



Kraków Museum Hits



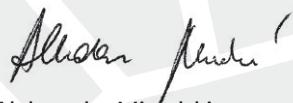
The city to love, too good to leave!



Ladies and Gentlemen!

Kraków attracts millions of tourists every year who are interested in the history of the city and the country as a whole. Most of them wander along the Royal Route: from St. Florian's Gate through the Main Square with the Kraków Cloth Hall and St. Mary's Basilica to Kanonicza Street and the Wawel Royal Castle.

Our city, however, has plenty more to offer. Here you will find a multitude of museums with impressive collections, suitable for both admirers of tradition and those seeking something new. We prove that everyone can interact with history, science and art in many ways: reflectively, interactively, through play, from a surprising perspective, seriously and playfully. Whether in a park, a fort, a factory, a bunker, a castle or underground – Kraków's museums will keep not only specialists and enthusiasts, but everyone who wants to better understand the world around us through contact with history and culture.



Aleksander Misalski
Mayor of the City of Kraków



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Historic Centre of Kraków
inscribed on the World
Heritage List in 1978

Organizacja Narodów
Zjednoczonych
dla Wychowania,
Nauki i Kultury

Historyczne Centrum Krakowa
wpisane na Listę Światowego
Dziedzictwa w roku 1978



Wawel Royal Castle – State Art Collection

Wawel 5

www.wawel.krakow.pl

1



The Wawel Hill with the Royal Castle is a true gem of Polish history and culture, for centuries serving as the residence of Polish monarchs and, since 1930, as one of Poland's most significant museums. Wawel is also a centre for art conservation, housing extraordinary collections of paintings, prints, sculptures, textiles, jewellery, weaponry, porcelain and furniture.

Visitors should not miss the **Private Royal Apartments**, which once used by monarchs, courtiers, and royal guests, now serve as a treasure trove of remarkable artwork. The Renaissance interiors are adorned with Italian paintings from the Lanckoroński Collection and Flemish tapestries from the collection of King Sigismund Augustus, the last male heir of the Jagiellonian dynasty. The northern wing of the castle features rooms dedicated to the Saxon Wettin dynasty, displaying Meissen porcelain and table silverware, among other exhibits.



In the **State Rooms of the castle's second floor**, visitors can explore the spaces where parliamentary sessions, royal audiences, wedding ceremonies, and grand balls were once held. Further along the second floor, one can admire trophies and memorabilia related to King John III Sobieski and his famous victory at the Battle of Vienna in 1683. In the Crown Treasury, visitors can admire collections of royal silverware and jewellery, as well as the coronation sword of Polish kings, known as **Szczerbiec**.

For a unique experience, follow the '**Castle Underground**' route, where visitors can view modern-era artefacts, items from archaeological excavations, architectural models, a rich collection of Renaissance tiles, and stone sculptures uncovered during research and preserved through conservation efforts. Highlights include relics from the 10th and 11th centuries, and insights into the architectural history of Wawel Hill during the early Romanesque and Romanesque periods.

The permanent exhibition '**Wawel Recovered**' delves into the history of Wawel and its restoration, offering visitors a chance to discover how the renowned artist Stanisław Wyspiański envisioned transforming Wawel into Poland's 'Acropolis'. Enhanced with multimedia presentations, the exhibition takes visitors through Wawel's past and its journey to the present day.

SEASONAL TOURS (APRIL – SEPTEMBER):

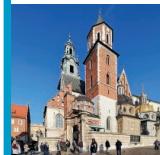
The **Sandomierska Tower**: One of the three remaining 'fire towers' (circa 1460). The upper level offers a panoramic view of Kraków and the surrounding area.

The **Dragon's Den** sparks the imagination of both children and adults, while the **Royal Gardens** are the only reconstructed Renaissance gardens in Poland, faithfully recreating their design and appearance during the reign of King Sigismund I the Old, providing an ideal spot for relaxation after an intensive day of sightseeing.

The **Cloister and Viewing Terrace** is located on the roof of the Small Tower, adjacent to the Royal Palace and the tallest tower on the castle grounds, the Senators' Tower, offering stunning views. After climbing 101 steps to the cloister, visitors are rewarded with a breathtaking panorama of the castle's surroundings.

Every corner of Wawel Castle tells a unique chapter of Polish national history, which remains alive and accessible to anyone wishing to uncover it. Its mysteries, legends and treasures continue to be rediscovered by new generations, sharing the magic of both the past and present.

Tickets are required to enter the exhibitions, but access to the hill and the castle courtyard are free – and a visit is highly recommended.



Wawel Hill – Wawel Cathedral

Zamek Wawel 1-2
www.katedra-wawelska.pl

2



The Archcathedral Basilica of Saint Stanislaus and Saint Wenceslaus (Wawel Cathedral) on Wawel Hill holds a central role in Polish history, serving as the coronation and burial site of Polish kings for 400 years. Its unique atmosphere can still be felt today.

JOHN PAUL II CATHEDRAL MUSEUM

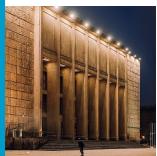
The museum, located in the Cathedral House, houses one of the most historically significant collections in Poland. The exhibits include Poland's oldest and most important regalia, religious artefacts, works of artistic craftsmanship, textiles, paintings, and sculptures originating from royal, episcopal and noble foundations – treasures of immense national value.



Key exhibits include the Spear of Saint Maurice, the rationale (liturgical vestment) of Kraków bishops, founded by Saint Jadwiga (Queen of Poland), artefacts discovered in royal tombs and Polish coronation insignia, and mementoes related to Saint John Paul II and Pope Benedict XVI.



Tickets are required to visit: the Cathedral, Sigismund Bell, Royal Tombs, Cathedral Museum, and Archdiocesan Museum.



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW MNK the Main Building

Aleja 3 Maja 1
www.mnk.pl

3



The Main Building, the prestigious seat of the National Museum in Kraków, houses permanent exhibitions. The 'Gallery of Decorative Arts' is the largest permanent museum exhibition of its kind in Poland, with artefacts displayed chronologically from the early Middle Ages to the second half of the 20th century. The exhibition, complemented by tastefully arranged interiors, features collections of goldsmithery, textiles, clothing, furniture, ceramics and glass, as well as a unique collection of musical instruments and Judaica, with a total of nearly 4,000 museum objects.

The '20th + 21st Century Polish Art Gallery' provides an overview of various artistic phenomena and trends that have emerged in Poland over the past 120 years, showcasing works by all the most prominent artists, including Stanisław Wyspiański, Jacek Malczewski, Józef Mehoffer, Zofia Stryjeńska, Stanisław Ignacy Witkiewicz, Maria Jarema, Jerzy Nowosielski, Roman Opałka and Wojciech Fangor. Sculptural works are represented by artists such as Xawery Dunikowski, Alina Szapocznikow, Magdalena Abakanowicz, Maria Pinińska-Bereś and Władysław Hasior.

The Main Building also hosts temporary exhibitions, showcasing works from the NMK's collections, items borrowed from other institutions, and pieces owned by private collectors.



4



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW MNK Czartoryski Museum

ul. Pijarska 15
www.mnk.pl

4



The Czartoryski Princes' collection, over 200 years old, was purchased by the Polish state in 2016 and entrusted to the National Museum in Kraków, ensuring the preservation of its historical authenticity. The collection is displayed across three buildings: the Palace, the Klasztorek building, and the Arsenal, each featuring complementary permanent exhibitions. Visitors can explore the complete holdings of the Czartoryski Museum, uncovering the unique character of this extraordinary place.



The main exhibition is housed in the former Czartoryski Palace. Such masterpieces as 'Lady with an Ermine' by Leonardo da Vinci (the most valuable painting in Polish collections and the only one by this artist in Poland) and 'Landscape with the Good Samaritan' by Rembrandt van Rijn are displayed alongside other works of significant artistic value. Visitors can also view precious memorabilia, making the museum a treasure trove

preserving the memory of the past.

The Klasztorek building is a unique European museum reserve, arranged according to modern principles with unusual exhibits. The 19th-century oak display cases, meticulously restored, create a unique atmosphere for the often-intriguing collections. Highlights include 'Napoleon I's biscuit', Shakespeare's chair, a permanent exhibition devoted to the collections of Sybilla's Temple, The Gothic House, a gallery of family portraits, and memorabilia from the Czartoryskis' Parisian period.

The Gallery of Ancient Art, an essential part of the museum, is located in the Arsenal building, where visitors can admire ancient artefacts, such as Egyptian and Etruscan sarcophagi and outstanding examples of Greek vase painting.



Additionally, the Arsenal also houses the 'Arms and Colours' permanent exhibition.



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW
MNK the Sukiennice
(Cloth Hall)

Rynek Główny 1-3
www.mnk.pl

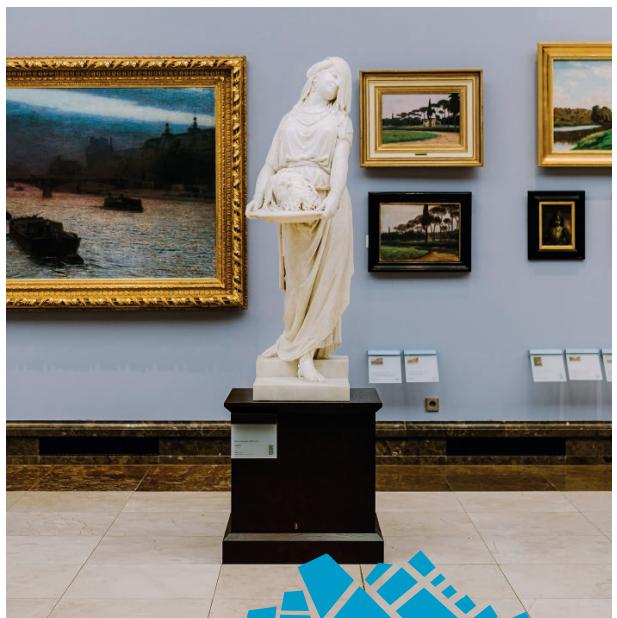
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WC Wheelchair accessible Information Coffee shop Shop ATM Train

The Sukiennice (Cloth Hall) is a grand trading hall built in the 13th century in the centre of Kraków's Main Market Square. Often humorously referred to as Poland's oldest shopping mall, the Cloth Hall was expanded in Gothic style in the 14th century and transformed into a Renaissance structure in the mid-16th century, before taking on a more representative function in the 19th century. In 1879, the Sukiennice was chosen as the home for the newly established National Museum. The museum's collection was initiated by Polish painter Henryk Siemiradzki, who donated his monumental painting, 'Nero's Torches', to the fledgling institution. The work, painted in 1876 in Rome, depicts



a historical scene in which Christians, accused of setting fire to Rome, were condemned by Nero to be burned alive. The Gallery of 19th-Century Polish Art in the Sukiennice also showcases works by renowned artists such as Jan Matejko, Piotr Michałowski, Jacek Malczewski, Artur Grottger, Józef Chełmoński and Leon Wyczółkowski. Following comprehensive renovation and modernisation, the Gallery of Polish Art in the Sukiennice reopened in 2010, retaining its 19th-century charm while meeting the standards of a 21st-century museum. The historic building features entirely new, modern spaces equipped for interactive art experiences and engaging educational opportunities. A major attraction for visitors are the Sukiennice terraces, offering stunning views of Kraków's Main Market Square.





NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW

MNK the Ciołek

ul. Kanonicza 17
www.mnk.pl

6



The Gothic-Renaissance palace of Bishop Erazm Ciołek of Płock, a distinguished diplomat, humanist, and patron of the arts, is one of Kraków's most outstanding residential architectural monuments. Built in the early 16th century by architects and stonemasons who also worked on Wawel Castle, the palace was handed over to the National Museum in Kraków in 1996, and following extensive renovations, it was adapted for exhibition purposes and opened to the public in 2007. The palace houses exhibitions showcasing early Polish and Orthodox art, with the 'Kraków at Your Fingertips' architectural sculpture collection displayed in the basement since 2010, while the 'Art of Old Poland, 12th–18th Century' gallery features one of Poland's most outstanding collections of medieval, Renaissance and Baroque art.

The 'Orthodox Art of the Former Polish Commonwealth' gallery holds the finest collection of its kind in the country.



One of the highlights of the Bishop Erazm Ciołek Palace is 'The Beautiful Virgin Mary from Krużlowa', a Gothic masterpiece from around 1410, representing the so-called 'Beautiful Style' of medieval art, also known as International Gothic, whose exact origin remains unknown. During the renovation of the church in Krużlowa, where it had been kept, the piece was transferred to the National Museum in Kraków in 1899. A decade earlier, The Beautiful Virgin Mary from Krużlowa was brought to the attention of scholars by Stanisław Wyspiański, who sketched it during a student excursion from the Kraków School of Fine Arts. Since then, fascination with this exquisite sculpture has endured.





NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRAKÓW

MNK the Czapski

ul. J. Piłsudskiego 12
www.mnk.pl

7

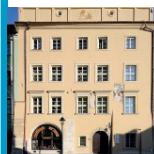


The Czapski Palace, a beautifully preserved neoclassical building constructed in 1884 by Antoni Siedek, now houses the Emeryk Hutten-Czapski Museum, home to an exceptional collection of Polish coins, medals and banknotes. The museum is named after Count Emeryk Hutten-Czapski (1828–1896), a prominent Polish numismatist, bibliophile, and collector of prints, artworks and Polish memorabilia. In addition to numismatics, the collection includes rare early printed books and maps displayed in the Library Room. The palace is surrounded by a picturesque 19th-century garden, featuring century-old trees and a Lapidarium, which includes fragments of Kraków's Gothic architecture, such as a 14th-century pinnacle from St. Mary's Basilica.



Behind the palace stands the Józef Czapski Pavilion, the newest building of the National Museum in Kraków, which is the only biographical museum in the world dedicated to Józef Czapski – a painter, writer, soldier, co-founder of the Literary Institute and the journal *Kultura*, and grandson of Count Emeryk Hutten-Czapski. The pavilion's highlight is the artist's studio, relocated from the Parisian *Kultura* headquarters in Maisons-Laffitte, alongside a multimedia biographical exhibition, the largest collection of Czapski's paintings in Poland, and

his unique diaries. The pavilion also includes a café and a reading room with open access to books by and about Czapski.



MUSEUM OF KRAKÓW

Krzysztofory Palace

Permanent Exhibition:
'Kraków From the Beginning, Without End'

Rynek Główny 35
www.muzeumkrakowa.pl

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The 'Under Krzysztofory' Palace, commonly known as Krzysztofory, is one of the key destinations for anyone wishing to explore Kraków's cultural heritage. In the Middle Ages, it was one of the grandest urban residences, later transformed into a magnate's palace in the 17th century, and housing the city museum since the 1960s. Over the centuries, the main threads of Polish and Kraków's history intertwined with the story of Krzysztofory. The permanent exhibition, 'Kraków From the Beginning, Without End', unveiled in 2021, focuses on the city and its residents. History, magic and legend blend seamlessly with everyday life and contemporary times, creating a diverse, colourful and intriguing narrative, which is the essence of Kraków, explained in an engaging and accessible manner through the exhibition at Krzysztofory. The exhibition spans two floors of the palace: the basements and the first floor, covering nearly 1,400 sq m. Descending into the spacious basements, visitors immerse themselves in a tale gleaming with the golden splendour of Kraków's greatest eras, yet shrouded in the shadows of mystery, enriched by legends found around nearly every corner of the historic city beneath Wawel Hill. Ascending to the first floor, the former piano nobile of the palace, visitors will feel the spirit of the past, with spaces showcasing the daily lives of Kraków's residents.





MUSEUM OF KRAKÓW

Rynek Underground

'Following the traces of the European identity of Kraków'

Rynek Główny 1

www.muzeumkrakowa.pl

9



Walking between the Sukiennice (Cloth Hall) and St. Mary's Basilica, it is easy to miss the fact that beneath the surface lies a treasure trove of knowledge about Kraków's past. To uncover it, descend into the Main Square Underground (Rynek Underground), where visitors can follow the tourist trail 'Following the traces of the European identity of Kraków'.

This interactive exhibition was launched thanks to archaeological research conducted continuously between 2005 and 2010, with a wealth of historical traces uncovered, revealing centuries of the site's history. Beneath the Main Square, a unique archaeological reserve of nearly 4,000 sq m was created, allowing visitors to admire these treasures and explore the turbulent history of medieval Kraków. The space is enriched with a variety of multimedia presentations, holograms and films that illustrate Kraków's history and that of one of Europe's largest squares. Visitors can view digital reconstructions of buildings surrounding the main square, a large-scale model of the city in the 15th century, and a reconstruction of a medieval merchant's stall. The exhibition highlights items associated with Kraków's expansive trade during the 14th to 16th centuries, such as lead ingots, copper slabs, and blocks of rock salt. Historical films are screened

in the Cloth Hall's basements, and for younger visitors there is a dedicated children's zone introducing the 'Legend of Old Kraków'. The underground offers a multimedia spectacle full of surprises, where visitors can hear the bustling chatter and experience the atmosphere of a medieval city.



MUSEUM OF KRAKÓW

Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory



ul. Lipowa 4

www.muzeumkrakowa.pl

10



Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory, housed in the former administrative building of the Deutsche Emailwarenfabrik (DEF), features the exhibition 'Kraków under Nazi Occupation 1939–1945'. The wartime history of DEF and its owner, Oskar Schindler, was brought to worldwide attention in Steven Spielberg's 1993 film *Schindler's List*. Today, the site attracts visitors from across the globe, eager to stand in the very place where Schindler saved over a thousand lives. The exhibition presents his remarkable story and the lives of Kraków's Jews who were saved through his efforts, as part of the complex wartime history of the city. A poignant reminder of Schindler's heroism is his preserved office in the administrative building, housing the symbolic 'Ark of the Saved' — an installation crafted from thousands of pots,





reminiscent of those produced by his workers during the war. The exhibition primarily tells the story of Kraków and the lives of its Polish and Jewish residents during World War II, while also portraying the German occupiers who arrived on 6 September 1939, abruptly ending the centuries-long Polish-Jewish history of the city. Here, the monumental history of World War II intersects with the everyday lives of Kraków's inhabitants, blending private lives with the global tragedy. The exhibition adopts a theatrical and cinematic narrative, reconstructing wartime Kraków across 45 exhibit spaces, designed to allow visitors to physically

connect with history and empathise with the emotions of the city's wartime residents. 'Kraków under Nazi Occupation 1939–1945' offers a multimedia journey through the city and its history.



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MUSEUM OF KRAKÓW
Old Synagogue
ul. Szeroka 24
www.muzeumkrakowa.pl

11



The oldest synagogue in Poland and one of the oldest in Europe, The Old Synagogue was built around 1485 in the Gothic style of two-nave synagogues constructed during the Middle Ages in Western and Central Europe. In the mid-16th century, it was partially destroyed by fire, before being rebuilt by Florentine architect Matteo Gucci and acquiring its current Gothic-Renaissance form. The two-nave hall is covered by a ribbed cross vault supported by two Tuscan-style columns. Above the bimah (pulpit) stands a Renaissance openwork canopy, and the ark (cabinet for Torah scrolls) on the eastern wall is an outstanding example of Renaissance sculpture. The Renaissance attic, used



KRAKÓW MUSEUM HITS

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Kraków Museum Hits



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- State Art Collection
2. Wawel Hill
- Wawel Cathedral

National Museum in Kraków

- 3. MNK the Main Building
- 4. MNK Czartoryski Museum
- 5. MNK the Sukiennice
- 6. MNK the Ciofek
- 7. MNK the Czapski

Museum of Kraków

8. Krzysztofory Palace
9. Rynek Underground (Rynek Podziemny)
10. Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory
11. Old Synagogue
12. Jagiellonian University Museum
Collegium Maius
13. Archaeological Museum in Kraków
14. Seweryn Udziela Ethnographic
Museum in Kraków
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Museum of Photography

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MIT

18. Museum of Engineering and Technology
19. Stanisław Lem Experimental Garden
20. Home Army Museum
21. Museum of Contemporary Art in Kraków MOCAK
22. CRICOTEKA - Centre for the Documentation of the Art of Tadeusz Kantor



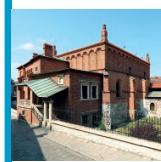
here for the first time in Polish synagogue architecture, covers the roof of the building.

Over the centuries, the synagogue served as a centre for the religious and administrative life of Kraków's Jewish community.

After the establishment of the ghetto in Podgórze in March 1941, the synagogue was taken over by the German Trustee Office and repurposed as a uniform warehouse. At the end of World War II, the warehouse was liquidated and the main hall's vaulting was removed. The synagogue remained in a state of disrepair until 1956, when it was decided to rebuild it as a museum of Jewish history and culture.



The exhibition in the main prayer hall is dedicated to the synagogue, synagogue artefacts, and the cycle of the most important Jewish holidays, and also includes displays of traditional male and female attire. The former southern women's gallery hosts an exhibition on family and private life, showcasing exhibits related to dietary laws, daily prayer, and the lifecycle from birth to death.



JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

Collegium Maius

ul. Jagiellońska 15
www.maius.uj.edu.pl

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The Collegium Maius of the Jagiellonian University (formerly the Kraków Academy) is the oldest university building in Poland. In 1400, King Vladislaus II Jagiello bequeathed a townhouse to the University, purchased from town councillor Piotr Gerhardsdorf (Gersdorf). The building was modest in size, but over the 15th century the college area was increased through the purchase of adjacent houses and the construction of new buildings. The ground floor housed lectoria, or lecture rooms, while the library (libraria), the Common Room (Stuba Communis), the treasury and the theologians lecture room (the present-day Aula – assembly hall) were located on the first floor, and the dwellings of professors, or residences, were distributed across the ground, first and second



floors. The building remained largely unchanged until its neo-Gothic renovation (1840–1870), undertaken to serve the needs of the Jagiellonian Library, which occupied the Collegium Maius until 1940.

Between 1949 and 1964, extensive restoration was carried out on the initiative of Professor Karol Estreicher, with the Collegium Maius restored to its pre-1840 appearance and designated as the home of the Jagiellonian





University Museum, which now houses the university's historical collections. The highlights of the collection include a unique set of astronomical instruments (some dating from the time of Nicolaus Copernicus' studies), an Arabic astrolabe from 1054, and the so-called Jagiellonian Golden Globe from the early 16th century – the oldest surviving globe showing the Americas.



**Archaeological
Museum
in Kraków**

ul. Senacka 3
www.ma.krakow.pl

13



The oldest archaeological museum in Poland, the Archaeological Museum in Kraków is located at the corner of Poselska and Senacka Streets. From the 9th to the 13th century, this area was part of the wooden-earth fortifications of Okół, a medieval settlement in what is now the southern part of Kraków's Old Town. A city wall stood here from the 14th century, and in the 17th century, the site was home to a Carmelite monastery. During the Partitions of Poland, the Austrian authorities converted the building into St. Michael's Prison. Since the second half of the 1960s, the Archaeological Museum is housed in the historic prison complex.

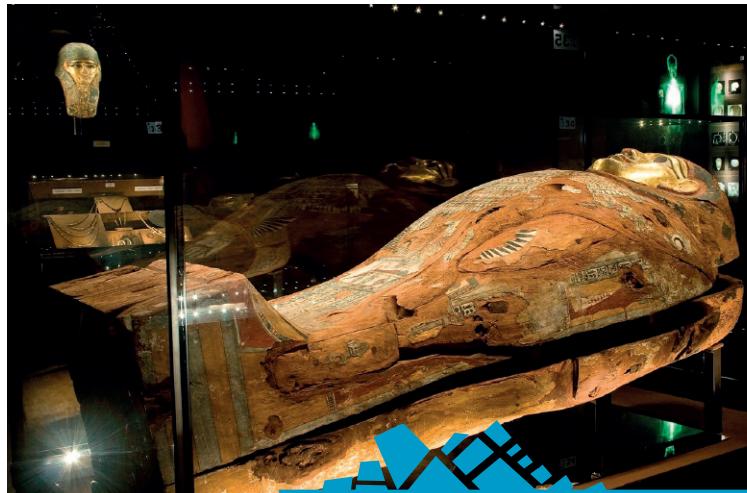


Over nearly 175 years of operation, the Museum has amassed the largest collection of ancient Egyptian artefacts in Poland, as well as a collection from pre-Columbian Peru and valuable items from present-day Ukraine, Belarus, and Lithuania.

In the museum's branch in Branice (a former village, now part of Nowa Huta), a late-Renaissance defensive and residential manor (known as the 'lamus') from around 1600, surrounded by a park, has been preserved. The rectangular building has three floors and features a richly decorated fireplace and door portal crafted in the workshop of Santi Gucci. Adjacent to the lamus, a single-story, classical manor belonging to the Badeni family was built at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Between 2022 and 2024, the museum converted its previously unused attic, with a new permanent exhibition 'Prehistory and Middle Ages of Małopolska' opened there.

The museum also features an exhibition at St. Adalbert's Church on the Main Square. The church's underground section includes displays of reconstructions, including the oldest wooden structure (with surviving wall foundations and floor remnants) and the Romanesque stone church built on the site 80–120 years later.





Seweryn Udziela Ethnographic Museum in Kraków

Main Building – Town Hall,
pl. Wolnica 1

Esterka's House, ul. Krakowska 46

www.etnomuzeum.eu

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The museum was established in 1911 on the initiative of Seweryn Udziela, a teacher, amateur ethnographer and collector, and is housed in the former town hall of the city of Kazimierz, built in the 15th century. Visitors can explore a three-floor exhibition showcasing the largest and oldest ethnographic collection in Poland. Room interiors, everyday objects, tools, toys, works of art, and items of worship and magic testify to the life of the villagers, but not only, together creating a complex narrative about how people navigate the world. The exhibition features the most famous and oldest Kraków nativity scene,



created in the late 19th century by Michał Ezenekier, a master mason and tile maker from Krowodrza. Other highlights include Poland's oldest surviving wooden roadside shrine from Anielów (dated 1 May 1650) and an intricately decorated, unique monastery Easter egg made by an Orthodox nun in 1880.

The second building, known as Esterka's House (named after Ester, who, according to legend, was romantically involved with King Casimir III the Great), hosts temporary exhibitions that complement the permanent collection and introduce new themes. It also houses a specialised library, while the courtyard is used for educational workshops, meetings and concerts.



Polish Aviation Museum

al. Jana Pawła II 39
www.muzeumlotnictwa.pl

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The Polish Aviation Museum in Kraków is located on the site of the historic Rakowice-Czyżyny airport, which was used for military and communication purposes until 1963. The museum is one of the largest facilities of its kind in Europe, showcasing Polish and global aviation heritage from the pioneering era to the present day.

'Wings of the Great War'

The Small Hangar houses a unique collection of aircraft from the Great War, including the Russian flying boat Grigorovich M-15, the Halberstadt CL.II fighter, and the Sopwith F.1 Camel. The exhibition narrates the story of aviation from the outbreak of the war to 1918, and the restoration of Polish independence.





The 'Wings and People of the 20th Century' exhibition in the Main Hangar displays aircraft from the 1920s to the 1950s, with the most valuable exhibit being the only surviving PZL P.11c aircraft in the world, which has become a symbol of the museum. The collection is complemented by numerous engines, uniforms, badges, documents and airport vehicles.

The 'Storerooms of History' exhibition features unique objects from the pioneering and interwar periods, while the 'Engine Room' showcases one of the world's largest collections of aircraft engines, dating from 1908 to the present day.

In the open air, visitors can stroll along the 'Avenue of MiGs', a collection of Cold War jet fighters.

Other notable exhibits in the museum include the supersonic long-range fighter-bomber McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom, the EM-10 Bielik, and the aerodynamic DKW SAM car.





MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN KRAKÓW
MuFo Rakowicka
ul. Rakowicka 22A
www.mufo.krakow.pl

16



The main seat of the Museum of Photography in Kraków is located in the former armoury of the Kraków Fortress, adapted to the needs of a modern museum, and houses the permanent exhibition 'What Does a Photograph Do?', as well as temporary exhibitions. This is a must-visit destination for anyone interested in photography and photographic equipment! The site also offers a relaxing space surrounded by greenery.





MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN KRAKÓW MuFo Józefitów

ul. Józefitów 16
www.mufo.krakow.pl

17



In most museums around the world, exhibitions display curated collections of objects arranged on walls and in display cases, while at MuFo Józefitów, the curators have ensured that visitors can see for themselves what lies behind the doors of the museum storage rooms. Guests can observe the work of museum professionals, gaining insights into the storage and organisation of photographs—knowledge that will surely be useful to anyone looking to preserve their own photo collections for years to come.



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Museum of Engineering and Technology

ul. św. Wawrzyńca 15
www.mit.krakow.pl

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The Museum of Engineering and Technology (MIT) is located in the Kazimierz district, housed in a unique historic tram depot, one of the only fully preserved sites of its kind in Europe, and documents the continuous development of urban transportation since 1882.

The permanent exhibition, 'The City. Technosensitivity', is the first in Poland to offer such a comprehensive story about the evolution of cities and the technological innovations that have shaped the daily lives of their inhabitants. Its appeal was confirmed by an award in the Sybilla Museum Event of the Year competition.

The exhibition's narrative spans from the earliest settlement concepts nearly 3,500 years ago through various eras, including the two industrial revolutions, post-war modernisation, and the contemporary period.



Visitors are introduced to the world of engineering through 600 exceptional technological artefacts, including rare items such as the PSPD 90 minicomputer, which was manufactured in Kraków and is believed to be the only surviving piece.



The collection also features items iconic to generations of Poles, such as the Frania washing machine, a steam locomotive, the 1936 Fiat 508, the Fiat 126p, and prototypes of Polish cars, including the Beskid 106. Other notable exhibits include the Bungalow New World gas stove and the Odra 1305 computer, a symbol of Polish innovation. The narrative is enhanced by replicas, models, dioramas, audiovisual materials, photographs and interactive stations.



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Stanisław Lem Experimental Garden

Branch of the Museum of
Engineering and Technology

al. Pokoju 68
www.mit.krakow.pl/ogrod/

19



The Experimental Garden is a science centre nestled in park greenery near Tauron Arena Kraków, where visitors learn through play. Over 100 interactive exhibits demonstrate physical phenomena in the fields of optics, hydrostatics, mechanics, acoustics and magnetism, with the most popular attractions including the high-wire bicycle, a 6-metre rocket slide, tubular bells, and a giant sandbox with a digger. Visitors can also explore the Planetarium – a spherical cinema, the Geo-Garden, the Fragrance Garden, and the Lem-birynth. This is a fantastic destination for both children and adults, offering an engaging and educational way to spend time.



Home Army Museum

named after Gen. Emil Fieldorf
'Nil' in Kraków

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

20



Located in the historic building of the Kraków Fortress, the Home Army Museum dedicated to Gen. Emil Fieldorf 'Nil' is the only museum in Poland entirely devoted to the history of the Home Army (Armia Krajowa) and the Polish Underground State.

The museum's collection includes approximately 20,000 artefacts, many of which have been donated by Home Army veterans and their families, with highlights including the first report written by Captain Witold Pilecki after his escape from Auschwitz, rotors from the famed German Enigma cipher machine, the diary of Major Henryk Dobrzański 'Hubal', the uniform of Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski 'Bór', and personal memorabilia of the museum's patron, Gen. Emil Fieldorf 'Nil'.

Other noteworthy exhibits include a 14-metre replica of the V2 rocket, a reconstruction of a Vickers tank, a fragment of a Halifax bomber fuselage, and extensive collections of uniforms, small arms and military insignia. The main exhibition, titled 'The Polish Underground State and its Armed Forces', offers an engaging presentation of the origins and development of the underground state structures and the Home Army during World War II.





Museum of Contemporary Art in Kraków MOCAK

ul. Lipowa 4
www.mocak.pl

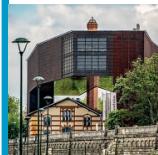
21



Since 2011, the Museum of Contemporary Art in Kraków (MOCAK) has been showcasing international contemporary art while also focusing on education, research and publishing projects. The museum is housed in the revitalised space of the former Oskar Schindler Enamel Factory and is one of the most iconic buildings in the Zabłocie district. MOCAK centres its activities on promoting the art of the past two decades in the context of post-war avant-garde and conceptualism, aiming to highlight the meaning of art by exploring its cognitive and ethical values and connections to everyday life. The MOCAK Collection features works by artists such as Miroslaw Bałka, Stanisław Dróżdż, Wilhelm Sasnal, Krzysztof Wodiczko, Lars Laumann and Koji Kamoji, as well as Fluxus artists, including Ben Patterson.



The museum also houses the private library of Professor Mieczysław Porębski, a distinguished art historian and critic. In addition to books, the library, arranged as the professor's study, contains paintings by artists, many from the Kraków Group, (Grupa Krakowska) who were Porębski's friends. Worth mentioning is also the iconic installation 'Between', one of the most photographed places in Kraków, as well as the spacious MOCAK Bookstore, located at ul. Lipowa 4 and online, offering a carefully curated selection of publications on contemporary humanities.



CRICOTEKA

Centre for the Documentation of the Art of Tadeusz Kantor

ul. Nadwiślańska 2-4
www.cricoteka.pl

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Cricoteka was established in Kraków in 1980 as a living archive of the Cricot 2 Theatre at the initiative of Tadeusz Kantor – a director, painter, art theorist, stage designer, creator of happenings, and a revolutionary figure in 20th-century theatre. During the 1970s and 1980s, his Cricot 2 Theatre was internationally recognised as one of the most significant phenomena in modern theatre. The mission of Cricoteka is to present the legacy of Tadeusz Kantor, as well as to support contemporary creators in the fields of visual arts, theatre, dance and music who engage in dialogue with Kantor's ideas, which demonstrates that Kantor continues to inspire new generations of artists.

The permanent exhibition at Cricoteka showcases objects, props, and costumes from Cricot 2 Theatre productions, drawn from its own collection. These items, characterised by deformation, the tendency to break forms, and associations with states of threat, oppression and violence against art and life, represent the canons of post-war aesthetics. The exhibition confronts viewers with the difficult past that Tadeusz Kantor explored in all aspects of his creative work, as well as seeks to address how the experiences of key 20th-century historical events – the two World Wars, the Holocaust, totalitarianism, mass movements and ideologies, socio-cultural transformations, displacements, and migrations – influenced Kantor's art and biography.



City information centres

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

www.infokrakow.pl



Signs informing about the accessibility of the facility



Accessible/adapted toilet



Facilities for people with mobility disabilities



Facilities for the blind and visually impaired



Facilities for the deaf and hearing impaired



Information Point



Cafe/restaurant



Shop



Green/recreational areas



Public transport access



Tickets available online

Important phone numbers

Emergency numbers

Emergency (general) number: 112

Municipal police: 986

Ambulance service: 999

Fire service: 998

Police: 997

Medical info:

phone: +48 12 661 22 40 (24 h)

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