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eno
TARNOWSKIE



enoTARNOWSKIE for the weekend



photo: Damian Radziak



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WWW.ENOTARNOWSKIE.PL



The Tarnów Tourism Organisation has been promoting local products for more than ten years. It was we who created the new Foothills brand – enoTARNOWSKIE, which in 2019 became one of the ten “Best Tourist Products” of the Polish Tourism Organisation, and in 2022 it was awarded the title “Polish Tourist Brands”.

The Polish Tourist Brands project was developed by the Ministry of Sport and Tourism in cooperation with the Polish Tourism Organisation and involves the creation of packages of tourism products forming a single, coherent whole promoted as a tourism brand. Currently, there are twelve Polish Tourist Brands in Poland, including enoTARNOWSKIE!

The area of operations of the Tarnów Tourism Organisation, the manager of the enoTARNOWSKIE brand, includes the area of eastern Małopolska – the districts of Dąbrowa Tarnowska, Tarnów, Brzesko and the city of Tarnów. The area is well-communicated, with the A4 motorway running through it from Silesia via Kraków to Rzeszów and on towards Ukraine, a railway line providing direct connections to Kraków, Wrocław, Poznań, Warszawa, Trójmiasto (the Tricity), as well as Berlin, Vienna or Prague. Less than an hour’s drive away are the two international airports Kraków Airport in Balice and Rzeszów-Jasionka Airport.

It is also one of the best-looking places/areas in the Małopolska region in terms of cycling infrastructure. The main cycling route

is the still-developed EnoVelo trail running through the area of Tarnów and Brzesko districts and connecting the main cultural and natural attractions of the region with vineyards spread on the sunny hills of the Wiśnicz, Rożnów and Ciężkowice Foothills. EnoVelo is well correlated with the Małopolska sections of international cycle routes: VeloDunajec (one of the most picturesque routes in Poland), the Vistula Cycle Route (leading along the Vistula River), VeloMetropolis/EuroVelo 4 (connecting Tarnów, Kraków and Oświęcim), VeloNatura/EuroVelo 11 (with it you will reach Czchów, Zakliczyn, Zgłobice, Szczepanów and Dąbrówka). All trails are provided with infrastructure, primarily MORs, i.e. stopping points where one can rest, take shelter from the rain and make minor repairs.

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Renaissance townhouses on the market square in Tarnów



Sightseeing Tarnów by Enobus



Historic bus in front of Tarnów railway station

enoTARNOWSKIE invites you

Welcome to the enoTARNOWSKIE wine region, whose capital is the city of Tarnów. A weekend full of flavours, adventures, relaxation and moments of great fun awaits you. Immerse yourself in a magical world of nature, culture and entertainment. We have prepared an extraordinary offer for you, which will surely meet your expectations and allow you to fully relax.

What makes enoTARNOWSKIE unique is the fact that it covers a large part of the area of the former Tarnów Voivodeship, with its rich material and immaterial history and unique nature.

And although the leitmotif of the project is oenotourism, it is only the thread along which the story of the warmest region in Poland – the eastern part of the Lesser Poland Voivodship – will unfold, as Tarnów is the Polish heat pole!



Highest, multi-year, average temperature in the country:	+8,8°C
Longest thermal summer	118 days
Polish record for warmth in September:	+36,8°C (1 September 2015)
Length of growing season:	225–230 days
Sunshine duration:	1573 hours
Number of cloudless days:	55



Renaissance and Mannerist gravestone monuments in the Cathedral of Tarnów



The Renaissance Town Hall in Tarnów



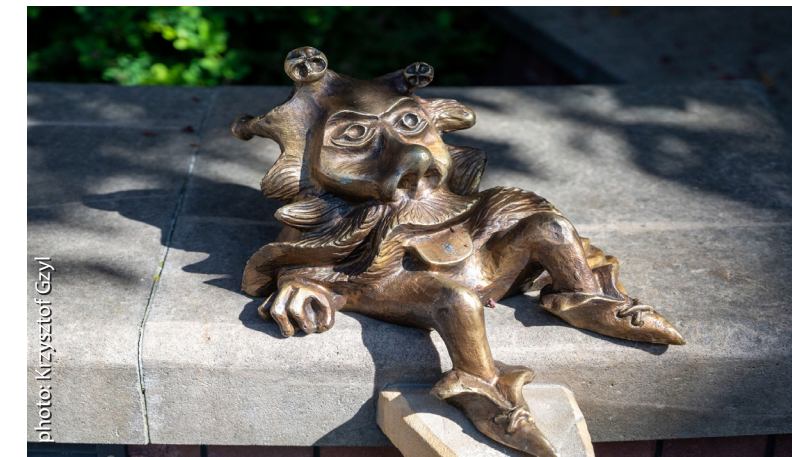
Basteja in Tarnów



Mikołajowski House in Tarnów



Monument to the Three Johns in Tarnów Cathedral



The Mascarons Trail in Tarnów



Friday in Tarnów

On the first day, we invite you to Tarnów – the pearl of the Polish Renaissance. This city, whose history began in 1330, remained in private hands until the partitions. It was founded, with the consent of King Władysław Łokietek, by the castellan of Kraków, Spycimir Leliwita – one of the most eminent figures of medieval Poland.

He sealed himself with the Leliwa coat of arms, which remains the city's coat of arms to this day. Tarnów's location was chosen very carefully, at the crossroads of two important trade routes – to Hungary and to Ruthenia. Built on St. Martin's hill, the castle provided control and protection for both, thanks to which the wealth of the city's inhabitants and the family, which in time took the name of Tarnowski, grew. The period of the greatest development of both Tarnów and the castle

protecting it was in the 16th century, when the city was owned by the Great Hetman of the Crown, Jan Tarnowski. He was a true Renaissance man – a great leader and military theoretician, an outstanding politician and speaker, a humanist and erudite. He corresponded with John Calvin, sponsored the education of Jan Kochanowski, and travelled to the Holy Land. The title of Count was bestowed on him by Emperor Charles V himself. Among many other works, he is the author of the treatise

Consillium rationis bellicae, considered the most outstanding work of Old Polish military writing. It was during his reign that Tarnów was modernised and rebuilt in the Renaissance style. Only a few years after the death of Jan Amor Tarnowski, his son dies childless. In this way, the Tarnowski line of the family expires. The estate is inherited by the hetman's daughter Zofia, who is by then the wife of Prince Ostrogski. The hetman's disgruntled relatives invade and plunder the Tarnów castle, destroying one of the richest private libraries in the process. The damaged fortress never regained its functions or prestige again. It was eventually demolished, and some of the recovered material was used to build the premises of the Bernardine convent and some townhouses in the market square. Today, the castle hill, interspersed with fragments of the preserved walls, offers the most magnificent panorama: of Tarnów to the north and the Carpathian Foothills to the south.

You should know that St. Martin's Hill is the northernmost hill of the Carpathian Mountains.

POLAND'S WARMEST POINT

At its foot, in today's Gumniska district, are located the park and the palace of the Sanguszkos, the last owners of Tarnów. The southern part of the park is the Polish heat pole – the point with the highest average annual temperature. It is there, on an area of 7 hectares, the City Winery was established, which has been planted by winemakers from the enoTARNOWSKIE region with more than 30,000 vines (allowing the production of up to 30,000 bottles of wine per year). In a way, this is a return to the old wine-making traditions, which were fostered by the unique microclimate, the gentle hills with southern exposure, and the convenient location on the route from Hungary. Wine was made here by, among others, Hetman Tarnowski, but even after the war,

vines still grew near the Sanguszko palace, and the inventory of estates included ducal vineyards near Tarnów. On a smaller scale, wine was also produced by neighbouring manors and even parishes. Although these "small" wine-making traditions were supplanted in some places by beer and spirits production. Today, in the enoTARNOWSKIE area, vineyards are springing up like mushrooms after the rain, with production reaching 30,000 bottles a year. There are plans to combine oenotourism and travel along culinary routes into a Slow Food Travel scheme.

RENAISSANCE TREASURES

The city owes the title of "pearl of the Polish Renaissance" to Hetman Jan Tarnowski's bold and costly decision to rebuild the city in the style of the Italian Renaissance. To this end, he hired Jan Maria Padovano, a royal servant, who not only supervised the work but also created the most monumental Renaissance

tombstone in Poland. It commemorates Hetman Jan Tarnowski and his son Krzysztof, and is located in the presbytery of Tarnów Cathedral. In its south aisle, one can find the suspended tombstone of Barbara née Tęczyńska Tarnowska, the hetman's first wife. Her depiction was supposed to have been made by Bartłomiej Berecci himself, and is considered the most beautiful female sculpture of the Polish Renaissance not only in Poland, but in the whole of Europe (except Italy). In the lane behind the cathedral is the oldest surviving tenement house – the House of the Mikołajowskis, dating from 1524. In the centre of the square stands the town hall, the former seat of the municipal authorities and courts. It is crowned by an attic with 14 mascarons and 28 blends, which once contained images of all the male representatives of the Tarnowski family. In the northern frontage of the square, where a significant part of the Renaissance substance has been preserved, there are



Interior of the Town Hall Museum in Tarnów



Romany wagons in the courtyard of the Ethnographic Museum



Passage of Discoveries in Tarnów



The Castle in Dębno



Tour de Pogórze - bicycle rally in Ryglice



Interior of the basilica in Szczepanów

two more townhouses, numbered 21 and 22, which today, like the town hall, are branches of the District Museum.

SEE ALSO:

- ☐ **Town Hall** – The Old Art Gallery from the collection of the Sanguszkos Princes presents an exhibition dedicated to Polish noble culture, including the largest collection of Sarmatian portraits in Poland and the Sarmatian armoury. Among the exhibits one can find, among others, the protective armament of the heavy-armed Polish cavalry and a unique hussar copy with a pennant almost 5 metres long. Other small treasures of the Tarnów museum include Queen Ma-

rysierka Sobieska's Chinese shoe, supposedly a gift from the Empress Eleonora, or Prince Sanguszkos silver cup.

- ☐ **The Ethnographic Museum**, located in a former suburban inn, is the first museum in Poland to present the history and culture of the Romany people. A real highlight of the collections is the collection of original gypsy carts located in the courtyard.
- ☐ **The Diocesan Museum**, located in the interiors of Tarnów's oldest townhouses by the Cathedral porch, exhibits an invaluable collection of Gothic painting and sculpture, including an original triptych from the UNESCO-listed Church of St. Leonard in Lipnica Murowana, "The Mourning of Chom-

ranice" – a Gothic painting on a board from the mid-15th century. A unique collection of folk paintings on glass and Hutsul ceramic tiles also attracts attention.

- ☐ **The Passage of Discoveries**, which is Tarnów's science centre, housed in a renovated historical building at Market Square 4. A guide – a prominent figure connected with Tarnów – will guide you through the five spaces corresponding to the individual parts of the discovery process. Here we can find studios:
 - astronomical (Rev. Prof. Michał Heller),
 - hi-tech (Jan Studniarski), technical (Jan Szczepanik),
 - natural science and chemistry (Karol Olszewski),
 - general development (Aniela Piszowa).



Saturday in the north of the region

The second day is worth starting early, because whether you choose to travel by bike or car, there are plenty of activities waiting for you. We definitely recommend cycling here, as the region is rich in cycle routes, with EnoVelo at the forefront. EnoVelo routes are connected with the network of Małopolska national cycling routes, such as VeloDunajec, Vistula Cycling Route, VeloMetropolis, (EuroVelo 4) or VeloNatura (EuroVelo 11). Travelling along the routes, we have a chance to visit the most interesting attractions of the region, including – as the name suggests – local vineyards.

DĘBNO CASTLE

We suggest starting your sightseeing tour with a visit to the Dębno Castle. It is the only preserved monument of magnate architecture from the late Gothic period in Lesser Poland, built at the end of the 15th century. It consists of four buildings surrounding an inner courtyard, whose only connection was a wooden porch. The magnificently furnished interiors are open to the

public, as the castle is a branch of the Tarnów Regional Museum. As befits a decent castle, it also has its own White Lady – a young Tarłówna who defied her father's wishes to marry a rich nobleman and was locked up in the castle tower as punishment. Years later, all that was left of her in the bricked-up tower was a golden braid. To commemorate this event, the Tournament of Knights for the Golden Braid of Tarłówna takes place in Dębno

every year. From the castle, you can walk along the old avenue of ash trees to the statue of St. Kinga, hidden in the forest, who, according to legend, protected the castle from the Tartar invasion. And a few hundred metres to the south, you will find the historic 15th century stone Gothic church of St. Margaret.

Find out more at: www.muzeum.tarnow.pl

SZCZEPANÓW

Lying to the north of Dębno, Szczepanów is the birthplace of St Stanislaus the Bishop and Martyr, patron saint of Poland and patron saint of the Tarnów Diocese established in 1786. The saint's sanctuary is visited by pilgrims in large numbers. Among them were even kings (e.g. Władysław Jagiełło) or Karol Wojtyła, the then Metropolitan of Kraków and later Pope John Paul II. In the village there is a chapel built on the spot where, according to legend, St. Stanislaus was born.

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🌐 www.muzeum.tarnow.pl

Diocesan Museum in Tarnów
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Passage of Discoveries
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☎ + 48 14 688 88 86
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🌐 www.pasazodkryc.pl



photo: Jan Czaja

Zalipian motifs



photo: Krzysztof Gzył

Family home of Blessed Karolina Kózkówna in Wał-Ruda



photo: Krzysztof Gzył

Road Engineering Museum in Szczucin



photo: Piotr Wrobel

Sunset over the Bogu-Miła vineyard



photo: Krzysztof Gzył

Gate to the park in Breń



photo: Krzysztof Gzył

Interior of the synagogue in Dąbrowa Tarnowska

ZABAWA AND JADOWNIKI MOKRE

From here you will reach Zabawa through Borzęcin. This is another sanctuary dedicated to Blessed Karolina Kózkówna – the patron saint of youth, murdered by a Russian soldier. She was beatified in Tarnów by Pope John Paul II on 10 June 1987, during his third pilgrimage to his homeland. In nearby Jadowniki Mokre, however, we can find the John Paul II Memorial Chamber of the Pontificate of Pope John Paul II, which collects memorabilia of the Polish Pope. This is not a coincidence, as the former Apostolic Nuncio to Poland and Primate of Poland, Archbishop Józef Kowalczyk, comes from here.

NIECIECZA

Crossing the Dunajec River, you will enter the Powiśle Dąbrowskie region – a real basin of traditionally cultivated fruit and vegetables, including strawberries and cucumbers. This is

also the home of the famous “Słoniki”, the Termalica – Bruk-Bet Nieciecza football club. The modern stadium, visible from afar amidst the endlessness of surrounding cereals and oil-seed rape, will remain in your memory for a long time.

ZALIPIE

Through Nieciecza leads the way to a real pearl of the Powiśle region – Zalipie, the Painted Village. It is famous for its tradition of painting all sorts of surfaces with colourful floral patterns, from the walls of residential rooms, through farm buildings, to the church and tombs in the local cemetery. It is worth visiting at any time of the year – there is the Felicia Curyłowa Homestead Museum, a kind of open-air museum presenting the homestead of the most famous of local artists, as well as the Painters’ House, cultivating the difficult art of decorating, and smaller, private art galleries.

The most exciting visit, however, is during the annual Painted Cottage competition held on the first weekend after Corpus Christi. At this time, paintings on dozens of buildings in Zalipie and the surrounding villages are restored and recreated.

This is a great destination for a cycling trip – combining access by train (e.g. to Tarnów or Bogumiłowice), further on the VeloDunajec and the ferry in Wietrzychowice or Otfinów, we can get here even from Krakow, mostly on good, asphalt and flat (because of the riverside) roads.

SZCZUCIN

The Road Engineering Museum in Szczucin has the largest significant collection of road machinery, tools and memorabilia in the world. These are presented both in the form of an open-air museum and indoor exhibitions. Fascinating and intrigu-

ing especially for enthusiasts and children, as each machine can be touched, looked at, opened and twisted. The entire two-hectare site, including the exhibits, has been declared a national asset.

DĄBROWA TARNOWSKA

Closing the northern loop, it is worth visiting the former Synagogue in Dąbrowa Tarnowska. Carefully restored, it is considered one of the most beautiful in Poland and is the largest preserved synagogue in the Małopolska province.

Today, it no longer functions as a house of prayer, but as a kind of cultural house where intercultural dialogue takes place, concerts and meetings are organised. The beautifully restored interiors exhibit Judaica, the collections of the Powiśle Dąbrowski Museum and the Folk Art of Zalipie.

In Dąbrowa Tarnowska, we also suggest going to the former castle hill to see the impressive entrance gate to the Lubomirski Palace, which no longer exists. In the place where today there is a new parish church, built after World War II, there was a Gothic castle rebuilt into a magnificent baroque magnate residence of the “palazzo in fortezza” type (there was, for example, a glass ceiling and above it an aquarium with exotic fish).


It is also worth visiting nearby Breń, where the French (Versailles) style manor and park complex founded by the Czartoryski family has been preserved. The park, crossed by canals, connected the French garden with the English park and the

palace. Today, the historic manor house in Breń and the surrounding gardens are a new tourist attraction in the region.

PLACES WITH FLAVOUR

Although the north of the region is geographically an area of the Tarnów Plateau, the specific microclimate and mineral-rich soil make it possible to cultivate vines and produce wine. The enoTARNOWSKIE project includes two vineyards from this area: Bogu-Miła from Olesno in the Dąbrowa district and Amelie from near Radomysł Wielki.

📍 Find out more at: www.enotarnowskie.pl

**Road Engineering Museum**
39 1 Maja st., 33-230 Szczucin
☎ + 48 14 643 63 81, + 48 14 643 52 78
🌐 www.gddkia.gov.pl/pl/900/wydzial-historii-drognictwa


**Castle in Dębno**
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🌐 www.muzeum.tarnow.pl



photo: Piotr Wróbel

Market square in Zakliczyn



photo: Jan Czaja

Manor house of Prof. Krzysztof Penderecki in Luślawice



photo: Piotr Wróbel

Castle hill in Czchów



photo: Zdzisław Gzy

Granary in Ryglice



Sunday in the south

We suggest spending the last day of the weekend in the enchanted towns of the Foothills: Wiśnicki, Rożnowski or Ciężkowicki. This is where the slopes have the most favourable gradient, the microclimate is unique, and the wine tradition is the longest one. The VeloDunajec cycling route runs here, stretching along the Dunajec River and providing unforgettable views of the Beskids, Pieniny and Tatra Mountains.

CZCHÓW

Czchów is a village that has played an important role in protecting and controlling the flow of goods along the Dunajec River valley since the Middle Ages. Since the turn of the 13th/14th century, there was a castle with a customs chamber here, which, however, over time fell into ruins. Successfully rebuilt since 1993, today it is one of the symbols of

the town and an important tourist attraction. Other noteworthy sights in the town include the arcaded houses in the market square and the parish church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary from 1346. The first church was built in the middle of the 12th century in the Romanesque style. Two stone sculptures have survived to this day, including a Romanesque lion (now standing at the foot of the statue of

St Florian in the square) and a Gothic font in the shape of a chalice from 1506.

ZAKLICZYN

Zakliczyn is one of the smallest towns in Małopolska, but at the same time boasts the largest town square in the Foothills. The medieval urban layout from the period of its foundation in the 16th century has been preserved here to this day, with wooden houses of an interesting construction used only by carpenters in Zakliczyn. The town is also famous as the production centre of the Piękny Jaś bean from the Dunajec Valley. Its seeds can be used to prepare a variety of dishes: from classic soups, through pâtés, sausages, dumplings, to sweet cakes, ice cream and even vodka. The best opportunity to taste all these specialities is at the annual Bean Festival, held in September.

LUSŁAWICE

Luślawice was made famous by the world-famous conductor, maestro Krzysztof Penderecki. First, in 1975, he acquired the historic estate, enlarged the arboretum, and in 2013 led to the opening of the European Music Centre. In this way, Luślawice once again – after the Polish brothers ran a school there at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries and Jacek Malczewski later taught painting there – serves the education of young people and the development of the region.

📍 **Find out more at:** www.penderecki-center.pl

CIĘŻKOWICE

Ciężkowice is a town with medieval origins with a beautiful market square built up with characteristic arcaded houses. It is famous for a unique nature reserve Skamieniałe Miasto (Petrified City), which consists of fancy shaped groups of Ciężkowice

sandstone rocks. According to legend, these are petrified houses and their inhabitants punished for their unworthy lives. Taking advantage of the natural assets, the municipality has recently opened the Spa Park with hydrotherapy facilities, water gardens and a graduation tower. The latest attraction is the treetop path – one kilometre long, it leads through the Ciężkowice Foothills and is an ideal place for family recreation. On the route there are stops for environmental, forest and nature education as well as viewpoints.

IWKOWA

In Iwkowa, the most valuable monument is the 15th-century wooden Baroque church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with its late Renaissance polychrome and Gothic stained-glass windows.

Another attraction is Szpilówka, a 34-metre-high observation tower (516 m above sea level) with a panoramic view of the Rożnowskie Foothills, Beskid Niski, Sądecki and Gorce Mountains. It is also a must to try the plum delicacies for which the region is famous – from susorki iwkowskie to the famous gingerówka prepared on the basis of traditional recipes and served in Iwkowa restaurants.

RYGLICE

The municipality of Ryglice, where several vineyards are thriving, is located in the east of the enoTARNOWSKIE region. Between visits to the vineyards it is worth seeing, among other

things: the wooden manor granary from 1757 in Ryglice, the valuable polychrome paintings in the church in Lubczyca and the mother-in-law monument, or more precisely the “Pogórzańska Penelopa”, also known as the emigrant’s monument.

ON THE TRAIL OF LOCAL PRODUCTS

The Foothills is a real basin of Polish winemaking. Several dozen wineries operate here, most of which offer presentations and tastings of their own wines, usually combined with snacks made from regional products. For example, at Winnica Nowizny you can taste the famous dried plums: susorka iwkowska and suska sechłońska. Winnica Piwnice Antoniego offers its own honey and vinegars. Some, such as Winnica Manru, Winnica Uroczysko, Winnica Dąbrówka, Winnica Włóczykija or Winnica Jakubowa, have accommodation for rent. The largest concentration of vineyards, however, can be found in the picturesque village of Janowice. Situated by the Dunajec river on the south-west side of a hill, it provides excellent exposure for vines.

In the smallest vineyard in Poland, Epigon, located in the vicinity of the Local Product Centre in Rzuchowa, local winemakers have the opportunity to organise the promotion of their products for larger groups. Undoubtedly, the greatest treasure of enoTARNOWSKIE is – as the name suggests – the wines. It is a real basin of Polish winemaking, developing at a rapid pace.

📍 **Find out more at:** www.enotarnowskie.pl



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Read more at:
www.tarnow.travel

enoTARNOWSKIE, here you will find:

- Pearl of the Polish Renaissance
- The tallest and most beautiful Renaissance gravestone monuments
- Polish heat pole
- Wine village
- Every tenth Polish vineyard
- Breathtaking vineyard views
- The first hills of the Carpathian Mountains
- The largest and smallest wooden church
- The painted village of Zalipie
- The Fossilized City and a kilometre-long path in the treetops
- The most magnificent family residence in Galicia
- One of the most beautiful railway routes in Poland – “Krynica”



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