The wavy roof line of Manggha House represents the waves of the Vistula River. The unusual, modern form of the museum building is a work of a celebrated contemporary Japanese architect Arata Izosaki, and the originator of establishing the museum was the known Polish film director Andrzej Wajda.

The cornerstone of the museum is the collection of works by writer and collector Felix Jasieński (1861-1929), who in 1920, donated it to the National Museum in Cracow.

A significant part of the exhibition are 17th – 19th century **woodcut prints**, created by the greatest Japanese masters, military memorabilia and meticulously crafted lacquer objects.



The Underground of the Main Market Square – branch of the City of Kraków Historic Museum, Rynek Główny 1/2, Kraków, ☎ + 48 12 426 50 60, @ www.mhk.pl

The Manggha Museum of Japanese Art and Technology, ul. Konopnickiej 26, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 267 27 03, 267 37 53, @ www.manggha.krakow.pl



Polish Aviation Museum, photo by M. Zaręba

Polish Aviation Museum in Kraków

Historic planes, gliders, helicopters and a large collection of aircraft engines – all these have been gathered in the Polish Aviation Museum. Over 200 airships assembled in the museum make up one of the most interesting collections of this kind in Europe.

The museum is located in hangars of the old Rakowice-Czyżyny airport. Built in 1912, it used to be one of the oldest military airports in the world. The proximity to Kraków city centre was the reason for its closure in 1963.

Particularly interesting among the exhibited planes are **25 aeroplanes from the collection of Herman Göring**. In the museum you can also see the world's only surviving example of the Polish **PZP P-11c fighter**, which used to be core of the Polish aviation right before World War II. The machine displayed in the museum took part in the aerial combat of the 1939 September campaign (invasion of Poland). Outside the hangars you can see many large planes, both passenger and military, and among them the modern Swedish **Saab 37 Viggen fighter**, donated by the Swedish government. Also worth seeing is the large **collection of aircraft engines**, which allows you to trace the technological developments since World War I. At the end of June, the museum organises the Małopolska Aviation Picnic, the biggest air show in the region.



Polish Aviation Museum, al. Jana Pawła II 39, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 640 99 60–61, 642 40 70–71, @ www.muzeumlotnictwa.pl



Exhibits in the Municipal Engineering Museum in Kraków, photo by M. Zaręba

Municipal Engineering Museum in Kraków

Old trams and cars, original machines and appliances from the old factories – these and many more exhibits can be seen in the Municipal Engineering Museum. At the end of the 19th century, on the edge of the Kazimierz district, at św. Wawrzyńca street, the first **tram depot** in Kraków was built. Today the historic buildings house a museum and it is worth noting their structure while visiting. The oldest is the horsecar depot from 1882, which now houses an exhibition devoted to Kraków **printing industry** from its beginnings in the second half of the 15th century up to the 20th century. Many historic printing machines have been displayed here.

The narrow-gauge tram depot hall from 1900 features many old cars produced in Poland (the **History of Polish automotive industry** exhibition). It showcases Syrena and Warszawa cars, as well as Star lorries, including the one that drove John Paul II around during his visit in Poland in 1979. Also interesting are the prototypes of cars that never made it to the production line.

This part of the exhibition is located in the tram depot hall from 1913. This is where you will be able to see old trams (mostly in working order!), which used to drive around Kraków. The oldest electrical carriage dates back to 1912.



Municipal Engineering Museum, ul. św. Wawrzyńca 15, Kraków, ☎ +48 12 421 12 42, @ www.mimk.com.pl



Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum, photo by M. Zaręba



The camp gate, photo by M. Zaręba

Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim

The museum is a shocking memorial site and an evidence of the cruelty of Nazi criminals. Here, in Oświęcim, and in the nearby Brzezinka, a huge concentration camp, and an extermination camp, was founded. Presently it is inscribed on the UNESCO list as “Auschwitz-Birkenau. German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940–1945)”.

It consists of two camps. The older and smaller concentration camp in Oświęcim (Auschwitz) is entered through a metal gate with the *Arbeit macht frei* motto. The brick prisoners' barracks house museum exhibitions devoted to the victims of various nationalities. Next to block 11 is the Death Wall, a place of executions carried out on the prisoners. The second, larger camp was founded by the Nazi occupying forces in 1941 in Brzezinka (Birkenau), around 3 km from the Auschwitz camp. What remained to this day out of this enormous concentration camp are a few wooden barracks, a tower gate, long barbed wire entanglements, as well as a ramp by the railway track, where the selection of victims (most of whom were immediately sent to death in gas chambers) took place. Until 1945 around 1.5 million people were murdered here, mainly Jewish, but also Polish, Roma, Russian and of 28 other nationalities.

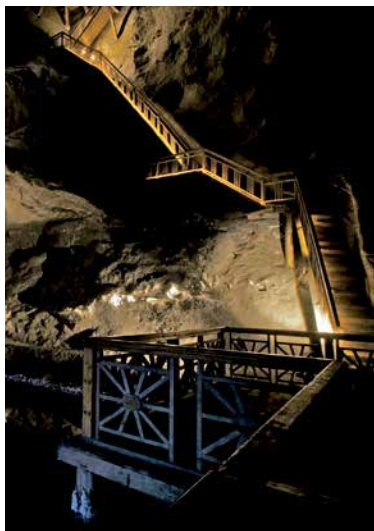


Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum,

ul. Więźniów Oświęcimia 20, Oświęcim, ☎ +48 33 844 81 00, @ www.auschwitz.org.pl



Salt crystals, UMMW photo archive



Weimar chamber in Wieliczka salt mine, photo by M. Zaręba

“Wieliczka” Salt Mine and Kraków Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka

The underground world, where the legendary treasurer guards the mysterious treasure is now within reach – all you need to do is go to Wieliczka. Here you will find the UNESCO-listed salt mine, founded in the 13th century. A visit along the **tourist route**, which leads through underground corridors, will enable you to see large chambers, underground lakes, and even chapels carved in salt (such as the beautiful St. Kinga chapel with salt low reliefs and altars).

The underground section of the **Kraków Saltworks Museum** features exhibits devoted to the history and techniques of salt mining in Wieliczka, as well as old mining machines. “On the surface” it is worth visiting the nearby **saltworks castle** (an old residence of an official managing the mine). The second section of the Kraków Saltwork Museum can be found here, featuring, among other things, a collection of 400 salt shakers.



“Wieliczka” Salt Mine Tourist Route, ul. Daniłowicza 10, Wieliczka, ☎ +48 12 278 83 02, @ www.kopalnia.pl

Kraków Saltworks Museum – underground section, @ www.muzeum.wieliczka.pl

Kraków Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka – saltworks castle, ul. Zamkowa 8, ☎ +48 12 278 32 66, @ www.muzeum.wieliczka.pl



Diocesan Museum in Tarnów, photo by D. Zaród



Town Hall in Tarnów, photo by D. Zaród

Tarnów Town Hall

The beautiful Renaissance town hall, the most precious building of this kind in Małopolska, stands in the middle of Tarnów main square. It houses interesting exhibitions of the Regional Museum in Tarnów: **Armoury** and the **Gallery of Sarmatian Portraits**. Most exhibits in the **Armoury** come from the collection of the Rzewuski family, from their castle in Podhorce (presently in Ukraine). The collected items include Polish arms from the 17th and 18th century.

Beautiful interiors of the town hall’s upper floor house a collection of the portraits of the Polish gentry.



Regional Museum in Tarnów – Town Hall, Rynek 1, Tarnów, ☎ +48 14 621 21 49, @ www.muzeum.tarnow.pl

Diocesan Museum in Tarnów

The interesting, over 100 years old, Diocesan Museum is located in a beautiful spot just next to the Gothic Tarnów cathedral. The precious collection comprises a large selection of **Gothic sculptures and paintings** from Małopolska. It also showcases chasubles and other **sacred textiles**, dating back to the Middle Ages, Polish paintings from the turn of the 19th and 20th century, folk art, as well a collection of **porcelain and clocks**. Surprisingly good is the **collection of Polish paintings** from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, including paintings by Wojciech Weiss and Jacek Malczewski.



Diocesan Museum in Tarnów, pl. Katedralny 6, Tarnów, ☎ +48 14 219 945 54, @ www.muzeum.diecezja.tarnow.pl



International Roma Caravan Memorial, photo by D. Zaród
Exhibit at the Ethnographic Museum, photo by D. Zaród

Ethnographic Museum in Tarnów

In Tarnów you have a chance to see colourful trains of wagons of the Roma people. The local Ethnographic Museum features Poland's only exhibition devoted to the Roma people entitled Gypsy. History and Culture. The Romani culture is original and exceptionally colourful, but little known due to the insularity of the traditional gypsy communities. Many aspects of this culture can be discovered thanks to the exhibits assembled in the museum, which include items related to the life and migrations of these nomads. You can also learn about their migration from India to Europe and the history of their persecutions, which found their tragic end during World War II, when Nazi criminals set out to kill the entire Roma community in Europe. During the warm season, an open-air exhibition of caravans (used by the Roma people to move across the roads of the entire East-Central Europe) is displayed in the museum courtyard. Presently the journeys of the Roma people, and their extermination during World War II, are remembered during the annual Roma Caravan Memorial, a few day caravan tour across the Tarnów region.



i Ethnographic Museum – branch of the Regional Museum in Tarnów, ul. Krakowska 10, Tarnów, ☎ +48 14 622 06 25, @ www.muzeum.tarnow.pl



Manor house in Dołęga, photo by D. Zaród

Manor house in Dołęga

In the Dołęga village, in a small park, stands a charming gentry manor house. It is a classicist wooden building from around 1845 and its appearance exactly matches the popular image of the Polish gentry residence. Whitewash paint covers the larch wood walls, and the entry leads through a small two-column portico. In the rooms and in the manor hall you have the impression as if the residents have just left. There remained the furniture, knick-knacks, textiles, as well as mementoes which used to belong to the eminent Polish ocean researcher, Professor Michał Siedlecki, who was related to the old manor owners.

i Manor house in Dołęga – branch of the Regional Museum in Tarnów, Dołęga 10, Zaborów, ☎ +48 14 671 54 14, @ www.muzeum.tarnow.pl

Władysław Orkan Museum in Rabka-Zdrój

The old church of St. Mary Magdalene in Rabka-Zdrój is characterised by a large, bulbous dome and a classicist, regular silhouette. This wooden temple was erected in 1606, and the tower with the dome was added in the middle of the 18th century. Since the interwar period, the church has housed museum. It boasts, above all, a large **collection of folk religious figures and paintings** made by the highlanders. Also interesting are the late Baroque **church furnishings** from the 18th and 19th centuries and a beautiful rococo wall polychrome, made in 1802.

i Władysław Orkan Museum, ul. Sądecka 6, Rabka-Zdrój, ☎ +48 18 267 62 89, @ www.muzeum-orkana.pl



Nikifor's painting,
photo by J. Mysiński



Nikifor Museum, UMWM photo archive

The Nikifor Museum in Krynica-Zdrój

Nikifor Matejko – this is how Epifaniusz Drowniak (1895–1968), a self-taught painter, known as Nikifor Krynicki, would sometimes sign his paintings. This Lemko from the Lower Beskids used to paint small pictures on ordinary pieces of paper or cardboard, and only towards the end of his life, spent in poverty, did he achieve fame and recognition. Today, his naïve but full of charm images of Krynica, health resort scenes or pictures of the surrounding areas are part of the Nikifor Museum collection, which is located in a historic Romanówka villa in Krynica-Zdrój. Here, you can also see the artist's chest, in which he kept his works, as well as exhibition catalogues, publications and preview invitations.



The Nikifor Museum – branch of the Regional Museum in Nowy Sącz, Bulwary Dietla 19, Krynica Zdrój,
☎ +48 18 471 53 03, @ www.muzeum.sacz.pl

Former Synagogue in Nowy Sącz

Many towns and villages of the old Galicia, the western part of which is now Małopolska, used to be inhabited by numerous Jewish communities. What remained after the Nowy Sącz Jewry is the synagogue, built in the 18th century. Today, its interior, with a four-column hall, houses the **Judaica exhibition**, related to Judaism and Jewish observances. Inside the synagogue you will find a presentation on the **history and culture of the Jews from the Nowy Sącz area**.



Former Synagogue Gallery– branch of the Regional Museum in Nowy Sącz, ul. Berka Joselewicza 12, Nowy Sącz,
☎ +48 18 444 23 70, @ www.muzeum.sacz.pl



Tatra Museum, photo by J. Gorlach



Tatra Museum, photo by J. Gorlach

Tatra Museum in Zakopane

The Zakopane style stone building next to the famous promenade, Krupówki, houses a splendid **natural collection**. The exhibition is based on the collection of Tytus Chałubiński, known as the “discoverer of Zakopane”. Before you enter inside, it is worth taking a look at the architecture of the building, which was erected in the years 1913–22 according to the design by Stanisław Witkiewicz, the creator of the Zakopane style.

The museum assembles and showcases numerous Tatra rocks and minerals. You can also find out about the mountain flora thanks to the exhibition devoted to the layered division of the Tatra vegetation. The collection related to fauna includes over 230 species of stuffed animals, primarily mammals and birds.

Equally interesting is the **ethnographic exhibition**, devoted to the culture of the Podhale, Orawa and Spisz highlanders. Entry to this part of the museum leads through the original door case of a highland cottage from 1905. Here you will find reconstructed interiors of traditional chambers in highland cottages, i.e. the black and white chambers. The next part of the exhibition is devoted to various forms of economy in the Podhale, such as hunting, herding and farming. It showcases the Podhale folk dresses, musical instruments, sculptures, ceramics and glass paintings.

The third section is devoted to the **history of Podhale and Zakopane**, and above all to the Tatra tourism. The back of the building features the **rockery** of the Environment Protection Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN).



Dr. Tytus Chałubiński Tatra Museum – Main Building, ul. Krupówki 10, Zakopane, ☎ +48 18 201 52 05, 201 29 35,
@ www.muzeumtatrzańskie.pl



Museum of Zakopane Style, photo by J. Gorlach



Koliba villa, photo by J. Gorlach

The Museum of Zakopane Style in Zakopane

The most beautiful houses in Zakopane were built in line with the Zakopane style. This original style, characterised by references to highland architecture and ornamentation, was created by Stanisław Witkiewicz. The first building erected according to the principles of the new style was the Koliba villa dating back to 1892–93. The museum showcases Zakopane style furniture, equipment and decorative arts items from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, that is from the period of the peak development of this style.



Stanisław Witkiewicz Museum of Zakopane Style – branch of the Tatra Museum, ul. Kościeliska 18, Zakopane, ☎ +48 18 201 36 02, @ www.muzeumtatrzańskie.com.pl

The Karol Szymanowski Museum in Atma villa in Zakopane

In the villa district of Zakopane stands Atma, a wooden villa built in line with the style that alludes to highland architecture. It houses the museum of Karol Szymanowski, who used to rent Atma during his stays in Zakopane. Just like many other Polish artists, Szymanowski, a composer and pianist, was fascinated by the folklore and music of the Podhale highlanders. In the museum you will find a reconstructed **study of Szymanowski** and numerous mementoes. Interesting are the three portraits of the composer, drawn by Witkacy.



The Karol Szymanowski Museum in Atma villa – branch of the National Museum in Kraków, ul. Kasprusie 19, Zakopane, ☎ +48 18 201 34 93, @ www.muzeum.krakow.pl



Museum of Pharmacy, photo by J. Mysiński

The Kromerówka Museum and the Museum of Pharmacy in Biecz

Biecz, called the little Kraków, is second to Kraków in terms of the number of monuments in Małopolska. Some of the historic buildings house interesting museums. The **Kromerówka Museum**, a branch of the Biecz District Museum, is located in a Renaissance tenement from 1519 and it contains items related to the **history of the town and region**, showing the rich cultural variety of the Biecz culture. It is worth paying attention to the biographical exhibitions devoted to Marcin Kromer and Waław Potocki.

The **Museum of Pharmacy** takes up another Renaissance tenement and a fragment of **defensive walls** with a 14th century tower. In 1557 the pharmacy of Marcin Barian-Rokicki, the first in the region, was established. The exhibition presents the history of pharmacy which goes beyond the local significance. It is worth visiting the reconstructed pharmacy room on the ground floor of the tower.

The tower called **Baszta Kowalska** now houses an exhibition devoted to the history of the Biecz scouting/guiding (from 1911 until contemporary times), as well as paintings and prints of Helena and Juliusz Krajewski. **Turma**, the branch of the Biecz District Museum, which is located on the ground floor of the 14th century town hall tower, features an exhibition of medieval instruments of torture.



Biecz District Museum – a House with a tower, ul. Węgierska 1, Biecz, ☎ +48 13 447 19 50, @ www.muzeum.biecz.pl
Kromerówka Museum, ul. Kromera 3, ☎ +48 13 447 10 93, @ www.muzeum.biecz.pl, **Baszta Kowalska**, pl. Kromera, **Turma**, Rynek 1



Niepołomice Museum, photo by M. Zaręba



Stanisław Fischer Museum
photo by J. Gorlach

Niepołomice Museum

The courtyard with arcaded galleries of the royal castle in Niepołomice is one of the most beautiful examples of the Renaissance style in the country. The renovated interior of the residence houses the collection of the Niepołomice Museum. The museum features examples of **sacred art**, coming from the treasures of an old Gothic Niepołomice church and now displayed in the castle chapel. The other part of the exhibition constitutes the **Małopolska Hunting Centre**, with a collection of photographs by Włodzimierz Puchalski.



Niepołomice Museum in the Royal Castle,

ul. Zamkowa 2, Niepołomice, ☎ +48 12 261 98 51, 281 30 11,
@ www.muzeum.niepolomice.pl

Stanisław Fischer Museum in Bochnia

One of the country's best **collections of paintings from the Young Poland period** is found in Bochnia, in the Stanisław Fischer Museum. The museum is located in the 16th century edifice of the old Dominican monastery. The collection includes paintings by Jacek Malczewski, Józef Pankiewicz, Włodzimierz Tetmajer, Leon Wyczółkowski, Julian Fałat, Olga Boznańska, Tadeusz Makowski and others. The museum also showcases **archaeological, ethnographic and historical collections** related to Bochnia and its surroundings, and the ethnographic section includes a room with exhibits from Africa and Asia.



Prof. S. Fischer Museum in Bochnia, Rynek 20, Bochnia,

☎ +48 14 612 24 26, @ www.muzeum.bochnia.pl



Family Home Muzeum of John Paul II, fot. J. Gawron



Replica of a fishing boat, archive photo: JP II Family Home Museum in Wadowice

Family Home Museum of John Paul II in Wadowice and Municipal Museum

Wadowice is the home town of Karol Wojtyła. The house at 7 Kościelna Street is a house where he was born on 18 May 1920 spent the next eighteen years of his life.

Today the building houses the Family Home Museum of the Holy Father John Paul II, which can be entered from the market square. On the four floors visitors can find a modern interactive exhibition, so that a visit to the museum is not just meeting John Paul II as a statue, but a "flesh-and-blood man." The exhibition uses multiple multimedia solutions which allows you not only to explore or rediscover the life and work of Man who changed the face of the modern world, but also takes visitors on a journey through time, touching the Polish history. The heart of the museum is the Wojtyła's' flat: a living room, bedroom and kitchen; they have been recreated based on memories of Karol's neighbors and friends (mainly Zbigniew Siłkowski) and furnished with original family heirlooms and period furniture.

The Municipal Museum showing the permanent exhibition of Wadowice. A city where it all began, collects memorabilia related to the history and present times of Wadowice and its surroundings.



Family Home Museum of the Holy Father John Paul II in Wadowice, ul. Kościelna 7, the Museum Office on 8 Spadzista Street, ☎ +48 33 823 35 55, 33 823 35 65, @ www.domjp2.pl

M. Wadowita Municipal Museum, ul. Kościelna 4, Wadowice, ☎ +48 33 873 81 00, @ www.wck.wadowice.pl



Inside the museum, Museum in Sucha Beskidzka photo archive. Museum in Szczecin, photo by D. Zaród

Museum in Sucha Beskidzka

Hardly any of the Polish castles deserves the title of the “small Wawel” as much as the residence in Sucha Beskidzka. Its Renaissance and Baroque interior houses the Municipal Museum. The permanent exhibition includes the collection of **modern paintings**, comprising part of a precious painting collection assembled by the Żywiec Habsburg family, as well as a **arms collection** including cold weapon and firearms. You can also see the reconstructions of **Renaissance and Baroque dresses** and exhibits illustrating the **history of the town and the castle**. In some rooms temporary exhibitions are organised and in the garden pavilion you can see the **ethnographic collection** from the region.



Municipal Museum in Sucha Beskidzka, ul. Zamkowa 1,
Sucha Beskidzka, ☎ +48 33 874 26 05,
@ www.muzeum.sucha-beskidzka.pl

Museum of Civil Engineering in Szczecin

In the Civil Engineering Museum in Szczecin you can see powerful steam and combustion roadrollers, as well as other historic machines and appliances. Technology enthusiasts cannot miss it, as it is the only museum of this kind in Poland.

The exhibition inside the building features the presentation of the **road and bridge construction techniques** in Poland, mostly old, but also contemporary. Outside the exposition hall you will find a **heritage park with machines and appliances** used in civil engineering since the end of the 19th century, as well as various **types of road surfaces**, for which the presented machines were used.



General Directorate of National Roads and Motorways – History of Civil Engineering Department, ul. 1 Maja 39,
Szczecin, ☎ +48 14 643 63 81, @ www.gddkia.gov.pl



The Machnicki Family Mansion – Włókowski's Museum, archive photo: MCC in Olkusz
Wicker Chair – Władysław Wołkowski's art, archive photo: MCC in Olkusz



Tuaregs Tent, archive photo: MCC in Olkusz

African Art and Culture Museum in Olkusz

It is one of Poland's largest, presenting art and culture of the Black Continent. It houses the exhibits depicting the daily lives of the tribes of West and Central Africa. Visitors can admire everyday utensils, costumes, ritual masks, musical instruments, amulets, sculptures, jewelry and weapons from different regions of Africa. West African art of Tuareg and Dogon Tribes dominates the exhibits. The museum was founded in 1971 thanks to donations provided by Bogdan Szczygieł - the founder of the institution, an Olkusz doctor who spent several years in Africa.

Władysław Wołkowski's Works Museum in Olkusz

The exhibition houses unusual everyday wicker objects: chairs or tables startling even today with their originality of solutions are works of Władysław Wołkowski (1902 - 1986) who was called the “Michelangelo of wicker.” Made of wicker, cord, cane and feathers, they are a testament to Wołkowski's unusual talent. The collection, which is housed in a historic Mansion of the Machnicki Family is Poland's largest collection of his works.

The Cultural Centre, at 32 Szpitalna Street, houses the **collection of the Olkusz Region Minerals and Fossils** of the Cracow-Częstochowa Jura. When visiting Olkusz, see the **Polish Tourism Society (PTTK) Regional Museum** and the **Museum of Firefighting** of the Olkusz Region.



The Municipal Cultural Centre in Olkusz, ul. Szpitalna 32, Olkusz,
☎ +48 32 754 44 55,
@ www.mok.olkusz.pl



Sądecki Ethnographic Park, photo by M. Zaręba



Vistula Ethnographic Park, photo by M. Zaręba

Heritage parks

Sądecki Ethnographic Park in Nowy Sącz

Peasant cottages of the Lendians from the Nowy Sącz region, a gentry manor house with farm buildings, a Lemko Orthodox church from the Low Beskids, and gypsy sheds: you can see all these in the heritage park in Nowy Sącz. This Małopolska's largest heritage park covers as much as 20 ha of land and features 68 different buildings. They represent the unique variety of the old wooden architecture and traditional folk culture of local ethnographic groups, such as the Lendians, the Pogorzans or Polish Uplanders, the Lemkos, and the Highlanders from Beskid Sądecki. Also, the buildings of German settlers and a small Gypsy settlement have been reconstructed. A Galician Town which represents a "living slice of history" is also part of the museum. Visitors can explore: a flat, a photographer's studio, a watchmaker's shop, a post office, pharmacy, a dentist office and a tailor's shop. They can also admire the Town Hall, a mansion and a tavern.

The heritage park organises a number of events related to various holidays, for example, Palm Sunday (Mar/Apr), Children's Day (1 Jun) or entire cycles of events, such as *Wesela sądeckie* (Weddings in the Nowy Sącz region), *Jarmark kultur* (Cultural Fair), *Odwiedziny u pradiadków na wsi* (Visiting grandparents in the country). The museum also provides an opportunity to participate in traditional crafts workshops and organises museum lessons for children. Couples can get married in the wooden St. Peter and Paul church, and the nearby meadow is perfect for a barbecue.

i **Sądecki Ethnographic Park – branch of the Regional Museum in Nowy Sącz**, ul. Wieniawy-Długoszewskiego 83b,
☎ +48 18 533 18 23, @ www.muzeum.sacz.pl

Vistula Ethnographic Park in Wygiełzów

The heritage park complex in Wygiełzów rises up at the foot of a forested hill with picturesque ruins of the Lipowiec castle. The area of over 5 hectares comprises 25 examples of wooden architecture, which mainly represent the architecture of the Western Cracovians. The rural cottages and facilities, such as a smithy or an oil mill, have partially reconstructed furnishings, and the entire complex is complemented by various examples of landscape architecture, such as chapels or wells. Also, the complex of small-town buildings and the impressive church from Ryczów (1623) have been transferred here. The larch manor house of the Bzowski family from Droginia (1730) is the highlight of the park. Inside, the appearance of a typical gentry residence from the 19th century has been partly reconstructed.

The heritage park offers workshop lessons for children and provides an opportunity to participate in numerous events, such as the Review of Folk Bands (May), Regional Dishes Competition (Jun), a traditional church fair (Sept), International Festival of Organ and Chamber Music (Aug–Sept), Feast of Honey (Aug), Knights' Picnic in the Lipowiec castle (Aug) or the Witches' and Hags' Reunion in the Lipowiec castle (Aug).

i **Museum – Vistula Ethnographic Park in Wygiełzów**,
ul. Podzamcze 1, Wygiełzów, ☎ +48 32 622 87 49,
@ www.mnpe.pl



Orawa Ethnographic Park, photo by M. Zareba

Orawa Ethnographic Park in Zubrzyca

At the foot of Babia Góra, on an extensive area resembling a park and around the old wooden manor of the Moniak family, several dozen interesting examples of Orawa folk architecture were assembled. You can see characteristic Orawa cottages with the so called *wyżka* (a chamber in the attic), as well as numerous outbuildings. One of the most precious buildings, apart from the wooden manor, is the church from Tokarnia. There are 25 exhibitions arranged inside the selected buildings, and they provide an opportunity to learn about the life of various social classes in Orawa villages from the 18th to the middle of the 20th century.

The interior of the manor, which constitutes the highlight of the heritage park, has been reconstructed. It partly reflects the style of the Orawa gentry's residences from the 18th century and partly the condition from the 17th century, when the manor was only furnished with basic equipment and devoid of chimney. Also of interest are the exhibitions devoted to rural crafts, which are located in the oil mill, the fulling mill (where felt was produced from woollen cloth), the sawmill and the smithy. The heritage park organises a variety of interesting events, for example, presentations of old rural crafts and exhibitions of folk arts, as well as periodic events, such as the Cowberry Feast (Jul) or the Chamber Music Festival (Aug).

i Museum – Orawa Ethnographic Park in Zubrzyca Górna,
☎ +48 18 285 27 09, @ www.orawa.eu



Heritage park in Sidzina, photo by M. Zareba

Heritage park in Dobczyce

The heritage park in Dobczyce, though small, can boast a wonderful location just below the hill with the ruins of a royal castle. It comprises six wooden buildings, which you can also visit inside. The first building is a shingled funeral parlour with an exhibition on old funeral rites. Then you go on to visit a large and a small coach house, as well as a henhouse. The most impressive is the "Na Zbóju" tavern moved from Krzyszkowice (from 1830), and the last building is a fully equipped smithy.

i Regional PTTK (Polish Tourist and Sighthseeing Society) Museum in Dobczyce – Castle and Heritage Park, ul. Stare Miasto, Dobczyce, ☎ +48 12 271 14 55, @ www.zamek.dobczyce.pl

Heritage park in Sidzina

The small heritage park in Sidzina-Bińkówka, hidden in a mountainous valley below the forested slopes of the Żywiec Beskids, was created in 1963. This is when a peasant cottage from 1809, with complete furnishings typical for Babia Góra highlanders' cottages, was opened to visitors. The park features a small granary from the end of the 19th century, another cottage (100 years younger) and a watermill. The third cottage found here is the oldest: it is the house of the Sidzina's commune head (*wójt*) from the second half of the 18th century. The wooden bell tower from 1937 adds charm to the site.

i Museum of Folk Culture in Sidzina,
Sidzina-Bińkówka, ☎ +48 18 285 27 09, 501 597 208
(Stanisław Czarny – heritage park supervisor),
@ www.skansen.bystra-sidzina.net



Heritage Park in Zawoja, photo by M. Zaręba

Folk Architecture Centre in Szymbark

Above all, the Folk Architecture Centre includes the Prof. Roman Reinfuss Heritage Park of Pogórzańska Village. There are 17 buildings collected here: traditional cottages of Gorlice Uplanders, as well as various outbuildings, i.e. barns, cowsheds, an oil mill and a smithy. If you are lucky, you will be able to see a presentation of craftsmen who cultivate old traditions.

In the vicinity of the heritage park also stands a small manor house, transferred here from Gorlice, and a 16th century fortified gentry residence of the Gładysz family.



Prof. Roman Reinfuss Heritage Park of Pogórzańska Village in Szymbark – a branch of the Museum in Gorlice,

☎ +48 18 351 31 14, @ www.gorlice.art.pl

Heritage park in Zawoja

The old highland homestead from 1920 is situated on the edge of vast mountain forest of the Babia Góra National Park, on the end of the Zawoja-Markowa village. A few other traditional cottages and outbuildings have been assembled around it. The most precious is the cottage from 1840, which has no chimney and features original furnishings. The house had a hole in the ceiling, through which the smoke from the stove got out to the roof. One of the cottages houses an exhibition devoted to the history of mountain guiding and mountain tourism in the Beskids. In July each year, the heritage park organises a folk event called *Zawojskie Sianokosy* (Zawoja Haying).



Józef Żak Heritage Park, Zawoja-Markowe Rówienki,

☎ +48 607 250 980 (Tomasz Winczewski – heritage park supervisor), @ www.skansenzawoja.republika.pl



The Night of the Museums, The National Museum in Kraków, photo by A. Kaczmarz

Museum events

The Night of the Museums. Every year in mid-May numerous museums in Małopolska open their doors for the entire night. The Night of the Museums is now a big international event and as much as 120 cities with hundreds of museums participate all over Europe. For free, or for a symbolic fee, you have the opportunity not only to visit the museum, but also to listen to interesting lectures or concerts.

International Museum Day. Soon after the Night of the Museums, on 18 May each year, on the occasion of the International Museum Day, many museums in Małopolska organise various special events.

Małopolska Days of Cultural Heritage. This event has become an inherent part of the events calendar in the country. During the weekend in mid-May you can visit (often with a guide) lesser known museums that are usually closed to the public.

Midsummer Eve Museum Night. As part of this event, which takes place at the end of June and resembles the Night of Museums of a month before, many museums also organise special events and night visits. In Małopolska, particularly many visitors come to the castle in Dębno.

Kraków Museums Open Days. At the end of November, all Kraków museums open their doors to visitors. You can take advantage of the free admission and visit them with a guide, take part in educational classes, or see places that are normally closed.

Małopolska Tourist Information System Points



KRAKÓW
Centrum Obsługi Ruchu Turystycznego,
ul. Powiśle 11, 31-101 Kraków
☎ +48 12 354 27 10
it.krakow@msit.malopolska.pl, www.infokrakow.pl
InfoKraków, ul. św. Jana 2, 31-018 Kraków
☎ +48 12 354 27 25, jana@infokrakow.pl
InfoKraków, ul. Józefa 7, 31-056 Kraków
☎ +48 12 354 27 28, jozefa@infokrakow.pl
InfoKraków Sukiennice,
Rynek Główny 1/3, 31-042 Kraków
☎ +48 12 433 73 10, sukiennice@infokrakow.pl
InfoKraków, ul. Szpitalna 25, 31-024 Kraków
☎ +48 12 354 27 20, szpitalna@infokrakow.pl
InfoKraków Pawilon Wyspiańskiego
pl. Wszystkich Świętych 2, 31-004 Kraków
☎ +48 12 616 18 86, wyspianski@infokrakow.pl
InfoKraków Międzynarodowy Port
Lotniczy w Balicach, 32-083 Balice
☎ +48 12 285 53 41, balice@infokrakow.pl

MYŚLENICE
Rynek 27, 32-400 Myślenice
☎ +48 12 272 23 12
it.myslenice@msit.malopolska.pl
www.myslenice.visitmalopolska.pl

DOBZYCE
ul. Podgórska 1, 32-410 Dobczyce
☎ +48 12 271 01 53
it.dobzyce@msit.malopolska.pl
www.dobzyce.visitmalopolska.pl

WIŚNIOWA
Wiśniowa 301, 32-412 Wiśniowa
☎ +48 12 271 44 93
it.wisniowa@msit.malopolska.pl, www.ug-wisniowa.pl

OLKUSZ
ul. Floriańska 8, 32-300 Olkusz
☎ +48 12 362 19 26
it.olkusz@msit.malopolska.pl, www.olkusz.visitmalopolska.pl

MIECHÓW
Plac Kościuszki 1A, 32-200 Miechów
☎ +48 41 383 13 11
it.miechow@msit.malopolska.pl
www.miechow.visitmalopolska.pl

WIELICZKA
ul. Dembowskiego 2A, 32-020 Wieliczka
☎ +48 12 288 00 52
it.wieliczka@msit.malopolska.pl, www.ckit.wieliczka.eu

ZAKOPANE
ul. Kościeliska 7, 34-500 Zakopane
☎ +48 18 201 20 04
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NOWY TARG
Rynek 1, 34-400 Nowy Targ
☎ +48 18 266 30 36
it.nowy-targ@msit.malopolska.pl, www.it.nowy-targ.pl

PORONIN
ul. Józefa Piłsudskiego 2, 34-520 Poronin
☎ +48 18 207 42 98
it.poronin@msit.malopolska.pl, www.poronin.pl

RABKA-ZDRÓJ
ul. Parkowa 2, 34-700 Rabka-Zdrój
☎ +48 18 269 15 53
it.rabka-zdroj@msit.malopolska.pl
www.rabkazdroj.visitmalopolska.pl

BIALKA TATRZAŃSKA
ul. Środkowa 179A, 34-405 Białka Tatrzańska
☎ +48 18 533 19 59
it.bialka-tatrzańska@msit.malopolska.pl
ugbukowinatatrzańska.pl

BIALY DUNAJEC
ul. Jana Pawła II 363, 34-425 Białny Dunajec
☎ +48 18 200 16 90
it.bialy-dunajec@msit.malopolska.pl,
www.gokbialy-dunajec.pl

WITÓW
Witów 239A, 34-512 Witów
☎ +48 18 207 18 98
it.witow@msit.malopolska.pl, www.koscielisko.com.pl

BUKOWINA TATRZAŃSKA
ul. Sportowa 22, 34-530 Bukowina Tatrzańska
☎ +48 18 202 54 80
it.bukowina-tatrzańska@msit.malopolska.pl
www.bukowina_tatrzańska.visitmalopolska.pl

OCHOTNICA GÓRNA
Osiedle Ustrzyk 388, 34-453 Ochotnica Górna
☎ +48 18 262 41 39
it.ochotnica-dolna@msit.malopolska.pl
www.ssm.ochotnica.pl

NIEDZICA
ul. Widokowa 3, 34-441 Niedzica
☎ +48 18 26 28 500

TARNÓW
Rynek 7, 33-100 Tarnów
☎ +48 14 688 90 90
it.tarnow@msit.malopolska.pl, www.tarnow.travel

DĄBROWA TARNOWSKA
ul. Polna 13, 33-200 Dąbrowa Tarnowska
☎ +48 14 657 00 07
it.dabrowatarnowska@msit.malopolska.pl
www.visitmalopolska.pl/DabrowaTarnowska

TUCHÓW
ul. Chopina 10, 33-170 Tuchów
☎ +48 14 652 54 36
it.tuchow@msit.malopolska.pl, www.tuchow.pl

BOCHNIA
ul. Solna 2, 32-700 Bochnia
☎ +48 14 615 36 36
it.bochnia@msit.malopolska.pl, www.bochnia.eu

OSWIECIM
ul. St. Leszczyńskiej 12, 32-600 Oświęcim
☎ +48 33 843 00 91
it.oswiecim@msit.malopolska.pl
www.oswiecim.visitmalopolska.pl

CHRZANÓW
Aleja Henryka 40, 32-500 Chrzanów
☎ +48 32 623 20 44
it.chrzanow@msit.malopolska.pl
www.visitmalopolska.pl/chrzanow

TRZEBINIA
ul. Kościuski 74, 32-540 Trzebinia
☎ +48 32 611 08 37
it.trzebinia@msit.malopolska.pl
www.trzebinia.visitmalopolska.pl

WYGIEŁZÓW
ul. Podzamcze 1, 32-551 Babice
☎ +48 32 210 93 13 (Seasonal)
info@powiat-chrzanowski.pl
www.visit-powiat-chrzanowski.pl

NOWY SĄCZ
ul. Szwedzka 2, 33-300 Nowy Sącz
☎ +48 18 444 24 22
cit@nowysacz.pl, www.ziemiasadecka.info

KRYNICA-ZDRÓJ
ul. Zdrojowa 4/2, 33-380 Krynica-Zdrój
☎ +48 18 472 55 77
it.krynica-zdroj@msit.malopolska.pl
www.krynica-zdroj.visitmalopolska.pl

LIMANOWA
Rynek 25, 34-600 Limanowa
☎ +48 18 337 58 00
it.limanowa@msit.malopolska.pl, www.powiat.limanowa.pl

BIECZ
Rynek 1, 38-340 Biecz
☎ +48 13 447 92 47
it.biecz@msit.malopolska.pl, www.biecz.visitmalopolska.pl

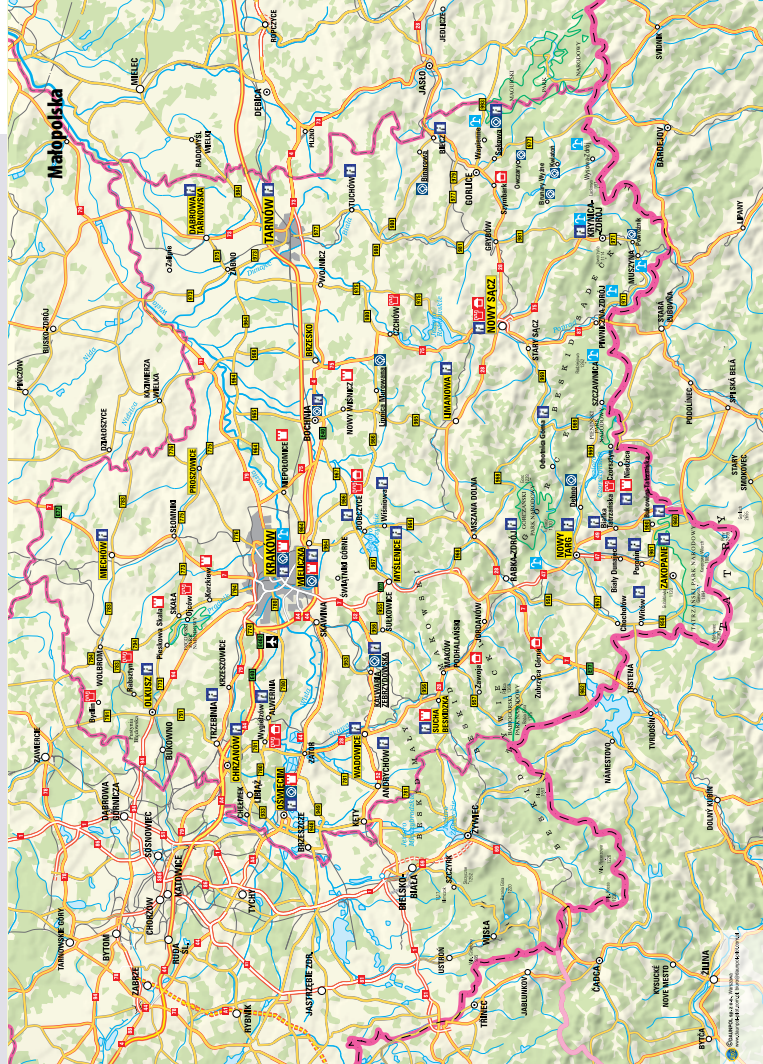
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Siary 19, 38-307 Sekowa
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it@sucha-beskidzka.pl
www.muzeum.sucha-beskidzka.pl/it

KALWARIA ŻEBRZYDOWSKA
ul. Mickiewicza 4
34-130 Kalwaria Żebrzydowska
☎ +48 33 876 66 36
it.kalwaria-zebrzydowska@msit.malopolska.pl
www.kalwaria_zebrzydowska.visitmalopolska.pl



MAŁOPOLSKA

Capital of the region: Kraków

Major cities: Tarnów, Nowy Sącz, Oświęcim

Surface area: 15,190 km² (about 5% of the surface area of Poland)

Population: 3.28 mil. (about 8% of the population of Poland)

Landscape:

■ the tallest peak – Rysy: 2499 m asl ■ mountains – Tatras, Beskids, Pieniny, Gorce ■ foothills – Carpathian Foothills ■ uplands – Kraków-Częstochowa Upland ■ lowlands – Vistula valley ■ main rivers – Vistula, Dunajec, Poprad, Raba, Skawa, Biała ■ water reservoirs – Czorsztynski, Rożnowski, Czchowski, Dobczycki, Klimkówka ■ the highest located, cleanest lakes – Morskie Oko, Czarny Staw, the lakes of the Valley of Five Polish Lakes ■ the largest and deepest cave – Wielka Śnieżna Cave: over 22 km of corridors, 824 m deep



World Youth Day

26-31.07. 2016 Kraków

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