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"Kraków. Tourist Guide for Persons with Disabilities"
This publication is an update of the 2016 Kraków Disabled Travel Guide. I hope that this new, revised edition of the Guide will encourage you to pay a visit to our city and convince you to get to know Kraków a little better.

This guide provides all the necessary information on Kraków, its history and numerous attractions.

You are most welcome to Kraków!
Jacek Majchrowski
President of the City of Kraków
The sign informing that the object is fully available to a person on wheelchair. If the object is marked with this sign, the person moving on wheelchair will be able to:

- enter it without help of a carer and freely move in its interior on his/her own,
- use the toilet (if such facility is offered) without help.

Hotel accommodations have at least one room adapted to the needs of a person moving on wheelchair.

Flat access/ramp. The person moving on wheelchair can access the object without help of a carer and freely move in the object on his/her own.

Toilet accessible to persons on wheelchairs

Lift accessible to persons on wheelchairs

Facilitations for the deaf or persons with hearing impairments

Facilitations for the blind or persons with visual impairments

The number of rooms with facilities for persons on wheelchairs (hotels/hostels/B&B)

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Information signs on the accessibility of facilities to persons with disabilities.

The absence of the following signs in the object’s description means that there are no facilities for the tourists with disabilities.

- Toilet accessible to persons on wheelchairs
- Lift accessible to persons on wheelchairs
- Facilitations for the deaf or persons with hearing impairments
- Facilitations for the blind or persons with visual impairments
- The number of rooms with facilities for persons on wheelchairs (hotels/hostels/B&B)
INTRODUCTION
Invitation to visit Kraków

Kraków is a Polish city which enjoys great popularity among tourists from Europe and all over the world. What does it make Kraków a preferred tourist destination?

Firstly, for centuries the city was the centre of the state’s power – the seat of ducal, and later royal figures. The situation continued until 1609, when Sigismund III Vasa left Kraków and never returned to live here.

The sacred sphere also makes Kraków a special place. The city has been a major centre of religious life at least since the end of the 10th century. The Kraków Bishopric was established at the Congress of Gniezno in the year 1000. Throughout the centuries that followed, numerous churches were built in and around Kraków. The number of churches in the city exceeded many present residents of Kraków.

Kraków is a Polish symbol of Polish history and tradition, a city of Poland’s national heroes, poets, artists and people of culture. In the 19th century the city reminded our ancestors about the centuries-long glory of the Polish state by celebrations on anniversaries of important historic events and organization of funeral ceremonies of great Poles, including Tadeusz Kościuszko, Józef Poniatowski and Adam Mickiewicz. In 1974, Kościuszko took the oath to the Polish nation on the Main Market Square as the leader of an insurrection against the partitioning powers. In 1914 the 1st Cadre Company set off from Kraków to take part in the Great War, in this way beginning the struggle for independence of the Homeland.

The above-mentioned examples illustrate the importance of Kraków for the history of Poland and of the Polish Church. In view of the artistic value of works of art and architecture accumulated in the city, it is not surprising that it enjoys constant popularity among tourists from abroad. No wonder then that the urban complex of Kraków’s Old Town was entered on the first UNESCO World Heritage List in 1978. Recently, city authorities have spared no effort to make it friendlier to various groups of visitors, including a growing number of tourists with disabilities.

In 2010, more than a dozen models of historic monuments created to Professor Karol Badyna’s design appeared within the Old Town. They are on the sites attracting many tourists, such as the Wawel, the Main Market Square and Grodzka Street. The models make the sightseeing easier for persons with disabilities, and in particular for the blind and persons with visual impairments.

When designing new restaurants, hotels, museums or other cultural institutions, as well as during the renovation of existing ones, facilities for persons with disabilities are taken into account as much as possible. Lifts are built, and have gradually become standard facilities.

This guide is meant to be a vade-mecum for tourists with disabilities. It contains information about locations, history and specifics of historic monuments and museums, as well as useful tips for persons with disabilities, e.g. about the type of the surface or the need to climb the stairs. The guide gives also hints where you can visit a given site on your own or with a little help of the carer, and which sites might be of interest but are difficult to access. Of course, the guide also contains such information as contact details, opening hours and prices of entrance tickets.

We cordially invite you to visit Kraków and hope this guide will be of use to help you to become acquainted with this very special city.
The History of Kraków

The area of today's Kraków has been inhabited for many thousand years, as testified by archaeological excavations all over the city, including the Wawel and Nowa Huta. A few dozen years ago, workers who built a house around the Kościuszko Mound discovered a mammoth's graveyard. The hunters used to chase the animals to that site and kill them on the spot.

Centuries ago, Celtic people lived in the region of today's Kraków. The first Slavs settled here in the 6th century.

The Krakus and the Wanda Mounds are the earliest landmarks in Kraków. They are dated to the 7th or the 8th centuries, though some argue that they might be several hundred years older. It is believed that they were built on burial places of legendary personages connected with the beginnings of Kraków. The city, one of the oldest towns in Poland, is said to be named after Duke Krakus (Krak).

In the 9th century Kraków was probably the seat of the ruler of the Vistulan state, who was "very powerful, in his seat on the Vistula, hurled abuse at Christians and did a lot of harm to them", as mentioned in the Pannonian Legend, better known as The Life of St Methodius. The question whether it is true still remains unsolved.

The name "Kraków" first appeared in the account of Ibrahim ibn Jacob, a Jewish merchant and traveller, who travelled across Central Europe in the years 965–966. He mentioned the locality named Karaka in his diary. At that time the settlement was under Czech rule. Around 990, Kraków was incorporated into the state of Mieszko I – the Duke of Poland. In the year 1000, the Kraków Bishopric was established, following the decision made at the Congress of Gniezno, although some historians believe that the Kraków Bishopric existed already in the 970s. Soon, around 1020, the first cathedral of the Wawel began to be built.

In the 11th century the town grew in importance. Around 1039 it became the main seat of Polish rulers, following Casimir the Restorer's decision. The duke moved to Kraków when Wielkopolska was severely affected by the invasion of the

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

AREA: 326,88 km²

POPULATION: 765,320; 408,223 women and 357,097 men (data from 2016)

DISTRICTS:
The largest district: XVIII Nowa Huta (more than 6.5 thousand ha)
The smallest district: XVI Bieńczyce (less than 370 ha)
The most populated district: IV Prądnik Biały (more than 72 thousand residents)
The least populated district: IX Łagiewniki – Borek Fałęcki (less than 16 thousand residents)
Kraków is the seat of municipality enjoying the status of a poviat (higher level local government).

CITY AUTHORITIES:
Mayor – the city executive authority, elected in general vote every 4th year.

City Council – the city legislative authority. Now it consists of 43 councilors elected for a four-year term.

THE NUMBER OF HIGHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS: 23 (data as at the end of 2016), including 10 public and 13 non-public institutions

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS: (data from 2016) 171,535; the largest numbers of students: Jagiellonian University: 40,689; AGH University of Science and Technology: 28,653; University of Economics: 19,617; Kraków University of Technology: 14,519; Pedagogical University: 14,472

THE NUMBER OF TOURISTS: (data from 2017) 12.90 million, including domestic tourists: 9.85 million and 3.05 million from abroad
Czech Duke Bretislav. A hundred years later, when Poland was fragmented into small duchies (1138), the town became the seat of the senioral duke.

In 1241, Kraków was plundered and burnt by Tatars, but soon its reconstruction began. The granting of the town charter in 1257 marked a breakthrough in the city's history. The Main Market Square was laid out and the decision to build the Cloth Hall was passed. At the end of the 13th century defensive walls began to be built to surround the city. Gates and numerous towers were built to reinforce the city's defences. The fortifications were pulled down in the 19th century. A section of the walls has survived to this day.

The city greatly gained in importance in the 14th century. The Polish Kingdom was united after 200 hundred years of fragmentation. In 1320 the first royal coronation took place in Kraków. It was held at Wawel Cathedral. Ladislaus the Elbow-High who took the Polish crown, died in 1333. He was buried in Wawel Cathedral which became the place of final rest of most of the Polish rulers. In the same century, King Casimir the Great founded the first university in Poland (1364), with its seat in Kraków, though it is not quite sure where lectures were given in the first years of its existence. Also in 1364, during a convention of European monarchs, the wealthy burgher Wierzynek gave his famous reception in Kraków. Two other towns near Kraków – Kazimierz and Kleparz – also received their town charters, respectively in 1335 and 1366.

The 15th century is the period of Kraków's further intensive development. The University received its new seat – the Collegium Maius. Among its students was the future great astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus. In the years 1477–1489 Veit Stoss carved his masterpiece – the high altar which can still be seen in St Mary's Church. Many people who were later declared saints or blessed lived in the city and its environs in that age. Among them were: Jan Kanty, Stanisław Kazimierczyk, Michał Giedroyć, Izajasz Boner and Szymon of Lipnica. At the end of the 15th century the Barbican was built to reinforce the northern part of the city's defences.

The 16th century was a Golden Age in the history of Poland, a period in which Kraków flourished. Italian artists were active in the city at that time. We owe to them the Royal Castle in the Renaissance style and the magnificent Sigismund Chapel at Wawel Cathedral. In 1520, the famous Sigismund Bell was hung in a cathedral tower. It still rings at important events and adds splendour to great ceremonies. In 1525, Albrecht Hohenzollern, the first Duke of Prussia, pledged allegiance to Sigismund I the Old. The last king of the Jagiellonian dynasty, Sigismund August, enriched the Wawel with a splendid collection of Flemish tapestries.

The year 1587 saw the fight for the Polish throne between the Austrian Archduke Maximilian Habsburg and Swedish Prince Sigismund Vasa. Kraków was then under the Austrian siege. After a few years, the victorious King Sigismund III left the city for a longer time, and in 1609 moved to Warsaw along with his court. Kraków began to loose importance, even if it remained the site of coronations and royal funerals.
The **Swedish invasion** (the so-called Deluge) and the Swedish occupation of the city which lasted two years (1655–1657) was tragic for the city. Kraków suffered a great damage and its reconstruction took dozens of years.

The 18th century marked the period of Kraków’s further decline – its glory became history at that time. However, at the end of the century the city played an important role as a centre of the **struggle for Poland’s independence**. In 1794 Tadeusz Kościuszko appealed to the citizens for support to the insurrection against Russia and Prussia, which unfortunately ended with defeat. In 1795 Poland disappeared from the map of Europe, and Kraków was taken by the Prussians, and then the Austrians. In the first years of their rule Kazimierz and Kleparz were incorporated into the city.

In 1809, the Polish army under the command of Duke Józef Poniatowski entered the city which was incorporated into the **Warsaw Duchy**. The year 1815 marked the establishment of the Kraków Republic, also known as the **Free City of Kraków**, which lasted for three decades. It enjoyed numerous privileges, but was under the protectorate of the occupying powers.

In 1846, after the defeat of the struggle for independence in the Kraków Uprising, the city was re-incorporated into the Austrian state. The authorities decided to strengthen the city’s defences, surrounding Kraków with new rings of fortifications. The **Kraków Fortress** was aimed to protect Austria against the Russian invasion, should it happen.

The situation of Kraków changed in the 1860s. Austria was defeated in wars, which weakened the state and contributed to the establishment of the dual monarchy known as Austro-Hungary, The **Galician Autonomy** was then set up, so the citizens of Kraków could freely celebrate the anniversaries of important events in the history of Poland and elect the city authorities. In the years 1910–1915, following the idea of the **Great Kraków**, the city’s area significantly increased. Many neighbouring localities were incorporated into the city.

Kraków played an important role during the First World War. In 1914 the **First Cadre Company** – a unit created with the aim to be the core of the future Polish army, set off from Kraków to the Warsaw Kingdom. Four years later, the **liberation of Kraków** initiated the period of the free country. Unfortunately, two decades later, the existence of the Polish State was endangered again with the outbreak of the Second World War. Kraków became the seat of the Generalgouvernement under Governor Hans Frank, during the German occupation, from September 1939 to January 1945, the city witnessed mass executions and the annihilation of its Jewish population. Kraków’s area grew under German rule.

After the war, Nowa Huta, Tyniec and Bielany were incorporated into the city. Many acclaimed artists were active, numerous **cultural institutions** were thriving, among them the Pod Baranami cabaret created by Piotr Śkrzynecki and adored by the audience. Kraków was also an important **centre of opposition** against the political regime which was imposed on Poland after 1945. In 1977 the city was shaken by the mysterious death of Stanisław Pyjas, a Kraków student involved in the opposition activity. The 1980s saw numerous demonstrations against the communist system, chiefly in Nowa Huta where the Solidarity movement was very strong.

After 1989, the **administrative reform** was introduced in Kraków. Now it has 18 districts and the Mayor as the head of the municipality. Many prominent personages went down in the city’s history. The Nobel Prize-winning poet Wisława Szymborska lived here for years. The film director Andrzej Wajda, who died in October 2016, had been connected with Kraków since his studies at the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków. The four-time Olympic gold medal winner in race walking, Robert Korzeniowski represented of Kraków’s WKS Wawel sports club.

In 2000 Kraków celebrated the title of the **European Capital of Culture**.
The UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List is a register of sites all over the world under serial protection of UNESCO because of their unique cultural and natural value. To be included in this prestigious group, nominated sites must meet a number of criteria. A special committee decides about the entry on the list. Poland boasts 15 sites on the UNESCO list. On the following pages we show UNESCO sites in Małopolska – date of entry of the site on the list given in brackets after its name.

Kraków’s Old Town (1978)
The historical and architectural complex of old Kraków was entered on the historically first UNESCO list, which was a great event for the city. The urban complex includes Wawel, Stradom, Kazimierz and the Old Town – the oldest part of Kraków with its centrally located Main Market Square.

Royal salt mines in Wieliczka and Bochnia (1978) and the Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka (2013)
Two Małopolska salt mines, in operation since the 13th century, were once the source of huge income for the state, because salt was very expensive. Currently the mines are great tourist attractions. The Saltworks Castle houses the Kraków Saltworks Museum.
The former Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp (1979)

It is a complex of Nazi German concentration camps operating in the years 1940–1945, where 1.1 million people were murdered. Among them there were, first of all, Jews from all over Europe, but also Poles, Roma and Soviet POWs, as well as inmates of other European nationalities. In 1941, the construction of another camp: KL Auschwitz II – Birkenau began in the village of Brzezinka (3 km from Oświęcim). A year later KL Auschwitz III was set up in Monowice. On 27th January 1945 the camp was liberated by the Red Army. Today this area is the world largest museum of martyrdom.

Wooden churches (2003)

Wooden churches are jewels of wooden sacred architecture. The Church of St Michael the Archangel in Dębno Podhaliński is one of the oldest wooden churches in Poland. It was built without using nails and its interior is adorned with polychromes from ca. 1500. The 15th-century Church of St Leonard in Lipnica Murowana was probably built on the site of a former pagan shrine. It is also richly decorated. The late-Gothic Church of Sts Phillip and James in Sękowa is ranked among the most picturesque in Poland. It was built in 1520. Its characteristic elements are spacious covered arcades (soboty), where people who came to the mass too early could find shelter. The Church of St Michael the Archangel in Binarowa was built ca. 1500. Its late-Gothic polychromes on the ceiling and Baroque wall paintings in the nave are particularly noteworthy.

Orthodox wooden churches (2013)

Unique Lemko Orthodox churches are noteworthy features of the Małopolska landscape. They are tripartite notched-corner structures, surmounted with characteristic onion-shaped domes. The Orthodox Church of Apostle St James the Lesser in Powroźnik was built in 1600. It is the oldest Orthodox church in the Polish Carpathians. The Orthodox Church of the Protection of Our Lady in Owczary dates from 1653. In its interior you can see complete Orthodox church furnishings, including the iconostasis from the 18th century. The Orthodox Church of St. Paraskeva in Kwiatoń dating from the 2nd half of the 17th century is a perfect example of Lemko sacred architecture. The Orthodox Church of St Michael the Archangel in Brunary Wyżne, dated to 1797, enchants the visitor with its 19th-century polychromes of architectural and plant motifs.
Everyone is afraid of death. That fear was also known to citizens of Kraków in the olden times. Sites which were associated with death – cemeteries, hospitals, shelters for the poor – were marked with special structures known as Lanterns of the Dead. They were built from stone or brick, with the aim to warn the passers-by that one can meet here souls in purgatory which should not be disturbed. In addition, the lanterns warned against the risk of infection.

The largest and the oldest from Kraków’s surviving lanterns of the dead stands in front of the Church of St Nicolaus the Bishop on Kopernika Street. In 1871, it was moved there from the site where St Valentine’s Leper Hospital was until 1818. Death was hanging around such sites for centuries. To see other lanterns go the back of the Royal Hotel in the Planty Park, at the exit of św. Sebastiana Street, or take a walk along Skotnicka, Dobrego Pasterza, Kozienicka or Tyniecka Streets.

With time Lanterns of the Dead changed their function to serve as street and crossing lights. A shrine which sheds light on the road to the Church of Discalced Carmelite Nuns can be seen at 44 Kopernika Street.

The first Polish periodical

The first Polish periodical issued at regular time intervals was published in Kraków in the 2nd half of the 17th century. The title of the magazine was “Merkuriusz Polski dzieje wszystkiego świata w sobie zamykający dla informacyjej pospolitej” [The Polish magazine for popular information about the history of the entire world], and was first published on 3rd January 1661. The title of the next issues was “Merkuriusz Polski Ordynaryjny”. The editor of magazine was Hieronim Pinocci, the king’s secretary, originating from an Italian family. The magazine was printed by the Kraków-based publisher Jan Aleksander Gorczyn. Its editorial office was housed in Szoberowska House at 6 Small Market Square.

Twenty seven issues of “Merkuriusz” were published in Kraków. It was a weekly magazine, with some special issues. The last Kraków issue was printed on 5th May 1661. Then the magazine moved to Warsaw, where its 14 successive issues were printed. Later, no more newspapers were published in the Commonwealth of Two Nations.

A plaque on the Szoberowska House commemorates “Merkuriusz Polski Ordynaryjny” informing that the editorial office of the first Polish newspaper once had its seats there.

The greatest fire in the city’s history

No one would expect a disaster which struck in Kraków on 18th July 1850. It was a hot summer day. Two workers – Piotr Fic, a miller boy, and Jan Trojka, a blacksmith, worked at the mill around Krupnicza Street, adjusting a steel hoop to the mill-wheel shaft. They wanted to heat up the hoop, so they kindled a fire in the room. Unfortunately, the fire reached the mill-
of the Home Army, took his own life by burning oneself to death on that site. In this way the veteran of WWII protested against the authorities’ ban on information about the Katyn massacre. Ten years later a plaque commemorating Badylak and his act was affixed by the well. Take a look at it walking from Sławkowska or Szczepańska Streets.

The monument of a faithful dog

The monument of the dog – Dżok – on Czerwieński Boulevard on the Vistula was built to tell the story which has become the youngest Kraków’s legend.

In 1990, a man died of heart attack near Grunwaldzkie Roundabout. His black dog, Dżok, waited for him on that site for a year. No matter what weather, disregarding the trams passing by, the wheel wedges which were put on the chimney to dry. Soon the entire mill was on fire. A strong southeastern wind carried burning pieces of wood to neighbouring buildings. The fire spread quickly over the area of Krupnicza, Gołębia, Wiślna, Bracka, Franciszkańska, Dominikańska, Grodzka, Stolarska Streets, as well as the Main Market Square and the Small Market Square. Despite efforts of local residents, the fire destroyed around 160 houses, 4 churches and two convents. The Wielopolski Palace, the Bishops Palace, St Norbert’s Church, St Joseph’s Church, the Franciscan Church and the Dominican Church were also affected. The fire caused enormous losses and it took several dozen years to remove the results of the disaster. To commemorate the tragedy in 1850, a plaque informing about that was installed on the façade of the Hetman House at 17 Main Market Square.

Badylak’s Well

Many monuments of the past can be seen in and around the Main Market Square. But there are also sites which remind us about events that happened no so long ago, and some Cracovians still remember them. One such site is a well in the north-western part of the square. On 21st March 1980, Walenty Badylak, a former soldier of the Home Army, took his own life by burning oneself to death on that site. In this way the veteran of WWII protested against the authorities’ ban on information about the Katyn massacre. Ten years later a plaque commemorating Badylak and his act was affixed by the well. Take a look at it walking from Sławkowska or Szczepańska Streets.

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In 1990, a man died of heart attack near Grunwaldzkie Roundabout. His black dog, Dżok, waited for him on that site for a year. No matter what weather, disregarding the trams passing by, the faithful animal waited for his master to return. He soon became popular among local residents who brought him food. For a long time Dżok was rather distrustful and did not want people to approach him. Many months passed before he let Maria Müller to adopt him. When the woman died in 1998, Dżok escaped the animals’ shelter and wandered around rail tracks. One day he was killed by a passing train. Some believe the dog threw himself under the locomotive, because he could not accept the loss of another owner.

Soon some people came up with the idea to commemorate Dżok. Despite initially a rather skeptical approach of the city authorities to that idea, the dog’s monument was built. On 26th May 2001 the monument sculpted by Bronisław Chromy was unveiled by Kety – the Aslatian. The monument represents a dog embraced by human hands and holding out his paw towards the viewer.
The Royal Route

The Royal Route is a historic route Polish monarchs used on important occasions. They took it to go to the Royal Castle, to attend the coronation ceremonies or triumphantly enter the city to celebrate great military victories. This was the route of corteges with bodies of rulers and great Poles. From St Florian’s Church in the Kleparz suburb, grand processions headed from the Barbican along Floriańska Street through the Main Market Square, Grodzka and Kanonicza Streets, to finally reach the Wawel Hill. Until the end of the 18th century the route crossed the entire city of Kraków.

For a contemporary tourist a walk along the Royal Route may be a fascinating time travel in the very heart of Poland’s former capital city. On the way you can visit a few historic churches, including St Mary’s with the famous high altar by Veit Stoss (in Polish: Wit Stwosz). On the way you also pass plenty of interesting secular buildings, such as the great Cloth Hall, a former trade centre. The tall Town Hall tower and historical townhouses in Floriańska Street and surrounding the Main Square catch the viewer’s eye. You cannot miss the only surviving remnants of the mediaeval defensive walls with impressive St Florian’s Gate. The route leads through the sites which witnessed important events in Poland’s history: the Prussian Homage in 1525 or Tadeusz Kościuszko taking oath to the nation in 1794. On the way you can also see the monuments of prominent personages who greatly contributed to the city and entire Poland – including the monument to the poet Adam Mickiewicz. The sites known from famous Kraków legends are also to be seen on the Royal Route. The walk will be the opportunity to breathe the atmosphere of the city’s everyday life and to familiarize yourself with the customs of its historical and contemporary residents.
On the way from Kleparz to the Old Town you see the Barbican. The round structure known as Rondel, is a unique work of military architecture – only a few such structures have survived in all of Europe. The Barbican was built in the years 1498–1499. It was the outermost north element of Kraków’s fortifications. Once it was connected with St Florian’s Gate through the so-called neck – its traces are still marked by brighter stones in the pavement.

The Kraków Barbican had never been defeated until the 19th century. In the late 16th century it withstood the attack of the army of Maximilian Habsburg who was fighting for the Polish crown. Neither the Swedish troops during the invasion in the 17th century (the so-called Deluge) nor the Russians in the second half of the 18th century were able to force the defences.

There is a story about the latter siege. It is said that during the fights with the Russian troops in 1768, one of the defenders, Marcin Oracewicz, lacking munitions, used a button from his own coat as a bullet and shot the Russian commandant dead. This deed is commemorated on a plaque installed on the eastern side of the Barbican, founded by the Society of Lovers of Kraków’s History and Monuments. The Society is also known for its publications on the history of the city.

Nowadays the Barbican serves as a venue for all kinds of cultural events, including knight tournaments.

Useful information

The Barbican is accessible to visitors as a branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków. u.l. Basztowa (at St Florian’s Gate), phone: +48 12 4229877

April–October daily 10.30 am–6.00 pm (except 2nd Monday of the month)

PLN 9, concession PLN 7, group PLN 7/person (adults) and PLN 6/person (school children), family PLN 18. A joint ticket gives access to the Barbican and the defensive walls.

Very uneven cobblestone paving.

St Florian’s Gate and defensive walls

Having passed the Barbican you are facing St Florian’s Gate, the only surviving remnant of city defences. The construction of the wall reinforced with towers aimed to surround the entire town began in the late 13th century. In the 14th century the city was accessed only through gates and gate wickets. Every gate and tower was defended by one of Kraków’s craft guilds.

In the early 19th century the walls, badly deteriorated at that time, were demolished, the moat filled, and replaced by the municipal garden – the Planty park. Thanks to the efforts of the Members of the Senate of the Free City of Kraków, a section of the precious monument was saved: the northern part of fortifications, St Florian’s Gate, three towers: Joiners’, Carpenters’ and Haberdashers’, and the City Arsenal.

St Florian’s Gate – the main gate to the city – existed already in 1307. It is 34.5 metres’ high. In 1835 the late-Baroque

The Royal Route
copy of the miraculous icon of Our Lady of Sand was installed in the passageway through the gate. Legend has it that King Jan III Sobieski prayed there before setting off for Vienna in 1683. Over the passageway, facing Floriańska Street, one can see a sculpture of St Florian, the patron saint of firemen and foundry workers, and of the nearby church which has given the name to the gate and the street.

Useful information
The surviving section of Kraków's town walls is made available to visitors as a branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków.
- ul. Pijarska, phone: +48 12 4211361
- www.mhk.pl/oddzialy/mury-obronne
- April–October daily 10.30 am–6.00 pm (except 2nd Monday of the month)
- PLN 9, concession PLN 7, group PLN 7/person (adults) and PLN 6/person (school children), family PLN 18. A joint ticket gives access to the Barbican and the defensive walls.
- Uneven pavement (cobblestone).

Floriańska Street
One of the oldest streets of Kraków – Floriańska Street – leads from St Florian’s Gate to the Main Market Square. The first mention about this street in historical accounts dates from the early 14th century. The street is full of historic townhouses in various styles. Many of them have interesting history. The outstanding painter of historic scenes Jan Matejko lived together with his family and had his studio at no. 41. In 1880 he hosted Emperor Franz Joseph I there. The artist died in his house in 1893. The Bełzowska Townhouse (no. 45) hosts the café known as Jama Michalika (Michalik’s Cave). In the early 20th century it was the seat of the renowned literary cabaret – the Green Balloon. The noteworthy Museum of Pharmacy is housed at no. 25. Rafał Józef Czerwiakowski, known as “the Father of Polish surgery”, a schoolmate of the nation’s hero Tadeusz Kościuszko, once lived at the Squirrel House (Pod Wiewiórką, no. 15).

Floriańska Street opens to the Main Market Square – ranked among Europe’s largest squares. The Main Square measures slightly more than 200 × 200 m. It was laid out in 1257 when the city was granted its town charter. The square is surrounded by rich merchants’ and magnate residences. For centuries it had a commercial function. The Gothic-Renaissance Cloth Hall stands in its very centre; once it was surrounded by numerous annexes and stalls. In 1566 there were as many 342 stalls on the square! Near the Cloth Hall there was the Town Hall Tower. Now only the Town Hall Tower has survived. There are also two churches on the Main Market Square: St Mary’s Church and St Adalbert’s Church.

The Main Market Square witnessed many important historical events. In 1525, the former Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights Albrecht Hohenzollern pledged allegiance to King Sigismund the Old – the event is known as the Prussian Homage. In 1794, the Great Square (as it was then called), witnessed Tadeusz Kościuszko – the leader of the uprising against Russia and Prussia – taking the oath to the nation. The plaque commemorating this event can be seen on the ground between the Town Hall Tower and the exit of Szewska Street.

Today the Main Market Square is a venue for numerous events, a popular meeting spot for Cracovians, who usually

The Royal Route
St Mary's Church at the exit of Floriańska Street already existed in the 13th century, even before Kraków received its town charter. The church was probably destroyed during a Tatar invasion in 1241 and 1259/60, and later reconstructed and developed many times throughout the centuries. It was thoroughly renovated in the years 1887–1891. Such great artists as Jan Matejko, Stanisław Wyspiański and Józef Mehoffer took part in that project (the church owes its splendid polychrome decorations to them).

**Bugle-call**

The legend about the origins of the Kraków bugle-call (hejnał) tells us about a Tatar invasion. A guard who was watching the town from the top of a tower of St Mary's Church noticed the Tatars approach. They started to play the trumpet for alert to warn the residents. But unexpectedly a Tatar arrow hit him, piercing his throat and breaking the tune. To commemorate this event, the bugle-call tune now breaks in the middle.

St Mary's Church has two characteristic towers. From the higher tower (81 m) known as the bugle-call tower (hejnalica); the bugle-call is played every hour to the four sides of the world. The lower tower (69 m) serves as a belfry.

One of its bells – Tenebrat – rang during executions of convicts. On the wall of the tower facing the Main Square you can see a little bell for the dying. It was ringing when someone was dying, asking for prayer.

The most precious jewel of St Mary's Church is its altarpiece by Veit Stoss (Wit Stwosz) in the chancel, a masterpiece of Gothic sculpture. The master who came to Kraków from Nuremberg worked for 12 years on that work. For the altarpiece which was completed in 1489, he received 2,808 Florins – a great amount of money at that time, equivalent to the annual budget of Kraków. The huge altarpiece consist of a retable, two hinged wings closing it, two immovable wings, a predella and the top part. The main scene depicts the Dormition of the Holy Virgin Mary amongst the apostles. Bas-relief scenes from the life of Jesus and Mary adorn the altarpiece still enchants with the harmony of its proportions, realism in rendering the figures, an unusual care for detail and rich colours.

St Mary’s Church is divided into two parts: one for people who come here to pray and one for visitors. To access the latter and to be able to watch closely Veit Stoss’s altarpiece, you need to buy a ticket at the ticket office (7 Mariacki Square) and use the entrance from that square. You may also enter the part of the church reserved for prayers free of charge through the vestibule from the Main Market Square, but only individually or in small groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Useful information</th>
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<tr>
<td>Main Market Square/Mariacki Square; phone: +48 12 4220521</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.mariacki.com">www.mariacki.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon–Sat 11.30 am – 6.00 pm, except the holy mass service hours: Sunday and holidays 2.00 pm – 6.00 pm</td>
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<td>PLN 10, concession PLN 8 (65+ citizens), PLN 5 (students, children and youth)</td>
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<td>There is the entrance for visitors from Mariacki Square (a wooden ramp covered with a rug, there are thresholds on the beginning and the end of the ramp, ca. 5 cm).</td>
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The Gothic-Renaissance Cloth Hall (Sukiennice) is one of the most prominent buildings on the Main Market Square. It took its name from cloth trading stalls. The history of this monument dates back to the time when Kraków was granted its town charter, i.e. the 2nd half of the 13th century. The brick Cloth Hall was built under the rule of King Casimir the Great. After a fire in 1555, Italian artists Santi Gucci and Giovanni Maria Pavone were employed at its reconstruction. The building owes its Renaissance elements and characteristic mascarons to those artists. Some major changes to the Cloth Hall's appearance were made in the 2nd half of the 19th century. The building was renovated and numerous surrounding shabby structures and stalls were demolished.

Currently, like centuries ago, the Cloth Hall houses trade stalls, where various souvenirs are on sale. The upper floor and the basement house museum exhibitions.

On the upper floor of the Cloth Hall there is the Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art, a branch of the National Museum in Kraków. Works by such painters as Marcello Bacciarelli, Jan Matejko, Henryk Siemiradzki, Aleksander Gierymski and the sculptor Pius Weloński are displayed at the museum.

There is also a museum under the Cloth Hall. It is a branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków. In 2010 its branch Rynek Underground (Underground of the Main Market Square) opened, offering visitors an exhibition some 4 m below the present level of the Main Market Square. This time travel will give you the opportunity to familiarize yourself with the life of Cracovians in the Middle Ages. Visitors will also be able to see what streets looked like, what goods were on sale on the Main Market Square in the 14th century and why Kraków was an important trade centre on the map of Europe at that time. You can also weigh yourself, see your weight in mediaeval units of measure and watch a legend about Krak and the Wawel dragon in the educational game room.

Another remnant of the original building – one of the most precious heritage buildings in the city. The first mentions about this structure date from 1383. The entrance to the tower is flanked by two lions. The late-Gothic entrance portal is adorned with the Kraków crest and the emblem of the Royal Route.
The small St Adalbert’s Church is another church on the Main Market Square at the exit of Grodzka Street. Legend has it that it was built on the site at which St Adalbert once gave sermons. The existing church was built ca. 1100 and is one of the oldest buildings in Kraków. A partly revealed stone wall testifies to its Romanesque origins. In 1453, St John of Capistrano, known for his anti-Jewish attitude, preached in front of the church his fiery sermons. In the early 17th century the structure was remodelled in the Baroque style. In the century that followed a porch and the Chapel of Blessed Wincenty Kadłubek were added.

The church is entered through a late-Baroque portal dating from the 2nd half of the 18th century. Take note of the Gothic crucifix from the 15th century over the entrance to the chancel.

Useful information
- Rynek Główny 1, phone: +48 12 4264334, 4264175, 6192335
- www.mhk.pl/odddzialy/wieza-ratuszowa
- April—October daily 10.30 am–6.00 pm, from 7 March daily 10.30 am–6.00 pm
- November—December daily 11.00 am–5.00 pm
- PLN 9, concession PLN 7, group PLN 6/person (adults) and PLN 5/person (concession), family PLN 18
- The Town Hall Tower is not accessible to persons with movement impairments.
- There are stairs leading to the entrance and inside.

The Franciscan Church and Monastery

Grodzka Street leads from the Main Market Square to Wszystkich Świętych Square, where you can see more splendid monuments of sacred architecture – the Franciscan Church and Monastery on the right and the Dominican Church and Monastery on the left.

The Franciscans were invited to Kraków in 1237. Shortly after that construction of the church started. Duke Boleslaus the Chaste was a great benefactor to the monastery. After his death in 1279 he was buried in the Franciscan Church. Ten years earlier his sister – Blessed Salomea had been buried there.

There are some adventurous moments in the history of the Kraków Franciscan Monastery. In 1289 the future King of Poland Ladislaus the Elbow-High was hiding there, fleeing from another pretender for the Kraków throne – Henry IV Probus. It is believed that the young Queen Jadwiga of Anjoux had a secret meeting at the monastery with her fiancé Wilhelm Habsburg, with whom she was forced to split up when she became the ruler of Poland.

The present appearance of the Church of St Francis of Assisi was greatly influenced by a fire in 1850. It was the greatest fire in the city's history. During the restoration
The stained-glass window God the Father – Let It Be 1904

Stanisław Wyspiański’s design. The famous stained-glass window God the Father – Let It Be from 1904 is also a work of that versatile artist. The stained-glass window is over the main entrance to the church from the side of the Planty. In the years 1919–1922, St Maksymilian Kolbe was also associated with the Franciscans in Kraków. A plaque in the eastern part of the church reminds us about this fact.

Karol Wojtyła liked to visit the Franciscan Church very much. He even had his favourite bench there, marked with a special plaque. The bench is near the main entrance, on the left of the door.

The Monastery’s ambulatories with a unique gallery of portraits of Kraków bishops are also worth seeing. The earliest portrait dates from the 15th century and depicts St Stanislaus. To get to the ambulatories you need to go along the nave to the transept and turn right to its southern arm where you will find the entrance.

Useful information
- pl Wszystkich Świętych 5, phone: +48 12 4225376
- www.franciszkańska.pl
- Mon–Sat 10.00 am–4.00 pm, Sun and holidays 1.15 pm – 4.00 pm
- Free admission
- Despite some impediments (a step), it is worthwhile to take an effort to enter this beautiful basilica. Religious supplies shop, phone: +48 12 4232115 (Mon–Fri 10.00 am–6.00 pm, Sat 9.00 am–3.00 pm).

Having left the Franciscan Church, you can cross Wszystkich Świętych and Dominikański Squares to get to the Dominican Church and Monastery. The Dominican Order was invited to Kraków by Bishop Iwo Odrowąż in 1222. The first Dominican church in Kraków was consecrated only a year later. The church was many times remodelled and developed. Characteristic domed chapels of the Lubomirski, Myszkowski and Zbaraski families are results of the works carried out in the 1st half of the 17th century. In 1999, Pope John Paul II visited the Dominican Church on his pilgrimage to Poland.

Most often the church is accessed through the vestibule closing the structure from the west. Here, right next to the sculpture of Christ crucified, hangs a bell for the dying. Numerous chapels line up both side aisles. The most interesting is the closest chapel to the one in the south aisle. It is the Chapel of the Rosary containing a miracle-working image of Our Lady. It is traditionally believed that the Polish victory in the battle of Khotyn (Chocim) in 1621 was achieved through

Memento mori

During the Lent we suggest to go to a Friday holy mass at the Chapel of the Lord’s Passion in the Franciscan Church, to see the procession of the Archconfraternity of the Lord’s Passion. It was founded in 1595 by Marcin Szydłowski, who was later to become the Bishop of Kraków. According to tradition, King Ladislaus IV granted a special privilege to the Archconfraternity: every Maundy Thursday they could buy out one prisoner sentenced to death, and in this way to save his life. Today the Archconfraternity performs a rather ceremonial function. During the Good Friday procession its members are dressed in black capes and hoods which only have holes for the eyes. They utter the following words: Memento mori (Remember you must die).
her intercession. On the left side of the altar in the chancel, take a look at the plaque commemorating Filip Kalimach – the teacher of sons of King Casimir the Jagiellon. Next to it there is the sepulchral plaque of Duke Leszek the Black, and across the chancel the epitaph of Bishop Iwo Odrowąż.

Useful information
- ul. Stolarska 12, phone: +48 664971396, 664599053, 518674432
- krakow.dominikanie.pl
- Daily 8.00 am – 8.00 pm; please do not visit during the holy mass
- Free admission

At the entrance to the church, there is a wheelchair ramp. The Klika Association of Persons with Disabilities and their Friends (phone: +48 664971396, 664599053, 518674432; www.klikakrakow.pl) is active at the Monastery.

The Church of Sts Peter and Paul

The Royal Route leads along Grodzka Street towards the Wawel, passing by the Church of Sts Peter and Paul. This splendid Baroque church was built in the 1st half of the 17th century on Cardinal Jerzy Radziwiłł’s and King Sigismund III Vasa’s foundation. It was consecrated in 1635. The church belonged to the Jesuit Order until its abolition in 1773. Later the church was under the care of various institutions, including the Commission of National Education. For some time it was a garrison church, and for six years even an Orthodox church. Emilia née Kaczkowska and non-commissioned officer Karol Wojtyła – the parents of future Pope John Paul II – married in the church in the early 20th century.

You can easily recognise the church for the statues of 12 Apostles in front of it. Its monumental façade is adorned with statues of St Sigismund and St Ladislau – patron saints of the Polish kings: Sigismund III Vasa and Ladislau IV Vasa. The interior is rather ascetic and monumental. Take note of the monument of the Senator of the Free City of Kraków Kajetan Florkiewicz in the nave, sculpted by Franciszek Wyspiański, the father of Stanisław. Opposite it stands the marble statue of Piotr Skarga – the famous preacher connected with this church. The chancel vaults house the National Pantheon, the place of final rest of personages who made a great contribution to Polish culture. In 2013 the playwright Sławomir Mrożek was buried there.

Useful information
- ul. Grodzka 52a, phone: +48 12 3506365
- www.apostolowie.pl
- Mon–Fri 9.00 am – 5.00 pm, Sat April–October 9.00 am – 1.00 pm, November–March 9.00 am – 5.00 pm, Sun and holidays 1.30 pm – 5.30 pm; Foucault’s Pendulum experiments Thu 10.00 am, 11.00 am and 12.00 noon
- Free admission
- No facilities for persons with disabilities. The stairs to the National Pantheon make it rather difficult to access by persons with movement impairments.

St Andrew’s Church

The Church of Sts Peter and Paul neighbours one of Kraków’s oldest churches – St Andrew’s Church with the Convent of Poor Clares. It is an excellent example of Romanesque architecture. The two-tower church was built in the years 1079–1098, on the foundation of the mighty Palatine Sieciech, who wanted to take power of Poland. According to the famous chronicler Jan Długosz it was the only church in Kraków which had not been destroyed during Tatar invasions in the 13th century. Churches of this type, with their massive walls and small windows, performed a defensive function and gave shelter to local people, if needed.

The church is accessed through the portal from Grodzka Street. It has a Baroque interior; its furnishings mostly date from the turn of the 17th/18th centuries.
The Convent of Poor Clares adjoins the church. The nuns moved here from the locality called Skała in the 1st half of the 14th century. Precious Nativity figurines from the 14th century are kept in the convent's treasury. They were donated by Elizabeth, the daughter of Ladislaus the Elbow-High and the sister of King Casimir the Great.

Useful information
St Andrew's Church, like the Church of Sts Peter and Paul, belongs to All Saints' Parish.

- ul Grodzka 54, phone: +48 12 4221612
- Daily 6.45 am–6.00 pm; please do not visit the church during the holy mass
- Free admission
- No facilities for persons with disabilities. The church is accessed by steps which are very inconvenient for persons on wheelchairs, who will need the assistance of two strong people to enter.

Wawel

From St Andrew's Church the route leads through Marii Magdaleny Square and Kanonicza Street straight to the Wawel. For centuries the limestone hill over the Vistula, with its royal castle and the cathedral of Kraków bishops, was the seat of Polish rulers, the heart of the nation.

The earliest traces of human presence on the Wawel Hill date to several dozen thousand years ago. Human settlements were seen here as early as the 9th century, and at the end of the first millennium of our era it became the centre of church and secular power. The first king of Poland – Boleslaus the Brave and his successors lived on the Wawel Hill. From 1320 most of Polish monarchs had their coronation ceremonies at Wawel Cathedral, and their bodies were interred in the Cathedral vaults. For centuries the Wawel was the centre of the nation's political, religious and cultural life. In the 19th century, when Poland was partitioned between foreign powers, Wawel reminded the Poles about the glorious times of the Fatherland. Also in the 19th century, the small town development on the Wawel hill was demolished, including the mediaeval Churches of St Michael and of St George. Currently the Wawel is worth visiting for its museum exhibitions (Cathedral Museum, exhibitions at the Royal Castle) and the Cathedral.

The hill is accessed from its northern side, from Kanonicza and Podzamcze Streets, and from the south, along Bernardyńska Street.

The access from the northern side is rather steep and the road uneven. The route leads along the wall on which you can see bricks with names of individuals, institutions and cities – the Wawel bricks commemorating donors who supported the renewal of the Royal Castle in the inter-war period. Then it continues through the Coat of Arms Gate (Herbowa). It was named after the coats of arms of lands which once were parts of the Commonwealth of Two Nations. Behind the gate there is the monument of Tadeusz Kościuszko. Climbing further up, you pass the Vasa Gate which was built after 1595 on King Sigismund III Vasa's initiative. Behind the gate, on the left, you can see the façade of Wawel Cathedral, whilst on the right there is the monument of John Paul II. Turning left you reach the Royal Castle.

When you decide to climb the Wawel Castle from Bernardyńska Street, you pass the mediaeval Senators' Gate (Senator'ska), also known as Lubranka. Since May 2015, the Polish flag has been constantly flowing on the top that gate. Then you go past the Bernardyńska Gate and the Sandomierz (Sandmierska) and Thieves' Gates. The slope is a bit gentler here, but it is still a great effort for a person on wheelchair.

Useful information
When you climb up the hill from Kanonicza Street, the ticket office is right behind the Coat of Arms Gate. The next ticket offices are located opposite the Cathedral, at the wooden vicarage building, and at the Promotion and Information Centre on the southwestern corner of the hill.

- The Wawel Hill is open to visitors daily from 6.00 am till dusk
- The Promotion and Information Centre provides a ramp for wheelchairs facing the external yard. The toilet for persons with disabilities is in the southern part of the Centre, next to Pod Basztą café.
The Royal Cathedral of Sts Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr and St Wenceslaus is the third cathedral built on the Wawel Hill. The first was Boleslaus the Brave’s cathedral (Chrobrowska). Its construction was connected with the Gniezno Convention in the year 1000, at which the bishopric in Kraków was founded. Construction of the next (Hermanowska) cathedral began under the reign of Duke Ladislaus Herman (1079–1102). In 1254, the relics of St Stanislaus, the bishop of Kraków who died a martyr’s death, were placed in the cathedral. In 1305, the Romanesque cathedral built by Duke Ladislaus Herman burned. The construction of the next cathedral started in 1320. In the same year the first coronation ceremony confirmed in documents was held on the Wawel Hall. Ladislaus the Elbow-High (Łokietek), the ruler who unified Polish lands, was crowned. The construction of the present Gothic cathedral was completed in 1364 under the reign of his son, King Casimir (Kazimierz) the Great. In the 16th century the cathedral was enriched by new chapels, including the famous Renaissance Sigismund Chapel with a characteristic gilded dome. A team of Italian architects was employed in its construction, under the supervision of Bartolomeo Berrecci, an outstanding architect and sculptor.

In the times of partitions of Poland, the cathedral and the castle fell in disrepair, but at the same time were destinations of pilgrimages of Polish patriots and the venues for national events. In the 19th and the 20th centuries great Poles – Tadeusz Kościuszko, Adam Mickiewicz, Juliusz Słowacki and Marshal Józef Piłsudski were buried in the cathedral. The cathedral was also many times visited by Karol Wojtyła, who in 1946 celebrated his first holy mass there, and later, having become the Pope, returned to the cathedral during his pilgrimages to Poland.

Recently, in the 21st century, the cathedral has seen some more changes. In 2010, President Lech Kaczyński and his wife Maria, who died in a plane crash in Smolensk, were buried here. Soon after that Blessed (now declared Saint) John Paul II became the patron of one of the chapels.

Sightseeing of the cathedral begins at its west entrance, accessed by high stairs. Over the door hang bones, allegedly of the Wawel dragon. In fact, they are bones of a mammoth, a whale and a rhinoceros. In the olden times people believed that bones of such huge animals ensured the building’s durability. Legend has it that if they fall on the ground, the end of the world is near...

Not far from the entrance, there are two royal sarcophagi on both sides of the nave. On the right side you can see the sarcophagus of Ladislaus Jagiełło – the founder of the Jagiellon dynasty, who defeated the Teutonic Knights in the Battle of Tannenberg (Grunwald) in 1410. On the other side there is a symbolic burial place of his son, the king of Poland and Hungary, Ladislaus of Varna, who fell in the battle of Varna in 1444.

The confession of St Stanislaus is situated in the central part of the nave. Mortal remains of one of the main patrons of Poland rest in the silver reliquary under the canopy. The confession of St Stanislaus is known as the “Altar of the Homeland”, because at that altar people prayed for centuries for the prosperity of Poland and thanked for Polish military victories. The rulers used to place their war trophies there. In 1411 Ladislaus Jagiełło hang the banners of the Teutonic Knights on the altar.

Heading straight on, behind the confession we reach the chancel with the high altar dating from ca. 1650. On the left side there is the door leading to the northern arm of the ambulatory around the chancel. Close to it there is the oldest sarcophagus at Wawel Cathedral – of Ladislaus the Elbow-High.

Opposite the sarcophagus there is the entrance to the vestry where you can climb the Sigismund Tower (you need to buy a ticket. Note: high, steep stairs are not accessible to persons with mobility impairments). The famous Sigismund Bell,
cast in 1520 hangs here. It weighs more than 12 tonnes. It took its name after its founder King Sigismund the Old. The Sigismund Bell can be heard on national and church holidays and on other special occasions. It is said that the bell has the power to fulfil your wish if you think hard about it.

In the northern section of the ambulatory, close to Ladislaus the Elbow-High’s sarcophagus, you can see the altar of Lord Jesus Crucified, dating from the 18th century. The cross of St Queen Jadwiga – a crucifix dating from ca. 1380 – is placed on the altar. It is surrounded with special devotion as a miracle-working image. Legend has it that Jesus spoke out to the queen praying at his cross. Below the crucifix there is a small reliquary with mortal remains of St Jadwiga of Anjou.

Then go a few metres straight on and turn right. In the southern arm of the ambulatory stands the sarcophagus of King Casimir the Great. The last ruler of the Piast dynasty is said "to have found Poland built in wood and left it built in brick". A few steps ahead you can see the white sarcophagus of Queen Jadwiga of Anjou. Near it there is the Sigismund Chapel, built in the years 1519–1533 by the above-mentioned team of Italian artists. The chapel is ranked among the greatest masterpieces of Renaissance art in Poland.

Behind the Sigismund Chapel you will find the exit door. If you wish to visit the western part of the cathedral you need to buy a ticket at the ticket office opposite the entrance to the church. A high threshold at the door is another obstacle. The stairs and high single steps inside also hamper the movement. Persons with movement impairments can visit the ground floor level of the cathedral but need help of a strong carer.

The Royal Castle

The Wawel Hill with its strongly fortified settlement became the seat of Polish rulers in the 1st half of the 11th century. In the 14th and the 15th centuries the Gothic castle gradually developed. Unfortunately it was destroyed by fire in 1499. The castle was rebuilt in the Renaissance style, thus creating a royal residence with a fine arcade courtyard. In 1595, some buildings were again destroyed by fire. The castle was rebuilt in the Baroque style, but shortly after that, in 1609, King Sigismund III Vasa moved to Warsaw together with his court, and so Kraków practically ceased to perform the role of the capital of Poland.
When visiting the Wawel Castle, the Envoys’ Room is not to be missed. It is situated on the 2nd floor in the southeastern corner. Its ceiling is particularly noteworthy. Once it was adorned with 194 painted wooden human heads, sculpted between 1535 and 1540. Now only 30 such sculptures can be seen. The women’s head with a band over her mouth is of particular interest. There is a story associated with that head: One day a fair was held on Kraków’s Main Market Square, attracting many merchants with fine goods. One of them was Błażej who sold beautiful dress adornments and belts. Unfortunately, the fair also attracted petty thieves. When Błażej was not looking, one of them stole the belt from his stall and started to run as fast as he could. But seeing that he would not be able to escape, he decided to get rid of his loot. He dropped the belt which was found by a poor widow named Ofka, who took it up from the ground. In a moment she was caught and accused of theft. She was brought to King Sigismund August to be judged. Ofka tried to explain that she found the belt on the ground, but no one confirmed her testimony. The woman in despair begged the wooden heads above to confirm her innocence. After a moment all those present heard the following words: Rex Auguste, iudica iuste (King August, judge justly). The king declared the widow not guilty. Some time later the true thief was found, as well as witnesses who confirmed that Ofka found the belt on the ground. Thus the story had its happy ending, but since that time the wooden head that spoke out has had her mouth banded. Probably so as it wouldn’t speak again.

The decades that followed were rather unfortunate for the castle. It was severely damaged by Swedish invaders, first during the so-called “Deluge” (1655–1657), and later during the Second Northern War, during which Kraków was taken in 1702. By accident they caused the greatest fire in the history of the Wawel Hill. The 17th and 18th centuries brought the Wawel gradually to decline, although coronation ceremonies of Polish kings were still held there and deceased rulers were buried in its vaults.

In the times of Poland’s partitions, the Austrians transformed the castle into army barracks which deteriorated its condition even more. Emperor Franz Joseph agreed to remove the army from the Wawel no earlier than 1905. The renovation of the royal residence began. Works, including archaeological excavations, continued even during the First World War and after. In the inter-war period, the castle was an official residence of the President of Poland. In 1930 the Wawel Museum was founded as a branch of the State Art Collection. On the outbreak of the Second World War many precious museum exhibits were evacuated to Canada. For a few years Wawel was the seat of Governor General Hans Frank.

After the war ended, the Management of the Reconstruction of the Royal Castle and the State Art Collection resumed their operation and the museum at the Royal Castle re-opened.

The courtyard of the Royal Castle is entered through the Berecki Gate, on which one can see the Latin inscription which reads: Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos (If God is for us, who can be against us). You should go around the magnificent arcaded courtyard, taking note of its Renaissance arcades and characteristic gargoyles on the tips of gutters. Some believe that under the northwestern corner there is a chakram – the stone of special power. Sometimes you can see people leaning against the wall in this part of the building. They believe that they will absorb a quantum of energy emitted by the mysterious stone.

Inside the castle, underground and at other sites on the Wawel Hill one can visit various thematic museum exhibitions. They include “State Rooms”, “Private Royal Rooms”, “Crown Treasury and Armoury”, “Oriental Art”, “The Lost Wawel”, “The Dragon’s Den and the Sandomierz Gate and the open-air exhibition “Wawel Buildings and Gardens”.

Useful information

Wawel 5, phone: +48 12 4225155 (switchboard of the Wawel Royal Castle – State Art Collection), +48 12 4225155 ext. 219 (tourist information), +48 12 4221697 (sightseeing and tour guide services reservation)

www.wawel.krakow.pl

Depending on exhibition: daily 6.00 am–dusk; the arcaded courtyard of the Royal Castle closes half an hour before the gates to the hill are closed

Vary depending on exhibition; Private Royal Rooms – only guided tours

Except the seasonal exhibition “Wawel buildings and gardens”, exhibitions at the castle are not adjusted to the needs of visitors on wheelchairs. To see the exhibition “Lost Wawel” you need to climb 3 steps. On request, the servicemen will put the lift in operation, so as you can get to the representative rooms. However, you will have to climb a few steps to get to the lift.
Recently the Kraków authorities have spared no effort to make the city friendlier to persons with disabilities. Within the framework of these activities, models of the Royal Route monuments in their present form or as they looked in the past were installed in the centre of Kraków. The models from part of the new Kraków's attraction: The Royal Route for tourists with disabilities, a project addressed to persons with visual or movement impairments. The project was carried out by the Kraków City Office in the years 2008–2010 under the Małopolska Regional Operational Programme, financed from the European Regional Development Fund.

The models were designed and executed by the sculptor Karol Badyna, a professor of the Academy of Fine Arts. The bronze models are put on black granite plinths. The shape of the plinths was designed in such a way that persons with mobility impairments can access them on wheelchairs. The models have descriptions in Polish and English, also in the Braille alphabet.
The Royal Route for tourists with disabilities consists of fourteen models. The first of them is situated near the surviving section of the city walls, close to St Florian’s Gate. The model shows the Barbican and a section of defensive walls which protected Kraków for hundreds of years.

On the other side of St Florian’s Gate, you can see another model. It shows the Old Town and the Royal Route with its most prominent historic landmarks.

The third model was installed on the façade of the Jan Matejko House in Floriańska Street, now housing the museum of the famous painter. The sculpture portrays the artist who painted The Battle of Tannenberg and The Prussian Homage.

The next model on the way shows St Mary’s Church. It stands in Mariacki Square close to the Ticket Office. You can listen to the bugle-call tune played every hour while looking at the model of the church...

Without leaving the Main Market Square, visitors can see two other models: one in front of the Cloth Hall, facing św. Jana Street and showing the Cloth Hall in its present form, and another in front of the Town Hall Tower. It shows the Town Hall Tower and the former Town Hall which was pulled down in the 19th century.

Szczepańska Street goes from the Main Market Square leading to the Szczepański Square. In the southeastern part of the square you can see a model which shows the Gothic Church of St Stephen, no longer extant. The name of the site comes from the patron of the church, St Stephen (Szczepan). The church was demolished in the early 19th century.

The next model shows the Franciscan Monastery complex. It was put near to the entrance to the Franciscan Church from the Planty, so you can see it as you walk in the park towards the Pope's Window at 3 Franciszkańska Street.

It is not the only model that refers to the Franciscan Church. Near the Wyspianski Pavilion there is a model depicting the stained-glass window “God the Father – let it be”. The original stained glass designed by Stanisław Wyspiański can be admired in the Franciscan Church nearby.

In the vicinity, in Wszystkich Świętych (All Saints’) Square, you can see the model of All Saints’ Church which was demolished in the times of the Free City of Kraków (1815–1846). The square took its name after the church.

The next two models on the Royal Route for tourists with disabilities are in Grodzka Street. The first shows the Jesuit Church of Sts Peter and Paul, and was installed in front of the church. Another is the model of the Romanesque window from St Andrew’s Church, by the wall of the church.

Crossing św. Marii Magdaleny Square you get to Kanonicza Street. A branch of the National Museum is housed in the Bishop Erazm Ciołek Palace at No 17. The model in the hall shows what the building looked like in the early 17th century.

The Wawel is the last stop on the way. The model showing its present development is situated close to the Promotion and Information Centre in the northwestern part of the Wawel Hill. It shows the Cathedral, the Royal Castle and the equestrian monument of Kościuszko.

Off the Route

There is also one more noteworthy model in Kraków. It is in the northern part of Matejki Square, showing its development at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The model has descriptions in Polish and English, also in the Braille alphabet.
Various national and religious minorities lived in Kraków for centuries. The Jewish community played a special role in the history of the city. Traces of their presence can still be seen in Kraków’s Old Town, Podgórze, and first of all Kazimierz, where a world unique urban layout of a Jewish town has survived.

From the 14th century to the turn of the 18th/19th centuries Kazimierz was a separate town. Jews lived in its northeastern part. In 1495, King John Albrecht (Jan Olbracht) resettled Jews from Kraków to Kazimierz, after they had been accused of setting the great fire which ravaged the city a year before. This does not mean, however, that no Jews had lived earlier in Kazimierz. Oppidum Iudaeorum, i.e. “the Jewish Town”, covered the area between the present Miodowa, Starowiślna, św. Wawrzyńca, Wąska, Józefa and Nowa Streets. For centuries prevailing occupations of local residents were trade and crafts. After the demise of the Commonwealth of Two Nations, Austrian authorities abolished the Jewish district and incorporated it into the city of Kraków together with another part of Kazimierz, but it still remained an important centre of Jewish culture.

In 1939, the Jewish population of Kraków numbered over 60 thousand, i.e. a quarter of the city’s total population. The outbreak of the Second World War marked the beginning of the gehenna of Jewish people. Immediately after conquering the city, the Germans issued regulations oppressive to its Jewish residents. One such regulation was the decree of the Governor of the Kraków District, dated 3rd March 1941, establishing the ghetto in Podgórze and resettling Jews to that area. The liquidation of the ghetto in March 1943 caused the death of thousands of its residents. Not many of them survived the war. In the period 1939–1945 many monuments of Jewish culture, and in particular synagogues, were destroyed. At present, the Jewish Religious Community of Kraków numbers around 140 members.

Taking a walk which starts in the very centre of the former Oppidum Iudaeorum, i.e. in Szeroka Street, and ends at Nowy Square, will be the opportunity to visit the most important Kraków synagogues and kirkuts.
Szeroka (Wide) Street, also known as Wielka (Great) Street, was once the major street of the “Jewish Town”. The street still bustles with life, and every summer is the venue for the final concerts of the Jewish Culture Festival.

On the north the street closes with the former Landau Family Palace with a brick-and-stone façade. It was created in the late 18th century by a merger of three smaller buildings.

Nearby, at 6 Szeroka Street, rises the building of the Great Mikvah – a Jewish ritual bath. The first such bath was on that site as early as the 16th century. The chronicles of the Jewish Religious Community mention that ten women drowned in the mikvah in 1567, because the floor collapsed. The building was renovated after damage caused during the Second World War and now it houses a hotel and a restaurant.

Nearby you can see a small patch of greenery enclosed by a low fencing. It is the site of the first Jewish cemetery (kirkut) in Oppidum Iudaeorum. The dead were buried here until the mid-16th century. A stone by that square commemorates the Jews of Kraków who were murdered during the Second World War.

The house at 14 Szeroka Street is the birthplace of Helena Rubinstein, (b. 1872), known as “the queen of cosmetics”. Considered to have been one of the richest women in the history of world business, she made a fortune on her cosmetic industry. Her products conquered Australia, then Europe and America.

Useful information

![Image](https://example.com/1234)

Remuh Synagogue faces the site of the oldest Jewish cemetery on Szeroka Street. It was built in the early 1550s as the second Kazimierz’s synagogue. It was founded by Israel ben Joseph, whose son Moses Isserles was a philosopher and the rector of the Kraków rabbinical school. Moses Isserles was also known as Rabbi Moses-Remuh, hence the name of the synagogue. The synagogue gained its present appearance...
after renovation in 1829. During the Second World War the Germans used the synagogue as a storage area where they stored bags for dead bodies and firefighting equipment. Currently Remuh Synagogue is still in regular use for religious service. In 1969 the synagogue was visited by Cardinal Karol Wojtyła.

You enter the synagogue courtyard through a decorative gate. The rectangular bimah surrounded by an open-work wrought iron grating stands in the prayer room. The Renaissance Aron Kodesh is in the eastern wall, whilst on the left there is a metal cabinet for eternal light – ner tamid – with a Hebrew inscription which reads “The eternal light for the soul of Remuh, of blessed memory”. A commemorative plaque reminding that Rabbi Moses Isserles used to pray at that site is installed nearby.

Close to the synagogue extends the Jewish Cemetery, where deceased members of the community were buried from the second half of the 16th century to the end of the 18th century. During the Second World War, the Germans pulled down the cemetery walls and destroyed many graves. Soon the site was a rubbish dump. Only dozen or so tombstones survived. The cemetery was put in order in the late 1950s.

Near the western wall of the synagogue you can see fenced tombs of Moses Isserles’s family. The largest is the burial place of Rabbi Remuh, believed to be a miracle maker. Jews from all over the world still visit the grave of the Rabbi, placing small pieces of paper on which they have written their prayers at his grave. Isaac Jakubowicz, the founder of Isaac’s Synagogue rests in the same part of the cemetery (2nd sector, 1st row, 32nd tombstone).

**Useful information**

**remuh.cerkow.pl**

- Summer season Mon–Fri, Sun 9.00 am–6.00 pm, Winter season Mon–Fri, Sun 9.00 am–4.00 pm. On Fridays, due to Shabbat, the synagogue may be closed 2 hours earlier than on other weekdays; The synagogue is also closed to tourists on Jewish holidays
- PLN 10, concession PLN 5
- To enter the synagogue you need to step over a wide threshold outside, and three steps inside the building. A ramp is available for visitors on wheelchairs. The passage is rather narrow. There is a high threshold at the entrance to the cemetery. You can borrow a yarmulka to cover your head.
- ul. Szeroka 40, phone: +48 12 4295735
- krakow.jewish.org.pl
- krakow.jewish.org.pl

At 16 Szeroka Street there is the smallest of Kazimierz's synagogues, known as the Small, Popper's or Stork's Synagogue, separated by a small yard from the street. The synagogue was built in 1620 on the private foundation of a rich merchant, Wolf Popper, known as Stork. The building with huge buttresses once adjoined the eastern town wall of Kazimierz. The synagogue was damaged during the Second World War. In 1965 it was renovated to serve as an art studio of the Old Town Youth Cultural Centre (Staromiejskie Centrum Kultury Młodzieży) and did so for over 50 years. Today, the building houses a bookshop of Austeria publishing house which specialises in texts related to Jewish culture.

**Useful information**

**austeria.pl**

- October–May Mon–Thu 10.00 am–6.00 pm, Fri–Sun 10.00 am–7.00 pm, June–August Mon–Thu 10.00 am–6.00 pm, Fri–Sun 10.00 am–8.00 pm
- PLN 4, concession PLN 2 (students and senior citizens)
- There is one step at the gate and one at the entrance to the synagogue.
The Old Synagogue

The Old Synagogue closes Szeroka Street on the south. It is Poland’s oldest surviving synagogue and one of the most important monuments of Jewish culture in Kraków. The original building was probably constructed in the early 15th century. Legend has it that King Casimir (Kazimirz) the Great personally issued the permit to build the synagogue, which once adjoined Kazimierz town walls which have been recently reconstructed. After a fire in the 2nd half of the 16th century the synagogue was rebuilt in the Renaissance style, and developed in the centuries that followed.

Throughout the centuries it was the most important synagogue in Kazimierz. Wedding ceremonies were held in its yard, royal and governor’s decrees were announced. In 1794, Tadeusz Kościuszko in his speech at the Old Synagogue called Jews for support to his anti-Russian insurrection. The famous Rabbi Beer (Ber) Meissels gave a speech here during the Spring of Nations. Prominent personages, such as Archduke Rudolf Habsburg of Austria (1887) and President of Poland Ignacy Mościcki (1927) visited the synagogue.

After the outbreak of the Second World War, the Germans turned the synagogue into a storage area. In the 1950s, badly dilapidated synagogue was refurbished. The Jewish Religious Community offered it for use to the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków. Now the synagogue houses the museum branch devoted to the culture and history of Polish Jews. In one of the synagogue’s three rooms synagogue furnishings, such as Aron Kodesh and the bimah – a podium with a lectern, are on display, as well as historic objects connected with Jewish religion and rites.

In front of the Old Synagogue, on the site where in 1943 the Germans shot 30 people, stands a monument commemorating this tragic event.

Useful information
ul. Szeroka 24, phone: +48 12 4220962, 4310545
www.mhk.pl/oddzialy/stara-synagoga
April–October Mon 10.00 am–2.00 pm, Tue–Sun 9.00 am–5.00 pm
November–March Mon 10.00 am–2.00 pm, Tue–Thu, Sat–Sun 9.00 am–4.00 pm, Fri 10.00 am–5.00 pm
PLN 11, concession PLN 9, group PLN 9/person (adults) and PLN 8/person (school children), family PLN 22; visitors with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets.

In front of the synagogue there are a few wide, rather low steps. The museum staff will help you on the steps, but a carer is also suggested. The museum organises activities for visitors with visual and hearing impairments.

The High Synagogue

Bartosza and Józefa Streets lead to the High Synagogue. It was built in the 2nd half of the 16th century. At that time it was situated between the Jewish and the Christian parts of Kazimierz, so it was in danger of attacks during anti-Jewish riots. The prayer room was located on the upper floor for security reasons, hence the name of the synagogue. During the Second World War the building was vandalised, and the synagogue furnishings were plundered. In the post-war times it was managed for many years by the Art Conservation Workshops. Now it is a frequent venue for exhibitions. On the ground floor there is a bookshop where you can buy books on Jewish history and culture.
Józefa, Jakuba and Izaaka Streets lead to Isaac’s (Ajzyk’s) Synagogue built in the Baroque style. It was the largest synagogue in the former town of Kazimierz. It was founded in 1638 by Isaac Jakubowicz, a merchant and an elder in the Jewish Community. Since the 19th century the main entrance has been on the western side. Two-way staircase with balustrades and an arcade porch was built at the entrance. Thanks to the renovation project in the late 20th century, the synagogue again enchants with its polychrome dating from the 17th century. The paintings consist of texts of prayers and the names of donors. The synagogue has been re-adapted to religious use. In a side room you can find a shop with kosher food.

How Reb Ajzyk built the synagogue

A legend explains how the founder of Isaac’s Synagogue raised the funds to build this splendid monument. It is said that he was a rather poor man, living on very modest means. One night he heard in his sleep a mysterious voice which advised him to go to Prague, where a great treasure was buried under one bridge. Isaac went to Bohemia, but when he reached the bridge, it turned out that he was suddenly surrounded by soldiers. The Jew told them about his dream. One of the soldiers laughed at him and said that he had a dream, that an Ajzyk from a town near Kraków had a treasure hidden under the furnace. So Jakubowicz returned home, demolished the furnace, and indeed, he found a hidden treasure, thanks to which he was able to build a huge synagogue.

Walking along Kupa Street you can reach Kupah Synagogue. Its construction was probably completed in the 1640s. It was the last synagogue within “the Jewish Town”. It was financed from the Jewish community fund known as kupah, hence the name of the synagogue. It was also known as the Hospital Synagogue because it neighboured a hospital, or the Poor's Synagogue, because the poorest Jews used to pray there. On the north, the synagogue adjoined Kazimierz’s town walls. Some remnants of the wall are still visible.

The walls and the ceiling of the synagogue are adorned with numerous polychrome paintings depicting views of towns and items connected with biblical stories. Characteristic oval medallions with the signs of Zodiac and names of months in Hebrew are particularly noteworthy. Currently the synagogue is open for visitors except Saturdays – the days of prayer. It is also a venue for concerts, exhibitions and lectures.

Useful information

**Isaac’s Synagogue**

- ul. Józefa 38, phone: +48 12 4306889
- April–October Mon–Thu 9.30 am–7.00 pm, Fri–Sat 9.30 am–8.00 pm November–March Mon–Sat 9.30 am–6.00 pm
- PLN 12, concession PLN 9

**Kupah Synagogue**

- April–October Sun–Thu 8.30 am–8.00 pm, Fri 8.30 am–15.00 pm, November–March Sun–Thu 8.30 am–6.00 pm, Fri 8.30 am–3.00 pm
- PLN 10, concession PLN 5

- There are stairs at the entrance into the bookshop (four steps). The rooms of the former synagogue are on the first floor. There is no lift for persons on wheelchairs.

- Despite difficulty (a step), it is suggested to visit the synagogue with a carer.

- Entrance from Miodowa Street: the main hall on the ground floor is accessed through a low threshold; the women’s section is on the first floor.
If you take Warszauera and Estery Streets you will get to the Progressive Synagogue, also known as the Tempel. The Neo-Romanesque synagogue was built in the 1860s, outside the area of the original "Jewish Town". Several times remodelled, the synagogue took its final shape in the 1920s. The progressive synagogue was known for services following the rules formed in the 19th century, more similar to Christian rites rather than those practiced in traditional synagogues. Sermons were given here every week, alternately in Polish or German. In the inter-war period women were allowed to sing in the synagogue's choir which came as a shock to orthodox Jews.

In 1939, the Germans took over the synagogue. They used it as a storage area, and in the north aisle arranged a horse stable. After 1945, services were held here regularly for progressive and conservative Jews. Today Tempel is still in use for religious service. In 1990 a concert was held here for Polish-Jewish reconciliation. The Star of David, removed by the Germans at the beginning of the Second World War, was then reinstalled on the façade.

The synagogue's three-aisle interior is adorned with colourful stained-glass, stuccowork and wall paintings. Noteworthy is the monumental Aron Kodesh (The Torah Ark). It is a closet in which Torah scrolls are kept. The Torah Ark is one of the most important elements of synagogue furnishings.

Useful information

- ul. Miodowa 24, phone: +48 12 4295735
- krakow.jewish.org.pl
- Summer season Mon-Fri and Sun 10.00 am–6.00 pm, Winter season Mon-Fri and Sun 10.00 am–4.00 pm. On Fridays, due to Shabbat, the synagogue may be closed 2 hours earlier than on other weekdays. The synagogue is also closed to tourists on Jewish holidays.
- PLN 10, concession PLN 5
- Despite some difficulties (one step) it is suggested to visit the synagogue with a carer.
The name of the trail is connected with St Stanislaus (Stanisław) of Szczepanów, the Bishop of Kraków, who for some not quite clear reasons, came into conflict with King Boleslaus the Bold. The chronicler Wincenty Kadłubek held that the bishop fell into the king's disfavour, because he admonished Boleslaus for persecuting his subjects, and threatened him with excommunication.

In 1079, the bishop was murdered in mysterious circumstances. Following one version of the story, the king himself killed the bishop who was kneeling at the altar in the church on Skałka. As a result, the king was forced to flee from the country. Legend has it that the body of St Stanislaus was dismembered, but before vultures and other birds devoured the body, four eagles came down from the four parts of the world to defend the bishop's mortal remains. The body miraculously became whole again, except one finger which fell into the pond on Skałka. Soon people noticed a miraculous bright halo hovering over one fish in the pond. When the fish was taken out from the pond, it turned out that it swallowed the finger. Some people still believe that the water from that pond has healing properties.

In 1253, Bishop Stanislaus was canonised in Assisi. In 1254, his relics were placed on the altar in the very centre of Wawel Cathedral. St Stanislaus Day is celebrated on 8th May. Every year on the eighth day after the feast a ceremonial procession with relics of the saint bishop and martyr sets off from Wawel to Skałka.

The St Stanislaus Trail goes from Wawel Hill to the former town of Kazimierz, passing a few churches on the way and crossing the Wolnica Square – a part of the former Kazimierz's market square. The itinerary is similar to the route of the traditional pilgrimages of Polish rulers from Wawel to Skalka before the coronation ceremony, as a means of expiation for the murder of the bishop which was committed by their predecessor.
St Stanislaus Trail

The best way to go down the Wawel Hill is from the side of Bernardyńska Street, passing by the Church of Franciscan Reformers (Bernardyni) founded in the 15th century. To go to the Church of St Michael the Archangel and St Stanislaus on Skałka, with the adjoining Pauline Monastery, take the Vistula Boulevards.

The present church on Skałka dates from the mid-18th century and is the third church on the site where, as the story goes, St Stanislaus was murdered. Contrary to other churches on the way, the chancel of the basilica faces west. A monumental staircase leads up to the Baroque church. Marble altars catch the viewer's eye inside the church. The high altar contains a painting by Tadeusz Kuntze (Konicz), depicting St Michael the Archangel. On the left side of the chancel there is St Stanislaus' Chapel, in which one can see a stump on which, as is traditionally believed, the bishop's body was dismembered. A painting depicting St Stanislaus and a pectoral (ornamental bishop's cross) donated by Pope John Paul II can also be seen in the chapel. On the opposite side you can see the Chapel of Our Lady of Częstochowa with the icon of the Holy Virgin Mary, considered to have miracle-working power.

In the yard in front of the church stands a monument of St John Paul II. Near it one can see the entrance to the Crypt of the Meritorious where the Poles who have made a great contribution to national culture found their final rest.

Wawel Cathedral

One of the patron saints of the Cathedral is St Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr. It is believed that his body rested in the Cathedral as early as 1088. In 1254 – the year in which the bishop was canonised – his body was placed in a silver-coated wooden coffin, commissioned by Duchess Kinga, who was also raised to the altars later. In 1633, King Ladislaus IV donated a silver sarcophagus funded by his father Sigismund III Vasa to the Cathedral. The man behind the idea of the St Stanislaus’ Confession, which was built in the years 1626–1629, was Bishop Marcin Szyszkowski who wished to express his gratitude for recovery from a grave illness. The relics of St Stanislaus were placed in that sarcophagus. Shortly after that, in 1657, the sarcophagus was stolen by the Swedish invaders. The present one dates from the years 1669–1671 and is an example of the magnificent works of goldsmithing art in Europe. On the sides of the coffin one can see scenes from the life of St Stanislaus. During the annual procession in May the reliquary is carried from Wawel to Skałka and back.

Useful information

Wawel 3, phone: +48 12 4293327, 6288228

Cathedral: April—October Mon–Sat 9.00 am–5.00 pm, Sun 12.30 pm–5.00 pm
November—March Mon–Sat 9.00 am–4.00 pm, Sun and holidays 12.30 pm–4.00 pm
closed: 1st January, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday, Easter Sunday, 1st November, 24th and 25th December;
Cathedral Museum: April—October Mon–Sat 9.00 am–5.00 pm, November—March Mon–Sat 9.00 am–4.00 pm

Free admission; tickets are needed to visit: the Sigismund Bell, Royal Tombs, the Vasa, the Potocki, the Holy Cross and Sophia's chapels, and the Cathedral Museum; individual tourists: PLN 12, concession PLN 7, group PLN 11/person (adults) and PLN 6/person (concession)

Persons using wheelchairs can get to Wawel Cathedral upon previous announcement to service people who will take the wheelchair up the steep steps leading to the church or put the ramp at the side entrance. A high threshold at the door is another obstacle. The stairs and high single steps inside also hamper the movement. Persons with movement impairments can visit the ground floor level of the Cathedral but need help of a strong carer.

Pauline Church on Skałka

The best way to go down the Wawel Hill is from the side of Bernardyńska Street, passing by the Church of Franciscan Reformers (Bernardyni) founded in the 15th century. To go to the Church of St Michael the Archangel and St Stanislaus on Skałka, with the adjoining Pauline Monastery, take the Vistula Boulevards.

The present church on Skałka dates from the mid-18th century and is the third church on the site where, as the story goes, St Stanislaus was murdered. Contrary to other churches on the way, the chancel of the basilica faces west. A monumental staircase leads up to the Baroque church. Marble altars catch the viewer's eye inside the church. The high altar contains a painting by Tadeusz Kuntze (Konicz), depicting St Michael
including the chronicler Jan Długosz; the writer Józef Ignacy Kraszewski; the painter, playwright and theatre reformer Stanisław Wyspiański and the Nobel Prize-winning poet Czesław Miłosz.

When near the monastery, take a look at the monumental Altar of Tree Millenniaums with figures of Polish saints, and a 17th-century pond, with the centrally situated statue of St Stanislaus.

Useful information
ul. Skałeczna 15, phone: +48 12 6190900
www.skalka.paulini.pl
Church: 7.00 am–7.00 pm; Sepulcrum Patris: April–October 9.00 am–5.00 pm, November–March the Crypt is opened for visitors upon prior arrangement at the Monastery gate
Entry to the church: free of charge; Crypt of the Meritorious: PLN 2.5, concession PLN 2
Steep stairs make entry to the church and the Crypt rather difficult.

The Church of St Catherine of Alexandria and St Margaret

Skałeczna Street leads straight on from the Pauline Church to the Church of St Catherine of Alexandria and St Margaret, with the adjoining Augustinian Monastery. It is one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in Kraków. It was founded by King Casimir the Great, allegedly as a form of repentance for drowning Rev. Marcin Baryczka in the Vistula, the crime for which the bishop excommunicated the king. In 1786 the church was severely affected by an earthquake. Forty years later some came up with the idea to demolish the church altogether, but fortunately it was saved from destruction. In 1864, the church was renovated and re-opened to the faithful. Today it is famous for its services to St Rita, at which women bring roses every 22nd day of each month.

You can enter the church through the vestibule from Skałeczna Street, accessing the southern aisle, where the splendid mannerist sepulchral monument of Kraków.

St Stanislaus Trail leads further on along Augustiańska, Skawińska and Krakowska Streets next to the Church of Brothers Hospitallers, and then along Trynitarska, Bonifraterska and Bożego Ciała Streets to the Corpus Christi Church. It was the main church of the former town of Kazimierz, founded by King Casimir the Great, and completed in the 15th century. The church particularly developed in the 17th century, in the times of Rev. Marcin Kłoczynski and his successor Jacek Liberiusz. Three vestibules were built at that time and the Chapel of the Annunciation.

The church can be entered through the north vestibule. The northern aisle contains the altar-mausoleum of St Stanisław Kazimierczyk, canonised in 2010.
In the 15th century he preached at the Corpus Christi Church. He was famous for helping the sick and the poor. He died in the opinion of sanctity. Near his sarcophagus you can see the painting *Felix saeculum Cracoviae* depicting 15th-century saints associated with Kraków, including Stanisław Kazimierczyk. In the nave you can see a **boat-shaped pulpit** with a mast and sails. The boat is supported by two mermaids. The high altar contains a painting depicting the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Tomasso Dolabella.

**Useful information**

**ul. Bożego Ciała 26, phone: +48 12 4305995 (during parish office hours: Tue, Thu and Sat 8.00 am–9.30 pm, Wed and Fri 8.00 am–9.30 am and 4.00 pm–5.30 pm)**

[www.bozecialo.net](http://www.bozecialo.net)

Daily 7.00 am–7.00 pm, except at hours of the holy mass

Free admission

 Persons on wheelchairs can reach the courtyard through the entrance from Wawrzyńca Street. At the northern portal there are two steps down and one more step to the nave. You will need assistance to enter, as you will have to cross a 5-cm threshold at the church entrance, which ends with a ramp.

From the Corpus Christi Church go to the Wolnica Square, the relic of the former Kazimierz’s market square. The square took its name from free meat trade which took place here on Saturday outside butcher’s shops. The old **Town Hall** is the dominant element of the square. Its construction began in the early 15th century, replacing the former town hall which dated back to the times of King Casimir the Great. Many times remodelled, in the mid-19th century it already housed a municipal school. Currently, i.e. since 1947, the Town Hall has given home to the **Seweryn Udziela Ethnographic Museum**. The museum is known for its very rich collection. A visitor has the opportunity to see the interiors of peasant cottages in the Kraków or Podhale regions, various pieces of folk attire, textiles, musical instruments, sculptures and Kraków Nativity cribs. A collection of vernacular art from Cameroon and Indonesia is also on display.

A small monument adorning the fountain on the Wolnica Square, **Three Musicians**, is a work of Bronisław Chromy.

**Useful information**

**Ethnographic Museum: pl. Wolnica 1, phone: +48 12 4305575**

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

Tue–Sun 10.00 am–7.00 pm

PLN 13, concession PLN 7, group (more than 10 persons) PLN 10/person (adults) and PLN 5/person (concession), family PLN 20, Sun free admission. Persons with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets.

There is a wheelchair ramp at the entrance.
Podgórze, a part of Kraków situated on the right bank of the Vistula river, was a separate city in the years 1784–1915. It was founded upon the decision of the Austrian Emperor Joseph II, who guaranteed numerous prerogatives to the new city. Thanks to those prerogatives, the city developed rapidly, gaining a more and more industrial character in the second half of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century. The following projects contributed to the development of Podgórze: a railway line and a municipal power station (1900) were put into service on the city's territory, and the 3rd Bridge, called Krakus Bridge, was built (1913).

When the President of Kraków, Juliusz Leo, was realising the “Great Kraków” project, consisting in annexing the neighbouring municipalities to the former capital of Poland, Podgórze was the one to hold the longest talks on that issue and was incorporated into the present capital of the Malopolska region as late as in 1915. Three years later, the Poles – merged previously into the Austrian army – occupied the imperial-royal barracks in Podgórze and stuck Polish Eagles to their military caps thus beginning the liberation of Kraków from the power of the occupier.

Podgórze became the arena of tragic events during World War II. In the years 1941–1943, there existed the Kraków ghetto there, surrounded by a wall whose shape reminded of Jewish tombstones (matzevahs) joined together. Within the borders of the ghetto, between Krzemionki, Podgórze Market Square, Zgody Square and Traugutta Street, several thousand Jews were crowded there. Germans set up also a labour camp in Płaszów, later transformed into a concentration camp, where thousands of people lost their lives, and on the grounds of the inactive “Liban & Ehrenpreis” quarry, there was a penitentiary camp of the Construction Service.

Since 1991, Podgórze has been one of Kraków districts. In recent years, it has become more and more popular among tourists, thanks to e.g. the activity of the Association Podgorze.pl. In April 2018, the Podgórze Museum was opened – a branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków located in the building of the former St Benedict Inn (intersection of Limanowskiego, Wielicka and Powstańców Wielkopolski streets). The Museum was
Above St Joseph’s Church in Podgórze, there spreads the Bednarskiego Park. It was founded by Wojciech Bednarski, a well-known and reputable Podgórze social activist and teacher as well as the head of a local school, who was granted the title of the honorary citizen of Podgórze in 1897. At the end of the 19th century, with the help of his students, he decided to transform the grounds of the former quarry into a park in which one could rest after work or spend a day off like Sunday. At the very heart of St Joseph’s Church rises above the Podgórze Market Square, which was the heart of the former city. The square was made at the crossing of roads leading to Wieliczka, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska and Kraków already in the 1780s. Subsequent authorities of the city of Podgórze had their seats at the Square. The first seat was located in the tenement house no. 13, known as The Black Eagle House. In mid-19th century, a new edifice for the city’s government (currently no. 1 Podgórska Market Square; at the crossroads with Limanowskiego Street) was established. At the front of the building, there is Podgórze’s coat of arms. It presents a bearded man sitting by a river and holding a pole in his hand, at both sides of that river there are two columns, whereas in the background, hills, a church and a group of houses can be seen. In the years 1941–1943, Podgórze Townhall neighboured the main gate to the ghetto, and the building itself was the seat of Judenrat, which was the Jewish Council. Some of its members carried out Germans’
orders, some other members endeavoured to help Jews, for which they paid their lives. Houses no. 3 and 12 Podgórze Market Square are also worth looking at. In the former, there was Juliusz Madritsch’s factory, which provided uniforms for Germans during the occupation. Jews employed there had more chance to survive than their compatriots, since Madritsch took care of his employees. The building no. 12 is The Deer House with a characteristic, renovated a couple of years ago, sculpture of two deer having one common head. Once, it was a hotel. In 1846, the General Józef Chłopicki, one of the leaders of the November Uprising, used to live there.

Useful information

Cobblestoned surface in and around the market square. Pedestrian crossings have got a special surface texture. There are benches around the market square.

Cricoteka – former Municipal Power Station

When leaving the Podgórski Market Square, it is worth choosing Staromostowa Street. Then, turn right to Brodzińskiego Street, the extension of which is Nadwiślańska Street. The building of the former municipal power station is situated there. It is one of the sites belonging to the Kraków Industrial Heritage Trail.

In 1898, the railway station in Płaszów was provided electric lighting – 500 lamps were supplied by two turbines. This innovation was acknowledged by Podgórze residents, that was why it was decided that a power station should be built in the city. The works started in Autumn 1899, and although they initially went very efficiently, there appeared some problems. At first, the ordered street lamp posts were not delivered on time, then it turned out that electricity wires ran in too big proximity of telegraphic ones, which made the introduction of additional safety measures necessary. Eventually, the power station was started with due ceremony on 1st March 1900. It operated until 1926. Later, the building housed the dormitory and bathhouse of a transport enterprise and, after the Second World War, the ambulance service was organised there.

Currently, the edifice of the former power station, together with the neighbouring building, constitute the seat of the Centre for the Documentation of the Art of Tadeusz Kantor “Cricoteka”. You can see there exhibits connected with the travels and work of the famous painter, stage designer and theatre director.

Useful information

ul. Nadwiślańska 2-4, phone: +48 12 4427770
www.cricoteka.pl
Tue–Sun 11.00 am–7.00 pm
PLN 10, concession PLN 5, group PLN 5/person (adults) and PLN 3/person (concession), family PLN 15, Tue free admission
The street at the building is paved with cobblestones. Inside, there is an elevator with tactile signing.

Bohaterów Getta Square

Nadwiślańska Street and Solna Street lead to the Bohaterów Getta (Heroes of the Ghetto) Square, which was once called Zgody (Concord) Square. It used to constitute the centre of Kraków Ghetto operating in the years 1941–1943. It was there that Germans’ directives were announce, it was from there that people were deported to Bełzec within the frames of the great displacement action in June and October 1942. The current name of the square, introduced in 1948, commemorates those events.

During the war, at no. 18 Bohaterów Getta Square, there was The Eagle Pharmacy (Apteka pod Orłem) run by a Pole, Tadeusz Pankiewicz, the only non-Jewish permanent resident of the ghetto. The staff of the pharmacy not only supplied medicines, but also helped Jews avoid deportations and keep in touch with the outside world. Tadeusz Pankiewicz recorded his memories from those times in the book The Kraków Ghetto Pharmacy. Currently, in the building at the corner, a branch of the Historical Museum of Kraków is situated. The exhibition presents the pharmacy’s activity and the fate of the inhabitants of the ghetto.

Tenement house no. 6 was the seat of the Jewish Paramilitary Organisation, which fact is reminded by a plate on the front. Members of that Organisation prepared actions against the German occupant. The best-known one was carried out in December 1942 in a café at Szpitalna Street.

At the beginning of the 21st century, an original monument was created in the Square: it consists of 68 chairs arranged in various places. This is an allusion to

Ghetto Walls

Two fragments of the ghetto walls have remained until these days: at 25-29 Lwowska Street and at the back of the school at 62 Limanowskiego Street.
the liquidation of the ghetto in March 1943, when – according to Tadeusz Pankiewicz’s description – only chaotically abandoned furniture and other items were left by people deported to a concentration camp or killed on the spot.

**Useful information**

- The surface of the square is covered with uneven granite cobblestones. There is a toilet in the underground passage (Mon–Fri 7.00 am–7.00 pm, Sat–Sun 8.00 am–4.00 pm). You can use a lift downstairs. There are platforms to tram stations available, as well as a pedestrian crossing.

When leaving Bohaterów Getta Square, you have to go to the other side of Na Zjeździe Street, and then enter Kącik Street. Its extension is Lipowa Street, at which the First Małopolska Factory of Enamelled and Tinned Pottery “Rekord” sp. z o.o. (a limited liability company) was located from the late 1930s. In 1939, Oskar Schindler became its trustee. He started the production of pots, mess kits and cartridge shells for the German army, thanks to which he could pay the factory’s debts and begin its development. The factory changed its name as well and from then on it was called Deutsche Emailwarenfabrik (DEF). In 1940, over 100 Jews were employed there and four years later – already more than 1000. As the time passed, Schindler started to bother about the fate of Jewish workers employed by him and of their families. He ensured good working conditions and security to them.

In 1944, Schindler evacuated his factory to Brünnlitz (nowadays Brněnec in the Czech Republic), where there was a branch of the Gross-Rosen concentration camp. Thanks to that, it was possible to save the lives of more than 1,000 people, who waited to see the end of the war there.

After the war, Schindler emigrated to Argentina, where he ran a farm, keeping in touch with Jews whom he had once helped. It was them who then supported him, also financially. After some time, he moved to Germany to stay there. He died in 1974 and, according to his wish, he was buried at the Catholic cemetery on the Mount Zion in Jerusalem.

Oskar Schindler was awarded the honorary title Righteous Among the Nations. His story became known thanks to Thomas Keneally’s book *Schindler’s Ark* and Steven Spielberg’s film *Schindler’s List*, shot in 1993.

From Oskar Schindler’s Factory, we advise you to go to Krakus Mound, which is situated at a considerable distance. The shortest route leads through the following Streets: Lipowa, Romanowicza, Dąbrowskiego, and then Lwowska, Limanowskiego, Wielicka, Robotnicza, and next: up pl. Przystanek and Maryewskiego Avenues. Krakus Mound is one of the greatest mysteries of Podgórze. It was raised probably in the 8th century. According to a legend, it is the tomb of Prince Krak, the legendary founder of Kraków. In the 1930s, archaeological research was organised...
there, however no traits of burial were found.

The oldest mound in the city is **16 metres high**. Four other smaller mounds used to be situated nearby, but they disappeared in the middle of the 19th century during the construction of Krakus Fort, constituting a part of Kraków Fortress, which at that time was being raised. Krakus Fort survived until 1954, when it was destroyed mainly in order to acquire bricks.

Every year, on Tuesday after Easter, a traditional **Rękawka** festival is celebrated beneath Krakus Mound. During Rękawka, you can watch Old Polish soldiers’ fighting and take part in a gala which should be of particular interest to enthusiasts of the Early Mediaeval times.

**Useful information**
- Persons with reduced mobility can reach the Krakus Mound only with the help of two strong carers. Climbing the Mound on your own is dangerous.

**Liban Quarry**

Krakus Mound is situated near the grounds of the former Liban Quarry. It is not easy to get there, you can do it from the side of 22 Za Torem Street.

In 1873, “Liban & Ehrenpreis” company was established in Podgórze. The company’s objective was to extract building stones. The Libans were a famous industrialist family and by the end of the 19th century, they managed to build a group of barracks by the quarry and to have a railway siding led there. In the years 1942–1944, on the company's grounds, there existed a **penitentiary camp of the Construction Service** with very hard conditions. Joining it involuntarily, young people had to build roads and bridges, renovate streets, etc. Those who tried to escape found themselves in the camp.

In 1993, the quarry was one of the places where the film **Schindler’s List** was shot.

Currently, the Municipal Greenery Management is planning to transform the former Liban Quarry into a sports and recreation center. However, the new park is unlikely to be opened before 2021.

**Useful information**
- There is no possibility to visit that place. Liban can be watched from the top of Krakus Mound or from an accessible place at the verge of the quarry from the side of Kamierskiego Street (with the help of a carer).

**The Płaszów Camp**

The last stop of the Podgórze route is the Płaszów camp. The easiest way to get there is from Wielicka Street via Jerozolimskiego Street. At no. 3, there is the so-called **Grey House**, in which SS men known for their cruelty lived. Not far from there, you can see a small **monument** commemorating the victims of the **first collective execution in Kraków**, which took place there in September 1939. If you go to the right, up Jerozolimskiego Street, after some dozen metres you can notice a plate informing you that the path leads to the former **Płaszów Concentration Camp**.

The forced labour camp started to be built in 1942, making use of the grounds situated next to the already existing camp called *julg 1 –* a labour camp for Jews, between Abrahama Street and Jerozolimskie Street. Two Jewish cemeteries located there had been destroyed. On the grounds of the camp, there were particularly notorious places, where executions were carried out. The camp inmates called those places: Linden Ditch and a “shitty mountain” (because of an SS man’s name, Albert Hujar, the pronunciation of which has got vulgar connotations in the Polish language). At the beginning of 1944, the labour camp was transformed into a concentration camp and a few months later, it was liquidated. It is extremely difficult to establish how many people were murdered there; it is estimated that there are remains of 8–10 thousand killed people in the area of the former camp. In November 2017, an open-air exhibition titled “KL Plaszow” was opened here. 19 boards were displayed in the key places of the concentration camp, depicting among others the barrack ground, residential barracks, execution sites, utility area and workshops. The exhibition was prepared using archive footage and prisoners’ accounts.

**Useful information**
- **ul. Abrahama**
  - The grounds of the Płaszów camp can be reached in a few ways.
  - Apart from the possibility of going through Abrahama Street, it is possible to access the site from the direction of Krakus Mound or from Kamierskiego Street in the vicinity of the shopping centre “Castorama”. Those two places are joined by a narrow asphalt road: Świeszowicka Street (from Kamierskiego Street) and Za Torem Street (from Krakus Mound). There is very little traffic there, so many Kraków residents and tourists use this road as a walking avenue. You can go there by car if you hold the EU Parking Card for the Tourists with Disabilities and you can go for a walk up the hill with the help of a carer.
After the Second World War, Poland lay in ruins. The post-war reconstruction was a tremendous effort for the Polish state, which occupied a much smaller territory than in 1939. To rebuild the devastated country, millions of tons of steel were required, but there were not enough steelworks to meet such demand. To address this shortage, a plan was devised to found Nowa Huta – a brand-new city around massive steelworks which would meet the demand for steel. A number of potential locations were considered, including around Dzierżno on the Gliwice Canal. However, in February 1949 it was decided that Nowa Huta would be built in the rural areas east of Kraków, the city that had for centuries been the seat of Polish kings.

On 23 June 1949, the construction works on Nowa Huta began, and on 26 April 1950, the construction of the steelworks commenced. It was a massive project, employing thousands of people from all over the country. Their work was intended to give an opportunity for a better life in Poland. The first construction site was located in the former village of Mogiła, where the first block of flats was handed over for use as early as in 1949.

Nowa Huta, which became a district of Kraków in 1951, was featured prominently in state propaganda as a proof that the political system implemented in Poland after World War II was indeed working. It was conceived as a model urban project built from scratch by communist authorities to ensure Poland's reconstruction and prosperity. Nowa Huta was often visited by Polish and foreign dignitaries, e.g., President Bolesław Bierut in September 1952. In January 1954, the steelworks was given a patron – Vladimir Lenin. Paradoxically, Nowa Huta, a flagship communist project, would frequently rise against the very system that created it. The "Solidarity" union was always strong there and Nowa Huta's streets saw numerous clashes between the opposition and the state police. In the long run, this contributed to Poland's later transformation in 1989.

The route runs through the former villages of Mogiła and Bieńczyce. During the tour, you will learn the history of Kraków's suburbia where Nowa Huta was built, and the history of "Kraków's youngest sister", as it is often dubbed.
The route will take you to the oldest housing estates of Nowa Huta; a small wooden church and utility buildings – a hospital and a former cinema, now turned into a museum. The route also covers the heart of so-called Old Nowa Huta, i.e. Ronald Reagan Central Square and Rose Avenue. Visiting this area will help you appreciate the urban planning concept developed by Tadeusz Ptaszycki, and will also give you the opportunity to compare the architecture of Nowa Huta throughout the subsequent decades of the Polish People’s Republic, from the 1950s to the 1980s. You will revisit the unique atmosphere of the final years of Communism in Poland, marked by unrest particularly in Nowa Huta, where several dozen street protests were held against the Communist rule. You will also learn the history of the events from the 1960s which are remembered as the for the cross in Nowa Huta. There is a number of local cultural institutions worth visiting, among them the “History of the Nowa Huta District” museum, the Cyprian Kamil Norwid Cultural Centre, the Nowa Huta Cultural Centre, and the Ludowy Theatre.

Block of flats at Stanisława Mierzwy Street

This block of flats is considered to be the oldest building of Nowa Huta, though this is not certain. Its construction was completed on 18 December 1949. There is a plaque on the façade that reads “Here began the great work of building Nowa Huta, the symbol of socialist transformation in the Polish People’s Republic, 1949–1969. Renovated by the Council of District XVIII in 2006”. This is a typical block of flats in this neighbourhood. The houses here are relatively low and have sloping roofs. They had been built according to the pre-WWII designs of Franciszek Adamski before the general plan for the district was drawn up. The block at Wandy 14 Housing Estate offers a view over Plac Pocztowy (Post Office Square), which for a number of years used to be named after after Piotr Ożański, the most famous leader of steelworkers from Nowa Huta.

Wooden Church of St Bartholomew

The church dates back to 1466. It was built by Maciej Mączka, who left his signature on the historic doorposts. This is very unusual as Medieval church architects typically remained anonymous and would not sign their works. The interior features a noteworthy rococo painting decoration from 1776 depicting the saints and church dignitaries related to Mogiła, such as the blessed Iwo Odrowąż and the blessed Jan Prandota. Sadly, the church is closed to visitors and opens only before and after mass. It can also be visited by taking a guided tour as part of the “Drop in to Huta” event.
The hospital was opened in 1954. Its architectural style exemplifies social-ist realism. During World War II, a P.O.W. camp for Soviet troops comprising apart of the Baulager 15/XIV labour camp was located on the site of the present-day ophthalmology and otolaryngology wards. The hospital was named after Stefan Żeromski, a Polish novelist who frequently addressed the issues of poverty and social inequality in his works, while his leftist views were politically exploited by the authorities of the Polish People's Republic. Żeromski was hailed a visionary who predicted the creation of Nowa Huta. A bronze bust of Żeromski, designed by Marian Konieczny, stands in front of the facility.

**Sanctuary in Mogiła (p. 104)**

There is a ca. 12-cm step near the entrance and then a 12-cm descent (access without barriers though the middle of the gate). Further on, there is a broad, slightly inclined pavement. The church is entered through a wide step – ca. 15 cm high, then a descent – 8 cm high. The floor inside the church is flat.

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**Useful information**
- os. Na Skarpie 66, phone: +48 12 6440144, 6229200
- www.zeromski-szpital.pl
- There is tactile signage for people with disabilities in the hospital area.

The former Światowid Cinema

The cinema building was built in the years 1955–1957 according to a design by Andrzej Uniwerski. During the Nazi occupation, the Baulager 15/XIV subcamp for Jewish women working in a sewing room and storerooms was located there until 1943. “Światowid” used to be one of Nowa Huta's most popular entertainment facilities. It had two screening rooms, one small and one large, with a characteristic balcony. The cinema was closed in 1992. The building currently houses the Museum of Poland under the Communist Regime co-run by the municipality of Kraków and the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. It hosts temporary exhibitions on the history of Poland and Europe of the period between 1944 and 1989.

**Useful information**
- os. Centrum E1, phone: +48 12 4467821, 4467822
- www.mprl.pl
- Tue–Sun 10.00 am–5.00 pm
- PLN 10, concession PLN 8, group PLN 8/person (adults) and PLN 7/person (concession)
- There is a kerb between the car park and pavement. Around the building, there are old and slightly uneven paving slabs.
The building was completed in October 1983, but it was designed by Zbigniew Pawelski in the style typical for the 1970s, i.e. Edward Gierek's decade of propaganda of success. The construction of the Centre partially closed off the Central Square from the south. It is one of the most robust cultural institutions in Nowa Huta, open to people of all ages. The acclaimed photographer Adam Gryczyński, author of the project "Czas zatrzymany" (Time stopped), which depicts the history of the villages east of Kraków, where Nowa Huta was later built, works frequently with Centre. The facility also includes Chałupa "U Szpinaka" (Szpinak's Cottage), a cult place where folklore workshops are held by Jerzy "Szpina-k" Kujawski. Nowa Huta Cultural Centre is also famous for its exhibitions. In 2016, the first permanent Zdzisław Beksiński Gallery in Kraków was opened there, immediately gaining popularity.

Useful information
al. Jana Pawła II 232, phone: +48 12 6440266
www.nck.krakow.pl
Daily 8.00 am–10.00 pm
Entry into the building and access to the car park are unimpeded. The parking lot is free for people with disabilities upon producing the disability card. There is a ramp and lifts inside the building. The lift is 75 cm wide (old-type lift with manually operated doors). In the Auditorium, persons on wheelchairs can take the outermost seats in the last row.

The Ronald Reagan Central Square was designed by Tadeusz Ptaszycki. The Central Square is surrounded by buildings in socialist realism style with characteristic arcades that form parts of the A, B, C, and D Centres. Today, the ground floors of those buildings are occupied mainly by banks and various chain stores.

The "Solidarity" monument in the Central Square was erected in 1999. It was initially located in the Zgniatacz rolling mill, one of the units of the former Lenin Steelworks, but was moved to its present location in 2005. The monument is shaped as a large letter "V", a symbol adopted "Solidarity" activists. Each arm of the letter is inscribed with dates marking important events in the history of anti-Communist opposition in Nowa Huta and in Poland in general.

Standing in the middle of the Central Square, you can see the urban planning concept of Old Nowa Huta. Władysław Anders Avenue and Solidarity Avenue fork left and right from the square at a 45-degree angle, and Rose Avenue intersects the Square at a 90-degree angle.

Ronald Reagan, President of the United States in the years 1981–1989, has been the patron of Nowa Huta's Central Square for more than a decade. On 8 September 2004, the Kraków City Council decided to rename the square as "Ronald Reagan Square", though the move was not universally supported. A committee even formed to defend the former name of Central Square. Eventually, a compromise was reached and the square was named the "Ronald Reagan Central Square".

Looking towards Solidarity Avenue, you can see the Administrative Centre of ArcelorMittal Poland (1 Ujastek Street), i.e. the former Lenin Steelworks (1954–1990), which was then renamed as Tadeusz Sendzimir Steelworks (1990–2004). In the late 1970s, Lenin Steelworks employed nearly 40,000 workers, making it the largest factory in Poland. It was here that the street protests often ignited in the 1980s and escalated into regular streetfighting against the regime police. When a shift of workers finished their working day, several thousand people would be leaving the plant at the same time, and they could easily be motivated to fight for a common cause.
The name originated from the roses planted along the avenue. A statue of Vladimir Lenin, designed by Marian Konieczny, stood here from 1973–1989. Despite its role as a symbol of the system, many residents of Nowa Huta disliked it, as its construction was co-funded from their rewards and annual bonuses.

A number of ideas were devised to get rid of “Godzilla”, as the statue was often known, including a failed attempt to blow Lenin up on one April night in 1979. The people behind the attempt remained unknown, despite the fact that the Police interrogated dozens of people. Many years later, Andrzej Szewczulaniec, a former Lenin Steelworks worker and one of the 1988 strike leaders, confessed to perpetrating the act.

The monument was a silent witness to many demonstrations against the Communist authorities in the 1980s. Late in the decade, during the political transformation in Poland, the statue was guarded by Police. It was taken down on 10 December 1989 and spent some time in the Wróblowice fort until it was purchased in 1992 by the famous Swede Big Bengt Erlandsson, who placed it in his theme park near Stockholm.

Useful information

- The path towards the monument runs gently uphill. There is a small step (4 cm) to cross. The pedestrian crossings in the Central Square are freely accessible and facilitations for the visually impaired are in place. Access to shops: you need to either cross 3 steps or a very steep ramp (we suggest taking an assistant with you).

Rose Avenue

© Shutterstock.com

The famous “Swedish block of flats” near Ratuszowy Park, also known as “Ingardens’ Block of Flats” or the “Glass House”, is considered the first Modernist building of Nowa Huta. It was designed by Marta and Janusz Ingarden. Completed in 1959, the building was modelled on the architectural layouts of housing estates in Stockholm and Gothenburg, hence the name.

Useful information

- There are steps on the way from the parking lot, while the path from the Szwedzki Park runs gently uphill. The path from the pedestrian crossing is also obstacle-free. All local shops have a step at the entrance.

Nowa Huta branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków

“The History of the Nowa Huta Quarter” museum was opened in 2005. It is located in a former scouts’ supply depot. Its main activities include exhibitions, publishing, organising Nowa Huta-themed meetings, as well as conducting research and collecting local memorabilia. Exhibitions display the local architecture and the history of the Nowa Huta-based political opposition of the Communist era, but also the everyday life and culture in the district, and the past of former villages east of Kraków (“The forgotten heritage of Nowa Huta” cycle). Since 2009, the museum has been holding the biggest cultural event of Nowa Huta, “Drop into Huta”, which takes place on the third weekend of September.
The Cyprian Kamil Norwid Cultural Centre was opened in 1950, though 1955 is provided as the official opening date. Located in a former workers' hostel, it used to be known as Lenin Steelworks Community Centre in the Communist era, to be renamed Cyprian Kamil Norwid Cultural Centre in the wake of Poland's political transformation. The Centre has a number of departments in Nowa Huta, including the Department of Animation and Cultural Promotion (Górali 5 Housing Estate), the Library (Górali 5 Housing Estate), Sfinks Cinema (the oldest operating cinema in the district; Górali 5 Housing Estate), Kuźnia Club and the Library of Kuźnia Club (Złotego Wieku 14 Housing Estate), and ART zona (Górali 4 Housing Estate). The main purpose of the Centre is the broadly-defined strengthening of bonds between the residents of Nowa Huta and the place they live in.

Useful information
os. Górali 5, phone: +48 12 6442765
www.okn.edu.pl
Mon 8.00–20.00, Tue–Fri 8.00–21.00, Sat–Sun 14.00–21.00

The church was built only a dozen years ago, but a place of worship had been planned in the neighbourhood as early as the 1950s. Residents of Nowa Huta received the relevant construction permits, raised the necessary funds and found a site for the church. From 1957, a wooden cross stood here. When it seemed that the church would finally materialise, the authorities ordered a school to be built here instead. On 27 April 1960, construction workers arrived on the site to remove the cross. They were spotted by local women, who reacted instantly. Verbal squabbles ensued, followed by a kerfuffle. The workers were driven away by a crowd of local women who gathered by the cross. The men joined gradually. When the Police forces tried to disperse the crowd, riots broke out and continued for the rest of the day. Those riots are now known as the fight for the cross or defence of the cross in Nowa Huta. The outcome was severe – fatalities were reported but never confirmed. Unsurprisingly, no church was built in Nowa Huta in 1960. Local residents had to wait for 17 years, until in 1977, Cardinal Karol Wojtyła consecrated the Church of Our Lady the Queen of Poland, commonly known as the Lord’s Ark. The church is located at Obrońców Krzyża Street, beyond the borders of Old Nowa Huta. The Church of the Holy Heart of Lord Jesus was built after the year 2000, near the site of 1960 riots. A cross-shaped monument was erected alongside the church in 2007 to commemorate the “Nowa Huta revolution”, as the events from over half a century ago are often known.

Useful information
os. Teatrzalne, ul. Ludźmierska 2, phone: +48 12 6803210
sercepanajezusa.pl
There is a ramp before the entrance and a 5-cm step at the entrance itself. Pedestrian crossings near the church are freely accessible, with facilitations for the visually impaired.
The oldest theatre still open in Nowa Huta. The building, designed by Marta and Janusz Ingarden, and Jan Dąbrowski, opened on 3 December 1955 with the performance of the play “Cud mniemany, czyli Krakowiańcy i Górale” written by Wojciech Bogusławski in the late 18th century. It was initially called the Kameralny (Chamber) Theatre.

A number of eminent actors and directors have worked in Ludowy Theatre throughout over six decades of its history, among them Krystyna Skuszanka, Józef Szajna, Krystyna Feldman, Ryszard Filipski, Olga Lipińska, Jacek Fedorowicz, Franciszek Pieczka, Witold Pyrkosz and Jerzy Stuhr.

Useful information
☎ os. Teatralne 34, phone: +48 12 6802100
🌐 www.ludowy.pl
⚠ The Main Stage: there are stairs to the main entrance but a side entrance may be used instead. Persons with visual and hearing impairments can book the seats in the first row upon previous appointment.

The museum dates back to the 1960s. The first exhibition was created at the initiative of Antoni Dałkowski. The seat of the Museum, which was officially opened on Victory Day on 9 May 1970, is the House of Veterans. The Museum displays mementoes donated by the residents of Nowa Huta who fought in both World Wars or in the border conflicts in the Second Polish Republic. The Museum is open Monday to Friday, 10.00 am to 3.00 pm. Admission is free.

A Josif Stalin 2 tank which was used late in World War II stands in front of the Museum. For years, it was used by children playing war games. It features a plaque with the following inscription: “Tank IS-2 no. 40116 was attached to the 5th Heavy Tank Regiment of the Second Polish People’s Army. In January 1945, it saw combat at Toporów (Tormersdorf), Bautzen (Budziszyn), and in Czechoslovakia. The tank is credited with destroying 4 enemy armoured vehicles, 3 cannons, 2 tanks, and damaging one tank. On 23 January 1969, it was donated by the Ministry of National Defence to the Museum of Armed Deed of the Workers of the Lenin Steelworks”.

Useful information
☎ os. Górali 23, phone: +48 696729125
🌐 www.mczz.3-2-1.pl
📅 Mon–Fri 10.00 am–3.00 pm
💰 Free admission
⚠ There is a low threshold and a relatively steep ramp at the entrance. The Museum is located on the first floor. There is no lift. The Museum employee is able to communicate in sign language. The toilet is small and has no handrails. The exhibits may be touched. The tank can be explored freely and up close.
From the very beginning of the development of the Church structures in Poland, Kraków has had an important position. Many churches were built in the city, splendid altar-pieces, sculptures and paintings were created thanks to generous donations, and pilgrims drew to the city to pray at the miracle-working icons and relics of saints.

The Kraków Bishopric was founded at the Gniezno Convention in the year 1000. In the early 13th century the city already had more than 20 sacred buildings, whilst other urban centres no more than one or two – up to five. As early as the Middle Ages Kraków was a pilgrimage destination for many faithful believers who visited the relics of saints that the capital of the Małopolska acquired over the years. The city also enjoyed the privilege to grant indulgences during the jubilee year. The privilege was given by Pope Boniface IX in 1391 at the request of Queen Jadwiga of Anjoux. In the 2nd half of the 15th century religious movement Kraków became even stronger. This period is known as the felix saeculum Cracoviae (a happy age of Kraków), because about twenty people lived here who later died enjoying the reputation of sanctity. The number of new convents and churches gradually grew. Many prominent personages were among the clergy, whose contribution to the city and the entire nation is not to be underestimated. In 1925, the archbishopric was founded in Kraków.

Currently the capital of the Małopolska boasts more than 130 churches (of which 11 have a status of a minor basilica), and several dozen convents. The Pontifical University of John Paul is active in the city, continuing traditions of the Faculty of Theology once at the Jagiellonian University. A great number of holy icons and sculptures believed to be miracle-working add to the unique character of the city.

It is not without reason that Kraków is called the second Rome or the Polish Rome. So a walk following unique spots on the city’s religious map is worth an effort.
The Benedictine Abbey with its **almost a thousand-year-long history** rises on a limestone rock on the Vistula in Tyniec. Historians argue about whether the monastery was founded by Casimir the Restorer who is believed to have brought the Benedictines to the country in 1044, or perhaps by Boleslaus the Bold, who founded many churches in the 1070s. In the 13th century during the fight for the Kraków throne, the Abbey was **fortified**. As time passed, new structures were built, the existing remodelled, whilst the treasury and library collections grew. In the 18th century, Bar Confederates found refuge in Tyniec; soon the monastery was destroyed by the Russians. In the 19th century the Benedictine Abbey was abolished. The monks returned to Tyniec in 1939 thanks to the effort of Archbishop Adam Sapieha.

In front of the **Church of Sts Peter and Paul** there is an extensive yard, where once kings and bishops were welcomed. The site offers a view over the River Vistula. The church is a single-aisle structure with three pairs of chapels containing Baroque altars. Its elongated chancel is the oldest part of the church; most of the chancel walls were built in the 15th century, hiding the remnants of 11th-century structures below. A boat-shaped pulpit and a monumental Baroque altarpiece designed by the 18th-century artist Francesco Placidi are noteworthy elements of interior furnishings.

**Useful information**

- **ul. Benedyktynska 37**, phone: +48 12 6885450, 6885452
- www.tyniec.benedyktyni.pl
- **Museum** May–October Mon–Fri 9.00 am–5.00 pm, Sat–Sun 10.00 am–6.00 pm, November–April daily 10.00 am–4.00 pm; **Abbey** (guided tour): entrance on the hour on weekdays, the first tour starts at 9.15 am, May–October Mon–Fri 9.15 am–12.00 noon, 2.00 pm–5.00 pm, Sat 9.00 am–12.00 noon, 2.00 pm–4.00 pm, Sun 10.15 am, 12.00 noon, 13.15 pm, 2.00 pm–5.00 pm, November–March Mon–Fri 9.15 am–12.00 noon, 2.00 pm–3.00 pm, Sat 9.00 am–12.00 noon, 2.00 pm–3.00 pm, Sun 10.15 am, 12.00 noon, 1.15 pm, 2.00 pm–3.00 pm, April Mon–Fri 9.15 am–12.00 noon, 2.00 pm–4.00 pm, Sat 9.00 am–12.00 noon, 2.00 pm–3.00 pm, Sun 10.15 am, 12.00 noon, 13.15 pm, 2.00 pm–4.00 pm
- **Museum**: PLN 7, concession PLN 5; **Abbey** (guided tour): PLN 7, children up to 6 years of age: free admission; **Museum** + **Abbey**: PLN 10, concession PLN 8, **family** PLN 25, children up to 6 years of age: free admission

**Camaldolese Monastery in Bielany**

The **Silver Mount Hermitage with the Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary** is on the elevation (326 m above sea level) in Lasek Wolski woods. It can be accessed turning to the Wędrowników Avenue from ks. Józefa Street. The monastery was founded by the Great Crown Marshal Mikołaj Wolski in the early 17th century. Legend has it that thanks to his effort the Castellan of Wojnice Sebastian Lubomirski assigned donated the land to the Camaldolese friars, in exchange of silver goods. Hence the name of the place: Silver Mount (Srebrna Góra).

Having entered through the monastery gate, you face the Baroque church with two characteristic towers. Following the church nave, you pass by four chapels on both sides. The last one on the right side is the **Chapel of St Romuald** – the founder of the Camaldolese Order. The high altar contains a painting depicting the Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary, a work of the Kraków painter Michał Stachowicz. The stairs on the right side of the high altar lead to the **catacombs** – the place of final rest of local Camaldolese brothers.

Behind the church extends the **hermitage**, where monks live in small individual houses. This area is only accessible to monks. The mere awareness of the hermitage existence makes the monastery seem an even more mysterious place.

**Useful information**

- **ul. Konarowa 1**, phone: +48 12 4297610
- www.kameduli.info/bielany.php
- **Men are allowed daily 10.00 am–11.00 am and 3.30 pm–4.30 pm; women are allowed only on 12 specific days of the year (i.a. on Easter Sunday, on 15 August, on 8 September and on 25 December). On Pentecost and on the following Monday, services open to the public are held in the monastery church (Sun 8.00 am, 10.00 am, 4.00 pm, Mon 10.00 am, 4.00 pm). The access restrictions arise from the monastic rule of the Camaldolese Order.
- **Free admission**

† There are stairs at the entrance to the church. A ramp can be unfolded if required; the entrance through the bookshop; a steep ramp. The museum is accessible to persons with disabilities.

†† It is recommended to drive to the monastery gate by car. You need to walk with a carer. The road is steep and uneven, its surface only partially covered with asphalt. There is a threshold at the entrance to the church. A room with a platform and a ramp. The museum is accessible to persons with disabilities and to persons with disabilities through the bookshop; a steep ramp. The museum is accessible to persons with disabilities.
The Convent of the Congregation of Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy in Łagiewniki was founded in the late 19th century. The congregation is associated with St Faustyna Kowalska (1905–1938). The young nun experienced revelations which she described in her diary. One of them concerned the painting Jesus, I trust in You, depicting the image of Jesus of Mercy. St Faustyna Kowalska was an ardent promoter of Divine Mercy.

Near the convent there is the monumental Basilica of Divine Mercy with a 77-metre-high viewing tower. The church was built on the turn of the 20th/21st centuries. In August 2002 it was consecrated by John Paul II during his last pilgrimage to Poland. It is a site of devotion to St Faustyna Kowalska who was beatified and canonised by the Polish Pope.

In the church vestibule, on the left, there is a cornerstone from Golgotha. Take a note of the altar with the tabernacle in the globe form, over which hangs the image Jesus, I trust in You in the upper part of the church. Five chapels can be visited in the lower part of the basilica.

Not far from the Basilica of Divine Mercy there is the St John Paul II Sanctuary. It is part of the St John Paul II Centre "Do not fear", which also contains the St John Paul II School of Prayer, The Volunteer Centre, the Franciszkańska 3 Pilgrimage Centre and the Przystań Papiaska café. The St John Paul II Sanctuary was built in the so-called “White Sea” area – a post-industrial site of the former Solvay Soda Plant, where once the young Karol Wojtyła worked. The construction of the centre began in October 2008 on the 30th anniversary of election of the Polish Pope.

The best way to get to Łagiewniki is by municipal transport to the “Sanktuarium Bożego Miłosierdzia” (Sanctuary of Divine Mercy) stop.

**Useful information**
- ul. Siostry Faustyny 3, phone: +48 12 2523311, 2523333
- www.milosierdzie.pl
- **Basilica:** 8.00 am–7.00 pm, **chapel:** 6.00 am–9.00 pm, **adoration chapel:** 24 h, **viewing tower:** 9.00 am–5.00 pm (in the Summer to 7.45 pm)
- Free admission
- The viewing tower is accessible to persons with movement impairments.
Chapel, modelled after St Leonard’s Crypt at Wawel Cathedral, where Karol Wojtyła celebrated the holy mass for the first time. In the chapel there is a plate from the first grave of John Paul II in the Vatican Grottoes of St Peter’s Basilica in Rome and the relics with the Pope’s blood.

The bronze door with images depicting John Paul II, saints and the blessed whom he raised to the altar, leads to the upper church, where impressive mosaic decorations deserve a note.

The Centre is also the seat of the St John Paul II Museum.

Useful information

Sanctuary: April–October Mon–Sun 7.30 am–7.00 pm, November–March 7.30 am–6.00 pm, please do not visit during the holy mass; St John Paul II Museum: daily 9.00 am–5.00 pm

Sanctuary: free admission; St John Paul II Museum: PLN 7, concession PLN 4, family PLN 15. Persons with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets

The Holy Cross Sanctuary is situated in the former village of Mogiła (now in the Nowa Huta district of Kraków). The Cistercians who were brought to Poland in the 13th century by Bishop Iwo Odrowąż are in charge of the sanctuary. To get there, get off at the Klasztorna bus stop, and take the street of the same name.

The monastery area is accessed through the gate adorned with figures of Sts Peter and Paul. Having passed through the gate, you are in front of the Baroque façade of the Church of Our Lady Assumed to Heaven and St Wenceslaus. The church was consecrated as early as 1266.

In the northern arm of the transept, this three-aisled church houses the crucifix of Mogiła, allegedly a miracle-working depiction of Christ crucified. Legend has it that the crucifix appeared in Kraków floating on the Vistula, no one knows from where. During a Tatar ride, the invaders wanted to rob precious votive offerings hanging at the cross. They climbed the ladder to grab then, but a strange force shook them so strong, that would-be thieves fell down. Among numerous votive offerings there are some in the form of small planes. One of them was donated by Władysław Polesiński, who believed that Jesus from the Mogiła crucifix had saved him during a plane crash in the 1930s. He said that Jesus gave him hints what to do to avoid death.

In June 1979, Pope John Paul II visited the Cistercian Church during his first pilgrimage to Poland and celebrated the holy mass in Mogiła.

Leaving the church, cross Klasztorna Street and have a look at the wooden Church of St Bartholomew, dating from the 15th century and remodelled in the 18th century.

Useful information

Sanctuary: free admission; St John Paul II Museum: PLN 7, concession PLN 4, family PLN 15. Persons with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets

The ramp at the entrance to the yard, a steep ramp at the church.
This part of the guide describes monuments which have nothing in common as regards the time of their origins, their function or location, but because of their historical, cultural or artistic values they are must-see, if only from the outside. These are churches, museums and culture institutions of importance for the life and image of the city.

The Small Market Square (Mały Rynek), rectangular in form, is situated on the eastern side of St Mary's Church. It was probably created as a side trade market to the Main Market Square when the city was granted its town charter in 1257. Probably a trade market had existed here even earlier. The Small Market Square was formerly known as *Forum Antiquum*, i.e. "The Old Market" Wendea or Tandeta. In the 2nd half of the 18th century it was also known as the Butchers' Market, because meat trade was held there for centuries. Its present name has become popular since the early 19th century, in some ways as opposed to the Main Market Square, which at that time was known as the Great Square. In 2007, on the 750th anniversary of the Town Charter, the square was thoroughly renovated, restoring is historical paving stones, adding lanterns and an illuminated fountain.

The Small Market Square is surrounded by noteworthy townhouses. At no. 1 you can see the *Strzemboszowska House* which was created from two Gothic houses which were damaged during the Swedish invasion in the 17th century. At no. 6 you can see the *Szoberowska House*, where in 1661 Jan Aleksander Gorczyn printed the first Polish newspaper "Merkuriusz"
Currently the Small Market Square is a popular meeting place for Cracovians, and a venue for various cultural and artistic events.

**Useful information**

- Paved with granite sett; access to the terraces in front of townhouses from Mikołajska Street.

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### The Słowacki Theatre

The Church and the Monastery of the Order of the Holy Ghost were built in the Middle Ages around today’s Świętego Ducha Square (Holy Ghost’s Square). In view of their poor condition in the 1880s, the decision was passed to demolish the buildings and to construct a new theatre on that site. Many residents protested against that decision. They argued that the buildings and the monastery hospital in which the sick and the poor found shelter were of great historic value. Protest against that decision, Jan Matejko renounced his honorary citizenship of Kraków.

Despite protests, the monastery was demolished. A splendid theatre was built in the years 1891–1893, taking the model of the Paris Opera. In March 1901, *Wedding*, one of the most significant Stanisław Wyspiański’s dramas, had its premiere on its stage. In 1909, the Municipal Theatre, as it was originally called, was renamed the Juliusz Słowacki Theatre, on the hundredth anniversary of birth of the great poet. Over the 120 years of the theatre’s existence, many great actors and stage directors were connected with the stage, including Tadeusz Pawlikowski and Juliusz Osterwa.

The theatre was built in the eclectic style, which means that it combines elements of various historical architectural styles. The theatre’s grand façade can be admired from Szpitalna Street. The façade is adorned with allegorical sculptures of Poetry, Drama, Tragedy, Music, Opera and Operetta. In front of the theatre stands the bust of Aleksander Fredro, the most outstanding Polish comedy writer. Inside, the Siemiradzki Curtain and Ludwik Solski’s dressing room are particularly worth seeing. The curtain is in fact an oil painting spread on a wooden frame. It was donated to the theatre by Henryk Semiradzki, an acclaimed 19th-century painter. It depicts symbolic figures connected with the drama art.

The dressing room of the great actor and stage director Ludwik Solski is situated at the backstage. For years its walls were covered by drawings, paintings and artists’ autographs by friends and acquaintances of the theatre director.

**Useful information**

- pl. Świętego Ducha 1, phone: +48 12 4244525, 4244528 (Information and Ticket Reservation Office)
- www.slowacki.krakow.pl
- Sightseeing: groups up to 50 people PLN 150
- Access to some backrooms and areas of the theatre may be limited to persons on wheelchairs. Access on the ramp left of the main entrance. Slippery stone flooring inside. The Great Hall on the ground floor accessible to persons on wheelchairs (accessed by a platform, places behind the 10th row). The Miniatura Hall accessible to persons with disabilities, entered from Świętego Ducha Square. MOS Stage in Rajská Street: accessible to persons with disabilities.

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### The Church of the Holy Cross

The Gothic Church is the only surviving building of the Holy Ghost monastery complex. The church is situated near the Juliusz Słowacki Theatre in the eastern part of Świętego Ducha Square. The first church on that site was built at the turn of the 12th and the 13th centuries. The present structure was built after 1300. The church belonged to the Order of the Holy Ghost until the end of the 18th century. It is still adorned by the crosses of the Order of the Holy Ghost: with a transverse double beam and characteristic notches. Elżbieta née Sprote and Wojciech Korfanty, an activist who later became involved in the Silesian Uprising, married here in 1903.
The church is entered from its western side. In the right recess of the vestibule one can see the statue of Sorrowing Christ, believed to be miracle-working. The Gothic portal leads to the nave adorned with a fine palm vault and paintings dating from before 1571.

The late-Baroque Church of the Lord's Transfiguration built in the years 1718–1728 has a grand façade surmounted with an openwork belfry. The inscription on the front wall of the church reads: \textit{Christio transfiguratio} (To Christ Transfigured), which relates to the name of the church. Inside you can see impressive trompe d’oeil polychromes. Under the church there is a crypt which from the end of the 19th century was a starting point of funeral processions of great Poles. In 1887, a few days before the burial, the body of Józef Ignacy Kraszewski – a renowned writer, journalist and activist – was placed in the crypt. Then people came up with the idea that the Piarists might rent out the crypt as a pre-funeral home, which brought the Piarists handsome revenues. Now the crypt is known for its unconventional decorations of the Lord’s Tomb displayed every year before Easter.

Useful information
\textbullet\ uL Pijarska 2, phone: +48 12 4222255
\textbullet\ www.pijarzy.pl
\textbullet\ Please visit the church before or after the holy mass.
\textbullet\ Free admission
\textbullet\ Six steps lead to the entrance.

The Czartoryski Museum is situated near the Piarist Church. The museum has a long and interesting history. It was born out of the collector’s passion Izabela Czartoryska née Flemming. The duchess collected patriotic mementoes and in the early 19th century created the Temple of Memory in Puławy, the first Polish national museum. Much later the Cartoryski collection was moved to Paris, and from there, in the 1870s to Kraków. Duke Władysław Czartoryski purchased a building from the city to have a place for his family collection. Now the museum owns the building in św. Jana Street connected by a hanging communication passage with the former Piarist Monastery and the City Arsenal.

The Czartoryskis’ collection of art contains mementoes of great Poles, such as Jan III Sobieski, Tadeusz Kościuszko and Duke Józef Poniatowski, and numerous works of art and craft. First of all, it is associated with the famous Leonardo da Vinci’s \textit{Lady with an Ermine}. The gallery of ancient art is on display at the City Arsenal.

Useful information
\textbullet\ uL św. Jana 19; the Arsenal: ul. Pijarska 8, phone: +48 12 3705460
\textbullet\ www.mnk.pl/oddzial/muzeum-ksiazat-czartoryskich

Photo by Joanna Gorlach
St Ann’s Church

The University collegiate Church of St Ann is the third church on the site. The present Baroque church dates back to the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries. Its two-tower façade was specially designed in such a way that it looks best seen from the narrow św. Anny Street, from the side of the Main Market Square – on the other side the street was closed by the city walls at that time.

The church’s bright and spacious interior is richly decorated with stuccowork and wall paintings. On the right side of the entrance, in the transept, take note of the altar – confession of St John Cantius, the patron of the Jagiellonian University. The 15th-century philosopher and theologian connected with the Kraków university was canonised in 1767. In another arm of the transept there is the monument of Nicolaus Copernicus dating from 1822. It is the Jagiellonian University’s tribute to one of its most outstanding students. Numerous epitaphs commemorating professors enhance relations between the church and the oldest Polish university.

Useful information

uL. św. Anny 11, phone: +48 12 4225318
www.kolegiata-anna.pl
Mon–Sat 7.00 am–7.30 pm, Sun 7.30 am–9.30 pm
Free admission
Six steps lead to the entrance. The church is worth seeing, but you will need to be assisted by two carers.

Collegium Maius

The Collegium Maius is the oldest Jagiellonian University building. It was built in the 15th century by way of the merger of several townhouses. Lectures in the first building purchased by the University began in 1400. At the end of the 15th century, the Collegium Maius was already a monumental structure with the central late-Gothic courtyard. Lecture rooms were on the ground floor; the upper floor housed professors’ dwelling rooms, a library and a dining room. The Jagiellonian Library, ranked among the oldest and the largest libraries in Poland, was also housed here until 1940. After the Second World War a thorough renovation of the Collegium Maius was needed. The project was completed in 1964. The appearance of the building from the turn of the 15th and the 16th centuries was restored. The Museum of the Jagiellonian University opened there, also in 1964.

The museum has a rich collection of items connected with the history of the university and other exhibits. You can see a priceless Arab astrolabe dating from 1054, a set of astronomical instruments which Marcin Bylica of Olkus donated to the university in 1492, an Olympic gold medal donated by Robert Korzeniowski, and Andrzej Wajda’s Oscar statuette.

A musical clock in the courtyard of the Collegium Maius is also of interest. A few times a day you can see figurines of personages of merit to the city marching to the sounds of music.

Among the students of the Jagiellonian University there was also Karol Wojtyła. In 1983, already the Pope, he was conferred the doctorate honoris causa of the Jagiellonian University. The title was awarded in the Collegium Maius.

Useful information

The permanent exhibition can be visited by guided tours of groups up to 20 people. The tour takes approx. 30 minutes. Entry every 20 minutes.

uL.Jagiellorska 15, phone: +48 12 6631521
www.maius.uj.edu.pl
Permanent exhibition: November–March Mon–Fri 10.00 am–2.20 pm, Sat 10.00 am–1.30 pm, April–October Mon, Wed, Fri 10.00 am–2.20 pm, Tue, Thu 10.00 am–5.20 pm, Sat 10.00 am–1.30 pm
The Church and Convent of the Premonstratensian Nuns

The Convent and the Church of Sts Andrew and John the Baptist of the Premonstratensian Nuns certainly existed already in the 12th century. It was destroyed during the Tatar invasion in 1241. Then the nuns found shelter in the Church of the Holy Saviour nearby. The convent was later reconstructed. In 1259 Blessed Bronisława who was a Premonstratensian sister at the Kraków convent was buried there.

Useful information
- ul. Kościuszki 88, phone: +48 12 4244360
- www.parafiasalwator.pl
- Please visit the church before or after the holy mass
- Free admission
- Stairs at the entrance. Only the cobbled courtyard is accessible to persons with movement impairments without carers.

At the end of the octave of the Corpus Christi holiday a traditional Lajkonik pageant sets off from the church. The origins of this tradition are explained by a legend, according to which a local rafter defeated a chief of invading Tatars, and then dressed up in his attire triumphantly entered Kraków.

The Chapel of Sts Margaret and Judith

The wooden chapel, called gontyna. It must have existed as early as the end of the 16th century. It was given its present shape in the late 17th century when it was reconstructed after a fire. The corner-notched church was built on the octagonal plan and covered with a flattish cupola surmounted with a lantern. It is one of the few wooden sacred monuments in Kraków.

Useful information
- ul. św. Bronisławy 8, phone: +48 12 4244360
- www.parafiasalwator.pl
- Please visit the church before or after the holy mass (July–August: on 1st and 3rd Sunday of the month, 11.15 am)
- Free admission
- A steep access, large cobblestones. Accessible with a carer (better two).

Top Kraków Attractions

The Church of the Holy Saviour

It is one of the most mysterious historic buildings in Kraków. It is believed to be erected on the site at which our Slavic ancestors worshipped the pagan god Poświst. The church was probably built as early as the 1st half of the 12th century, and was later several times remodelled.

In the Church of the Holy Saviour there is the image of crowned Christ crucified who drops his slipper at the feet of a musician kneeling before him. Legend has it that the Saviour gave his precious piece of footwear to the musician to save him from poverty. The image of Christ with a musician has been for centuries an object of local people’s devotion.

The parish cemetery, with surviving noteworthy tombstones can be seen next the Church of the Holy Saviour.

Useful information
- ul. św. Bronisławy 9, phone: +48 12 4244360
- www.parafiasalwator.pl
- Please visit the church before or after the holy mass (October–June every Sunday of the month, July–August on 2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday of the month, 11.15 am)
- Free admission
- A step and a threshold at the entrance. Despite some impediments, the church is worth visiting with a carer.
Near the capital of Małopolska there are two unique sites which once ensured Polish rulers huge incomes. These are salt mines in Bochnia and Wieliczka. Salt was discovered here in the times of Boleslaus the Chaste. Now the mines are on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List.

The salt springs in the area were exploited by evaporating salt as early as the prehistoric era. When rock salt was discovered, an enterprise called the Kraków Saltworks was set up to supervise salt mines and saltworks by the River Vistula. The trade route from Kraków to Wieliczka was financed from the Saltworks' funds. Casimir the Great's endowment to the university he founded included revenues from the Kraków Saltworks. The business was managed by Saltworks governors (żupnicy), who were assisted by two deputies (podżupki) – one from Wieliczka, and one from Bochnia. The main salt warehouse was located on the site that is today number 8 Na Zjeździe Street salt trade took place in the Main Market Square. Salt traders were then called prasoly. They sold salt in the form of cylindrical lumps (bałwany) hewn out in the mines. In this form salt was sent to Silesia, Hungary, Moravia, Rus' and to Prussian towns. A contemporary copy of such a lump from Wieliczka can be seen at the Rynek Underground museum exhibition (see p. 34).

The Bochnia Salt Mine

The oldest industrial plant in Europe, in operation since the mid-13th, when rock salt was discovered in Bochnia for the first time in Poland. By the end of his reign, Casimir the Great issued Saltworks Statutes, i.e. the documents which laid down the rules of salt excavation and trade. After the first partition of Poland, the Bochnia salt mine fell under the Austrian rule, and was controlled by the Austrians until 1918. Currently it is a great tourist attraction, because a sightseeing tour of the underground tourist route was enriched by the use of new media. The multimedia

The Wieliczka Salt Mine

Around Kraków

1. The Bochnia Salt Mine
2. The Wieliczka Salt Mine
Legend about St Kinga’s ring

Kinga (Cunegunde) was a Hungarian princess, the daughter of King Bela and Queen Mary. She was famous for charity deeds and a saintly life. She married the Polish Duke Boleslaus the Chaste. One day Kinga came to the saltworks in the Hungarian Maramures region and inspired by the Holy Ghost asked her father to give her a salt shaft at which they stood. King Bela acquiesced to the wish of his daughter. Kinga took off a ring from her finger and dropped it into the shaft. A few years later a salt mine opened in Bochnia. When the first lump of salt was excavated and split into smaller pieces, a ring was found in one of them. The miners brought the ring to Duke Boleslaus and his wife, and she recognized the jewel she had dropped into the shaft in the Hungarian mine. Kinga considered it a gift from God, which will bring Poland great riches. The future has show that she was right.

Useful information

Around Kraków

Another, even better known Małopolska salt mine is the Wieliczka Salt Mine. It also opened in the 13th century, but a little later than the one in Bochnia. For centuries residents of Wieliczka benefited from the proximity of the mine, and today it also contributes to their prosperity as a tourist attraction. Over a million people visit the underground town every year. They have the opportunity to see perfectly kept mining excavations, old mining machinery and equipment, and become acquainted with the geological structure of salt deposits in the subcarpathian area.

On your tour of the Wieliczka Salt Mine you can also visit the Kraków Saltworks Museum, because one of its exhibitions is at level III (135 m under ground level), in over 20 historical mine chambers.

Useful information

ul. Daniłowicz 10, Wieliczka, phone: +48 12 2787302, 2787366 (Tourist Service)  
www.wieliczka-saltmine.com  
Tourist route: April–October 7.30 am–7.30 pm, November–March 8.00 am–5.00 pm, entry for people with mobility impairment three times a day (9.00 am, 12.45 pm, 5.00 pm, booking is required)  
Tourist route: September–June (except for the long weekend in May) PLN 59, concession PLN 42, family PLN 160, July–August and long weekend in May PLN 64, concession PLN 46, family PLN 174; persons with mobility impairment are entitled to concession tickets  
It is suggested to take your own car, a hired van or a taxi with facilities for the persons with disabilities to go to the salt mine site. Every half an hour more or less, a train to Wieliczka departs from the Main Railway Station; the distance from “Wieliczka Rynek Kopalnia” station to the mine is ca. 600 m. Underground temperature is only 14–16°C, so warm clothes are recommended. Only the regular tourist route is accessible to persons with movement impairments. Wheelchairs not wider than 59 cm can fit in the shaft.
Kraków does not only means: historical monuments, museums and churches. There are also green areas within the city where you can relax and take some rest at the bosom of nature. Over a century ago residents of Kraków liked to visit Krakowski Park in the neighborhood of today’s Inwalidów Square and Mickiewicza Avenue. In the winter it offered skating rinks and in the summer outdoor theatres. In the inter-war period people played tennis there, something not many people now remember.

In the years 2017–2018, the park was closed to visitors due to renovation works, i.a. planting new specimens, and restoring monuments and avenues. It was reopened in June 2018.

The city owes many of today’s parks to community activists such as Henryk Jordan and Wojciech Bednarski, and to the city authorities. Wolski Wood – the area of suburban woods – was incorporated to Kraków on the effort of Deputy Mayor Józef Sare.

Parks can also serve to commemorate personages of importance to the nation or the local community. The Jordan Park and the Planty where you can see monuments of many historic figures and contemporary people are perfect examples of such a use of green areas.

Sometimes we can hear people complaining about the scarcity of green areas in Kraków, but there are still enough woods, parks and former meadows to offer them leisure in the bosom of nature. Many parks have wide avenues and convenient paving, so they are available to persons on wheelchairs.
The green belt surrounding the Old Town was planted in the 19th century, replacing Kraków’s city walls which were demolished at that time. The city owes the Planty park first of all to Florian Straszewski, who supervised works on its development. The area of the Planty gradually grew and currently covers more than 20 ha, with over 4 km in circumference. Strolling along the Planty you can see a dozen or so monuments and a few churches, as well as some university buildings and other historic monuments.

You can start a walk in the Planty, along its mostly asphalt paths, at the monument of Florian Straszewski situated between the passage between the Main Railway Station and the Juliusz Słowacki Theatre. Moving anticlockwise you will pass by the monuments of Jan Matejko; Queen Jadwiga and King Jagiełło; Lilla Weneda – the heroine of one of Juliusz Słowacki’s dramas; Tadeusz Rejtan; the painter Artur Grottger; famous astronomer Nicholas Copernicus; Grażyna and Litawor – heroes of Adam Mickiewicz’s narrative poem “Grażyna”; Tadeusz Boy-Żeleński; the park bench of Polish mathematicians Stefan Banach and Otto Nikodym; and finally, on the far side of the park, the bust of the writer Michał Bałucki.

You should bear in mind that before 1800 such a walk would have encircled the entire city! This gives you an idea how much the city has grown over the last two centuries.

**Useful information**

- Mostly asphalt surface. You might find some uneven sett at pedestrian crossing, some mild bumps, but the should not be great obstacles for persons on wheelchairs.
- Toilets accessible to persons with disabilities at Szczepański Square and Powiśle Street.

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- Toilets accessible to persons with disabilities at Szczepański Square and Powiśle Street.

A large meadow of a 48 ha area, stretching in the centre of the city. In the past it was even larger than now. Originally it was the property of the Premonstratensian Sisters based in Zwierzyniec, who had a long dispute on the ownership issue with the Kraków Town Council. Currently the Błonia Commons are enclosed within Focha, 3 Maja and Piastowska Streets.

Its history dates back to the 11th century. In 1254 envoys who came from Rome with the papal bull approving the canonization of St Stanislaus were welcomed on the Błonia. In 1809, a great parade of the army of the Warsaw Duchy on Napoleon’s namesday was held there. In 1894 a football match was played there for the first time, whilst a few years before the outbreak of the First World War the first plane flight over the Błonia attracted the residents – a great event at that time. In the 1930s it was the venue for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of John III Sobieski’s victory in the battle of Vienna. In the 20th and the 21st centuries, hundreds thousands of people gathered there to take part in the holy masses celebrated by the popes during their visits to Kraków: St John Paul II and Benedict XVI.

Today the Błonia is joggers’ and walkers’ favourite, and a venue for concerts and various open-air events.

**Useful information**

- The path along the Błonia is covered with asphalt, with paving sett only along Piastowska Street. A bicycle lane leads from the Błonia to Vistula Boulevards.
- A handbike is also an option. A lot of benches are around the Błonia. Toilet accessible to persons with disabilities at 3 Maja Avenue.
The Jordan Park (Park Jordana)

On the other side of 3 Maja Avenue stretches another Kraków’s green area – the Jordan Park (Park Jordana). It was set up in the late 1880s on the initiative of a renowned physician and community activist, Dr Henryk Jordan. Earlier an agricultural and industrial exhibition had been held there. Doctor Jordan founded the park with the recreation of children and youth in mind. Young residents of Kraków were offered a place for physical exercise and playing football which became known to Kraków at the end of the 19th century.

The Jordan Park also has another, educational role, as a school of patriotism and a lesson of Poland’s history. Several dozen busts of great Polish artists, scientists, poets and writers can be seen in the park avenues. In 1914, the monument to the founder of the park was also put in its central part.

During the Second World War, the Jordan Park was severely affected. The Nazis were about to destroy all the busts. The sculptures were saved by Kazimierz Łuczywo, a stonemaster who stole them from a German storehouse and hid them in his workshops at a great risk.

At the end of the 20th century, the park acquired new monuments, e.g. the monument of John Paul II and Primate Stefan Wyszyński. In 2014, the park acquired the sculpture of Wojtek – the bear tamed and adopted by the soldiers of the 2nd Polish Corps struggling under Monte Cassino in 1944.

Useful information

al. 3 Maja 11, phone: +48 12 6337480
www.parkjordana.org

The Polish Pilots’ Park

The green area stretching on both sides of Jana Pawła II Avenue is currently known first of all as the Polish Pilots’ Park (Park Lotników Polskich). It was set up in the 1960s in Czyżyny, at the Nowa Huta district. It replaced a fort of the Kraków Fortress, known as the Pozorna fort. If you go there by municipal transport get off at “Park Lotników Polskich” stop.

There are two monuments in the park. One is known as the Pilots’ Glory. Another, to Bronisław Chromy’s design, unveiled in 1989, was built in honour of pilots who fell in the Second World War. The Museum of Polish Aviation near the park was set up on the former airfield. The exhibition displays planes of various types, including historical objects. The museum is adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities.

The Stanisław Lem Garden of Experiment is a part of the Museum of Polish Aviation. It was set up in 2007 as an outdoor branch of the Museum of Municipal Engineering, the first such project in Poland. The exhibition is aimed at familiarising visitors with the principles of physics through play.

Useful information

Garden of Experiment: al. Pokoju 68, phone: +48 12 4286600
www.oogrodoswiadczen.pl/en
Garden of Experiment: 20 April–August Mon–Fri 9.00 am–8.00 pm, Sat, Sun 10.00 am–8.00 pm, September–October Mon–Fri 9.00 am–6.00 pm, Sat, Sun 10.00 am–7.00 pm
Garden of Experiment: PLN 12, concession PLN 10, pre-school (3–6 years old) PLN 5, family PLN 35; persons with disabilities and their carers are entitled to concession tickets
Entrance to the park from Jana Pawła Street and Pokoju Avenue. The park is accessible to persons on wheelchairs; it has mostly asphalt lanes, sometimes uneven; pedestrian crossings are adapted to the needs of blind persons. The Garden of Experiment: ticket office not accessible to persons on wheelchairs (2 steps). Toilet keys at ticket office.

The surface of the garden and the museum: paving set – uneven cobblestones or gravel by the exhibits/attractions.
The woods situated on the western verge of the city, known as Wolski Wood; the area was incorporated into Kraków in 1917. It was a gift of the City of Kraków Savings Fund to create “a popular park”. The woods took the name after Mikołaj Wolski, the founder of the Camaldolese Church in Bielany.

Some 358 m above sea level in Wolski Wood there is the 16-metre Józef Piłsudski Mound, also known as the Independence Mound. It was built in the 1930s on the initiative of the Union of Polish Legionnaires. It contains soil from battlefields on which Polish soldiers fought in the years 1794–1920 and soil from sites of Polish martyrdom from the period of the Second World War.

A road to the Kościuszko Mound crosses Wolski Wood leading from Salvator. The mound was built in the 1820s to commemorate the leader of the Insurrection of 1794, being his first, quite unusual monument in Kraków. In the mid-19th century the mound was surrounded by a citadel fort raised by the Austrians during the construction of the Kraków Fortress. In 1860, a granite rock from the Bystre spring near Zakopane was placed on the top of the mound. The words “For Kościuszko” were carved in the stone.

The woods contain over 260 species of animals from all over the world. The most recent animal breeding success was the birth of the Andean condor in 2014. Next to the Zoo stands the Hunters’ House built in the late 19th century. Hunters used to gather there after hunting games which were organised in the area until the early 1930s.

Another option is to get there along św. Bronisławy Street and Waszyngtona Avenue, but is also quite steep and the set surface is rather uneven; you may pass the most difficult section by car or with the help of a strong carer, better not to venture on such a walk on your own. The best way is to get at the foot of the mound by car or by bus from Małczewskiego Street. The mound can be accessed on a wheelchair without obstacles through the wax figures museum. Ask the museum personnel to open the entrance on the exhibition side. There are two steps before the ticket office.

Useful information
- Zoo: al. Kasy Oszczędności Miasta Krakowa 14, phone: +48 12 4253552
- Kopiec Kościuszki, al. Waszyngtona 1, phone: +48 12 4251116
- www.zoo-krakow.pl
- Zoo: daily December–February 9.00 am–3.00 pm, March 9.00 am–5.00 pm, April–August 9.00 am–7.00 pm, September 9.00 am–5.30 pm, October 9.00 am–4.00 pm (ticket office closes one hour before closing time)
- Zoo: PLN 18, concession PLN 10; parking for persons with disabilities holding a parking identity card PLN 5

Wolski Wood: mostly asphalt, but also metalled paths, sometimes steep. The help of a carer will definitely be needed. The Piłsudski Mound: the mound is inaccessible to persons with mobility impairments. Zoo: access by bus no. 134 or by car to the upper park ground right next the Zoo; 3 parking places for the persons with disabilities (“envelopes”). Persons on wheelchairs can move around the garden on their own, but sometimes it is quite steep (inclination up to 10%). The toilet is near the giraffe section. The Kościuszko Mound: the road from Wolski Wood to the mound is not accessible to persons on wheelchairs. The best way is to get at the foot of the mound by car or by bus from Małczewskiego Street. The mound can be accessed on a wheelchair without obstacles through the wax figures museum. Ask the museum personnel to open the entrance on the exhibition side. There are two steps before the ticket office.

Botanical Garden

It is the oldest botanical garden in Poland. It was founded in 1783 in the course of the reform of the Kraków Academy. A few years later, the first hothouses were opened and the Astronomical Observatory was built. In 1784, the first experiment with a balloon
which sailed in the air was seen around Kraków. The Botanical Garden is owned by the Jagiellonian University.

A special place in the history of that site is due to the botanist Władysław Szafer, who held the position of the Garden’s director for 42 years. We owe to him the present appearance of the garden. As we stroll along the park avenues we will see his bust.

Plant species native to Poland and exotic plants grow in the Kraków Botanical Garden. A very old oak known as the Jagiellonian Oak is particularly noteworthy.

**Useful information**
- ul. Kopernika 27, phone: +48 12 4212620
- www.ogrod.uj.edu.pl
- **Garden**: ca. mid-April–October daily 9:00 am–7:00 pm, **hothouses**: Mon–Thu, Sat–Sun 10:00 am–6:00 pm, **museum exhibition**: Thu, Fri 10:00 am–2:00 pm, Sun 11:00 am–3:00 pm, November–March Sunday every 2 weeks 12:00 noon (during exhibitions or lectures)
- PLN 9, concession PLN 5, family PLN 25, educational classes PLN 10

Uneven sett at the entrance. The surface of the garden consists of beaten ground and tiny gravel. The toilet for persons with disabilities has a stone ramp, with a threshold some 5–10 cm high.

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**Vistula Boulevards**

The walking and cycling trail on the Vistula boulevards starts in Tyniec and ends in Niepołomice. In the city centre, the trail runs on both banks of the Vistula. The sights along the trail include the Benedictine Abbey in Tyniec, the Kościuszko barrage, the Pauline Fathers Monastery on Skąta, Kazimierz and Podgórze, Galeria Kazimierz Mall and Plaza Mall, the Sanctuary of the Holy Cross of the Cistercian Abbey in Mogiła, and the Przylasek Rusiecki beach.

Going forward from the eastern end of the trail, you can reach the Niepotomice Forest.

The creation of the boulevards is connected with the decision made in 1901 to build the Danube–Vistula canal and the plant to create a great river port in Kraków across the river to the Wawel. The decision to regulate the Vistula river bed also contributed to that. The works continued until the mid-1980s. In 1991 names were given to each boulevard section. Since that time, we have had Poleski, Wołyński, Podolski and Kurlandzki boulevards on the city map.

Currently the Vistula Boulevards form part of the Kraków Technology Trail. They are popular among Kraków residents for walks, but first of all have an important flood prevention function as shown by the floods of 1970, 1997 and 2010.

In 2014, on the initiative of the Podgorze.pl Association, the Lotników Aliantów Boulevard was created at the exit of Przemysłowa Street in Podgórze. It commemorates the plane crash of Liberator KG-933 in this area at night of 16th/17th August 1944. Only the Australian Captain Allan Hammet survived.

**Useful information**
- The best way to get to the boulevards around Wawel is from Smocza Street, where you can descend on the lower part of the boulevards, or from Kościuszki Street. The asphalt avenues are flat. There are restaurants on barges along the boulevards. A cruise on the Vistula is also offered. A toilet is next to the Wawel in Smocza Street. To cross the river to the southern side of the Vistula pass the Dębicki Bridge – the descent is right behind the bridge.
Zakrzówek

Zakrzówek is situated in the Dębniki district. Its name comes from the old Polish word which meant a site behind bushes. Legend has it that the famous wizard Mr Twardowski was active here.

Zakrzówek quarry pond was created in the early 1990s is the most popular place in this area. It can be accessed from Norymberska Street. The pond was created by filling an old quarry with water. During the Second World War young Karol Wojtyła, who later became Pope John Paul II, worked at that quarry. Unfortunately, the quarry pond was not particularly safe, as people would drown there quite often. To address the issue, a recreation site was designated at the pond, protected by lifeguards. There are plans to establish a leisure park there, with beaches, climbing walls, cycling trails, picnic sites and a dog park.

In 2001 Zakrzówek was a scenery for the Polish-American film *Edges of the Lord*, a story of a Jewish boy who was saved from the ghetto in 1942.

Useful information

⚠ Access of persons on wheelchairs is difficult.

Podgórze

Green areas – perfect places for leisure and recreation – can also be found in Podgórze. Residents of this part of Kraków like to go to the Bednarskiego Park (see p. 77), the Krakus Mound (see p. 81) or the area of the Liban quarry (see p. 82).
CHAPTER 3

TOURIST ABC

photo: UMK archive
Selected cultural institutions

**Museums and art galleries**

**Bunker of Art (Bunkier Sztuki)**
Galery of modern art
pl. Szczepański 3a, 31-011 Kraków
+48 12 4221052
www.bunkier.art.pl
Tue–Sun 11.00 am–7.00 pm
PLN 12, concession PLN 6, family PLN 20.

Persons with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets.

A high threshold at the entrance (ca. 25 cm) and several stairs inside, but the personnel can provide a ramp. Very spacious inside, a ramp and a service lift which can be used to get to the exhibitions on the upper floors. The toilet is small and not adapted to the needs of the persons with disabilities.

**Jan Matejko House**
A branch of the National Museum in Kraków; for more see chapter: The Royal Route.
ul. Floriańska 41, 31-019 Kraków
+48 12 4335963
mnk.pl/oddzial/dom-jana-matejki
Tue–Sat 10.00 am–6.00 pm, Sun 10.00 am–4.00 pm
PLN 10, concession PLN 5, family PLN 20, Sun free admission to permanent exhibitions.

A ramp on the pavement at the entrance. Inside a “talking” lift, wide doors and passageways. Toilet doors and buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet, glass doors with special marks. Induction loops in educational rooms.

**Europeum – European Culture Centre**
A branch of the National Museum in Kraków; on display: exhibition of the collection of European art consisting of 100 paintings and sculptures in the building of an old granary. The Europeum displays Rembrandt’s ‘Landscape with the Good Samaritan’ until 1 December 2019.
pl. Sikorskiego 6, 31-115 Kraków
+48 12 4335760
mnk.pl/oddzial/osrodek-kultury-europejskiej-europeum
Tue–Sat 10.00 am–6.00 pm, Sun 10.00 am–4.00 pm
PLN 20, concession PLN 15, family PLN 40, Sun free admission to permanent exhibitions.

A ramp on the pavement at the entrance. Inside a “talking” lift, wide doors and passageways. Toilet doors and buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet, glass doors with special marks. Induction loops in educational rooms.

**Archaeological Museum**
ul. Senacka 3, 31-002 Kraków
+48 12 4227100
www.ma.krakow.pl
July–August Mon–Fri 10.00 am–5.00 pm, Sun 10.00 am–3.00 pm; September–June Mon, Wed, Fri 9.00 am–5.00 pm, Tue, Thu 9.00 am–6.00 pm, Sun 10.00 am–4.00 pm
PLN 10, concession PLN 6.

The museum is not adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities, but the staff is eager to help to make the sightseeing possible. Stairs and a threshold at the entrance.

**International Cultural Centre**

Selected cultural institutions

**Gallery of the International Cultural Centre**
The ICC Gallery displays painting, the graphic art, photography, sculpture and architectural design, focusing on artists and phenomena connected with Central Europe.

Rynek Główny 25, 31-008 Kraków
+48 12 4242811
www.mck.krakow.pl
April–October Tue–Sun 11.00 am–7.00 pm, November–March Tue–Sun 10.00 am–6.00 pm
PLN 12, concession PLN 7, family PLN 20.

Three large steps to the cloakroom.

The lift to the upper floor and the terrace has buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. There are no thresholds or other movement restrictions in the gallery. The glass doors are marked with special ornaments. The cloakroom for persons with movement impairments near the museum shop. The toilet adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities by the terrace and the café. Three steps lead to the café and the toilet, but there are telescope rails on the steps (ca. 25 cm wide).

Audioguides available.

**Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art in the Cloth Hall**
A branch of the National Museum in Kraków; for more see chapter: The Royal Route.
Rynek Główny 3, 31-042 Kraków
+48 12 4335400
mnk.pl/oddzial/galeria-sztuki-polskiej
Tue–Sat 10.00 am–6.00 pm, Sun 10.00 am–4.00 pm
PLN 40, Sun free admission to permanent exhibitions.

The lift to the upper floor and the terrace has buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. There are no thresholds or other movement restrictions in the gallery. The glass doors are marked with special ornaments. The cloakroom for persons with movement impairments near the museum shop. The toilet adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities by the terrace and the café. Three steps lead to the café and the toilet, but there are telescope rails on the steps (ca. 25 cm wide).

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Audioguides available.
Museum of the Home Army
The museum displays exhibitions concerning in particular the Polish Underground State and its armed forces.
- ul. Wita Stwosza 12, 31-511 Kraków
- +48 12 4100770
- www.muzeum-ak.pl
- Tues–Sun 11.00 am–6.00 pm
- PLN 15, concession PLN 7, Sun free admission. Persons with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets

The Emeryk Hutton-Czapski Museum
A branch of the National Museum in Kraków; on display at the permanent exhibition: coins, banknotes, old prints and maps from Emeryk Hutton-Czapski’s collection.
- ul. Piłsudskiego 12, 31-109 Kraków
- +48 12 4335840
- mnk.pl/oddzial/muzeum-im-emeryka-hutton-czapskiego
- Tues–Sat 11.00 am–6.00 pm, Sun 10.00 am–4.00 pm
- PLN 10, concession PLN 5, family PLN 20, Sun free admission to permanent exhibitions. Persons with disabilities and their carers are entitled to concession tickets

The Czartoryski Museum – Arsenal
See chapter: Top Kraków Attractions.
- ul. Piłsudskiego 3, 31-109 Kraków
- +48 12 4305575
- www.etnomuzeum.eu
- Tue–Sun 9.00 am–5.00 pm
- PLN 10, concession PLN 5, family PLN 20, Sun free admission to permanent exhibitions. Persons with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets

Ethnographic Museum
See chapter: Top Kraków Attractions.
- pl. Wolnica 1, 31-066 Kraków
- +48 12 4305575
- www.etnomuzeum.eu
- Tues–Sun 10.00 am–7.00 pm
- PLN 15 concession PLN 7, group (more than 10 persons) PLN 10/person, concession PLN 5/zt/person, family PLN 20, Sun free admission. Persons with disabilities and their carers are entitled to concession tickets

Museum of Armed Deed
The museum displays mementoes of soldiers who fought in the First World War, the Wielkopolska Uprising, the Silesian Uprisings, the Polish-Bolshevik War and the Second World War.
- os. Górali 21, 31-961 Kraków
- +48 696729125
- www.mccz.3-2-1.pl
- Mon–Fri 10.00 am–3.00 pm
- Free admission
- A small threshold at the entrance; the access rather steep. The toilet is narrow, without facilities for the persons with disabilities. You can touch the exhibits.

Museum of Municipal Engineering
On display are exhibits connected with the history of municipal transport, the power plant, the gasworks, municipal services and history of technology.
- ul. św. Wawrzyńca 15, 31-060 Kraków
- +48 12 4286600

The street is paved with stone sett, no threshold at the entrance.

Aviation Museum
The museum is located in the area of the former Rakowice-Czyżyny airfield; on display 200 planes.
- al. Jana Pawła II 39, 31-864 Kraków
- +48 12 6409960
- www.muzeumlotnictwa.pl
- Tues–Sun 9.00 am–5.00 pm
- PLN 15, concession PLN 7, Tue free admission to permanent exhibitions. Persons with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets

Manggha Museum of Japanese Art and Technology
The museum organises exhibitions to acquaint visitors with Japanese culture, as well as workshops (Japanese language courses).
- ul. Mari Konopnickiej 26, 30-302 Kraków
- +48 12 2672703
- www.manggha.pl
- Tues–Sun 10.00 am–6.00 pm
- PLN 20, concession PLN 15, family PLN 35, Tue free admission

Selected cultural institutions
**MOCAK Museum of Contemporary Art in Kraków**

The Museum of Contemporary Art is located in the halls of the former Oskar Schindler’s factory; on display: modern art, first of all from the last 20 years.

- ul. Lipowa 4, 30-702 Kraków
- +48 12 2634000
- www.mocak.pl
- Tue–Sun 11.00 am–7.00 pm
- PLN 14, concession PLN 7, group PLN 10/person (adults) and PLN 5/person (concession), family PLN 30, Tue free admission. Persons with disabilities and their carers are entitled to concession tickets.

**Cricoteka – Centre for Documentation of Tadeusz Kantor’s Art**

See the chapter: Podgórze.

- ul. Nadwiślańska 2–4, 30-527 Kraków
- +48 12 4427770
- www.cricoteka.pl
- Tue–Sun 11.00 am–7.00 pm
- PLN 10, concession PLN 5, group PLN 5/person (adults) and PLN 5/person (concession), family PLN 15, Tue free admission

**Krzeszów Palace**

The Krzeszów Palace has two wings – an east wing and a west wing. In the west wing, you can see the permanent exhibition titled “Cybertequ. Kraków – space and time”. The west wing also houses an education hall. The east wing is currently closed to visitors due to renovation works which will expand the exhibition area. The opening of the new exhibition “Kraków, or a tale of a beginning without an end”, which will take three storeys of the Palace, is planned for 5 June 2020 (marking the 763rd anniversary of the granting of urban charter to Kraków).

- Rynek Główny 35, 31-011 Kraków
- +48 12 6192335
- www.mhk.pl/oddzialy/palac-krzeszowory
- “Cybertequa” exhibition Tue–Sun 10.00 am–5.30 pm
- PLN 12, concession PLN 8, group PLN 8/person (adults) and PLN 6 (concession), family PLN 24, Tue free admission to permanent exhibition. Persons with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets

**Podgórze Museum**

A branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków, opened in 2018. The Museum has a permanent exhibition titled “The City under Krak’s Mound” (Krakus Mound).

- ul. Powstańców Wielkopolskich 1, 30-553 Kraków
- +48 12 3968101
- www.mhk.pl/oddzialy/muzeum-podgorze
- Tue–Sun 9.30 am–5.00 pm
- PLN 12, concession PLN 9, group PLN 8/person (adults) and PLN 6/person (concession), family PLN 24, Tue free admission

**The Palace of Art**

Art gallery: the building of the Friends of Fine Arts Society.

- pl. Szczepański 4, 31-011 Kraków
- +48 12 4126616, 501451252
- www.palac-sztuki.krakow.pl
- Mon–Fri 8.15 am–6.00 pm, Sat–Sun 10.00 am–6.00 pm
- PLN 10, concession PLN 5. Persons with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets.

**Rynek Undergraduate (Underground of the Main Market Square)**

A branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków; for more see chapter: The Royal Route.

- Rynek Główny 1, 31-042 Kraków
- +48 12 4265060
- www.mhk.pl/oddzialy/rynek-podziemny
- November–March Mon, Wed–Sun 10.00 am–8.00 pm, Tue 10.00 am–4.00 pm; April–October Mon 10.00 am–8.00 pm, Tue 10.00 am–4.00 pm, Wed–Sun 10.00 am–10.00 pm; closed on the second Tuesday of the month.
- PLN 21, concession PLN 18, group PLN 10/person (adults) and PLN 12/person (school children), family PLN 42. Visitors are advised to book their tickets in advance via www.bilety.podziemianyku.com; Tue: free admission, but free tickets should be booked in advance. Persons with disabilities and their carers are entitled to concession tickets

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**Selected cultural institutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOCAK Museum of Contemporary Art</td>
<td>Museum of Contemporary Art located in the former Oskar Schindler’s factory, displaying modern art from the last 20 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricoteka – Centre for Documentation of Tadeusz Kantor’s Art</td>
<td>Museum showcasing Tadeusz Kantor’s art, with exhibitions on the upper floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krzeszów Palace</td>
<td>Permanent exhibition titled “Cybertequa. Kraków – space and time.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podgórze Museum</td>
<td>Permanent exhibition titled “The City under Krak’s Mound.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Palace of Art</td>
<td>Art gallery located in the Friends of Fine Arts Society building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rynek Undergraduate (Underground of the Main Market Square)</td>
<td>Branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Contact information**

- MOCAK Museum of Contemporary Art: +48 12 2634000
- Cricoteka – Centre for Documentation of Tadeusz Kantor’s Art: +48 12 4335920
- Krzeszów Palace: +48 12 6192335
- Podgórze Museum: +48 12 3968101
- The Palace of Art: +48 12 4126616, 501451252
- Rynek Undergraduate (Underground of the Main Market Square): +48 12 4265060

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**Additional information**

- No thresholds, wide doors. Lifts have buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. You may rent a wheelchair at the reception. Blind persons and persons with visual impairments are offered individual and group guided tours (upon previous appointment).
- The lift in the Krzeszów Palace has buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. You can touch some exhibits at the exhibition area.
- Uneven pavement in the street. No threshold at the entrance. Rails and platforms may be put on the stairs inside. The lift has buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. The toilet for persons with disabilities near the lift. In the Krzeszów Palace, there is a flat entrance into the museum, is located in Powstańców Wielkopolskich Street. There are uneven cobblestones on the courtyard.

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**Map and coordinates**

- MOCAK Museum of Contemporary Art: ul. Lipowa 4, 30-702 Kraków
- Cricoteka – Centre for Documentation of Tadeusz Kantor’s Art: ul. Kanonicza 17, 31-002 Kraków
- Krzeszów Palace: ul. Powstańców Wielkopolskich 1, 30-553 Kraków
- Podgórze Museum: ul. Powstańców Wielkopolskich 1, 30-553 Kraków
- The Palace of Art: pl. Szczepański 4, 31-011 Kraków
- Rynek Undergraduate (Underground of the Main Market Square): ul. Powstańców Wielkopolskich 1, 30-553 Kraków

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**Visiting Information**

- Free ticket to Kraków for children under 16 years of age. 
- Free tickets for persons with disabilities and their carers are entitled to concession tickets.
- Free tickets to the Permanent exhibition of the Krzeszów Palace for schoolchildren. 
- Free tickets to the Permanent exhibition of the Podgórze Museum for schoolchildren.
- Free tickets to the Rynek Underground for children under 16 years of age. 

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**Accessibility**

- No thresholds, wide doors. Lifts have buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.
- The lift in the Krzeszów Palace has buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.
- Uneven pavement in the street. No threshold at the entrance. Rails and platforms may be put on the stairs inside. The lift has buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.
- The toilet for persons with disabilities near the lift. In the Krzeszów Palace, there is a flat entrance into the museum, is located in Powstańców Wielkopolskich Street. There are uneven cobblestones on the courtyard.

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**Getting to the Museum**

- By public transport: For more information, visit the websites of the relevant transport companies.
- By car: Parking is available at the entrance to the museum lot, which has 125 spaces.

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**Contact Numbers**

- MOCAK Museum of Contemporary Art: +48 12 2634000
- Cricoteka – Centre for Documentation of Tadeusz Kantor’s Art: +48 12 4335920
- Krzeszów Palace: +48 12 6192335
- Podgórze Museum: +48 12 3968101
- The Palace of Art: +48 12 4126616, 501451252
- Rynek Undergraduate (Underground of the Main Market Square): +48 12 4265060

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**Website Links**

- MOCAK Museum of Contemporary Art: www.mocak.pl
- Cricoteka – Centre for Documentation of Tadeusz Kantor’s Art: www.cricoteka.pl
- Krzeszów Palace: www.palac-sztuki.krakow.pl
- Podgórze Museum: www.mhk.pl/oddzialy/muzeum-podgorze
- The Palace of Art: www.palac-sztuki.krakow.pl
- Rynek Undergraduate (Underground of the Main Market Square): www.mhk.pl/oddzialy/rynek-podziemny

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**Further Information**

- For more information, visit the websites of the relevant cultural institutions.
- For further assistance, contact the museums directly via their websites or phone numbers.
Selected cultural institutions

Łaznia Nowa Theatre
The theatre was founded in 2005; it is housed in the former school workshops. Some projects are held outside its main seat, in the streets and backyards of Nowa Huta.

+48 12 4250320
www.łaznianowa.pl

The oldest theatre in Nowa Huta, founded in 1955.
The theatre repertoire includes cabaret performances, musical shows, children’s performances and contemporary drama.

Main Stage and Stolarnia Stage:
os. Teatralne 34, 31-948 Kraków
Pod Ratuszem Stage:
Rynek Główny 1, 31-042 Kraków
+48 12 6802101 (Main Stage, Stolarnia Stage and Nurt Stage); 4215016 (Pod Ratuszem Stage)
www.łaznia.pl

Nowy Theatre
The theatre was founded in 2006 as a not-for-profit organisation promoting young artists and the newest drama. It offers young actors and stage directors the opportunity for debut.

+48 12 4264506
www.teatrnowy.com.pl

The theatre is located on the second floor of a tenement house. There is no lift, but there are plans to add one in 2018–2019.

National Academy of Theatre Arts (AST) Theatre
AST National Academy of Theatre Arts in Kraków founded in 1946 educates future actors and stage directors. Students’ diploma performances and workshops are staged at the AST Theatre. Academy professors – outstanding actors of Kraków theatres also appear on stage with their students.

Stanisław Wyspiański Stage, Stage 210, Amphitheatre: ul. Straszewskiego 22, 31-109 Kraków; Classical Stage, Experimental Stage: ul. Warszawska 5, 31-155 Kraków
+48 12 4301592
www.ast.krakow.pl

Theatre Stary Kraków
The theatre was founded in 1893; its repertoire includes classical comedies, contemporary Polish comedies and performances for children (Main Stage), as well as dramas by such great writers as Shakespeare and Chekhov, adaptations of Dostoevsky’s prose and texts by contemporary authors (Stage in Sarego Street).

+48 12 4244525, 4244528 (Information and Ticket Reservation Office)
www.slowacki.krakow.pl

The oldest theatre in Nowa Huta, founded in 1955. The theatre repertoire includes cabaret performances, musical shows, children’s performances and contemporary drama.

Main Stage and Stolarnia Stage:
os. Teatralne 34, 31-948 Kraków
Pod Ratuszem Stage:
Rynek Główny 1, 31-042 Kraków
+48 12 6802101 (Main Stage, Stolarnia Stage and Nurt Stage); 4215016 (Pod Ratuszem Stage)
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+48 12 6802101 (Main Stage, Stolarnia Stage and Nurt Stage); 4215016 (Pod Ratuszem Stage)
www.łaznia.pl

The oldest theatre in Nowa Huta, founded in 1955. The theatre repertoire includes cabaret performances, musical shows, children’s performances and contemporary drama.
Stanisław Wyspiański Stage: head phones for persons with hearing impairments.
Stanisław Wyspiański Stage: the staff helps to enter the audience hall. Persons with disabilities entitled to concession tickets. Headphones for persons with visual impairments (audiodescription).

Other cultural institutions, performance and sports halls

ICE Kraków Centre
A multifunctional venue for conferences, congresses, exhibitions and performances; opened in 2014.
ul. Konopnickiej 17, 30-302 Kraków
+48 12 3542300
www.icekrakow.com

No threshold at the entrance. The lift has buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. We suggest you come to the event well in advance (ca. 30 minutes), because the building is very big and you can have problems with finding the right hall.

The Karol Szymanowski Philharmonic
The Philharmonic was founded in 1945. Among other projects, it organises weekly symphonic concerts in historic buildings, including the Wawel Castle.
ul. Zwierzyniecka 1, 31-103 Kraków
+48 12 6198721
www.filharmonia.krakow.pl

The pedestrian crossing in front of the philharmonic is adapted to the needs of blind persons. A low threshold (ca. 5 cm) at the entrance. Inside, the floors are flat. Women’s toilet is small but can be accessed on a wheelchair. Men’s toilet is inaccessible on wheelchair.

Małopolska Garden of Arts
A culture centre with the mission to support creative effort of young people, the persons with disabilities, the poor and the elderly.
ul. Rajska 12, 31-124 Kraków
+48 12 3752150
www.mos.art.pl

No threshold at the entrance. The entire centre except the cinema hall accessible to persons with mobility impairments. Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.

Krupów Opera
The opera theatre founded in 1954; since 2008 in a new location.
ul. Lubień 48, 31-512 Kraków
+48 12 2966101
www.opera.krakow.pl

Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. Persons on wheelchairs can stay on the sides to the rows in the audience hall or take the last seats in the rows. No concession tickets available.

Tauron Arena
A multifunctional performance and sports hall, the venue for concerts and sports events. Opened in 2014.
ul. Lema 7, 31-571 Kraków
+48 12 3491102
www.tauronarenakrakow.pl

Access for persons with disabilities from Lema Street or Polish Pilots’ Park. Parking sites (marked with an envelope sign) on the main entrance level. On Level A in the main hall there are 52 places for persons on wheelchairs and 52 places for carers.

Cinemas

Cinema City Bonarka
ul. Kamierskiego 11, 30-644 Kraków
+48 12 2999999
www.cinema-city.pl/Bonarka

Parking lot and concession tickets for persons with disabilities.

Cinema City Galeria Kazimierz
ul. Podgórska 34, 31-536 Kraków
+48 12 2545454
www.cinema-city.pl/Kazimierz

Parking lot and concession tickets for persons with disabilities.

Cinema City Galeria Plaza
al. Pokoju 44, 31-564 Kraków
+48 12 2909090
www.cinema-city.pl/KrakowPlaza

Parking lot and concession tickets for persons with disabilities.

Kijów Cinema
al. Krasinskiego 34, 30-101 Kraków
+48 12 4330033
www.kijow.pl

You can watch films from the first row or ask the staff to help you to get to a higher level – the steps in the cinema hall are rather wide.

Zoological Garden
al. Kasy Oszczędności Miasta Krakowa 14, 30-232 Kraków
+48 12 4253552
www.zoo-krakow.pl

Access by bus line no. 134 or by car to the upper parking lot at the entrance to the zoo; there are 3 designated parking places for persons with disabilities. The terrain in the zoo can sometimes be steep (gradeline up to 10%). The toilet is located in the giraffes hall.

Pink Bowling & Club Kraków
al. Pokoju 44 (Galeria Plaza, level +1), 31-564 Kraków
+48 12 2909232
www.pinkbowling.pl/krakow

Parking places for persons with disabilities. The café, bowling and billiard await guests.

Selected cultural institutions

Kijów Cinema
al. Krasinskiego 34, 30-101 Kraków
+48 12 4330033
www.kijow.pl

You can watch films from the first row or ask the staff to help you to get to a higher level – the steps in the cinema hall are rather wide.

Other sites connected with culture and entertainment

Zoological Garden
al. Kasy Oszczędności Miasta Krakowa 14, 30-232 Kraków
+48 12 4253552
www.zoo-krakow.pl

Access by bus line no. 134 or by car to the upper parking lot at the entrance to the zoo; there are 3 designated parking places for persons with disabilities. The terrain in the zoo can sometimes be steep (gradeline up to 10%). The toilet is located in the giraffes hall.

Pink Bowling & Club Kraków
al. Pokoju 44 (Galeria Plaza, level +1), 31-564 Kraków
+48 12 2909232
www.pinkbowling.pl/krakow

Parking places for persons with disabilities. The café, bowling and billiard await guests.
It is impossible to get bored in Kraków. All year round, you can participate in interesting events addressed to people of different ages and interests. Attracting visitors from Poland and abroad, many events have been organised annually at similar dates for a longer period of time now.

Some events are connected with maintaining old traditions (e.g. Rękawka, Lajkonik’s parade, covering a rose bush for winter in front of the “Rydlówka” Museum, Kraków Nativity Scenes Contest), other events are related to various parts of the city and its monuments (e.g. Drop in on Nowa Huta, Podgórze Open Door Days, We Discover Kleparz and Garbary), some relate to university life (Science Festival, Professors’ Brunch) and still another one – to the New Year’s celebrations (New Year’s Eve Public Party on the Main Market Square).

For over 30 years, the world-famous Jewish Culture Festival has been organised in Kraków. In recent years, it has been more and more popular to organise “night” festivals such as Museums at Night, Synagogues at Night, Theatres at Night or Scientists’ Night. If you like, you can admire annual colourful parades traversing Kraków streets; the most famous ones are: The Great Dragon Parade and Dachshund Parade.

For the knowledge about the disabled.

January
“Digging the Town” – the festival of the Rynek Underground (Underground of the Main Market Square), a branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków, taking place since 2015.

The festival includes lectures and presentations, field trips and activities for children, with the purpose of familiarising the youngest Kraków citizens with the history of their city.

February
International Sailors’ Songs Festival “Shanties” – the most important event of that kind in Poland and one of more important in the world; it has been organised since 1981, and since the end of the 1980s, foreign artists have participated in it as well.

March/April (depending on when Easter is celebrated)
Emmaus – church indulgence festivities including stalls with folk toys, taking place on Easter Monday in Zwierzyniec near the Abbey of the Norbertine Nuns (Premonstratensians).

Rękawka – festivities organised on Tuesday after Easter at the foot of Krakus Mound; contests, performances and concerts presenting Slavonic culture from the period of early Middle Ages.

Misteria Paschalia Festival – presents early music linked to the Holy Week and Easter; participants include renowned musicians and interpreters of early music from many countries.

May
Museums at Night – an annual event taking place since 2005. During the Museums at Night, all participating museums and institutions offer free admission, as well as special lectures, guided trips, film screenings, and also open the parts of their premises which are usually closed for visitors.

Science Festival – an event popularizing the activities of Kraków universities; you can visit stalls organised by the universities’ departments on the Main Market Square.

Kraków Film Festival – a festival devoted to short-length films and documentaries; it has been organised since 1961 and has born the present name for several years.

May/June
“I love Kraków and it loves me” Kraków Disabled Persons Week – Days of Disabled Persons in Małopolska Region – an annual integrative event promoting the achievements of disabled persons and extending the knowledge about the disabled.

June
Lajkonik – the parade of the legendary Lajkonik goes from Zwierzyniec to the Main Market Square every year on the first Thursday after the Corpus Christi feast.

Wianki (Casting of the Wreaths) – a public party organised usually on the first Saturday after 21st June, it includes concerts, performances and contests (e.g. a competition for the most beautiful garland or wreath – “wianek” in Polish), the most important part of the event is casting the wreaths or garlands onto the water of the Vistula river.

July
Jewish Culture Festival – taking place in the district of Kazimierz; the festival’s programme includes concerts, exhibitions, thematic workshops and many other attractions.

International Festival of Street Theatres – organised since 1988, it is a theatrical festivity during which you can watch and admire performances by artists from various countries and even try your hand at acting on stage.

August
Cracovia Sacra Night – an annual cultural event taking place since 2008 in Kraków churches and monasteries. During the Cracovia Sacra, visitors can see the parts of the places of worship which are normally closed. The event is accompanied by exhibitions and numerous concerts.

September
Sacrum Profanum – The “Sacrum Profanum” is a week-long festival showcasing Modern music of the 20th and 21st centuries, widely recognised as one of the most interesting musical events in Europe. In 2016, Krzysztof Pietraszewski was appointed curator of the festival and expanded its formula to include other arts, such as opera, audio art, as well...
as various meetings, discussion panels and workshops. The festival is organised by the Kraków Festival Office.

Zajrzyć do Huty (Drop in on Nowa Huta) – this event is organised by the Nowa Huta branch of the Historical Museum of Kraków on one of September weekends. Main attractions include guided walks through Nowa Huta and city games whose themes are connected with this part of Kraków; it is possible to visit various Nowa Huta buildings, museums and other institutions or firms.

Podgórze Open Door Days – an event lasting three days, organised since 2002 by the Association Podgorze.pl on the last weekend of September. It enables visitors to the most interesting corners and monuments of the district.

October

Student Song Festival – organised for more than half a century, the festival has the form of a contest, the idea for which was born in 1962 in the “Pod Jaszczurami” Club; many laureates of the festival have made stage careers.

The Conrad Festival – a literary festival receiving artists from all over the world – not only writers but also people associated with film, theatre, and music.

We discover Kleparz and Garbary – a weekend event with guided walks round the areas of the former town of Kleparz and of the former suburbs Garbary.

November

Zaduszki Jazzowe (The Kraków Jazz All Souls’ Day Festival) – the oldest jazz festival in Europe, receiving artists from Poland and abroad.

Osadzenie chochoła (Covering a Rose Bush for Winter) – event taking place in the second half of November in Rydłówka, the place where the wedding of Lucjan Rydel and Jadwiga Mikołajczykówna, described by Stanisław Wyspiański in the famous drama The Wedding, took place in 1900. During the event, a rosebush is wrapped by a straw mat and children perform traditional Kraków dances around it. The event usually includes performances of children’s artistic groups based on Stanisław Wyspiański’s seminal play, The Wedding. Lucjan Rydel’s poetry is also read.

The International Film Festival Etiuda & Anima – the oldest film festival in Poland, presenting the achievements of students of film and art schools as well as works of fine-art animation films creators.

December

Kraków Nativity Scenes Contest – the most beautiful nativity scenes are presented on the first Thursday of December on the Main Market Square at the foot of Adam Mickiewicz Statue. The history of this contest goes back to the 1930s, and Kraków nativity scenes as such are an exceptional phenomenon on world scale.

Christmas Fair – takes place on the Main Market Square, where you can buy interesting Christmas-tree decorations and souvenirs.

New Year’s Eve on the Main Market Square – the last night of each year can be spent together with dozens of thousands of people, participating in a concert given by Polish and foreign musicians at the very heart of Kraków.

Important telephone numbers

Ambulance service: 999 (landline) 12 999 (mobile)
Fire brigade: 998 (landline), 12 998 (mobile)
Police: 997 (landline), 12 997 (mobile)
Municipal Guards: 986 (landline), 12 986 (mobile)
Emergency road service: 981 (landline), 12 981 (mobile)
Medical information: +48 12 6612240
MPK infoline (municipal transport): +48 12 19150
PKP infoline (railway information): +48 22 19757
PKS infoline (bus service): +48 703403340
Kraków-Balice Airport infoline: +48 801055000 (24 hrs), +48 12 2955800
Emergency phone number for foreign tourists: 0 800 200 300 (landline; toll-free)
+48 608599999 (mobile; operator’s charges apply)
0 800 200 300 (landline; toll-free)
+48 608599999 (mobile; operator’s charges apply)

Train

Dworzec PKP Kraków Główny (Central Railway Station)

Dworzec PKP Kraków Główny
ul. Pawia 5a, 31-154 Kraków
pkpsa.pl/dla-pasażera/dworzeckrakow.html

The railway station is located underneath the platforms and can be accessed on foot from Planty and Jan Nowak-Jeziorański Square (around 10–15 min-utes from the Main Square, via the underground crossing under the intersection of Lubicz, Pawia, basztowa and Westerplatte Streets – coming from the Main Square, you can avoid the stairs, but the ramps are quite steep), as well as by the municipal transport system. There are four municipal transport stops in the vicinity of the railway station: Dworzec Główny (at the intersection of Lubicz, Pawia, Basztowa and Westerplatte Streets), Dworzec Główny Zachód (in Pawia Street at Galeria Krakowska Shopping Mall), Dworzec Główny Wschód (on the side of Wita Stwosza and Bosacka Streets, and the bus station), and Dworzec Główny Tunel (an underground tram station).

For travellers with disabilities, the most convenient way to get to the railway station is from Pawia Street (you will need to enter Galeria Krakowska Shopping Mall and take a lift to level -1. Then turn left to the passage to the main hall of the railway station), or from Wita Stwosza Street (the entrance to the railway station is flat – you will have to go through the ground level of the bus station. In the main hall you will find information booths, ticket counters, toilet with facilities for disabled persons, as well as numerous shops, cafes and restaurants. The platforms and the parking lot are accessible by lift.

PKP InterCity, Client Service Centre
Dworzec PKP Kraków Główny,
ul. Pawia 5a, 31-154 Kraków
+48 703200200
www.intercity.pl
Bus

Dworzec Autobusowy MDA
ul. Bosacka 18, 31-505 Kraków
+48 703403340 (domestic transport)
+48 22 4176226

www.mda.malopolska.pl

You can get to the bus station from Wita Stwosza or Pawa Street. From Wita Stwosza Street you can get to the station by bus (Dworzec Główny Wschód stop) or tram (Dworzec Główny Tunnel stop). From Pawa Street, you will need to go through Galeria Krakowska Shopping Mall and the railway station to the ground level of the bus station. Lifts facilitate movement on the 2nd floor of the station. The tourist information point, station information and a toilet adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities are located in the station.

Polski Bus

www.flibus.pl/polskibus

Information for persons with disabilities:
+48 22 4176226
Mon–Sun 6.00 am–10.00 pm

The carrier offers buses adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities. Unfortunately, assistants to persons with disabilities have no command of the sign language, but there are tactile signs available (in the lifts), as well as tactile paving to facilitate movement of visually impaired persons. Persons with disabilities can also use the Special Service Line, a separate queue for customs clearance with priority given to disabled travellers. You can get to the airport by a very modern train with special places for persons with disabilities. Travel from the station Kraków Główny to Kraków Lotnisko station takes 18 minutes: the line is serviced by Koleje Małopolskie (Małopolskie Railways). A one-way ticket to Kraków Główny railway station is PLN 9, to Wieliczka – PLN 12.5. Dog ticket is PLN 3. Due to the reconstruction of the railways in Kraków scheduled until 2021, railway access to the Airport may be blocked. In such events, a substitute bus service is provided. The Airport publishes updates on its Facebook profile.

Trains run daily every 30 minutes to ca. 5.00 am. When you get off the train take a travelator (moving walkway), a lift or the staircase to a walkway which leads directly to the departure level at the passenger terminal. Kraków Airport railway station is fully adapted to the needs of travellers with disabilities, providing assistance from the moment of stepping of the train, to taking their seat in the airplane. Municipal buses also run to the airport: two day lines (208, 252) and one night line (902). Buses run every 20 minutes by day and every hour by night. Agglomeration tickets: one-way PLN 4, concession PLN 2; 60-minute PLN 5, concession PLN 2.50; 90-minute PLN 6, concession PLN 3; 24-hour PLN 20, concession PLN 10; 7-day PLN 62, concession PLN 31. Bus stop next to passenger terminal.

Within the city centre and Nowa Huta

Main Market Square and environs. Usually moving around the Old Town is not a problem for persons on wheelchairs. 95% of the Main Market Square and surrounding streets and avenues in the Planty is covered by smooth set or asphalt. Care was also taken to lower the kerb. But for your comfort try to avoid some cobblestone patches; e.g. the sector of Sienna Street from the Main Square to the Small Market Square and the area around the Collegium Maius. Models of historical monuments on the Royal Route are exceptions – see: The Royal Route for tourists with disabilities. What’s important, the Main Market Square, Kanonicza, Stawiskowska, Floriańska, and Szezewska Streets are a pedestrian and biking zone.

Kazimierz and Podgórze. The districts are not pedestrian zones, so you should move on sidewalks. They are no perfect, sometimes the surface is uneven and the kerb not lowered. The cobblestone surface is on Szeroka, as well as a section of Józefa Street by the High Synagogue. Quite a few pedestrian crossings on the main streets are adapted to the needs of blind persons (convex marks on the ground and sound signal). When stepping off the tram in the Old Town, Kazimierz and Podgórze, you often step directly into the street (e.g. in Westerplatte, Gertrudy, Krakowska and Starowiślna streets). Due to the elevation difference (even with low-floor vehicles), persons on wheelchairs (particularly electric ones) might find it difficult to step on or off.

The centre of Nowa Huta, the so-called Old Nowa Huta, is for the most part accessible to persons with disabilities, with barriers and obstacles found in only a handful of places. The sidewalks are usually paved with smooth wide paving bricks. However, the sidewalks may sometimes be tricky due to unstable paving bricks (e.g. in Aleja Róż). Some sidewalks are separated from the streets with strips of greenery and offer a convenient and pleasant way to go around Nowa Huta for persons on wheelchairs. Unfortunately, there are also narrow sidewalks running close to the streets. Also, persons with disabilities may encounter obstacles in the form of stairs around the Centralny Square and Aleja Róż, as well as short traffic lights on pedestrian crossings and relatively long distances between places of interest.

Municipal transport

24 hrs infoline: +48 12 19150

Tram: Low-floor trams run on most lines serving the city center and the main tourist attractions: 8 (Wawel Hill, Kazimierz, Podgorze, Lagiewniki), 13 (Wawel, Kazimierz, Podgorze), 4, 14 (Dworzec Główny, Nowa Huta), 18 (Wawel), 20 (Blonia); also, all trams passing through the tunnel under the Kraków Główny Railway Station (5, 17, 19, 50).

Bus: The Municipal Transport Company (MPK) holds that low-floor buses run on all lines. Only in case of a breakdown a bus inaccessible for persons with disabilities is sent. The same is said about the trams. We suggest to call the infoline to be sure what type of the rolling stock runs on a given route.

Pressing a yellow button on some tram stops offers a spoken message about the coming trams. From krakowpodroja.pl, you can download an app which will provide real-time positions of trams and information whether the given tram is a low-floor one.
Guarded car parks in the centre of Kraków

- ul. Długa 72
- ul. Karmelicka 26
- ul. Biskupia 19
- al. Focha 1
- ul. Franciszkańska 5
- pl. Na Groblach 24
- ul. Dajwór 12

Website: www.parkingw-centrum.krakowa.com

Parking zones

The paid parking zone in Kraków covers the area short of parking places, including the areas around of railway and bus stations, the Old Town, Kazimierz and Podgórze. Entry to the zone is marked with the signs: D-44 “strefa parkowania”.

You can pay for a short stop in the zone using a parking meter (also by mobile phone). Parking rates are applicable on weekdays, from Monday to Friday (10.00 am–8.00 pm). The parking card for persons with disabilities entitles to parking free of charge exclusively on special sites reserved for the disabled (“envelopes”). The parking card should be placed behind the car front windshield in such a way that it is legible.

A person with disabilities who is a permanent resident of the Małopolskie Voivodeship, can buy a parking permit for PLN 2.50 per month. It is issued on the basis of a parking card and the valid decision on the level of disability. Owners or co-owners of the card holding a parking card, permanent residents of Małopolska, with a high or moderate level of the card holding a parking card, permanent residence on the level of disability. Owners or co-owners of the parking permit for PLN 2.50 per month. It is issued on the basis of a parking card and the valid decision on the level of disability. Owners or co-owners of the card holding a parking card, permanent residents of Małopolska, with a high or moderate level of disability.

For more information on the paid parking zone visit the following websites: www.mi.krakow.pl, “Paid Parking Zone in Kraków” section.

Parking sites for persons with disabilities in Kraków


Useful Information

Selected Hotels

Hotel Astoria ***

- ul. Józefa 24, 31-056 Kraków
- +48 12 4352010
- www.astoriahotelotel.pl, biuro@astoriahotelotel.pl

A step at the entrance. Large, convex buttons in the lift. Upon earlier appointment parking sites for persons with disabilities will be prepared.
Hotel Campanile ***  
ul. św. Tomasza 34, 31-023 Kraków  
+48 12 4242600  
www.campanile-cracovie.pl/pl, krakow@campanile.com  
Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.

Hotel Conrad ****  
ul. Josepha Conrada 29, 31-357 Kraków  
+48 12 2930000  
www.conradhotel.pl, hotel@conradhotel.pl  
Tactile buttons in the elevator.

Hotel Eden ***  
ul. Ciemna 15, 31-053 Kraków  
+48 12 4306565  
www.hoteleden.pl, eden@hoteleden.pl  
A threshold at the entrance. Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. Parking site available upon previous booking (2 minutes from the hotel there is a paid municipal parking).

Hotel Grand Felix ***  
ul. Quade 11, 31-827 Kraków  
+48 12 6818600  
www.hotelandplenum.pl, grandfelix@hotelgrandfelix.pl  
A parking site for persons with disabilities.

Hotel Justyna ****  
al. Jana Pawła II 70, 31-571 Kraków  
+48 12 6498000  
www.hoteljustyna.pl, hotel@hoteljustyna.pl  
Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. One parking site adapted for the needs of persons with disabilities.

Hotel Kontrast ***  
ul. Forteczna 22, 30-437 Kraków  
+48 12 2623050  
www.hotel-kontrast.pl, rezerwacje@hotel-kontrast.pl  
A room adapted for the needs of persons with disabilities on the ground floor.

Hotel Kraków Old Town ***  
ul. św. Gertrudy 6, 31-046 Kraków  
+48 12 4277666  
www.bwoldtown.pl, hotel@bwkrakow.pl  
Stairs at the main entrance; a ramp at the rear of the building. “Talking” lift.

Hotel Logos ***  
ul. Wszystkich Świętych 5, 31-123 Kraków  
+48 12 6316200  
www.hotel-logos.pl, rezerwacja@hotel-logos.pl  
Stairs at the entrance.

Hotel Novotel *****  
al. Armii Krajowej 11, 30-150 Kraków  
+48 12 6126400  
www.novotel.com, h3407@accor.com  
Buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet in one lift. The room for a carer adjoins every room for a person with disabilities. Lower reception desk in one lift. The room for a carer adjoins every room for a person with disabilities.

Hotel Pod Wavelem ***  
ul. Na Groblach 22, 31-101 Kraków  
+48 12 4262626  
www.hotelpodwavelem.pl, rezerwacja@hotelpodwavelem.pl  
Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.

Hotel Radisson Blu *****  
ul. Straszewskiego 17, 31-101 Kraków  
+48 12 6188888  
www.radissonblu.com/pl/hotel-crakow, info.krakow@radissonblu.com  
Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. Special texture of the surface around pedestrian crossings. Sauna accessible to persons with disabilities.

Hotel Royal ***  
ul. św. Gertrudy 26 – 29, 31-048 Kraków  
+48 12 4213500  
www.amwhotele.pl, royal@amwhotele.pl  
Three steps at the entrance, rails can be installed. A low step to the lift. Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.

Hotel Secesja ***  
al. Paulińska 24, 31-065 Kraków  
+48 12 4307464  
www.hotelsecesja.krakow.pl, hotel@hotelsecesja.krakow.pl  
Buttons marked with signs in the Braille alphabet. The hotel does not have a parking site for persons with disabilities, but a place by the reception is reserved on request.

Hotel Stary *****  
al. Szczepańska 5, 31-011 Kraków  
+48 12 3840808  
www.stary.hotel.com.pl, stary@hotel.com.pl  
Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.

Placówka Schronisk Szkolnych Młodzieżowych (Youth Hostel)  
al. Grochowa 21, 31-731 Kraków  
+48 12 6532432  
www.ssm.com.pl, krakow@ssm.com.pl  
Rooms adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities on the ground floor, 2 shared bathrooms.

Hotel Best Western Galicya ***  
ul. Rzemieślnicza 4, 30-403 Kraków  
+48 12 2690772, 2691997  
www.rthotels.com.pl, galicya@bwkrakow.pl  
One parking site for disabled persons.

Hotel RT Regent ***  
ul. Bożego Ciała 19, 31-059 Kraków  
+48 12 4306234, 4306158  
www.rthotels.com.pl, regent@rthotels.com.pl  
There is a low threshold at the entrance. A 5 minutes’ walk to the parking site.

Szkolne Schronisko Młodzieżowe (Youth Hostel)  
al. Na Groblach 22, 31-101 Kraków  
+48 12 4262626  
www.hotelpodwavelem.pl, rezerwacja@hotelpodwavelem.pl  
Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.

Hotel Royal ***  
ul. św. Gertrudy 26 – 29, 31-048 Kraków  
+48 12 4213500  
www.amwhotele.pl, royal@amwhotele.pl  
Three steps at the entrance, rails can be installed. A low step to the lift. Buttons in the lift marked with signs in the Braille alphabet.

Hotel Rubinstein ****  
al. Szeroka 12, 31-053 Kraków  
+48 12 4227666  
www.rubinstein.pl, recepcja@rubinstein.pl  
A 5 minutes’ walk to the parking site.
Selected Restaurants

3 Rybki Restaurant
ul. Szczepańska 5 (Hotel Stary), 31-011 Kraków
+48 12 3840801
www.staryhotel.com.pl
Flat floor at the entrance, then a step. No toilet with facilities.

Andromeda Restaurant
ul. Gęsia 22a (Hotel Galaxy), 31-535 Kraków
+48 12 3428100
www.andromeda.jordan.pl
Ariel Restaurant
ul. Szeroka 18, 31-053 Kraków
+48 12 4217920
www.ariel-krakow.pl
There is a single, low step in the restaurant.

Bazylia Restaurant
ul. Stradomska 13, 31-068 Kraków
+48 12 2625704
www.restauracja-bazylia.pl
A step at the entrance.

Bonerowska Restaurant Gourmet Steak & Fish
Rynek Główny 42, 31-013 Kraków
+48 12 3741300
palacbonerowski.com
Stairs at the entrance.

Chopin Restaurant
Rynek Główny 39, 31-013 Kraków
+48 12 4337010
www.chopinkrakow.pl
A step at the entrance.

CK Dezerter Restaurant
ul. Bracka 6, 31-005 Kraków
+48 12 4227931
www.facebook.com/CKDezerter
A threshold at the entrance. A threshold to the toilet.

Dali Club Lunch Bar Cafe
ul. Mazowiecka 21, 30-019 Kraków
+48 12 6353755
www.daliclub.pl

Garden Le Scandale Restaurant
pl. Nowy 9, 30-149 Kraków
+48 12 4306855
www.lescandale.pl
The men’s toilet is spacious and has handrails. Football matches can be watched at the restaurant.

Gościniec Floriański Restaurant
ul. Floriańska 21, 31-019 Kraków
+48 12 3416983
florianski.gosciniec.krakow.pl
A step at the entrance.

Green Way vegetarian restaurant
ul. Krupnicza 22, 31-123 Kraków
+48 604957142
www.greenway.pl
The toilet is large but without special facilities.

Gruzińskie Chaczapuri Restaurant
ul. Grodzka 3, 31-006 Kraków
+48 501798847
www.chaczapuri.pl
A threshold. There are rails in the toilet, but it can only be entered on an active wheelchair.

Hawełka Restarurant
Rynek Główny 34, 31-010 Kraków
+48 12 4220631, 605821161, 511482128
www.hawelka.pl
A step at the entrance.

Jama Michalika Restaurant
ul. Floriańska 45, 31-019 Kraków
+48 12 4221561
www.jamamichalika.pl
A step at the entrance.

Jarema Restaurant
pl. Matejki 5, 31-157 Kraków
+48 12 4293669
www.jarema.pl
A step at the entrance. The toilet in the second room (4 steps).

Karczma Gościnna Chata Restaurant
ul. Sławkowska 10, 31-014 Kraków
+48 12 4237676
www.goscinnachata.pl/krakow
Stairs to the toilet.

Konfitura Restaurant
ul. Jahody 2, 30-348 Kraków
+48 12 3588409

Mamma Mia Restaurant
ul. Karmelicka 14, 31-060 Kraków
+48 12 4222868
www.mammamia.net.pl

Milk&Co Restaurant
ul. Straszewskiego 17, 30-527 Kraków
+48 12 6188888
www.milkco.pl

Miód i Wino Restaurant
ul. Sławkowska 32, 31-015 Kraków
+48 12 4227495
www.miodiwino.pl

Ogień Restaurant
ul. Nadwiślańska 6 (Hotel Qubus), 30-527 Kraków
+48 12 3745100
www.qubushotel.com

Ogniem i Mieczem Restaurant
ul. Emila Serkowskiego 7, 30-512 Kraków
+48 12 6562328
www.ogniemimieczem.pl
A low threshold at the entrance.

Ogród Kulinarne Restaurant
ul. Przemysłowa 4, 30-701 Kraków
+48 335364653
www.facebook.com/OgrodKulinarne
A threshold at the entrance.

Organic burger & bistro Nova Krova
pl. Wolnica 12, 31-060 Kraków
+48 530353054
www.facebook.com/novakrovakrakow
The toilet is large but without rails.

Percheron Restaurant
ul. Zwierzyniecka 31, 31-105 Kraków
+48 12 3795950, 664630595
www.percheron.pl

Podkowa Restaurant
pl. Wolnica 10, 31-060 Kraków
+48 12 3414966
www.pubpodkowa.pl
Steep access to the toilet.

Pod Baranem Restaurant
ul. św. Gertrudy 21, 31-049 Kraków
+48 12 4294022
www.podbaranem.com
A threshold at the entrance. You can enter the toilet only on an active wheelchair.

Pod Wawelem Kompania Kuflowa Restaurant
ul. św. Gertrudy 26–29, 31-069 Kraków
+48 12 4212336
www.podwawelem.eu
A step at the entrance.
Rubinstein Restaurant
ul. Szeroka 12 (hotel Rubinstein), 31-053 Kraków
+48 12 3840000
www.rubinstein.pl

Wielki
Access rather sleep. Toilet in the hotel.

Tyeniecka Restaurant
ul. Tyeniecka 160 (hotel Tyeniecki), 30-376 Kraków
+48 12 2675070
www.hoteltyniecki.pl

There is a threshold at the entrance, and also one in front of the toilet.

Vanilla Sky Restaurant
ul. Fiszacka 3 (ul. Kościuszki), 30-114 Kraków
+48 12 2974005
www.vanilla-sky.pl

A low threshold at the entrance. A threshold to the toilet.

Wentzl Restaurant
Rynek Główny 19, 31-008 Kraków
+48 12 4295299
www.restaurantwentzl.com.pl

Wentzl at the entrance.

Wesele Restaurant
Rynek Główny 10, 31-042 Kraków
+48 12 4227460
www.weselerestauracja.pl

Wierzynek Restaurant
Rynek Główny 16, 31-042 Kraków
+48 728871071
wierzynek.pl

Selected wheelchair rental
Stowarzyszenie Filantropów im. Brora Hanssona (Bror Hanssson Philantropists’ Society) in Kraków
ul. Smolki 9, 30-513 Kraków
+48 507274615 (except holidays)

Thu 4.00 pm–6.00 pm
Free of charge upon producing the relevant medical records of a person with disabilities; rental for up to 3 months.

Fundacja na Rzecz Chorych na SM
im. bł. Anieli Salawy (Blessed Aniela Salawa Foundation for MS Patients) – Equipment rental
ul. Józefa 5, 31-056 Kraków
+48 12 4215785
www.fundacja-sm.org

Mon–Fri 9.00 am–5.00 pm, Sat 10.00 am–2.00 pm
Monthly fee – security deposit
There is also rehabilitation equipment maintenance and repair service available.

Fundacja Pomoc Krakowskikemu Hospicjum
(St Lazarus Hospice Support Foundation)
ul. Pękmiejska 36, 31-009 Kraków
+48 12 4644993, 4257583
www.fundacja.kzso.com.pl

Mon, Fri 8.00 am–2.00 pm, Tue–Thu 8.00 am–6.00 pm
Monthly fee. To borrow the wheelchair you need to present identity document.

Kraikowskie Zakłady Sprzętu Ortopedycznego Sp. z o.o.
ul. Prądnicka 10, 30-002 Kraków
+48 12 6352055, 60340251
www.kzso.com.pl

rental office Mon–Fri 9.00 am–5.00 pm
Biweekly fee for wheelchair: PLN 30 + security deposit PLN 300
To borrow the wheelchair you need to present identity document.

Włoski

Towarzystwo Solidarnej Pomocy
(Solidary Help Foundation)
ul. Ujastek 3, 30-706 Kraków
+48 12 6440968
www.tsprkrakow.pl

Mon–Fri 9.00 am–2.30 pm
One-off fee + security deposit
Rental office in the “O” pavilion of the health service centre (outpatients’ clinic, hospital wards). There is an option to borrow the equipment for an unlimited period of time.

Wypożyczalnia Centrum Aktywizacji Społecznej
i Zawodowej Osób Niepełnosprawnych Klika
(Klika Centre for Social and Employment Support of Persons with Disabilities – Rental shop)
ul. Siemaszki 31, 31-201 Kraków
+48 12 4165305
www.centrum.centrumklika.pl

Mon–Fri 9.00 am–5.00 pm
Persons with disabilities can rent a wheelchair.
Required documents: identity document, disability certificate, power of attorney if represented by proxy.

Boat tours, water bus
Kraków Water Bus
The water bus runs on the Vistula between Zablocie and Tyeniec. There are 13 stops along the way, among others at the Wawel Hill, the Dębnicki Bridge and the Skalka Church. Detailed information on the location of stops and timetables can be found on the website.
+48 608496800
tramwajwodny.net.pl

The Kraków Water Bus route is serviced by small, wooden gondolas. There are no toilets on boards. The gondolas do not have fixed accommodation ladders, so a person with disabilities is going to need assistance getting on and off the boat. A private cruise on a larger riverboat can be arranged.

Cruises on the Vistula – Legenda Dock
Czerwieński Boulevard (at Bernardyńska Street), 31-069 Kraków
+48 604299000
www.statek-krakow.pl

Daily. One-hour cruises more or less every hour, starting from 9.00 am. You can also book a private cruise.

Cruises on the Vistula – Wawel Dock
Bułwar Czerwieński 3 (at Grunwaldzki Bridge), 31-069 Kraków
+48 12 4220855
www.statetekkrakow.com

Booking: 10.00 am–6.00 pm or via www.wawel.statetek.pl

Useful Information
Consulates
Consulate General of France in Kraków
ul. Stolarska 15, 31-043 Kraków
+48 12 4243530
www.cracovie.org.pl
Mon–Fri 9.00 am–4.00 pm

A high step at the entrance, on the side another entrance with a low threshold, accessible to persons with disabilities.

Consulate General of Germany in Kraków
ul. Stolarska 7, 31-043 Kraków
+48 12 4243000
www.krakau.diplo.de
Mon–Fri 9.00 am–12.00 noon

Consulate General of Russia in Kraków
ul. Biskupa 7, 31-144 Kraków
+48 12 4222647
krakow.mid.ru
Mon, Wed, Fri 8.30 am–12.30 pm 8 steps at the entrance.

Consulate General of Slovakia in Kraków
ul. św. T omasza 34, 31-027 Kraków
+48 12 4254970
www.mzv.sk/cgkrakow
Tue–Thu 9.30 am–12.00 noon

Consulate General of Ukraine in Kraków
al. Beliny Prażmowskiego 4, 31-514 Kraków
+48 12 4296066
krakow.mfa.gov.ua
Mon–Wed, Fri 9.00 am–12.00 noon, Thu 1.00 pm–4.00 pm
4 steps at the entrance.

Consulate General of the US in Kraków
ul. Stolarska 9, 31-043 Kraków
+48 12 4245100
pl.usembassy.gov.pl/embassy-consulte-pl/ konsulat-usa-w-krakowie
Mon–Fri: 8.30 am–5.00 pm
A high threshold at the entrance.

Cruises on the Vistula – Wawel Dock
Bułwar Czerwieński 3 (at Grunwaldzki Bridge), 31-069 Kraków
+48 12 4220855
www.statetekkrakow.com
Booking: 10.00 am–6.00 pm or via www.wawel.statetek.pl

Boat tours, water bus
Kraków Water Bus
The water bus runs on the Vistula between Zablocie and Tyeniec. There are 13 stops along the way, among others at the Wawel Hill, the Dębnicki Bridge and the Skalka Church. Detailed information on the location of stops and timetables can be found on the website.
+48 608496800
tramwajwodny.net.pl

The Kraków Water Bus route is serviced by small, wooden gondolas. There are no toilets on boards. The gondolas do not have fixed accommodation ladders, so a person with disabilities is going to need assistance getting on and off the boat. A private cruise on a larger riverboat can be arranged.

Cruises on the Vistula – Legenda Dock
Czerwieński Boulevard (at Bernardyńska Street), 31-069 Kraków
+48 604299000
www.statek-krakow.pl

Daily. One-hour cruises more or less every hour, starting from 9.00 am. You can also book a private cruise.

Cruises on the Vistula – Wawel Dock
Bułwar Czerwieński 3 (at Grunwaldzki Bridge), 31-069 Kraków
+48 12 4220855
www.statetekkrakow.com

Booking: 10.00 am–6.00 pm or via www.wawel.statetek.pl

Useful Information
Consulates
Consulate General of France in Kraków
ul. Stolarska 15, 31-043 Kraków
+48 12 4243530
www.cracovie.org.pl
Mon–Fri 9.00 am–4.00 pm

A high step at the entrance, on the side another entrance with a low threshold, accessible to persons with disabilities.

Consulate General of Germany in Kraków
ul. Stolarska 7, 31-043 Kraków
+48 12 4243000
www.krakau.diplo.de
Mon–Fri 9.00 am–12.00 noon

Consulate General of Russia in Kraków
ul. Biskupa 7, 31-144 Kraków
+48 12 4222647
krakow.mid.ru
Mon, Wed, Fri 8.30 am–12.30 pm 8 steps at the entrance.

Consulate General of Slovakia in Kraków
ul. św. T omasza 34, 31-027 Kraków
+48 12 4254970
www.mzv.sk/cgkrakow
Tue–Thu 9.30 am–12.00 noon

Consulate General of Ukraine in Kraków
al. Beliny Prażmowskiego 4, 31-514 Kraków
+48 12 4296066
krakow.mfa.gov.ua
Mon–Wed, Fri 9.00 am–12.00 noon, Thu 1.00 pm–4.00 pm
4 steps at the entrance.

Consulate General of the US in Kraków
ul. Stolarska 9, 31-043 Kraków
+48 12 4245100
pl.usembassy.gov.pl/embassy-consulte-pl/ konsulat-usa-w-krakowie
Mon–Fri: 8.30 am–5.00 pm
A high threshold at the entrance.
Consulate General of Hungary in Kraków
ul. Łubiecka 17, 31-503 Kraków
+48 12 3599920
krakko.mfa.gov.hu
Mon–Thu 8.00 am–4.30 pm, Fri 8.00 am–2.00 pm

Tourist Service Centre
ul. Powiśle 11, 31-101 Kraków
+48 12 3542710
powiste@infokrakow.pl
November–April daily 9.00 am–5.00 pm, May–October daily 9.00 am–7.00 pm

Tourist Information Points

Wyspiański Pavilion
Rynek Główny 9, 31-042 Kraków
+48 12 4242179
Mon–Fri 10.00 am–6.00 pm, Sat 10.00 am–3.00 pm

ul. Miodowa 21, 31-055 Kraków
+48 12 4229143
Mon–Fri 9.00 am–7.00 pm

Kantor Wanda (in Wanda Department Store)
ul. Broniewskiego 1, 31-801 Kraków
Mon–Fri 9.00 am–5.00 pm, Sat 2.00 pm

Tourist Information and Accommodation Centre. Biuro Jordan
ul. Pawia 8, 31-154 Kraków
+48 12 4226091
www.jordan.pl
Mon–Fri 8.00 am–5.00 pm, Sat 9.00 am–2.00 pm

Other information points

Biuro Promocji i Sprzedaży Kopalni Soli "Wieliczka"
ul. Wiślna 12A, 31-007 Kraków
+48 12 4626050
www.kopalnia.pl

Information materials only about the Wieliczka Salt Mine.

Kraków Tourist Card
You can buy the KrakowCard.com at some hotels and tourist information points. It entitles to free admission to more than 40 Kraków’s top attractions, travelling by municipal transport free of charge, travel from Kraków to the Wieliczka Salt Mine (bus line 304), free-of-charge return travel to the Balice Airport (bus lines 208, 252 and 902). Prices: 2-day card: PLN 100, 3-day card PLN 120. For more information visit: www.krakowcard.pl.

Tour guides
No special offer for persons with disabilities, but the tour guides can tailor the sightseeing tour to the needs of individual participants in the tour. For detailed information on guide services in Kraków ask at tourist information centres.

Useful Information

Apteka Dbam o Zdrowie (pharmacy)
ul. Kalwaryjska 94, 30-504 Kraków
+48 12 6469592, 800110110
24 hrs a day

Apteka dr. Max (pharmacy)
ul. Karmelicka 23, 31-131 Kraków
24 hrs a day

Apteka Esterka (pharmacy)
ul. Estery 3, 31-056 Kraków
+48 12 4292673
24 hrs a day

Apteka Galla (pharmacy)
ul. Kronikarza Galla 26, 30-053 Kraków
+48 12 6367365
24 hrs a day

Apteka Pod Globusem (pharmacy)
ul. Rejtana 2, 35-310 Kraków
+48 12 6563996
24 hrs a day

Apteka Świat (pharmacy)
ul. Szpitalna 38, 31-024 Kraków
+48 12 4226534
24 hrs a day

Pharmacies – Nowa Huta

Apteka Dbam o Zdrowie (pharmacy)
os. Centrum A 4, 31-923 Kraków
+48 12 6469591
24 hrs a day

Stairs at the entrance.

Apteka Dbam o Zdrowie (pharmacy)
os. Centrum B 8, 31-930 Kraków
+48 12 6469591
24 hrs a day
Emergency rooms at the following hospitals
University Hospital in Kraków
ul. Kopernika 50, 31-501 Kraków
+48 12 3516601
www.su.krakow.pl
Gabriel Narutowicz Municipal Specialised Hospital
ul. Prądnicka 35 – 37, 31-202 Kraków
+48 12 2578280, 2578672
www.narutowicz.krakow.pl
Stefan Żeromski Hospital
os. Na Skarpie 66, 31-913 Kraków
+48 12 6229260
www.zeromski-szpital.pl
Ludwik Rydygier Hospital
ul. Wrocławska 1–3, 30-901 Kraków
+48 12 6308140
www.5wszk.com.pl
University Children’s Hospital
ul. Wielicka 265, 30-663 Kraków
+48 12 3339186
www.szpitalzdrowia.pl
Military Clinical Hospital with Polyclinic
ul. Wrocławska 1 – 3, 30-901 Kraków
+48 12 6308140
www.5wszk.com.pl

Selected outpatient clinics offering GP services
Around the Main Market Square
Centrum Medyczne Falck
ul. Mazowiecka 4–6, 30-036 Kraków
+48 510202102
www.falck.pl
Kazimierz
Scanmed
ul. Podgórka 36, 31-536 Kraków
+48 12 6298800, 2010700, 801462988
www.scanmed.pl
Podgórze
Klinika Krakowska
ul. Zachodnia 5/12a, 30-350 Kraków
+48 12 2676260, 60462346
www.klinika.krakow.pl
NZOZ Kraków Południe
ul. Szewdzka 27, 30-315 Kraków
+48 12 2654999
www.nzoosp.pl
Open 24 hrs a day
Salwator
Przychodnia Salwatorska
ul. Komorowskiego 12, 30-106 Kraków
+48 12 4270620, 4218797, 6830513
www.przychodniasalwatorska.pl
CenterMed
ul. Lazarza 14, 31-530 Kraków
+48 12 4244259
www.centermed.pl

Nowa Huta
NZOZ Szkolne
os. Szkolne 9, 31-976 Kraków
+48 12 6442946
www.przychodniaszkolne.pl
Scanmed
ul. Jana Pawła II 84, 31-571 Kraków
+48 12 6298800
www.scanmed.pl

Alti Market
ul. Podwale 6, 31-118 Kraków
Mon–Sat 24 hrs a day, trading Sunday 10.00 am–10.00 pm

Avita
Rynek Podgórski 14, 33-332 Kraków
www.avita.net.pl
Mon–Sat 6.00 am–9.00 pm, trading Sunday 9.00 am–5.00 pm

Biedronka Supermarket
Rynek Główny 34, 31-010 Kraków
24 hrs a day (except for non-trading Sundays)

Delikatesy Kocyk
ul. Miodowa 13, 31-055 Kraków
www.sklepykocyk.pl
Open daily 6.00 am–10.00 pm

Dom Handlowy Jubilat
al. Krasińskiego 1, 31-111 Kraków
www.jubilat.com.pl
Grocery shop open 24 hrs a day (on the day before holidays the shop is open until 9.30 pm, on the following day from 7.00 am). On the ground floor of Jubilat Shopping Mall there is a 24 hrs a day self-service counter.

Freshmarket
ul. Szafranka 11, 30-527 Kraków
Daily: 6.00 am–11.00 pm

Freshmarket
ul. Przemysłowa 4, 30-701 Kraków
Daily: 6.00 am–11.00 pm

Milagros
ul. św. Gertrudy 5, 31-046 Kraków
www.mila.pl
Mon–Sat 6.30 am–9.30 pm, trading Sunday 10.00 am–7.30 pm

Naturalny Sklepik
ul. Krupnicza 8, 31-123 Kraków
Mon–Fri 9.00 am–8.00 pm, Sat 9.00 am–5.00 pm
Not much space inside.

Piórko i Paweł
ul. Lubicz 17, 31-503 Kraków
Mon–Sat 8.00 am–10.00 pm, trading Sunday 9.00 am–8.00 pm

Spar
ul. Szpitalna 38, 31-024 Kraków
www.spar.pl
Daily: 6.00 am–10.00 pm (except for non-trading Sundays)

Zabka
ul. Nadwiślańska 3, 30-527 Kraków
www.zabka.pl
Daily: 6.00 am–11.00 pm

Zabka
ul. Szlak 50A/4, 31-160 Kraków
www.zabka.pl
Daily: 6.00 am–11.00 pm

Shops – Nowa Huta
PSS Społem Nowa Huta
al. Solidarności 11, 31-974 Kraków
Mon–Fri 6.00 am–8.00 pm, Sat 6.00 am–4.00 pm, trading Sunday 6.00 am–3.00 pm
Access ramp for clients on wheelchairs.
Many avenues paved with sett but this should not prevent the use of a wheelchair. Pedestrian crossings near the market adapted to the needs of the blind.

Markets – Nowa Huta

Bieżyczycki Plac Targowy (Bieżyczycki Market Square)
pl. Bieżyczycki, 31-831 Kraków

Market square on os. Wandy
os. Wandy 28A, 51-907 Kraków

Plac Targowy Tomex (Tomex Market Square)
ul. Bieżyczycka 168, 31-860 Kraków

Access ramp and lift for persons on wheelchairs. Buttons in the lift market with Braille alphabet.

Kurdwanów swimming pool
ul. Wyszoczyńska 34A, 30-611 Kraków
+48 12 6645355
www.kurdwanowskos.pl
Mon.–Fri. 3.30 pm–10.00 pm, Sat 11.00 am–10.00 pm, Sun 9.00 am–10.00 pm

Com-Com Zone Nowa Huta swimming pool
ul. Ptaszyckiego 6, 31-979 Kraków
+48 12 6821110
www.comcomzone.pl
6.00 am–10.30 pm (due to group reservations, please check the pool availability on the website)

The swimming pool is a single-storey facility, adapted to the needs of persons on wheelchairs. A life-guard-operated lift into the water is also available.

Park Wodny (Water Park)
ul. Dobrego Pasterza 126, 31-416 Kraków
+48 12 6163191
www.parkwodny.pl
Changing rooms, showers and toilets adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities. The facility has a lift. Clients with disabilities are entitled to concession tickets.

University of Economics swimming pool
ul. Rakowicka 27, 31-510 Kraków
+48 12 2935673
uek.krakow.pl
7.00 am–10.00 pm

The availability of the swimming pool depends on the timetable of the Physical Education and Sports Department of the University of Economics. See: http://uek.krakow.pl/pl/ucelnia/inne-jedn-naukowo-dydaktyczne/jedniki-miedzywydzialowe/studium-wychowania-fizycznego-i-sportu/plywalnia.html

Kolna swimming pool
ul. Kolna 2, 30-381 Kraków
+48 12 6163191
www.kolna.pl/basen.html
Mon.–Fri. 7.00 am–9.00 pm, Sat–Sun 8.00 am–4.00 pm

pl. Rakowicka 27
Daily 8.00 am–6.00 pm

Plac Na Stawach
plac Na Stawach, 30-107 Kraków
Many avenues paved with sett but this should not prevent the use of a wheelchair. A bit inconvenient protruding kerb.

Pond swimming pool
ul. Wyszyńskiego 13, 30-107 Kraków
www.pony.pl
Mon.–Fri. 7.30 am–11.00 pm, Sat–Sun 8.00 am–11.00 pm

Plac Targowy Tomex (Tomex Market Square)
ul. Bieżyczycka 168, 31-860 Kraków

Useful Information

Spar convenience store
os. Teatralne 4, 31-945 Kraków
Mon.–Fri. 6.30 am–8.00 pm, Sat 6.30 am–10.00 pm, trading Sunday: 10.00 am–6.00 pm

There is a low threshold at the entrance.
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Index

Adam Mickiewicz monument 32
Barbiczan 28
Bednarskiego Park 77
Beneficjent Abbey in Tyniec 100
Block of flats at Mierzwy Street 86
Bonia Commons 123
Bochnia Salt Mine 117
Bohaterów Getta Square 79
Botanical Garden 127
Camaldolese Monastery in Bielany 101
Cathedral Museum 43
Chapel of Sts Margaret and Judith 115
Church and Convent of Premonstratensian Nuns 114
Church of Holy Cross 109
Church of Holy Heart of Lord Jesus 95
Church of Holy Saviour 115
Church of Sts Catherine of Alexandria and Margaret 70
Church of Sts Peter and Paul 40
Cloth Hall 34
Collegium Maius 113
Consulates 157
Corpus Christi Church 71
cross in Nowa Huta 95
Cyprian Kamil Norwid Cultural Centre 94
Czartoryski Museum 111
Cricoteka – former Municipal Power Station 78
Deer House 78
Dominican Church and Monastery 39
Eagle Pharmacy (Apteka pod Orłem) 79
Ethnographic Museum 73
Florianska Street 30
Franciscan Church and Monastery 37
Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art in Cloth Hall 34
Ghetto Walls 79
Great Mikvah 56
Helena Rubinstein’s house of birth 56
High Synagogue 61
Hunters’ House 126
Isaac’s Synagogue 62
Jama Michalika (Michalik’s Cave) 31
Jan Matejko house 31
Jewish cemetery (first) 56
Jewish cemetery (New) 57
Jewish cemetery (Remuh) 57
Jordan Park 124
Józef Piłsudski Mound 126
Kazimierz 55–65, 69–73
Kazimierz’s town walls 63
Kleparz 28
Kościuszko Mound 126
Kościuszko Museum 119
Kupah Synagogue 63
Landau Family Palace 56
Liban Quarry 82
Ludowy Theatre 96
Main Market Square 31
 Models for persons with disabilities 52–53
Monument of Battle of Tannenberg (Grunwald) 28
Municipal Power Station (former), see Cricoteka 78
Museum of Armed Deed 97
Museum of Jagiellonian University, see Collegium Maius
Museum of Pharmacy 31
Museum of Poland under the Communist Regime 89
Museum of Polish Aviation 125
Nowa Huta 85–97, 104
Nowa Huta branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Kraków 93
Nowa Huta Cultural Centre 90
Nowy Square 65
Okrąglak (round building) on Nowy Square 65
Old Synagogue 60
Old Town 27–53, 107–113, 122
oldest building of Nowa Huta 86
Oskar Schindler’s Factory (museum) 80
Pauline Church on Skałka 69
Piarist Church 110
Plany 122
Płaszów Concentration Camp 83
Podgórski Market Square 77
Podgórze 75–83, 131
Podgórze Town Hall 77
Polish Pilots’ Park 125
Popper’s Synagogue 59
Progressive Synagogue (Temple) 64
Remuh Cemetery 57
Remuh Synagogue 57
Ronald Reagan Central Square 91
Rose Avenue 92
Royal Castle on Wawel Hill 47
Rynek Underground (Underground of the Main Market Square) 34
Sanctuary in Mogiła 104
Sanctuary of Divine Mercy in Łagiewniki 102
seat of Jewish Paramilitary Organisation 79
Stłowacki Theatre 108
Small Market Square 107
Solidarity monument 91
St Adalbert's Church 36
St Andrew's Church 41
St Ann's Church 112
St Florian's Gate 29
St Florian's Church 28
St John Paul II Centre 103
St John Paul II Sanctuary 103
St Joseph's Church 76
St Mary's Church 32
Stanisław Lem Garden of Experiment 125
statue of Vladimir Lenin 92
Stefan Żeromski Hospital 88
Swedish Block of Flats 93
Szeroka Street 56
Szpinak's Cottage 90
Świątowid Cinema (former) 89
tank of Nowa Huta 97
Tempel Synagogue, see Progressive Synagogue
Town Hall Tower 35
Vistula Boulevards 128
Wawel 42
Wawel Cathedral 44, 68
Wieliczka salt mine 118
Wolnica Square 73
Wolski Wood 126
Wyspiański Pavilion 52
Zakrzówek 130
Zdzisław Beksiński Gallery 90
Zoological Garden 126
Kraków – the city bustling with life, abundant with historical monuments and attractions – draws tourists from all over the world like a magnet. The former capital of Poland has been always open to visitors. Recently it has become more friendly to persons with disabilities.

This tourist guide is a **vade mecum for tourists with disabilities**. It contains information on the city’s major attractions and useful tips for the disabled, in particular those moving on wheelchairs.

We invite you to visit Kraków, and hope this publication will help you to explore this very special city.