



HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF KRAKÓW

Old Synagogue

24 Szeroka St.

Opening hours

April – October:

Monday: 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m. (free admission)

Tuesday – Sunday: 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

November – March:

Monday: 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m. (free admission)

Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday:

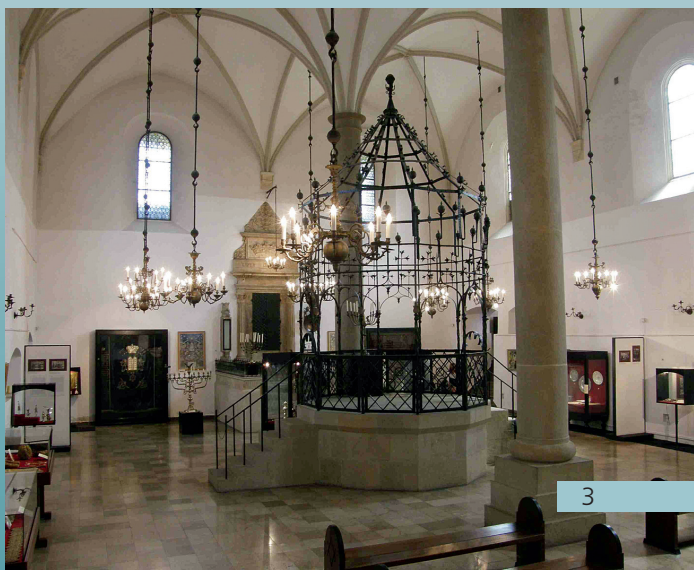
9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Friday: 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Tuesday: closed

www.mhk.pl

The Old Synagogue is the oldest monument of Jewish sacral architecture preserved in Poland. It was erected in the 15th c. as a two-nave hall with a cross-rib vault supported by two pillars, covered with a gable roof. The type of its architecture resembles the Gothic synagogues in Worms, Regensburg and Prague. In 1570, it was converted by a builder from Florence, Matteo Gucci. Its walls were crowned with an attic, used for the first time in the architecture of synagogues in Poland. Between 1550 and 1650, it was extended, one by one, with a porch, two prayer rooms for women and a house for the community council, known as kahal. Together with the kahal house,



the synagogue formed a religious and administrative centre of the Jewish community in Kazimierz. Before World War I and after its end, the Old Synagogue underwent a multi-stage restoration, designed in 1904, 1913 and 1923 by Zygmunt Hendl. During World War II, it was used by the Germans as a warehouse, and its furnishings were either destroyed or dispersed. In late 1944, its vault collapsed, maybe destroyed deliberately. In 1956-59, it was restored, and at the same time adapted to function as a museum. Based on an agreement concluded on October 30, 1959, between the Jewish religious community in Krakow and the Historical Museum of the City of Krakow, the Museum's Branch of the History and Culture of Jews in Krakow was established in the synagogue.

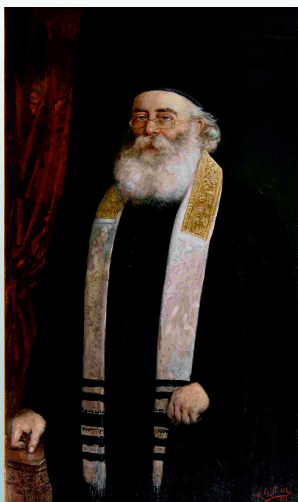






The permanent exhibition in the Old Synagogue presents the most precious objects of the museum's Judaica collection, related to the synagogue, Jewish holidays and annual celebrations, as well as the private life and family life of Jews.







HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF KRAKÓW

Pharmacy "Under the Eagle"

Plac Bohaterów Getta 18

Opening hours:

April – October:

Monday: 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m. (free admission)

Tuesday – Sunday: 9:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

November – March:

Monday: 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m. (free admission)

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Friday: 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.

Closed on the first Tuesday of every month
www.mhk.pl

Since July 2004, the museum has housed a permanent exhibition, "Pharmacy in the Krakow Ghetto". The new exhibition was prepared based on a scenario developed by the staff of the Historical Museum of the City of Krakow and under an artistic arrangement by Paweł Górecki. The whole financing was provided by generous support from Roman Polański, who had donated for this purpose the prize awarded to him by the Polish Culture Foundation.

This historical place holds a special tribute to the memory of Tadeusz Pankiewicz, the owner of the old pharmacy "Under the Eagle", who worked there for the whole period of the Ghetto's existence (1941–1943) and often came to the aid of his neighbours in the face of threatening death.





The exhibition is to a large extent devoted to the extermination of Jews in Krakow in 1939–1945, and presents museum exhibits, archival documents, photographs and films. This is a place of deep spiritual significance, where the visitor ponders the fate of thousands of innocently killed victims – citizens of Krakow. It is also an important stage in the historical education of the young generation, and our message to the future generations.



HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF KRAKÓW

Oskar Schindler's Factory

4 Lipowa St. – temporary exhibitions

Opening hours

Daily: 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
www.mhk.pl



The National Museum in Krakow

The Main Building

al. 3 Maja 1

Opening hours

Tuesday – Saturday: 10.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.

Sunday: 10.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m.

Monday: closed

Free admission to permanent exhibitions
on Sundays.

www.muzeum.krakow.pl

The Main Building houses three permanent galleries of the Museum: the Gallery of 20th Century Polish Art, the Gallery of Arms and Armour, and the Gallery of Decorative Art, supplemented by an impressive collection of Judaica.





A collection of Judaica was acquired by the National Museum in Krakow already before World War II, in 1935-1939. Already at that time, interest in Jewish culture, coexisting with the Polish one in the Polish lands, could be observed – the people perceived its intriguing, different character.

At present, this is the most interesting collection of Judaica in Poland. It contains valuable and rare silver artefacts dating from the 17th and 18th centuries, objects related to the synagogue and home liturgy, used during religious holidays and home celebrations. a real rarity is a wooden altar cupboard, richly carved and covered with polychrome, known as Aaron-hakodesh and used for storing the Torah scrolls. Another noteworthy item is an 18th century lavabo known as a kijor, used for the ritual of pouring water on the hands.





It is not only the collection of Judaica but also the museum's educational offer which helps popularize the knowledge of that culture. It includes regular lectures and workshops for children and youth, through which the participants find out about Jewish holidays, liturgy and everyday life.





The Seweryn Udziela Museum of Ethnography in Krakow

Main Building – City Hall,
1 Wolnica Square
"Esterka" building, 46 Krakowska St.

Opening hours

Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday:

11.00 a.m.–7.00 p.m.

Thursday: 11.00 a.m.–9.00 p.m.

Sunday: 11.00 a.m.–3.00 p.m.

Monday: closed

www.etnomuzeum.eu

The museum is located in the former town hall of the city of Kazimierz, erected in the 15th c. in the Gothic style, and expanded in the Renaissance style in later centuries. The Town Hall houses an exhibition of Polish folk culture, while the second building, the so-called Esterka, is used for temporary exhibitions, which are organised in its beautifully vaulted cellars, dating from the 16th century. The museum was established in 1911, on the initiative of Seweryn Udziela, a teacher, amateur ethnographer and collector, who wanted to preserve the memory of the vanishing folk culture.



lishments for boys and girls. On the east wall of the Town Hall there is a relief commemorating the "Admission of Jews to Poland in the Middle Ages", executed in 1907 by the sculptor and painter Henryk (Herschel) Hochman (1881–1943). The relief, discovered in the Warsaw National Museum, was fixed to the wall by the authorities of the city of Krakow in 1996, in place of a similar relief executed by the same artist, funded in 1910 by the Krakow Jewish community and destroyed by the Germans during World War II.

It is also worthwhile to visit the main building of the museum, where the permanent exhibition shows the culture of Polish peasants. Jews were present in that culture as innkeepers, shopkeepers, travelling salesmen, or artisans, and played the role of intermediaries between the countryside and the external world, bringing the peasants not only the necessary goods but also news from faraway places.





Galicia Jewish Museum

18 Dajwór St.

Opening hours

open daily 10.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.

except 25th December and Yom Kippur

www.galiciajewishmuseum.org

The mission of the Galicia Jewish Museum is to commemorate not only victims of the Holocaust, but also the Jewish culture which existed in the past and still exists in the area of Polish Galicia. Through education, the museum tries to fight stereotypes and erroneous beliefs concerning the common Polish-Jewish history, and inspire at the same time discussions about the future.

The museum is located in Kazimierz – the former Jewish district – in the building of a former furniture factory, whose renovated interiors give the place a unique ambience. In the almost 1000 sq.m. of its area, one can find four exhibition halls, a café, a bookshop, an education hall with

a Multimedia Resource Centre, and offices. Thanks to this, besides exhibitions, the museum can also house concerts, performances, lectures, seminars, and other cultural museums.



The heart of the museum contains a permanent exhibition of photographs: "Traces of Memory". For 12 years, the British photographer

Chris Schwarz and Professor Jonathan Webber (UNESCO Chair of Jewish and Interfaith Studies, University of Birmingham, UK) travelled around the villages and little towns of south Poland, documenting the still surviving remnants of Jewish life and culture. The results of those trips is the exhibition of photographs, which brings up the subject of Jewish heritage in Poland in a way both accessible and provocative, as well as giving food for thought.

Besides the permanent exhibition, over the last few years the museum has prepared and hosted a dozen or so other, temporary exhibitions, including "Hitler's List", "Polish Heroes: Those Who Saved Jews", "Fight for Dignity: the Jewish Resistance Movement in Krakow", "March 1968 in Krakow Press", "Letters to Sala. The Life of a Young Woman in Nazi Labour Camps", and others.

The Education and Research Department of the Galicia Jewish Museum runs one of the most extensive education programmes on the Jewish subject in the whole of Poland, addressed both to foreign visitors and groups of school-age youth from Poland. The experienced employees of the Department develop and implement programmes for groups of visitors. Educational programmes include visiting exhibitions, "question and answer" sessions, museum lessons, workshops or lectures on subjects related to Jewish culture and the Holocaust, meetings with survivors of

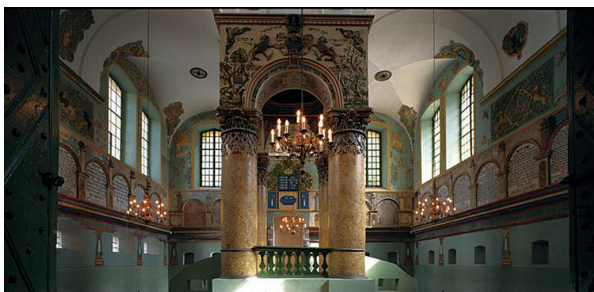


the Shoah and with the Righteous Among the Nations. The museum also offers rides on a historical tram around Jewish Krakow, trips along the route of little Jewish towns ("shtetl"), sightseeing in Krakow and Kazimierz, and trips to the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

The museum pursues publishing and research activities as well. Besides the exhibition catalogues, the museum has published the first precise map of the Krakow Ghetto, and the first map of contemporary places related to Jewish life in Kazimierz. The museum has also prepared educational materials addressed specially at Polish schools – first of all, a unique multimedia programme on a DVD on the history of Jews and the Holocaust, intended for Polish high schools. The museum team also prepares additional educational aids, including charts presenting the chronology of the Shoah.

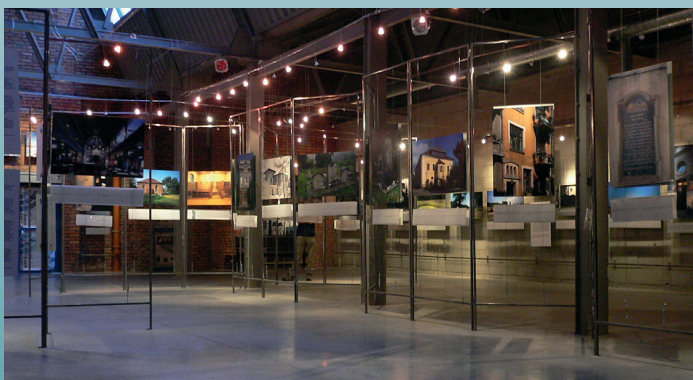
The Multimedia Resource Centre, located in the Education Hall, contains a constantly growing collection of films on the history of Jews and the Holocaust, part of which are reports collected by the *USC Shoah Foundation Institute for Visual History and Education*. The Education Hall may be hired for private use. The museum also operates as a centre caring for the local Righteous Among the Nations by organising regular meetings, compiling documentation and supporting the local organisation. Recently, the museum has contributed to establishing a healthcare fund for the Righteous who need medical care.





The Galicia Museum offers an interesting programme of cultural events, and proposes special highlights for groups of visitors: Yiddish and Hebrew classes, a buffet with dishes of Jewish or Polish cuisine, film shows, Jewish dance workshops, conferences, receptions, and book promotions. The museum is becoming better and better known and valued in the world as a local centre of Jewish art, with regular musical and artistic events open to the general public. The museum has also become a forum of inter-religious and inter-cultural dialogue. Each month, it publishes an electronic newsletter with a detailed list of events related to Jewish culture throughout southern Poland, which is an exceptional source of information about contemporary Jewish life and cultural events in the Małopolska (Little Poland) region.

The museum enjoys growing popularity and renown throughout the world and cooperates with a multitude of institutions and organizations: Auschwitz–Birkenau State Museum, the Jewish Centre in Oświęcim, European Day





of Jewish Culture, World Day for Darfur, the Institute of Polish–Jewish Studies in Oxford, the Jewish Culture Festival in Krakow, the Museum of the History of Polish Jews in Warsaw, the Holocaust Centre and Aegis Trust in the UK, USC Shoah Foundation Institute for Visual History and Education in California, and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

The Galicia Jewish Museum maintains close cooperation with the British Embassy, the Embassy of Israel and with the Embassy and Consulate of the United States. All those institutions provide support for numerous projects carried out by the museum. The Galicia Jewish Museum is also a preferred location for Krakow ceremonies of granting the medals of the “Righteous Among the Nations”, organized by the Embassy of Israel. The museum has been chosen by the Ministry of National Education as one of the institutions coordinating the Polish-Israeli exchange of youth in the area of Poland.

What is more, the Galicia Jewish Museum has been nominated by the Adam Mickiewicz Institute – an institution responsible for promoting Polish culture abroad – as the entity dealing with the presentation of the culture of Polish Jews during the Polish Year in the UK in 2009–2010.



Museum of Pharmacy Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum

25 Floriańska St.

Opening hours

Tuesday: 12.00 a.m.–6.30 p.m.

Wednesday – Sunday: 10.00 a.m.–2.30 p.m.

Monday: closed

www.muzeumfarmacji.pl

The Museum of Pharmacy of the Jagiellonian University is one of the few museums of this type in the world. The museum is a scientific and didactic unit of the Department of Pharmacy of the Jagiellonian University. It is located in a historic burgher's tenement (14th–15th c.) in the Royal Road, at 25 Floriańska Street.

The permanent exhibition occupies five levels of the building – from the 15th century cellars up to the attic. The exhibits collected there illustrate the history of pharmacy from the Middle Ages up to contemporary times. One can find there pharmaceutical vessels, including an impressive collection of majolica from many European manufacturers, mortars in various sizes and shapes, laboratory equipment and pharmacy utensils, medicinal raw materials, mementoes of eminent pharmacists, a stamp collection depicting the history of pharmacy, as well as curiosities connected with ancient medicine. What is more, the museum contains a restored interior of an 18th century pharmacy, as well as other rooms, such as an antique pharmaceutical laboratory, a cellar with barrels and bottles for medicinal wines and an attic, used for drying and storing medicinal herbs. The museum also possesses a library, storing, among other things, antique herbaria, pharmacopoeias, antidotaria and other printed material related to the history of pharmacy, as well as the memorabilia of pharmacists.



Part of the permanent exhibition of the Krakow Museum of Pharmacy is devoted to Tadeusz Pankiewicz (1908-1993), who during the German occupation of Poland was running an "Aryan" pharmacy in the area of the Jewish Ghetto in Krakow, the only one in Poland. In March 1941, the pharmacy "Under the Eagle" run

by Pankiewicz was included in the Ghetto area. Tadeusz Pankiewicz and the Polish staff working in the pharmacy supplied the Jews trapped in the Ghetto with medicines, food, counterfeit documents, money and correspondence. The pharmacy was a site of underground activity, and in many cases also a shelter and the only hope for salvation. The mementoes of Tadeusz Pankiewicz include a copy of the diploma "Righteous Among the Nations", granted to him in 1983 by the Israeli Yad Vashem Institute, the eagle emblem from the pharmacy "Under the Eagle", as well as Polish and foreign language editions of his book entitled "Pharmacy in the Krakow Ghetto".

