

**Dear friends, Rotarians motorcyclists.  
Dear motorcyclists, friends of the Rotarians.**

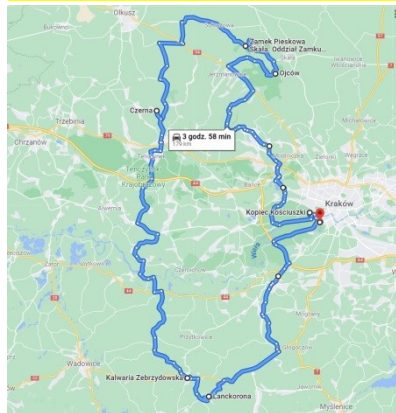
**We invite you to participate in the 2022 IFMR Malopolska Tour.  
We will start on Wednesday, JUN 8<sup>th</sup> and will finish on Sunday, JUN 12<sup>th</sup> 2022.  
Accommodation at Hotel PETRUS \*\*\*, ul. Jana Pietrusińskiego 12, 30-321 Krakow**

**We meet on Wednesday in Krakow.** <https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krak%C3%B3w>

Krakow is the second largest city in the country in terms of population and area, located in southern Poland on the Vistula River. Krakow was a city and a necropolis of Polish kings from 1000, and the formal capital of Poland until 1795. Founded before 1228, it was granted city rights on June 5, 1257. Since regaining independence in 1918, it was a voivodeship city, and until 1999 the seat of the authorities of the Małopolskie Voivodeship. Krakow is considered the capital of the historical Małopolska. It is situated in the area of Brama Krakowska, Basin Nidziańska and Pogórze Zachodniobeskidzkie.

Krakow serves as an administrative, cultural, educational, scientific, economic, service and tourist center. There are such facilities, institutions and institutions as: Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Science Center, Jagiellonian University, AGH University of Science and Technology, Universities of Economics, Pedagogy and Agriculture, Academies of Fine Arts, Music and Theater Arts, Wawel Royal Castle, National Old Theater, Theater of Juliusz Słowacki, the National Museum, the Crypt of Merit at Skałka, the Crypt of the National Prophets at Wawel, the National Archives and the Jagiellonian Library. Krakow is the second largest financial outsourcing center in the world. The city has countless historic buildings and in 1978 it was entered on the UNESCO World Heritage List as the first city in Europe.

**On Thursday, we will be cycling less (179 km, 3h 58min) and exploring more.**



ROUTE #1

### **KOŚCIUSZKO MOUND**

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kopiec\\_Ko%C5%9Bciuski\\_w\\_Krakowie](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kopiec_Ko%C5%9Bciuski_w_Krakowie)

Kościuszkowski Mound - one of the five Kraków mounds, dedicated to Tadeusz Kościuszkowski, is located on St. Bronisława in the western part of Krakow in the Zwierzyniec administrative district. The Kościuszkowski Mound in Kraków has been continuously managed by the Kościuszkowski Mound Committee in Kraków established in 1820 since its construction in 1820–1823. There is a hotel and the headquarters of Radio RMF FM on the premises.



### **PIESKOWA SKAŁA**

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamek\\_Pieskowa\\_Ska%C5%82a](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamek_Pieskowa_Ska%C5%82a)

Pieskowa Skała Castle - located in the village of Sułoszowa, in the Prądnik Valley near Krakow, in the Ojców National Park. The castle is mentioned for the first time as Peskenstein in a document issued in 1315 by Władysław Łokietek. In the first half of the 14th century, Kazimierz III the Great built a castle here, an element of the defensive chain of the Eagles' Nests, consisting of two parts: the upper and the lower. The upper one, not preserved, was built on an inaccessible rock called "Dorotka". After World War II, the castle in Pieskowa Skała was taken over by the State Treasury, and after a general renovation in 1950–1963, it became a branch of the State Art Collection at Wawel. Currently, it houses a permanent exhibition "Style changes in European art from the Middle Ages to the mid-nineteenth century". The castle appears in films, incl. in the series "Janosik" and "Stawka greater than life".



### **MONASTERY IN CZERNA**

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klasztor\\_w\\_Czernej](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klasztor_w_Czernej)

The Monastery of the Discalced Carmelites in Czerna - is a male monastery of the Discalced Carmelites, in the village of Czerna in the Lesser Poland Voivodeship. There is a double sanctuary there: Our Lady of the Scapular and St. Rafał Kalinowski. The monastery was founded in 1629 and it is surrounded on almost all sides by the Eliasówka Valley forest nature reserve. It is situated on the slope of a hill 430 m above sea level, covered with a forest that hides the remains of the former monastery buildings. The area of the monastery is located in the Natura 2000 area - Czerna, which was created to protect the breeding colony of the lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) - a species of the bat family. This colony is located in the monastery's basement. There are also two other species of bats: the ciliated nocturnal (*Myotis emarginatus*) and the great nocturnal (*Myotis myotis*).



### **KALWARIA ZEBRZYDOWSKA**

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalwaria\\_Zebrzydowska](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalwaria_Zebrzydowska)

Kalwaria Zebrzydowska - a city in southern Poland, in the Lesser Poland Province, in the Wadowice County. Established in the first half of 17th century by the voivode of Kraków, Mikołaj Zebrzydowski. Kalwaria Zebrzydowska is a center of pilgrimage movement to the sanctuary of the Passion and Marian Fathers. Bernardines, which in 1999 as a mannerist architectural and landscape complex and a pilgrimage park from the 17th century, was entered on the UNESCO World Heritage List as the only calvary in the world.



### **LANCKORONA**

<https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lanckorona>

Lanckorona - is a village in the Lesser Poland Province, in the Wadowice County. Lanckorona in the years 1366–1934 had city rights. It was a royal city and was established due to frequent visits of rich hunting grounds by Casimir III the Great and the close distance from Wawel (30 km). From written sources, mainly the manuscripts of Jan Długosz, it appears that the Castle in Lanckorona was founded by Casimir III the Great at the beginning of his reign, and finished in the mid-fourteenth century (1345–1355). The first battle, also known as the defense of Lanckorona, took place on February 20, 1771. The second battle of Lanckorona took place on May 23, 1771 and is considered by some historians to be the first Polish national uprising.



### **SCHINDLER'S FACTORY**

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fabryka\\_Emalia\\_Oskara\\_Schindlera](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fabryka_Emalia_Oskara_Schindlera)

Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory - a factory established in 1937 as a production site for enamel and tin products. Leased and then taken over by a German entrepreneur, Oskar Schindler in 1939, as the German Enamelware

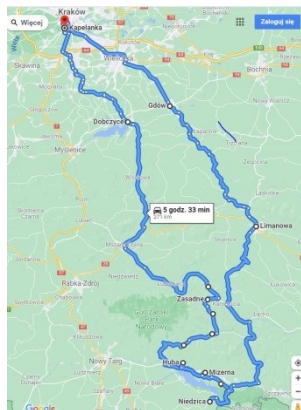
Factory - Deutsche Emailwarenfabrik (DEF), run by Schindler until 1945. The factory is located at 4 Lipowa Street, in Krakow's Zabłocie. Schindler employed Jews who were threatened with extermination, who were then entered into the so-called Schindler's list and those saved from extermination. After World War II, the factory was taken over by the state treasury, and in 2005 by the city of Krakow. Since 2007, the factory has been divided between two institutions: the Historical Museum of the City of Krakow (which created a permanent exhibition here Krakow - Nazi Occupation 1939-1945) and the Museum of Contemporary Art. The Schindler's Factory is one of the facilities on the route of the Krakow Technology Trail.



### **SURPRISE NO.1**

Since there is a surprise, so be patient.

**We will ride more on Friday (253 km, 5h12 m) and it will be winding and steep.**



### **KNUROWSKA PASS**

<https://malopolska.szlaki.pttk.pl/2094-pttk-malopolska-przelecz-knurowska>

The Knurowska Pass (846 m above sea level) is a clear depression in the long, south-eastern ridge of the Gorce Mountains, connecting Turbacz (1310 m above sea level) with Lubań (1225 m above sea level). At the same time, it separates the central part of the Gorce Mountains from the somewhat independent Lubania Range. The pass is located quite close to the source part of the Ochotnica valley, it is surrounded by small fields, meadows and groves. From here there are interesting views of its surroundings and the central part of Gorce. A narrow but asphalt road from Knurów to Ochotnica Górna runs through the pass. It was made around 1911 for military purposes and is one of the most interesting monuments of military road engineering from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The construction of the road was supervised by Italian engineers from Austrian Tirol or from the Trieste region. On September 3, 1939, a column of German and Slovak troops stormed through the Knurowska Pass from Podhale, occupying Ochotnica Górna.



### CASTLE DUNAJEC IN NIEDZICA

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamek\\_Dunajec](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamek_Dunajec)

The Dunajec Castle - a medieval fortress located on the right bank of the Czorsztyn Reservoir in the village of Niedzica-Zamek, in the area of Polish Spisz. It was probably erected at the beginning of the 14th century. The name of the Dunajec castle appeared for the first time in a document from 1325. After the end of World War I, the castle was incorporated into Poland. One of the most mysterious pages in the history of the castle is the Inca kipu, apparently found shortly after World War II - a kind of information written in knotted letters, which allegedly contains information about a hidden treasure. The Dunajec Castle was the location of many films and series. In 2011, it was also the seventh stop at The Amazing Race Australia 2. Today, the castle serves as a museum and hotel, being one of the greatest historical attractions in the southern part of the Lesser Poland Voivodeship.



### PASS UNDER SHARP

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prze%C5%82%C4%99cz\\_Ostra-Cicho%C5%84](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prze%C5%82%C4%99cz_Ostra-Cicho%C5%84)

The Ostra-Cichoń Pass (812 m), also known as the Ostra Pass - a pass in the Beskid Wyspowy between Ostra and Cichoń. The Limanowa - Kamienica road runs through it. One of the highest mountain passes of the Beskid Wyspowy; from Stara Wieś, the road climbs the forest with steep serpentines (on the steepest kilometer section, the average slope is close to 8%). The difference in height between the center of Limanowa and the Ostra Pass is about 400 meters



**On Saturday, we will be exploring Krakow and its surroundings and the motorbikes will have some rest.**

**We plan to prepare several variants of visiting Krakow so that people who have been here before will have the opportunity to visit other places. We will provide you with detailed information at a later date.**

### WIELICZKA SALT MINE

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kopalnia\\_soli\\_Wieliczka](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kopalnia_soli_Wieliczka)

"Wieliczka" Salt Mine - rock salt mine, in Wieliczka near Krakow. From the thirteenth century to 1772, together with the salt mine "Bochnia", it was part of the Krakow Saltworks. In 1976, the mine was entered into the national register of monuments. Two years later, it was entered by UNESCO on the first World Heritage List. Since 1994, it is also a monument to the history of Poland. On June 30, 1996, the exploitation of the deposit was completely stopped. In 2007, the Wieliczka Salt Mine was recognized as one of the seven wonders of Poland in the Rzeczpospolita poll, winning the largest number of votes



## WAWEL ROYAL CASTLE

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamek\\_Kr%C3%B3lewski\\_na\\_Wawelu](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamek_Kr%C3%B3lewski_na_Wawelu)

Wawel Royal Castle - Wawel is a limestone hill in the center of Krakow, on the Vistula River, with a complex of monumental monuments of exceptional historical and artistic value. This extraordinary sanctuary defines the identity of Poles, it is their national and cultural symbol. Wawel was the seat of Polish rulers, their necropolis and the place where the history of Poland was shaped. In the 9th century, Wawel was the center of the union of the Vistula tribes. At the end of the 10th century, Bolesław Chrobry conquered the Wawel castle and joined Lesser Poland to the Piast state. As part of the Archdiocese of Gniezno, in 1000, the bishopric in

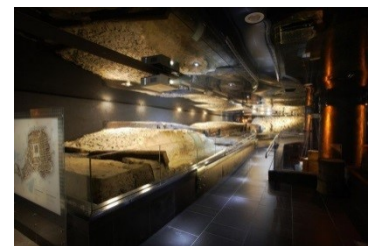


Krakow and the building of the Wawel cathedral were established. During the reign of Casimir the Restorer, in the years 1034-1058, Wawel became the main capital of the state. On the initiative of Władysław Łokietek and with the participation of Bishop Nanker, a Gothic cathedral was built, consecrated in 1364. In the 14th and 1st half of the 15th century, during the reign of Władysław Jagiełło, the fortifications of the castle were rebuilt and extended. The peak period in the development of Wawel's architecture and artistic culture was during the reign of the Jagiellonians, especially of Zygmunt the Old and Zygmunt August. In the years 1655-1657 the palace was destroyed by the Swedes. The greatest catastrophe in the history of the castle was caused by a fire in 1702. The fire started by Swedish soldiers consumed the renaissance interior design. The works of destruction completed the partitions of Poland. In 1795, the Prussians stole the coronation insignia, which was irretrievably lost. With the loss of independence, Wawel, in accordance with the spirit of romanticism, became a relic of national memory, it was here that people learned their native history. For a large part of the 19th century, the hill was occupied by the Austrian army. In 1846, Kraków was finally incorporated into the Austrian Monarchy and transformed into a fortress. The hill was surrounded by a defensive wall with bastions, the tick fortifications, erected in 1790-1792 by Polish engineers, were raised. In the interwar period, Wawel was the residence of the head of state. During World War II, the hill was the seat of the occupation authorities of the General Government and Hans Frank. The Wawel Hill is now a monument of the national past, a historical residence consisting of several museum exhibitions, located in the palace building and the former royal kitchens. A separate unit is the Cathedral Museum, presenting items related to the history of the chapter, goldsmiths, weaving, paintings and sculptures. The area of the castle is 7040 m<sup>2</sup>, which consists of 71 exhibition rooms.

## MUSEUM OF THE UNDERGROUND MARKET

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Podziemia\\_Rynku\\_w\\_Krakowie](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Podziemia_Rynku_w_Krakowie)

The Underground of the Main Market Square in Krakow - a branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Krakow located under the eastern part of the Main Market Square. It covers an area of over 6,000 square meters, of which the archaeological reserve - nearly 4 thousand square meters. The museum was officially opened on September 24, 2010. The work on making the underground available was co-financed by the EU from the European Regional Development Fund under the Operational Program Innovative Economy 2007-2013.



## SURPRISE NO.2

Since there is a surprise, let's wait until June 11.

And on Sunday - KISS & DRIVE

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## TERMS AND FEES

**FULL STAY (4 nights) TOUR FEE:** 300 EUR (place in the double room)  
**SURCHARGE FOR A SINGLE ROOM:** 100 EUR (place in the single room)

For those who will not be able to participate in the rally from Wednesday, we provide a shortened version from Thursday to Sunday.

**SHORTENED STAY (3 nights) TOUR FEE** 250 EUR (place in the double room)  
**SURCHARGE FOR A SINGLE ROOM:** 80 EUR (place in the single room)

**Registration deadline:** APR 4, 2022  
**60% prepayment deadline:** APR 23, 2022  
**Payment of the last 40%:** MAY 30, 2022

**YOU ARE VRY WELCOME. LET'S MEET IN KRAKOW.**