

 **Kraków**



Krakow Museum Hits



Savour the city you won't want to leave!



Ladies and gentlemen!

Krakow is most often associated with important monuments related to the history of the city and Poland. Wawel, the Barbican and Florian's Gate, the Main Market Square with St. Mary's Church and the Cloth Hall, Collegium Maius of the Jagiellonian University are the main tourist destinations.

Krakow, however, also has numerous museums with rich, often little-known collections. Visitors who have come to Wawel for the first time, as well as those who are visiting our city again – I invite you to discover the wonderful treasures in these museums. Many of these collections can satisfy specialist interests, be attractive to aficionados and hobby enthusiasts or people interested in specific moments in history. I encourage you to see these exhibits in the collections of Krakow museums which are among the most valuable and the most interesting. In a nutshell - one of a kind.

*Jacek Majchrowski
Mayor of the City of Krakow*



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



KRAKOW
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OF LITERATURE

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Since 2013



Wawel Royal Castle – State Art Collection

Wawel 5

www.wawel.krakow.pl

The Wawel Royal Castle and the Wawel Hill embody the most historically and culturally eminent site in Poland. For centuries the residence of kings and the symbol of Polish statehood. Established in 1930 the Castle is one of the country's premier museums boasting collections of paintings, illustrations, sculpture, textiles, goldsmithery objects, militaria, ceramics, and furniture. The exhibits include the famous tapestries of King Zygmunt August and wonderful Italian Renaissance paintings from the Lanckoroński collection. The museum's collection of eastern art contains the largest and the most important collection of Ottoman tents in Europe.

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS

State Rooms

The formal, public rooms evoke the interior arrangement of the royal residence from the 16th and early 17th centuries. Works on view include tapestries from the famous collection of King Sigismund Augustus, royal portraits, paintings by Italian and Dutch masters from the 15th to 17th centuries, Italian Renaissance furniture, late baroque stoves and cordovan upholstery from the beginning of the 18th century.

Royal Private Apartments

Once used by the royal family, their courtiers, and guests, these rooms have among others Italian paintings from the Lanckoroński collection and Flemish tapestries from the collection of Zygmunt August.



Crown Treasury and Armory

The Treasury exhibits include items saved from the original treasury, including the coronation sword – Szczerbiec, royal heirlooms, works of Polish and Western European goldsmiths. The Armory displays various types of weapons and military equipment dating from Middle Ages to the 18th century, as well as ceremonial horse tacks.

Art of the Orient. Ottoman Turkish Tents

The exhibition displays oriental art from the collections of Wawel Castle, primarily Near Eastern artistic craftsmanship. The exhibition, spread over two floors, displays carpets, banners and tapestries, Ottoman Turkish and Persian arms and armour, as well as Japanese and Chinese ceramics. The most valuable part of the collection are trophies from the Battle of Vienna of 1683 and memorabilia associated with King John III Sobieski, such as three magnificent Ottoman tents. The Wawel collection of Ottoman tents is the largest in Europe.

The lost Wawel

Archaeological site and lapidarium, it contains relics from the X/XI centuries, the remains of stables and coach houses from the XVI/XVII centuries, as well as Renaissance royal kitchens. It also presents the history of the hill for the period covering the early Romanesque and Romanesque periods and the 8th century, as well as objects from archaeological digs, scale models of historical buildings, and a rich collection of Renaissance stove tiles.

Wawel Recovered

The exhibition focuses on Wawel's history from Poland's loss of independence in 1795 to the present day. It is enriched with multimedia presentations.

SEASONAL ROUTES (APRIL-OCTOBER)

Dragon's den

A legendary cave in the western slope of Wawel Hill. The cave was formed nearly 12 million years ago.

Sandomierska Tower

One of the Wawel Castle's three artillery towers. It was built in about 1460. The top of the tower offers views of Krakow and the surrounding countryside.

Royal Gardens

These reconstructed Renaissance gardens are the only gardens of this type in Poland. They mirror the condition and appearance of the garden of King Sigismund I.

Gardens, Courtyards, and the Church of Saint Gereon

The tour begins with the exhibition "The Lost Wawel" and continues through the Bathory Courtyard, the archaeotectural reserve of the church of Saint Gereon and the church of Saint Mary of Egypt, the Arcaded Courtyard, the northern slope of Wawel Hill, and the royal gardens.



Wawel Hill Wawel Cathedral

Wawel 2-3

www.katedra-wawelska.pl

The Cathedral Basilica of St. Stanislaus and St. Wenceslas plays a special role in the history of the Polish State due to the fact that for four hundred years it was the church of Polish kings, the place of their coronation and burial. Admission tickets include visits to: Royal tombs, Sigismund Bell tower, Cathedral Museum, some chapels and Cathedral Museum.

John Paul II Cathedral Museum

The museum's collections are located in the building of the Cathedral House and constitute one of the most his-



torically and artistically valuable collections in Poland. The exhibition includes the oldest and most important Polish regalia as well as religious art, handicrafts, textiles, paintings and sculptures funded by royals, bishops and noblemen, among the most valuable mementos of the Polish Nation. On display here are, among others, the spear of St. Maurice, the rationale of the bishops of Krakow funded by St. Hedwig, items discovered in royal tombs and coronation insignia of Polish kings as well as mementos related to the Holy Father John Paul II and Benedict XVI.





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKOW

Main Building

Aleja 3 Maja 1

www.mnk.pl

Permanent exhibitions are housed in the Main Building, the stately seat of the National Museum in Krakow. In the “Arms and Uniforms in Poland” gallery, early militaria from a period spanning nearly a thousand years are presented, starting with the early Piast armaments from the turn of the 10th and 11th centuries. The Gallery features memorabilia of Polish commanders: Tadeusz Kościuszko’s sukmana coat, the star of Prince Józef Poniatowski’s War Order of Virtuti Militari and Józef Piłsudski’s uniform jacket.. The “Gallery of Decorative Art” in stylishly arranged interiors presents applied art – furniture, ceramics, glassware, clothing and fabrics from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the 20th century. Work is currently underway to open the Gallery of Polish Art of the 20th and 21st centuries, which will be located on the third floor of the Main Building.

Temporary exhibitions are housed in the exhibition halls of the Main Building, presenting both works belonging to the NMK collections as well as objects borrowed from other institutions and owned by private collectors. In 2021, the National Museum in Krakow is planning an exhibition presenting Polish National Styles and an exhibition of works by the Japanese painter Hokusai Katsushik.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKOW

Princes Czartoryski Museum

Palace and Arsenal

ul. Pijarska 15

www.mnk.pl

The **Lady with an Ermine** by Leonardo da Vinci or **Landscape with the Good Samaritan** by Rembrandt van Rijn can be viewed at Pijarska Street in Krakow. In December 2019, 26 exhibition halls, on two floors of the renovated Palace re-opened with a display of an extremely valuable collection of national mementos and masterpieces. The Princes Czartoryski Museum is associated with Princess Izabela Czartoryska and thanks to her collector’s passion, the first national museum in Poland was founded in Puławy in 1801. However, the museum did not survive the November Uprising and



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

its collection fell apart and was transported to Paris. It was put together and enriched by Prince Władysław Czartoryski, who in 1876 transferred the museum’s collections back to Krakow. They are stored in a complex of neo-Gothic buildings at St. John street and Pijarska street. The collection includes works of European painting from the 13th-18th centuries, artistic craftsmanship from

the Middle Ages to the 19th century, graphic art. The distinguishing feature of the Czartoryski Museum is the historical nature of its collection, boasting many unique works of art: paintings, medieval enamels, sculptures in ivory, amber and

coral, ceramics, Venetian glass and Augsburg silver, Persian carpets, fabrics, oriental and Polish militaria. Part of the Princes Czartoryski collection is a collection of ancient art, which from 2021 will be on display in the Arsenal building. At present, the Arsenal also houses temporary exhibitions.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKOW

Gallery of The 19th- Century Polish Art in the Sukiennice (The Cloth Hall)

Rynek Główny 1-3

www.mnk.pl

The Sukiennice building is a huge shopping hall built in the 13th century in the centre of the Main Square. A Gothic hall was erected on this site in the mid-fourteenth century, and then in the sixteenth century it was rebuilt in the Renaissance style. In the 19th century, it began to perform state functions. In 1879, the Cloth Hall was chosen as the seat of the newly established National Museum. Its collection was initiated by Henryk Siemiradzki, who offered his painting **Nero's Torches** to the new institution. The impressive work, painted in 1876 in Rome, presents a historic scene in which Christians, accused of setting Rome on



fire, were condemned by Nero to be burned alive. The Gallery of 19th-century Polish Art also houses works by, among others, Jan Matejko, Piotr Michałowski, Jacek Malczewski, Artur Grottger, Józef Chełmoński, Leon Wyczółkowski. After a thorough renovation and modernization, the Polish Art Gallery in Sukiennice was reopened in 2010. On the one hand, the Gallery clearly identifies with a 19th-century look, on the other, it is already a 21st-century museum. This historic building houses modern well-equipped rooms which enable interactive reception of art and engaging education. One great attraction for visitors to the Gallery are the terraces of the Cloth Hall which offer a wonderful panoramic view of the Krakow Market Square.





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKOW
**Bishop Erazm Ciołek
Palace**

ul. Kanonicza 17

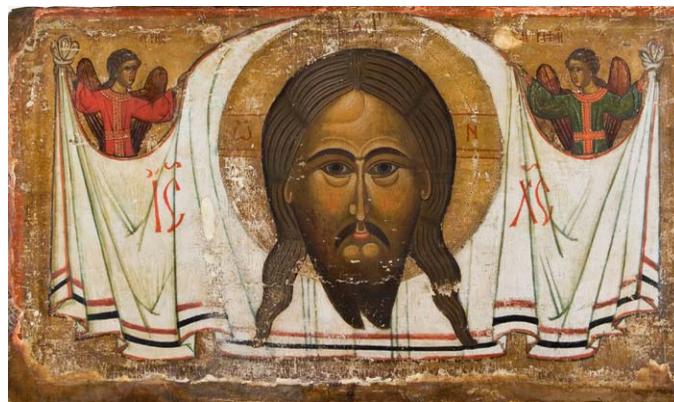
www.mnk.pl

The Gothic-renaissance palace of the bishop of Płock, an outstanding diplomat, humanist and patron of the arts is one of the finest monuments of residential architecture in Krakow. It was created at the beginning of the 16th century by architects and stonemasons who were employed at that time, among others, to work at Wawel Castle. In 1996, the building was handed over to the National Museum in Krakow, which in the following years carried out extensive restoration, adapting the interior to its new function of hosting exhibitions. 2007 saw the opening of the Bishop Erazm Ciołek Palace to the public. It houses exhibitions presenting old Polish and Orthodox Church Art, and also houses a painting and sculpture conservation studio. This studio collection of architectural sculpture "Krakow at your fingertips" has been shown in the basement of the Palace since 2010.



The Gallery "Art of Old Poland. 12th-18th Centuries" presents one of the country's most outstanding collections of medieval, Renaissance and Baroque art. The "Orthodox Art of the Old Polish Republic" gallery boasts the best collection of this kind in Poland.

The "**Madonna of Krużłowa**" – one of the most beautiful Gothic sculptures in Poland – is on display in the Bishop Erasmus Palace. Made around 1410, it is part of the medieval trend of the so-called soft style of International Gothic art. The exact origin of the sculpture is unknown. It was transferred to the National Museum in Krakow in 1899 when the church in Krużłowa, where the sculpture was originally housed, underwent renovation.





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKOW

The Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum and the Józef Czapski Pavilion

ul. Piłsudskiego 12

www.mnk.pl



This neo-classical Czapski Palace, built in 1884 by Antoni Siedek, functions as its main building and houses the world-renowned exhibition presenting the history of Polish coinage and medal art. The impressive, neoclassical palace built in 1884 and designed by Antoni Siedek houses the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski museum. There is a **unique collection of coins, medals and banknotes** from all over Europe. The history of this branch is inextricably linked with the person of Count Emeryk Hutten-Czapski (1828-1896), the greatest Polish collector-numismatist, bibliophile, collector of Polish prints, works of art and memorabilia. In the course of his lifetime's work, he amassed a collection of Polish coins, medals and banknotes regarded as the most valuable in history. In addition to numismatic items, the collection also includes valuable old prints and maps, housed in the Library Hall. The back of the Palace overlooks a beautiful garden, which has retained its 19th-century character. Here, in the shade of over a hundred-year-old trees, one can admire a section of the lapidary collection, which contains fragments of Krakow Gothic buildings (e.g. the original 14th-century pinnacle of St. Mary's Church).

The Pavilion of Józef Czapski (Emeryk's grandson) was built at the back of the palace, and it was opened in the spring of 2016 as the newest branch of the National Museum in Krakow. It includes, among others, a reconstructed room of the outstanding painter and writer from the Parisian headquarters of Kultura in Maisons Laffitte, a room for temporary exhibitions, a reading room and a cafe. On Saturday evenings, the building's facade turns into a summer cinema screen. This place has quickly become one of the favourite, intimate places in Krakow.



KRAKOW MUSEUM

Hipolit House

(Bourgeois house)

pl. Mariacki 3

www.muzeumkrakowa.pl

The fourteenth-century tenement house owes its name to the Italian merchant family of the Hipolit family, who owned it in the 17th century. The exhibition presents **interiors inhabited by wealthy citizens of Krakow**. Of particular interest is a study with stucco decorations by Baltazar Fontana and the "collectors' hall" with a collection of various works of art – incl. one of the largest collections of clocks.



KRAKOW NATIVITY SCENE CONTEST

Since 1937, every December on the first Thursday, a **competition for the most beautiful Krakow nativity scene** has been organized in the **Main Square**. Then, the nativity scenes are displayed at a special post-competition exhibition of nativity scenes at the Krakow Museum. The tradition of nativity scenes features on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List.





KRAKOW MUSEUM

Rynek Underground

“Following the traces of European identity of Krakow”

Rynek Główny 1

www.mhk.pl

Walking between the Cloth Hall and Saint Mary's Church, you may not realize that hidden away a few meters under your feet is a treasure trove of knowledge about Krakow's past. To discover it, you just have to step down into the Rynek Underground. On 24th September 2010 the “**Following the traces of European identity of Krakow**” tourist route was opened. The establishment of this interactive exhibition was made possible thanks to the archaeological study that was conducted uninterrupted from 2005 to 2010. During that time numerous traces of the many centuries of history of the site were discovered. An archaeological reserve, unique in Europe, covering nearly 4000 sq.m, was designed under the surface of the Main Market Square to provide a display for the treasures that had been found and narrate the turbulent history of Medieval Krakow. The exhibition is enriched with multimedia presentations, holograms, and films presenting the history of Krakow – one of the largest squares in Europe. We can see digital reconstructions of buildings, a large model of the city in the 15th century or a reconstruction of a medieval merchant's stall. On display are objects related to the great, far-reaching trade of Krakow in the 14th-16th centuries,

e.g. a lump of lead, copper slabs, blocks of rock salt. Historical films are shown in the basement of the Cloth Hall. The youngest can visit the children's zone, where the “Legend about old Krakow” is presented. A multimedia show full of surprises awaits the visitors of the Rynek Underground – you can hear the buzz and feel the atmosphere of the medieval city.



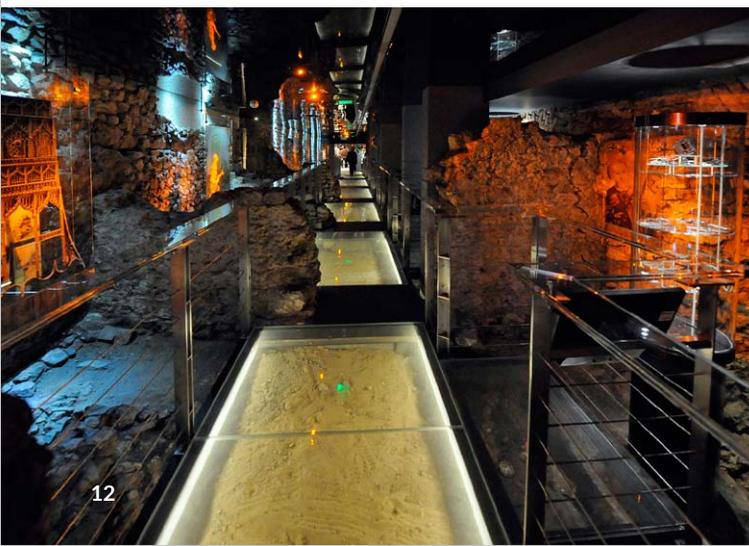
KRAKOW MUSEUM

Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory

ul. Lipowa 4

www.mhk.pl

Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory, located in the former administrative building of Deutsche Emailwarenfabrik, houses the exhibition “**Krakow under Nazi Occupation 1939-1945**”. The military history of DEF and the character of its owner, Oskar Schindler, were recaptured in 1993 by Steven Spielberg's film Schindler's List. To this day, it is a place visited by tourists from all over the world, who want to personally visit the place where Oskar Schindler saved over a thousand people. His character and the stories of the Krakow Jews he saved are presented at the exhibition as part of the city's complicated wartime history. A reminder





of Oskar Schindler's heroic deed is his office, fortunately preserved in the factory's administrative building, which houses a symbolic "survivors' ark", made of thousands of pots resembling those produced by his employees during the war. The exhibition is primarily a story about Krakow and the fate of its Polish and Jewish inhabitants during World War II, but also about the Germans – occupiers who came here

on September 6, 1939 and brutally decimated the centuries-long history of Polish-Jewish Krakow. Here, the history of World War II intersects with everyday life, private life – with a tragedy that has touched the whole world. The exhibition is a theatre/film narrative. In the 45 exhibition areas, the past of Krakow is created in such a way that each visitor can directly touch the history and feel the emotions of the city's inhabitants during the war. The exhibition "Krakow – Under Nazi Occupation 1939-1945" is a kind of multimedia journey through the city and time.



KRAKOW MUSEUM

Old Synagogue

ul. Szeroka 24

www.mhk.pl

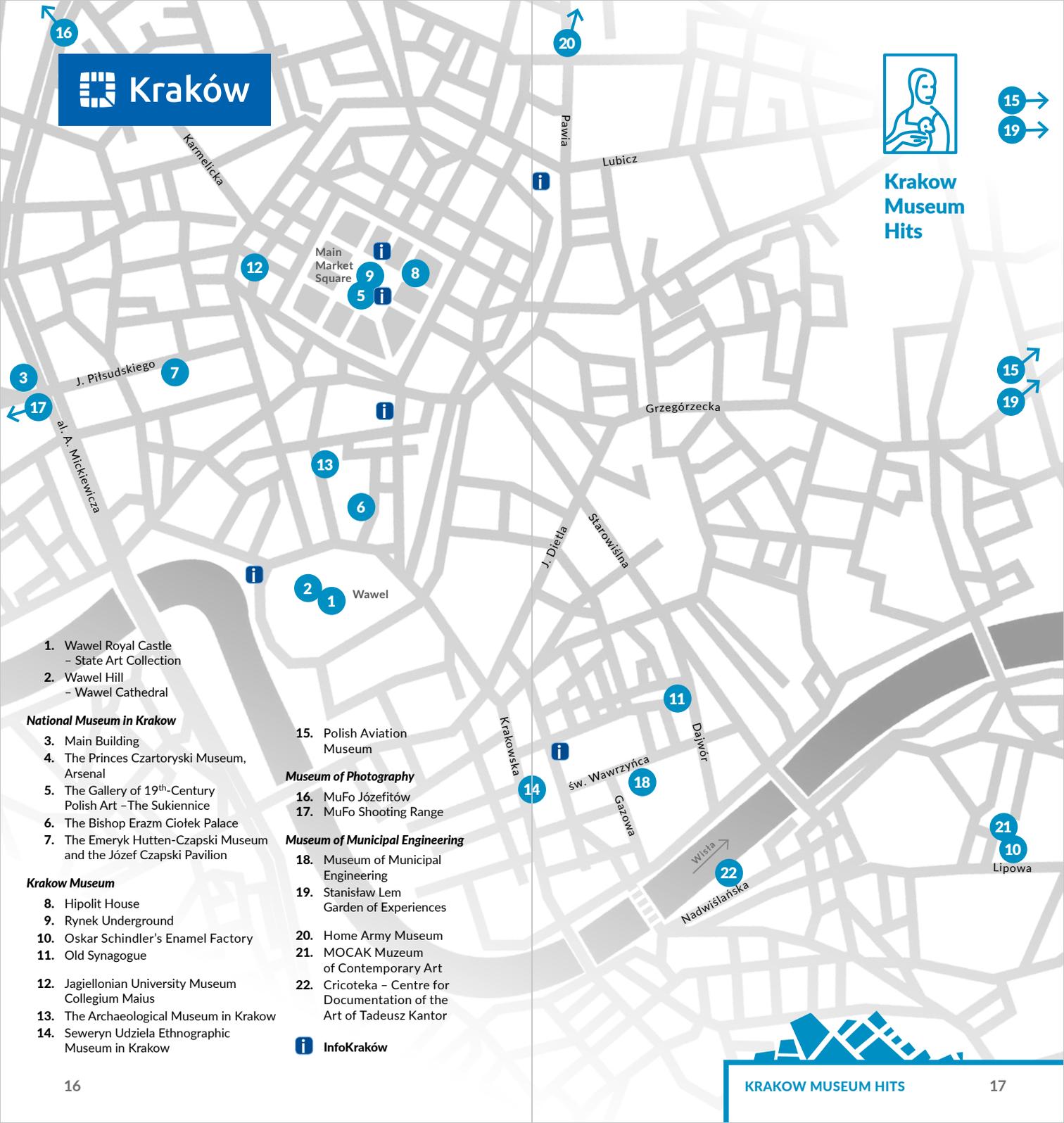
Old Synagogue – is one of the oldest surviving synagogues in Poland and one of the most valuable monuments of Jewish religious architecture in Europe. Until 1939, it played the role of the central synagogue of the Jewish community in Krakow. It was built in the Gothic style in the second half of the 15th century. In 1557, a great fire broke out and completely destroyed the synagogue. After the fire, the synagogue was rebuilt by the Florentine architect Matteo Gucci, who gave it a Renaissance character, but kept the previous double-nave building plan. The most tragic period for the synagogue was World War II, during which it was completely destroyed by the Nazis. By the end of the war, it was in a state of complete ruin. It was only in 1956 that the renovation of the ruined synagogue began. Currently, the synagogue is a Gothic-Renaissance, rectangular, double-nave hall with a cross-ribbed vault supported by two slender Tuscan columns. The exhibition in the main prayer room is dedicated to the synagogue and the most important holidays of the Jewish religious calendar. You can see the embroidered curtains of the Ark and the ornaments with which the Torah scrolls are decorated. A significant part of the exhibition is devoted to the presentation of the cycle of the most important holidays of the Jewish calendar



Kraków



Krakow Museum Hits



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- State Art Collection
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- Wawel Cathedral

National Museum in Krakow

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Krakow Museum

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i InfoKraków



and the presentation of traditional men's and women's attire. In the former southern women's room there is an exhibition about family and private life. There are exhibits related to the observance of traditional dietary regulations in a Jewish home, daily prayer and the life cycle of an individual from birth to death.



JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

Collegium Maius

ul. Jagiellońska 15

www.maius.uj.edu.pl

Collegium Maius is the oldest university building in Poland. In 1400 King Ladislaus II Jagiello bequeathed a town house to the University, purchased from the town councillor Piotr Gersdorsdorf (Gersdorf).



The tenement house was not large, but over the 15th century the college area was increased through the purchase of adjacent houses and the construction of new buildings. The ground floor housed lectoria, or lecture rooms. The library (*libraria*), the Common Room (*Stuba Communis*), the treasury and the theologians lecture room

(the present-day Aula – assembly hall) were situated on the first floor. The dwellings of professors, or residences, were located on the first and second floors. Up to the mid-19th century the College's appearance and internal layout had not altered in a significant way. Its appearance and function completely changed with the alteration works for the period 1840-1870 giving Collegium Maius a new-Gothic look and creating a new seat for the Jagiellonian Library. In the years 1949-1964, prof. Charles Estreicher initiated extensive renovation works. Collegium Maius regained its original appearance from before 1840 and was designated as the seat of the Jagiellonian University Museum, which housed the former university collections. The most interesting objects of the collection include a **collection of astronomical instruments** (some of which were used by Nicolaus Copernicus), the **Arabian**





Astrolabe from 1054 and the **Jagiellonian Globe** (one of the oldest) mentioning the name and location of the American continent on it.



The Archaeological Museum in Krakow

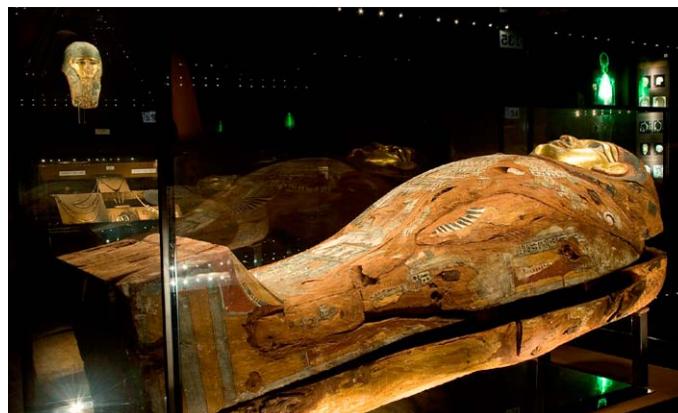
ul. Senacka 3 (entrance from Poselska Street)

www.ma.krakow.pl

The Archaeological Museum in Krakow is located at the corner of Poselska and Senacka streets, in the complex of buildings of St. Michael. From the 9th to the 13th century fortifications made of wood and earth, and later from the 14th century, the town's defensive wall ran through this area. The relics of these fortifications have been preserved in the basement of the museum. From the 17th century there was a monastery complex of the Discalced Carmelites here, later - during the partitions - the Austrian authorities adapted the building as a prison. The Archaeological Museum in Krakow has in its collection about 500,000 exhibition pieces. The oldest and one of the first Egyptian relics in Krakow is a **complete sarcophagus with a mummy dating back to the beginning of the XXII Dynasty**. The most valuable and impressive part of the Egyptian collection are four sarcophagi from the excavations in el-Gamhud, carried out in 1907-1908 by Tadeusz Smoleński, the first Polish Egyptologist and coptologist. The treasure of the museum is the **stone statue of Światowid from Zbruch** (9th/10th century), the most valuable



relic of the pre-Christian Slavic region, exhibited at the permanent exhibition "The prehistory and early Middle Ages of Little Poland". It is considered to be the image of a deity associated with the religious cult of the Slavs. It is commonly believed that it represents Światowit - the god of the sun, fire, war and harvest. The 257 cm high four-sided limestone statue is topped with a figure with four faces with a hat. On the sides of the statue, the scenes visible in three tiers were interpreted as symbolizing the seasons or the social hierarchy.





Seweryn Udziela Ethnographic Museum in Krakow



Main Building – Ratusz,
pl. Wolnica 1
Esther's House, ul. Krakowska 46

www.etnomuzeum.eu

The museum was established in 1911 on the initiative of Seweryn Udziela – a teacher, amateur ethnographer and collector. It is located in the former town hall of Kazimierz, built in the 15th century. Here you can see an exhibition on three floors, representing the largest and oldest ethnographic collection in Poland. Everyday objects, work tools, toys, works of art, objects of worship and magic are not only testimonies of the life of the villagers, but they also recount a complex story about how to deal with the world. You can see here, among others, the **oldest and the most famous Krakow nativity scene** made at the end of the 19th century by Michał Ezenekier, a master bricklayer and tiler from Krowodrza. Also on display is



the oldest preserved wooden pillar chapel in Poland from Aniełów (with the visible foundation date: May 1, 1650) and an exquisitely decorated unique monastic Easter egg made by a nun in an Orthodox monastery in 1880. In the second building (the so-called Esther's House) temporary exhibitions can be seen in the beautifully vaulted 16th-century cellars – new interpretations of the collection and the results of research on contemporaneity that MEK regularly conducts.



Polish Aviation Museum

al. Jana Pawła II 39

www.muzeumlotnictwa.pl

The Polish Aviation Museum is a specialized museum facility that preserves and exhibits Polish and world aviation heritage. This is one of the largest European aviation museums located



Sopwith F.1 Camel

at the historic Krakow Rakowice-Czyżyny airport. Until 1963, the airport was used for military and transportation purposes. The exhibits on display in hangars and at the open-air exhibition: over 240 aircraft (including PZL P.11C, RWD-21, Supermarine Spitfire LF Mk.XVIE, PWS-26, Sopwith F.1 Camel, Albatros B.IIa), gliders, helicopters, a collection of over 140 aircraft engines and rocket systems are an overview of the history of aviation from pioneering times



Republic F-105D Thunderchief

to the present day. The museum has undergone a major reconstruction. A novelty, available from mid-October 2020, is the permanent exhibition "Wings and people of the 20th century", presenting aircraft from the 1930s to the 1950s, "History Warehouses", presenting the oldest, unfinished aircraft, "Metamuzeum", showing airplanes as models, a new exhibition of aircraft engines and an exhibition of aviation archaeology, presenting airplane debris recovered from land and water. The permanent exhibition "Wings and people of the Great War" presents unique planes from the First World War.

At the open-air exhibition, you can take a walk along the "MiG Avenue" and see combat planes of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In addition to the aircraft, you can see uniforms and aviation equipment, documents and mementos of famous airmen.



MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY
MuFo Józefitów
 ul. Józefitów 16
www.mufo.krakow.pl

The branch at Józefitów 16 street, opened after a 3-year-long extensive renovation and expansion, is an open space for specialists dealing with various aspects of the medium of photography. It is a place with a unique educational offer aimed at a diverse audience. During a special tour, you can visit places that are not accessible every day, see the unique MuFo collections in studio warehouses and observe the daily work of museologists in state-of-the-art studios. It is a place of workshops, discussion panels,

seminars and meetings, zooming in on the secrets of photography and museum conservation, revealing the tasks of the Image Digitization Workshop and stimulating discussions on such issues as intellectual property law or relations between photography and film.

A detailed program is available at www.mufo.krakow.pl





MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY

MuFo Shooting Range

ul. Królowej Jadwigi 220

www.mufo.krakow.pl

The "Portrait" exhibition is presented in the renovated interiors of the historic Shooting Range in Wola Justowska. Educational projects, lectures, public meetings and events for local residents are also organized here. There is a museum bookstore and also a restaurant – Projekt Strzelnica, housed in the building. The current edition of the permanent exhibition is devoted to Portrait photography. The exhibition presents the multifaceted nature of the phenomenon of Portrait photography, shows its evolution in line with both limitations and possibilities of technology, as well as cultural and social changes taking place around the world. The exhibition shows the interdependence of factors influencing the change of trends in portraiture, from the moment photography was invented in 1839 to contemporary phenomena. An added attraction is nearly a hectare of gardens surrounding the historic Shooting Range, where you can see the spatial sculptures of Kinga Nowak, perfectly matching the visual educational projects carried out by the Museum. The sculptures refer to optical phenomena that occur in photography and are used by this medium. A project is underway to transform the garden into a place of pleasant relaxation, where you can spend a magical time exploring the secrets of perception, play boules and at the same time, learn about the historical function of the shooting range.

A detailed program is available at www.mufo.krakow.pl.



Museum of Municipal Engineering

ul. św. Wawrzyńca 15

Outdoor exhibition
"Stanisław Lem
Garden of Experiences"

al. Pokoju 68

www.mim.krakow.pl

www.ogroddoswiadczzen.pl

The Museum of Municipal Engineering is located in the buildings of the oldest tram depot in Krakow. The complex at St. Wawrzyńca Street is unique in Europe, and is the only one that has survived practically in its entirety, documenting the continuity of the development of public transport from the introduction of a horse-drawn tram, through narrow-gauge and standard-gauge electric trams, to buses. The



Museum collections illustrate the development of technical and technological advances, urban engineering and industry, focusing primarily on the preservation of the Polish technical heritage.



The organization of interactive exhibitions, disseminating knowledge in the field of exact sciences among young people is an important part of the museum's activities.

Due to the ongoing renovation of the branch at St. Wawrzyńca street, the permanent exhibition is not accessible at the moment. The Museum invites you to a temporary exhibition and to the **Stanisław Lem Garden of Experiences at al. Pokoju 68**.

Learning while having fun is a permanent feature of the Garden of Experiences. **Interactive devices** are available to visitors that demonstrate physical phenomena in the field of optics, hydro-

statics, mechanics, acoustics, magnetism. Attractions include a geo-garden made of 17 types of rocks present in the architecture of Krakow, Aromatic garden and as well as Lem-byrinth (Lem's maze). The novelty of the 2020 season is a synthetic toboggan run, a curling set, a giant sandbox and a spherical cinema – "Planetarium". More attractions will soon appear in the Garden of Experiences.



Home Army Museum in Krakow

ul. Wita Stwosza 12
www.muzeum-ak.pl

The Museum of the Home Army (AK) in Krakow, named in honour of General Emil Fieldorf "Nil", is the only institution in Poland to promote knowledge of the Polish Under-ground State and its armed forces. The idea of the Home Army Museum



is to present the complete picture of the Polish underground together with its spiritual genesis and the shape of its patriotic heritage up to the present day. This is one of the younger museums in Krakow that opened a permanent exhibition in September 2012. Thousands of artefacts and archives are on display at the permanent exhibition "The Polish Underground State and its Armed Forces". The exhibits

include uniforms, photos, decorations and mass-produced weapons – both captured and airdropped, as well as indigenous ones made by the Home Army soldiers. There are rotor mechanisms of the Enigma encryption machine, memorabilia of the Cichociemni (the Quiet and Dark saboteurs), the Order of the White Eagle posthumously awarded to Emil Fieldorf "Nil". The collection of original exhibits is complemented by reconstructions of the Vickers tank, V2 rocket, the hull of the British Halifax bomber and press shelter equipment. Part of the history of the soldiers of the Polish underground is in the form of a multimedia presentation.





MOCAK Museum of Contemporary Art in Krakow

ul. Lipowa 4

www.mocak.pl

The program of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Krakow MOCAK, which has been operating since 19 May 2011, includes the presentation of the latest international art, education as well as research and publication projects. MOCAK's two most important aims are presenting the art of the two last decades in the context of the post-war avant-garde and conceptual art as well as clarifying the rationale of creating art by highlighting its cognitive and ethical value and its relationship with everyday reality.

The MOCAK Collection includes works by, among others Mirosław Bałka, Stanisław Dróżdż, Wilhelm Sasnal, Krzysztof Wodiczko, Lars Laumann and Koji Kamoji, as well as artists from the Fluxus circle – including Ben Patterson. The museum also presents the private library of an eminent historian and art critic – professor Mieczysław Porębski. The books are exhibited in an interior, the design of which is reminiscent of the Professor's study in his Krakow flat. Apart from books, in the library there are also paintings of artists of the Krakow Group, the majority of them friends of the Professor. The museum has published over 150 publications, the vast majority of which are in two languages. It also conducts research and literary projects. Additionally, in the spacious MOCAK Bookstore at 4 Lipowa Street, as well as in the online store, one can find the most interesting offers of publications on contemporary humanities.



CRICOTEKA – Centre for Documentation of the Art of Tadeusz Kantor

ul. Nadwiślańska 2-4

www.cricoteka.pl

Cricoteka was founded in Krakow in 1980 as a living archive of the Cricot 2 Theatre by Tadeusz Kantor – director, painter, art theorist, set designer, creator of happenings, revolutionist of the 20th century theatre. His Cricot 2 Theatre was



recognized internationally in the 1970s and 1980s as one of the most important phenomena in modern theatre. The aim of Cricoteka's activity is to present the achievements of Tadeusz Kantor, but also more broadly – the activities of contemporary artists in the field of fine arts, theatre, dance and music, who enter into dialogue with Tadeusz Kantor's ideas, thus proving that Kantor continues to inspire subsequent generations of artists. The exhibition "Tadeusz Kantor. Spectres" – presents mostly objects, items and costumes from Tadeusz Kantor's performances that have never been displayed at the permanent exhibition. The leading theme of the exhibition is the memory of a difficult past, both historically and personally – an idea clearly present in the work of the visionary of theatre. Visitors can see, among others The Great Emballage of the late 20th Century from the play "I shall never return" and the barricade from "Let the artists die", as well as objects well recognizable as the bench from "The Dead Class". An important element of the arrangement is the visitor's ramp, referring to the idea never realized by Kantor, in which the actors on the catwalk were to be watched by theatrical properties. At the exhibition, visitors are watched by the exhibits. The presentation is complemented by theatrical lighting, projections and sound effects.



Tourist Information Points

The city's tourist information points offer abridged versions of city guides with practical tips and contact information, as well as maps of the centre with marked tourist routes.

Apart from the long existing traditional routes, recently, new city walking routes have been added. These are particularly interesting for the landscape or for their historical importance related to the events of the last few decades.

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