



KRAKOW

# MEET LIVING HISTORY

Homo Cracoviensis



Krakow  
MUSEUMS - INSPIRED  
MEETINGS

# MUSEUMS MEETINGS OFFER

**KRAKOW** The Great  
[www.krakow.pl](http://www.krakow.pl)





Krakow  
MUSEUMS - INSPIRED  
MEETINGS

# MUSEUMS MEETINGS OFFER

## INTRODUCTION

The city of Krakow is both a part of the world's cultural heritage and the most recognisable Polish brand. For centuries it has attracted visitors from every corner of the globe with its unique atmosphere, rich traditions and the inexplicable genius loci, which continues to infuse both artists and ordinary people with a special energy as they stroll through the city. In this space filled with history, art, architecture, legends and lyrical nostalgia, the historical past is harmoniously intertwined with the richness of contemporary artistic, cultural, academic, business and social life.

Thanks to its artistic atmosphere, extraordinary architecture, abundance of monuments and, most of all, its everyday celebration of culture and art, Krakow was awarded the prestigious title of "European Capital of Culture" by the European Union in 2000. Following this momentous distinction, Krakow has recently received a large number of prestigious recommendations. Its historical Main Market Square was selected by the readers of "National Geographic" as one of the 30 most beautiful

places in the world, and as many as 16 of the city's restaurants have been included in the red Michelin guidebook. According to the American bi-weekly "Forbes", Krakow is Poland's second most attractive city for business.

The city successfully combines historical prestige with the quality of life of a modern metropolis. In 2009, nearly 8 million guests visited the city. The rapid development of Krakow's transport and tourist infrastructure has made it a frequent venue of symposiums, conferences and business meetings.

Krakow's history mirrors Poland's national identity and resonates with a deep cultural heritage stretching back for a millennium. Nowhere else can you find so many treasures of Polish culture and such a dense concentration of monuments and traces of the lives of distinguished people, including scientists and artists. Fully one quarter of the nation's art collections are housed and maintained in Krakow! The city at the foot of Wawel Hill is the largest complex of historic sites in Poland, encompassing over 6,000 priceless works of architecture.



Krakow's museums are home to the nation's largest collection of works of art, and they make up an integral part of the city's landscape. These collections contain such gems as Hans Dorn's fifteenth-century sky globe, and the most precious relic of the region's pre-Christian Slavic society – the stone Zbruch Idol, dating from the turn of the ninth and tenth century.

Krakow is home to one of the richest assembles of museum collections in Central Europe. It is our pleasure to offer you a package intended to serve travellers, whose visits to Krakow for culture or business provide an opportunity and a reason to learn more about its cultural heritage. It has also been created to address the needs of those who seek unique interiors and spaces, enjoyable activities for their leisure time.

This package breaks through the stereotypical thinking of museums as places that simply stop time by caring for objects of historical heritage. It reflects a new image of the museum, having recreated and modernized its spaces to serve its guests

by welcoming them as participants in conferences, business meetings, and social events. The historic architecture of the interiors of Krakow's museums have been outfitted with modern audio-visual equipment, enriching the experience and stimulating the imaginations of visitors, making the unique aura of these sites which gather the treasures of Polish and world culture even more memorable.

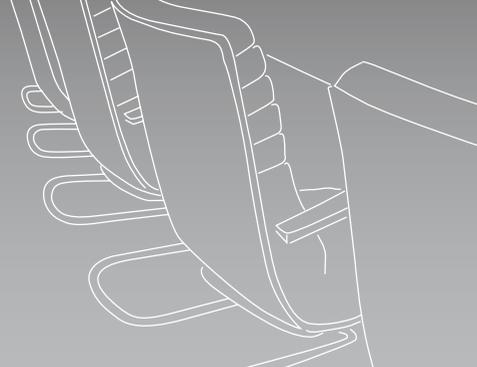
The original tour programmes prepared by Krakow's museums are varied in formula, but they all ensure that guests get to know Poland's high culture on a personal basis. They make it possible to be a part of an exclusive tour experience in the company of qualified guides, get to know the charms of castles and palaces on outdoor excursions, see sites of tradition and folklore from up close, or savour the music and cuisine of Galicia in sumptuous, historic interiors. This rich range of possibilities calls out to cultural tour operators and organizers of business meetings and their clients. The city of Krakow hopes that it will satisfy the expectations of even the most demanding of tastes.

\* Museums offer special opening hours for business meetings.

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# The Museum of Pharmacy of the Collegium Medicum of the Jagiellonian University



8 **ul. Floriańska 25**

[www.muzeumfarmacji.pl](http://www.muzeumfarmacji.pl)  
[mf@mp.pl](mailto:mf@mp.pl)

The Museum of Pharmacy of the Jagiellonian University, established in 1946, is located in a historic townhouse at ul. Floriańska 25 in Krakow, in the city's best-loved tourist area, along the "Royal Route". It is one of the largest exhibitions of its type in the world.

The permanent exhibition occupies five storeys of the building, from the fifteenth-century cellars to the attic. The collection includes objects related to pharmacy from the Middle Ages to today. Among the exhibits are chemists' dishes, such as a collection of Maiolica from many renowned European workshops, mortars, laboratory equipment, chemists' utensils, medicine ingredients and memorabilia of famed pharmacists. The interior of an eighteenth century chemist's shop has been opened inside the museum, along with other spaces such as a pharmaceutical laboratory, cellars with casks and bottles for medicinal wines and an attic used to dry and store medicinal herbs. There are also furnishings from historic monastic pharmacies and later ones, including some from the Empire, Beidermeier, and Neobaroque periods. One room is dedicated to Ignacy Łukasiewicz, pharmacist and founder of the Polish oil industry. Another popular attraction is the collection of historic remedies of plant, animal, and mineral origins (the *curiosa*), which is housed on the second storey in the pharmacy's "drying room", on the top floor of the museum. The museum library contains herbaria, pharmacopeia, antidotaria, and other prints associated with the history of pharmacology.

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Tuesday: 12.00 – 18.30  
Wednesday – Sunday: 10.00 – 14.30

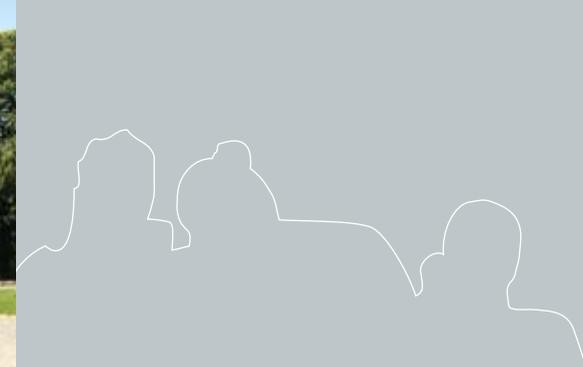


## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

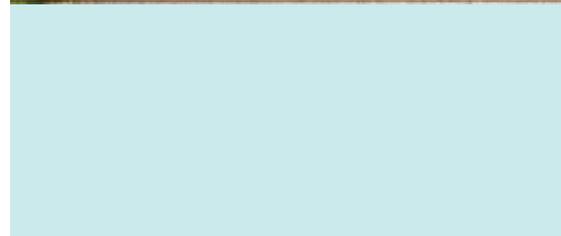
The museum is a venue for conferences, banquets, and social gatherings, and can be made available for evenings – with a glass of medicinal draught imbibed according to the old chemist's recipe, and with the possibility of catering in the form of a buffet. Two rooms are at guests disposition (40 and 48 m<sup>2</sup>), arranged to form a conference room for about 90 people, or a banquet hall for about 100 people, along with (depending on the weather) the museum courtyard. It is possible to make use of the museum's multimedia presentation equipment. Special museum tours, which present the manufacture and gilding of pills using original methods, along with the preparation of medicinal wine, are also organized for small groups.



# Botanical Garden of the Jagiellonian University



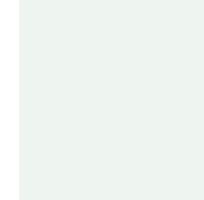
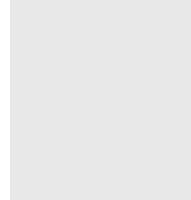
1



## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:



The Botanical Garden hosts “Evening of the Senses” – an evening visit available from the end of May until mid-August with the greenhouses highlighted with special lighting. There are also banquets and concerts held here in the summer season, as well as workshops dedicated to interesting plants which have gourmet purposes, such as seasonings, coffee, and tea (*Collegium Śniadeckiego’s* lecture hall facilitates 80 people). Banquets and concerts are held in the winter greenhouse, while simultaneous use of the cellars of the *Collegium Śniadeckiego*, which is accessible from the garden courtyard is also possible. The greenhouse can hold about 50 people, and the cellars about 40. The garden has access to sound amplification equipment.



ul. Kopernika 27

[www.ogrod.uj.edu.pl](http://www.ogrod.uj.edu.pl)  
[hortus@uj.edu.pl](mailto:hortus@uj.edu.pl)

### PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

**Garden open mid-April to mid-October  
Spring and summer**

Every day	9.00 – 19.00
Greenhouse	10.00 – 18.00
greenhouses closed Fridays	

### Autumn:

Every day	9.00 – 17.00
Greenhouse	10.00 – 16.00
greenhouses closed Fridays	

The Botanical Garden of the Jagiellonian University, established in 1873, is the oldest institution of its type in Poland. In an area of about 10 hectares over five thousand species and varieties of plants have been assembled in departments and the categories. The arrangement of the Garden today is a result of the efforts of Władysław Szafer (1886-1970), phytogeographer and paleobotanist, and an early leader of environmental protection in Europe. In 1976 the Garden was listed in the register of Krakow’s protected landmarks as an important nature site and a memorial to the sciences and the art of horticulture in Poland. There are three greenhouses on the site of the Garden (of which two are accessible to the public), in which plant specimens from various climates are housed, mainly from the tropics. The palm house contains about 40 species of palms and dozens of species of philodendrons and fig plants. Another item of interest is the collection of tropical commercial plants, such as coffee, tea, cocoa, ginger, etc. Among the most fascinating items is the oldest palm in Poland – a Canary Island date palm, or *Phoenix canariensis*, found in the winter greenhouse, a site of summer concerts.

On the grounds of the Garden is the Botanical Garden Museum and the J. Dyakowska Botanical History Unit, which displays plants (fruits, seeds, trunks) from tropical botanical expeditions of the nineteenth and twentieth century to Central America, Africa, and Indonesia. Some of the exhibits are from the Garden’s collection and document its history. An important part of the Unit’s work is the assembly of archival materials concerning the study and development of botany in Krakow. The Museum is in the building of the *Collegium Śniadeckiego*, where Hugo Kołłątaj relocated the Cathedral of Chemistry and Natural History during reforms of the Academy of Krakow in the eighteenth century. In 1792 an astronomical and meteorological observatory was also established there. The astronomical observatory functioned until the second half of the twentieth century, leaving behind a cupola on the roof of the building and a small exposition with a telescope. The meteorological station has functioned uninterrupted since 1825, and now belongs to the IMGW weather network, and is also a scientific research and education facility.

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

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ul. Szczepańska 2

[www.cricoteka.pl](http://www.cricoteka.pl)  
[www.cricotekawbudowie.pl](http://www.cricotekawbudowie.pl)  
[cricoteka@cricoteka.pl](mailto:cricoteka@cricoteka.pl)

The Centre for the Documentation of the Art of Tadeusz Kantor was founded in 1981. For many years it fulfilled two functions – the Cricot 2 Theatre center and the theatre's archives. This was where the Cricot 2 Theatre team came home to from its artistic travels, and its documentation was gathered and archived here. The cellars of the Archives on ul. Kanonicza were the site of rehearsals and a gallery. Currently, one of the most important of the Cricoteka's missions is spreading knowledge about the works of Tadeusz Kantor, both in the scope of his theatrical work and in his visual art. To that end, a broad array of exhibition and publishing activities have been undertaken. The exhibitions take place in the Cricoteka's three locations: the Gallery and Archives on ul. Kanonicza, the Gallery – Atelier on ul. Sienna, and from 2006 to 2009, in the building of the former electric plant of Podgórze. The Cricoteka works in co-operation with other institutions presenting the art of Tadeusz Kantor, providing expertise, loaning exhibits and documentary materials, and collaborating on joint exhibitions. It also organizes many academic conferences and symposiums. In 2006 an international contest was held for the development of an architectural concept for the home of the Cricoteka Centre for the Documentation of the Art of Tadeusz Kantor on ul. Nadwiślańska in Krakow, which was to result in the creation of a new Cricoteka centre, including a Tadeusz Kantor museum. The opening of the new location is planned for 2011.

**PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:**  
**Archives, ul. Kanonicza 5**  
Mondays, Wednesdays,  
Thursdays, Fridays 10.00 – 14.00  
Tuesdays 14.00 – 18.00

**Tadeusz Kantor's Gallery-Atelier**  
**ul. Sienna 7/5**  
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays 9.00 – 16.00  
Tuesdays, Thursdays 10.00 – 18.00

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

Visitors to the Cricoteka can make use of the archival collections of the Cricoteka, viewing video projections of recordings of the Cricot 2 theatre and documentary films dedicated to the works of Tadeusz Kantor. At present the Cricoteka does not have spaces which could be used to organize business tourism events. This situation will change after the opening of the new home for the Cricoteka, construction of which began at the end of 2009, and is scheduled to be completed in early 2012. The new Cricoteka will contain a theatre-conference centre, including a conference hall for approximately 200 people, as well as a plaza in front of the building designed as a venue for events with an area of about 600 m<sup>2</sup>.

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# The Walery Rzewuski Museum of History of Photography in Krakow

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ul. Józefitów 16

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

The Walery Rzewuski Museum of the History of Photography in Krakow is the only nationally administrated museum of its kind in Poland founded in 1986. The Museum, assembles, processes, maintains, conserves, and makes available to the public items of cultural significance from the fields of photographic history, technology, and art. It also conducts academic, educational, exhibition and publishing activities. The mansion, in which the museum is located, is a registered protected landmark, located at ul. Józefitów 16. In addition to stereoscopic photographs, autochrome lumières, daguerrotypes, ambrotypes, albumen photography, photos on glass clichés and celluloid film, there is a rich collection of cameras and photographic studio equipment.

An important part of the collection is the documentation of historical and cultural events. The most valuable are the stereoscopic photos of the siege of Paris in 1871, the events of the defence of Poland in 1939, and images of Italian cities and coloured albumens depicting Japanese landscapes.

The museum has a collection of extraordinarily rare photography – autochromes by Cracovian photographer Tadeusz Rząca, mostly dating from the years 1908 to 1912. They present views of Krakow, Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, the Tatras and many other places in Małopolska. Also worthy of note are the works of Jan Bułhak, who is among Poland's preeminent photographers, theorists and animators and of the interwar period.

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Wednesday – Friday 11.00 – 18.00  
Saturday – Sunday 10.00 – 15.30

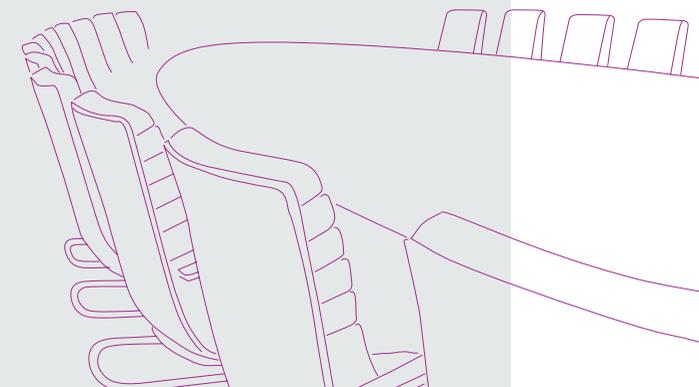
Among the over five hundred cameras found in the Museum's collections, of particular interest is the large-format travel camera in the permanent exhibition. It could be used to take photographs on glass plates up to 30 x 40 cm in size. The camera was built in Germany in the 1890s and equipped with a high-quality Euryscop No. 6 lens produced by the Voigtländer & Sohn Company from Brunswick.

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

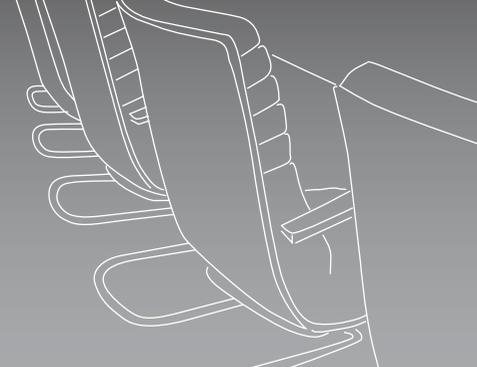
Business and social meetings for up to about fifty people can be held in the museum, including catering and linguistic services. In the course of evening gatherings, guests can take part in photo sessions arranged in reconstructed studio from the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They can also participate in an original tour presenting the most interesting items in the museum conducted by experts from selected fields of photography, entitled "A short tale of the history of photography with a glass of wine in the background".



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# The Krakow Saltworks Wieliczka Museum



16

Wieliczka, ul. Zamkowa 8

[www.muzeum.wieliczka.pl](http://www.muzeum.wieliczka.pl)  
[podziemne@muzeum.wieliczka.pl](mailto:podziemne@muzeum.wieliczka.pl)  
[informacja@muzeum.wieliczka.pl](mailto:informacja@muzeum.wieliczka.pl)

The Krakow Saltworks Museum Wieliczka is located on two fascinating sites: On the third level of the historical salt mine and in the medieval Saltworks Castle, two structures from the past which together made up a single industrial complex.

The exhibition of the underground museum – one of the largest in Europe – is located in the 17th of the original nineteenth- and twentieth-century chambers of the UNESCO-listed World Heritage site. They contain a unique collection of horse-drawn winches and the silver horn of the Brotherhood of Diggers from 1534 – a symbol of the mine's riches, considered one of the most valuable articles in the museum and one of the most important early Renaissance artworks in Poland. Other exhibits include monumental miners' shrines that awe visitors, the remarkable beauty of crystalline salt, neolithic tools for finding salt, sculptures and images of past underground chapels, mining tools, railroads, and the oldest maps of the mine.

The Saltworks Castle complex (thirteenth to nineteenth century), the former seat of the saltworks, includes a fourteenth-century bastion, the oldest mineshaft in Poland from the late thirteenth century, and a Central Castle. Deserving particular notice are the original architecture of the Gothic Hall, the collection of valuable salt vessels, and the fortified cashbox (nineteenth/twentieth century).

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

**Underground exhibit (level three of the salt mine visited in combination with tourist route)**

November – March	8.00 – 17.00
April – October	7.30 – 19.30

## Saltworks Castle on ul. Zamkowa 8

September – April (every day except Mondays and Sundays)	9.00 – 15.00
May – August (every day except Mondays)	
Saturday – free admission	9.00 – 20.00

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The Krakow Saltworks Museum Wieliczka organizes conferences, banquets, concerts, and social gathering in the museum's hallmark Gothic Hall in the Saltworks Castle with 100 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. It has a capacity of about one hundred people in the theatre arrangement and 80 in banquet arrangement – the castle courtyard, which can accommodate up to 1000 guests, – the interiors of the salt mine themselves: In the A. Długosz Chamber with 700 m<sup>2</sup> (300 people in theatre arrangement, 250 in banquet arrangement) or in the Maria Teresa chamber, known as the cafe, with 100m<sup>2</sup> of floor space (70 people in theatre or banquet arrangements).

The museum has multimedia equipment, which can be used on request in any of the spaces mentioned. a highly attractive offer for business tourists is the interactive tour of the Saltworks Castle and the underground exhibition on the third level of the mine, during which guests are introduced to the mine's secrets by carrying out various missions. The knowledge and skills gained in this way are attested to by certificates presented to all participants. The museum experience can be enlivened with music and a sampling of the delicacies of Wieliczka.



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# Municipal Engineering Museum

18

ul. św. Wawrzyńca 15

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

The Municipal Engineering Museum is located in the buildings of the oldest horse-drawn and electric tramway depot in Poland from the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth century. It is one of the newest additions to Krakow's family of museums, established by the Municipality of Krakow in 1998. The basic mission of the museum is to: collect, process, documents and display artifacts of the technology, industry and municipal engineering.

The collections include objects associated with municipal engineering, the history of public transport in Krakow, the development of the Polish automobile industry, and industry and craftsmanship.

Presently, the permanent expositions present the oldest vehicles of Krakow's public transit system, including a horse-drawn tram (1882), a reproduction of a Cracovian horse-drawn omnibus, electric trams and maintenance vehicles, machines and accessories showcasing the rich history of printing in Krakow, as well as one of the largest collections of Polish automobiles and motorcycles in the country. The museum contains four sets of exhibits. "The History of the Polish Auto Industry" – a collection of motorcycles and passenger automobiles produced between 1936 and 2009; "Cracovian Printing from the fifteenth to the twentieth century" – demonstrating the history of printing and bookbinding equipment from the nineteenth to the twentieth century and depicting the Cracovian printing industry. The exhibit "Trams on Wawrzyńca" in the hall of the historical tram depot presents the history of tram cars, which also run on the streets of Krakow during the season.

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Tuesday – Sunday 10.00 – 16.00  
Additionally during summer season  
(June – September)  
Tuesdays, Thursdays 10.00 – 18.00

**Outdoor exhibition "Stanisław Lem's Krakow Garden of Experiences" at Polish Aviators Park, al. Pokoju 67 during summer season (June – September) 9.00 – 19.00 October 9.00 – 17.00**

The interactive exhibit "Around the Wheel" – assembles 35 physics models, whose aim is to teach through play by creating experiences at the various hands-on stands. It is a source of broad knowledge about the origins and uses of the wheel in human activities.

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

In summer the museum invites guests to attend evening gatherings in the Stanisław Lem Garden of Experiences at Polish Aviator's Park at al. Pokoju 67.

For lovers of transit history we can arrange trips through the city by antique tram car, which leaves from the museum and makes its way along the narrow old streets of the city to Zwierzyniec at the Cloister of the Norbertines, or on another prearranged route.

Workshops at which guests can learn about the history of printing and papermaking are also held.

Banquets for up to 300 people can be held at the museum.



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# Seweryn Udziela Ethnographic Museum in Krakow



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**Main Building –  
Kazimierz Town Hall, pl. Wolnica 1  
“Esterka” Building, ul. Krakowska 46**

[www.etnomuzeum.eu](http://www.etnomuzeum.eu)  
[promocja@etnomuzeum.eu](mailto:promocja@etnomuzeum.eu)

#### **PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:**

<b>Mondays</b>	<b>Closed</b>
<b>Tuesday, Wednesday</b>	<b>11.00 – 19.00</b>
<b>Thursday</b>	<b>11.00 – 21.00</b>
<b>Friday, Saturday</b>	<b>11.00 – 19.00</b>
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>11.00 – 15.00</b>

The Museum was founded in 1911 by Seweryn Udziela: teacher, amateur ethnographer and collector. The seeds of the collection were sewn by the founder at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Located in the Kazimierz Town Hall, it was erected in the fifteenth century in the Gothic style, then rebuilt in later centuries in the Renaissance style. The permanent collection, showing the history of Polish folk culture, is presented in the Town Hall along with other temporary exhibitions. The other building, the “Esterka”, houses temporary exhibitions in its beautifully vaulted sixteenth century cellars.

The museum was born out of a passion and respect for culture. For folk culture. For European cultures. For exotic cultures. That is the striking feature of this oldest and largest ethnographic collection in Poland. In addition to the exhibits from the ethnically Polish regions, the collection contains hut-sul and byelorussian items, as well as from other European countries, particularly from the Balkans, and also from beyond Europe, places ranging from Syberia through Asia to South America. In contrast to western colonial collections, the strongest feature of the collection is the rich presentation of local culture. They showcase Małopolska, the distinctive region of Krakow and the Tatras, with its rarely encountered, ages-old culture. In total the

museum contains eighty thousand exhibits and two hundred thousand archived items.

Today, one hundred years after its inception, the Ethnographic Museum takes up the same challenges, engaging in research into society. These are long term research programs dedicated to studying customs such as the modern wedding celebration or the custom of tending to garden allotments (a phenomena which has captivated 3 million Poles). The museum produces its own films, dedicates great attention to the creation of new series of publications, puts an emphasis on reflections on the duties of modern ethnography (programs of panel discussions). The museum works with the public in innovative ways. It creates new fields for usable art, making use of the potential of ethnodesign.

From the moment of the initiation of the process of changes (in 2008), the museum has become a symbol of the fascinating investigations into the world of societies (in 2008 and 2009 foreign tourists recognized the museum as the “Best Place for Culture in Krakow”). The museum team, working with various institutions, strives to be a means of “exchange of wonders” (Clifford Geertz), teaching itself to be an attentive observer of human issues. It shares its ideas through dynamic, often bold, and always engaging presentations.

#### **SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:**

The museum organizes meetings and workshops allowing participants to peer into the secrets of various cultures. For example, taking part in a workshop for decoration and painting of wooden beads, one can learn about the magical functions of women’s jewellery in the context of traditional Cracovian dress, or by taking part in a re-enactment of the Hindu wedding ritual, encounter the costumes, and the meanings of the gestures associated with the ceremony based on the canons of the Vedic tomes. Workshops are held in both Polish and English.

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# The Kościuszko Mound Committee



al. Waszyngtona 1

[www.kopieckosciuszki.pl](http://www.kopieckosciuszki.pl)  
[info@kopieckosciuszki.pl](mailto:info@kopieckosciuszki.pl)

The oldest and largest fort of the Krakow Fortress (1850 -56) is home to this museum's collections. They are dedicated to the life of Tadeusz Kościuszko (1746 -1817) general and national hero for both Poles and Americans, the man who participated in the American Revolution, staged an anti-Russian uprising in Poland and was the High Commander of the National Armed Forces during the 1794 insurrection. The items in the collection are connected with the most important events in the Commander's life: The American Revolution, the Polish-Russian War, the Constitution of the 3rd of May, the insurrection named after him, his imprisonment by the Russian authorities, and his time in London, France, and Switzerland.

It also highlights Kościuszko's legacy in Poland and in Krakow, including the events surrounding his stay in Krakow, his funeral in 1818, the construction of the Kościuszko Mound (1820-23) and major events which took place on the Kościuszko Mound in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, including the dramatic period of rebuilding the mound in 1997 – 2002. On the ground floor of bastion V there's an exhibition called. "Krakow Mounds".

In the fortress building life-sized wax figures of the most distinguished Poles who engaged in the fight for independence in word and deed can be visited, arranged in costumes of the period in the

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

### Kościuszko Mound

Every day 9.00 – dusk  
May 1 – Sept 30 Night visits on until 23.00  
(At the entrance to the Chapel of the Blessed Bronisława is a columbarium and an exhibition dedicated to the Blessed Bronisława)

### Kościuszko Museum

Jan, Feb, Nov 9.30 – 16.00  
Mar 9.30 – 17.00  
Apr, Oct 9.30 – 18.00  
May-Sept 9.30 – 19.00

Exhibit of Wax Figures entitled "Poles on the Road to Freedom". They include the figures of Kazimierz Pułaski, Tadeusz Kościuszko, Józef Piłsudski, Fryderyk Chopin, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Ignacy J. Paderewski and the Holy Father John Paul the Second.

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

Banquets are held in the museum spaces of the fortress building around the mound (on the second storey of Bastion V), which have a combined area of 480 m<sup>2</sup> as well as, in favourable weather – on the outdoor courtyard of the Bastion (300 m<sup>2</sup>), which is partially covered and has a small stage. Two conference rooms accommodating around 200 people. The organizer is to provide catering services. There is also a cafe here with spacious terraces. One of the many attractions for banquet attendees is the possibility of visiting the mound and admiring the panorama of the city and its environs from the top, including night views of the gorgeously lit Krakow. The museum exhibits can also be visited, and photos of guests can be taken in historical costumes.



# Museum of the Jagiellonian University



24

ul. Jagiellońska 15

[www.maius.uj.edu.pl](http://www.maius.uj.edu.pl)  
[collegiummaius.info@uj.edu.pl](mailto:collegiummaius.info@uj.edu.pl)

The fifteenth century Collegium Maius, seat of the Jagiellonian University Museum, is the oldest university building in Poland. The Museum is home to a rich collection of scientific instruments, including some of world significance, such as: an astrolabe, astronomical globe and torquetum by Hans Dorn from the 1480s, and the sixteenth century Jagiellonian Globe – the first globe showing America. It also houses the oldest scientific instrument in Poland – an Arab astrolabe dating from 1054.

The art collections in the Collegium Maius include paintings by Polish artists (inc. Jan Matejko, Olga Boznańska, Józef Mehoffer), and western European paintings.

The exposition is also comprised of medieval sculpture and painting including the most valuable pieces of Gothic art.

Inside the Museum of the Jagiellonian University the academic tradition lives on: The University Senate holds its sessions in the Library, the Jagiellonian Hall is the site of awarding academic honours and doctorates, as well as other awards. Every year on the first of October, the University procession departs from the Collegium Maius, inaugurating the academic year.

Aside from the permanent exhibition, temporary exhibits are organized on various themes, such as painting, printmaking, photography and science.

The interactive exhibit entitled “The World of the Senses” is worth exploring, designed to bring

**PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:**  
Mondays, Wednesdays,

Fridays	10.00 – 14.20*
Tuesday, Thursday	10.00 – 14.20*
Apr 1 – Oct 31	10.00 – 17.20*
Saturday	10.00 – 13.20*
Holidays	nieczynne

\*last admission

into focus the anatomical, physiological, and physical bases of the function of the sensory organs. The exhibit uses interactive models to bring its subject to life. By following the instructions, the participant directly experiences the exhibits, coming to know particular phenomena from the fields of biology, physics, and chemistry.

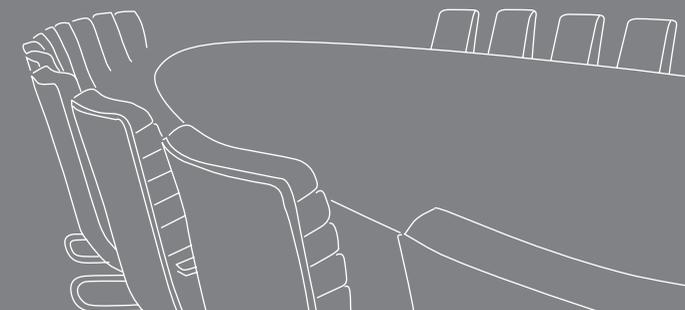
## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

In addition to visiting the interactive exhibit and the Professors’ Garden in the evenings, the Museum makes its historical interiors available to the organizers of conferences. Located on the second storey of the Collegium Maius, the Michał Bobrzyński Room room with a total of 110 m<sup>2</sup> (and an additional 52 m of exhibit space) accommodating 70 people, with modern audiovisual equipment allowing for simultaneous interpretation. There is also the Kazimierz the Great room (57 m<sup>2</sup>, 5 m<sup>2</sup> of exhibit space) in the renovated cellars of the Collegium Maius, which retain their medieval character through its visible stone and brick motifs. It accommodates 40 people. Through prior arrangement multimedia equipment can be installed.

25



# Archeological Museum in Krakow



26

**ul. Senacka 3**  
**(visitors entrance from ul. Poselska)**

**[www.ma.krakow.pl](http://www.ma.krakow.pl)**  
**[mak@ma.krakow.pl](mailto:mak@ma.krakow.pl)**

The Archaeological Museum in Krakow is the oldest archaeological institution in Poland, operating since 1850. It can be found on the corner of ulica Poselska and Senacka in the St. Michael complex. From the ninth to the thirteenth century through this area went a wood-and-earth fortification of the village of Okół, while from the fourteenth century a stone defensive wall surrounded the city. Relics of that fortification are preserved in the cellars of the museum. From the seventeenth century a cloister complex stood here belonging to the discaled Carmelites, and later, during the partitions it was adapted into a prison by the Austrian authorities. The museum's collections include around 500,000 exhibits, which were uncovered during archaeological excavations and donated by discoverers and collectors.

The Museum's greatest treasure is displayed in the permanent exhibition "Prehistory and Early Middle Ages in Małopolska" – a stone statue of Światowid of Zbrucz (ninth/tenth century), the most valuable artefact of pre-Christian Slavic culture. It is believed to be a depiction of a deity connected with the Slavic religion. It is generally believed to depict Świętowit – the god of the sun, fire, war and harvests.

Among the most interesting items of the museum are: The mummy of Aset-iri-khet-es, in the permanent exhibition "Gods of Ancient Egypt". The most valuable and most striking portion of the Egyptian collection is comprised of the four sarcophagi from the excavations in el-Gamhud, carried out in 1907 and 1908 by Tadeusz Smoleński, the first Polish Egyptologist and Coptologist.

## **PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:**

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday	9.00 – 14.00
Thursday	14.00 – 18.00
Friday, Sunday	10.00 – 14.00

## **during summer vacation (July, August)**

Monday, Wednesday, Friday	9.00 – 14.00
Tuesday, Thursday	14.00 – 18.00
Sunday	10.00 – 14.00

## **SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:**

The museum has experience in the organization of concerts, banquets, and social events of companies and institutions. Works with Krakow's best restaurants. Available for use is the distinctive garden, in which banquets for approximately 600 people can be held, or concerts for up to 1500 participants. Events take place from spring to autumn. The organizers ensure conditions which allow for the meetings to take place regardless of the weather. Tents can be set up, along with charming lighting arrangements and the construction of concert stages.

During events guests can be treated to guided tours of the archeological exhibits.

"Pre-history and the early Middle Ages in Poland", "Gods of Ancient Egypt", "Peruvian Collections of Władysław Kluger", and "The Oldest History and the Old Building of the Archeological Museum in Krakow".

Tours of the city guided by archeological experts from the museum are also possible, taking in extraordinary places in Krakow and the surrounding area, such as: excursions to the early-Middle-Ages cellars of the Church of St. Adalbert on the main square or delving into the Krakow regions caves in the archeological trail of the Neanderthal man and the peoples of the Upper Paleolithic period.

27



# The Wieliczka Salt Mine



Wieliczka, ul. Daniłowicza 10

[www.kopalnia-pp.pl](http://www.kopalnia-pp.pl)  
[b2b@kopalnia.pl](mailto:b2b@kopalnia.pl)

**PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:**

every day\*

Apr 1 – Oct 31 7.30 – 19.30

Nov 2 – Mar 31 8.00 – 17.00

\*With the exception of Jan 1, Easter Sunday,  
Nov 1 and Dec 24,25 and 31

The Wieliczka Salt Mine is the world's only mining operation functioning uninterrupted since the Middle Ages, and is one of Poland's best-known tourist attractions. In 1978 it was included on the I UNESCO List.

The mine has around 3,000 chambers connected by gangways with a total length of 300 km. The tourist route leads through the part of the mine containing the most historically significant and visually spectacular works. The underground route, which is made up of more than 20 chambers, is visited by more than a million tourists each year. The route is about 2 km long, and stretches from level one (64 metres deep) to level three (135 meters deep).

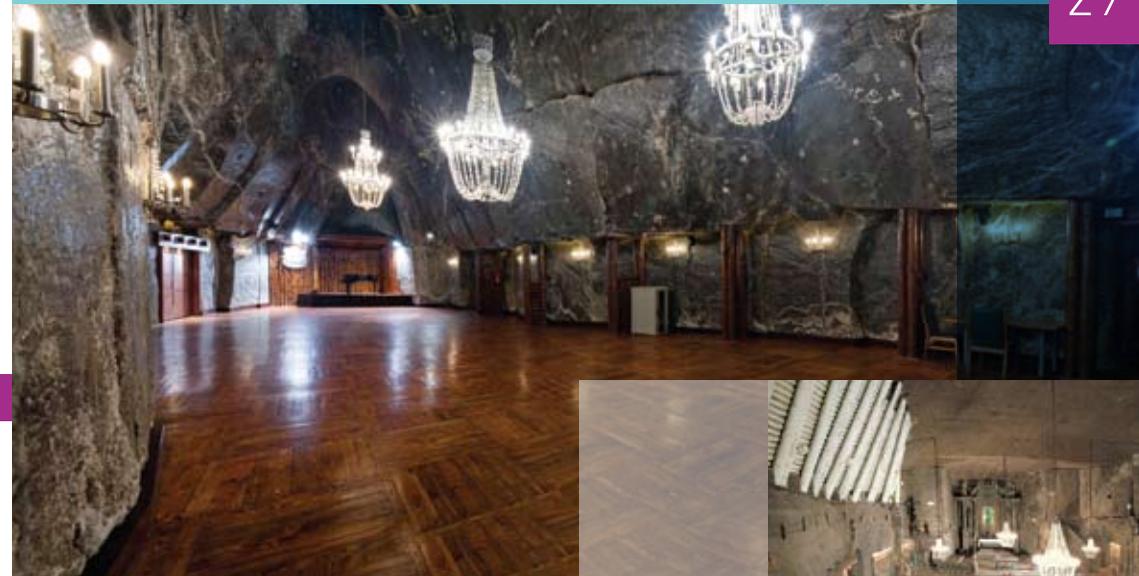
Walking along the mine's tunnels, one can admire the unique chambers with their traces of mining work, collection of original mining machinery and equipment, underground salt lakes and the chapels carved from salt with their exceptional salt sculptures and friezes, among them is the chapel of St. Kinga. The chapel situated 101 metres underground is the largest and richest underground shrine in the world, a masterpiece sculpted in the second half of the nineteenth century. Its decor, for close to 100 years, has been created by miners sculptors. The chapel of St. Kinga is a kind of underground salt art gallery. Broad salt steps lead up to the chapel, upon reaching the top the chapel can be admired in all glory. Directly ahead is the main altar carved from

salt with the statue of St. Kinga. The walls are decorated with reliefs depicting scenes from the New Testament. Here is also found the only underground monument to John Paul II made from salt.

**SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:**

The historical salt chambers – the Warsaw, the Jan Haluszko, the Jan Haluszko II, Drodowice III and IV Chambers – enjoy tremendous interest among the organizers of conferences, symposiums, events, receptions, banquets, concerts, and business meetings. The largest of the Chambers – the Warsaw, with an area of 680 m<sup>2</sup> can accommodate 600 guests in theatre arrangement, or 420 in banquet arrangement. All of the spaces are equipped with modern audiovisual equipment. Professional culinary services are guaranteed by the event organizers. The proposed menus include traditional Polish and European dishes and a wide selection of alcohol.

A rich offering of theme parties has been prepared for guests, such as "Underground Escapades, or an Adventure Tour", during which the participants search for salt treasures and carry out various tasks performed by the miners of the past. The caverns offer a number of other attractions, including: a demonstration of salt carving, performances by the miners' orchestra, and sampling a Miners' Welcome Drink.



The mine also owns the luxury Grand Sal Hotel located in Kinga Park, just next door to the building of the Daniłowicz Well building, through which visitors descend into the historical underground complex. The hotel features eighteen luxury rooms, suite with park view, restaurant, conference room (58 m<sup>2</sup>) with space for 60 people in theatre arrangement or banquet), business center and relaxation center.



# Niepołomice Museum in the Royal Castle



30

ul. Zamkowa 2

[muzeum@muzeum.niepolomice.pl](mailto:muzeum@muzeum.niepolomice.pl)  
[zamek@muzeum.niepolomice.pl](mailto:zamek@muzeum.niepolomice.pl)

The seat of the Niepołomice Museum, founded in 2002, is the Royal Castle in Niepołomice built on a foundation laid by Kazimierz the Great in the mid fourteenth century. The castle was a royal residence, called “the second Wawel” and had a defensive function. Royal assemblies and courts were held here and in the nearby primeval forest the hunting took place. Privileges also were dispensed, and envoys were granted audiences here. King Władysław Jagiełło, for whom the Niepołomice Forest was reminiscent of the groves of Lithuania, made this his hunting lodge. During the reigns of Zygmunt the Old and Zygmunt August in the sixteenth century, it was rebuilt in the Renaissance style, and Queen Bona’s famous gardens were planted here.

Today, the Museum welcomes visitors to the Gothic and Renaissance cellars, royal chambers with their collections of hunting and fishing trophies, and above all to see the lovely, harmonic architecture of the Renaissance interiors and cloisters. Unique royal and Papal documents, along with objects of sacral art can be seen in the castle chapel.

The permanent museum exhibit is entitled “Exposition of Hunting Trophies”, which features animals and birds that inhabit the Niepołomice Forest, as well as exotic and local hunting trophies and hunting equipment. A collection of local folk art is also to be seen, alongside artistic handcrafts in the Regional Chamber.

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

every day

10.00 – 17.00

The city of Niepołomice is temporarily facilitating the collections of the National Museum in Krakow, in exposition spaces in the Royal Castle, formerly a residence of the Piast and Jagiellonian royal families.

From 17 February 2007 to 31 January 2010, “The Gallery of nineteenth Century Polish Art” was hosted in the Royal Castle, having been transferred from the Krakow’s Sukiennice. The project was entitled “The Sukiennice in Niepołomice”. A continuation of the exposition will open soon under the title “Sukiennice in Niepołomice – Part II”.

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The castle’s Conference Centre is made up of 7 rooms, and their modern appointments, varied characters and sizes allow the hosting of any type of congress, banquet, or social gathering. The air-conditioned main conference room, equipped with multi-media equipment, can accommodate up to 260 people. The Centre’s installed equipment allows for direct transmission of audiovisual content to other rooms, and in addition each conference participant can monitor the proceedings from the television in their hotel room. The remaining conference rooms can accommodate from 30 to 220 guests. Banquets are held in the Jagiellonian Chambers, (50 people), the Fresco Room (40 People), the Acoustic Room (150 people), the Knightly Room (120 people), the Treasury (90 people), in the historical Renaissance Cellars (150 people), and in the



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Gothic Cellars (50 people). Dances are usually held in the Acoustic Room or the Gothic Cellars.

The hotel located inside the castle is also available to guests, with 22 rooms, 2 suites, and accommodations for a total of 54 people, air conditioning with regulator in every room, minibar, telephone, internet connection, and comfortable furniture.

For tourists we offer a museum visit combined with a concert of music from the selected era, demonstrations of knightly combat, stylish feasts in the royal chambers, pyrotechnics shows and the theatre of fire: clowns, fire eaters, musical concerts, projections of nature programs, carriage rides around the area, and in winter, sleigh rides. During the summer season banquets and receptions can be held in the Castle courtyard for as many as 1000 people.



# Historical Museum of the Municipality of Krakow Krzysztofory Palace

32

Rynek Główny 35

[www.mhk.pl](http://www.mhk.pl)  
[edukacja@mhk.pl](mailto:edukacja@mhk.pl)

The Historical Museum of the City of Krakow is among the oldest museums in Poland that is dedicated to documenting the history and culture of a city. It assembles collections of objects associated with material culture, political and economic events, the arts, and the traditions and customs of the city of Krakow. The Krzysztofory Palace – the seat of the Museum – is one of the city's most beautiful and impressive urban palaces. The construction of the palace began in the seventeenth century as a result of combining Gothic townhouses located on the corner of the Main Square and today's ul. Szczepańska.

Its collections cover Krakow's iconography, crafts and trade, everyday life and important cultural and political events relics. A separate gallery displays the collection of weapons used to defend the city walls and arms used in national uprisings. The thousands of items of the photographic collection, from daguerreotypes and glass negatives from the studio of Ignacy Krieger to contemporary photographs are priceless. Separate are the collections of the Judaica, theatrical items, medals, coins, furniture, costumes and clothing as well as nativity scenes, souvenirs, tools and printing and bookbinding machines. The museum also is a caretaker and cultivator of Krakow's traditions and customs.

The most representative hall of the Krzysztofory Palace, which is also one of the most fabulous preserved ball rooms of old Krakow, the Baltazar Fontana room, with its plafond ceiling, created by this renowned seventeenth-century Italian sculptor and moulding-maker, and produced using the stuc-

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

during summer season (May – October)

Wednesday – Sunday 10.00 – 17.30

## w sezonie zimowym (XI – IV)

Wednesday, Friday,

9.00 – 16.00

Saturday, Sunday

Thursday

11.00 – 18.00

co method. The Fontana Hall also houses a gallery of portraits of distinguished Cracovians: the oldest date from the turn of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

One attraction for the Museum's guests is a tour of the Krzysztofory Palace's temporary exhibits with the participation of the museum's curators. This could include a guided tour of the exhibition of traditional Cracovian nativity scenes, combined with a concert of Christmas carols by local singer Anna Szatapak, who has cared for the nativity scenes for many years.

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The museum offers organizers of the meetings the use of the Fontana Hall (120 m<sup>2</sup>) for conferences, training sessions, and concerts, with a capacity of 60 people arranged in the carré, 120 in theatre and 80 in banquet style. The Hall is connected to the Royal Hall (58 m<sup>2</sup> – capacity of 30 people in theatre seating style), which allows the rental of both spaces and simultaneously joint use for conferences or banquets. The rooms are equipped with screens, multimedia projectors, laptop and microphones.



33



# Historical Museum of the Municipality of Krakow Town Hall Tower

34

Rynek Główny 1

[mhk.pl/oddzialy/wieza\\_ratuszowa](http://mhk.pl/oddzialy/wieza_ratuszowa)

**PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:**

during summer season (April – October)  
Every day 10.30 – 18.00

Looking proudly over the Main Market Square the formidable Town Hall tower is one of the city's best-known tourist attractions. It is a symbol of Krakow's political and economic strength and traditions of local government. The former seat of municipal power can now only be seen in etchings and paintings. The 75 m-high tower, which leans 55 cm from the vertical line, is all that remains of the old Town Hall, a building with austere interior reminding of the rich past. It was constructed in the Middle Ages, and in the mid-sixteenth century significantly expanded with a Renaissance addition. The walls of the tower are decorated with stone from sharp-arched arcades and vertical flutings. The whole structure is capped by a Baroque crown, which was designed by royal architect Piotr Beber. Since 1967 the structure has been in use by the Historical Museum of the City of Krakow. On the ground floor, a set of craftsmen's marks were left by master stoneworkers from 1444 – a rarity in Poland and in all of Europe.

**SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:**

On the first floor is the room which contained the former chapel, with a cross-ribbed arched ceiling. In the rooms on the first and second floors (40 m<sup>2</sup> each) banquets and meetings are held with a capacity of 50 people. The third storey is a viewing room with a sweeping panorama of Krakow.



35



# Historical Museum of the Municipality of Krakow The Barbican and Defensive Walls

36

ul. Basztowa, ul. Pijarska

[mhk.pl/oddzialy/barbakan](http://mhk.pl/oddzialy/barbakan)  
[mhk.pl/oddzialy/mury\\_obronne](mailto:mhk.pl/oddzialy/mury_obronne)  
[edukacja@mhk.pl](mailto:edukacja@mhk.pl)

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

**Barbican**  
Everyday\* 10.30 – 18.00

**Defensive wall:**  
Everyday\* 10.30 – 18.00

\*during summer season (April – October)

The Barbican is the most interesting remnant of Krakow's medieval fortifications and one of the few of its type surviving in Europe. It was built in the Gothic style between 1498-99 partially of brick and partially of stone. It formed a kind of spacious bastion, with four levels of archers' loopholes in a chessboard pattern and seven observation towers. It stands on the Royal Route, which once witnessed coronation and funeral processions of Polish kings, the passage of important European diplomats and heroic military leaders, greeted by the throngs of townspeople.

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

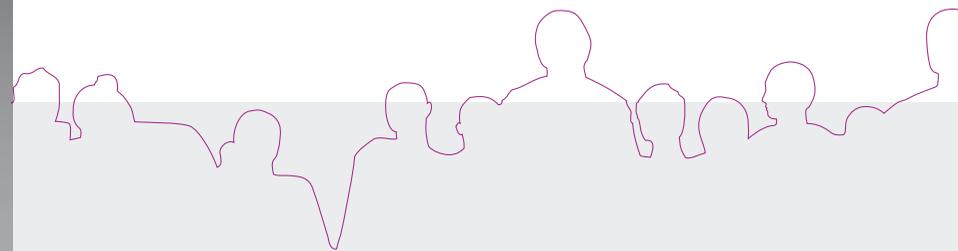
An undoubted attraction of the Barbakan are the demonstrations of knightly combat, scenes of Middle Ages life and court dances that take place here during the summer season. The museum lets out this structure during the summer season for company events, business meetings, and team-building activities, as well as demonstrations and concerts. Banquets for up to 100 people can also be held.

The preserved section of the Defensive Walls on ul. Pijarska was made accessible to visitors in June of 2007, on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of the re-planning of the city under the Magdeburg Law. From among the once-powerful medieval fortifications of Krakow only one section of the city wall, about 200 metres long, has been preserved intact, with the St. Florian Gate and three bastions (the Haberdashers', the Carpenters, and the Joiners'). For centuries the St. Florian Gate and the Barbakan were connected by a "neck". In modern times the gate assumed a symbolic significance as the entrance gate to the city on the famous Royal Route (Via Regia). From the inside a relief is seen of the Eagle of the Piasts, made in 1882 according to a design by Jan Matejko, while on the other side there is a Baroque relief of St. Florian. On the first story is a chapel founded by the Czartoryski Princes, with a Neogothic balcony, designed in 1840 by Karol Kremer.



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# Historical Museum of the Municipality of Krakow The Old Synagogue



38

ul. Szeroka 24

[www.mhk.pl/oddzialy/stara\\_synagoga](http://www.mhk.pl/oddzialy/stara_synagoga)  
[starasynagoga@mhk.pl](mailto:starasynagoga@mhk.pl)

The Old Synagogue is the oldest surviving relic of Jewish religious architecture in Poland. It was built in the fifteenth century as a double-naved hall with a cross-ribbed arches supported by two pillars, and covered with a pitched roof, alluding architecturally to the Gothic synagogues in Worms, Regensburg, and Prague. In 1570 it was reconstructed by a builder from Florence, Mateo Gucci. Its walls were crowned with attics, which was the first usage of such a feature in a Polish synagogue. In the second half of the sixteenth century and the first half of the seventeenth century additions were successively made of an anteroom, two prayer rooms for women and a house for the commune council, and the synagogue created a religious-administrative center for the Jewish commune in Kazimierz. Before the first World War and after its end a multi-storey restaurant was added, designed in 1904, 1913, and 1923 by Zygmunt Hendel. During the years of the second World War it was used by the Germans as a storage space. Its furnishings were destroyed and scattered. At the end of 1944 its roof collapsed, possibly intentionally destroyed. From 1956 to 1959 it was restored and at the same time adapted to serve in the role of museum. On the basis of an understanding signed on 30 October 1959 between the Jewish Community in Krakow and the City of

#### PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

##### during summer season (April – October)

Monday	10.00 – 14.00
Tuesday – Sunday	9.00 – 17.00

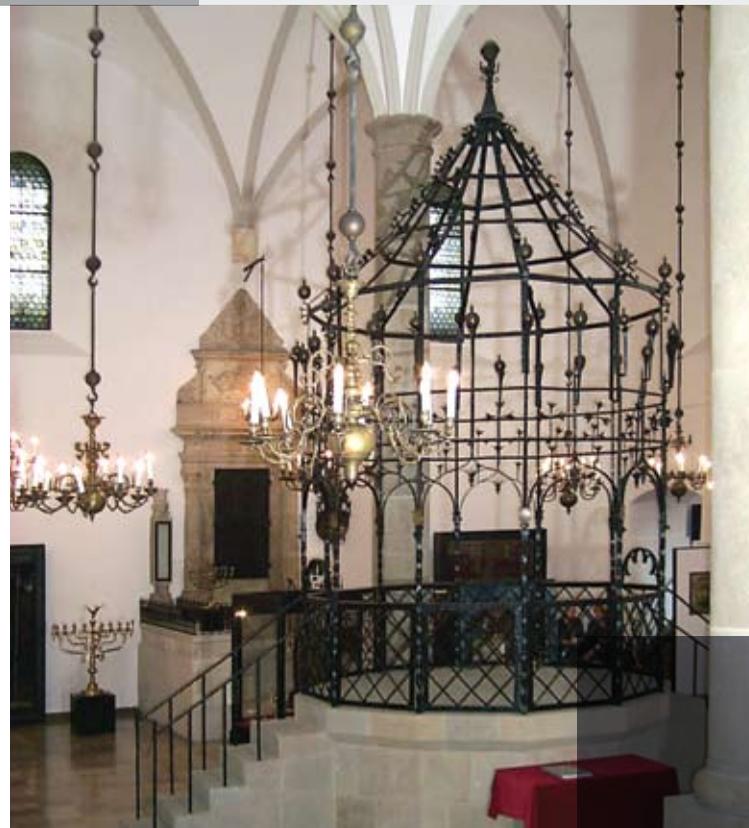
##### during winter season

Monday	10.00 – 14.00
Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday	9.00 – 16.00
Friday	10.00 – 17.00

Krakow Historical Museum, a Department of Jewish History and Culture was opened in the synagogue. It spreads knowledge about the life, culture and traditions of Jewish society, especially in Krakow, through temporary exhibitions, educational and publicity activities and making specialist literature available. The permanent exhibition in the Old Synagogue presents the most valuable items of the museum collection of Judaica connected with the Synagogue, festivals and private and family life of Krakow's Jews.

#### SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The museum makes the historical spaces of the Old Synagogue available for concerts and meetings with authors – the 200 m<sup>2</sup> main hall (in carré form – 60 people, theatre – 100 people) and the 100 m<sup>2</sup> Women's Room (carré – 20 people, theatre – 40 people).



39



# Historical Museum of the Municipality of Krakow The Oskar Schindler Enamelware Factory

40

**ul. Lipowa 4**

**[mhk.pl/oddzialy/fabryka\\_schindlera](http://mhk.pl/oddzialy/fabryka_schindlera)**

**PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:**

**everyday**

**9.00 – 16.00**

41

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The administrative building of the old Oskar Schindler Enamel Factory at ul. Lipowa 4 in Krakow is home to the department of the City of Krakow Historical Museum dedicated to the history of Krakow between 1939-1945. The wartime history of the factory and its owner, and of the fate of the Jewish prisoners he saved from the Plaszów camp are best known from Steven Spielberg's film *Schindler's List*. It is the Museum's aim to show the history of the factory on ulica Lipowa in a broader context and allow visitors to discover the history of occupied Krakow. The hero of the exhibition under preparation entitled *Krakow – The Time of the Occupation (1939-1945)* is Krakow and its inhabitants during the second World War. Visitors are guided through the exhibition by selected Cracovians whose individual fates stand as a symbol of the history of many Polish and Jewish residents of the city.

An area of 100 m<sup>2</sup> is designated for the organization of temporary exhibits. In the adjoining rooms there is an available library, educational activities are conducted and meetings are held, and in the cinema room meeting and film screenings are held for up to 100 people. Museum guests are welcome to visit the cinema cafe.



# Historical Museum of the Municipality of Krakow The History of Nowa Huta

42

os. Słoneczne 16

[mhk.pl/oddzialy/dzieje\\_nowej\\_huty](http://mhk.pl/oddzialy/dzieje_nowej_huty)  
[nowahuta@mhk.pl](mailto:nowahuta@mhk.pl)

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

during summer season (May – October)

Tuesday – Friday, Sunday\* 9.30 – 17.00  
Saturday 10.30 – 18.00

during winter season

Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday\* 9.00 – 16.00  
Wednesday 10.00 – 17.00

\*(open only on the second Sunday of the month, closed  
on the Tuesday following the second Sunday of the month)

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

This department of the City of Krakow Historical Museum was opened in 2005, and its collection gathers relics and memorabilia concerning Nowa Huta (photographs, archive materials and objects) as well as exhibits connected with this area from before the town and industrial complex were created, i.e. pre-1949. The temporary exhibitions on display here are connected with the history and monuments of this youngest district of Krakow. Museum lectures are held, as well as academic conferences dedicated to Nowa Huta.

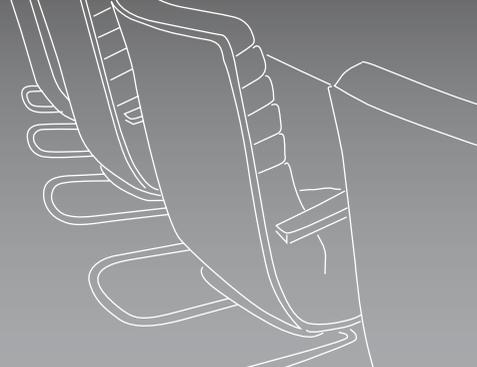
The museum offers its guests themed car excursions around Nowa Huta and its environs. The themes of those tour include: “socio-realistic” architecture of Nowa Huta, introduction to the cultural landscape of the area of today’s Nowa Huta with the title “Nowa Huta Wasn’t Built in a Day” – visits to the cloister in Mogiła, the manor houses in Branice, Krzesławice, Łucznanowice, and Ruszcza and the Palaces in Pleszów and Kościelniki, places associated with such august personages as Tadeusz Kościuszko, Hugo Kołłątaj, Jan Matejko or Piotr Michałowski.

Tour participants can also learn about the archaeological discoveries in Nowa Huta, and the role of Mogiła as a cloister and fortress in the Republic of Poland, the history of Nowa Huta’s forts and the airport in Czyżyny.



43

# Museum of Polish Aviation



44

al. Jan Pawła II

[www.muzeumlotnictwa.pl](http://www.muzeumlotnictwa.pl)  
[info@muzeumlotnictwa.pl](mailto:info@muzeumlotnictwa.pl)

The museum covers part of the terrain and buildings of the former Rakowice-Czyżyny air force base, one of Europe's oldest permanent airfields. At the turn of the last century the balloon company of the 2nd Fortified Artillery Corps of Krakow Fortress was stationed here. In 1918 the Rakowice airport became one of the points of the first regular air-mail route in Europe, connecting Vienna with Kiev and Odessa. On 31 October 1918 the base came under the command of the Polish military authorities, becoming the first airport in independent Poland.

The museum, formed in 1964, houses exhibits connected with world aviation technology in its rich collections of world-class significance. It includes aeroplanes, gliders, helicopters, anti-aircraft rockets and aircraft engines. The exhibits include items, which are unique on a global scale, such as fuselages of German fighter aircraft from the First World War: Halberstadt Cl.II, Albatros C.I, Aviatik C.III and Roland D.VI. Visitors can also see the only fully preserved Russian flying boat, the Grigorovich M.15 from 1916, the German plane Albotros B.IIa and the fuselage of the famed English fighter aircraft, the Sopwith F.1 Camel built in 1917.

The museum also has the only remaining pre-war military aircraft: the PZL P.11c fighter, a participant in the air war in September 1939, and the PWS 26 training aircraft. Alongside them are Polish tourist planes: the RWD 13 from 1935 and RWD 21 from 1939.

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

during summer season (1 May – 31 October)

Monday	only the outdoor exposition is open to visitors
Tuesday – Friday	9.00 – 17.00
Saturday	10.00 – 16.00
Sunday	10.00 – 16.00

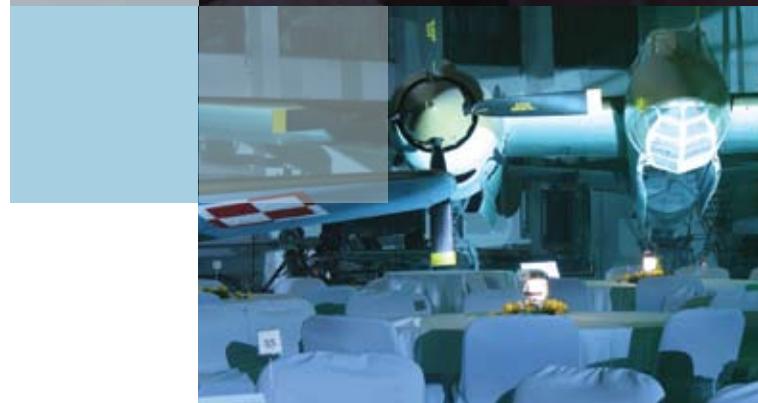
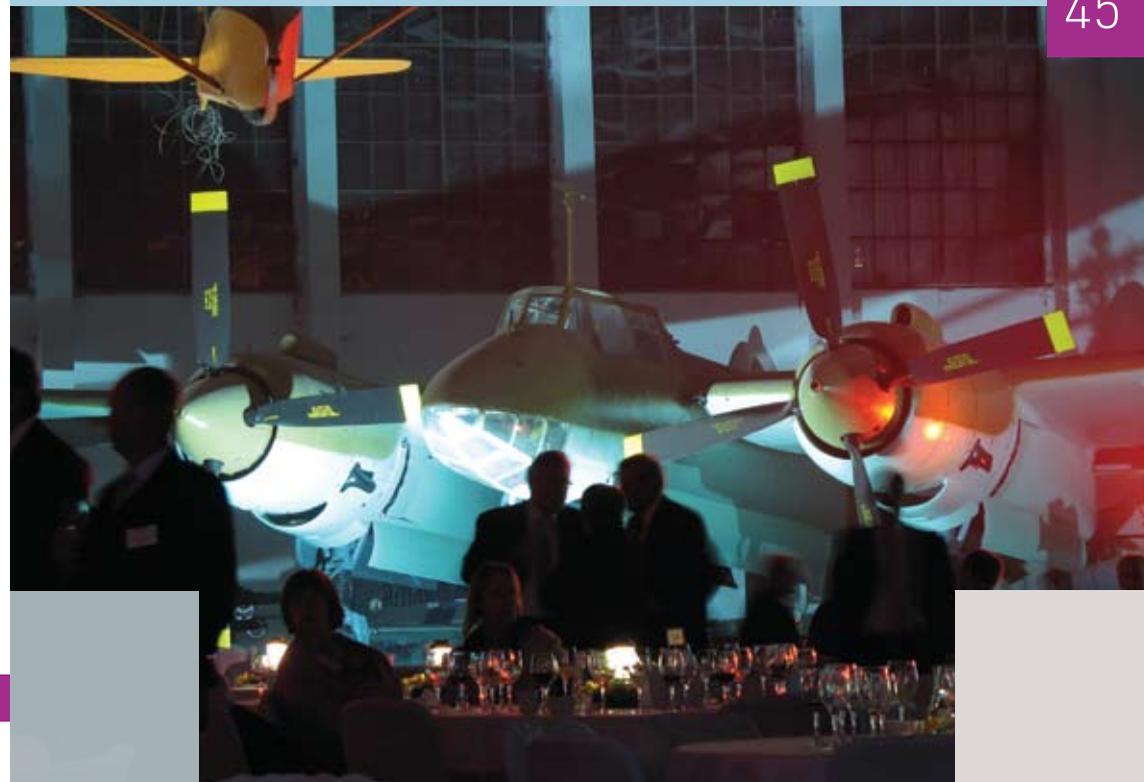
during winter season (2 November – 30 April)

Monday – Friday	9.00 – 15.00
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On exhibit are also post-war Polish aircraft as well as foreign-produced aircraft used by Polish aviators, both military and civilian. The museum has examples of almost every type of jet fighter used by the Polish Air Force, including numerous Yaks, IIs, Sus, and MiGs (and their Polish licensed versions – Lims). There are also Polish and licensed helicopters and gliders, known in many countries throughout the world.

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

For organizers of conferences, banquets, concerts, and business events, the museum offers 4 spacious halls accommodating from 100 to 400 people (the Main Hangar – 2000m<sup>2</sup>, Multifunction Room of the Main Building – 250m<sup>2</sup>, Main Exhibition Room – 400m<sup>2</sup>). One of the top attractions of the museum is the evening tour of the exhibits with a glass of wine. The museum cinema in the Main Building is also available for guests to use (50 people). a wonderful place for holding large events outdoor events is the Aviation Cultural Park, which has access to parking for 400 vehicles.



45

# Pieskowa Skala Castle

## The National Art Collection at Wawel



46

Sułoszowa

[www.pieskowaskala.eu](http://www.pieskowaskala.eu)  
[pieskowa.skala@neostrada.pl](mailto:pieskowa.skala@neostrada.pl)

### PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

#### April – October

Tuesday – Thursday	10.00 – 16.00
Friday	10.00 – 13.00
Saturday, Sunday	10.00 – 16.00

#### Nov – Mar

##### Tuesday-Friday

open by appointment with one-day advance notice  
notification for groups of at least 15 persons

Saturday and Sunday 10.00 – 16.00\*

\*(admissions at 10.00, 11.00, 13.00, 14.00)

The castle at Pieskowa Skala, less than 30 km from Krakow, on a rocky promontory overlooking the Prądnik Valley, attracts attention with its fascinating architecture and gripping location. It dates from the fourteenth century, and in the late sixteenth century was rebuilt in the Renaissance style. Over the centuries this extraordinary construction filled the role of Royal Guardhouse, thieves' den, and magnates' residence. The castle was expanded in the Renaissance style, becoming the seat of a magnate family, with opulent chambers, an arcaded courtyard and viewing gallery. The museum was opened in 1966 – a branch of The National Art Collection at Wawel. The main exhibition highlights changes in European art from the Middle Ages to the inter-war period. The art collection contains, among others, works by such eminent artists as Goussave Courbet, Eugene Delacroix, Gaspar Dughet, Bartholomeus van der Helst, Giandomenico Tiepolo, Jacek Malczewski, Piotr Michałowski, and Henryk Stażewski. Paintings by European masters and leading Polish artists are presented among exquisite textiles and furniture.

Collections of artistic gold, ceramic, glass and metalware can be admired too.

The exhibition "The history of Pieskowa Skala" explores the history of the castle, with portraits of its owners, old views of Pieskowa Skala and mementoes of the period of the January Uprising.

Opened in 2008, the Gallery of English Painting presents a valuable collection in a setting reminiscent of an English palace gallery.

### SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

One attraction for visitors is the cycle of events entitled "Days of the Renaissance" held in mid-June (Saturday and Sunday) in the form of a costume theatrical-dance event, which lasts all day (11.00 – 18.00) in the halls and courtyard of the castle. It is also possible to organize chamber concerts of classical music (harpichord and other instruments or vocals) for a maximum of 50 people in one of the rooms of the Gallery of English Painting.



47

# National Museum in Krakow

48

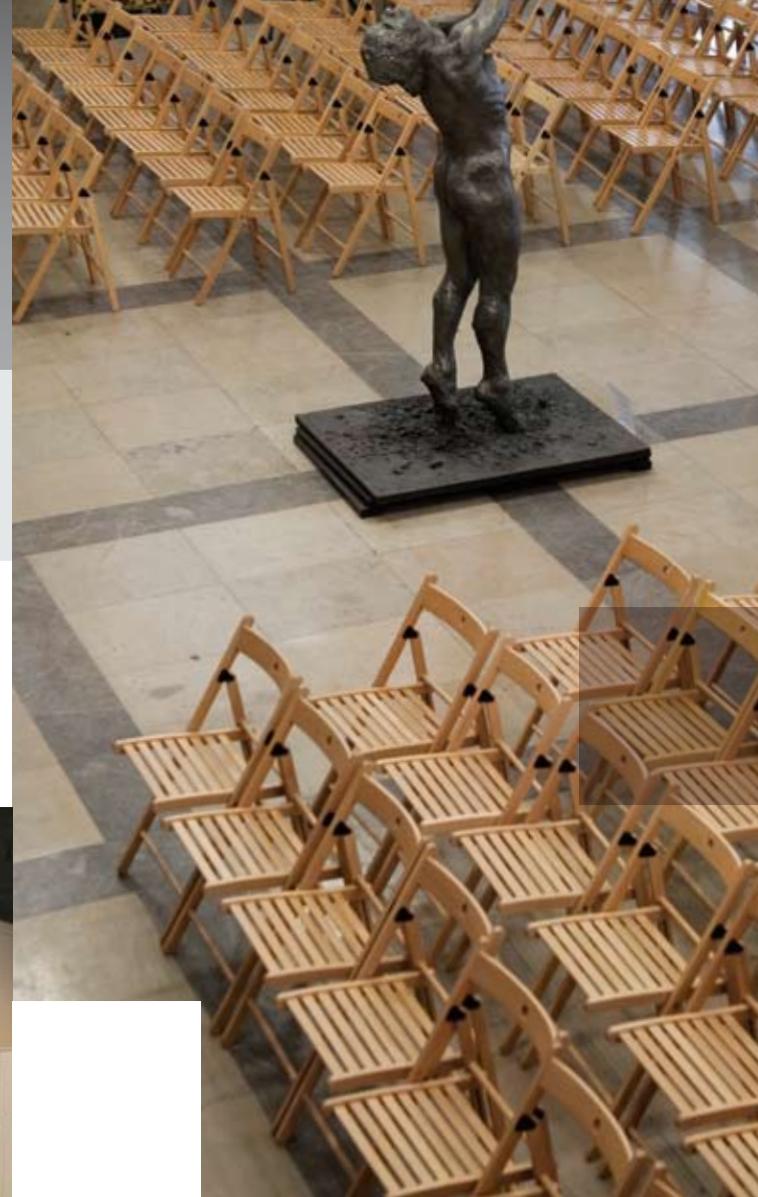
[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)  
[promocja@muz-nar.krakow.pl](mailto:promocja@muz-nar.krakow.pl)

gallery rental:  
[astudnicka@muzeum.krakow.pl](mailto:astudnicka@muzeum.krakow.pl)

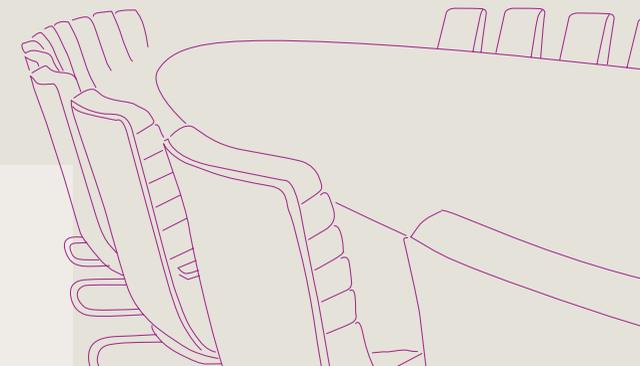
The National Museum in Krakow is the oldest national museum in Poland. For over 130 years it has assembled objects of a unique character, creating a multifaceted documentation of the country's national heritage. The most important portion of the collections is that of Polish painting and sculpture. It complements them with one of Poland's largest collections of etchings, drawings and watercolours as well as collections of: artistic handcrafts, fabrics, clothing, military items and coins.

The museum makes its galleries available for the organization of business meetings and conferences at the request of lessees. The "Night with the arts" – exclusive evening visits to the permanent galleries and temporary exhibitions in the company of the curators, and with catering and music. There is also the "Time with the Arts" – visits to the permanent and temporary collections accompanied by curators or qualified guides of the National Museum in Krakow.

The Museum's new product is "Your Monday at the Museum", when a selected gallery can be opened on Monday for persons or organization who purchase the package.



49



# National Museum in Krakow Main Building



50

al. 3 Maja 1

[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)  
[promocja@muz-nar.krakow.pl](mailto:promocja@muz-nar.krakow.pl)

#### PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 10.00 – 18.00  
Friday, Saturday 10.00 – 18.00  
Sunday 10.00 – 16.00

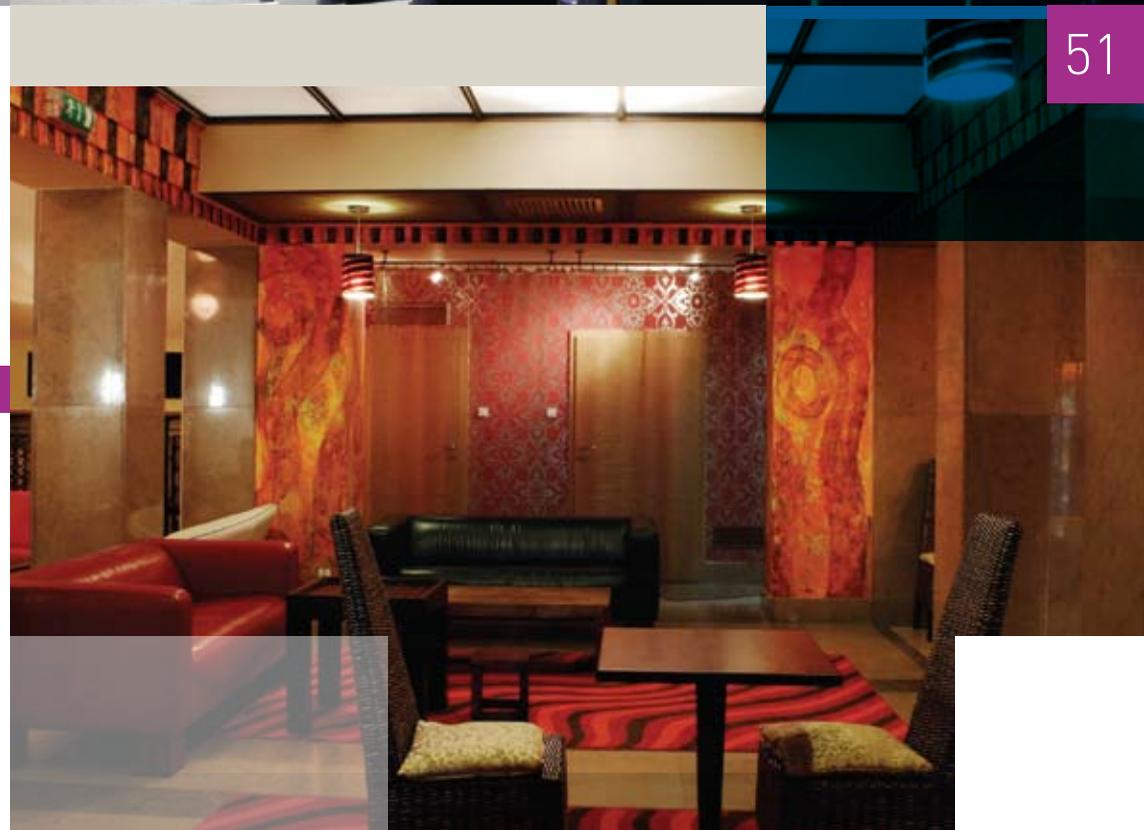
#### SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The main building was erected in stages between 1934-89, according to plans by Czesław Boratyński, Edward Kreisler and Boleslaw Schmidt. It houses three permanent galleries. Its "Gallery of twentieth Century Polish Art" is most comprehensive in Poland. It features selected phenomena in Polish art, from Young Poland to today. "The Gallery of Artistic Craftsmanship" is the largest permanent exhibition of its kind in Poland. It presents the richness of Polish and Western European craftsmanship from the early Middle Ages to Art Nouveau, complemented with an impressive collection of Judaica. "The Arms and Uniforms in Poland Gallery" displays militaria from the medieval period up to the second World War.

In the temporary exhibit rooms – in accordance with the museum's mission – other shows are organized, presenting both the works of the museums collections and those on loan from other institutions and individual collectors.

For children and young people there is the modern educational room called "the Goat Room" [Pod Kozami] with an area of about 100m<sup>2</sup> and outfitted with multimedia equipment (a screen with a multimedia projector and an interactive board).

For conferences, banquets, and business meetings, the Museum leases two of its ground floor rooms. The first, Temporary Exhibition room with an area of up to 1040 m<sup>2</sup>, seats 800 people in amphitheatre arrangement, or 400 at circular tables, with the option of catering. The second is a smaller, air conditioned "Samurai" room, with modern multimedia projection equipment and large screen as well as 3 translators' booths (without equipment). Both rooms have access to the Internet.



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# National Museum in Krakow

## Bishop Erazm Ciołek's Mansion

52

ul. Kanonicza 17

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

### PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 10.00 – 18.00  
Friday, Saturday 10.00 – 16.00  
Sunday 10.00 – 16.00

The Gothic/Renaissance mansion (1501-03) of the Bishop of Płock, an outstanding diplomat, humanist and patron of the arts, is one of Krakow's grandest architectural and residential monuments. It was created in the early sixteenth century by architects and stonemasons, who were later employed at such places as Wawel Castle. Since 1999, the mansion has been renovated and given over to the National Museum in Krakow.

The Bishop Erazm Ciołek Mansion features two exhibits which complement one another, together forming a picture of the Commonwealth of Two Nations.

"The Art of Old Poland: Twelfth to Eighteenth Century" presents exceptional works of medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque art. The most important portion of the exhibition consists of Gothic paintings and sculptures dating from the fourteenth century to the early sixteenth century, among them a sculpture of Madonna of Kruźlowa and the oldest Polish representational epitaph plaque, in memory of the knight Wierzbęta of Branice. The exhibition includes the public display of preserved fragments of the largest altarpieces from Cracovian churches of the 1460s.

The "Orthodox Art of the Old Polish Common-

wealth Gallery" presents the largest known collection of icons yet assembled, which constitutes one of the oldest and most valuable collections of Orthodox Christian painting in Central Europe. The works found here mainly originate from the south-eastern lands of the old Polish Commonwealth. The most important portion of the collection is made up of the priceless fifteenth- and sixteenth-century icons from the Carpathian region, also referred to as the "western Russian".

The "Krakow Within Arm's Reach: Architectural Sculpture in Original Stone and Antique Moulded Plaster" exhibit. For the presentation of this exhibition the National Museum in Krakow has made very effective use of the cellar spaces of the Bishop Erazm Ciołek Mansion. The core of the exhibition is made up of artifacts from Krakow and its most important buildings, foremost among them the Cathedral and the Church of St. Mary. Alongside the Cracovian items, architectural articles from other parts of Poland complete the collection. A unique group of exhibits is represented by the partial castings of bells (inscriptions and figurative plaques) from over thirty Polish churches. In the case of these items, many of the originals are no longer available, as they frequently no longer exist.



SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:



53

The museum has two educational rooms intended for holding workshops for children and young people with about 60 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space.

The museum makes its historical spaces available to organizers of conferences, banquets and business meetings. The Virtue Room, on the first storey, with 120 m<sup>2</sup> of area can accommodate 80 people in conference arrangement, is equipped with multimedia equipment with the option of installing amplification equipment. They have access to Internet and an elevator. Catering may be arranged. A natural accompanying space is the neighbouring Hetman Room with 52 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space (direct access from the staircase without the need to pass through the gallery). Another original space is the Renaissance courtyard surrounded by the four wings of the Mansion (370 m<sup>2</sup>), with a permanent 30 m<sup>2</sup> stage with professional-quality amplification and lighting, also with optional catering. The internal courtyard can also be rented (130 m<sup>2</sup>), furnished in the form of a lapidarium, which maintains fragments of architectural features of the Mansion from various eras. Catering can be provided in this space also.



# National Museum in Krakow the Gallery of nineteenth century Polish Art in the Sukiennice



54

Rynek Główny 1

[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)  
Closed until September 2010  
due to renovation works.

The Sukiennice is a mercantile hall built in the thirteenth century in the middle on the Main Square. It was rebuilt in the Gothic style in the fourteenth century, and in the mid sixteenth century was transformed in the Renaissance style. In the nineteenth century it took on a symbolic role - balls and patriotic ceremonies were held here. The halls of the Sukiennice's first floor became the first site of the National Museum in Krakow.

During the current refurbishment the city of Niepołomice has offered its hospitality to the National Museum in Krakow, making the rooms of the first floor of the Royal Castle available for exhibition purposes, where from 7 February 2007 to 31 January 2010 the "Gallery of nineteenth Century Polish Art" was displayed, having been transferred from Krakow's Sukiennice, the historical seat of the National Museum in Krakow.

The gallery is divided into four rooms: the Enlightenment, the Romanticism, the Academism and Realism Room, and the Polish Impressionism and Early Symbolism Room. The paintings here are of historical and battle scenes, alongside portraits and landscapes, and are arranged in chronological and thematic order. The gallery's patron is King Stanisław August Poniatowski, being a great

**PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:\***

\*after opening

Tuesday – Sunday

12.00 – 20.00

funder of the arts initiated the development of Polish painting. a special place was afforded to "the Torches of Nero" by Henryk Siemiradzki, the painting, a gift from the artist, which began the museum's collection. The collection contains masterpieces by the most eminent painters active in Poland: Jan Piotr Norblin, Marcello Bacciarelli, Piotr Michałowski, Henryk Rodakowski, Jan Matejko, Jacek Malczewski, Jan Stanisławski, Józef Chełmoński, Aleksander and Maksymilian Gierymski. Also on display are sculptures by great Polish artists Jakub Tatarzewicz, Pius Weloński, Antoni Kurzawa and Antoni Madeyski

**SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:**

The Branch of the National Museum at the Sukiennice makes its conference room, equipped with multimedia equipment and seating for 50 people available for conferences, concerts, and business meetings as well as two gallery spaces, each accommodating up to 200 people in theatre seating, and the terraces. a cafe is in operation on the museum site.

The maximum number of seating spaces in the whole gallery is 400.



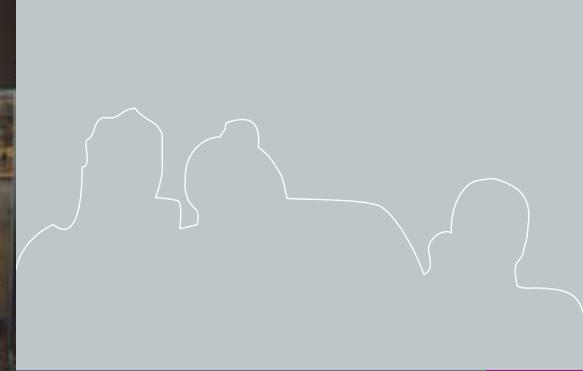
Archive photo,  
The Gallery of the 19th Century  
Polish Art in Sukiennice  
will be open from autumn 2010

55

Henryk Siemiradzki  
*Leading Light of Christianity.*  
*Nero's Torches*  
1876, oil on canvas  
National Museum in Krakow



# National Museum in Krakow the Stanisław Wyspiański Museum in the Szotałyskis' House



56

ul. Szczepańska 11

[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)  
[muz.sw@poland.com](mailto:muz.sw@poland.com)

#### PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Wednesday – Friday, Saturday 10.00 – 18.00  
Sunday 10.00 – 16.00

Temporary exhibits  
open Tuesdays

10.00 – 18.00

The Museum is located in the seventeenth century Szotałyski family home, expanded in the nineteenth and twentieth century. It was bequeathed to the National Museum in 1904 by Włodzimiera and Adam Szotałyski and designated for usage in 1928. Initially (from 1934) the building was the seat of the Feliks “Manggha” Jasieński branch of the museum, but after the war a medieval art gallery was established here. In 2003, after a lengthy renovation the house was designated for the Stanisław Wyspiański Museum, in existence since 1983, previously located at ul. Kanonicza 9.

The Gallery of the Works of Stanisław Wyspiański boasts the largest collection of works by that renowned portraitist and landscape artist, representative of Polish symbolism and expressionism, and precursor to the national school of set design and typography as well as artistic handcrafts.

Among other items, the gallery contains interior designs, usable art objects, self-portraits of the artist and portraits of his friends, works associated with theatre and stained glass designs. The Stanisław Wyspiański Museum introduces visitors to the world of the Young Poland movement and the creative works of the leading Polish artists of the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth century. Its multifaceted activities, touching on nearly every branch of the arts, allow us to get to know bet-

ter the best examples of Young Poland painting, stained glass design, set design, and theatrical costumes and the furnishings of bourgeois living quarters of the Art Nouveau period. Available for viewing are also the original furnishings, cloaked in legend, created on the commission of Tadeusz Boy Żeleński and his wife Zofia for their Krakow flat. The stained glass designs are worthy of note, designed as decorations for the interior of the “Appollo” Home of the Association of Physicians, and “Lord God” for the Franciscan Church in Krakow. Wyspiański’s self portrait is also on display along with portraits of his friends and children, now regarded as icons of Art Nouveau painting in Poland.

The other permanent exhibition, “Felix ‘Manggha’ Jasieński: a sketch for a portrait” is dedicated to one of the largest benefactors of the museum. It recreates the atmosphere of his Krakow flat, and is makes reference to the friendship between that great collector and the artists of the Young Poland era. Portraits of him produced by the most influential artists, including Józef Pankiewicz, Władysław Podkowiński, and Leon Wyczółkowski can be seen here. Furniture, sculptures, fabrics, and other handcrafts once belonging to the collector give a sense of the appearance of the what the bourgeois Art Nouveau interior must have been like.

57



#### SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The Krakow of Wyspiański’s times is depicted in a gallery of photographs by Ignacy Krieger in the stairwell.

The museum lets out six exhibit spaces with a combined area of about 200 m<sup>2</sup>, separated by a small hall, for social and business gatherings for up to 90 people. Catering can be provided. Also available is the atmospheric interior courtyard with an area of 170 m<sup>2</sup> and a fountain and gardens recreating the feel of the interwar period. a cafe with tables under umbrellas operates here. Catering may be provided in this space also.



# National Museum in Krakow

## Józef Mehoffer's House



58

ul. Krupnicza 26

[www.muzeum.krakow.pl](http://www.muzeum.krakow.pl)  
[mnmehoffer@wp.pl](mailto:mnmehoffer@wp.pl)

The museum is situated on ul. Krupnicza in the house, which Józef Mehoffer – one of the greatest of the Young Polish artists and a student of Jan Matejko – purchased in 1932 and fitted out with stylish furniture, artworks and artistic craftworks. Józef Mehoffer was a painter of modern polychromes, a celebrated European stained glass artist, and the creator of such works as the monumental stained glass of the cathedral in Fribourg. His paintings are found in all of the foremost galleries in the country, as well as in Vienna, in Lviv, and in other European cities. In 1986 the house was donated to the National Museum in Krakow, in accordance with the will of the artist's family, and opened to the public in 1996.

The interior of the house comprises a biographical museum of the artist in reference to his original conception. It has the form of an interior museum, with the rooms generally occupied by the same historical furniture and everyday items as before, forming an excellent example of Art Nouveau craftsmanship.

In several spaces on the ground floor and the rooms on the first floor of its recreated interior, visitors can see the artist's paintings, stained glass, decorative art designs, studios and family

### PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 10.00 – 18.00  
Friday, Saturday 10.00 – 16.00  
Sunday 10.00 – 16.00

mementoes. Among the most interesting items in the museum are: The Vita somnium breve, Caritas and Faith, Hope, and Love stained glass pieces; his wife's portraits known as the 'Florentine' and the 'Viennese'; and his landscapes: The Vistula at Niepołomice, Red Umbrella and Roman Epic; his collection of Japanese prints from the eighteenth and nineteenth century, and censer in the shape of an ibis. The exhibits are partially donations and deposits of the Mehoffer family.

### SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The museum lets out its set of representative spaces (the salon, dining room, and library along with the garden) to organisers of social and business meetings. Catering can be provided in the rooms, which have a total area of 104 m<sup>2</sup> (53, 30, and 21). The piano room is an ideal place for small meetings (about 50 people). From there one can cross over to the lovely "Mehoffer Park". designed at one time by Mehoffer himself, and has currently been faithfully restored and adapted to public needs; the patio has been hardened, gravel paths added, and benches and lighting installed.



59



# National Museum in Krakow

## Jan Matejko's House



60

ul. Floriańska 41

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

### PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,

Friday, Saturday 10.00 – 18.00

Sunday 10.00 – 16.00

The first recorded mentions of this house date back to the Middle Ages. Over the centuries its appearance ceaselessly changed. The townhouse was augmented in the second half of the seventeenth century, and its comprehensive reconstruction occurred in the nineteenth century. The courtyard building was added at that time.

The building was by that time the property of Jan Matejko, who along with his friends, architect Tomasz Prylińskim, designed the Neo-Baroque facade decorated with painters emblems and the balcony on the first storey. In order to create space for a painting studio, the attic was heightened and expanded on the third storey.

In 1904, by the virtue of Krakow's City Council resolution Jan Matejko's house and the building itself became a part of the National Museum in Krakow. The structure became one of the branches of the National Museum in Krakow, and after the II World War, along with the institution – it came under the authority of the Ministry of Culture and Art. Because the state of the building had deteriorated significantly during the II World War, in 1950 the decision was taken to thoroughly remodel it – during which an antique larchwood ceiling from the early eighteenth century was discovered. In 1953

works were commenced to make the museum available to the public.

The second comprehensive renovation of the museum took place between 2007 and 2009. Much has changed in the townhouse on ul. Florianska, the artist's family home – not only the discovery of a polychrome in one of the rooms of the third storey, which can now be viewed by guests. First and foremost is the new arrangement of the exposition, thanks to which the private and professional side of Matejko's life are explored: his roles as a husband and father, student, painter and educator, traveller, collector, and early caretaker of historic places.

### SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The museum has an internal courtyard and a small library, which together with the rooms of the second storey form a complex of intimate spaces allowing guests in small groups of under 20 people to hold events there.



61

# ISEZ PAN Nature Muzeum

ul. św. Sebastiana 9

## PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Monday – Friday	9.00 – 19.00
Saturday	9.00 – 20.00
Sunday	10.00 – 20.00

The Nature Museum of the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals of the Polish Academy of Sciences was born from the Commission on Physiographics of the Krakow Scientific Association, which was founded in 1865. The earliest collections were assembled in the building on ul. św. Anny, and in 1870 they were transferred to the building of the Skills Academy at ul. Sławkowska 17. In 1992 the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals of the Polish Academy of Sciences bought the former “Roman Baths” at ul. Sebastiana 9, with the sole intention of creating the new home of the Nature Museum.

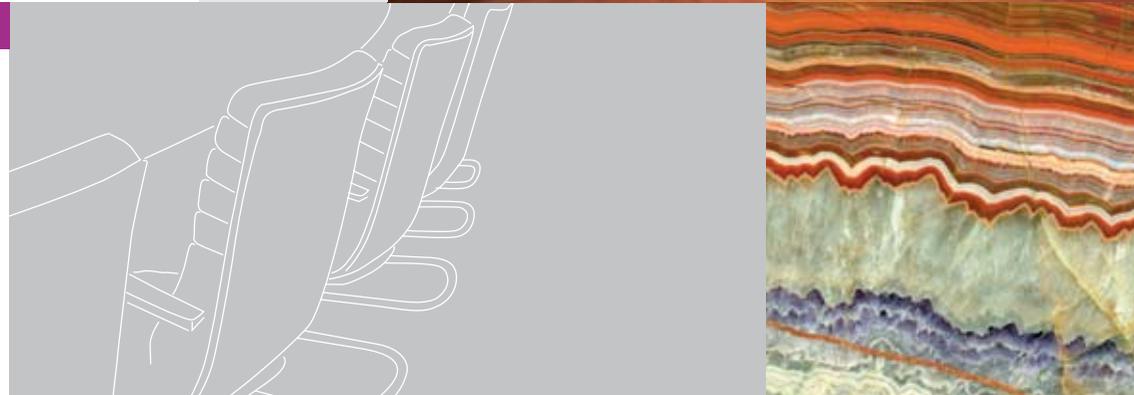
Since 1993 the museum’s activities have been supported financially and organizationally by the Polish Foundation for the Protection of Nature “Pro Natura” from Krakow. The museum collections contain a unique, 30-thousand-year-old woolly rhinoceros discovered in the Starunia in the eastern Carpathians (currently the Ukraine). The museum also make available its large collection of vertebrates, invertebrates, and mineralogical, paleontological, and archeological collections. In total the museum collection count over two million specimens.

## SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The nature museum has eleven exposition rooms, totalling about 1500 m<sup>2</sup>, and an audio-visual room (148 m<sup>2</sup>) equipped with electronics allowing for multimedia audio-visual presentations. The room can accommodate up to 60 scientific conference participants, typically lectures for museum guests take place here.

A neighbouring space with adjoined kitchen make food service possible for any occasion.

At present, the museum spaces are under lease from the Nathan’s Villa Hostels Nathan Gendreau company, who, under the name AQUARIUM is displaying his own and the museums exhibits.



# Stained Glass Museum Kraków

## Stained Glass Company

### S.G. Żeleński

64

al. Krasińskiego 23

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

[info@muzeumwitrazu.pl](mailto:info@muzeumwitrazu.pl)

#### PUBLIC VISITING HOURS:

Museum is open for organised groups  
after phone reservation:

+48 12 422 86 19

+48 501 233 127

The unique Polish Stained Glass Museum, apart from hosting a permanent exhibition, also demonstrates the process of creating stained glass, which has remained unchanged for centuries. The structure of the building where the Museum is currently located and which was built especially for the needs of the Kraków Stained Glass Company S.G. Żeleński (Krakowski Zakład Witrażów S.G. Żeleński), has also not changed. The house's interiors and the workshop's equipment, along the route of the "living Museum", retain their original character.

The Company, established in 1902, achieved significant commercial and artistic success, which enabled the fast and glittering development of its workshop. This workshop has played a significant cultural role for many years, receiving distinctions at domestic and international exhibitions for the highest level of executed works. The most eminent Polish artists of the 20th century cooperated with the Company. This has been the birthplace of some outstanding examples of the Polish art of stained glass.

In the process of stained glass production, apart from the design from which the stained glass is manufactured, the artist's contact with the workshop is of primary importance. The possibility of co-

operation between the designer, the craftsmen and the workshop where the design is executed is indispensable for the proper rendering of the artist's vision. Illustrious Polish designers who cooperated with the Company, such as Wyspiański, Mehoffer, Bukowski and Frycz, frequently emphasised the importance of cooperation between the artist and the craftsman in a well-equipped workshop.

The Museum, apart from making visitors acquainted with the process of stained glass production and allowing the opportunity to admire the permanent exhibition of the historical collection, has a Gallery of Modern Glass. Temporary exhibitions at the Gallery present works by artists who, whilst experimenting with glass, often went beyond the classical stained glass projects, creating modern sculptures and glass installations.

In 2008, the Foundation of the Stained Glass Museum was established, whose objective is to promote fine arts, in particular modern artistic glass, glass in architecture and stained glass art, as well as to take care of the historical heritage of the Polish stained glass art in the 20th century, mainly with respect to the unique collection of the Kraków Stained Glass Company S.G. Żeleński (established in 1902) and the Stained Glass Museum.



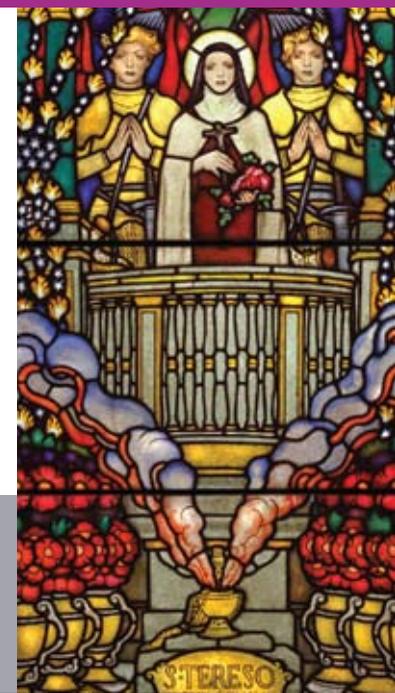
65

#### SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE BUSINESS TOURISM:

The Museum is located in a strict center of Kraków in a very attractive communication place. Next 3 big, exclusive parking lots are located, access to the Market Square in 5 minutes.

The accommodations of Gallery of Modern Glass are located on the ground floor, aggregate area 100 s.q metres, and they have access to wireless internet, beamer and exposure. Conference room accommodating around 40 people. It's possible to complete darken the auditorium; the rooms are equipped with showroom illuminati on, enabled its wide-ranging implementation.

While organising lunch or business supper The Stained Glass Museum co-operates with super Krakow's restaurants, which by request elaborate the menu for guests, from simple starters to dishes of dainty cuisine.



# KRAKOW convention bureau



Krakow Convention Bureau  
Municipality of Krakow

pl. Wszystkich Świętych 3-4, 31-004 Krakow

P: +48 12 616 60 69/53/51

F: +48 12 616 60 56

E: [convention@um.krakow.pl](mailto:convention@um.krakow.pl)

[www.krakow.pl/en/ccb](http://www.krakow.pl/en/ccb)

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



[www.museums.krakow.travel](http://www.museums.krakow.travel)

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REGIONAL PROGRAMME  
NATIONAL COHESION STRATEGY



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