

Cultural Program

We're offering trips to the most interesting locations in Silesia and Malopolska. We provide organizing transport, reservation and guides. Tickets to museums etc. are not included, event programs and payments should be negotiated with us first.

Bielsko-Biala

- Cartoon Film Factory – Includes: animation lecture (focusing on cartoons), visiting workrooms, recording room, projection of animated films.

- Naturalist's House – It's a private museum, it has one of the biggest European exhibition of beetles and butterflies, it's over 20 000 species. You can also see here stuffed animals, animal eggs and nests.

- Museum in Sulkowscy Castle - located on a city hill, it's one of the oldest constructions in Bielsko-Biala. Its history begins in XII century, when it was defense facility, beginning to grow in XIV century. Its current look was formed in renovation in 1855-1864, which removed its old defensive character.

- Old town - with its picturesque architecture, and worth seeing historical locations placed there is the most precious Bielsko-Biala area.

- Wzgórze (Hill) – with monument-fountain of Mermaid in the city centre, on the square sticking to 3 Maja street. The Mermaid is reminiscent to the one in Warsaw.

- Weavers House on Sobieski street – it is a unique example of the 18th-century craftsman architecture. It is situated in the Old Uptown in a log cabin with its characteristic hay

store. The building is a museum branch belonging to the Museum in Bielsko-Biała.

Bielsko-Biała - Trip to the mountains

- Cable Car Szyndzielnia, built in 1952. It guarantees great landscapes, also allows to see city's panorama. For the ones who like walking, there are many walking paths on the suburbs of the city. Favorite place for tourists who like to rest by walking is Straconka, path which leads along the stream Straconka and leads to Magurka Wilkowicka (913m). Another good place to rest is Cygański Las (Gypsy Forest), from where you can start walk towards lower hills of Beskid: Dębowiec (525m) and Kozia Góra (683m).

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Pszczyna

- Old Town – It has preserved medieval style of urban architecture. The central point is beautiful, wide plaza. Historical buildings include Town Hall, “Warta”, evangelic and catholic churches, and old wine bar “Frykówka”.

- Castle in Pszczyna - is a classical-style palace in Pszczyna. Constructed as a castle in 13th century or earlier, in a gothic style, it was rebuilt in renaissance style in 17th century, in baroque in 18th century and classicist in 19th century; the classicist modernization transformed the castle into what is usually described a palace. In its history the castle was a residence of local Piasts dynasty members, then Promnitz family (mid 16th to mid 18th centuries) and later, von Pless family. The castle was owned by the government since 1936. Since 1946 it is a site of the Muzeum Zamkowe (Castle Museum).

- Heritage park “Zagroda Wsi Pszczyńskiej” – funded in 1975, involves 2ha of wooden architecture relics from XIX century.

- Museum of Silesian press and printing – one of a few press museums in Poland, placed in a XVIII century tenement. It contains printing machines from XIX and XX century, on which

you can print your own writing.

- Izba Telemana – exhibition of old musical instruments.

- Bison Center - Only a few hundred meters from the Old Town you can meet..a bison! Such an opportunity has arisen by visiting the Bison Center, which was set up in the historic part of the Park, called 'Zwierzyniec'. On almost 10ha, 2 pens were built with whole infrastructure such as quarantine pen and feed magazines. The animals can be seen from the scenic platform on which a disabled person can get by using a special lift. In the Bison Center you can also see other animals : deers, fallow deers, roe deers,moufflons, and many kinds of birds. Inside the Educational Building there is a variety of exhibitions, also a 3d film about the history of Pszczyna's bisons.

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- Goczałkowice-Zdrój – The only Silesian health resort. Goczałkowice a dam, it has area of 3200 ha, 168 mln m³ filling capacity. It provides with water many Silesian cities.

Tychy

- Brewery – First beer museum in Poland. It's located in renewed building from 1902. The museum has modern 3D cinema room. It's also possible to visit working brewery and see each step of beer production, and in the end of the journey – beer testing awaits.

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- Promnice Palace – built by Promnitz family in 1766. It preserved its very first form in almost untouched condition.

Kraków

– former capital of Poland, the city has so many tourist attractions, that one day trip might not be enough to see them all. This city is a place everyone should visit.

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Tarnowskie Góry

- Historic mine-museum - Opened for visitors in 1976 is an object situated on the south part of town at "Szczęść Boże" Street No. 52. The object contains Museum of mining of metal-ores in the over-shaft building and tourist route, which has a length of 1700 m and about 40 m deep, including to row by boats on distance about 270 m long. The mining exploited area dates from the XVII to XIX century the going down on the miner's bryt-lift, and the visiting underground with a helmet on the head and a guide accompany. The tour time of museum and the underground tourist route is nearly 1,5 hour. Upstairs it is also situated the steam engines open air museum. The mine is open every day.

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Oświęcim

- KL Auschwitz-Birkenau - All over the world, Auschwitz has become a symbol of terror, genocide, and the Holocaust. It was established by Germans in 1940, in the suburbs of Oswiecim, a Polish city that was annexed to the Third Reich by the Nazis. Its name was changed to Auschwitz, which also became the name of Konzentrationslager Auschwitz. The direct reason for the establishment of the camp was the fact that mass arrests of Poles were increasing beyond the capacity of existing "local" prisons. Initially, Auschwitz was to be one more concentration camp of the type that the Nazis had been setting up since the early 1930s. It functioned in this role throughout its existence, even when, beginning in 1942, it also became the largest of the death camps.

Zabrze

- GUIDO coal mine. Establishment of the GUIDO mine is connected with the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century in the Silesia Region. Henckel von Donnersmarck, the Prince of Guido, a great property and industrial magnate of that period was the founder and the owner of the coal mine called after him which was set up in 1855 in order to extract hard coal for the steelworks also belonging to him.

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Touring trip "Duża Pętla Beskidzka"

- Żywiec, Węgierska Górka (fort "Wędrowiec" (Wanderer)), Kamesznica (A. Potocka's manor, park), Koczy Zamek (Beskid panorama), Koniaków (Izba Twórcza), Istebna ("Kawulok's shack", "Ecology room"), Jaworzynka (heritage park "Na Grapie"), Wisła Czarne (president Moscicki's palace, dam and the lake), Ustroń (Czantoria, "Czarcie Kopyto" or "Park Leśnych Niespodzianek")

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Wieliczka

- The historic Salt Mine in Wieliczka is the only mining site in the world functioning continuously since the Middle Ages. Its original excavations (longitudinals, traverses, chambers, lakes, as well as minor and major shafts) are located on nine levels and extend for the total of about 300 kilometres: reaching the depth of 327 metres they illustrate all the stages of mining technology development over time.

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Vocational trips

– We also organize trips to employing establishments and industry facilities in area, such as FIAT AUTO POLAND in Tychy and Bielsko-Biała. Power plant RYBNIK, logistical center in Będzin, power station “Żar”, “Piramida” hotel in Tychy and many more.

Offer presented here includes only a small sector of Southern Poland touristic attractions. While your stay in Poland, we can organize any form of recreational, cultural or sport event, although it needs to be negotiated first.

To avoid misunderstanding we encourage you to negotiate the program and its conditions with us during the developing visit.