

 **Kraków**



**Visit & Enjoy!**

# Kraków Museum Hits



The City to love, too good to leave!

Ladies and Gentlemen,

One usually associates Kraków with the important buildings linked to the history of both the city, and Poland. Wawel, the Barbican, St Florian's Gate, the Main Market Square with the St Mary's Church and the Cloth Hall, and Collegium Maius of the Jagiellonian University are the main destinations for tourists.

Kraków, however, is bestowed with a plethora of museums with copious collections, some of which are hardly known. I invite those visitors who walk in the shadow of Wawel Hill for the first time, as well as those who have returned again to our city, to become familiar with the magnificent treasures of our museums. Many of the museums have developed collections that can satisfy many specialist interests, are very attractive to aficionados and hobby enthusiasts, and also attract people interested in specific moments in history.

I do encourage you to take a look at the collections of Kraków's museums, as they are among our most attractive and precious items. They are, in a word, unique.

Jacek Majchrowski  
Mayor of the City of Kraków



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



**KRAKOW**  
UNESCO CITY  
OF LITERATURE

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• Since 2013

## Kraków Museum Hits



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW

### Main Building

Aleja 3 Maja 1

Opening times

10am – 6pm, Tue – Sat

10am – 4pm Sun

Closed on Mondays

Free admission to permanent exhibitions  
of the National Museum on Sundays

[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)

One of the world's priceless Renaissance paintings, and certainly the most valuable in Polish collections, **Lady with an Ermine**, painted in 1490 by Leonardo da Vinci, has been displayed in the Main Building of the National Museum in Kraków since May 2017. The lady is Cecilia Gallerani, a 17-year-old lover of the Duke of Milan,



Leonardo da Vinci, *Lady with an Ermine*,  
ca. 1490

Lodovico Sforza, known as il Moro. The painting was purchased by Prince Adam Czartoryski in 1800. Appropriated by the German occupying forces in 1939, the work added splendour to the residence of Hans Frank in Wawel. Removed to Germany, it was returned to Kraków in 1946.

The Main Building of the National Museum houses permanent exhibitions. The Arms and Uniforms in Poland gallery displays militaria from nearly a millennium, dating back to the most ancient weaponry of early Piast retinues from the late 10th and early 11th centuries. A special collection brings to mind Polish military leaders and boasts the peasant's coat of Tadeusz Kościuszko, Prince Józef Poniatowski's Star of the Order of Virtuti Militari, and the jacket from Józef Piłsudski's uniform.

The Gallery of Decorative Crafts, in its stylishly arranged interiors, focuses on applied arts, furniture, ceramics, glassware, costumes, and fabrics from the Middle Ages to the early 20th century.



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW

## Princes Czartoryski Museum

### The Arsenal

ul. Pijarska 8

Opening times

10am – 6pm, Tue – Sat

10am – 4pm Sun

Closed on Mondays

Free admission to permanent exhibitions of the National Museum on Sundays

[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)

The Czartoryski Princes Museum is connected to Princess Izabela Czartoryska and the first Polish National Museum, established thanks to her collector's passion in Puławy in 1801. Scattered after the defeat of the November Uprising, the collection was brought together and expanded by Prince Władysław Czartoryski, who transferred it to Kraków in 1876. Hosted in a complex of neo-Gothic buildings in św. Jana and Pijarska streets, the collection boasts works of European painting from the 13th to the 18th centuries, artistic and decorative crafts from the Middle Ages to the 19th century, artistic prints, works of ancient art, and militaria. On 29 December 2016, the collection of the Czartoryski Princes became an integral part of the National Museum in Kraków. **Due to the continuing renovation of the building at św. Jana 19 Street, a section of the collection is displayed in the former Arsenal.**

In its huge hall, the National Museum in Kraków presents an exhibition entitled The Treasures. The Princes Czartoryski Collection. It consists of just 350 items selected from the wealth of 336,000 museum objects

of the first Polish museum. The oldest ones are Egyptian sarcophagi made around 4000 years ago, while the youngest only date back to the 19th century. The collection of famous people's memorabilia is certainly worthy of attention, as it boasts the chairs of William Shakespeare and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the powder horn of King Henry VIII, a so-called augural shield connected to King John III Sobieski, the hat of Napoleon Bonaparte, a cast of Fryderyk Chopin's hand, and even stones from the grave of Romeo and Juliet. There is a separate painting gallery, with the outstanding *Landscape with the Good Samaritan* by Rembrandt van Rijn from 1638. One of the few oil landscapes that the great master painted himself, it is at the same time one of the most precious works of European art in Polish collections.



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW

## Sukiennice – The Cloth Hall Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art

Rynek Główny (Main Market Square) 1-3

Opening times

10am – 6pm, Tue – Sat

10am – 4pm Sun

Closed on Mondays

Free admission to permanent exhibitions of the National Museum on Sundays

[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)

The Cloth Hall (Sukiennice) is an imposing commercial hall built in the centre of the Main Market Square in the 13th century. The Cloth Hall was remodelled in the Gothic style in the following century to be refashioned into a Renaissance structure in the 16th. In the 19th century,



the building began to play official functions. In 1879, the Cloth Hall was selected as the headquarters of the developing National Museum, whose collection was initiated by Henryk Siemiradzki, a Polish painter who presented the budding museum with his painting entitled **Nero's Torches**. Impressive in its sheer size, the work painted in Rome in 1876 presents a historical scene, in which Christians accused of setting Rome on fire are sentenced to be burnt alive by Emperor Nero. Besides this work, the Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art hosts paintings by Jan Matejko, Piotr Michałowski, Jacek Malczewski, Artur Grottger, Józef Chełmoński, Leon Wyczółkowski and other artists. After a thorough renovation, the Gallery reopened in the Cloth Hall in 2010. On the one hand, it continues to fulfil its 19th-century design and the intentions behind it, yet on the other it is now a museum of the 21st century. Arranged in the historical building, the revamped premises with modern furnishing facilitate an interactive reception of art and interesting edutainment projects. A major attraction for visitors to the gallery are the terraces of the Cloth Hall and the unique panorama of the Main Market Square of Kraków they command.



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW

## The Erazm Ciołek Mansion

ul. Kanonicza 17

Opening times

10am – 6pm, Tue – Sat

10am – 4pm Sun

Closed on Mondays

Free admission to permanent exhibitions  
of the National Museum on Sundays

[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)

The Gothic-Renaissance mansion (referred to as a “palace”) of the Bishop of Płock, a refined diplomat, humanist and patron of the arts is one of the most precious examples of stately residential architecture in Kraków. It was created by architects and stonemasons employed among others for works up on Wawel Hill early in the 16th century. In 1996, the building was entrusted to the National Museum in Kraków, which soon had it thoroughly renovated, with the interiors adjusted to meet the demands of the new exhibition functions. In 2007 the Palace of Bishop Erazm Ciołek was opened to the public. It houses exhibitions presenting bygone Polish and Orthodox art, and the cellars have been used (since 2010) to present a study







collection of architectural sculpture – Kraków Within Your Reach. The Art of Old Poland 12th-18th Centuries gallery presents one of Poland's most exquisite collections of mediaeval, Renaissance, and Baroque art. The Orthodox Art of Old Poland gallery is the best collection of its kind in Poland. One of the exhibits on display in the Palace is the **Madonna of Krużlowa** – one of the most beautiful Gothic sculptures in Poland. Made around 1410, it belongs to the mediaeval current of the so-called "Beautiful Style" developed within the International Gothic. The precise provenance of the work remains unknown. It was transferred from the church in Krużlowa where it used to stand to Kraków while the church was being renovated, and found its way to the National Museum in Kraków in 1899.



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW

## The Hutten-Czapski Museum and the Józef Czapski Pavilion

ul. Piłsudskiego 12

Opening times

10am – 6pm, Tue – Sat

10am – 4pm Sun

Closed on Mondays

Free admission to permanent exhibitions of the National Museum on Sundays

[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)



The impressive, neo-classicist mansion, built in 1884 to the design of Antoni Siedek, is home to the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum. It boasts a collection of coins, medals, and banknotes that is unique on a European scale. The history of the branch is inextricably linked to the person of Count Emeryk Hutten-Czapski (1828–96), an outstanding Polish collector, numismatist, bibliophile, and collector of Polish prints, works of art and memorabilia. In his lifetime, Hutten-Czapski gathered the most valuable collection of Polish coins, medals, and banknotes known.

The collection also boasts valuable old prints and maps gathered in the Library. The beautiful garden behind the main building has retained its 19th-century character. Here you can admire a selection from the lapidary collection, with fragments of Kraków's Gothic buildings (incl. an original 14th-century pinnacle from St. Mary's Church).

The far end of the garden harbours the latest branch of the National Museum in Kraków, a pavilion devoted to Emeryk's grandson, Józef Czapski. A room of this eminent painter and writer, from the Parisian headquarters of Kultura in Maisons Laffitte, was meticulously recreated. There is also a room for temporary exhibitions, a reading room, and a café. On Saturday evenings, the façade doubles as the screen of an open air cinema. The place has quickly become one of the favourite hideaways in the centre of Kraków.





HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF KRAKÓW

## Celestat

(Kraków Sharpshooters' Association)

ul. Lubicz 16

Opening times

10am – 5:30pm Tues – Sat

**from April to October**

9:30am – 5pm Tues – Sat

**from November to March**

Free admission on Tuesdays

[www.mhk.pl](http://www.mhk.pl)

The neo-Gothic building of Celestat, which was built in the Ogród Strzelecki garden in 1837, is home to one of Poland's oldest sharpshooters' associations. It houses the unique exhibition From the History of the Kraków Sharpshooters' Association. The **Silver Fowl** displayed in Celestat is a true masterpiece. The majestic bird was fashioned from silver in 1564/65 by an unknown goldsmith, probably from Kraków. It is also the most precious symbol of the Sharpshooters' Association, presented to it by the authorities of Kraków in 1565. It is not only a symbol of the brotherhood, but also the transferable insignia of power of the successive Fowler Kings presiding over the brotherhood.



HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF KRAKÓW

## Rynek Underground

Following the Traces of the European Identity of Kraków

Rynek Główny 1

Opening times

10am – 8pm Mon, 10am – 4pm Tues,

10am – 10pm Wed – Sun

**from April to October**

Closed on the 2nd Monday of each month

10am – 4pm Tues, 10am – 8pm Wed – Mon

**from November to March**

Closed on the 2nd Monday of each month

Free admission on Tuesdays

(booking required)

[www.mhk.pl](http://www.mhk.pl)

Perhaps hardly anyone walking between the Cloth Hall and St Mary's Church realises that a true treasure trove of knowledge of Kraków's past is hidden but a few metres under the ground. All you have to do to discover it is to descend into the Rynek Underground, where the tourist trail Following the Traces of European Identity of Kraków was opened on 24 September 2010. The setting up of this interactive exhibition was possible thanks to archaeological research conducted uninterruptedly from 2005 to 2010. Discovered at the time, the traces of history of the place, spanning many centuries, are truly extensive. What has been developed below the flagstones of the Main Market Square is a unique





European archaeological site covering nearly 4000m<sup>2</sup> (43,000ft<sup>2</sup>), which makes it possible to marvel at the treasures found and to become familiar with the turbulent history of mediaeval Kraków. The space of the site has been embellished with a range of multimedia presentations, holograms, and videos providing an introduction to the history of Kraków and one of Europe's largest squares. You can see digital reconstructions of structures on the square, and our attention is seized by a great mock-up of the city in the 15th century and the reconstruction of a mediaeval merchant's stall. Exhibits include objects connected with the city's overseas trade from the 14th to the 16th centuries, notably lumps of lead and sheets of copper, and quantities of rock salt. Historical films are shown in the cellars of the Cloth Hall, and the youngest visitors are welcome to visit the children's zone, where the Legend of Bygone Kraków is presented. There is hustle and bustle under the ground, the hubbub of a mediaeval city can be sensed through the multimedia spectacle, and there are plenty of visual surprises awaiting the visitor.



HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF KRAKÓW

## Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory

ul. Lipowa 4

Opening times

10am – 4pm Mon (closes at 2pm on 1st Mon of the month), 9am – 8pm Tues – Sun

**from April to October**

10am – 2pm Mon, 10am – 6pm Tues – Sun

**from November to March**

Free admission on Mondays

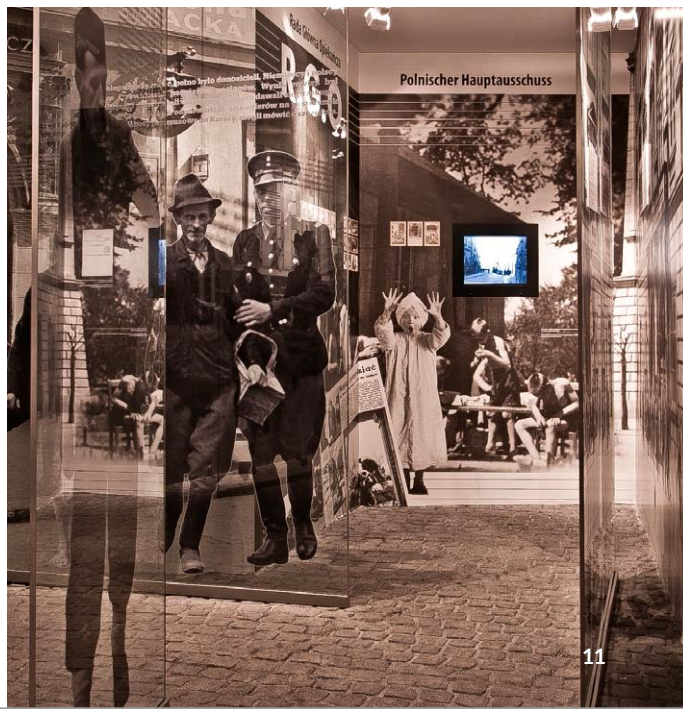
[www.mhk.pl](http://www.mhk.pl)

Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory located in the former administrative building of the Deutsche Emailwarenfabrik (DEF) houses an exhibition entitled **Kraków under Nazi Occupation 1939–1945**. The wartime history of the DEF was recalled together with the figure of its owner, Oskar Schindler, by Steven Spielberg's film *Schindler's List* (1993). To this day, the premises are eagerly visited by tourists from all over the world who feel inspired to see the place where Oskar Schindler saved over 1000 people. His biography and stories of the Kraków Jews he saved are presented at the exhibition as part of the complicated wartime history of the city. A memento of the heroic deed of Oskar Schindler is his office, fortunately preserved in the administrative building of the factory,



which also houses the symbolic "Survivors' Ark" made of thousands of pots, bringing to mind those produced by Schindler's staff during the war. Yet the exhibition is primarily a tale of Kraków and the vicissitudes its Polish and Jewish citizens experienced during the Second World War, yet also about Germans – the occupiers who arrived here on 6 September 1939 and brutally disrupted the many years of history of Polish and

Jewish Kraków. The Second World War is where the great tide of history met with everyday life, and private lives ran up against the tragedy that affected the whole world. The exhibition is spun like a theatrical or film narrative. The past of Kraków was designed within the 45 spaces of the exhibition so that every visitor could directly touch history and feel the emotions of its wartime citizens. The exhibition Kraków under Nazi Occupation 1939–1945 is a unique multimedia journey across the city and time.





HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF KRAKÓW

## The Old Synagogue

ul. Szeroka 24

Opening times

10am–2pm Mon, 9am–5pm Tues–Sun  
**from April to October**

10am–2pm Mon,  
9am–4pm Tues–Thurs, Sat–Sun,  
10am–5pm Fri

**from November to March**

Free admission on Mondays

[www.mhk.pl](http://www.mhk.pl)

**The Old Synagogue** (Alta Shul) is one of the oldest surviving synagogues in Poland and one of the most precious objects of Jewish sacred architecture in Europe. Until 1939 it played the role of the central synagogue of the Jewish community in Kraków. It was built in the Gothic style in the latter half of the 15th century, yet in 1557 a major fire razed the building to the ground. Following the disaster, it was rebuilt by Matteo Gucci, a Florentine architect who adorned it with Renaissance features yet retained the original two-aisled plan of the building. The most tragic period for the synagogue was the Second World War, when it was destroyed by the Nazis. Only in 1956 did the restoration of the ruined synagogue begin. Today, it is a Gothic-Renaissance two-aisled rectangular hall with cross rib vaulting supported on two slender Tuscan columns.



The exhibition in the main prayer hall is devoted to the synagogue and the main holidays in the Jewish religious calendar. The display includes embroidered Ark Curtains (Poroche) and decorations for the

Torah scrolls. A large share of the exhibition is devoted to the presentation of the chief Jewish holidays and traditional men's and women's costumes. The former Women's Hall (in the south) is used for an exhibition on family and private life. Exhibits presented here illustrate a typical Jewish home with its observance of traditional dietary practices and everyday prayers, and a Jewish life from birth to death.





# Kraków



## Kraków Museum Hits

### National Museum in Kraków

1. Main Building
2. Princes Czartoryski Museum, Arsenal
3. Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art in the Cloth Hall (Sukiennice)
4. The Erazm Ciołek Mansion
5. The Hutten-Czapski Museum and the Józef Czapski Pavilion

### Historical Museum of the City of Kraków

6. Celestat
7. The Rynek Underground
8. Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory
9. The Old Synagogue
10. Collegium Maius: Museum of the Jagiellonian University
11. Archaeological Museum in Kraków
12. Ethnographic Museum in Kraków
13. Polish Aviation Museum
14. Museum of the History of Photography in Kraków
15. Museum of Municipal Engineering
16. Museum of the Home Army
17. MOCAR Museum of Contemporary Art in Kraków
18. Cricoteka – Centre for Documentation of the Art of Tadeusz Kantor
19. MICET Interactive Museum / Theatre Education Centre in the Stary Theatre in Kraków



**InfoKraków**

Tourist Information Points



JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

## Collegium Maius

ul. Jagiellońska 15

Opening times

10am – 2:20pm Mon, Wed, Fri;  
10am – 5:20pm Tues, Thurs; 10am – 1:30pm Sat  
**from April to October**  
Saturday: free admission

10am – 2:20pm Mon – Fri; 10am – 1:30pm Sat  
**from November to March**  
Saturday: free admission

[www.maius.uj.edu.pl](http://www.maius.uj.edu.pl)

**C**ollegium Maius (the Major College) is the oldest university building in Poland. In 1400 King Ladislaus (Władysław) Jagiełło entrusted the Kraków University with a townhouse purchased from Kraków

alderman Piotr Gerhardsdorf (or Gersdorf).

As it was fairly small, the college expanded throughout the 15th century via purchases of adjacent buildings and the construction of further ones. The ground floor

was taken up by the *lectoria*, that is, the lecture

halls. The library (*Libraria*), the Professors' Common

Room or refec-

tory (*Stuba Communis*), the Treasury, and the *Lectorium* for the study of theology (today's Assembly Hall) were situated on the first floor (second storey). The professors had their residential quarters on the ground, first, and second floors. The structure of the building remained unchanged until it was remodelled in the neo-Gothic style (1840–70) for the needs of the Jagiellonian Library. Collegium Maius was its headquarters until 1940.

Following an initiative of Professor Karol Estreicher, a complex renovation of the Collegium Maius was carried out in 1949–64. The college was restored to its original guise from before 1840, and turned it into the headquarters of the Museum of the Jagiellonian University, and thus the home of its ancient collection composed of works of art and mementos,



together with a lavish collection of scientific instruments, with the most worthy of attention being: a **collection of astronomical devices**, including ones used by Mikołaj Kopernik (Nicholas Copernicus); an **Arab astrolabe** from 1054; the **Jagiellonian Globe**, one of the oldest globes to feature the American continent and likewise its name.



## Museum of Archaeology in Kraków

ul. Senacka 3

(visitors' entrance from ul. Poselska)

Opening times

**in July and August:**

10am – 5pm Mon – Fri; 10am – 3pm Sun  
Closed on Sat

**from September to June:**

9am – 3pm Mon, Wed, Fri;  
9am – 6pm Tues, Thurs; 11am – 4pm Sun  
Closed on Sat

Free admission on Sundays

[www.ma.krakow.pl](http://www.ma.krakow.pl)

**T**he Museum of Archaeology in Kraków found a home on the corner of Poselska and Senacka streets, in the complex of St Michael. The area was crossed by the earthen embankment with a wooden palisade of the Okół settlement from the 9th to the 13th centuries, and by the city's defensive wall from the 14th century. Their relics have been preserved under the ground in the museum. Operating



in the place from the 17th century was the monastic complex of the Discalced Carmelites which later, during the period when Poland was under partition, the Austrian authorities adapted into a prison. The collection of the Museum of Archaeology in Kraków consists of approximately 500,000 items. The oldest and at the same time one of the first pieces of Egyptian heritage in Kraków is a complete sarcophagus with a mummy from the early XXII dynasty. Yet the most valuable and impressive part of the Egyptian collection is made up of four sarcophagi from the excavations conducted in el-Gamhud by Tadeusz Smoleński, the first Polish Egyptologist and Coptologist in 1907–08. A gem of the museum is the stone **figure of Światowid from the River Zbrucz** (9th/10th century) that can be admired in the permanent exhibition, Prehistoric and Mediaeval Małopolska, the most valuable object of Slavic lands from pre-Christian times. The figure is generally considered to be a representation of a deity from the religious beliefs of the Slavs. It is believed to depict Światowit: the god of sun, fire, war, and good harvests. The four-sided limestone figure stands 257cm (9ft 5in) tall and culminates in a head with four faces covered with a hat. The scenes visible in three bands on the sides used to be interpreted as symbolic of the seasons of the year or social hierarchy.



## Ethnographic Museum in Kraków

**The Main Building**  
– Kazimierz Town Hall, pl. Wolnica 1  
Dom Esterki, ul. Krakowska 46

Opening times

10am – 7pm Tues – Sun

Closed on Mondays

Free admission on Sundays

[www.etnomuzeum.eu](http://www.etnomuzeum.eu)

The museum operates in the building of the former town hall of Kazimierz, built originally in the Gothic style in the 15th century, it was later extended in the Renaissance style. Presented in the town hall is an exhibition of Polish folk culture, while the other building, the so-called Dom Esterki is designed for temporary exhibitions, arranged in the beautifully vaulted 16th-century cellars. The museum was set up in 1911 as an initiative of Seweryn Udziela, a teacher, amateur ethnographer, and collector. Its collection includes the most famous and **oldest Kraków nativity scene** made late in the 19th century by Michał Ezenekier, a master mason and tiler







from the Krowdrza district. It is a puppet nativity scene, whose form, standing 2.5m (8ft 2in) high makes use of elements of Kraków architecture and has become a touchstone for many generations of Kraków nativity scene craftsmen. This is also the place to marvel at Poland's oldest preserved **wayside shrine** brought here from Anielów (Mazowieckie Region). It bears an excerpt from a popular prayer of supplication that has remained popular to this day: "Holy Jesus, Holy and powerful, Holy and immortal, have mercy on us", and the date of the foundation: 1 May 1650. Its niche contains a sculpture of Pensive Christ in limewood of the Christ the King type characteristic of the Baroque.



## Polish Aviation Museum

al. Jana Pawła II 39

Opening times

9am – 5pm, Tues – Sun

Closed on Mon

Free admission on Tuesdays

[www.muzeumlotnictwa.pl](http://www.muzeumlotnictwa.pl)

The Polish Aviation Museum is a specialist institution protecting and presenting Polish and global aeronautical heritage. One of the largest European aviation museums, it is situated on Kraków's historical Rakowice-Czyżyny airfield, which was used for military and transport purposes until 1963. The exhibits displayed in the hangars and open-air exhibition include over 240 planes, notably the prewar Polish **PZL P-11C** and **RWD-21**, and a **Supermarine Spitfire LF**



**Mk.XVIE**, gliders and helicopters, a collection of over 140 plane engines, and rocket systems, offering a review of aviation from its pioneering days to the contemporary era. The permanent exhibitions organised on the premises include *You Don't Know Your Own* (Swego nie znacie) presenting pioneering and prototype machines, and *Between the East and the West*, offering a review of NATO aircraft from 1949 to 2009.

The open-air exhibition invites visitors to take a walk along the MiG Alley among fighter planes. Each June for over a decade, the museum has organised the Małopolska Air Picnic: a festival of aviation attracting over 10,000 spectators every year.





## Museum of the History of Photography in Kraków

ul. Józefitów 16

Opening times

11am – 6pm Wed – Fri

10am – 3:30pm Sat – Sun

Closed on Mon and Tues

Free admission on Sundays

[www.mhf.krakow.pl](http://www.mhf.krakow.pl)

The Museum of the History of Photography in Kraków is the only state institution dedicated entirely to photography. The museum officially started operating in December 1986, and Walery Rzewuski, a Kraków photographer, was chosen as its patron. The exhibition is divided into two parts, with the first being gallery space earmarked for temporary exhibitions of contemporary photography. The other, separate part is the permanent exhibition telling the story of photo technology and the very idea of capturing images from its origins to 20th-century miniature cameras. A separate section of the permanent exhibition is made up of old photographs, with atelier photography being among its fascinating subsections. Another remarkable element of the experience is the room devoted to Polish

photography, where prototype and serial production still cameras of Polish make, notably the famous **Alfa 2**, are on display. The collection gathered, stored, and made accessible by the museum consists of photographs made in various techniques, often unique and difficult, and photographic equipment including darkroom equipment, and assorted projectors. Stereoscopic photographs, autochromes,



daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, and glass and celluloid plates are more than examples of technological development, as they are primarily a perfect source of iconographic material, which the Museum of History of Photography has since 2010 shared through its website at [www.mhf.krakow.pl](http://www.mhf.krakow.pl)



*Kraków, gardens in Zwierzyńiec, an autochrome by Tadeusz Rząca*

The MHF offers a highly stimulating educational programme addressed primarily to young visitors, casting new light on old and only seemingly banal questions concerning images.







## Museum of Municipal Engineering

ul. św. Wawrzyńca 15

### Opening times

9am – 4pm Tues, 9am – 8pm Wed – Fri,  
and 10am – 8pm Sat – Sun  
Free admission on Wednesday

Open-air exhibition **Stanisław Lem Garden of Experiences** in the Park Lotników Polskich (Park of Polish Aviators), al. Pokoju 68 is open to visitors:

### from April to August:

8:30am – 7pm Mon – Fri,  
10am – 7pm Sat – Sun (in June and July till 8pm)

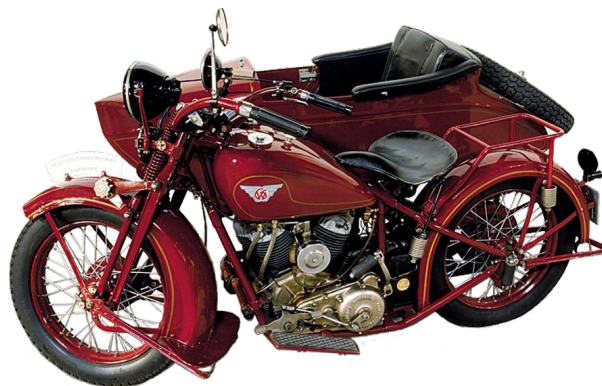
**in September:** 8:30am – 5pm Mon – Fri,  
10am – 7pm Sat – Sun

**in October:** 8:30am – 3pm Mon – Fri,  
10am – 5pm Sat – Sun

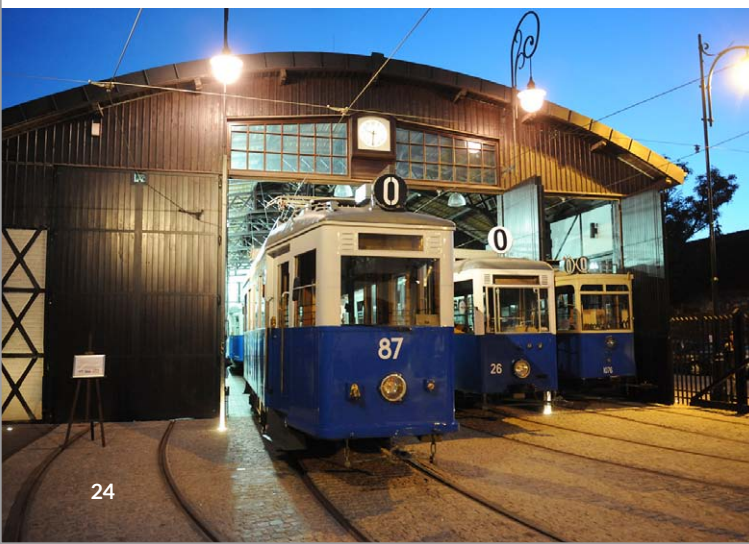
[www.mimk.com.pl](http://www.mimk.com.pl)

The Museum of Municipal Engineering is housed in the complex of the oldest Kraków horse-drawn and electric tram depots. It gathers and exhibits Polish technological heritage, boasting a collection that illustrates the development of municipal transport in Kraków, the history of print, and the development of the Polish automotive industry. A key feature in the operation of the museum is the organisation of interactive exhibitions that promote natural and technical sciences among young people. The most appealing elements of the permanent exhibition devoted to the Polish

automotive industry include the Smyk B30 micro-car designed late in the 1950s to be a cheap family car (around 20 prototypes were assembled), **CWS M111 Sokół 1000** motorcycle (1935) from Państwowe Zakłady Inżynierii in Warsaw, being the largest



Polish motorcycle in serial production (1933–39), and **Polish Fiat 508 III Junak** – a popular passenger car produced on a licence from Italian Fiat from 1931 that was the most popular car on Polish roads in the late 1930s.







## Museum of the Home Army in Kraków

ul. Wita Stwosza 12

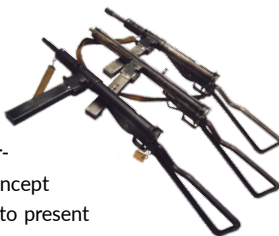
### Opening times

11am – 6pm Tues – Sun  
Closed on Mondays  
Free admission on Sundays

[www.muzeum-ak.pl](http://www.muzeum-ak.pl)

The Museum of the Home Army (AK) in Kraków, named in honour of General Emil Fieldorf “Nil”, is the only institution in Poland to promote knowledge of the Polish Underground State and its armed forces. The concept behind the Museum of the Home Army is to present the broadest possible picture of the Polish underground, together with its spiritual foundations, and the forms of its patriotic heritage extending to our times. One of the youngest of Kraków’s museums, it opened its permanent exhibition in September 2012.

The permanent exhibition on the Polish Underground State and its Armed Forces brings together thousands of objects and archival materials. Display cabinets contain uniforms, photographs, orders and decorations, and weapons: mass produced, whether captured from the enemy or airdropped, and pieces made by the Home Army fighters themselves. You can find here the rotors of the Enigma encoding machine, memorabilia of the Cichociemni: the Quiet and Dark saboteurs, the Order of the White Eagle awarded posthumously to Emil Fieldorf (nom de guerre Nil). The original exhibits in the collection are complemented with a reconstructed Vickers tank, V2 rocket, the fuselage of the British Halifax bomber, and the furnishing of a press shelter. A part of the history of the soldiers of the Polish underground is told through multimedia.



## MOCaK Museum of Contemporary Art in Kraków

ul. Lipowa 4

### Opening times

11am – 7pm Tues – Sun  
Closed on Mondays  
Free admission on Tuesdays

[www.mocak.com.pl](http://www.mocak.com.pl)

The MOCaK Gallery – Museum of Contemporary Art in Kraków presents the latest works of artists from all over the world. Besides permanent and temporary exhibitions, the museum hosts artistic projects, organises meetings with artists and cultural figures, and runs a library. The MOCaK collection boasts works by Mirosław Bałka, Stanisław Dróżdż, Wilhelm Sasnal, Krzysztof Wodiczko, Lars Laumann, and Koji Kamoji, as well as artists from the realm of Fluxus, notably Ben Patterson. The MOCaK library contains the private one of an eminent historian and art critic, Professor Mieczysław Porębski. Arranged like the professor’s study, it contains not only books but also paintings by artists from the Kraków Group, mostly friends of Porębski: Jerzy Nowosielski, Tadeusz Kantor, Maria Jarema, Andrzej Wróblewski, Tadeusz Brzozowski, and Adam Hofmann.





## CRICOTEKA

### Centre for Documentation of the Art of Tadeusz Kantor

ul. Nadwiślańska 2-4

Opening times

11am – 7pm Tues – Sun

Closed on Mondays

Free admission on Tuesdays after collecting  
passes from the desk at level -1

[www.cricoteka.pl](http://www.cricoteka.pl)

The Cricoteka Centre for Documentation of the Art of Tadeusz Kantor has operated since 1980, initially as Cricot 2 Theatre Centre set up by the artist himself. For nearly 10 years it provided the institutional foundations for the operation of Kantor's theatre at the same time playing the role of the "Living Archive" of Kantor's theatrical works to preserve his idea "not within a dead system of libraries, but in the minds and imagination of future generations". Following the last will of its Master, Cricoteka continues to strive towards this, being its fundamental and crucial statutory goal, drawing on the unique collection of hundreds of objects and costumes from the productions by the Cricot 2 Theatre developed and stored in Kraków, Kantor's theoretical writings, drawings and designs, video recordings, photographic documentation, and last but not least, thousands of multilingual reviews, periodicals and books. Cricoteka is a special institution that concurrently functions as an archive, "museum", a gallery, and a scientific centre.

In October 2005, the Board of the Małopolska Region, the organisational body of Cricoteka, offered to open a new seat for it in the former Podgórze Power Plant on ul. Nadwiślańska in Kraków. After the completion of competition procedures, provision of financing, and the conclusion of construction works, Cricoteka opened on 12 September 2014. Besides exhibitions, it organises theatre productions, concerts, performances, workshops, and meetings with artists.



## MICET

### INTERACTIVE MUSEUM / THEATRE EDUCATION CENTRE IN THE STARY THEATRE IN KRAKÓW

ul. Jagiellońska 1

Opening times

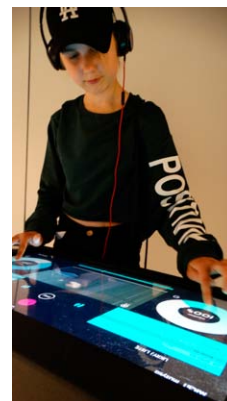
11am – 7pm Tue – Sun

Closed on Mondays

[www.micet.pl](http://www.micet.pl)

MICET is the newest museum space in Kraków, the only one of its type in Poland and Europe. Saturated with electronics, it lets the visitor stage their own theatre productions based on archival and current works of the Stary Theatre. You're welcome to become the director, set and costume designer, and composer at the same time. Moreover, you can practice with the actors of the theatre.

MICET consists of a handful of small rooms – the studios with props, books, and elements of the sets. The space of the museum is defined by five themes: **Freedom, We/Them, Emotions, Body, New**; they also build paths connected to the productions of the Stary Theatre. Each of the paths holds an educational section and a programme for workshop exercises.



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KRAKÓW MUSEUM HITS

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**InfoKraków**

**Tourist Information Points**

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