




Norway
grants



TARNÓW AND REGION



**TARNOWSKIE
CENTRUM
INFORMACJI**



MS iT

Małopolski
System
Informacji
Turystycznej

www.tarnow.travel

THE RENAISSANCE TRAIL

During the Renaissance period, Tarnów was one of the most beautiful cities in Poland. The majestic parish church, magnificent town hall, bourgeois tenements with intriguing architecture and rich polychrome created a splendid view.

In the early 16th century, Tarnów had around 1200 inhabitants.

The city was surrounded by defensive walls and had waterworks and sewage systems. Wealthy inhabitants were engaged in trade and craftsmanship. At that time, the city was owned by an outstanding politician, a knowledgeable and well-traveled man, **Hetman Jan Tarnowski**. The hetman's residence was the inherited castle on St. Martin's Hill, located approximately 2 km south from the city center.

Numerous renowned art connoisseurs refer to the Old Town of Tarnów as „The Pearl of the Renaissance”.



Tarnów Town Square, established in 1330 during the city's foundation, is surrounded by townhouses mostly built between the 16th and 18th centuries. Among the most valuable are two Renaissance buildings with arcades on the northern side of the square

In the 1520s, the city was surrounded by new fortifications, parts of which - partially reconstructed in the 1960s - can still be seen today.



Today, we can wander through the streets of Tarnów and admire the Renaissance tenements around the market square, the „House of Mikołajowscy”, the town hall, the exquisite tombstones in the cathedral basilica, and ruins of the once magnificent Tarnowski family castle overlooking the city.

THE TRAIL OF GENERAL JÓZEF BEM - THE NATIONAL HERO OF POLAND AND HUNGARY

General Józef Bem – the national hero of Poland and Hungary - was born in Tarnów, in a house located in a suburb called „Burek” (the name comes from the Polish word „bruk”, which means a cobblestone covering the market square, which still functions today). In the parish register of the cathedral parish in Tarnów, there is a record of Józef Bem’s baptism and his date of birth: March 14, 1794.

The Regional Museum in Tarnów holds a collection of memorabilia related to the life and military activities of General Bem during the November Uprising in Poland, during his exile in France, his role in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 (where he commanded the Transylvanian army), and during his exile in Turkey, where he passed away on December 10, 1850, in Aleppo (present-day Syria).

In 1929, the ashes of General Józef Bem were ceremoniously brought to Poland, to his hometown Tarnów, and placed in a grand mausoleum in the Strzelecki Park.

Noteworthy are **the monument of General Bem, mural and the Polish-Hungarian friendship bench** all three located on Wałowa Street (a must-visit for Hungarians groups), as well as the gifts from the **Hungarians at Petőfi Square, referred to by some as Tarnów’s „Hungarian district”, that includes the monument of Sándor Petőfi, kopjafa (wooden totems), and the Székelys Gate.** This is one of the



three gates of its kind in Poland, with the others located in Stary Sącz and Koszyce Wielkie near Tarnów.

In the collections of the Regional Museum, there are fragments of the **Transylvanian Panorama** (22 out of 41 found so far), including the largest piece measuring 3.85m x 3.28m, depicting the rear of the Hungarian army led by General Bem during the **Battle of Sibiu.**

The painting, which was 120m long and 15m high, was **commissioned by the Hungarians and painted by Jan Styka** in 1897. It was subsequently cut into pieces, with some fragments becoming property of the museum. One of these fragments, in the form of a mural (17x12m), is displayed on Wałowa Street, near the Bem monument.

JEWISH HERITAGE TRAIL



In 1939, Tarnów had a population of 56,000, of which **25,000 were Jews** (45% of the city's residents), making it the **fourth-largest city in former Galicia** in this regard (after Lviv, Kraków, and Stanisławów). Jewish schools, institutions, printing houses, and magazines were active here.

There are numerous landmarks associated with **Jewish culture in the city**. The eastern part of pre-war Tarnów was mainly inhabited by the Jewish population. It's worth taking a stroll along **Żydowska Street**, leading east from the Market Square, which, along with the parallel Wekslarska Street, forms the oldest part of the district once inhabited by Jews. **From June 11 to 19, 1942, the Germans murdered three thousand Jews in Tarnów's Town Square.**

On Goldhammer Street, **the architecture with tenements has been preserved, housing significant Jewish institutions:** a credit society, the seat of the religious community, a house of prayer, and the most famous Tarnów hotel. On the facade of one of the buildings, you can still **see inscriptions in Polish and Yiddish**, advertising restaurant dishes.

The trail also features: **a mikveh** (ritual bath), **Szancer's mill** (the first steam-powered grits mill in Galicia), **a bimah** (the only surviving fragment the 17th century synagogue, the oldest in Tarnów), where klezmer music concerts take place in June.

The culmination of the journey is a visit to **one of the largest, best-preserved, and oldest Jewish cemeteries** in southern Poland. Covering an area of 3.20 hectares, this cemetery, mentioned as early as 1581, contains approximately **6,000 tombstones**. In the nearby town of Dąbrowa Tarnowska, the **restored synagogue from 1863** is a captivating sight.



JAN SZCZEPANIK AKA „POLISH EDISON” TRAIL



Tarnów is associated with the **most versatile Polish inventor**, a friend of Mark Twain - **Jan Szczepanik**.

Born on June 13, 1872, in the Przemysł region, professionally connected to Berlin and Dresden, he **passed away on November 8, 1926**, and was buried in Tarnów. While wandering through Tarnów, it's worth stopping by the buildings: **at 11 Chopina Street** (his family home) and **at 11 Sowińskiego Street** (where the inventor conducted successful research on obtaining color photographs and transparencies for several years). In the Regional Museum, within the „**Apoteoza**” collection, you can admire **the largest tapestry woven using Szczepanik's method**, created to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph I's rule.

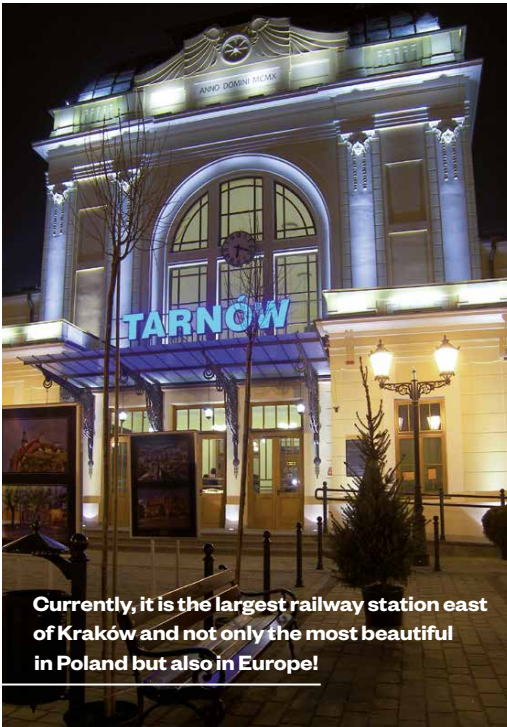
Undoubtedly, the Tarnów inventor gained fame due to an unsuccessful assassination attempt on the life of King Alfonso XIII of Spain. The royal carriage in which the monarch was traveling was lined with bulletproof material according to Szczepanik's idea, so the bomb thrown at it (despite the explosion that injured many pedestrians) did not harm the king. In gratitude, on June 2, 1902, King Alfonso awarded Jan Szczepanik the Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic.

A pioneer in color photography, television, color film, a precursor to modern textile industry, and the inventor of a bulletproof vest.

In Tarnów, there is a monument and a foundation dedicated to preserving the legacy of the „Polish Edison.” Also noteworthy is a mural commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Inventor's birth. It is located on a building on Sitko Street, near Strzelecki Park.



RAILWAY STATION



Currently, it is the largest railway station east of Kraków and not only the most beautiful in Poland but also in Europe!

The **art nouveau**, monumental building of the railway station, modeled after the Lviv station, was constructed between 1906 and 1910, and thoroughly modernized in 2010. The interiors of the Tarnów station, after renovation, resemble those of elegant hotels from that era. Over the years, the building has witnessed the most important events for Tarnów. In 1914, **the first Tarnów legionnaires** departed from the station to Kraków, later joining Józef Piłsudski's military actions aimed at securing Poland's independence.

In 1929, the remains of General Józef Bem, brought from Syria, were welcomed in front of the Tarnów station. On August 28, 1939, **a bomb** planted by a saboteur trained by German agents **exploded** at the Tarnów station. The explosion killed 20 people and injured 53 others.

On June 14, 1940, **the first transport of Polish prisoners** departed from a siding on Kochanowskiego Street, near the station, **to Auschwitz concentration camp**.

MOŚCICE - A MODERNIST „GARDEN DISTRICT”

This district, which originated as a workers' settlement near the current Azoty Chemical Works, attracts not only enthusiasts of modernism.

The entire Mościce was intended to be a friendly „Garden District,” hence the abundance of greenery. The layout of the workers' settlement resembles the letter „T,” with one of its sides defined by Kwiatkowskiego Street, separating the factory area from the residential part. One- and two-story villas are located along regular and axial streets - tree-lined avenues, which are named after the species of trees planted alongside them: Głogowa, Jarzębinowa, Lipowa (now Kwiatkowskiego), Kasztanowa, Topolowa, Białych Klonów, Czerwonych Klonów, Jesionowa (now ks. Indyka Street). The urban complex of the workers' settlement was entered into the register of historical monuments in 1979.

The idea of the architects and builders who designed it was to create the best possible living conditions for the people who would reside here.



RELIGIOUS TOURISM

The **oldest diocesan Museum in Poland**, the **largest seminary in Europe**, the most numerous group of missionaries spread across the globe - that's a brief description of the diocese, of which Tarnów has been the capital for over 240 years.



Numerous places of worship for saints, especially the Virgin Mary, among which the most well-known is the **Marian Sanctuary in Tuchów**, a site of annual pilgrimages for hundreds of thousands of faithful, amplify the uniqueness of this area. **Pope John Paul II** himself emphasized this during his visit to Tarnów on June 9, 1987, addressing the faithful, „**You have no idea how much I have always liked coming to Tarnów!**”

The Cathedral Basilica is the most representative monument of Tarnów. The temple is renowned for its **monumental Renaissance and Mannerist tombs of the Tarnowski and Ostrogski families**, which are considered some of the most outstanding Polish works of art by masters like **Bartolomeo Berecci, Giammaria Mosca, and Jan Pfister**.

The funerary monument of Barbara Tarnowska of the Tęczyński family is considered the most beautiful female sculpture of the Renaissance era in all of Europe.

In a nook behind the Cathedral, in one of the most beautiful and oldest townhouses in Tarnów - the **House of Mikołajowscy** dating back to **1524** - is located the Diocesan Museum, which houses unique exhibits in its collection, including Gothic sculptures and paintings, church textiles, and folk paintings on glass.

Zabawa - The Sanctuary of Blessed Karolina Kózkówna, beatified by Pope John Paul II in Tarnów in 1987. Sixteen-year-old Karolina was murdered by a Russian soldier while defending her innocence. In her hometown and the surrounding area, you can visit: the family home transformed into a museum, the church where Karolina was baptized and where her remains rest, as well as the site of the blessed's death.

Jamna - The Sanctuary of Our Lady of Unfailing Hope, built by the Dominican friar, **Father Jan Góra**. Next to the church is the **Dominican Center for Academic Pastoral Care**. The feast day is celebrated on August 15th, and the day before, a rarely seen **ritual of joyful „Burial of the Virgin Mary”** takes place.

CASTLES

The establishment of the first castles in Poland was influenced by the shaping of the borders of the Polish state and the emergence of powerful knightly families.

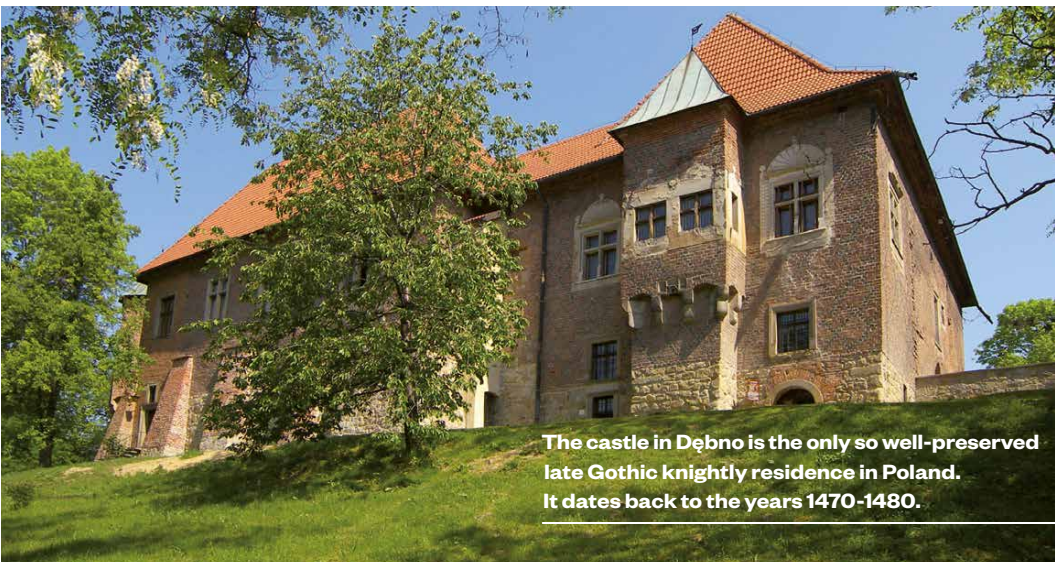
Although the Tarnów region was not a border area, important trade routes passed through here, requiring protection, which was provided by armed garrisons of fortified castles.

Among the best-preserved are the castles in **Dębno** and **Nowy Wiśnicz**. The Dębno Castle is the only well-preserved knightly residence of the late Gothic period in Poland from the years 1470-80. The castle consists of four two-story buildings surrounding a courtyard paved with stone blocks and a well. The silhouette of the castle, made of brick and stone, is adorned with towers and overhanging bay windows. The door and window portals, as well as bay windows, are decorated with stone bas-reliefs depicting plant, geometric motifs, and coat of arms emblems. **A Knight's Tournament** is held here every year.

On the other hand, the **largest preserved defensive Baroque residence in Poland** is located in **Nowy Wiśnicz**. The castle owes its unique appearance to four corner towers. Each tower is different, giving the castle a distinct look from various angles. The current form of the building was achieved between 1615-1637 under the patronage of Stanisław Lubomirski.



In the region, you can also admire **castle ruins**. Among the most interesting are: the ruins of the Tarnów Castle on the summit of St. Martin's Hill in Tarnów, construction of which began in 1328 (during the rule of Hetman Jan Tarnowski, visited by prominent Polish humanists, today the ruins offer the most beautiful panorama of Tarnów); the reconstructed tower in **Czchów**, the ruins of **the Melsztyn Castle**, or the fully reconstructed **14th-century stone knightly castle, Tropsztyn**.



The castle in Dębno is the only so well-preserved late Gothic knightly residence in Poland. It dates back to the years 1470-1480.

SACRED WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

From wood, village cottages, inns, noble manors, and churches were erected. The oldest wooden structures date back to the 15th century. The most numerous group of these heritage sites consists of buildings of a sacred nature. Several dozen wooden churches have survived to this day, perhaps the most beautiful symbols of religious devotion and tradition. The oldest originate from the first half of the 15th century, while the youngest were built in the 1920s. They are predominantly structures erected using log construction techniques, single-nave buildings, with high roofs covered with shingles or metal sheets. Most of them have towers to the west and arcades called „soboty,” which served as shelters for pilgrims.

Lipnica Murowana - Church of St. Leonard - built at the end of the 15th century; the interior is adorned with valuable paintings from the 16th-18th centuries. It is one of the most interesting and best-preserved medieval churches in Poland; inscribed on the **UNESCO World Heritage List in 2003**.

Tarnów - Church of the Most Holy Virgin Mary „on Burek” - consecrated in 1440. It was constructed in wooden Gothic architecture style. The main altar features the renowned miraculous image of the **Madonna and Child from the 16th century**.

Tarnów - Zawada (Góra św. Marcina - Church of St. Martin) - built in the 15th century, it underwent several transformations during the late Gothic period. Notable features include pointed arch Gothic portals and blacksmith Gothic fittings, as well as „soboty.”

Skrzyszów - Church of St. Stanislaus - funded in 1517 by Jan Amor of Tarnów, built by Jan of Czchów, a carpenter, as indicated by the preserved signature on the portal. It is the largest wooden church in Małopolska and one of the most beautiful.

Rzepiennik Biskupi - Church of St. John the Baptist - likely built in 1494. The smallest and one of the most precious wooden churches in Małopolska, maintaining its original spatial layout unchanged since the medieval period. Additionally, three Gothic entrance portals with ogee arches have been preserved.



Wooden architecture of Małopolska is very rich and attractive.

WWI MILITARY CEMETERIES

Military cemeteries are the reminders of the bloody battles fought on the territory of Western Galicia, including the vicinity of Tarnów, during the turn of 1914 and 1915 between the Russian army and the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Army. Often situated at the sites of combat, overgrown with trees, they are important and highly characteristic testimonies to the history of this land. Soldiers of various nationalities are buried here - **Poles, Austrians, Germans, Russians, Hungarians, Bosniaks, Czechs, and Italians**. World War I cemeteries are not only intriguing architectural landmarks, teaching respect for the fallen on equal terms, but also monuments that stand as unique testimony to the past history of the Tarnów region.



There are some 200 WWI cemeteries in Tarnów region.

ETHNOGRAPHY AND FOLKLORE

The Tarnów region is full of distinctive places that create a unique charm of this part of Małopolska.

It is these very places that, ingrained in memory, make so many people return to us regularly. The fascinating world of local customs and the thriving traditional folk art are no longer the exclusive domain of older generations.

The Tarnów Ethnographic Museum, located in a former suburban inn (now in the city center), can boast of having the first permanent exhibition in Europe dedicated to the **history and culture of the Roma**. The exhibition includes costumes and tools. However, it's the collection of five original horse-drawn wagons located in the museum courtyard that deserves special attention.



Lipnica Murowana - a small village with a preserved medieval urban layout, is famous for its **annual Easter Palms competition**.

The winning palms in these contests reach a height of 38 meters.

Zalpie - the only „painted village” in Poland. Currently, there are nearly 30 homesteads in Zalpie, with residential or utility buildings featuring walls painted with characteristic floral ornaments. In **Felicja Curyłowa's farmstead** (now a branch of the Tarnów District Museum), you can admire not only the painted walls of the house and outbuildings but also the beautifully decorated interior of the cottage.

The Tarnów region offers a family vacation at **numerous wineries and agritourism farms**, of which there are nearly 200 around Tarnów. Hospitality, traditional cuisine, high standards, and affordable prices encourage relaxation in the Tarnów countryside, not only for locals but also for an increasing number of foreign guests. Mushroom picking, fishing, horseback riding, and exploring the area are the most common summer offerings of the hosts. In winter, downhill skiing on increasingly well-prepared slopes with T-bar lifts dominates.



THE CHARM OF SMALL TOWNS

What connects the towns of the Pogórze region - Ciężkowice, Czchów, Lipnica Murowana, Nowy Wiśnicz, Tuchów, Wojnicz, and Zakliczyn - is an unparalleled charm and an atmosphere of small-town tranquility.

Most of these towns, founded in the first half of the 14th century, have preserved their medieval layout. They feature **town squares surrounded by ground-floor houses with wooden arcades**. Historic churches and museums showcasing local history and culture can be found in these towns. Most of the municipalities lost their town rights in the 1920s and 1930s, but they have been regaining them in recent years. Currently, only **Lipnica Murowana** does not have city status.

In **Ciężkowice**, in addition to the wooden architecture of the **Town Square**, it's worth seeing the unique **nature reserve „Skamieniałe Miasto” (The Stone City)** and the **multimedia natural history museum**, followed by relaxation in the **Spa Park**.

In **Czchów**, attention should be drawn to the **church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary** - one of the oldest stone churches in our region, with an **octagonal stone baptismal font** from 1506.

The wooden church of St. Leonard, listed on the UNESCO list, and the towering approximately 38-meter-high Easter palms captivate visitors in **Lipnica Murowana**. Neighbouring **Nowy Wiśnicz** is home to the largest baroque residence in Poland, **the Lubomirski Castle**.

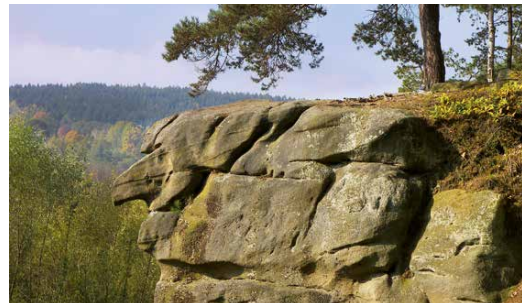
Every year in July, over **100,000 pilgrims** participate in the **Great Feast at the Redemptorist Monastery in Tuchów**. Children eagerly explore the monastery's moving nativity scene - one of the largest in Poland -

and a missionary museum with exhibits from Africa, America, and Oceania.

Wojnicz, the oldest town in the region, invites visitors to explore the **„wały kasztelańskie” (castellan's embankments)** - defensive earthworks - and a wooden church from the 15th century.

Zakliczyn invites you to savor exquisite bean dishes, where the **„Bean Festival”** is organized every year in September. In Zakliczyn, you'll see **original log construction houses**.

The landscapes of the Pogórze region can be admired from numerous **observation towers**, with one of the most beautiful being in **Dąbrówka Szczepanowska** (illuminated), while the tallest is in **Łwkowa** atop **Szpilówka** hill (32 m).



In Kaźna Dolna, you should visit the only preserved residence of the composer and prime minister of the Second Polish Republic, I.J. Paderewski.

„ENOTARNOWSKIE” - VINEYARDS IN THE TARNÓW REGION

Visiting the sub-Tarnów vineyards is an opportunity to taste exquisite wine and excellent local products such as cheeses, cold cuts, or breads. The Tarnów area offers not only an unforgettable culinary journey but also exploring the region on bike paths and cycling routes like **EuroVelo** and **EnoVelo**.



„EnoTarnowskie” is a dynamically developing wine region.



In 2022, „EnoTarnowskie” was recognized by the Ministry of Sport and Tourism, which awarded it the title of „Polish Tourist Brand”.

ACTIVE TOURISM

For the youngest, we recommend playgrounds, while the older ones are invited to **go-kart racing on karting tracks**, climb one of the tallest **climbing walls** in Poland, play **paintball**, or skateboard at the **skate park** in our city. For those who enjoy swimming, there's a **pool and a Water Park** with slides, geysers, an artificial river, and saunas. In winter, you can take advantage of synthetic ice rinks, a cross-country skiing track, and in the region, there are snow-covered slopes waiting.

The city also has a **sports airport** and a **speedway track**, where the Tarnów team „Jaskółki” **Unia Tarnów** won the title of **Team Champions of Poland** three times in 2004, 2005, and 2012.

Nearby is the **Arena-Tarnów Jaskółka**, where sports events, fairs, concerts, and various stage performances are organized in the sports and entertainment hall.

The Tarnów region is a dream destination for enthusiasts of active leisure. The diverse terrain and unique natural and cultural values are the assets of our region.

The small differences in elevation mean that engaging in active forms of tourism does not require special predispositions. The entire region is crisscrossed by a network of hiking, cycling, and horseback riding trails. Weary travelers can find rest in mountain huts on **Brzanka and Jamna**, located at the crossroads of trails.



Tarnów offers a rich variety of activities for those who can't sit still.



FAMILY TOURISM

A fascinating experience includes a stroll through the **Renaissance Old Town**, the city panorama unfolding from the **town hall tower**, and the opportunity to see the **oldest functional clock mechanism in Poland**.

Unconventional attractions for families with children include a **colorful Roma exhibition with original wagons**, an **educational exhibition about Tarnów „in a multimedia nutshell”**, guided by an **organ grinder**, and the chance to conquer the northernmost peak of the Carpathian Mountains – **St. Martin's Hill**, which houses the **ruins of Tarnów Castle**. From there, you can enjoy an extraordinary view of the entire Tarnów.

Families who prefer active ways to spend their leisure time have a wide range of activities to choose from, including **rope parks**, a **Water Park**, **playground centers**, **bowling alleys**, **go-kart tracks**, and **climbing halls**. In winter, **artificial ice rinks** and nearby **ski slopes** can be indispensable in Tarnów.

In the Tarnów region, there are 25 cycling routes with a total length of over 630 km. These routes include both mountain trails (16, with 5 starting in Tarnów) and lowland paths (9, with 5 beginning in Tarnów). Tarnów is connected to Western and Southern Europe through cycling highways **EuroVelo 4 and 11**, as well as **VeloDunajec**, while the vineyards of the Pogórze region are connected by the **EnoVelo** route. Thanks to this, Tarnów has become an important cycling hub.

In Tarnów, cyclists have the opportunity to move around safely and easily on bicycle paths, with nearly 65 km of them built in the city. Bicycles can be rented through the self-service **Tarnowski Rower Miejski (Tarnów City Bike)** rental system, which offers bikes for adults, bikes with child seats, and bikes for children.

For runners and rollerbladers, the **Marcinka Running Park** has been created.

Nordic walking and cross-country skiing are also possible here during the winter. For **„dirt jumping”** enthusiasts, Tarnów offers a special bike trail and the **„Bike Park Marcinka” on St. Martin's Hill**.

The Tarnów region boasts numerous water bodies such as **Czchowskie** and **Rożnowskie Lakes**, along with reservoirs equipped for tourism and recreation. **Kayaking** is possible on the Dunajec and Biała rivers. These water bodies are also ideal for fishing. The surrounding forests are perfect for hiking, cycling, and mushroom picking.

Tarnów offers many attractions that will satisfy all family members – from juniors to seniors.



Parents with slightly younger children will be delighted by walks through the charming corners of Poland's warmest city. Along their way, they will encounter: **the beloved colorful elephant statue adored by children, a mysterious nook with a monument of King Władysław Łokietek, a playing sculpture of an organ grinder, an extraordinary educational fountain depicting the Solar System, and Strzelecki Park with the mausoleum of General Józef Bem.** Ducks and swans swim in the pond surrounding it, and right nearby is the city's largest playground.



You can't miss Tarnów's newest family attraction, the **Discovery Passage**, located in a beautifully restored townhouse at Rynek 4. It's a place that combines learning and fun.

Outside the city, notable attractions include the **Road Engineering Museum in Szczucin**, considered one of the most interesting Polish museums of technology, the **Doll Museum in Pilzno** and **Lipiny**, the **Stone City with a Spa Park** and a tree top walk, as well as enigmatic castles and nature trails.

Tarnów is becoming increasingly popular among those seeking new places for family relaxation.

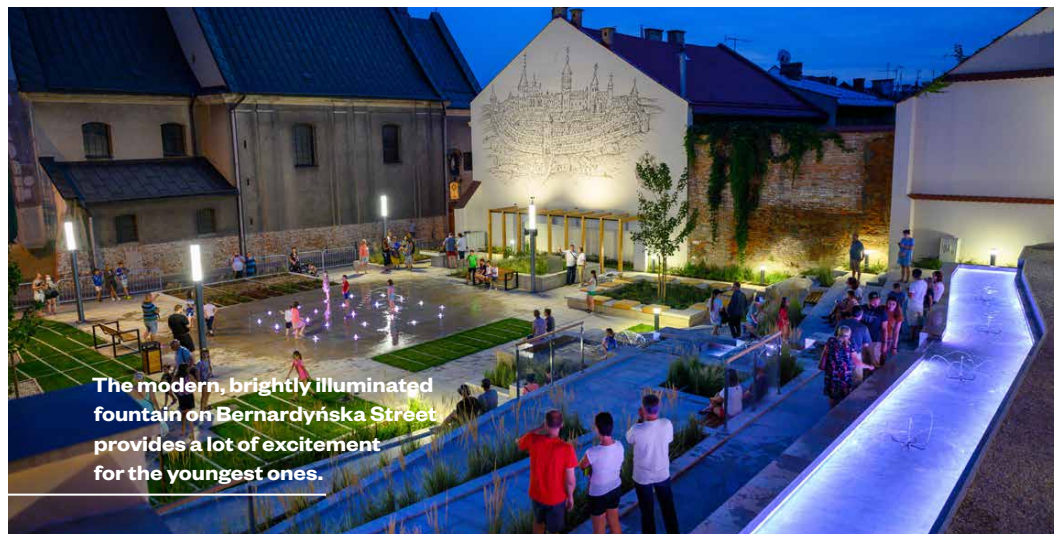


FOUNTAINS OF TARNÓW

Another place frequented by families with children is the **square „at the foot” of the Minor Stairs**, in the vicinity of the city walls, where a floor fountain and a cascading fountain are located. During the summer, special shows can be seen twice a day - the water spectacle is accompanied by music, and evening shows are additionally illuminated. Here, you can find a **model of Tarnów's Old Town** and a **mural depicting Tarnów's panorama from 1644.**

Another place for family or romantic strolls is the **Park with the Sanguszko Palace in Gumniska**. Before the WWII, an Italian-style terraced garden with a fountain was arranged on the southern slope of the palace hill. The recently restored and illuminated fountain is located in **the warmest place in Poland.**

Tarnów also has an **educational fountain (cosmic fountain)** depicting the **Solar System**, and in **Strzelecki Park** (with the imposing **mausoleum of General Bem**), one of the most beautiful park fountains, **„Hebe and lions.”**



The modern, brightly illuminated fountain on Bernardyńska Street provides a lot of excitement for the youngest ones.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER „DISCOVERY PASSAGE”

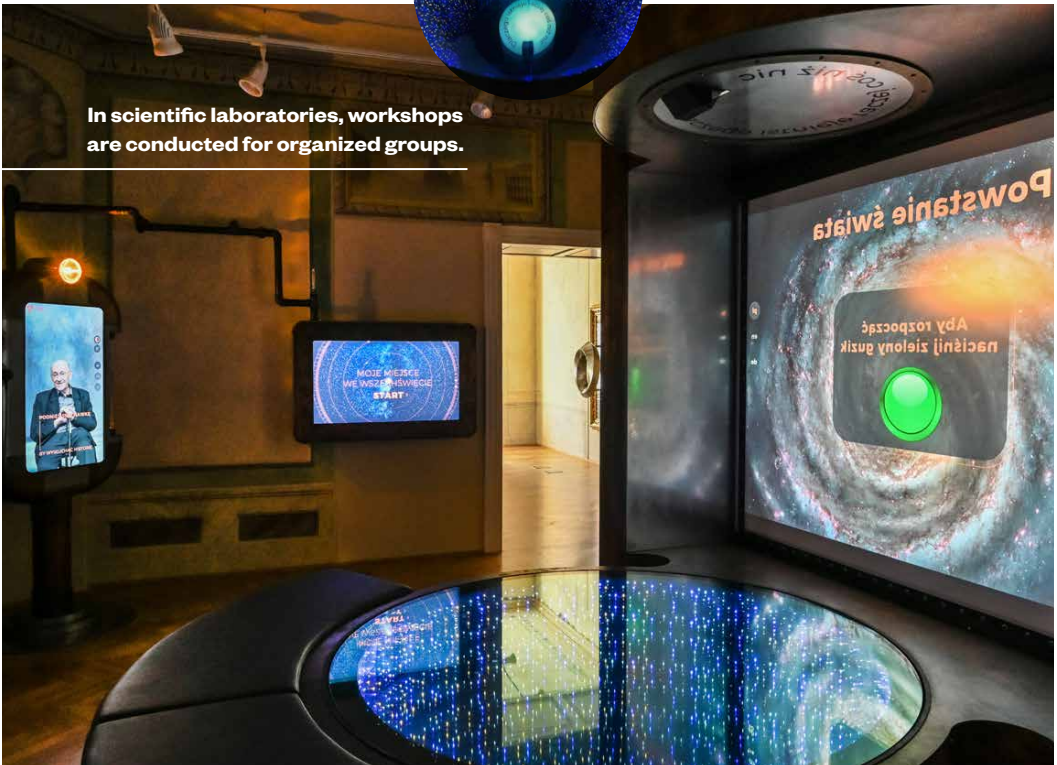
The newest family attraction in Tarnów is the **Discovery Passage, or Pasaż Odkryć**, located in a beautifully restored townhouse at Rynek 4. This place is steeped in history and has witnessed countless events from the city's past. It is currently the best place in Tarnów that combines learning and fun.

In the permanent exhibition, visitors move like „cogs in a machine” among the workshops of **Heller, Olszewski, Studniarski, Szczepanik**, and **Pisz** (all associated with Tarnów). Each exhibition requires a different kind of interaction and encourages a „**broader view of the world.**” The whole experience is guided by an expert who leads the group **from curiosity and exploration to creation and realization.** They also show how to apply the acquired knowledge and create something imaginative.

An additional attraction is the **Planetarium.** The shows in the planetarium offer entertainment combined with a dose of **knowledge about the Universe.** They present phenomena that we observe in the sky every day and night in an engaging way.



In scientific laboratories, workshops are conducted for organized groups.



CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN TARNÓW



Tarnów is home to thriving cultural institutions. **The Municipal Gallery BWA**, located in a neo-Gothic mansion in Strzelecki Park, focuses on presenting contemporary art. It showcases classics of Polish contemporary art, the most interesting developments in Polish art in recent years, and the local community of artists in Tarnów. Every year, the gallery organizes over 30 exhibitions, not only within Poland but also internationally.

In the Mościce district, the **Mościce Art Center** operates, featuring the largest performance hall in the region and two cinema halls. Associated with the center for over 50 years is the **Folk Song and Dance Ensemble „Świerzokowiacy.”** Near the cathedral, there are girls' choir **„Puellae Orantes”** and boys' choir **„Pueri Cantores Tarnovienses”** located, both of which have won numerous national and international competitions.



A few kilometers from Tarnów, in **Lusławice**, **Krzysztof Penderecki**, the renowned Polish composer and conductor, founded the **European Music Center**. It nurtures the musical talents of the most gifted young instrumentalists, vocalists, and conductors from around the world through **Master Courses**.

Tarnów is also a home to the oldest church museum in Poland, founded in 1888, known as the Diocesan Museum, as well as the Regional Museum with several branches throughout the city and the region.

EXCEPTIONAL CULTURAL EVENTS

On a cultural map of Poland, Tarnów and its region hold a special place. **The International Festival of Rediscovered Music**, **the Bravo Maestro Chamber Music Festival**, and the **„Emanacje Festival”** have become permanent fixtures on the calendars of both Polish and international music enthusiasts. **The Tarnów Film Award** (the second-largest film festival in Poland after Gdynia) is one of the flagship events in Tarnów.



The most significant theatrical event is **„Talia” – the National Comedy Festival**. Every autumn, Tarnów becomes the „Comedy Capital” of Poland. A showcase of comedy plays from Poland and abroad has moved from the stages of Tarnów's theaters to pubs and cafes, leaving the streets filled with laughter.

Other important events that attract tourists to Tarnów include the **city's celebration** (held at the beginning of summer), jazz concerts in July and blues concerts in August at the Amphitheatre, and the **November Jazz Contest**. Klezmer music concerts at the Bimah and commemorative performances during the **„Remembrance Days For Galician Jews - Galicianer Shtetl”** are organized each year to honor the memory of the **10,000 Jewish residents of the city who were massacred by the Germans in 1942** in the nearby **Buczyna forest** and on the streets of Tarnów.

UNFORGETTABLE SOUVENIRS FROM TARNÓW

According to the chronicler Jan Długosz, the name of the city - Tarnów - is derived from tarnina, the hawthorn shrubs (a branched, thorny shrub from the rose family) that densely covered the nearby St. Martin's Hill.

The founder of Tarnów, Spycymir, built a castle amidst the hawthorn shrubs. In the castle's cellars, wines and liqueurs made from pomegranates were stored.

Today, in Tarnów, you can purchase **hawthorn tea and liqueur**, as well as „**hawthorn necklaces**,” which have become unique souvenirs. To this day, hawthorn shrubs grow near the castle ruins, and recently, also in the city center, in one of the urban squares.

As an unforgettable souvenir from Tarnów, we recommend, in addition to the mentioned „hawthorn” products, the „**lace egg with the Tarnów coat of arms**” created by Ms. Dorota Banaszewska.

Tarnów souvenirs have been awarded in regional and nationwide competitions. Since Tarnów is the warmest city in Poland, it's worth buying a reusable **hand warmer** that emits warmth (up to 50-60°C for about 20 minutes). It's an ideal gift for athletes, tourists, travelers, fishermen, hunters, motorcyclists - anyone who can take Tarnów's warmth with them wherever they go!

Additionally, noteworthy are the glass products from Tarnów's **glassworks** and the **delicious bread**.



RESTAURANTS AND CAFES IN TARNÓW - MEETING PLACES

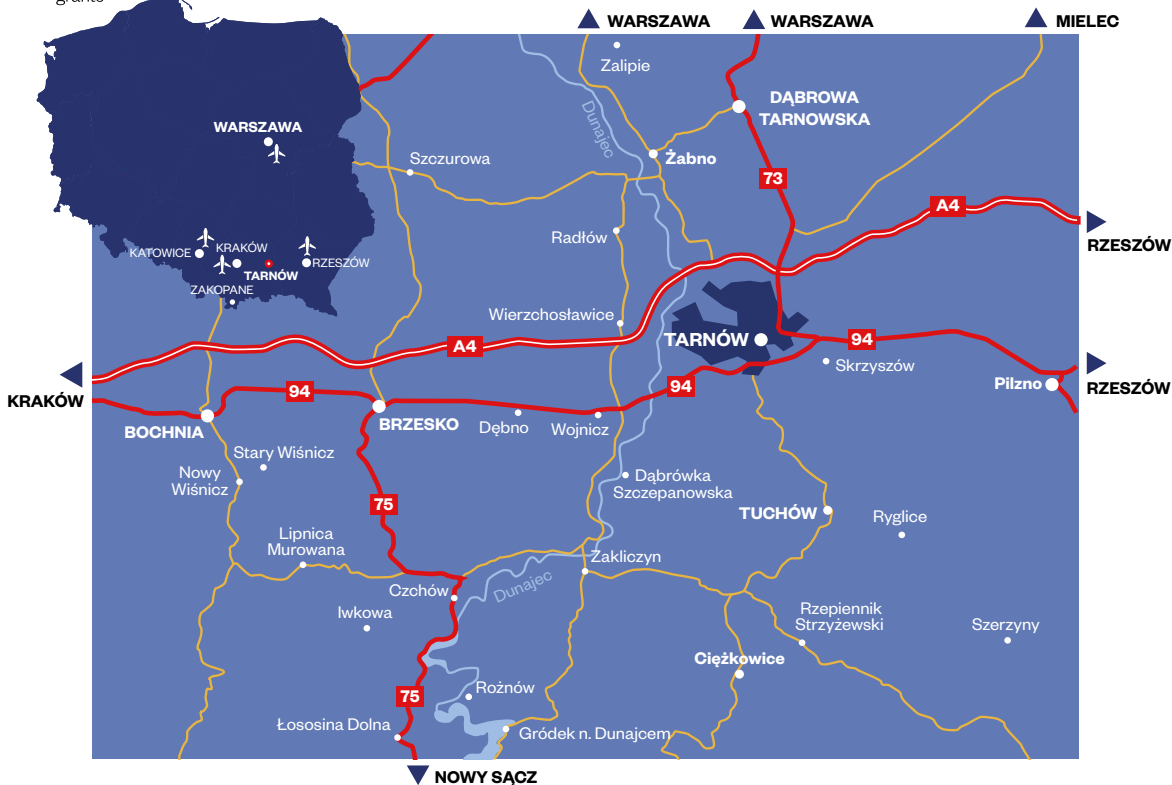
Dozens of cafes, pubs, and restaurants in the historic interiors of Tarnów's townhouses and their cellars create a unique atmosphere. Traditional Polish cuisine awaits food enthusiasts, but there are also international cuisines to choose from - plenty of options for every palate. Noteworthy is the café located on Sobieski Square, housed inside **a tram car**.

During the summer, Tarnów's Town Square transforms into the largest open-air restaurant, with café gardens inviting relaxation and enjoyment of Tarnów's specialties. While sitting in the restaurant gardens, you can listen to concerts held on the Square and admire the architecture of Renaissance townhouses surrounding the beautiful town hall, crowned with an attic featuring twenty-eight dormer windows. In its tower, the oldest active clock in Poland is located, beautifully illuminated at night. For those who can't sleep at night, there are nightclubs and discos to visit. Several establishments in the city center and on the outskirts, open „until the last guest,” guarantee a great time.



TARNÓW TRAMS

City trams were inspired by those in Lviv. Tarnów was the only provincial city in Galicia where electric trams operated from 1911 to 1942. They were painted red with the city's blue and gold coat of arms, affectionately called „**ladybugs**”. They were modeled after the same-colored trams in Lviv. The occupiers took the last tram car to Lviv. Currently, a replica stands on Sobieski Square, housing a charming café.



Tarnów Tourist Information

Rynek 7, 33-100 Tarnów
 tel.: +48 14 688 90 90
 fax: +48 14 688 90 92
 e-mail: centrum@tarnow.travel
www.tarnow.travel
www.it.tarnow.pl
 /Tarnowskie.Centrum.Informacji

- Tourist Information Point (MSIT ****)
- Luggage storage
- Guest rooms
- Conference room (up to 40 people)
- Mother-friendly facility
- Bike-friendly place

For years, **one of the best tourist information centers in Poland**

Minister of Tourism's Badge „For Merits in Tourism”
Recognition for the website www.it.tarnow.pl

Tarnów recommended by Lonely Planet.
Tarnów in the TOP 15 most beautiful small towns in Europe according to CNN.

DISTANCES FROM TARNÓW:

- International airports:**
- Kraków – Balice** | 90 km
 - Rzeszów – Jasionka** | 90 km

Diocesan Museum

pl. Katedralny 6, 33-100 Tarnów
 tel.: +48 14 626 45 54
 e-mail: muzeum@diecezja.tarnow.pl
www.muzeum.diecezja.tarnow.pl

Town Hall - Old Art Gallery

Rynek 1, 33-100 Tarnów
 tel.: +48 14 6390865 wew. 100
 e-mail: rynek@muzeum.tarnow.pl
www.muzeum.tarnow.pl

Tarnów and Region History Museum

Rynek 20-21, 33-100 Tarnów
 tel.: +48 14 639 08 65 wew. 217
 e-mail: rynek@muzeum.tarnow.pl
www.muzeum.tarnow.pl

Ethnographic Museum

ul. Krakowska 10, 33-100 Tarnów
 tel.: +48 14 622 06 25
 e-mail: etnografia@muzeum.tarnow.pl
www.muzeum.tarnow.pl

- Cities:**
- Kraków** | 80 km
 - Warszawa** | 298 km
 - Rzeszów** | 80 km
 - Sandomierz** | 100 km
 - Zakopane** | 160 km

SELECTED ACCOMMODATION:

H Hotel Bristol ****
ul. Krakowska 9, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 621 22 79
repcja@hotelbristol.com.pl
www.hotelbristol.com.pl



H Hotel Cristal Park ***
ul. Traugutta 5, 33-101 Tarnów
+ 48 14 633 12 25
hotel@crystalpark.pl
www.cristalpark.pl



H Hotel Gal ***
ul. Dworcowa 5, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 688 99 30
repcja@hotelgaltarnow.pl
www.hotelgaltarnow.pl



H Hotel Kantoria ***
ul. Piłsudskiego 28A, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 652 29 33
repcja@kantoria.pl
www.kantoria.pl



H Hotel Tarnovia ***
ul. Kościuszki 10, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 630 03 50
repcja@hotel.tarnovia.pl
www.hotel.tarnovia.pl



H Hotel Krzyski ***
ul. Krzyska 52b, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 620 11 34
repcja@hotelkrzyski.pl
www.hotelkrzyski.pl



H Hotel Pod Dębem ***
ul. Maruszki 9B, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 626 00 88
repcja@hpd.pl
www.poddebem.tarnow.pl



**Camping 202
Pod Jabłoniemi *****
ul. Piłsudskiego 28A, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 621 51 24
repcja@camping.tarnow.pl
www.camping.tarnow.pl



**H Dwór Prezydencki
Boutique Hotel&Spa *******
ul. Dworska 1, 33-113 Zgłobice
+48 14 652 76 50
dwor@crystalpark.pl
www.dwor-prezydencki.pl



H Hotel Dunajec ***
ul. Krakowska 85, 33-113 Zgłobice
+ 48 14 674 30 96
hotel@hoteldunajec.pl
www.hoteldunajec.pl



H Hotel Taurus ***
Ładna 5, 33-156 Skrzyszów
+ 48 14 674 80 80
barladna@stan-taurus.com.pl
www.stan-taurus.com.pl



H Hotel Kardamon ***
ul. Zbylitowskich 157,
Zbylitowska Góra, 33-113 Zgłobice
+48 14 652 06 05
biuro@hotel-kardamon.pl
www.hotel-kardamon.pl



U Jana
Rynek 14, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 626 05 64
repcja@euroaparthotel.pl
www.hotelujana.pl



Apartment Hotel Zakątna
ul. Zakątna 19, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 664 009 460
info@aparthotelzakatna.pl
www.aparthotelzakatna.pl



**Centrum
Rehabilitacji Zawodowej
„Słoneczne Wzgórze”**
ul. Sanguszków 28 A, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 688 00 50
repcja@slonecznewzgorze.tarnow.pl
www.slonecznewzgorze.tarnow.pl



Tarnowskie Centrum Informacji
Rynek 7, 33-100 Tarnów
+ 48 14 688 90 90
rezerwacja@it.tarnow.pl
www.it.tarnow.pl



Guest rooms – 10 beds
Conference room – up to 40 people

