



# MAŁOPOLSKA

## Wooden Architecture Route



ms*iz*IT

Małopolska  
Tourist  
Information  
System



# MAŁOPOLSKA

## WOODEN ARCHITECTURE ROUTE

Capital of the region: **Kraków**

Major cities: **Tarnów, Nowy Sącz, Oświęcim**

Surface area: **15 190 km<sup>2</sup> (about 5% of the surface area of Poland)**

Population: **3.4 mil. (about 8% of the population of Poland)**

Landscape

- the tallest peak – **Rysy: 2499 m a.s.l.**
- mountains – **Tatras, Beskids, Pieniny**
- foothills – **Carpathian Foothills**
- uplands – **Kraków-Częstochowa Upland**
- lowlands – **Vistula valley**
- main rivers – **Vistula, Dunajec, Poprad, Raba, Skawa, Biała**
- water reservoirs – **Czorszyński, Rożnowski, Czchowski, Dobczycki, Klimkówka, Mucharski**
- 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**



## Table of Contents

Wooden Architecture Route.....	2
Wooden Architecture in Małopolska .....	3
Churches .....	4
Lemko Orthodox Churches.....	6
Kraków and its Surroundings.....	8
Tarnów and its Surroundings .....	13
Nowy Sącz and Gorlice Surroundings .....	18
Orawa, Podhale, Spisz i Pieniny .....	25

Publishers | Tourism and Sport Department of the Marshal's Office of the Małopolska Province, Tourism Management Team  
ul. Basztowa 22, 31-156 Kraków  
redakcja.msit@umwm.malopolska.pl  
visitmalopolska.pl  
**Publishing concept:** Anna Niedzwieńska MSIT (Małopolska Tourist Information System) Project Manager  
**Project coordination:** Katarzyna Thor

Issue XI, 2023 reissue | Małopolska Tourist Organisation  
Rynek Kleparski 4/13, 31-150 Kraków  
biuro@mot.krakow.pl, mot.krakow.pl  
tel. +48 12 421 16 04  
**Project coordination:** Agnieszka Bratek

Text | Iwona Batur, Krzysztof Bzowski

Cover | Filial Greek Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Polany, photo by S. Rakowski  
Ewa Chmielewska (cover design)

Map made by | Euro Pilot sp. z o.o., Warszawa

Editing, maps, typesetting, page makeup, cover design | EURO PILOT Sp. z o.o.  
ul. S. Konarskiego 3  
01-355 Warszawa  
tel./fax. +48 22 664 37 20, +48 22 664 50 91  
europilot.com.pl

KRAKÓW 2023, ISBN 978-83-67190-71-8

The authors and publishers of this work have made all attempts to ensure that the text is reliable and sound; however, they cannot take responsibility for possible changes, made after the materials were compiled. Materials prepared as of 19 April 2023.

Free copy





## Wooden Architecture Route

Charming Catholic churches, lofty Orthodox churches, magnificent manor houses, elegant villas and simple, yet beautiful cottages... all made of wood. Such unique buildings can be admired on the Wooden Architecture Route. In the Małopolska Region, the trail covers over 1,500 km and includes 255 various buildings and building complexes. The most famous among them are naturally those inscribed on the UNESCO List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites: the churches in Binarowa, Dębno, Lipnica Murowana and Sękowa. Four wooden Orthodox churches were added to the World Heritage List in 2013 located in Brunary Wyżne, Kwiatów, Owczary and Powroźnik, together with four other Orthodox churches in the Podkarpackie Region, and wooden Orthodox churches in the Ukraine. These historic buildings are manifest to the uniqueness of sacred wooden architecture of region on the world scale. The originality of the buildings is not limited to the material and architectural form; the interiors boast works of art of high historic value. The buildings boast wall paintings dating from various periods, paintings, sculptures and liturgical items, while Orthodox churches feature the characteristic iconostases with many original icons. The sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List constitute only a small group of the wealth of incredibly

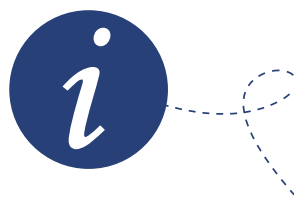
valuable buildings located on the Małopolska Route. It must be remembered that historic wooden architecture, an inherent element of the Polish landscape, has been best preserved in Małopolska. It merges beautifully with the local landscape: green valleys, picturesque hills and soaring mountain peaks. All sites on the Wooden Architecture Route feature information boards, as well as road signs directing to them.

As part of the „Open Wooden Architecture Route” project, some churches and Orthodox churches are open to the public between May and September. It is a unique opportunity to see places that are normally inaccessible. In summer, the unique scenery of the Trail hosts the concerts of the “Music Enchanted in Wood” Festival.

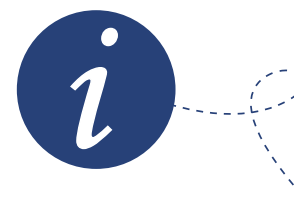
Open-air concert during the “Music Enchanted in Wood” Festival at St Leonard’s Church in Lipnica Murowana, photo by K. Bańkowski



Binarowa, church of St. Michael the Archangel, photo by K. Bańkowski



*The Wooden Architecture Trail welcomes every New Year with the inauguration of subsequent editions of the Music Enchanted by Wood festival. In the summer months you can visit wooden Małopolska region temples accompanied by the sounds of early music, jazz, various musical forms and stage performances. This is a unique journey through the world of music, architecture and the picturesque sites of the Małopolska region. Emotions associated with it are almost mystical with images and sounds delighting for many days.*



*The oldest wooden churches preserved in Poland date back to the 15th century. At the end of the 15th century, there were nearly 700 such buildings in the Małopolska region, constituting approx. 72% of all parish churches.*

## Wooden Architecture in Małopolska

Easy to process and widely available wood was the primary material used for construction in old Poland. Lower quality wood was used for constructing cottages and farm buildings, and since country carpenters did not always apply themselves to their work, they shortened the lifespan of such buildings. The situation was different in case of churches: healthy trees of impressive sizes were chosen as material. After falling, they were diligently debarked, dried and processed. Sacred buildings were erected mainly by professional city carpenters, who were members of specialized carpentry workshops. The old churches in Małopolska to a large degree owe their glory to the work of their hands. Architecture in Małopolska was dominated by **log construction** – beams were placed one on top

of another, creating the so-called framework, which was then joined together at the corners using various carpentry techniques. Even in later centuries, nails were still not used for joining wooden elements. Adjacent pieces were carefully matched together. Wooden pegs were sometimes used to reinforce the construction. The buildings were frequently **decorated**, for instance with solar motifs and various carved and painted plant ornaments.

Today the Wooden Architecture Trail in the małopolskie voivodeship offers 125 temples to be admired, 8 of which are inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List.

Dębno, church of St. Michael the Archangel, photo by K. Bańkowski





## Churches

The most spectacular wooden buildings are centuries-old Catholic and Orthodox churches. The first wooden churches in Poland did not survive until today. It is assumed that the first such constructions were small, clear span buildings. Together with the shift in liturgical needs, they later developed into medieval village churches. They were oriented and consisted of a square-shaped nave and a narrower, also square-shaped chancel, covered with separate roofs. There were no towers or annexes.

The typical **Gothic model of a wooden church** developed on the territory of Małopolska in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. This model was later repeated in dozens of buildings, up until the 17<sup>th</sup> century. On the territory we are focusing on, only

a few 15<sup>th</sup>-century sacred buildings have been preserved, e.g. in Kraków- Mogiła and Dębno; many more (a few dozen) churches date back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. What were the characteristics of a Gothic wooden church in Małopolska? In contrast with older buildings, both segments – the nave and the chancel – were covered with a common, homogeneous roof. It stabilized the construction and increased its durability. The silhouette of the roof was steep and the building slender. A carpentry detail (visible in the form of door and window frames, as well as moulded and bevelled beams) and quite a wide range of decorative forms appeared.

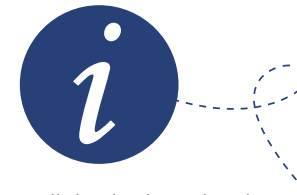
The perfection of the construction workers continues to amaze. Larch or fir logs were carefully matched,



Holy Trinity church in Iwanowice Włościańskie, photo by K. Syga



*The Małopolska region' wooden temples are the second oldest cluster of this type in Europe gathering wooden churches, right after the Norwegian stave and slate churches, known as „stavkirke”, which were created between the 10th and 14th centuries*



*All churches located on the Wooden Architecture Trail are oriented, i.e. their presbytery part with the altar faces east. This is connected with the words of the Gospel of Matthew, according to which Christ was supposed to come again from the east. Today, building oriented churches is no longer as common as it used to be until the 19th century.*

creating solid walls. Initially, they were not covered with any protective material. Shingle insulation came later, and was followed by boarding. Small windows were only cut out in south-facing walls, while the church could always be entered through two entrances: the main one, in the western wall of the nave, and the side one, in the middle of the nave's southern wall. The churches still had no towers (at least no such buildings survived), while the sacred function of the building was signalled by the little spirelet on the roof. The bells were placed in free standing belfries. The first known towers adjoining to the main body of the church appeared as late as at the turn of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. They were characteristically shaped, with sloping walls, overhanging bell housing and pyramid-shaped domes. The churches were surrounded with the

so-called soboty, i.e. arcatures. This characteristic element, which increased the appeal of the main body of the church and made it look more settled, developed from roofs and was to protect the underpinning from humidity. Around the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the arcatures took on an additional function: they became temporary shelters for people, particularly pilgrims visiting churches located in secluded areas. The church was surrounded by a fence, while the adjacent area was used for burials. Wooden fences were soon replaced by more durable walls made from square stone, and covered with shingled roofs. There were always trees growing around the church. They protected the building from winds and thunders, while today they are also a characteristic element of sacred architecture.

The external appearance of Gothic churches, especially the main body proportions, did not change in the following centuries. Various artistic trends influenced almost exclusively the interior design. Two visible external manifestations of new styles were the onion-shaped, typical for the Baroque style tower domes and added chapels of a Baroque or Classical character.

Jawiszowice, St Martin church, photo by K. Bańkowski



St Bartholomew church in Kraków-Mogiła, photo by K. Bańkowski



St Joachim church in Skawinki, photo by K. Bańkowski





## Lemko Orthodox Churches

The southern parts of the Nowy Sącz and Gorlice Counties are characterised by Lemko Orthodox churches that merge beautifully with the local landscape. Just like Catholic churches, they were erected in carefully selected places, mainly on small elevations, and surrounded with a circle of trees. Until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Orthodox churches were built only with wood, using the log construction technique. Coniferous trees were used for this purpose. However, it is worth noting that no Orthodox church was entirely constructed of the most durable and noble kind of wood, i.e. larch. It was only used for the elements that had to be resistant to humidity. Originally, the buildings had only one, western entrance, while window openings, just like in case of Catholic churches, were located only on south-facing walls. The construction of a **typical, most characteristic Lemko Orthodox church** was based on a three-part structure. It consisted of rooms similar in shape to a square: the chancel, the wider nave and the narthex. The latter, where only women convened during the service, was most often hidden under the tower. The nave and the chancel were covered by characteristic, tent-shaped, often tiered, hipped roofs (there were one, two or three vertical tiers on the surface of the roof). They were covered with shingle, later replaced with cheaper, yet more durable metal roofing. The

domes of the roofs were crowned with onion-shaped helmets with lantern imitations (the top floor extension in the form of a tower, which, in contrast to an actual lantern, did not provide additional lighting). The last element was topped with a small sphere and a cross – always made of wrought iron. The element that characterised Lemko Orthodox churches was a white bell tower dominating over the entire structure. The crown of the tower usually imitated the top of the roofs. The church walls and tower were initially panelled with shingle, which was later replaced by boarding. Orthodox churches also used to be richly and colourfully painted. Apart from its aesthetic appeal, covering the external walls with paint also had a practical function: it protected from quick deterioration. Today, there is almost nothing left to remind us that Lemko Orthodox churches used to be truly colourful.



Iconostasis in Berest, photo by K. Bańkowski



*The Lemkos are one of the four official ethnic minorities in Poland. Lemko Culture Festival „Lemko Watra” has been held in Zdynia for almost 40 years. This is the world’s largest Lemko folklore event, gathering up to 10,000 participants from around the globe. The Watra area is also impressive – a total of 9.5 ha of developed land, including mini open-air museum, amphitheatre and extensive catering facilities.*

Orthodox church in Powroźnik, photo by K. Bańkowski



### Glossary of architectural terms

<b>arcade (podcień)</b>	open space at the bottom of a building situated along its elevation, limited by posts, pillars or columns
<b>arcature (sobota)</b>	another type of arcades
<b>arch</b>	an arch supported by two columns
<b>bay window</b>	a part of a building covered with a separate roof, protruding from the surface of the wall on a certain level above the ground
<b>boarding</b>	a surface of planks that constitutes the cover of a building wall
<b>chancel</b>	the part of a Christian church reserved for the clergy and housing the main altar
<b>dormer</b>	a residential space in the attic, with the walls protruding through the roof plane and forming an extended addition above the cornice of the building; the dormer is covered with a separate roof.
<b>eaves</b>	the lower part of the roof plane, protruding beyond the external walls of the building
<b>elevation</b>	external part of the building together with the adjacent architectonic and ornamental elements
<b>false roof lantern</b>	unlike the real roof lantern, it does not provide natural daylight into the building
<b>gable</b>	1. top of the building’s elevation, often in the triangular or semi-circular shape 2. triangular wall between the planes of the pitched roof
<b>hip roof</b>	a roof consisting of a number of triangle-shaped surfaces that meet at the highest point
<b>log construction</b>	the construction of walls built from wooden beams placed one on top of another and joined at the corners using various carpentry techniques
<b>mansard roof</b>	a kind of a tiered roof, whose lower slopes are steeper than its upper slopes
<b>nave</b>	the part of a church between the chancel and the vestibule (or narthex in case of Orthodox churches) used by the congregation
<b>rood beam</b>	a horizontal, decorative beam with a crucifix and statues of the saints on its top, placed between the main nave and the chancel
<b>roof lantern</b>	a tower-like addition, crowning the roof or a dome, with many windows, in order to provide natural daylight into the space inside the building
<b>roof plane</b>	external surface covering the roof
<b>shingle</b>	flat, rectangular wooden planks used for covering roofs
<b>spirelet (flèche)</b>	a small tower situated on the church roof, featuring a small bell
<b>starling</b>	the highest, hanging tier of the tower, the bell floor
<b>tented roof</b>	roof consisting of several triangular planes meeting at the highest point of the roof
<b>three-part Orthodox church</b>	an oblong Orthodox church consisting of three parts: narthex (gallery for women), nave and chancel; in case of West Lemko Orthodox churches, the narthex is usually partially or entirely under the tower.
<b>tiered roof</b>	a roof, whose surface is divided into two or more parts, separated with a break, offset, wall or cornice



## Kraków and its Surroundings

In the area around Kraków, the Wooden Architecture Route includes over 50 historic buildings. They are above all charming, small-town wooden churches, located in such places as Barwałd Dolny, Łapanów, Mętków, Osiek, Paczółtowice, Polanka Wielka, Raclawice, Więclawice Stare, Wola Radziszowska and Woźniki. Between May and September, some of these normally closed buildings, are open to visitors (more details on [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl)). While exploring the region, you can also visit two interesting heritage parks: Museum of Western Małopolska in Wygieźzów and the Folk Architecture Heritage Park (Skansen Budownictwa Ludowego) in Dobczyce. A few towns are famous for their well-preserved wooden building complexes. The real gem is obviously Lanckorona

with its 19<sup>th</sup>-century small-town architecture, while Ojców is home to some charming spa buildings. You can see some beautiful wooden manor houses in the towns of Miechów and Wola Zręczycza. Kraków itself also boasts some fascinating buildings.

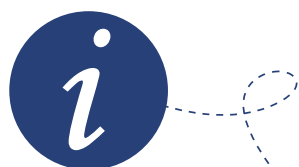
### Churches

#### ■ KRAKÓW-MOGIŁA, CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW

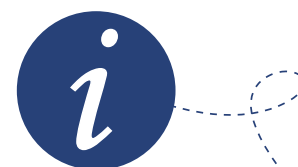
The church in Kraków-Mogiła dates back to 1466, which makes it one of the oldest surviving churches in Małopolska. Even the name of its creator survives. He was the royal carpenter by the name of Maciej Mączka (according to the inscription carved on the southern portal of the church). The slender building is towerless, while the 18<sup>th</sup>-century



Church of St. Bartholomew in Kraków-Mogiła, photo by K. Syga



*Mogiła, a former village currently incorporated into the city of Kraków, is known for the Cistercian Abbey, the history of which dates back to the 13th century. Cistercians own the local St Bartholomew church – the only sacred building in Poland in which an example of a medieval three-nave wooden construction has been preserved. An equally interesting and rare layout can be found in the Parish Church of St Erasmus in Barwałd Dolny, where the tower is on the eastern side of the presbytery.*



*Ojców was in the 19th century a well-known health resort visited by such personalities as Cyprian Kamil Norwid and Fryderyk Chopin. Several wooden health resort and tourist buildings were built at that time to host hotels and boarding houses, representing the „Swiss-Ojców” style, which referred to the Alpine architecture. Unfortunately, many of these buildings have not survived to this day.*

wooden belfry standing right next to it has a dome-shaped helmet. The church premises are entered through the belfry. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, side chapels and a multi-storey sacristy were added to the church, which altered somewhat the austere medieval form of the building. The interior of the church is interesting. It features three naves, a rarity among the known Gothic wooden churches in Małopolska. Although the furnishings and the wall paintings date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the ogival arcades between the naves and the carved portal date back to the time when the church was originally built. In the year 2019, the temple roof was renovated.

#### Church of St. Bartholomew,

ul. Klasztorna 11, Kraków,

☎ +48 12 6442331, +48 12 6446992,

🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),

🌐 [mogiła.cystersi.pl](http://mogiła.cystersi.pl)

#### ■ PACZÓLTOWICE, CHURCH OF THE VISITATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

The charming, fir church in Paczółtowice was built in 1510. Its characteristic, massive tower dates from 1528, but was significantly altered in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, which is indicated by its onion-shaped Baroque helmet. The interior is decorated with polychromy, dating mainly from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with only the northern wall of the chancel and nave featuring fragments of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century wall paintings. The main altar (1604) of high artistic value boasts the locally venerated Gothic painting of Our Lady of Paczółtowice. The historic furnishings include a bronze crucifix and baptismal font, as well as a large paschal candle holder, which was made of black Dębnik marble, along with a few epitaphs built in the church wall.

#### Church of the Visitation of the

Blessed Virgin Mary, Paczółtowice 14,

☎ +48 12 2829091,

🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),

🌐 [parafiapaczoltowice.pl](http://parafiapaczoltowice.pl)

#### ■ OJCÓW, CHAPEL ON THE WATER

The Chapel of St. Joseph the Craftsman, which is the official name of the Chapel On the Water, was created in 1901 from converted spa baths (at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries Ojców used to be a famous health and holiday resort). Although Tsar Nicholas II issued an order forbidding the

Chapel On the Water in Ojców, photo by K. Bańkowski



Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Paczółtowice, photo by K. Bańkowski





construction of sacred buildings in the Ojców area, it was cleverly circumvented by placing the building “on the water”. At least, this is how tradition explains the unusual location of the chapel. The well-shaped building, constructed on a cross-shaped plan and boarded with bright planks, is supported by stilts rooted in the bed of a stream. The chapel’s roof is decorated with a lofty, openwork tower crowned with a cross. Particularly charming in the modest, bright interior of the chapel are the altars, whose shape resembles the roofs of mountain cottages.

#### Chapel On the Water, Ojców,

Ojców-Grodzisko Parish

+48 600450334

drewniana.malopolska.pl

ojcowskiparknarodowy.pl

#### OSIEK, CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW

The slender, harmonious body of the cemetery church in Osiek, surrounded by 500-year-old oak trees (monuments of nature) make unique impression. The church dates back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and was probably built in the years 1538–49. The tower was added later (in the 17<sup>th</sup> century), while the arcatures were constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is worth having a peek inside the church to see the preserved fragments of paintings on the ceiling and walls dating back to the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Rococo pulpit shaped as Peter’s boat stands out among

the furnishings of high historical value. The temple has not been used since 1908. Originally, it was intended to be demolished, but fortunately these plans did not come to fruition. The church was thoroughly renovated in 1970–1975, and the interior and furnishings were refurbished in the 1990s. In 2007, the roofing and façade were replaced.

#### Church of St. Andrew,

+48 33 8458217, +48 33 8458451,

parafia-osiek.pl,

drewniana.malopolska.pl

### Heritage Parks

#### ■ DOBCZYCE, FOLK

#### ARCHITECTURE HERITAGE PARK

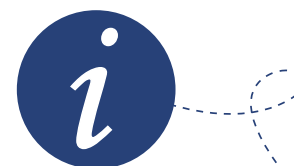
The heritage park in Dobczyce, although not very large, is extremely interesting. A number of historic 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden buildings are home to interesting exhibitions presenting local customs and tradition. Inside the funeral home, you can see various objects connected with old funeral rituals. The tavern houses an exhibition devoted to the region’s ethnography (customs, clothes, and appliances), while the guild room presents local crafts (including furriery, shoemaking, and pottery). Visit the poultry house to see a collection of farming tools. The coach house is particularly interesting, as it features not only various types of coaches, but also different sleighs and



Church of St. Andrew in Osiek, photo by K. Bańkowski



Near the wooden temple in Osiek on the hill, among old trees, there is a cemetery closed since 1946. You can see there graves from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The place, although very neglected, is extremely atmospheric.



Western Cracovians distinguished themselves from other ethnic groups in construction and clothing. Women used to wear a corset in black or navy blue, decorated with embroidery, sequins or beads, as well as colourful skirts. Such a costume was supplemented by head cover scarf. The men’s costume consisted of navy or ribbed pants, a white sukmana shirt and a red cornea cap with a peacock feather or a high black hat.

Heritage Park in Dobczyce, photo by K. Bańkowski



farming tools. After exploring the heritage park, which is situated on the green Castle Hill, you can go to the ruins of the Dobczyce Castle. It is open to the public and admission is included in the same ticket. Recently, the museum in Dobczyce has undergone conservation, renovation and reconstruction works. It has been significantly modernised and its exhibitions were enriched with interactive tools. A new ethnographic permanent exhibition has also been organised.

#### Folk Architecture Heritage Park,

Stare Miasto, Dobczyce,

+48 518825830,

zamek.dobczyce.pl

#### ■ MUSEUM OF WESTERN MAŁOPOLSKA IN WYGIEŁZÓW

The buildings that make up the heritage park present the tradition and culture of Western Cracovians who once lived here. Apart from

interesting, beautifully restored examples of rural and small-town architecture, you can also admire the wonderful 17<sup>th</sup>-century church from Ryczów (still used for services), as well as the magnificent 18<sup>th</sup>-century manor from Droginia. The heritage park features a total of 25 buildings and outbuildings (not including landscape architecture) of high historic value located in green surroundings. The peasant homesteads with original furnishings are encircled by orchards and flower gardens, while the small-town complex creates an enclave, whose character refers to old market squares. An excellent tavern situated in one of the historic buildings offers delicious regional dishes. The heritage park hosts different events aimed at promoting local traditions. Another asset is the park’s location at the foot of Lipowiec Hill, where you can visit the beautiful ruins of a medieval castle.

Museum of Western Małopolska in Wygiełzów, photo by K. Bańkowski





**Museum of Western Małopolska**  
in Wygietzów, ul. Podzamcze 1,  
Wygietzów, ☎ +48 32 6134062,  
🌐 mmz.info.pl

## Wooden Buildings

### LANCOKORONA, MARKET SQUARE

Lanckorona with its preserved 19<sup>th</sup>-century small-town architecture is an unforgettable place. Wooden one-storey houses surround the vast, sloping Market Square – the centre of the town, since the time it received town charter (14<sup>th</sup> century) – and ornament the adjacent streets. Most of the buildings were erected after the fire of 1869, which consumed almost the entire town. The gables face the market square or the streets, while their characteristic sloping roofs have wide, protruding eaves that, looking from the front, create an impression of picturesque arcade-like structures. The eaves also cover narrow



Regional Chamber in Lanckorona, photo by K. Bańkowski

passages between the buildings, called miedzuchy. One of the market square houses, which by a strange twist of fate survived the fire, houses the Regional Chamber presenting exhibits connected with everyday lives of the region's old inhabitants.

**Professor A. Krajewski Regional Chamber, Rynek 23, Lanckorona,**  
☎ +48 796705328, 33 8763567,  
🌐 gok.lanckorona.pl

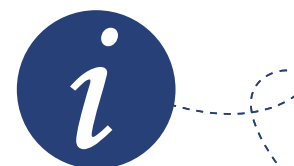


*Lanckorona, Lanckorona  
Rozłożona gdzie osłona  
Od spiekoty i od deszczu  
Od tupotu szybkich spraw  
(Lanckorona, Lanckorona  
Acting as a shelter From  
heat and rain From everyday  
turmoil)*

– this is how Polish artist Marek Grechuta used to sing, enchanted by the beauty and the unusual atmosphere of the City of Angels.



St. Leonard's Church in Lipnica Murowana, photo by K. Bańkowski



*The oldest wooden church in the Małopolska region – the Sanctuary “on Burek” – was moved several metres to the east in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The historic temple was endangered by the Wątok stream flowing next to it, which flooded the church several times.*

## Tarnów and its Surroundings

In the Tarnów area you will find more than 40 historic buildings which are part of the Wooden Architecture Route. Undoubtedly, one of the most interesting and famous churches is St. Leonard's Church in Lipnica Murowana, inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Many more charming churches have survived between the Raba and Wisłoka Rivers, e.g. small churches in the villages of Chronów, Gosprzydowa, Iwkowa, Rajbrot, Skrzyszów, Sobolów, Tymowa and Zawada. Some are especially worth recommending, as they are open to visitors on particular days between May and September (see information on [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl)). When visiting Tarnów, capital of the region, tourists can admire two beautiful sacral buildings. The region also boasts well preserved historic mansions, now converted into museums (in Dołęga and Stary Wiśnicz), and

wooden multi-use buildings. An excellent example of the latter is the so-called Painted Village of Zalipie.

## Churches

### TARNÓW, CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY ON BUREK SQUARE

One of the oldest wooden churches in Małopolska, the church was built in 1458, while the massive, square-shaped tower was added much later (at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century). The interior of this shapely, Gothic building is decorated with a delightful polychrome. The vault is covered with paintings from the Interwar period, but the northern wall of the chancel still has fragments of the earlier, 16<sup>th</sup>- and 17<sup>th</sup>-century polychromes with plant motifs. The main altar feature the 16<sup>th</sup> century painting of the Virgin Mary with Infant Jesus, also known as Our Lady of the Scapular, which is famous among the local population for its miraculous powers.

**Church on Burek,**  
ul. Najświętszej Marii Panny 1,  
Tarnów, ☎ +48 14 6213175,  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),  
[mbsz.diecezja.tarnow.pl](http://mbsz.diecezja.tarnow.pl)

### TARNÓW, CHURCH OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY ON TERLIKÓWKA

The exact date of construction of the church on Terlikówka is unknown, but

Market square in Lanckorona, photo by K. Bańkowski



Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary on Burek Square, photo by K. Bańkowski



Church of the Most Holy Trinity on Terlikówka in Tarnów, photo UMWM Archives





it is known that the church was built in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the church came close to being torn down, as it was in danger of collapsing. Luckily, it was saved, as recalled by the inscription on the rood beam: *Król cum plebe pia labentes corrogit aedes* ("Król the then provost of the Tarnów Cathedral and the people of God lift the collapsing church"). Today, the shingle covered and boarded church looks stunning. The Baroque tower, crowned with an onion-shaped dome, adds to its charm. Also beautiful is the modest, whitewashed interior with a flat ceiling decorated with a 20<sup>th</sup>-century blue polychrome.

#### Church on Terlikówka,

ul. Tuchowska 5, Tarnów,

☎ +48 14 6268885, 14 662 440 561,

🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),

[terlikowka-tarnow.pl](http://terlikowka-tarnow.pl)

#### ■ LIPNICA MUROWANA, ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH

The Lipnica church is one of the most famous historic buildings in Małopolska. One of the oldest and best-preserved wooden sacred buildings in the region, it was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2003. The church was erected in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, although according to local tradition, it came into being in 1141, when a wooden church was allegedly built on the site of a pagan temple. Today, the small, compact edifice merges with the beautiful surroundings, guarded by mighty trees, surrounded by old cemetery

graves. The church has survived in an almost unchanged form, except that, it was surrounded by arcatures in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and a western portal was added in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The interior is breathtaking on account of an ornament and figural polychrome from different periods that occupies the entire wall. The oldest decoration (that of the chancel vault from the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and the nave vault from the 16<sup>th</sup> century) was made with the use of special stencils, known as patrons. Chancel wall paintings date back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, while those in the nave come from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Until the early 1990s, the interior was graced with three Gothic altars of extremely high historic value (from the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries), which were unfortunately stolen. When they were retrieved, they were moved to the Diocesan Museum in Tarnów, while the church received their copies. A rarity is the 17<sup>th</sup>-century instrument – positive organ (a chest organ instrument), which is used during summer concerts.

#### St. Leonard's Church, Lipnica

Murowana 39, ☎ +48 14 6852601,

🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),

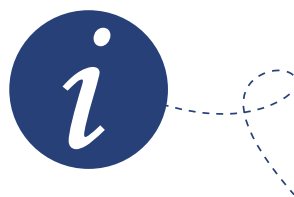
🌐 [parlipnicam.tarnow.opoka.org.pl](http://parlipnicam.tarnow.opoka.org.pl)

#### ■ LIPNICA EASTER PALMS

Each year on the Palm Sunday the market square in Lipnica hosts a competition for the tallest and most beautiful palm. Local women adorn fir wood poles wrapped in wicker with colourful ribbons, crepe paper

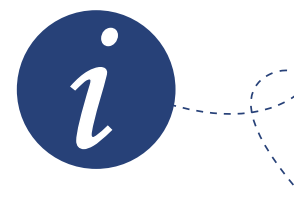


St Stanislas church in Skrzyszów, photo by K. Syga



*Famous for its Easter palms, Lipnica Murowana gave birth to one Saint, but the Ledóchowski sisters – St Ursula and Blessed Maria Teresa – are also associated with it. The patron saint of the ancient city of Kraków and the academic community, St Simon, was born here in the first half of the 15th century. Almost 450 years later, St Ursula Ledóchowska and her sister, Blessed Maria Teresa, also arrived in Lipnica Murowana with their parents, who had purchased the local estate.*

Lipnica palms, photo by K. Bańkowski



*In Iwkowa, it is worth visiting the parish museum functioning in the building of the former presbytery. The most valuable exhibit here is the figurine of St Dorothy dated at the end of the 16th century. Apart from that, you can see archival photos, handicrafts, household appliances, old chapels and several older sculptures. The museum operates as a branch of the Tarnów Diocesan Museum.*

Lipnica Murowana, interior of the St Leonard church, photo by M. Rauer



flowers and catkins. Blessed palm trees, which sometimes as tall as 30 metres, are believed to protect sickness and guarantee good harvest. After the competition, the elaborate palm compositions are placed on the market square and continue to grace it for another couple of weeks.

#### ■ SKRZYSZÓW, CHURCH OF ST. STANISLAUS

The Parish Church of St. Stanislaus the Bishop in Skrzyszów is the largest temple in Małopolska. It was constructed in 1517, the nave was expanded in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and a column tower was added with a hoarding balcony that ran around the starling. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the nave was expanded by adding two large chapels, a "feminine" and a "masculine" one, forming a transept. The walls and ceilings of the church are covered with a Secession (modernist) polychrome from 1907 and the remains of old polychromes: late Gothic painted around

1517 and Rococo from 1777. The oldest and most interesting elements of church furniture are late Gothic stalls in the chancel (late 15<sup>th</sup> and early 16<sup>th</sup> century), with carved crest of the Tarnowski Family - Leliwa.

#### Church of St. Stanislaus, Skrzyszów 1,

☎ +48 14 6745044,

🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),

🌐 [parafia.skrzyszow.pl](http://parafia.skrzyszow.pl)

#### ■ IWKOWA, CHURCH OF VISITATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

The simple, small cemetery church in Iwkowa is one of the oldest wooden buildings in Małopolska. It was built at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century (the exact date is unknown) and looks very enchanting, surrounded with gravestones and immersed in deep shadows of trees. The small edifice hides a delightful interior: the walls are decorated with late Renaissance figural polychrome (1619), the chancel has a stainedglass window (a copy, as the 15<sup>th</sup>-century original was transferred to the Diocesan Museum in Tarnów), while the nave still features two uniquely beautiful 15<sup>th</sup>-century portals crowned with arches adorned with three-leaf motifs. On the rood beam, you can see sculptures of the Crucifixion group from the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### Church of Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Iwkowa 12,

☎ +48 14 6844327, 604 570 880,

🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),

🌐 [parafaiwkowa.pl](http://parafaiwkowa.pl)



## Wooden Buildings

### ■ DOŁĘGA, MANOR HOUSE

The old manor house in Dołęga will take you back to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century life of landed gentry. On the outside, whitewashed walls contrast beautifully with brown shingle, while the furniture and equipment inside remind you about the historic occupants of the residence and their times (items inside include mementoes connected with the 1863 January Uprising). The larch wood manor house was erected in 1845. At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, it was visited by Stanisław Wyspiański and Adam Asnyk, among others. Some paintings by Wyspiański are displayed inside the manor house. Recently, the manor house has undergone a general renovation. In the overhauled Dołęga, tourists can also see the cottage moved from Skrzyszów and a renovated granary.

#### Manor House in Dołęga,

Dołęga 10, Zaborów,

☎ +48 14 6715414, 791 245 357,

🌐 [muzeum.tarnow.pl](http://muzeum.tarnow.pl)

### ■ STARY WIŚNICZ, KORYZNÓWKA

A small manor house, known as Koryznówka was erected in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, above the Nowy Wiśnicz Castle. It houses the biographical museum of Jan Matejko. Leonard Serafiński, the former owner of the house, was a close friend and brother-in-law of the painter. Many of Matejko's drawings were created in Wiśnicz and they can be seen in the museum. The manor house itself managed to survive in an almost intact condition.

#### Jan Matejko Museum,

Stary Wiśnicz 278, ☎ +48 14 6128347,

🌐 [muzeum.tarnow.pl](http://muzeum.tarnow.pl)

### ■ ZALIPIE, PAINTED COTTAGES

Zalipie, also known as the Painted Village, is famous for its unusual decoration of wooden houses. Local



Koryznówka, Stary Wiśnicz, photo by K. Syga

Manor house in Dołęga, photo by K. Bańkowski



*Jan Matejko is buried at the Rakowicki Cemetery in Kraków, at the intersection of the central and side aisles of the cemetery. He wished to be buried at the crossroads, contrary to tradition. He was said to have made such a declaration in protest against the demolition of the medieval Monastery of the Order of the Holy Ghost (Duchacy), on whose site the J. Słowacki Theatre was built in the late 19th century. Matejko's favourite summer residence was also the manor house in Krzesławice, now a museum of the artist's memorabilia.*



*Zakliczyn, famous for the second largest market square in Poland, is known primarily for the "Piękny Jaś" bean – a registered regional product of the Małopolska region, included also in the List of Traditional Products maintained by the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Every year, in the first decade of September, the Bean Festival is held here.*

housewives- artists paint the walls of the houses and outbuildings, wells, fences and even dog kennels with fabulous, colourful flower motifs and ornaments. The custom of cottage decoration has been cultivated in Zalipie since the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The village features over a dozen painted cottages, each painted in its own style, which guarantees to leave you impressed. The most famous local artist was Felicja Curyłowa, whose cottage remains an extraordinary, wonderful example of Zalipie decoration style. Today, her house is a museum-like space open to the public. Recently, all the farm buildings have been restored. The farm also gained a new building – the historic cottage of Stefania Łaczyńska. Each year during the first weekend following Corpus Christi, Zalipie holds the Painted Cottage Competition, during which the most beautifully decorated cottage is selected.

#### Cottage of Felicja Curyłowa,

Zalipie 135, ☎ +48 14 6965001,

🌐 [muzeum.tarnow.pl](http://muzeum.tarnow.pl)

### ■ ZAKLICZYN, WOODEN BUILDINGS

The smallest town in Małopolska can boast the second largest market square, after Krakow. Historic wooden houses from the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, built in an original way, have been preserved here. The roof structure was based on nine columns with braces, while the log walls erected within the columns had a completely free layout and could be changed at will, without disturbing the roof structure. The roofs protruding from the side of the street, supported by three external poles and forming an original arcade, gave the town's buildings a unique character.

Iwkowa, church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, photo by K. Bańkowski



Zalipie, photo by K. Bańkowski



Zakliczyn, photo by K. Bańkowski





## Nowy Sącz and Gorlice Surroundings

The surroundings of Nowy Sącz and Gorlice are a truly picturesque area that will delight you with its historic-cultural monuments. Over 100 buildings in the area listed on the Wooden Architecture Route. Out of all the old churches, two churches in Binarowa and Sękowa, as well as four Orthodox churches in Brunary Wyżne, Kwiaton, Owczary and Powroźnik are world-famous and have been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The Lemko Orthodox churches (today often used by the Roman Catholic Church) are a specific feature of the region. Apart from the buildings inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, it is worth visiting the Orthodox churches in Bartne, Bielanka, Binczarowa, Czarna, Łosie, Nowica, Skwirtne, Szczawnik, Uście Gorlickie, Wojkowa, Wysowa-Zdrój and Muszyna-Złockie. Some of these usually closed buildings are open to the public between

May and September (see more information on [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl)). Heritage parks are another attraction of the region, particularly the magnificent Sądecki Ethnographic Park, but also other interesting parks in Stróże and Szymbark. Krynica-Zdrój boasts a unique atmosphere and beautiful 19<sup>th</sup>-century spa villas.

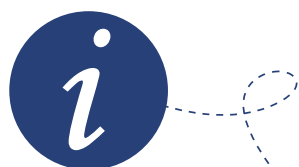
### Churches

#### ■ BINAROWA, CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL

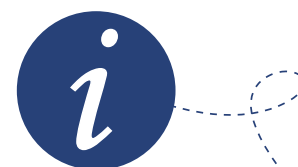
The church in Binarowa, with walls and roofs covered with shingle, was erected ca. 1500. Its massive tower, narrowing toward its top, was added a hundred years later, as were the arcatures. The interior of the church, all covered with paintings, makes a long-lasting impression. The polychrome on the vault dates back to the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup>



Binarowa, church of St. Michael the Archangel, photo by K. Bańkowski



*The temple in Binarowa is not only one of the oldest wooden churches in the Małopolska region. It is also a place of particular Marian cult. In its left side altar, there is a famous and miraculous 17th-century painting showing the Mother of God with Baby, a replica of the miraculous painting of Our Lady of Piasek from the Carmelite Church in Krakow.*



*The church in Sękowa is distinguished by its roof area being disproportionately large in relation to the cubature, which makes it one of the most beautiful temples in the Małopolska region. It was not without reason that it used to be an inspiration for painters. Its uniqueness is associated with one more fact – on the internal beams of the roof truss, chalk signs of old carpentry masters from the 16th century have been preserved.*

century, while wall paintings date from the 17<sup>th</sup>. The most precious furnishings are the Gothic sculptures and low reliefs in the altars, as well as the stone baptismal font. Also stunning are the door fittings that remember the times when the building was constructed. In 2003, in appreciation of the church's uniqueness, it was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

#### Church of St. Michael the Archangel,

Binarowa 409, ☎ +48 13 4476396,  
☎ +48 692 385 244 – guide  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),  
🌐 [parafjabinarowa.pl](http://parafjabinarowa.pl)

#### ■ SĘKOWA, CHURCH OF SS.

##### PHILIP AND JACOB THE APOSTLES

It is impossible not to be delighted by the church in Sękowa. The extremely tall, shingle-covered roof and wide arcatures, together with the square-shaped tower, create a picturesque postcard view. It is one of the most beautiful churches in Małopolska, whose basic body was created around 1520, and although the building was extensively damaged during World War I, it was rescued, and eventually it was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2003. The characteristically simple interior is very peaceful. The only element with rich ornamentation is the late Renaissance main altar. On the southern wall of the chancel, you can still see fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>-century polychrome.

#### Church of SS. Philip and Jacob the

##### Apostles, Sękowa,

☎ +48 609546389,  
☎ +48 507400954 – guide  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),  
🌐 [sekowa.rzeszow.opoka.org.pl](http://sekowa.rzeszow.opoka.org.pl)

### Lemko Orthodox churches

#### ■ BRUNARY WYŻNE, PARISH GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL

The Greek Catholic church in Brunary, currently used as Catholic Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was erected in 1797 and despite many transformations, it has retained the most important features of the Western Lemko Orthodox churches. The church is situated on a small elevation at the Biała River and is encircled by a small stone wall with gates. The chancel features the main altar with a canopy, while side altars dating from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century are located in the nave. The church boasts many icons of high artistic value, dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Orthodox church was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2013.

#### Greek Catholic Church of St.

##### Michael the Archangel, Brunary

Wyżne 45, Uście Gorlickie,  
☎ +48 18 3516776,  
☎ +48 536 723 418 – guide  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),  
🌐 [parafia.brunary.pl](http://parafia.brunary.pl)

Sękowa, church of SS. Philip and Jacob the Apostles, photo by K. Bańkowski



Brunary Wyżne, the Greek Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel, photo by K. Bańkowski





## ■ BARTNE, GREEK CATHOLIC AND ORTHODOX CHURCHES OF SS. COSMAS AND DAMIAN

It is worth visiting the village of Bartne, as it is still inhabited mostly by Lemkos. There are two Orthodox churches here, both dedicated to the same saints. The Greek Catholic church, built in 1842, with shingled roofs and walls, houses a museum of Lemko church and folk art. The church beautifully merges with the landscape and is truly magnificent. The interior is dominated by the 18<sup>th</sup>-century iconostasis. The newer, still operating Orthodox Church was built in the years 1928–29 and represents a different style. It is towerless with walls boarded and roof covered with metal. The furnishings include the 200-year-old iconostasis, transferred here from a demolished Orthodox church in the Lublin region.

**Greek Catholic Church, Bartne,** ☎ +48 18 3518454,  
**Orthodox Church, Bartne,**  
☎ +48 18 3518454,  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl)

## ■ HAŃCZOWA, PARISH GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF PROTECTION OF MOTHER OF GOD

The magnificent Greek Catholic Church in Hańczowa, with a classical shape and shingled walls, was erected in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1956 it was saved from demolition and later renovated. The restored interior features

a magnificent iconostasis dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as an ornament and figural polychrome. The church premises are surrounded by a wooden fence with integrated characteristic gates (from 1811 and 1871). The tower is decorated with painted clock faces. The church is currently used by the Hańczowa parish.

**Greek Catholic Church of Protection of the Mother of God, Hańczowa 56, Wysowa,**  
☎ +48 18 3532124,  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl)

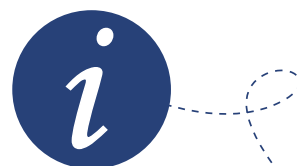
## ■ KWIATOŃ, PARISH GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. PARASCHEVA

It is one of the most beautiful Orthodox churches in Poland (presently a Greek Catholic church) and a quintessential example of the Lemko style (see p. 3). Its construction is estimated to date back to the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, while the tower was added later in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The body consists of 3 distinctive elements and rises up gradually: from the lowest chancel, through the higher nave up to the dominating, lofty tower. Each element is covered by a roof with a characteristic onion-shaped dome. The roofs and walls are shingled. The interior still holds rich furnishings from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The polychrome and wall paintings imitating marble columns and cornices add charm to the interior. The church

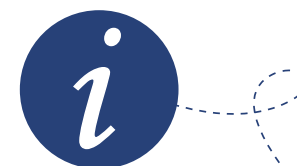


Orthodox church in Hańczowa, photo by K. Bańkowski

Bartne, Greek Catholic church, photo by K. Syga



*In Hańczowa, it is worth seeing a roadside chapel with a sculpture of the Good Shepherd, commemorating the visit of Karol Wojtyła in August 1953, when he was walking along the trail from Ustrzyki to Wysowa-Zdrój. It is also known that Wojtyła also visited Hańczowa at that time and celebrated a mass in the Orthodox church, which was used at that time by the Roman Catholic parish.*



*The last major renovation of the church in Owczary took place in the 1980s. Conservation measures taken at that time were appreciated on a global scale. The temple in Owczary was awarded prizes in the field of cultural heritage – Europa Nostra.*

currently serves as an auxiliary church of the Roman Catholic parish of Uście Gorlickie. The Greek Catholic church was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2013.

**Greek Catholic Church of St. Parascheva, Kwiatoń,**  
☎ +48 18 3530720,  
☎ +48 660105342 – guide  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),  
🌐 [parafiauscie.pl](http://parafiauscie.pl)

Orthodox church in Kwiatoń, photo by K. Bańkowski

Owczary, Greek Catholic Church of the Protection of the Mother of God, photo by K. Bańkowski



## ■ OWCZARY, GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE PROTECTION OF THE MOTHER OF GOD

The Orthodox church in Owczary (presently used by the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic parishes) is one of the oldest of Lemko churches, and one of the four Orthodox churches in the region inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. It was erected in 1653, which is noted by the date carved in the western portal of the nave. The body of the building is profoundly beautiful. The polygonal roofs crowned with onion-shaped helmets with false lanterns are visible from afar. The church also boasts furnishings of high artistic value, particularly the 18<sup>th</sup> century iconostasis. The church premise is encircled by a stone wall with a stone gate belfry.

## Orthodox Church of the Protection of the Mother of God, Sękowa

Parish (Sękowa 13):

☎ +48 609546389,  
☎ +48 18 3518973 – guide  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl)

## ■ POWROŃNIK, GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE LESS

Stunning with its beauty, the former Greek Catholic Church in Powroźnik (currently a Roman Catholic church) is the oldest Lemko Orthodox church in the Polish Carpathians, erected around 1600. Renovated numerous times, it was transferred to its present location in 1814 after the flood. Three



onion-shaped domes crown the tented roofs rising above the three-part interior. The rich furnishings include the incomplete iconostasis dating from the years 1743-44, a Baroque side altar from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and many icons of high artistic value, such as Last Judgement from 1623. The sacristy features the 1607 figure polychrome of high historic value. The church is one of the four wooden Orthodox churches in Małopolska inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

#### Church of St. James the Less,

Powroźnik, ☎ +48 508866402,  
 🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),  
 🌐 [parafiapowrozniok.pl](http://parafiapowrozniok.pl)

## Heritage parks

### ■ SZYMBARK, FOLK ARCHITECTURE HERITAGE PARK

The Szymbark Heritage Park has a lot to offer, despite its small size. It presents the little-known folk culture of the Gorlice Pogorzans, and the idyllic landscape underlines the assets of the historic monuments. The collected buildings include cottages, cowsheds, a barn, a smithy, grain mills, an oil mill, a hand weaver's cottage and a pottery furnace. Most of the structures date back to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and contain original furnishing. The park also holds presentations of the work of craftsmen cultivating old traditions. Next to the open air museum we can see

a 16<sup>th</sup> Century fortified stone manor or house built by the Gładysz Family and a bourgeois manor house moved from Gorlice. In Szymbark we see two more monuments of Wooden Architecture Route, including a **small church of St. Adalbert** built in 1782, with its shingled walls and roofs (the nave and the chancel have a separate roofing), and the brick sacristy. The church is towerless, but the ornamented gable of the façade is noteworthy. The furnishing dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### Professor Roman Reinfuss Folk Architecture Heritage Park,

Szymbark, ☎ +48 18 3511018,  
 🌐 [muzeum.gorlice.pl](http://muzeum.gorlice.pl),

#### The Church of St. Adalbert the

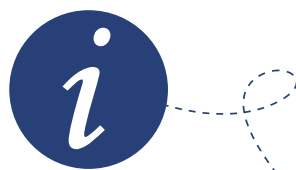
Bishop Biskupa, Szymbark 315,  
 ☎ +48 18 3513013,  
 🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl)

### ■ STRÓŻE, BEEKEEPING MUSEUM

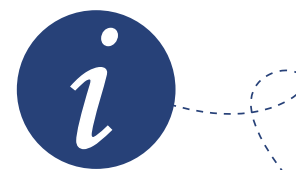
This small heritage park is a wonderful source of knowledge about beekeeping. Apart from the interesting, extensive collection of hives (over 100) of various types (log, figural, frame, straw, including even hives from Africa), you can also see beekeeping tools and accessories, while the museum guide will keep you interested with the history of beekeeping and the application of individual items. Children can use the "Bee village" playground and a mini zoo (featuring such animals as sheep, goats, donkeys, ponies, Carpathian



Powroźnik, inside the Greek Catholic Church of St. James the Less, photo by K. Bańkowski



*The Feast at Bartnik, held at the Beekeeping Museum in Stróże is an outdoor event organized every year on the first Sunday of July. It includes honey collection shows, tastings, regional dishes, folk music, as well as lectures and discussions on beekeeping. Every year the feast is becoming more and more popular.*



*Wedding in the open-air museum? Or maybe a meeting with an artist or a small concert? The church of Sts Peter and Paul located in the Sądecki Ethnographic Park is offered for rent. This unique offer is available to everyone.*

Folk Architecture Heritage Park in Szymbark, photo by K. Bańkowski



horses, and various bird species). Also noteworthy is the Bartna Chata tavern and a shop selling local bee products. You can find accommodation at "Grandma Mary's" with an interesting old interior. .

#### Beekeeping Museum, Stróże 235,

☎ +48 18 4140579,  
 🌐 [bartnik.pl](http://bartnik.pl)

### ■ NOWY SĄCZ, SĄDECKI ETHNOGRAPHIC PARK

The park in Nowy Sącz is one of the most beautiful heritage parks in Poland. This is to a large extent thanks to its thematic variety. The area showcases both sacred buildings (a magnificent 17<sup>th</sup>-century Lemko Orthodox church or the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Catholic church from Łososina Dolna), and examples of diverse rural architecture (including a 17<sup>th</sup>-century gentry manor house, cottages, and farm buildings). There are also buildings recalling the heritage of other ethnic

groups from the multi-cultural Nowy Sącz region: Germans, Jews and the Carpathian Roma. The restored German settlement is one of the park's largest attractions. Recently the museum has undergone a large-scale revitalisation, with a folk industry sector presenting four objects powered by water – two sawmills, a fulling mill and a mill with a miller's house – recently added to the museum. Next to the museum, you can find the Galician Town with typical Galician buildings.

#### Sądecki Ethnographic Park -

#### Branch of the District Museum in

Nowy Sącz, entrances from,  
 ul. B. Wieniawy-Długoszoszowskiego  
 83B and ul. Lwowska 226 ,  
 Nowy Sącz,  
 ☎ +48 18 4414412 wew. 106  
 ☎ +48 18 4443570,  
 ☎ +48 18 4410210  
 🌐 [muzeum.sacz.pl](http://muzeum.sacz.pl)

Stróże, Beekeeping Museum, photo by K. Syga





## Wooden Architecture

### ■ KRYNICA-ZDRÓJ, WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

Known as “the Pearl of Polish health resorts”, Krynica lies in the eastern part of Beskid Sądecki, in the Krynicyzanka Stream Valley. It is one of Poland’s most famous health resorts, which, apart from its location, owes its unique character to its delightful wooden architecture and mineral waters. 23 mineral water intakes with the most popular “Krynicyzanka” are the local natural treasure, available in many stylish pump rooms. The resort development after 1856 was connected with the activity of Józef Dietl – a professor of the Jagiellonian University, known as the father of Polish balneology. It was then that buildings such as the Old Mineral Baths, the Old Mud Baths, the Spa House and the beautiful wooden Main Pump House, which unfortunately no longer exists, replaced at a later date by a newer structure. Krynica’s most beautiful **wooden houses**, featuring elaborate wood carving, were built in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as a result of a large influx of patients. Magnificent villas with references to the architecture of Alpine health resorts usually had spacious front porches supported by pillars and one or two levels of balconies. The elevations were enriched with various bay windows, turrets and verandas. Many interesting buildings still stand by the

Dietla Boulevard, i.e. Białej Róży Villa (after 1855), Biały Orzeł (ca. 1857), Kosynier (1880), Romanówka (around mid 19<sup>th</sup> century), Węgierska Korona (ca. 1880), Wista (the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century), and Witoldówka (1888). The beautiful Romanówka Villa houses the **Nikifor Museum**, where you can admire the works of the ingenious primitivist painter, Epifaniusz Drowniak (1895–1968), known as Nikifor Krynicki. In the Słotwiński Park, you can also see the oldest spa facility of the resort – the wooden Słotwinka Pump Room. Krynica is an extraordinary town: apart from its wonderful microclimate, mineral waters, and beautiful wooden architecture, alluding to the so-called Swiss style, it also offers cultural events, such as the annual Jan Kiepura Festival, held in August, attended by guests from all over the world. The town is also an ideal starting point for hiking trips, for instance along the Jaworzyna Krynicka Range trails, as well as a wonderful winter ski resort. The town features the Jaworzyna Krynicka cable car and numerous ski slopes.

#### Nikifor Museum,

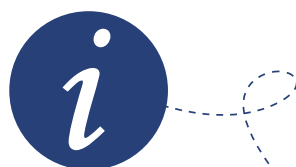
Bulwary Dietla 19, Krynica-Zdrój,

☎ +48 18 4715303,

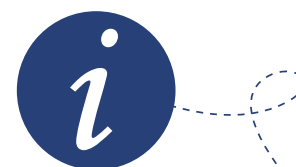
🌐 [muzeum.sacz.pl](http://muzeum.sacz.pl)



Romanówka Villa in Krynica-Zdrój, photo by K. Bańkowski



*“Witoldówka” is one of the most characteristic buildings on the famous Krynica promenade. This guest house was built at the end of the 19th century, then twice destroyed by tragic fires, and today it pleases the eyes once again. Although it seems to be an original wooden building, for security reasons it was rebuilt entirely with bricks and covered with wooden formwork.*



*The wooden church in Bukowina Tatrzańska is the work of one man, namely Jędrzej Kramarz, who designed and built it, as well as made altars and carved folk versions of sacred figures. From 1887, the temple used to serve the local parish. Today there are no church services there, but you can visit the temple.*

„Witoldówka” villa in Krynica-Zdrój, photo K. Rogoziński



## Orawa, Podhale, Spisz i Pieniny

The picturesque landscapes of Orava, Podhale, Spisz and Pieniny hide numerous pearls of architecture, while the Wooden Architecture Route allows you to see almost 50 most interesting of the buildings. Local sacred cultural heritage of the region looks particularly interesting, as the silhouettes of shingled churches beautifully harmonise with the mountain landscape. The best-known wooden church in the region is the one in Dębno, inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, although other churches are no less sophisticated in terms of woodwork. Some of the churches are open the public between May and September, for instance, the churches in Bukowina Tatrzańska, Grywałd, Jurgów, Lachowice, Łopuszna, and Nowy Targ (for more information go to [drevniana.malopolska.pl](http://drevniana.malopolska.pl)). The mountain region also boasts some interesting, locally

diverse examples of rural architecture. Some beautiful Podhale region cottages can be seen in the village of Chochołów, while the heritage park in Zubrzyca Górna has some characteristic Orava style buildings. One uniquely charming town is Szczawnica, with its characteristic spa villas in the Swiss-Tyrolean, while in Zakopane, visitors can admire houses built in the style created by Stanisław Witkiewicz.

### Churches

#### ■ DĘBNO, PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL

Encircled by old trees, the wooden church in Dębno, known as the Pearl of Podhale, dates back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The exact date of construction is unknown, but it is assumed to be 1490. The tower, crowned with a pyramid-shaped dome, was added in 1601. The stylish, harmonious

Chochołów, photo by K. Bańkowski





body of the church hides magnificent, unique polychromes from the turn of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Colourful decorative paintings featuring different motifs cover all ceilings and walls (except for the whitewashed fragments of nave walls), and even the choir platform, the pulpit and the benches. The polychrome was created with the use of stencils, while the width of the strip corresponds with the wall logs and ceiling planks. The church has furnishings of high value. Particularly noteworthy is the Gothic main altar – a painted triptych from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and the 14<sup>th</sup>-century tabernacle, and crucifix on the rood beam. In appreciation of the unique nature of the church, it was inscribed it on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2003.

**Church of St. Michael the Archangel, ul. Kościelna 42, Dębno,**  
 ☎ +48 18 2751797,  
 🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),  
 🌐 [debno.diecezja.pl](http://debno.diecezja.pl)

### ■ GRYWAŁD, AUXILIARY CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN

The small church in Grywałd is yet another wooden building of high historic value in the Podhale region. It dates back to the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and despite numerous reconstructions, it has retained its Gothic form and character. A massive tower with a wide base, bringing some military character to the building, was added to the modestly sized main body of the church. The shingled church blends beautifully with the landscape – it occupies a small hill, standing at a certain distance from the village buildings. Its charm is intensified by the surrounding fieldstone wall. The interior is decorated with wall paintings dating back to the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, while the late Gothic triptych from the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century is the furnishing element of highest value.

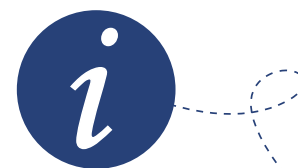
Grywałd, church of St. Martin, photo by K. Bańkowski



Dębno, church of St. Michael the Archangel, photo by K. Syga



*One of the unique historical objects located in the church in Dębno Podhalańskie is a regal from the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is a small portable organ that can be placed in different places. The regal from Dębno is one of the most valuable relics of Polish construction of musical instruments of the early Baroque era.*



*The church in Orawka was the first Catholic parish church of the twelve Polish villages of Orava, founded at the turn of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. At that time, Orawka belonged to the Orava County, which was the administrative unit of the then Kingdom of Hungary.*

Orawka, Church of St. John the Baptist, photo by K. Bańkowski



### Auxiliary Church of St. Martin,

ul. Kościelna 6, Grywałd,

☎ +48 18 2623827,

🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl),

🌐 [grywald.podhale.pl](http://grywald.podhale.pl)

### ■ NOWY TARG, CEMETERY

#### CHURCH OF ST. ANNE

The beginnings of the Nowy Targ Church of St. Anne are quite mysterious and unknown. Folk legends claim it was built at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (the inscription above the chancel says 1219, but there is no evidence that this is the year of the construction), but the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century seems much more realistic. The church, rising on a small, yet steep hill, has undergone several alterations, but managed to maintain the harmony of its body. It looks very enchanting, on account of its tall, shingled roof and a younger, most probably 18<sup>th</sup>-century tower crowned with an onion-shaped dome. The interior is decorated with

paintings from 1880, while furnishings include items from different periods. The late Baroque main altar features paintings of high artistic value, dating from the turn of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### St. Anna's Church, ul. Zacisze 17,

Nowy Targ, Parish (ul. Kościelna 1)

☎ +48 18 2666750,

🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl)

### ■ ORAWKA, CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Church of St. John the Baptist in Orawka, was built in 1650– 1659. The construction was started by the first local parish priest, Fr. Jan Szczechowicz. Log building was covered with shingles. The chancel was enlarged in 1728 with a brick chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows. The church boasts rich polychrome from the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and from 1771, adorning the walls and parts of furniture. It depicts various thematic groups, with the most

Nowy Targ, cemetery Church of St. Anne, photo by J. Gorlach





beautiful showing 12 paintings with scenes from the life of St. John the Baptist and the Decalogue. The late Baroque altar with the Pieta and the statues of St. St. Wojciech and Stanislaus are worth admiring. The church in Orawka owns and uses very rare antique fabrics – the so-called Lenten veils, which are used to cover the altars during Lent.

#### Church of St. John the Baptist

Orawka 65, ☎ +48 18 2652340,  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl), 🌐  
[parafiaorawka.pl](http://parafiaorawka.pl)

#### ■ CHABÓWKA, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS

Church of the Holy Cross in Chabówka was built in 1757 on the site of a former chapel, founded by Jan Wielopolski, Governor of Sandomierz. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1994 but was soon rebuilt. The church has a log structure with the chancel and nave partially encircled by arcatures. The walls and

ceilings are adorned by polychrome with figural, ornamental and architectural motifs, painted in 1901. The polychrome underwent maintenance and was enriched with new elements in 1975. Original late Baroque furniture was destroyed by fire and was subsequently partially reconstructed.

#### Church of the Holy Cross,

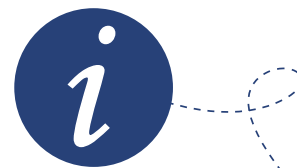
Chabówka, ☎ +48 18 2678150,  
🌐 [drewniana.malopolska.pl](http://drewniana.malopolska.pl)

#### ■ RABKA-ZDRÓJ, CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE – WŁADYSŁAW ORKAN MUSEUM

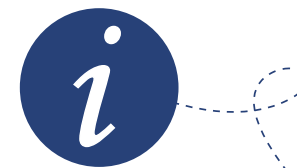
The most conspicuous element of this church (built in 1606) is its mighty tower. Added in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it has an exceptionally large, onion-shaped dome, characteristic for this period. Despite numerous reconstructions, the church has maintained its original silhouette and is one of the churches of highest historic value on the part of the Wooden



Orawka, Church of St. John the Baptist, photo by K. Bańkowski



*One of the most valuable organs in Poland are kept in the church of St. Mary Magdalene in Rabka-Zdrój. This almost 250-year-old instrument resounds beautifully on summer evenings during organ concerts organized here. Every year, Rabka also hosts Fr. Kamil Kowalczyk International Organ Music Festival.*



*The best way to visit the buildings built in the Zakopane style is to follow the trail of the Zakopane Style marked by the Tatra Museum. It includes 40 most important monuments of this first Polish national style, with flagship objects designed by Stanisław Witkiewicz.*

Architecture Route. Even before World War II, it featured a museum exposition. The interior is decorated with a beautiful Rococo-Classical polychrome from 1802 and still features furnishings from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The museum part showcases interesting regional ethnographic collections. Particularly interesting are the items connected with pottery and smithery, which have a long-lasting tradition in Rabka, as well as a huge collection of religious items created by folk artists.

#### Władysław Orkan Museum, ul.

Sądecka 6, Rabka-Zdrój,  
☎ +48 18 2676747,  
🌐 [muzeum-orkana.pl](http://muzeum-orkana.pl)

### Wooden Architecture

#### ■ ZAKOPANE, ZAKOPANE-STYLE VILLAS

Wooden Tatra villas built in the Zakopane style are the gems of architecture. They owe their form

to Stanisław Witkiewicz, painter, writer and architect, fascinated by highland art, who creatively transformed the elements of traditional architecture and adornment, bringing to life the style that today is admired by many. Houses erected in accordance with the aesthetic qualities devised by Witkiewicz are set on high, square stone underpinning and have steep, shingled roofs. Their distinctive features include huge verandas, attics covered with separate roofs and beautiful, opulent wood carving decorations. The first villa erected in accordance with the Zakopane style, the Kolumbia Villa from 1892, presently houses the Museum of the Zakopane Style. Other beautiful examples of this style include the Pod Jedłami Villa (on Koziniec), Atma (the Museum of Karol Szymanowski, ul. Kasprusie 19) and Witkiewiczówka Villa (Droga na Antałówkę 6).

Chabówka, Church of the Holy Cross, photo by K. Bańkowski



Rabka-Zdrój, Church of St. Mary Magdalene, photo by K. Bańkowski



Pod Jedłami Villa, photo by K. Bańkowski





**Museum of the Zakopane Style in the Koliba Villa** ul. Kościeliska 18, Zakopane, ☎ +48 18 2013602, [muzeumtatrzańskie.pl](http://muzeumtatrzańskie.pl)

Another example of the Zakopane style is the beautiful **Chapel of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus on Jaszczurówka**. Erected in the early 20th century, according to Witkiewicz's design, it is marked by a high, granite underpinning and a soaring silhouette. The shingled gable roof with a characteristic, lofty tower features "rising sun" decorative motifs on the top. The unusual simplicity of the interior delights with its rich wood carving decoration. The stained-glass windows of the chancel were designed by Witkiewicz, while the wood-carved main altar is stylised to resemble the fronts of highland cottages, also in accordance with Witkiewicz's will.

#### Chapel of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus on Jaszczurówka

☎ +48 18 2225219 (Parish of the Divine Mercy, ul. Cyrhla 37), Zakopane, a gallery of glass paintings, information on current gallery exhibition on: [cyrhla.wiara.org.pl](http://cyrhla.wiara.org.pl)

#### ■ CHOCHOŁÓW, FOLK ARCHITECTURE COMPLEX

One of the most picturesque towns of the Podhale region – Chochołów – is famous for not only its location, but also its well-preserved wooden architecture from the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The houses, built of flat logs in the Podhale style, are arranged closely side by side, with their tops facing the road. Each Easter, local farmers' wives scrub the houses using soapy water, which gives the logs their characteristic, bright colour. One of the most beautiful cottages in Chochołów is no. 24. Its front wall was made of a single, huge fir trunk, hence its name the single fir cottage. It is also worth visiting the Regional Chamber, which presents highland folklore.

#### ■ SZCZAWNICA, SPA ARCHITECTURE

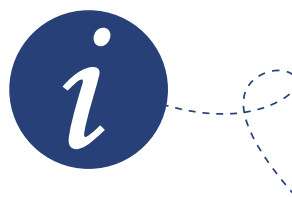
This beautifully situated health resort is known not only for its therapeutic waters, but also for its historic wooden architecture. The 19<sup>th</sup>-century villas and guest-houses preserved in the spa district of the health resort bear resemblance to the Swiss style. They usually have two or three storeys, numerous verandas, porches and towers, as well as rich wood carving decoration. The area around Dietle Square with the most beautiful spa buildings is particularly atmospheric.

#### ■ SUCHA BESKIDZKA, ROME TAVERN

The tavern in Sucha Beskidzka dates back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Local legend has it that this is where Master Twardowski was abducted by the Devil and taken to the Moon, which was described by Adam Mickiewicz in his ballad

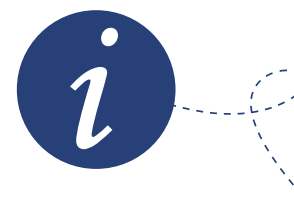


Chochołów, photo by K. Bańkowski



*The Rzym inn is by far the most famous building in Sucha Beskidzka, and from the beginning it was a truly symbolic place. In addition to the merchants, Master Twardowski and the crafty Mephistopheles (whose heads adorn the fountain that was built in front of the inn in 2005 to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the Sucha Beskidzka settlement), it also used to host the Beskid bandits, led by chieftain Józef Baczyński from Babia Góra.*

Wooden spa buildings in Szczawnica, photo by K. Bańkowski



*In the Orava Ethnographic Park, in the spring and summer season, there are weekends with special shows, i.e. events centred around various feasts or customs. The open-air museum is then filled with life and visitors have a unique opportunity to try their hand at various farm activities and take a look at the work of rural workshops and factories.*

Heritage Park in Zubrzyca Górna, photo by K. Bańkowski



Mrs. Twardowska. The magnificent, wooden building is very picturesque: based on the stone underpinning, it has a shingled hip roof with characteristic arcades on the front side. As fits a proper tavern, it ornaments the square, while regional food is served in the traditionally decorated interior.

**Rome Tavern, Rynek 1, Sucha Beskidzka**, ☎ +48 33 8742797, [karczma-rzym.com](http://karczma-rzym.com)



Rome Tavern, photo by K. Bańkowski

#### Heritage parks

##### ■ ZUBRZYCA GÓRNA, ORAVA ETHNOGRAPHIC PARK

The heritage park in Zubrzyca is a place with a soul. The vast area, resembling a picturesque landscape park, features a diverse collection of examples of the Orava architecture. The most characteristic buildings are cottages with an extra storey featuring an attic chamber, serving a farm function (usually used as a granary). The upper storey is surrounded with a gallery, which can be reached by stairs located outside the building. Other interesting buildings include a smithy, a lumber mill, a fulling mill and an oil mill. There is also a beautiful apiary with interesting types of hives. Most residential buildings house theme exhibitions presenting the daily life in the Orava region. The magnificent Moniak Manor from the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries houses an exhibition of 19<sup>th</sup>-century appliances, furniture and kitchenware.

**Orava Ethnographic Park, Zubrzyca Górna**, ☎ +48 18 2852709, [orawa.eu](http://orawa.eu)



## MAŁOPOLSKA TOURIST INFORMATION SYSTEM POINTS

### ANDRYCHÓW

Rynek 14, 34-120 Andrychów  
 ☎ +48 33 842 99 36  
 it.andrychow@msit.malopolska.pl  
 moskit-andrychow.eu

### BIECZ

Rynek 1, 38-340 Biecz  
 ☎ +48 13 440 68 60  
 it.biecz@msit.malopolska.pl  
 biecz.pl

### BOCHNIA

ul. Oracka 4, 32-700 Bochnia  
 ☎ + 48 784 303 179  
 it.bochnia@msit.malopolska.pl  
 bochnia.eu

### BUKOWNO

ul. Spacerowa 1, 32-332 Bukowno  
 ☎ +48 500 485 883, +48 32 642 11 04  
 tramp@mosirbukowno.pl  
 mosirbukowno.pl

### CHRZANÓW

ul. Władysława Broniewskiego 10C,  
 32-500 Chrzanów  
 ☎ +48 32 763 27 49  
 pit@mbp.chrzanow.pl  
 mbp.chrzanow.pl

### KĘTY

Rynek 13, 32-650 Kęty  
 ☎ +48 33 432 25 83 wew. 500  
 rynek13@kety.pl  
 kety.pl, facebook.com/Rynek13

### KRAKÓW

Dworzec Autobusowy MDA  
 ul. Bosacka 18, 31-505 Kraków  
 informacjaturystyczna@mda.malopolska.pl

Sieć InfoKraków, infokrakow.pl  
 ☎ +48 12 307 21 13

**InfoKraków**, ul. Powiśle 11, 31-101 Kraków  
 ☎ +48 533 826 031  
 powisle@infokrakow.pl

**InfoKraków**, ul. św. Jana 2, 31-018 Kraków  
 ☎ +48 533 826 409  
 jana@infokrakow.pl

**InfoKraków**, ul. Józefa 7, 31-056 Kraków  
 ☎ +48 533 834 969  
 jozefa@infokrakow.pl

**InfoKraków Sukiennice**,  
 Rynek Główny 1/3, 31-042 Kraków  
 ☎ +48 530 290 661  
 sukiennice@infokrakow.pl

**InfoKraków**, ul. Szpitalna 25, 31-024 Kraków  
 ☎ +48 533 818 291  
 szpitalna@infokrakow.pl

**InfoKraków Pawilon Wyspiańskiego**,  
 pl. Wszystkich Świętych 2, 31-004 Kraków  
 ☎ +48 501 238 632  
 kontakt@krakowstory.pl

### KROŚCIENKO NAD DUNAJCEM

Rynek 32, 34-450 Krościenko nad Dunajcem  
 ☎ +48 571 253 737, +48 18 262 33 04  
 promocja@ckipkroscienko.pl  
 ckipkroscienko.pl

### KRYNICA-ZDRÓJ

ul. Zdrojowa 15, 33-380 Krynica-Zdrój  
 ☎ +48 18 472 55 77  
 it.krynica-zdroj@msit.malopolska.pl  
 krynica-zdroj.pl

### LIMANOWA

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

### MIECHÓW

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

### MUSZYNA

Rynek 34, 33-370 Muszyna  
 ☎ +48 18 534 91 61  
 cit@muszyna.pl  
 muszyna.pl

### NOWY SĄCZ

Rynek 2, 33-300 Nowy Sącz  
 ☎ +48 18 444 24 22  
 cit@nowysacz.pl  
 cit.nowysacz.pl, ziemiasadecka.info

### NOWY TARG

Rynek 1, 34-400 Nowy Targ  
 ☎ +48 18 266 30 36  
 it.nowy-targ@msit.malopolska.pl  
 it.nowyrtarg.pl

### OCHOTNICA GÓRNA

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

### OLKUSZ

Rynek 4, 32-300 Olkusz  
 ☎ +48 32 642 19 26  
 it.olkusz@msit.malopolska.pl  
 umig.olkusz.pl, olkusz.eu

### OŚWIĘCIM

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

### POGORZYCE

ul. Karola Szymanowskiego 47A/7  
 32-501 Pogorzycy  
 ☎ +48 32 343 43 60  
 it.chrzanow@msit.malopolska.pl  
 mbp.chrzanow.pl

### RABKA-ZDRÓJ

ul. Orkana 27, 34-700 Rabka-Zdrój  
 ☎ 48 18 267 74 49  
 it.rabka-zdroj@msit.malopolska.pl  
 msit@rabka.pl  
 gmina.rabka.pl/informator\_turystyczny

### SUCHA BESKIDZKA

ul. Zamkowa 1, 34-200 Sucha Beskidzka  
 ☎ +48 33 874 26 05 wew. 21  
 it.sucha-beskidzka@msit.malopolska.pl  
 it@sucha-beskidzka.pl  
 zameksucha.pl/it/

### TARNÓW

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

### TUCHÓW

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

### WADOWICE

ul. Kościelna 4, 34-100 Wadowice  
 ☎ +48 33 873 23 65  
 it.wadowice@msit.malopolska.pl,  
 biuro@it.wadowice.pl  
 it.wadowice.pl

### WIELICZKA

ul. Dembowskiego 7A, 32-020 Wieliczka  
 ☎ +48 573 336 950  
 pit@wieliczka.eu  
 wck.wieliczka.eu

### WIŚNIOWA

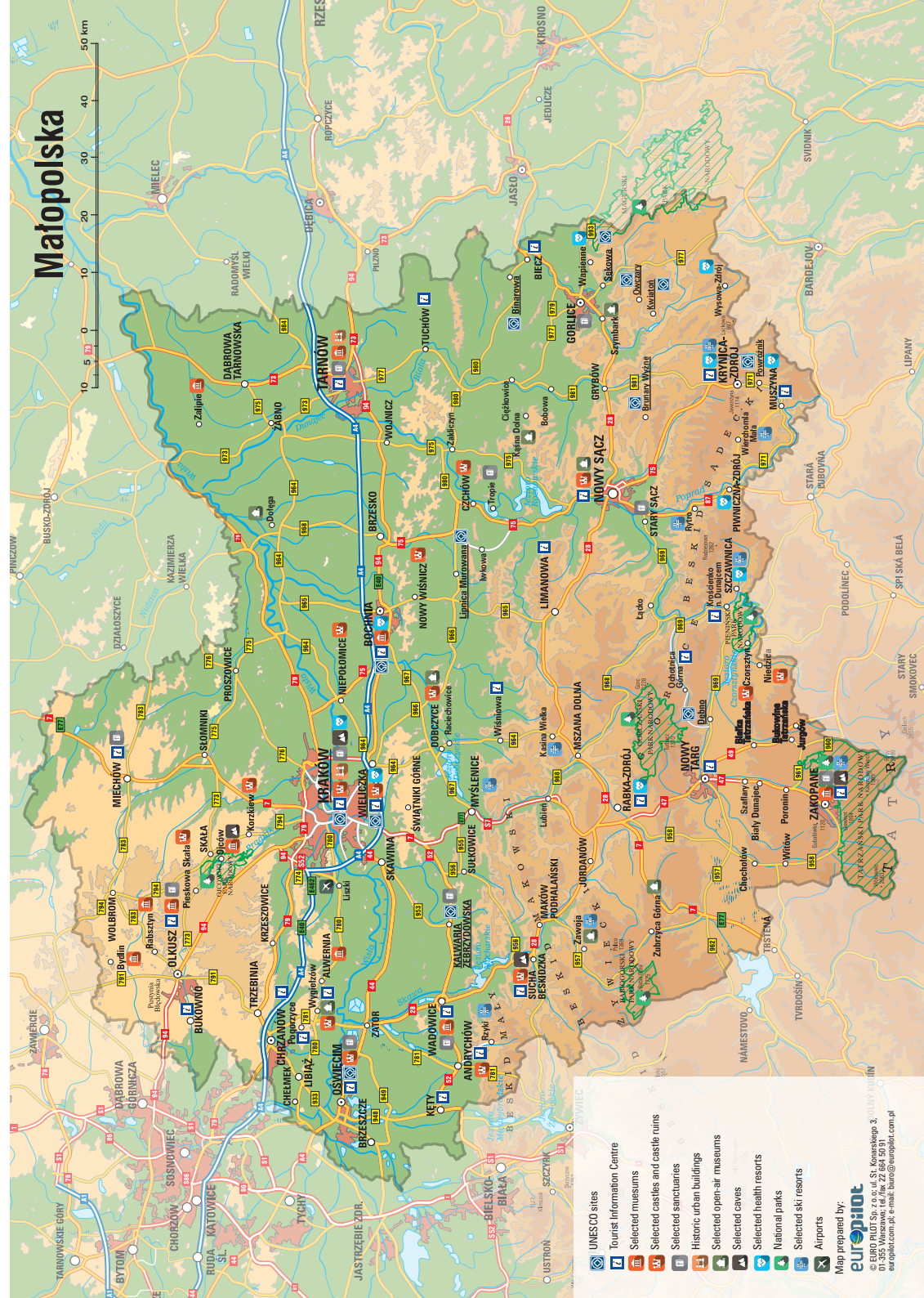
Wiśniowa 301, 32-412 Wiśniowa  
 ☎ +48 12 271 44 93  
 it.wisniowa@msit.malopolska.pl  
 wisniowa.malopolska.pl

### WYGIEŁZÓW (open only in season)

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

### ZAKOPANE

ul. Chramcówki 35, 34-500 Zakopane  
 ☎ +48 18 201 22 11  
 it.zakopane@msit.malopolska.pl  
 zakopane.pl





# MAŁOPOLSKA

- 14 UNESCO World Heritage List sites
- 255 attractions on the Wooden Architecture Route
- Wadowice – town of birth of Saint John Paul II
- Salt Mine in Wieliczka
- Salt Mine in Bochnia
- Rafting Down the Dunajec Gorge
- 12 spa resorts
- 6 national parks
- 8 geothermal pools
- 3000 km of bicycle trails
- 5423 km of mountain trails
- 59 ski stations

More information on  
[visitmalopolska.pl](http://visitmalopolska.pl)  
[fb.com/MSIT.OdkryjMałopolske](https://fb.com/MSIT.OdkryjMałopolske)  
[instagram.com/odkryj\\_malopolske](https://instagram.com/odkryj_malopolske)

Download free VisitMałopolska app:

