



www.warsawtour.pl

Warsaw in short

- practical information
- tourist trails
- cyclical events
- culture
- shopping, eating out
- Warsaw surroundings





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Welcome to Warsaw

Welcome to Warsaw - the capital of Poland, the city with unusual past and present. The Old Town, destroyed during World War II, has been rebuilt so faithfully that it was inscribed to UNESCO World Heritage list.

'Warsaw in short' is a mini tourist guide with plenty of useful information about the sights and attractions of Warsaw. We propose 10 different sightseeing tours covering a range of interests. Each presents another face of Warsaw. One is 'Green Warsaw' – an aspect which distinguishes the city among other metropolises. One quarter of the municipal area consists of green spaces. We tell you where you can spend your time actively, where to do shopping, where to go with children. We present selected institution, facilities and events. In separate chapters we provide practical information, such as how to get to and how to get around in Warsaw, where to sleep, where to eat and where to obtain necessary information. We also offer descriptions of attractions in the immediate surroundings of Warsaw and the most interesting museums in Mazovia.

We hope that our guide will be a useful advisor.

Warsaw Tourist Office.



HOW TO GET TO WARSAW?

BY CAR

Main access roads to Warsaw are the most important sections of European routes:

from the north: route E77 (from Gdańsk),

from the east: route E67 (from Białystok), route E30 (from Terespol),

from the south: route E67 (from Wrocław) and Route E 77 (from Kraków),

from the west: route E30 (from Poznań) Along the roads are signs informing about the number of kilometers to the centre of Warsaw.

BY PLANE

Warsaw Chopin Airport

ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1

www.lotnisko-chopina.pl

Fryderyk Chopin Airport in Warsaw is located only 10 km from the city centre.

- Information about arrivals and departures:
tel. 22 650 42 20, 22 650 51 78
- Information of Polish Airlines LOT (about national and international flights):



tel. 801 703 703, from mobile phones :
tel. 22 195 72, www.lot.com

- Information about Customs at the airport:
tel. 22 650 28 73

Public transport

In front of the Terminal A stop the following lines of public transportation:

bus number **175** – runs to the centre and around the Old Town (Stare Miasto)

buses number **148, 188** – run towards right-bank of Warsaw (Praga, Grochów, Gołdów)

night bus number **N32** – runs to the city centre.

BY TRAIN



Railway Information:

tel. **194 36, 197 57**

(from mobile phones: **22 194 36, 22 197 57**)

Warsaw has three large railway stations serving international and domestic connections:

• Warszawa Centralna

Al. Jerozolimskie 54

Located in the city centre is the biggest and the most important railway station in Warsaw.

• Warszawa Zachodnia

Al. Jerozolimskie 152

Thanks its location right next to the international bus station it's a good connection and changing location for people using long-distance buses (both national and international).



- **Warszawa Wschodnia**
ul. Lubelska 1
It is located on the right side of Warsaw.

Timetable of trains is available at sites:
www.pkp.pl, www.intercity.pl

BY BUS

Information on domestic traffic:
tel. **703 40 33 30**, www.pksbilety.pl
tel. **188 000**
(from mobile phones **22 194 93**)
www.e-podroznik.pl

Information on international traffic:
tel. **22 823 55 70**, **22 823 68 58**
www.aura.pl, www.eurolinespolska.pl
tel. **188 000**
(from mobile phones **22 194 93**)
www.e-podroznik.pl

Most international and domestic connections support two bus stations:

Dworzec PKS Warszawa Zachodnia
Al. Jerozolimskie 144
The main bus station, serving the majority of the international and domestic connections.

Dworzec PKS Warszawa Stadion
ul. Zamoyskiego 1
It operates eastern direction on at the domestic and international traffic.

Tickets for domestic trips can be bought at

the cash-only windows (kasa) in the stations or through the Internet.

Tickets for international trips are sold in the Aura Travel Office (Centrum Podróży) at Dworzec Zachodni and at selected travel agencies (see list of travel agents below).

List of travel agents selling air, rail and bus tickets:

Air Club
ul. Senatorska 28
tel. **22 829 95 00**
www.airclub.pl
airline, railway and bus tickets

Almatur
ul. Kopernika 23
tel. **22 826 26 39**
www.almatur.pl
airline tickets

Anna Travel
al. Niepodległości 214/3
tel. **22 825 25 88**, **22 825 77 74**
ul. Marszałkowska 55/73 lok. 17
tel. **22 622 45 46**, **22 622 45 40**
www.annatravel.pl
airline and bus tickets

First Class
ul. Nowowiejska 5
tel. **22 578 71 41**, **22 578 71 78**
www.firstclass.com.pl
airline, railway and bus tickets

Furnel Travel International
ul. Kopernika 3
tel. **22 828 28 89**, **22 828 28 91**
www.furnel.pl
airline and railway tickets

Polish Travel Quo Vadis
ul. Ptasia 2, tel. **22 322 85 95**
www.polishtravel.com.pl
airline tickets

Sports Tourist

ul. Marszałkowska 84/92
tel. 22 629 47 55
www.sports-tourist.com.pl
airline tickets

Travel Express

Al. Jana Pawła II 19
tel. 22 453 53 60, 22 453 53 00
www.travelexpress.pl
airline and railway tickets

Travelbank

ul. Waliców 11, tel. 22 654 35 25
www.travelbank.com.pl
airline and bus tickets



HOW TO TRAVEL AROUND WARSAW?

The best way to enjoy the ambiance and energy of the city is to see it on foot. However, to reach different parts of Warsaw, you may need to use the city's extensive network of public transport. The developed network of connections will bring us into the chosen place, also in the environs of Warsaw. If you require a taxi, it is the best to call and order one. Using your own car in Warsaw is – like driving around any big city – quite challenging, especially in the centre, which is not only very congested, but is also a paid parking zone.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT



Warsaw's public transport system includes buses, trams and metro connections.

More information:

buses and trams: www.ztm.waw.pl
tel. (24h): **194 84**
(from mobile phones: **22 194 84**)
metro: www.metro.waw.pl

tel. (Monday to Friday 7.30am - 3pm):
22 655 42 42

Trams – one- or two-digit numbering system
Buses – three digits:

1xx, 2xx, 3xx – regular lines, stopping at all marked stops

4xx, 5xx – accelerated lines (marked in red)

E-x – express lines operating in peak hours on weekdays (marked in red)

7xx – suburban lines

8xx – suburban lines operating on weekdays

Nxx – night buses operating between the hours of 11.15pm and 4.30am.

The Metro – is the only line connecting Żoliborz (Młociny station) directly to the southern part of the city – Ursynów (Kabaty station). The metro runs daily from 5am until midnight (every 3-4 minutes during peak hours, every 7-8 minutes at off-peak times). Additional service is provided on Fridays and Saturdays between 00.15am and 2.30am (every 15 minutes).

The second metro line (East - West) is under construction. The Southeast branch to Goclaw is to be built in the future.



Tourist Lines:

It is possible to get to know Warsaw using traditional and unconventional modes of transport such as horse omnibuses and cabs, watertrams or double-decker buses.

More information: Tourist attractions, page 96

All public transportation **tickets** can be purchased at ZTM points, in some newspaper kiosks and at ticket machines, where you can pay either with cash or a debit card.

The Warsaw metropolitan area is divided into **urban zone '1'** (within the city limits) and **suburban area '2'**. Remember that a valid ticket that may be used to reach both zones is more expensive. To get to the suburban areas from the city centre ones can also use private carriers buses and trains.

The prices of selected tickets in zone 1:

Ticket for one trip:

normal – 2,80 PLN
reduced – 1,40 PLN

Daily ticket (valid for 24 hours):

normal – 9,00 PLN
reduced – 4,50 PLN

3-day ticket:

normal – 16,00 PLN
reduced – 8,00 PLN

7-day ticket:

normal – 32,00 PLN
reduced – 16,00 PLN

Available also tickets for 20, 40 and 60 minutes.

All foreigners (including children) are required to use normal tickets, the reduced (50% discount) tickets may be used only by international students holding a valid ISIC card (International Student Identity Card). People over 70 years of age as well as children up to compulsory school age (which must be proven with a valid form of ID) are entitled to free transport. If you use public transportation without a valid ticket, you risk receiving a 150 PLN fine. If you are handed a fine, you have the option to pay on the spot (always get proof of payment from the ticket controller). The fine may be reduced by 30%, if you pay it no later than seven days after it is received.

TAXIS

When using taxis in Warsaw, it is strongly recommended that you only use taxis with the following: the symbol of Warsaw – a mermaid – on both front doors, yellow/red stripes affixed to the glass along the front doors, a number stuck to the side of the vehicle, a hologram with the license number and the vehicle's registration number on the upper right-hand corner of the front glass and a sticker with price information per kilometer that must be displayed on the glass of the right-hand side back door.

It is recommended for you to use one of the city's official Radio-Taxi companies, and order a taxi by telephone.

Current prices

(maximum rates legally permitted):

Initial/starting fee - 6 PLN

Day fare, in the urban zone - 3 PLN per km

Night fare, in the urban zone and day fare on Sundays and holidays - 4,50 PLN per km

Day fare, in suburban areas - 6 PLN per km

Night fare, in suburban areas and day fare on Sundays and holidays - 7 PLN per km

1 hour in which the driver waits for the passenger
- 40 PLN

List of Radio-Taxi companies in Warsaw:

City Warsaw	194 59
Damel Taxi	196 26
Ele Taxi	22 811 11 11
Korpo Taxi	196 24
Merc Taxi	22 677 77 77
MPT	191 91
Plus Taxi	196 21
Sawa Taxi	22 644 44 44
Super Taxi	196 22
Volfra Taxi	196 25
Wawa Taxi	196 44

RENT A CAR

Alternative Cars

Al. Jerozolimskie 179 (Blue City)
tel. 22 311 75 60
www.alternative.pl

Avis

Al. Jerozolimskie 65/79 (Hotel Marriott)
tel./fax. 22 630 73 16
Lotnisko Terminal A, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1
tel. 22 650 48 72, 22 650 48 73
www.avis.pl

Unlimited Cars

ul. Podleśna 61

tel. 695 080 881 (9am - 8pm)
www.unlimited-cars.pl

Budget

Al. Jerozolimskie 65/79 (Hotel Marriott)
tel. 22 630 72 80
Airport Terminal A, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1
tel. 22 650 40 62
www.budget.pl

Europcar

Airport Terminal A, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1
tel. 22 650 25 64
www.europcar.pl

GE-CAR

Airport Terminal A, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1
tel. 22 650 33 85
www.ge-car.fdf.pl

Hertz

ul. Nowogrodzka 27
tel. 22 621 13 60
Airport Terminal A, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1
tel. 22 650 28 96
www.hertz.com.pl

Local Rent a Car

ul. Marszałkowska 140
tel. 22 826 71 00, 501 216 193 (24h)
www.lrc.com.pl

Mf Rent a Car

Airport Terminal A, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1
ul. Abrahama 5/40 (booking centre)
tel. 22 613 97 77, 602 273 088

National Car Rental

Airport Terminal A, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1
tel. 22 868 75 74
Oddział Warsaw Office
ul. Żwirki i Wigury 2B,
tel. 22 868 75 74, 665 301 391
665 301 393
www.nationalcar.com.pl

Sixt Rent A Car

Airport Terminal A, ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1



tel. 22 650 20 31, 22 511 15 55
(international booking office)
www.sixt.pl

Camp & Traveller

ul. Wspólna 4 (Warszawa-Wesoła,
next to Wesołandia - AQUAPARK)
tel. 22 773 40 43, 663 882 811
www.camptraveller.pl



CAR PARKS

The whole of the centre of Warsaw is a paying parking zone. This rule applies from Monday to Friday, from 8am to 6pm. On Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays parking is free.

Parking fees:

- first hour: 3 PLN
- second hour: 3,60 PLN
- third hour: 4,20 PLN
- fourth and each subsequent hour: 3 PLN per hour

Drivers can also use public parking lots. Parking lots in the Warsaw city centre are found:

- next to large hotels, such as Victoria, Holiday Inn, Mercure, Marriott, Sheraton, Jan III Sobieski
- next to the Supreme Court (Sąd Najwyższy) building at plac Krasińskich (close to the Old Town)
- plac Defilad at The Palace of Culture and Science (Palac Kultury i Nauki); entrance is gained from ulica Marszałkowska.

TOURIST INFORMATION



The Warsaw Tourist Office (Stołeczne Biuro Turystyki) is an entity that operates within the Capital City of Warsaw; it conducts comprehensive activities related to tourism. The tasks of the Office include: managing the Warsaw Tourist Information Offices and telephone hotlines as well as booking reservations in Warsaw hotels, arranging tour guides and distributing the Warsaw Tourist Card.

Warsaw Tourist Information
tel 194 31, 22 656 66 45, fax. 22 656 66 46
e-mail: info@warsawtour.pl
www.warsawtour.pl

WARSAW TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES

OLD TOWN MARKET SQUARE

Rynek Starego Miasta 19/21/21a

PALACE OF CULTURE AND SCIENCE

pl. Defilad 1

WARSAW FRYDERYK CHOPIN AIRPORT

arrivals hall, Terminal A, entry No. 2,
ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1

WARSAW CENTRAL TRAIN STATION

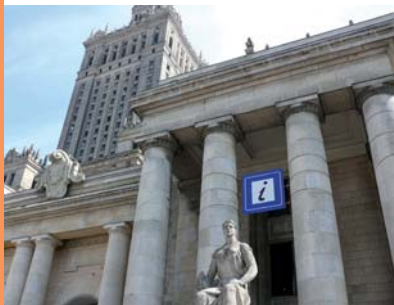
Main hall (opening planned for 1.04.2011)
Al. Jerozolimskie 54

KORDEGARDA

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 15/17

For detail information about opening hours of our points, please visit our website:
www.warsawtour.pl

Warsaw Tourist Information offices are open daily except: 1.01 (New Year Day), Easter Sunday, 1.11 (All Saint's Day) and Christmas (25, 26.12)



OTHER TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES

Archdiocesan Information Centre

ul. Miodowa 17/19
tel. 22 531 72 47
www.aci.waw.pl

MUFA

pl. Zamkowy 1/13
tel. 22 635 18 81
www.wcit.waw.pl

'to tu' - Tour Guide Bureau of Praga District

ul. Żąbkowska 36
tel. 22 670 01 56

Tourist and Culture Information Point of the Jewish Enclave

ul. Sienna 55 (entry from ul. Złota 60)

InfoQultura Cultural Information Centre

pl. Konstytucji 4
tel. 22 629 84 89
www.kulturalna.warszawa.pl
www.infoqultura.pl



PRACTICAL INFORMATION

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

• Emergency (from mobile phones)	112
• Police	997
• Ambulance	999
• Fire Brigade	998
• City Guard	986

For foreigners

during the summer	800 200 300
from mobile phones	608 599 999
(from June to September between 10am and 10pm)	

INFORMATION TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Local and regional enquiries	118 913
Tourist Information	194 31
Public Transport (ZTM) Information	194 84
Municipal Information (about whole Poland)	194 91

Cultural Information	22 629 84 89
Railway (PKP) Information	194 36, 197 57
Buses (PKS) Information	703 403 330
Airport Information	22 650 42 20
	22 650 21 32
Customs Information	22 694 31 94
Warsaw Medical Information	22 827 89 62

Always type the prefix 22 when dialing a five-digit number on a mobile phone.

WEATHER

Warsaw is in the transitional zone of the moderate climate zone, characterised by the presence of hot summers and cold winters.

The annual average temperature goes from +18°C in June to -5°C in February, with a maximum of +30°C and a minimum of -20°C. The largest rainfalls are recorded in the summer months, as a result of storms that regularly occur during this period.

Details about current weather forecasts can be found on many websites, such as information services at the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management at www.pogodynka.pl, (information is in both Polish and English), or at new.meteo.com

PROHIBITIONS

Smoking

In Warsaw smoking is prohibited at public transportation stops and shelters as well as clubs, pubs and restaurants unless they have separate room for smokers. Not respecting this may result in a penalty.

Alcohol

In Warsaw you may not drink alcohol in public places (parks, squares, streets, etc.), with the exception of permitted areas such as gardens and patios in restaurants and pubs. Not respecting this risks the offender receiving a fine.

SECURITY

Warsaw is a safe city; in terms of security it can easily be comparable to other European capitals.

If there is any kind of security incident, you should call the emergency number 112, or the police at 997.

For foreigners in Poland during the Summer, there is a special emergency number.

Call 800 200 300, from mobile phones, dial 608 599 999 (these numbers are in service from June to September between 10am and 10pm daily).

TIME ZONE

Warsaw is in the Europe Central time zone (GMT +1). During the period from March to October, it is 'summer time' (GMT +1)

There is a change of time twice a year in Poland:

- on the last weekend in March, clocks switch from winter to Summer time, and move forward one hour;
- on the last weekend in October, clocks switch to daylight saving time for Winter, and move back one hour.

Poland uses a 24-hour clock. You can often hear the term 8pm, but the official version is 20:00.

ELECTRICITY

In Poland, the voltage is 230V, 50 Hz. The plug is the standard European double plug.

CURRENCY

The currency in Poland is the Polish Złoty (PLN)
1 PLN = 100 groszy.

EMBASSIES

Warsaw has Embassies of countries with which Poland maintains diplomatic relations. A current inventory of all these Embassies may be found at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website: www.msz.gov.pl

TOUR GUIDE SERVICES

Royal Castle Guides Agency

pl. Zamkowy 4, tel. 22 355 51 78
www.zamek-krolewski.pl

Furnel Travel International

ul. Kopernika 3, tel. 22 828 28 89
www.furnel.pl

PTTK Mazovia Division

ul. Litewska 11/13, tel. 22 629 39 47
www.pttk.com.pl

Tourist Polska

Al. Jerozolimskie 47 lok. 10a, tel. 22 621 32 46
www.tourist.pl

TRAKT Guide PTTK Tourist Office

ul. Kredytowa 6, tel. 22 827 80 69
www.trakt.com.pl

CITY TOURS:

Biurow Podróż Stare Miasto

ul. Świętojańska 23/25
tel. 22 831 82 99
www.staremiasto.pl

Focus Travel

tel. 600 915 600
www.focustravel.pl

Limocars Executive Services

ILMET Tower, al. Jana Pawła II 15
tel. 22 697 73 77
www.limocars.pl

Local Rent A Car

ul. Marszałkowska 140
tel. 22 826 71 00
www.lrc.com.pl

Mazurkas Travel

al. Wojska Polskiego 27
tel. 22 536 46 00
www.mazurkas.com.pl

Pejzaż Polski

ul. Akademicka 3
tel. 22 824 39 11
www.polish-landscape.pl

ALTERNATIVE TOURING:

Adventure Warsaw

tel. 606 225 525
www.adventurewarsaw.pl

Experience Warsaw

tel. 531 155 688
www.warsaw-tours.pl

Focus Travel

tel. 600 915 600
www.focustravel.pl

Happy Tours

al. Zjednoczenia 40/4
tel. 22 834 48 78
www.happytours.pl

Limocars Executive Services

ILMET Tower, al. Jana Pawła II 15
tel. 22 697 73 77
www.limocars.pl

Mazurkas Travel – Local Tours Office

al. Wojska Polskiego 27

tel. 22 389 41 50

www.mazurkas.com.pl

Nightguides – entertainment tourism agency

tel. 501 226 939

www.night-guides.com

Pracownia Podróży Niezwykajnych PiPiN

ul. Koński Jar 10/35

tel. 510 432 564

514 101 094

www.pipin.pl

POST OFFICE



The branches of the Polish Post Office sell national and international stamps, phone cards, send faxes ect. Most offices are open from Monday to Friday, 8am - 8pm.

Detailed information

www.poczta-polska.pl

Polish Post Office (Poczta Polska) facilities open 7 days a week:

ul. Świętokrzyska 31/33, tel. 22 505 33 16

(open 24/7)

al. Jana Pawła II 82 (Arkadia Shopping Centre),

tel. 22 313 23 88

ul. Targowa 73, tel. 22 590 03 13

Polish Post Office (Poczta Polska) facilities located in the centre of the city:

ul. Ordynacka 15, tel. 22 826 30 81

Rynek Starego Miasta 15, tel. 22 831 23 33

ul. Marszałkowska 26, tel. 22 629 32 26

TELEPHONE

Public telephones are also present in Warsaw. The connection can be made by using chip cards, which are available at post offices, newsagents, petrol stations, etc. Cheap calling cards are available as well, e.g.: Telegrosik, TelePin, Tele Rabat.

National prefix numbers

A full list of city code prefixes is available at: www.tp.pl

When calling abroad select '00' and then the two-digit country code.

Mobile Networks

In Poland mobile networks operate in two-wave frequencies: 900MHz and 1800MHz.

Four mobile phone operators work within Poland: Era, Orange, Plus and Play. There are also prepaid phone services available: 36.6, Heyah, Orange Go, Pop, Sami Swoi, Simplus and TakTak. Before leaving your country, contact your mobile phone operator to check the roaming availability and calls costs.

INTERNET HOT SPOT

Warsaw Municipal Office has launched a free hot spot close to Zamkowy Sq, Krakowskie Przedmieście St. and Nowy Świat St.

In Warsaw, you can enjoy free internet hot spots in the majority of food locations in the city centre, such as all Coffee Heaven cafés, Pizza Hut restaurants and KFC's, as well as McDonald's. The majority of hotels and hostels also have internet access.



INTERNET CAFES

Warszawa Centralna (Railway Station)
tel. 22 474 14 95
www.eurocafe.pl
open 24/7

Gallery Internet
ul. Nowy Świat 27
tel. 22 828 22 12
www.gallery.waw.pl
Mon.-Fr. 10am - 9pm

Intertop
ul. Smolna 40 lok. 14
tel. 22 826 60 62
www.intertop.pl
Mon.- Sun. 9am- 5pm

Internet Cafe
pl. Defilad 1, Centrum metro station
tel. 22 652 32 54
Mon.- Sun. 7am - Midniht

Rena
pl. Konstytucji 5
tel. 22 629 07 76
open 24/7

Sart
Politechnika - metro station
(entrance from ul. Nowowiejska)
tel. 22 625 24 18
www.sart.waw.pl
Mon.-Fr. 8am - 11pm, Sat.-Sun. 9am - 11pm

Simple Internet Cafe
ul. Targowa 81/106
tel. 22 670 44 36
Mon.- Sun. 10am - 2am

Verso
ul. Freta 17
tel. 22 635 91 74
www.verso.pl
Mon.-Fr. 8am - 8pm, Sat. 9am - 5pm,
Sun. 10am - 4pm

CASH, TRAVELLER'S CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS

The currency in Poland is the Polish Złoty (PLN)
1 PLN = 100 groszy.

Coins circulate in denominations of 1 PLN, 2 PLN, 5 PLN and 10, 20 and 50 groszy; banknotes are in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 PLN.

In some larger stores, such as hypermarkets and at some cash-only windows, you can pay

in Euros. You must notify the cashier that you will be paying in Euros, but note that it is not a popular currency in Poland yet and chances are that your change will be given in PLN.

Currency Exchange

Currency should be exchanged in registered exchange center. Note that cash should not be exchanged on the street or with bystanders.

Transfer of funds

Money can be transferred via Western Union or MoneyGram. Western Union transfers are executed in selected branches of Bank Pekao SA, Bank BPH SA and Dominet Bank, as well as at some exchange points. The full list of places to do so can be found at: www.westernunion.com.pl
MoneyGram Transfers can be made at Bank BGŻ, the International Currency Exchange, the Bank Pocztowy, Bank BPS and some other places. The full list of places to do so can be found at: www.moneygram.com

Traveller's checks

Interchange Poland Sp. z o.o.
Al. Jerozolimskie 65/79 (Marriott Hotel, Lim Gallery) tel. 22 630 69 52/53
ul. Chmielna 30, tel. 22 826 31 69
Travellers checks: American Express

Currency Express

ul. Żwirki Wigury 1 (Warsaw Fryderyk Chopin Airport, Terminal A) tel. 22 650 26 35
Travellers checks: Visa, American Express

VAT Refund

Travellers from outside of the European Union may apply to receive full reimbursement of VAT for goods purchased in Poland. You must purchase a minimum of 200 PLN of goods in shops displaying a blue and white 'Tax Free' sign. You must also inform the salesperson of your intention to recover the tax. To do so, fill out a special form, which must shown at customs when leaving the EU zone.

Detailed information on www.globalrefund.com

PUBLIC TOILETS

Old Town:

pl. Zamkowy 10
ul. Piwna 25
ul. Krzywe Koło
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 89
Skwer Hoovera.

City Centre: metro stations

Warszawa Centralna (Railway Station)
subway under intersection of ul. Marszałkowska and Al. Jerozolimskie.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

January 1 – New Year's Day
May 1 – Labour Day
May 3 – May Third National Day
August 15 – Assumption of the Holy Virgin Mary
November 1 – All Saints' Day
November 11 – Independence Day
December 25 and 26 – Christmas Day

Movable Feast

Easter Sunday and Monday - celebrated on the first Sunday after the spring's first full moon,
Corpus Christi - movable feast - 60 days after Easter (always on Thursday),
Pentecost – celebrated on the seventh Sunday after Easter.

During public holidays shopping malls, supermarkets, shops and state offices are closed.

LAUNDRY SERVICE

Laundrette Blanc Lys

(Pralnia Samoobsługowa Blanc Lys)
ul. Księcia Janusza 23, tel 508 162 810

Laundrette Lili (Pralnia Samoobsługowa Lili)

ul. Surowieckiego 12a, tel. 22 644 93 77

5 à Sec

5 à Sec provides express cleaning in 90 minutes. A full list of services and all 5 à Sec addresses at: www.5asec.pl



HEALTH

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

NATIONAL HEALTHCARE

Medical Information (24/7): 118 000, 19 519,
from mobile phones 22 19 519

In order to use the public healthcare services prior to arrival to Poland ones should apply for a European Health Insurance Card (EHIC). More information: www.nfz.gov.pl

PRIVATE HEALTHCARE

Warsaw Medical Information about Private Healthcare: 22 827 89 62
www.infomed.waw.pl

In most private medical centres, some of the staff speak English.

Private medical centres serve patients who have purchased a medical package, but they also accept patients who pay for an individual visit.

PHARMACIES

Apteka Beata

al. Solidarności 149, tel. 22 620 08 18
al. Jana Pawła II 52/54, tel. 22 635 96 26

Apteka Remedium

al. Waszyngtona 12/14, tel. 22 617 54 10

Apteka Na Banacha

ul. Banacha 1A, tel. 22 599 10 33

Apteka

ul. Żwirki i Wigury 43A, tel. 22 883 19 20

Apteka Juventa

ul. Jagiellońska 66a, tel. 22 670 17 69

Apteka Mirowska

pl. Mirowski 1lok. Z, tel. 22 392 09 12

Apteka Franciszkańska

ul. Franciszkańska 14, Tel. 22 635 35 25

CHURCHES OF DIFFERENT FAITHS

Orthodox Church of St. Mary Magdalene

(Cerkiew metropolitalna św. Marii Magdaleny)

al. Solidarności 52, tel. 22 619 84 67

Masses: Sundays at 7.30am, 8.30am, 10am,
Monday-Friday at 9am

www.orthodox.pl

Lutheran Church of the Ascension

(Kościół Ewangelicko-Augsburski

Wniebowstąpienia Pańskiego)

ul. Puławska 2a, tel. 22 849 77 05

Masses: Sundays at 10am

www.pulawska.luteranie.pl

Lutheran Church of St. Trinity

(Kościół Ewangelicko-Augsburski Św. Trójcy)

pl. Małachowskiego 1, tel. 22 556 46 60

Masses: Sundays at 10.30am, 7pm

www.trojca.waw.pl

Evangelical Reformed Church

(Kościół Ewangelicko-Reformowany)

al. Solidarności 76a, tel. 22 831 23 83

Masses: Sundays at 10am
www.reformowani.org.pl

Evangelical Methodist Church
(Kościół Ewangelicko-Methodystyczny)
ul. Mokotowska 12, tel. 22 628 53 28
Masses: Sundays at 11am
www.metodysci.pl

The Mariavites Old Catholic Church
(Kościół Starokatolicki Mariawitów)
ul. Wolska 186, tel. 22 243 12 55
Masses: Sundays at 8am, 11am
www.mariawita.waw.pl

Seventh-Day Adventists Church
(Kościół Adwentystów Dnia Siódmego)
ul. Foksal 8, tel. 22 313 14 46
Masses: Saturdays at 9.30am
www.adwentysci.org.pl

Christian Baptist Church
(Kościół Chrześcijan Baptystów)
ul. Waliców 25, tel. 22 624 27 83
Masses: Sundays at 10am
Wednesdays at 6pm
dlajezusa.pl/dj

Beit Warsaw Synagogue
(Synagoga Beit Warszawa)
ul. Wiertnicza 113, tel. 22 885 26 38
www.beit.org.pl
Reformed synagogue of the Jewish Beit Warsaw Cultural Society. Celebrates all Sabbaths and holidays in the spirit of progressive Judaism. Conducted in Hebrew (transliteration also available) and translated into Polish and English.

Nożyk Synagogue
(Synagoga Nożyków)
ul. Twarda 6, tel. 22 652 28 05, 22 620 43 24
Orthodox Synagogue.
Daily Prayers: Monday-Friday at 7.15am, Sabbaths and feast days at 9.30am, Sundays at 9am. Hours of afternoon and evening prayers vary according to the sunset.

Muslim Religious Association of Poland
(Muzułmański Związek Religijny w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej)
ul. Wiertnicza 103, tel. 22 842 91 74
There is no mosque in Warsaw, so the several thousand Muslims living in the city gather at the Islamic Center, which operates under the guidance of the Muslim Religious Union of Poland.

Greenfeast Church
(Kościół Zielonoświątkowy)
ul. Sienna 68/70, tel. 22 654 82 95
Masses: Sundays at 10am, Noon
Fridays at 6pm (prayer meeting)

ACCOMMODATION

Warsaw is a city in which everybody, regardless of how full (or empty) their wallet is, can sleep well. Over 30 thousand beds in almost 170 various class of hotels await tourists. The full list of accommodation facilities in Warsaw and its surroundings can be found at www.warsawtour.pl and the free guide published by the Warsaw Tourist Office: 'Warsaw accommodation'.



HOTELS *****

Most of the international hotels chains have their representatives in Warsaw e.g. Marriott, Hilton, Hyatt, Radisson Blu, Intercontinental, Sheraton. Most of the hotels are located in the city centre. Other unique hotels of the highest category are:

Le Regina

Kościelna 12
tel. 22 531 60 00
www.mamaison.com



One of the few Warsaw upscale deluxe class hotels is located near the New Town Square in the historic Mokrowski Palace. The historic building is decorated with modern interiors.

Le Meridien Bristol

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44
tel. 22 55110 00
www.lemeridien-bristol.com

One of the most exclusive hotels in Poland. Its distinctive silhouette of the Art Nouveau style is easily recognizable landmark on the Royal Route.

Rialto

ul. Wilcza 73
tel. 22 584 87 00
www.hotelrialto.com.pl

The intimate and exclusive hotel discreetly situated in a prewar building in the centre of

Warsaw. Interior design is inspired by the art deco era.

HOTELS ****

Polonia Palace

Al. Jerozolimskie 45
tel. 22 318 28 00
www.poloniapalace.com

One of the most stylish hotels in the capital. Its advantage is also a perfect location - right in the heart of Warsaw, opposite the Palace of Culture and Science. It's the only Warsaw hotel that survived World War II. In the years 2002-2004 it underwent a complete renovation.



Holiday Inn Warszawa

ul. Żłota 48/54
tel. 22 697 39 99
www.holidayinn.com

Located in the centre, a short distance from the Palace of Culture, shopping and cultural complex 'Złote Tarasy' and the Central Railway Station. Offices of several international corporations are located in the vicinity.

Jan III Sobieski

pl. Zawiszy 1
tel. 22 579 10 00
www.sobieski.com.pl

The distinctive, colorful facade of the hotel has

become recognizable architectural feature of Warsaw and a showcase of Ochota district. It has a convenient location - two tram stops from Central Railway Station. Sobieski is famous for its luxurious facilities and cuisine.

Mercure Warszawa Grand

ul. Krucza 28
tel. 22 583 21 00
www.orbisonline.pl

Located in the city centre, yet in a quiet and peaceful area. The Mercure Grand is a completely renovated hotel with over 50 years of tradition, offering its guests a combination of beauty and elegance combined with the latest technological solutions.

HOTELS ***

MDM

pl. Konstytucji 1
tel. 22 318 28 88
www.hotelmmdm.com.pl

It is a part of Marszałkowska - Housing District (MDM) - a classic example of socialist realism architecture. Near the hotel is a subway station and a large transport hub allowing quick access to any place in Warsaw.

Mercure Warszawa Fryderyk Chopin

al. Jana Pawła II 22
tel. 22 528 03 30
www.accorhotels.com

Situated in one of the main streets of the city - John Paul II Av, in the business centre of Warsaw. Advantage of the hotel is also catering. Cafe 'Mme Walewska' famous for its delicious cakes, desserts and coffee, while the restaurant 'Brasserie Le Stanislas' serves international cuisine.

Metropol

ul. Marszałkowska 99a
tel. 22 325 31 00
www.hotelmropol.com.pl



Located next to the junction of Marszałkowska St. and Jerozolimskie Av., near shopping, business, finance centres and the Palace of Culture and Science

HOTELE **

Among others, Ibis Hotels (www.ibishotel.com). One of them is near the Old Town (ul. Muranowska 2)

Harenda

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 4/6
tel. 22 826 00 71
www.hotelharenda.com.pl

Maria

ul. Jana Pawła II 71
tel. 22 838 40 62
www.hotelmaria.pl

Hit

ul. Ks. I. Kłopotowskiego 33
tel. 22 618 94 70
www.hithotel.pl

Located in the heart of the Old Praga (district, which has preserved the spirit and atmosphere

of the prewar era). The hotel offers promotional weekend rates for students.

HOTELS *

Atos

ul. Mangalia 1
tel. 22 207 70 00
www.starthotel.pl

Mazowiecki

ul. Mazowiecka 10
tel. 22 687 91 17
www.mazowiecki.com.pl

Premiere Classe

ul. Towarowa 2
tel. 22 624 08 00
www.premiereclasse.com.pl

HIGH-STANDARD ACCOMMODATION

Castle Inn

ul. Świętojańska 2
tel. 22 425 01 00
www.castleinn.pl

Exceptional location in the Old Town, the historic Kościelscy house, just 10 meters from the Royal Castle. The decor of the hotel and rooms, (each in a different style) surprises with originality.



Dom Literatury

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 87/89
tel. 22 828 39 20
www.fundacjadl.com

It occupies two three-storey buildings at the intersection of Senatorska, Podwale, Krakowskie Przedmieście and Zamkowy Square. From the windows you can see the Old Praga, Vistula River, Mariensztat, Royal Castle and Old Town.

Residence 1898

ul. Marszałkowska 72
tel. 22 523 62 77
www.1898.pl

Functionally, modern and interesting interiors. Possible to rent for days, weeks, even for months.

Diana Residence

ul. Chmielna 13a
tel. 22 505 91 00
www.residencediana.com

Stylishly furnished apartments in the city centre, but away from the noisy street. Family atmosphere.

Residence St. Andrews Palace

ul. Chmielna 30
tel. 22 826 46 40
www.residencestandrews.pl

Located in the heart of the city.

MEDIUM-STANDARD ACCOMMODATION

Old Town Apartments

ul. Nowy Świat 29 m.3
tel. 22 887 98 00
www.warsawshotel.com

Boutique B&B

ul. Smolna 14/7, tel. 22 829 48 01
www.bedandbreakfast.pl

An intimate, stylish hotel. Deluxe suite has its own Jacuzzi and a separate, large living room. A hearty breakfast is mainly composed of organic products.

Agrykola

ul. Myśliwiecka 9
tel. 22 622 91 10
www.agrykola-noclegi.pl

A prime location in the vicinity of Łazienki Park. The rooms at the sport complex; sauna, solarium and wellness clinics for guests.

Montemarco B&B

ul. Zieleniecka 6/8
tel. 22 619 77 81
www.montemarco.pl

Located in a house in the style of the Polish manor house, facing the Kamionkowskie lake.

OSiR POLNA – hotel rooms

ul. Polna 7a
tel. 22 825 06 13
www.osir-polna.pl

Rooms offering 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 beds and one apartment in a modern leisure complex. All rooms are equipped with bathroom, satellite TV, telephone, wireless Internet and air conditioning.

LOW-STANDARD ACCOMMODATION

New World St. Hostel

ul. Nowy Świat 27, tel. 22 828 12 82
www.nws-hostel.pl

Oki Doki Hostel

pl. Dąbrowskiego 3, tel. 22 826 51 12
www.okidoki.pl

Szkolne Schronisko

Młodzieżowe Nr 2
ul. Smolna 30, tel. 22 827 89 52
www.hostelsmolna30.pl

Federacja Związków

Zawodowych Metalowcy - guest rooms
ul. Długa 29, tel. 22 831 40 21
www.federacja-metalowcy.org.pl

OSiR Ochota

ul. Rokosowska 10, tel. 22 572 90 72
www.osirochota.waw.pl

OSiR Ochota – Hala Sportowa

ul. Nowowiejska 37b, tel. 22 825 24 30
www.osirochota.waw.pl



CAMP SITES

Camping nr 123

ul. Bitwy Warszawskiej 1920 r. 15/17
tel. 22 823 37 48
www.majawa.pl

Camping nr 127 Rapsodia

ul. Fort Wola 22
tel. 22 634 41 65
www.rapsodia.com.pl

Camping nr 90 WOK

ul. Odębna 16
tel. 22 612 79 51
www.campingwok.warszawa.pl

HISTORY OF WARSAW

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CITY

In Warsaw today, archaeological traces of several early Middle Age castles are found on the Vistula River, the oldest of which – originating in the 10th and 11th centuries – were situated on what is known today as the area of Bródno. Slightly less aged is Jazdów, known as the home of the Prince's Castle. The city's history itself, however, is believed to have begun with the creation and development of Old Warsaw (Stara Warszawa), which was set on what is today known as the Old Town (Stare Miasto). By the end of the 14th century, not far from Old Warsaw, another city began to form based on Warsaw's huge growth. It was called the New Warsaw. The two neighbouring towns kept on developing and growing in strength, whilst remaining quite distinct.

15th century – Warsaw, capital city of Mazovia (Mazowsze)

In the place where stands the Royal Palace, c. 1410, Duke Janusz I Mazowiecki rises brick gothic castle, which in subsequent centuries was expanded and became a royal residence.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

16th century – Warsaw, capital city of Poland

In 1596 – after a fire at the royal residence of Krakow's Wawel Castle – King Zygmunt III Waza moved the royal court and its main offices from Krakow to the castle in Warsaw. Almost 50 years later, at the initiative of Władysław IV (son of Zygmunt III) at the Zamkowy Square Column of King Zygmunt was raised, which to this day is a symbol of Warsaw.

The second half of the 17th century - the Swedish Deluge (Potop Szwedzki), the times of Jan III Sobieski

Years of occupation and all of the invasions led to the city's near destruction, and the loss



of numerous cultural treasures. Importance and glory were given back to the country by King Jan III Sobieski. Under his reign Wilanów, Krasiński Palace, the Sakramentki Church in the New Town, the Kapucyni Church on Miodowa Street and the Karmelici Church on Krakowskie Przedmieście Street were built.

18th century – Saxon times, the era of King Stanisław Poniatowski Architects and urbanists from Saxony came to Warsaw to design the so-called 'Saxon Axis' connecting the Saxon Palace (Pałac Saski) with the barracks on Mirowski Square. Its only vestige is the Saxon Garden (Ogród Saski) which once surrounded the palace.

In 1747 the Żałuski brothers founded a library, which was then one of the largest in the world. During the reign of the last King of Poland, Stanisław August Poniatowski, (1764-1772) Warsaw began to play the role of the political, economic and cultural centre of the country. In this period the Łazienki Królewskie and the National Theatre (Teatr Narodowy) were created.

Towards the end of the 18th century the neighbouring major powers of Russia, Prussia and Austria divided the Polish Republic among themselves. Poland was erased from the maps of Europe for 123 years.

May 3, 1791 – Constitution of May 3rd
The constitution was passed in the Royal Castle.

It was the first written constitution in Europe and the second worldwide (after the American constitution from 1787).

1794 – Kościuszko Uprising

The people of Warsaw, led by the shoemaker Jan Kiliński, defeated the Russian forces stationed in the city, but a few months later the uprising broke down. The Kiliński Monument in Podwale Street commemorates the heroic insurrection.

XIX century

The Duchy of Warsaw and the Kingdom of Poland

1807 – establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw

As the Duchy of Warsaw, the city became once more a political and cultural centre, but the defeat of Napoleon, who had established the independent Duchy, put an end to its existence.

1815 – establishment of the Kingdom of Poland

Warsaw was the capital of the Kingdom of Poland dependent on Russia. Conspiracies against the occupying forces soon began to develop in the city.

1830 – November Uprising

It ended in defeat. In the course of the repression, the Russians built the Warsaw Citadel – a fortress and prison. Over 70 houses had to be demolished for this purpose. On Saski Square, the Russian-Orthodox Church of St. Alexander Nevsky, a symbol for the reign of the Tsar, was erected.

1863 – January Uprising

It ended in failure. In retaliation for the failed attempt on the life of the Tsarist governor in Warsaw, carried out from the windows of the Zamoyski Palace, the Russians evicted the residents of the palace and destroyed their belongings. They did not even show respect for a piano of Chopin, which they threw out the window.

WARSAW IN THE TIME OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

In spite of its political and cultural unfreedom,



Warsaw developed economically. At the turn of the 19th and 20th century, it was an important industrial centre with many factories.

1840-1848 – the Warsaw-Vienna Railway

The railway line, which went from Warsaw to the border of the Austrian Empire, was the first railway line in the Kingdom of Poland and the second in Russia.

1856 – gas lanterns

Thanks to two new gasworks, the oil lamps could be replaced by gas lights.

1857 – opening of the Europejski Hotel

It was the first luxury hotel in Warsaw. At the same time, wealthy Varsovians built palaces along the Ujazdowskie Avenue, which now house embassies.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

1864 – a permanent bridge across the Vistula River. The first permanent bridge in Warsaw, an iron construction on stone piers, called the Kierbedź Bridge after the name of its designer, was one of the most modern bridges in Europe at the time. Its pillars now carry the construction of the Śląsko-Dąbrowski Bridge.

1883 – beginning of the construction of modern water supply and sewer systems according to a project by William Lindley. The famous 'Filters' still operate and can be visited.

XX century

November 11th, 1918 – Poland independent again. August 12 – 25, 1920 – the 'Miracle at the Vistula'

The Battle of the Vistula, also referred to as the 'Miracle at the Vistula', a battle of the Polish-Soviet War, sealed the independence of Poland and stopped the expansion of communism to Western Europe. It is considered as one of the most decisive battles in the history of the world.

The 1930s

Warsaw became a fashionable city. The sixteen-story tower on Napoleon square (now Powstańców Warszawy square) was one of the highest in Europe at that time. Okęcie Airport was built, the construction of the main railway station began.

September 1, 1939 – outbreak of the World War II.

April 19, 1943 – outbreak of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

After its bloody suppression the entire area of the ghetto was razed to the ground.

August 1, 1944 – outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising.

It lasted 63 days and ended with a surrender. After the expulsion of the inhabitants of Warsaw, the Nazis began to demolish the city. Over 80% of the buildings were reduced to rubble. Centuries-old cultural and material achievements of the capital were destroyed.



May 8, 1945 – end of the War

1945-1989 – Poland under communism

1945-1958 – rebuilding of Warsaw under the motto 'The whole nation builds its capital city' („Cały naród buduje swoją stolicę”).

1971-1977 – reconstruction of the Royal Castle

1980 – registration of the rebuilt Old Town of Warsaw in the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.

1991 – Warsaw councillors declare April 21 as the official Day of Warsaw (Święto Warszawy), to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Free Royal Cities Act by the Four-Year Sejm.

1999 – Poland joins the NATO



XXI century

Warsaw is a modern European capital.

2004 – Poland joins the European Union

2007 – Poland joins the Schengen area

2010 – 200th anniversary of the birthday of Fryderyk Chopin, Warsaw is a candidate for European Capital of Culture

2011 – Polish Presidency in the Council of the European Union (July 1 – December 31)

2012 – Warsaw is one of the hosts of the 2012 European Football Championship, EURO 2012.

Route No. 1

THE ROYAL ROUTE: Krakowskie Przedmieście – Nowy Świat – Łazienki Królewskie Palace/ Park Complex – Palace/ Park Complex in Wilanów

The Royal Route is one of the most representative arteries of the city, as it combines a series of old royal residences. It starts at Zamkowy Square, goes through Łazienki Królewskie, and then on to Wilanów. The palace/ park in Wilanów evolved over centuries, and it charms with its scattered churches, parks and residences.



ZAMKOWY SQUARE

1. Royal Castle
2. King Zygmunt III Waza Column
3. Pod Blachą Palace

KRAKOWSKIE

PRZEDMIEŚCIE:

4. Prażmowski Mansion
5. St. Anne's Church
6. Adam Mickiewicza Monument
7. Church of the Assumption of the the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph the Betrothed of the Blessed Virgin Mary

8. Presidential Palace (formerly Radziwiłłów, Namiesnikowski)
9. Prince Józef Poniatowski Monument
10. Bristol Hotel

Nearby:

- Piłsudski Square The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
- 11. 'House Without Corners'
- 12. Bolesław Prus Monument
- 13. Church of St. Joseph (nuns of the Visitation)
- 14. Primate Stefan Wyszyński Monument
- 15. Warsaw University

16. Tyszkiewicz Palace
17. Uruski Palace
18. Kazimierzowski Palace
19. Old University Library Building

Nearby:

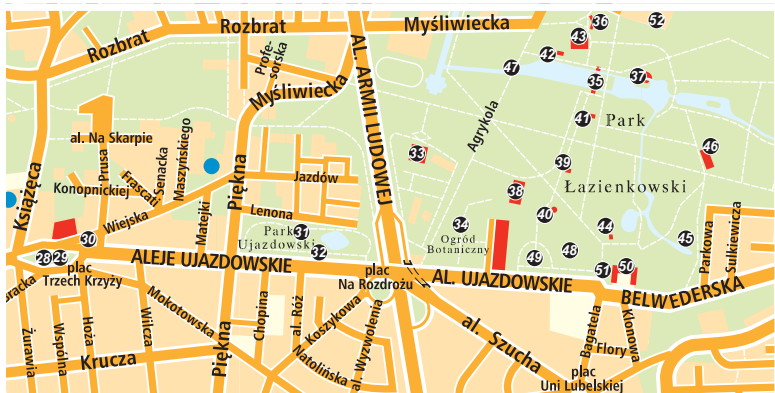
- University of Warsaw Library
 - 20. Czapski Palace - The Academy of Fine Arts
 - 21. The Smaller Basilica of the Holy Cross
- Nearby:
- Fryderyk Chopin Music University
 - Fryderyk Chopin Museum

NOWY ŚWIAT:

22. Mikołaj Kopernik Monument
23. Staszic Palace
24. Foksal Street
25. Chmielna Street
26. Palm tree at the de Gaulle Roundabout
27. Centre for Banking and Finance 'Nowy Świat'

Nearby:

- The National Museum
- The Museum of the Polish Army
- The Stock Exchange



TRZECH KRZYŻY SQUARE:

- 28. Church of St. Alexander
- 29. Statue of St. John Nepomucen
- 30. Wincenty Witos Monument

Nearby:

- Parliament Buildings

UJAZDOWSKIE AVENUE:

- 31. Ujazdowski Park
- 32. Ignacy Jan Paderewski Monument
- 33. Ujazdowski Castle
- 34. Warsaw University Botanical Garden

THE ŁAZIENKI KRÓLEWSKIE PALACE / PARK COMPLEX:

- 35. The Palace on the Island
- 36. The Myslewicki Palace
- 37. The Theatre on the Island
- 38. The Old Orangery
- 39. The White Cottage
- 40. The Reservoir
- 41. The New Guardhouse
- 42. The Old Guardhouse
- 43. The Large Dependency – the Military College (the Museum of Polish Emigration)
- 44. The Temple of Diana
- 45. The Egyptian Temple

- 46. The New Orangery
- 47. King Jan III Sobieski Monument
- 48. Fryderyk Chopin Monument
- 49. Henryk Sienkiewicz Monument
- 50. Belvedere
- 51. Marshall Józef Piłsudski Monument
- 52. Museum of Hunting and Horsemanship

THE PALACE / PARK COMPLEX IN WILANÓW:

- 53. Wilanów Palace Museum
- 54. Park

- 55. Guardhouse
- 56. Orangery
- 57. Smithy
- 58. The Poster Museum
- 59. Inn
- 60. Old Inn
- 61. Mausoleum of Stanislaw and Alexandra Potocki
- 62. Church of St. Anne

Nearby:

- The Temple of Divine Providence (under construction)



ZAMKOWY SQUARE

- 1 **Royal Castle (Zamek Królewski)**
pl. Zamkowy 4, tel. 22 35 55 266
www.zamek-krolewski.com.pl

Its history dates back to the beginning of the 15th century. Around 1410, the Mazovian Duke Janusz I Starszy (the Elder) built – in the place where now the Royal Castle stands – a gothic castle, which was extended in the following centuries and became a royal residence. It became the official seat of the Polish King in 1596, after a fire in the Wawel Royal Castle in Kraków, when King Zygmunt III Waza moved the Polish capital from Kraków to Warsaw.

After the outbreak of the World War II and the occupation of the capital by the Nazis, the castle was systematically stripped of its works of art and then, following an order from Adolf Hitler, blown up. Only the Kubicki Arcades, parts of the Royal Library and the Grodzka Tower as well as the basements survived. A group of Polish museologists under the direction of Prof. Stanisław Lorentz managed to rescue a few valuable items.

In 1949 it was decided to rebuild the castle, but the works began only in 1971. They were financed by public donations – something that was appreciated by the UNESCO, which in 1980 registered the reconstructed Royal Castle of Warsaw together with the Old Town in its list of World Heritage Sites. The castle building, which was reconstructed the way it looked before the various alterations, was ready in 1974, but the interior arrangements and finishing works took until 1988. Additional financial support was granted by the 'Public Fund for the Rebuilding of the Capital' (Spółeczny Fundusz Odbudowy Stolicy).

On the side of the Vistula are the Kubicki Arcades, thoroughly renovated in the years 1996-2009, which connect the middle and lower castle gardens. Also the castle façade on the side of the Vistula (the so-called Saxon façade) regained its original colour. Today, the Royal Castle in Warsaw is a museum. The gems of its collection are two original Rembrandt paintings ('The Girl in a Picture Frame' and 'The Scholar at the Lectern') as well as works by Bernardo Bellotto, aka Canaletto, court painter to the last King of Poland, Stanisław August Poniatowski. Canaletto's paintings of 18th century Warsaw were of invaluable help during the reconstruction of the city after the war.

The three concert rooms in the castle are used for chamber music concerts interpreted by eminent Polish and foreign artists. The castle aspires to become the third prestigious address for concerts after the National Philharmonic and the Grand Theatre-National Opera. For the past ten years the castle courtyard has been the venue of the summer festival 'Musical Gardens', where the best, prize-winning musical, opera and ballet film adaptations are screened under an enormous tent.

The 'Musical Gardens' boast faithful visitors, who even take their holidays depending on the date of this festival. The Royal Castle also serves for the reception of heads of state and delegations of VIPs. It is visited every year by around half a million tourists.

- 2 **King Zygmunt III Column**
(Kolumna Zygmunta III)

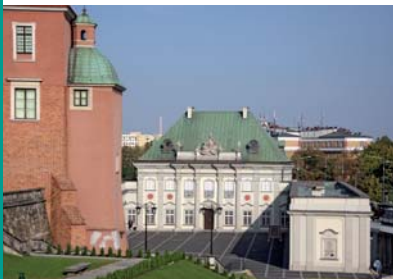


The oldest and tallest non-church monument in Warsaw was raised in 1644 by King Władysław IV, in honour of his father Zygmunt III Waza, who moved the capital from Kraków to Warsaw. The monument stands 22 metres high with the actual figure of the King measuring 275 cm. The sword he holds in his right hand symbolises bravery, while the cross he holds in his left hand symbolises his readiness to fight evil.

According to legend, should the King's sword fall downward, disaster is sure to follow. The statue fell during World War II and its destroyed column placed next to the Royal Castle, where it can still be seen today.

3 Pod Blachą Palace (Pałac Pod Blachą)

Erected at the beginning of the 18th century at the foot of the Royal Castle, it has been rebuilt many times. Its name comes from the palace being covered with copper sheet, which was very unusual in 18th century architecture. It had many famous residents, including Prince J. Poniatowski, who inherited the palace from St. A. Poniatowski. During World War II, the palace was burnt down and fully rebuilt after the war.



KRAKOWSKIE PRZEDMIEŚCIE

One of the most beautiful streets in Warsaw. After a complete rebuilding, the street was changed into a wide promenade with a narrow street in the middle. Along the sidewalks, glass-covered placards

with reproductions of Canaletto's paintings of 18th century Warsaw have been placed.

During summer weekends, the street is closed to drivers and together with Nowy Świat Street, Krakowskie Przedmieście becomes the most famous promenade in the city. We start the walk down Krakowskie Przedmieście from Zamkowy Square (Plac Zamkowy), but the numeration of the mansions starts down by the Nicolas Copernicus Monument, where the street joins with Nowy Świat Street.

4 Prażmowski Mansion (Kamienica Prażmowskich) ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 89

The Rococo mansion is from Saxon times; built in 1660, it was the mansion that housed the royal physician. At present, the House of Literature (Dom Literatury) is here, as is the first-ever escalator in Poland, built in 1949 and brought from the Soviet Union.



5 St. Anne's Church (Kościół św. Anny) ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 68 tel. 22 826 89 91

Completed in the second half of the 15th century, this Gothic church was a gift for the Order of St. Bernardine, it has been destroyed many times, and rebuilt in different styles each time. The present classicist façade hides the rich baroque inside. The church is located close to the most important of Warsaw's universities, and now serves as an academic temple. The lookout terrace is located on the belfry close to the church

(More information: Route No. 9: Walk through Warsaw in the footsteps of John Paul II – page 85.

6 Adam Mickiewicz Monument
(Pomnik Adama Mickiewicza)

Monument to one of Poland's most eminent poets of the Romantic period. Revealed in 1898 on the poet's 100th birthday, during a time of increased Russification following the January Uprising. The monument had a heroic role during the events of March 1968. It was here that protests against the Soviet embassy-inspired removal of Mickiewicz's work, 'Dziady', from a list of National Theatre performances were organised.



7 Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph the Betrothed of the Blessed Virgin Mary
(Kościół Wniebowzięcia NMP i św. Józefa Oblubieńca)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 52/54

Built in the 17th century in the baroque style for

the Barefoot Carmelite monks. Rebuilt in the 18th century, it was then that it took on a more classicist style. Amazingly, it was not destroyed during war, and until the St. John Cathedral was rebuilt, it served as a pro-cathedral.

8 Presidential Palace
(Pałac Prezydencki)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 46/50
tel. 22 695 13 23



The biggest of all of Warsaw's palaces, it was built in 1643-1645 and for a long time performed different public functions. Its present classicist form is due to it being rebuilt at the beginning of the 19th century, after the palace was purchased by the authorities of the Polish Congress. It was the seat of the first government after Poland regained its independence in 1918; the Warsaw Pact was signed here in 1955; the Pact on the Normalisation of Relations with Germany in 1970; and in 1989, the Round-table Debates were held here. Since 1994, it has been the seat of the President of the Republic of Poland – first the home of Lech Wałęsa then Aleksander Kwaśniewski, Lech Kaczyński and, at present, Bronisław Komorowski resides here.

More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52, Route No. 9: Walk through Warsaw in the footsteps of John Paul II – page 85.

9 Prince Józef Poniatowski Monument
(Pomnik Księcia Józefa Poniatowskiego)

The figure of Prince Poniatowski, war minister and Duchy of Warsaw military commander, as well as Marshall of France, is modelled after the statue of Caesar Marc Aurelius of the Roman Capitol.

The statue, sculpted by Bartel Thorvaldsen, stands in front of the Presidential Palace (Pałac Prezydencki). The search for a permanent site was long. Under special orders by a Tsar who forbade its display, the statue was shipped to the forts at Modlin, and later to the Belarussian residence of Ivan Paszkiewicz – the Tsar's trusted general. The statue was returned to Poland in 1922. It was placed on the grounds of the Royal Castle (Zamek Królewski), moved in 1923 to the Saski Square grounds (plac Saski, presently plac Piłsudskiego). The statue was demolished by the nazis during World War II. A new cast, poured based on a copy displayed in the Copenhagen Museum, was presented to Poland in the early 1950s by the King of Denmark.

10 Bristol Hotel (Hotel Bristol)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44
tel. 22 551 10 00



One of the oldest and most luxurious hotels in Warsaw, with beginnings reaching as far back as the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, when Ignacy Jan Paderewski (outstanding pianist and prime minister of Poland), bought the land for the building. Since its opening in 1901, the hotel has been a place of exclusive balls, parties and meetings for the cream of the society from cultural, artistic and political circles. Wojciech Kossak had his atelier here, and Jan Kiepura

often sang from the hotel balcony. Guests of the hotel have included Józef Piłsudski, John F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon, and in more recent years, Tina Turner and Woody Allen.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

Nearby:

Plac Piłsudskiego, The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (Grób Nieznanego Żołnierza)

More information: Route No. 4: Warsaw's historical Squares and their surroundings, page 59



11 House without corners (Dom bez kantów)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 11

House of the Military Council Fund no 11, the so-called 'House Without Corners'.

Built between 1933-1934. The name 'House Without Corners' comes from the shape of the building: supposedly, Piłsudski himself, when asked about the building of the seat of the Military Council Fund, claimed responsibility for the integrity of the investment and said that it would be undertaken, 'Without cutting any corners'. This was interpreted literally – and so the building was created in such a way that in fact, it has no corners at all.

12 Bolesław Prus Monument
(Pomnik Bolesława Prusa)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście

This monument honours Poland's leading writer from the Positivist period (1847-1912).

One of his greatest works is 'The Doll' (Lalka), his most 'Varsovian' piece which effectively captures the mood of 19th century Warsaw. The author's grave is located at Powązki Cemetery.



13 Church of St. Joseph
(Kościół Opieki św. Józefa, ss. wizytek)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 34

Built in 18th century, it preserves its originality – the church was not damaged during World War II. Its most important elements include the rococo pulpit in the shape of a boat and an ebony tabernacle from 1654. It was here that Fryderyk Chopin used to play the church organ. For Warsaw citizens, it is an important place because of priest Jan Twardowski, who lived in the monastery of the Nuns of the Visitation: here he wrote his first poems, and in the church he preached his unforgettable sermons.

14 Primate Stefan Wyszyński Monument
(Pomnik Stefana kardynała Wyszyńskiego)

Polish Primate between 1948-1981 and often called the 'Primate of the Millennium' thanks to a phrase uttered by the Pope, who said that 'This kind of Primate appears only once every one thousand years'. Between 1953-1956 the Primate was interned by the communist government.

15 Warsaw University
(Uniwersytet Warszawski)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28
tel. 22 552 00 00
www.uw.edu.pl

The first university in Warsaw and one of the biggest and most important universities in the country: its history shows the stormy fate of Poland. It was created in 1816 as the Royal Warsaw University, with a combined Law/ Administration School and Medical School. In 1831, after the November Uprising, the University was closed by the Russian authorities. When it re-opened, it functioned as the Medical-Surgical Academy, then as the Main School (1862-1869), but after the January Uprising, it was closed again. As a tool of the 'Russification' of Poland.

The Tsarist Warsaw University was created with Russian as the language of instruction, and with most of the professors coming from Russia. The present incarnation of Warsaw University has been in existence since 1915, although in the times of the German occupation the University was transformed into the barracks of the military police, and the library into a German library. Blatantly defying the prohibitions of the Nazis, the University continued to function informally with many employees – despite the threat of capital punishment – continuing classes with their students in private flats. The first classes took place right after the war, as soon as 1945.

The University's complex consists of several historical buildings (points 16-19).



16 Tyszkiewicz Palace
(Pałac Tyszkiewiczów)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 32

Built in the 17th century in the classicist style, this was one of the most beautiful magnate residences, under the ownership of first the Tyszkiewicz family, then the Potocki. The main entrance is located under a balcony supported by four interpretations of 'Atlas' (four men supporting the elements of the architecture on their shoulders and necks). After the war, the palace was given to the university, to function as its museum.

17 Uruski Palace (Pałac Uruskich)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 30

The building was constructed in the 19th century, where the Poniatowski Palace used to stand, between the Tyszkiewicz Palace and the main gate of the university. At present, the Department of Geography and Regional Studies of the Warsaw University is located here. On the wall of the palace, there is a memorial plaque commemorating the student rally of March 1968, when they demanded freedom of speech.



18 Kazimierzowski Palace
(Pałac Kazimierzowski)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28

The oldest building at Warsaw University, and the seat of the rector's office. Built in the 17th century as a royal villa on the suburbs of Warsaw, it was the favourite seat of King

Jan Kazimierz and took its name from him, which is still used to this day. Stanisław August Poniatowski set up a university for noble youths and gave it the name of 'The Knight's School'; Tadeusz Kościuszko, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and Józef Sowiński were among its students. In 1817-1831 the palace was the seat of the Warsaw Secondary School, which was attended by Fryderyk Chopin.

More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52 and Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

19 Old University Library Building
(Stary gmach Biblioteki Uniwersyteckiej)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28



Collegium Novum (or as it is more commonly called 'Old BUW'), is the neo-Renaissance building in the very heart of the university campus. For many years it has contained the library collections, which were plundered and removed many times in Warsaw's history: after the defeat of the November Uprising, about 90,000 of the volumes were taken to Petersburg, and in 1944 about 4,000 manuscripts were burnt. During the occupation, BUW engaged in secret book loaning for the didactic needs of the underground universities (in Warsaw and Poznań). In 1999, more than 2 million volumes (in the whole BUW, there were more than 4 million) were moved to the new building located in Powiśle.

Nearby:

University of Wasaw Library

(Biblioteka Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego)

ul. Dobra 56/66, tel. 22 552 51 81

www.buw.uw.edu.pl

The front of the building which symbolises a number of open books is one of the most interesting examples of contemporary architecture in Warsaw. On the roof of the library, there is a garden which is open to the public (more information: Green Warsaw – page 117), and on its lower floor is an entertainment centre.



20 Czapski Palace (Pałac Czapskich) The Academy of Fine Arts

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 5

tel. 22 320 02 00

www.asp.waw.pl



Built at the beginning of the 18th century, the palace has changed owners and been reconstructed many times. At present it is the seat of Academy of Fine Arts. In the left annexe, in the building occupied by the Graphics Department, is where the Chopin Family Drawing-Room is located (and which is open to visitors) and was where Fryderyk Chopin spend his last years before emigrating. Other famous occupiers of the palace included St. Małachowski, Z. Vogel and Z. Kasiński. In the courtyard stands a monument of Bartolomeo Colleoni.

More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52

- 21 **The smaller Basilica of the Holy Cross**
(Bazylika Mniejsza pw. Świętego Krzyża)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 3
tel. 22 556 88 20
www.swkrzyz.pl



Built at the end of the 17th century, the Baroque church is one of the most important monuments in Warsaw. It was designed by outstanding architects: the designer was royal court architect Józef Bellotti, and the front and towers are the work of Jakub Fontana. It was here that in 1683, King Jan III Sobieski announced his trust in God, himself and the motherland before the Turkish siege on Vienna.

In the pillars of the temple, there are urns conta-

ining the hearts of composer Fryderyk Chopin and Nobel prize-winning writer Władysław Reymont. In the church the epitaphs of outstanding Poles are located, including Bolesław Prus, Józef Ignacy Kraszewski, Juliusz Słowacki and Władysław Sikorski. Before the façade on the front of the stairs, the figure of Christ holding the cross stands with 'Sursum corda' ('Hearts Up') written on the plinth – this statue is one of the most characteristic elements of Krakowskie Przedmieście. Every Sunday, the Holy mass which takes place here is broadcast over the radio.

More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52.

Nearby:

Fryderyk Chopin Music University
(Uniwersytet Muzyczny Fryderyka Chopina)
Fryderyk Chopin Museum
(Muzeum Fryderyka Chopina)
More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52.

NOWY ŚWIAT

The name 'Nowy Świat' ('New World') first appeared in the first half of the 17th century when settlements in this area emerged; by the 18th century the street was already built up and paved. Originally, wooden houses were replaced by two-storey, brick neo-classical buildings, and in the second half of the 19th century, Nowy Świat became a busy street with many shops, cafés and summer gardens. After World War II, the façades of most of the old houses were partly restored, with stylishly neutral buildings built alongside. Numerous commemorative plaques on the various buildings tell us about their famous inhabitants, among them, Leopold Staff (ul. Nowy Świat 60), Karol Szymanowski (ul. Nowy Świat 47) and Julian Tuwim (ul. Nowy Świat 25). Today Nowy Świat Street is home to many exclusive shops, galleries, trendy clubs, restaurants and cafés. During Summer weekends, the street is closed to drivers and together with Nowy Świat Street, Krakowskie Przedmieście becomes the most famous promenade in the city.

22 Mikołaj Kopernik Monument (Pomnik Mikołaja Kopernika) ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście

This world famous monument to the Polish astronomer, commissioned by Stanisław Staszic, was erected in 1830. Proving that the Earth orbits the Sun, Mikołaj Kopernik expounded one of the most important scientific theories in the history of mankind. On one side of the plinth is the Latin inscription 'Nicolo Copernico Grata Patria' ('A grateful nation honours Mikołaj Kopernik'), whereas the other side bears the Polish inscription 'Mikołaj Kopernik from his countrymen'. During the occupation, the monument was the site of one of the many famous acts of minor sabotage: the Germans covered the Polish inscription with their own German text, which was removed under the threat of immediate death by Grey Ranks soldier Alek Dawidowski (Dawidowski removed the German plaque right under the eyes of the German police, which was headquartered at Krakowskie Przedmieście 1). In 1944 the statue was slated for destruction and was removed from Warsaw. Miraculously it survived, was repaired, and returned to its rightful place. The statue was the work of Bartel Thorvaldsen. Exact copies made from the same mould stand in Montreal and in Chicago.

23 Staszic Palace (Pałac Staszica) ul. Nowy Świat 72



Built at the beginning of the 19th century, after the efforts of Stanisław Staszic, a priest and outstanding activist of the Enlightenment. It was first built for the Society of the Friends of the Sciences on the place of a former Dominican monastery, and even

earlier, an Orthodox chapel. At the time of partition, after the dissolution of the Society, the Palace was rebuilt in the decorative Byzantine-Ruthenian style. A gymnasium was located here and it was called the Ruthenian and Orthodox church, which was supposed to be a reference to the Orthodox history of the place. Currently, the buildings houses the headquarters for the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Warsaw Scientific Society.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

24 Foksal Street (ulica Foksal)

One of the most popular streets of the Śródmieście area of the city, it has the picturesque, neo-Renaissance Zamoyski Palace at the end, effectively closing it in. The street name comes from the public garden set here in the 18th century: it was a kind of 'theme park' for the wealthier burghers, where on special days of the week, the wealthy could enjoy theatre performances, concerts and juggling acts.

25 Chmielna Street (ulica Chmielna)

This popular promenade is heaving with small shops, cafés and clubs. Before World War II, trade on Chmielna Street flourished, as the street was known at that time for its summer theatre gardens. In communist times, its popularity increased as an orchestra set up on the street, performing traditional songs with elements of local Warsaw dialect, legends and folklore.

26 Palm tree at the de Gaulle Roundabout (Palma na Rondzie de Gaulle'a) www.palma.art.pl

For several years, an artificial palm tree has stood in the middle of the roundabout. Created by artist Joanna Rajkowska, it was a key element of the city project, 'Greetings from Jerozolimskie Avenue'. Arousing the enthusiasm of some residents, and the strong objections of others, it has undoubtedly become a new but very important symbol of the



city. As the project's artist writes: 'In a literal way, it is the transfer of the view – a view which in Israel is obvious and common – to Warsaw, to its streets, and it is on a street whose name in turn refers back to Israel'. At the roundabout, near the former Central Committee of the Communist Party headquarters, stands a statue of General Charles de Gaulle, former President and national hero of France.

27 Centre for Banking and Finance 'Nowy Świat' (Centrum Bankowo-Finansowe „Nowy Świat”) ul. Nowy Świat 6/12, www.cbf.com.pl

In the time of the Polish People's Republic, the building was the seat of the Communist authorities and was popularly called 'the Party House'. It was the most defended and secure building in Warsaw at the time. More information: Route No. 7: A capital of social realism, page 76.

Nearby:

The National Museum (Muzeum Narodowe)
Al. Jerozolimskie 3, tel. 22 621 10 31
www.mnw.art.pl



One of the most important cultural institutions in the country and the largest museum in the capital. It has a rich collection of exhibits, with paintings, crafts, and numismatics from all eras, along with numerous temporary exhibitions, which present art from around the world. An unquestionable museum attraction is a huge painting by Jan Matejko (19th century) called 'The Battle of Grunwald', which boasts the impressive dimensions of 426 x 987 cm. The wing of the building closest to the Vistula River houses the Museum of the Polish Army (Muzeum Wojska Polskiego).

The Museum of the Polish Army

(Muzeum Wojska Polskiego)

Al. Jerozolimskie 3

tel. 22 629 52 71 / 72

www.muzeumwp.pl

The museum exhibits the history of the Polish military and was created in 1920, by the decree of Supreme Commander Polish Marshal Józef Piłsudski. Rich collections include, weapons, uniforms, flags, medals and military equipment with an especially interesting exhibition outside, made up of tanks and helicopters.



The Stock Exchange

(Giełda Papierów Wartościowych)

ul. Książęca 4, tel. 22 628 32 32

www.gpw.pl

Moved in 2000 from the Party House to a modern building on Książęca Street, there is an opportunity to actually get a glimpse of the Stock Exchange (from the gallery on the third floor).

TRZECZ KRZYŻY SQUARE

This is an important point of transportation in the capital, where the main urban routes already coincided as early as the 17th century. The square was then called 'The Crossroads of the Golden Crosses', due to the gold crucifixes set on the columns, that remain there to this today (the third cross is in the hand of the St. John of Nepomucen statue). The square has become ground zero for trendy cafés and restaurants, as well as elegant boutiques, exclusive shops and international fashion houses and labels.



28 Church of St. Alexander

(Kościół św. Aleksandra)

ul. Książęca 21

www.swaleksander.pl

Classical church, built in 1818-1825 as a tribute to Tsar Alexander I in the spirit of the Roman Pantheon. After its destruction during the Warsaw Uprising, it was rebuilt in a simplified form.

29 Statue of St. John Nepomucen

(Figura św. Jana Nepomucena)

Statues of St. John Nepomucen, popularly called 'nepomuks', were often raised at road intersections and on bridges, this particular statue was erected at this point in 1752, to commemorate the completion of the city's streets being fully paved, as well as lighting and the regulations of sewers being developed. The Latin inscription on the base of the statue gives this information.

30 Wincenty Witos Monument
(Pomnik Wincentego Witosa)

Witos was an activist in the Peasant's Movement, politician and publicist. This monument was unveiled in 1985, on the 90th anniversary of the organised Peasant Movement in Poland.

Nearby:

Parliament Buildings (Sejm i Senat RP)

The seat of the modern Parliament, which is located at 6/8 Wiejska Street, in a building that was constructed from 1925-1929, in the shape of a half-rotunda.

More information: Route No. 9: Walk through Warsaw in the footsteps of John Paul II, page 85 and Tourist Attractions, page 96.

UJAZDOWSKIE AVENUE

Elegant street running from the Trzech Krzyży Square to Belwederska Street, where exquisite tenement buildings, palaces and villas are located, as well as many embassies and government institutions. The avenue has beautiful green spaces close by: Ujazdowski Park and Łazienki Królewskie.

31 Ujazdowski Park (Park Ujazdowski)

Founded at the end of the 19th century in the place of a square, where folk plays formerly took place. The most interesting parts of the park include a pond with a rock water cascade and a hill which grants visitors a great view.

More information: Green Warsaw, page 117



32 Ignacy Jan Paderewski Monument
(Pomnik Ignacego Jana Paderewskiego)

Located in Ujazdowski Park, this monument honours the co-architect of the newly re-born (post World War I) Polish state; he was also an eminent pianist-composer, politician and social activist.



33 Ujazdowski Castle (Zamek Ujazdowski)
ul. Jazdów 2

Jazdów is one of Warsaw's oldest sites. It was here that a historic town was located, from which the Mazovian prince moved his court to the Old Town. The castle seen today was built in the early 17th century and has undergone many renovations. The castle was home to Mazovian princess Anna Radziwiłłówna and Queen Bona. Between 1809-1944 the castle was adapted for use as an army hospital. Since 1981 the Centre for Contemporary Art – a culture institute and excellent gallery – has been based at the castle.

Under the cliffs to the east of the castle is Agrykola Park.

More information: Culture, page 114.

34 Warsaw University Botanical Garden
(Ogród Botaniczny Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego)
Al. Ujazdowskie 4, tel. 22 553 05 11
www.ogrod.uw.edu.pl

Founded in 1818, this is a vibrant substitute for 'real' wildlife in the city centre, and a charming place bursting with interesting specimens, nature trails and greenhouses. In the garden there is a massive collection of plants, which number about

10,000 different species. The garden is open from Spring to Autumn.

More information: Green Warsaw, page 117.

THE ŁAZIENKI KRÓLEWSKIE PALACE / PARK COMPLEX

ul. Agrykola 1, tel. 22 506 01 01
www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl

One of the most beautiful palace/garden complexes in Europe, founded in the 17th century. At one time, there was a zoo in this densely wooded area where the kings would hunt. The last Polish king, Stanisław August Poniatowski, a devotee and patron of the arts, then decided to create the largest and most beautiful garden in Warsaw on this spot, and he called it Łazienki Królewskie (which literally translates to 'the Royal Baths'). This beautiful park's surprising name comes from the exquisite and opulent royal baths built into the palace – these types of baths were a rarity at the time and a real symbol of luxury.

In Łazienki, there are many historic buildings, most notably the royal summer residence, the Palace on the Island (pałac Na Wyspie). Worth a visit are also other buildings, such as the Mysłewicki Palace, where the royal courtiers lived, the Old and the New Orangery, the Old and the New Guardhouse, the White House and the former Military College. Today these buildings

house cultural institutions. In the Old Guardhouse are an exhibition room of the 'Society of Friends of Fine Arts' (Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Sztuk Pięknych) and a gallery for special exhibitions. The Military College is now the Museum of Polish Emigration, which, apart from its permanent exhibition, organizes also special exhibitions and concerts. Concerts also take place in the Old Orangery and in the Stanisław Theatre, which is where often prestigious awards are given to eminent Polish personalities.

The Łazienki park is a favourite place for strollers, who come in crowds every Sunday. Roller skating, skateboarding and cycling is forbidden, though, in order not to frighten away the squirrels and peacocks living in the park.

35 The Palace on the Island (Pałac Na Wyspie)

A pearl of Polish architecture and one of the symbols of Warsaw, it's the most important building in the garden. Its history is closely connected with the reign of Stanisław August Poniatowski, the last Polish king. He decided to expand a small pavilion of Lubomirski's Bath to become one of his residences. The Palace, though badly damaged, survived World War II and was re-opened to the public in 1960.





36 The Myślewicki Palace (Pałac Myślewicki)

The palace took its name from Myślewiec village, which was once located not far from the palace. In 1774 the walls of the palace already existed, however the date of the commencement of construction is unknown. The palace is situated at the closing of the road leading from the city. King Stanisław August Poniatowski ordered it to be enlarged with two-storey pavilions, combined with the main body with round fittings of a single storey, at this point in its design, the building was finished by Merlini. The palace is maintained in the early classicist style, making it one of Warsaw's few surviving examples of this architectural era. The original aspects of the structure are the round outline of the 'wings' and the particular shape of the roof which is designed to resemble patterns in traditional Chinese art.

37 The Theatre on the Island (Teatr Na Wyspie)

Opened on the anniversary of the election of King Stanisław August on September 7, 1791. Built according to a John Christian Kamsetzer design, situated on the bank of the pond, it's based on older buildings that once stood in this spot. The audience area is reminiscent of the theatre in the Herculaneum, and is topped with statues of famous dramatic writers, whilst the stage reminds one of the ruins of the Roman Forum. Its most unique feature is the separation of the audience from the stage using water.

38 The Old Orangery (Stara Pomarańczarnia)

In the east wing there is a wonderful interior, including one of the world's few genuine examples of an

authentic court theatre: it's made of wood and the audience area, consisting of a ground floor and boxes, is rich in decorative painting. The west wing contained living quarters for servants and guest rooms.

39 The White Cottage (Biały Dom)

Situated on the Royal Promenade, it was built in 1774 and designed by Dominik Merlini at the command of Stanisław August Poniatowski. The interior was decorated by two painters: Jan Bogumił Plersch and Jan Ścisło. The building is an original memento of the King Stanisław period because, although devastated, it was not completely destroyed during World War II. Its unique interior includes gigantic paintings in the Dining Room, original Chinese wallpaper (from the second half of the 18th century) in the Drawing Room, and the Office decorated with paintings by Jan Bogumił Plersch; all of these rooms have been preserved and are original. Also worth noting: in the Bedroom stands the King's authentic bed.

40 The Reservoir (Wodociąg)

This is the place where the flowing water from nearby sources was collected and transferred to the Bath and the park fountains. In 1827 the building was re-built to resemble the Roman tomb of Cecilia Metelli on the Via Appia near Rome. Currently the interior serves as a gallery, where temporary exhibitions are organized.

41 The New Guardhouse (Nowa Kordegarda)

Built between 1779-1780, it served as an entertainment pavilion for a popular social game of the era, Trou Madam, a game which involved rolling stone balls. In 1782, it was adapted to act as the manor theatre room known as the Small Theatre. After the construction of the new Grand Theatre in the Orangery, the Small Theatre lost its raison d'être and the building was converted into a storage space for sculptures.

42 The Old Guardhouse (Stara Kordegarda)

Compact, elegant, classical pavilion known as the 'Trou-Madame'. Currently is a café.

43 The Large Dependency - the Military College (the Museum of Polish Emigration)
(Wielka Oficyna - Szkoła Podchorążych, Muzeum Wychodźstwa Polskiego)

Right next to the Palace on the Water, in the eastern part of the garden, there is the so-called Wielka Oficyna (Grand Office), also called the Podchorążówka (the Military College). During the reign of Stanisław August, it was here that the kitchen and outhouse with flats were located. In 1822, the building was transferred into the Cadet School of Infantry and hence its present name derives from this. The building has been written into the history of the Polish nation because it was here that Piotr Wysocki urged cadets to pick up their weapons and revolt, effectively beginning the November Uprising. Currently in Podchorążówka, the Ignacy Jan Paderewski Museum of Polish Emigration is located, presenting the collections associated with Poles in the world. In the main hall of the building (the former kitchen), concerts take place.

44 The Temple of Diana (Świątynia Diany)

Built in 1822, its construction and design are inspired by ancient Greek buildings. The interior is decorated with paintings and motifs of fruit and flowers.

45 The Egyptian Temple (Świątynia Egipska)

Built around 1822, today only a fragment of its original structure remains; the temple stands near the pond. Historically, its roof served as a bridge and the main part of the building was the glass-glazed conservatory with fig trees. Currently, the temple houses the Museum of Scouting.

46 The New Orangery (Nowa Pomarańczarnia)

Built in 1860, designed by Adam Adolphe Loeve and Józef Orłowski. Initially, during the winter months, this is where the palace's exotic plants were kept, but currently it houses a permanent garden and a restaurant, called Belvedere.

47 Jan III Sobieski Monument
(Pomnik Jana III Sobieskiego)

Monument in honour of the great king and warrior who held back the Ottoman Empire at Vienna, and prevented the Turks from conquering Christian Europe. Sobieski is not only famous as the defender of Christian Europe, but also as an advocate of culture and the hero of one of Poland's best-known love sagas. The love between the King and his wife Marysieńka has few historical rivals. The monument was created in time for the 105th anniversary of the Vienna battle and was ceremoniously revealed on August 14, 1788. The sculpture was inspired by Baroque statues found at Wilanów Palace.

48 Fryderyk Chopin Monument
(Pomnik Fryderyka Chopina)

Monument of the greatest Polish composer, it was unveiled in 1926 and stands near the main entrance to Łazienki Park, when entering from Ujazdowski Avenue – it is undoubtedly one of the most recognisable places in Warsaw. Since 1959, this monument has been the site of summertime Sunday concerts (from mid-May to late-September at noon and 4pm) devoted to the music of Chopin, played by renowned pianists.



More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52.

49 Henryk Sienkiewicz Monument
(Pomnik Henryka Sienkiewicza)

Monument dedicated to one of Poland's most popular turn of the century writers, author of the unforgettable

'Trilogy' and 'Quo Vadis', and 1905 Nobel laureate. The sculpture presents the author sitting on a plinth engulfed in flame. This image is tied to the turbulent times of 17th century Poland depicted in the 'Trilogy'. Henryk Sienkiewicz's grave is located in St. John's Cathedral in the Old Town.

50 Belvedere (Belweder) ul. Belwederska 52

Classical palace known mainly as a former seat of the government. Built in the 17th century, it was the property of Stanisław August Poniatowski from the middle of the 18th. From 1818, it was the residence of Grand Duke Constantine, the Tsar's governor in Poland, but in later years, it was the headquarters of Marshall Józef Piłsudski and the residence of the Polish presidents, though the last president to reside in Belvedere was Lech Wałęsa.

More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52

51 Marshall Józef Piłsudski Monument (Pomnik Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego)

Great independence activist, leader of the Legions and the Chief of the Polish State from 1918-1922, he led the Polish Army to victory in the 1920 Bolshevik War. A second statue of Józef Piłsudski stands on Piłsudski Square (Plac Piłsudskiego).

52 Museum of Hunting and Horsemanship (Muzeum Łowiectwa i Jeździectwa) ul. Szwoleżerów 9, Łazienki Królewskie tel. 22 522 66 30 www.muzeum.warszawa.pl

The Museum of Hunting and Horsemanship is housed in two historic buildings in the Łazienki Królewskie: the Cantonists Barracks (Koszary Kantonistów) and the Kubicki Stable (Stajnia Kubickiego). Its remarkable summary of riding and hunting themes makes the museum unique in Europe.

THE PALACE/PARK COMPLEX IN WILANÓW

ul. St. Kostki Potockiego 10/16
tel. 22 842 81 01
www.wilanow-palac.art.pl

Wilanów was the summer royal residence of King Jan III Sobieski, and then of August II and the most distinguished aristocratic families. The name of the residence and the whole area comes from the definition of 'Villa Nova'; it was Sobieski who gave this name to the lands when he purchased them in the 17th century. Between the palace and Wilanowskie Lake, there is a two-storey Baroque Italian garden, with a romantic English style park in its southern area.



53 Wilanów Palace Museum (Muzeum-Pałac w Wilanowie)

The impressive Palace combines the elements of a noble mansion, an Italian villa garden and a palace in the style of Louis XIV, the French 'Sun King'. It is one of the most beautiful monuments of European baroque and a testimony to the splendour of the Republic of Poland. The Palace was extended by its following owners. The interior, with its original artistic design and sumptuous furnishing, represents three stylistic eras. The oldest rooms are the baroque royal apartments in the main building. The style of the 18th century is represented in the southern wing and the northern wing houses the rooms furnished by the Potocki family in the 19th century. It is worth mentioning that in 1805, Stanisław Potocki (former owner of Wilanów) assembled his art collection in the palace, thereby creating one of the first museums in Poland. Currently there are over 60 valuable paintings, and it bears the name of the Palace Museum in Wilanów.

54 Park

It consists of two parts: the baroque and romantic. First one contains sculpture and artistic 'clipped' bushes. The second was founded in the English style romantic park. On the other side of the palace is a nineteenth-century rose garden.



55 Guardhouse (Kordegarda)

The building was designed by Z.S. Gottlieb, an

architect from Saxony. It now houses the Library of the Wilanów Palace Museum with collections of over 10,000 volumes of specialised and scientific literature as well as over 400 antique books collected on the basis of the preserved catalogues of the former Wilanów Library. It is not open to the general public.

56 Orangery (Oranżeria)

The original building stood south of the Palace (next to the still existing fig tree house). It did not survive till the present time. What we see today is a much younger orangery, built in 1749 and extensively altered in 1811, which stands north of the Palace. It is used for the organization of exhibitions and concerts.

58 The Poster Museum (Muzeum Plakatu w Wilanowie) ul. St. Kostki Potockiego 10/16 tel. 22 842 48 48 www.postermuseum.pl

The Poster Museum, opened in 1968 on the site of a former stable on the Wilanów Palace grounds, was the first museum of its kind in the world. It currently has one of the largest collections of poster art in the world, numbering over 55,000 titles. The collection of Polish posters from 1892-2002 includes about 30,000 examples of this unique art form, and is the world's most complete set of works; also, the Museum's collection of foreign posters is considered one of the best sets of poster art on the planet.

57 59 60 Smithy, Inn, Old Inn - restaurants (Kućnia, Zajazd, Stara Karczma)

61 Mausoleum of Stanisław and Alexandra Potocki (Mauzoleum Stanisława i Aleksandry Potockich)

Neo-Gothic chapel built in 1823-1826, designed by Henryk Marconi, in honour of the former owners of Wilanów.



62 Church of St. Anne (Kościół św. Anny)
ul. Kolegiacka 1, tel. 22 842 18 01
www.parafiawilanow.pl

Built in the 18th century. Inside you can enjoy beautiful scenery and ancient sarcophagi and epitaphs of Wilanów owners, whose graves are located in the chapel crypt. The church is surrounded by the Stations of the Cross designed in the 19th century. During World War I and World War II the temple was looted and its surroundings devastated; during the Warsaw Uprising in 1944, the Germans turned the church into a place for internees, especially those from the Warsaw intelligentsia and of the capital's surrounding areas.

Nearby:

The Temple of Divine Providence (under construction)

(Świątynia Opatrzności Bożej)

Pola Wilanowskie

ul. Księdza Prymasa Augusta Hłonda 1

www.swiatynia.pl

The construction of the temple has a 200-year-old history since the adoption of the May 3rd Constitution of 1791 – and it's not over yet. The temple was meant to be a symbol of gratitude and trust in God and the Polish nation, and the first area designated for construction was where the Botanical Garden stands today; even now, there is a prototype of the temple on the grounds. Unfortunately, the construction plans were first thwarted by the war with Russia, and then later by Poland's loss of independence. It was not until 2002 that the foundation stone was set and the building of the Temple of Divine Providence in the fields of Wilanów finally started. The church will be part of the Center of Divine Providence, in which the Museum

of John Paul II and Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński will be opened, along with the Pantheon of Great Poles. As of today, the crypt contains the tombs of priest Jan Twardowski, Krzysztof Skubiszewski the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ryszard Kaczorowski the last President of Poland in exile.

ROYAL RESIDENCES

Royal Castle – the official residence of the kings - marked with '1' on the map, a detailed description, page 25.



Łazienki Królewskie Complex - Palace on the Island – summer residence of King Stanisław August Poniatowski, and one of the most beautiful palace-park complexes in Europe – No. 35, description page 36.

Wilanów Palace – summer residence of King Jan III Sobieski, the outstanding work of the European Baroque – No. 53, description page 40.

Route No. 2

WARSAW'S OLD TOWN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS:

Old Town – New Town – Krasiński Square and Długa Street – Miodowa Street (Stare Miasto – Nowe Miasto – Plac Krasińskich i ulica Długa – ulica Miodowa)

Walking the streets of the Old and New Towns allows you to rest from the bustle of central city life. Atmospheric alleys, squares, and cosy cafés create a unique sense of history, and in the Summer, the Old and New Town Squares become stages for musical and theatrical performances and open-air galleries.



OLD TOWN

1. Royal Castle and the Column of King Zygmunt III Waza
2. Church of St. Martin
3. Cathedral Basilica of the Martyrdom of St. John the Baptist
4. Shrine of Our Lady of Grace the Patron of Warsaw
5. Kanonia
6. Gnojna Góra
7. Old Town Market Square
8. Monument of the Mermaid
9. Historical Museum of Warsaw
10. Stone Stairs
11. Barbican and defensive walls

Nearby:

- Jan Kiliński Monument
- Little Insurgent Monument

NEW TOWN

12. Church of Holy Spirit
13. Church of St. Jack
14. Maria Skłodowska-Curie Museum
15. New Town Square
16. Church of St. Casimir
17. Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary
18. Church of St. Francis Seraphic

19. Sapieha Palace

KRASIŃSKI SQUARE AND DŁUGA STREET

20. The Raczynski Palace
21. Cathedral Church of the Polish Army of Holy Mary, Queen of Poland
22. Monument of the Warsaw Uprising 1944
23. The Supreme Court of the Republic of Poland
24. Krasiński Palace
25. Palace Under the Four Winds

MIODOWA STREET

26. Collegium Nobilium
27. Borch Palace – House of the Archbishops of Warsaw
28. Orthodox Church and Monastery of the Assumption of the Blessed Mother of God and St. Josaphat Bishop and Martyr in Warsaw
29. Pac Palace
30. Church of the Transfiguration
31. Młodziejowski Palace
32. Branicki Palace
33. Cracow's Bishop's Palace

OLD TOWN

Historic centre and oldest part of the city, it is also a living, breathing cultural salon. Founded in the 13th century as the prince's castle, it is surrounded by walls. During World War II, 90% of it was destroyed, but thanks to its excellent restoration and recovery, in 1980 it was granted the status of a UNESCO World Heritage Site of Culture. Currently, it is a lively place, bustling with tourists and locals, and full of galleries, cafés and restaurants.

- 1 Royal Castle and the column of King Zygmunt III**
(Zamek Królewski i Kolumna Zygmunta III)

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

- 2 Church of St. Martin (Kościół św. Marcina)**
ul. Piwna 9/11

The church is located on Piwna Street, which is the longest street in the Old Town, with a length of 250 m. Founded in 1356 by the Duke of Mazovia Ziemowit and his wife Euphemia, it has been reconstructed. The main body of the church is baroque, and located next to the monastery are buildings of the Augustine priests, where the Mazovian voivodship local councils took place in the 16th century. The church played a resistance role in the 1970s and 80s, as it was a place where opposition members gathered.

- 3 Cathedral Basilica of the Martyrdom of St. John the Baptist**
(Bazylika Archikatedralna pw. Męczeństwa św. Jana Chrzciciela)
ul. Świętojańska 8
www.katedra.mkw.pl

Modestly squeezed in a series of buildings, the cathedral was erected in its current form (earlier there was a wooden chapel on this place) in the 14th century as a parish church, and gradually took on increasing importance, until it became



the most important church in the Republic of Poland. Weddings, coronations and royal funerals were held here. Primate Stefan Wyszyński's tomb is in the basilica and in the crypts there are also numerous tombs: of the dukes of Mazovia, the archbishops of Warsaw, the last Polish king Stanisław August Poniatowski, President of Warsaw Gabriel Narutowicz and Nobel prize winning-writer Henryk Sienkiewicz. In the Summer, organ concerts are held in the cathedral.

- 4 Shrine of Our Lady of Grace the Patron of Warsaw**
(Sanktuarium Matki Bożej Łaskawej Patronki Warszawy)
ul. Świętojańska 10
www.laskawa.pl

Built in the late-Renaissance style, between 1609-1629, the early-Baroque altar has a miraculous portrait renowned for the graces of Our Lady of Grace, the Patroness of Warsaw; it was donated by King Jan Kazimierz to Pope

Innocence X.

The stone bear lying in front of the church has a romantic legend connected to it: in this enchanted rock, a shy prince waits for the one woman whose love can restore him to manhood.

5 Kanonia (Little Square)

This is a small, triangular square near the cathedral. The name comes from the old-style buildings surrounding the square, where canons priests lived in the 17th century.

There was formerly the parish cemetery in this place, and there is a remnant of an 18th century Baroque statue of the Virgin Mary. In the middle of the square there is a huge bronze bell from the 17th century which has never hung in any church, but apparently when you circle around it three times, it will bring you good luck. Kanonia has the narrowest house in Warsaw – a clever trick of the landlord, as in olden times, the amount of land taxes to be paid depended on the width of the external façade.



6 Gnojna Góra

From the Middle Ages to the second half of the 18th century, this was a waste dump, but today it is a man-made hill with a terrace. The view extends from the right side of the Vistula River and goes very far east.



7 Old Town Market Square (Rynek Starego Miasta)

Founded in the late 13th and early 14th centuries, this is one of the most picturesque corners of the city. It was once the main square of Warsaw: celebrations and markets were organised here, and legal judgements were passed on the condemned. The central part of the market was originally occupied by the town hall which was demolished in 1817, and in 1944, the Old Town was completely destroyed. All its buildings were reconstructed after World War II and their appearance is a perfect match to the Square's original look in the 17th and 18th centuries.

A legend says that in the basements of the buildings located along one side of Dekert, at the corner of Krzywe Koło, there lives a Basilisk. It guarded the treasures once stored there, and every man who tried to reach them was killed by the gaze of the Basilisk, which turns men to stone. He was defeated in the end by a wandering tailor who showed the monster a mirror. The Basilisk was petrified by its own appearance, and hid away; from then on, he was no longer a threat to residents. Today on the façade of the other building there is a picture of the Basilisk, which is the symbol of the renowned Warsaw restaurant of the same name.

8 Monument of the Warsaw Mermaid (Pomnik Syreny)



The Mermaid Statue stands in the very centre of Old Town Square, surrounded by a fountain. Due to vandalism, the original statue had been moved to the grounds of the Historical Museum of Warsaw – the statue in the square is a copy.

According to legend, a mermaid swimming in from the sea stopped on the riverbank near the Old Town to rest. She found the place so admirable that she decided to stay. Local fishermen living nearby noticed that something was creating waves, tangling nets, and releasing their fish. Although their original intention was to trap the offender, they fell in love with the mermaid upon hearing her sing. Later, a rich merchant trapped the siren and imprisoned her in a wooden hut. A young fisherman heard the mermaid's cry and with the help of his mates, released her, whereupon she declared her readiness to offer fishermen her help whenever it would be needed. Ever since, the mermaid, armed with sword and shield, has been ready to help protect the city and its residents.

9 Historical Museum of Warsaw (Muzeum Historyczne m.st. Warszawy) Rynek Starego Miasta 28/42 tel. 22 635 16 25 www.mhw.pl

The Museum is located in a dozen town houses that were rebuilt after the war, and consists of three

courtyards. The exposition presents the history of the capital since the dawn of its history to modern times. The Museum cinema screens a video documentary about Warsaw between 1939-1945, from Tuesday to Saturday at noon (it is shown in English, but also available upon request are Polish, Spanish, French and German versions).

10 Stone Stairs (Kamienne Schodki)

Extremely picturesque stairs that have existed since the 15th century, they led outside of the city centre's defensive walls, running past the Vistula. Initially, the steps were made of wood, and in the 18th century, they were changed to stone and gave the street its name. An interesting fact is that during one of his visits to Warsaw, Napoleon Bonaparte marched down the stairs.



11 Barbican and defensive walls (Barbakan i mury obronne)

The remnants of Warsaw's defensive walls, erected in 1548 by Giovanni Batista Venetian.

In the Barbican (in the alleywall which links the Old and New Towns) there is an exhibition illustrating the history of the city's fortifications, with models of the towers and walls, explaining why Warsaw's Old Town is a UNESCO cultural heritage monument.

Nearby:

Jan Kiliński Monument (Pomnik Jana Kilińskiego)

Heroic cobbler and leader of the people during the Kościuszko Uprising (18th century).

More information: Route No. 5: Warsaw doing battle, and the capital's Necropolises, page 66 and History of Warsaw page 20.

Little Insurgent Monument (Pomnik Małego Powstańca)

Touching sculpture of a boy with a helmet much too large for him, which commemorates the heroic children who fought against the Germans during the Warsaw Uprising.

More information: Route No. 5: Warsaw doing battle, and the capital's Necropolises, page 66.



NEW TOWN

This part of Warsaw was founded at the end of the 14th century and by the 18th century, it functioned as a separate city with its own administration, town hall and church.

Most of the baroque and neoclassical buildings around the Market Square are post-war reconstructions, as the originals were destroyed during the Warsaw Uprising (1944). Today, the charming streets boasts many restaurants and cafés.

12 Church of Holy Spirit (Kościół św. Ducha) ul. Długa 3

The first wooden church was built here as early as the 14th century. Current baroque form recalls the one built by the Pauline Fathers in early eighteenth century. For nearly 300 years, in early August, the annual pilgrimage to the Marian shrine in Częstochowa departs from in front of the church. The church is adjacent to the smallest building in Warsaw.

13 Church of St. Jack (Kościół św. Jacka) ul. Freta 8/10 www.freta.dominikanie.pl

Built between 1603-1639 in a Baroque style from the foundation of pre-existing Warsaw burghers. The Dominicans came here in the early 17th century,



from Kraków. During the Warsaw Uprising, the church housed the rebel hospital, and under its rubble, hundreds of wounded died.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

- 14** **Maria Skłodowska-Curie Museum**
(Muzeum Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie)
ul. Freta 16
tel. 22 831 80 92
muzeum.if.pw.edu.pl

The Museum is housed in the 18th century town-house in the Old Town, in which Marie Curie (nee Skłodowska) was born. The exhibition, dedicated to the life and activities of the great scientist. She is the only woman to be awarded the Nobel Prize twice and the only winner in history to be honoured in two different fields of natural sciences: physics and chemistry. She did the first research on the treatment of cancer using radioactivity.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

- 15** **New Town Square** (Rynek Nowego Miasta)

It started to form in the 15th century, and was originally a rectangular square, almost twice as big as the one in the Old Town. In the middle stood the town hall, which was demolished in 1818. Today, a 19th-century iron well stands, decorated with a Virgin and a Unicorn, which is the coat of arms of New Warsaw.



- 16** **Church of St. Casimir**
(Kościół św. Kazimierza)
Rynek Nowego Miasta 2

Originally the church was the residence of a business magnate, which was bought by Queen M.K. Sobieska, and then turned into a church. During the Warsaw Uprising in 1944, it was a rebel hospital and a shelter for the civilian population. As a result of targeted bombing, hundreds of people were killed by falling rubble.

- 17** **Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary**
(Kościół Nawiedzenia NMP)
ul. Przyrynek 2

One of the oldest churches in Warsaw, it was built in the early 15th century. According to tradition, it stands on the site of a pagan temple, and its Gothic silhouette with a bell tower is one of the most distinctive buildings standing by the Vistula. It was



known a long time ago as 'The temple of fishermen'. Beside the church there is a terrace from which you can admire a panorama of the Vistula and the right bank of Warsaw.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

18 Church of St. Francis Seraphic (Franciscan)
(Kościół św. Franciszka Serafickiego)
ul. Zakroczyńska 1

Built in stages between 1679-1733; there is a building next to the monastery from 1727. In 1944 the church was bombed, but not burnt, so many elements of the original Baroque architecture survived, including the pulpit, side altars, epitaphs, organs and portraits from the 17th and 19th centuries.

19 Sapięha Palace (Pałac Sapięhów)
ul. Zakroczyńska 6

Built in the first half of the 18th century, inspired by late Baroque, it was a barracks during the November Uprising (1830-1831) for the pedestrian regiment Czwartaki, which is commemorated by a plaque, before being used as a military hospital at the beginning of the 20th century. In 1944, it was completely destroyed by the Nazis, and then reconstructed. Today it houses the Educational Institute for Hearing Impaired Children.

KRASIŃSKI SQUARE AND DŁUGA STREET

Długa Street is one of the oldest streets of Warsaw, and as such, is entered in the register of monuments. In the Middle Ages it was a route leading to Sochaczew and Łowicz. During this period, the street played also the role of the market place, hence its unique width as for the street in the area of the New Town.

20 Raczęński Palace (Pałac Raczęńskich)
ul. Długa 7

Built in the early 18th century, it was rebuilt in the neoclassical style when improvements were being made. One of the owners of the palace was M. Raczęński, a participant in the Targowica Confederation, whose aim was to overthrow the May 3rd Constitution.

During the Warsaw Uprising in 1944, insurgents

seized the palace and set up a hospital inside. After the heroic capitulation of the Old Town on September 1, 1944 the Nazis burst into the hospital and shot about 430 of the injured, for which a commemorative plaque hangs on the palace's outer wall. Rebuilt in 1948-1950, it currently houses the Main Archive of Old Files.



21 Cathedral Church of the Polish Army of Mary, Queen of Poland
(Katedra Polowa Wojska Polskiego)
pw. NMP Królowej Polski
ul. Długa 13/15
www.katedrapolowa.pl

Built in 1642, at the request of King Władysław IV of the Order of Piarists. After being burning down by the Swedes, it was rebuilt in the Baroque style. After the November Uprising the church was renamed the Orthodox Church, and its Baroque décor was removed from the interior, and on its towers (which had been covered with characteristic domes), bells cast from cannons were hung. Their sound was intended to suppress all patriotic sentiment. After Poland regained independence, the church was transferred to the ownership of the army. Since 1920, the church has served as a garrison church, and from 1991, it has been the headquarters of the Military Department of the Polish Army.

22 **Warsaw Uprising Monument 1944**
(Pomnik Powstania Warszawskiego)
Plac Krasińskich

The monument commemorates the thousands of heroes of the 1944 Warsaw Uprising who gave their lives for their homeland, having fought against the occupiers for 63 days under woefully uneven odds.

More information Route No. 5: Warsaw doing battle, and the capital's Necropolises, page 66.

23 **The Supreme Court of the Republic of Poland** (Sąd Najwyższy)
pl. Krasińskich 2/4/6
www.sn.pl

Erected at the end of the 20th century. The building is decorated with caryatids of virtuous symbols (faith, hope and love) and the columns are engraved with maxims of Roman law in both Polish and Latin. The building itself has a symbolic role in history, namely at its front gate: during World War II, this gate was one of those which led into the Jewish Ghetto.



24 **Krasiński Palace** (Pałac Krasińskich)
pl. Krasińskich 3/5

One of the most beautiful palaces in Warsaw and Poland. Built in the Baroque style (in the 17th century), it is also called the Palace of the Republic of Poland, was formerly the seat of the supreme court, and is now one of the seats

of the National Library.

In the palace there are numerous manuscripts, including those by Żałuskich and Rapperswilska, as well other rare books that miraculously survived the horrors of war. Other collections worthy of attention are the priceless Polish and foreign medieval manuscripts, a thematic collection devoted to the period of Great Emigration (1831-1883) and stationery souvenirs from Cyprian Kamil Norwid. Behind the palace is Krasiński Garden – a beautiful baroque urban park, which is a popular place for walks and picnics.

More information: Green Warsaw, page 117.

25 **Palace Under the Four Winds**
(Pałac Pod Czterema Wiatrami)
ul. Długa 38/40

This palace owes its nickname to the four figures of Eolia which are set on fence pillars which separate the yard from the street. The full name of the palace is Dückert Tepper, and it derives from its most prominent owners: from 1808-1914, this was the very elegant Hôtel de Dresde (Dresden Hotel). After World War I, the palace declined in stature and became a tenement house before being purchased by the State Treasury and restored in 1927. Currently the Polish headquarters of the World Health Organisation is located here, among many other professional and governmental offices.

MIODOWA STREET

26 **Collegium Nobilium**
ul. Miodowa 22/24

Built in the 18th century as a college founded by Piarist S. Konarski for the so-called aristocratic elite. This is now the A. Zelwerowicz Theatre Academy and Nobilium College Theatre. Rectors of the Academy were, among others: T. Łomnicki, A. Łapicki and J. Englert, and many distinguish-



ished actors are among its graduates, including J. Żelnic, K. Kolberger, M. Kondrat, P. Fronczewski, K. Janda, K. Figura, A. Ferency and A. Chyra.

27 Borch Palace – House of the Archbishops of Warsaw

(Pałac Borchów – Dom Arcybiskupów Warszawskich)
ul. Miodowa 17/19



Built in the 18th century in the baroque-classicist style. The name comes from one of the owners of the palace, Jan Borch, who was the Underchancellor to the Crown. In the 19th century, the palace was transferred to the seat of the archbishop of Warsaw. It was fully rebuilt after the war, and to this day, it still functions as the Polish Primate's residence. During his pilgrimage to Poland, Pope John Paul II lived here.

28 Orthodox Church and Monastery of the Assumption of the Blessed Mother of God and St. Josphat Bishop and Martyr in Warsaw

(Cerkiew i monaster Zaśnięcia Najświętszej Bogurodzicy i św. Józafata biskupa i męczennika)
ul. Miodowa 16

Built in the 18th century; under Russian occupation (in the 19th century), the monastery was demolished and the church handed over to the Russian Orthodox Church. The Basilians regained control of the entire facility in 1936, and after it was rebuilt from the ravages of war, it became the only Greek-Catholic church in Warsaw.

29 Pac Palace (Pałac Paca)

ul. Miodowa 15

Constructed in the late 17th century in the Baroque style. During the Prussian occupation (in the early 19th century), there was a theatre, and later a military barracks and hospital here. In 1825, the owner of the palace was General Pac, who renovated the building, however, in connection with his participation in the November Uprising, all of the general's property – along with the palace – was taken away from him and given to the government. Currently the palace is the seat of the Ministry of Health.

30 Church of the Transfiguration (Kościół Przemienienia Pańskiego)

ul. Miodowa 13

It was erected in the 17th century by decree of



King Jan III Sobieski as a symbol of thanks giving for victory in the battles of Chocim and Vienna. The church has two royal sarcophagi: the heart of Jan III Sobieski and the internal organs of August II Mocny. In the basement of the temple lies a number of representatives of the Polish aristocracy and intelligentsia.

31 Młodziejowski Palace (Pałac Młodziejowskich) ul. Miodowa 10

Built in the 17th century; the palace's owners were, among others, the Voivod of Mazovia, S. Morsztyn and Bishop of Przemyśl, A. Młodziejowski (in the 18th century). From 1820, it housed an entrepreneurs' club, then many shops and bookstores, before descending in stature to become a rent house by the end of the 19th century. After the war, the palace was rebuilt and used as the seat of the Scientific Publishing PWN. The building is under reconstruction.

32 Branicki Palace (Pałac Branickich) ul. Miodowa 6

Built in the 18th century for J.K. Branicki, Crown

of Hetman. Until 1949, the owner of the palace was F. Potocki, from whom the Polish communist government took the property under the decree of 1945. After the war, the palace was rebuilt and allocated to be one of the headquarters of the City of Warsaw. The palace will soon be returned to Potocki's heirs.



33 Cracow's Bishop's Palace (Pałac Biskupów Krakowskich) ul. Miodowa 5



Built in the 17th century as the residence of the Bishops of Cracow. Repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt. From the end of the 18th century, the palace was home to numerous business head offices, and in the mid-19th century, it was used as a boarding house. In 1939, the building was burned to the ground by the occupying forces, and was rebuilt using Canaletto's 17th century painting as a point of reference, to ensure authenticity in reproducing the original. The palace's façade on Senatorska Street has a plaque commemorating the death of dozens of Poles who were shot on this exact spot in 1944.

Route No. 3

FRYDERYK CHOPIN'S WARSAW



*'Coming from Warsaw,
a Pole at heart, with the
talent of a world citizen'*

Cyprian Kamil Norwid

Fryderyk Chopin lived half his life in Warsaw. This is where he was brought up and educated, where he gave his first concerts and experienced his first love. This is also where – in accordance with the wish of the composer – his heart reposes.

Although Warsaw looks different today than in the 19th century, it still shows traces of the presence of Chopin, recalled by memorial plaques.

The most important places on this route are the Church of the Holy Cross which holds the urn with Chopin's heart, the ultra-modern biographical museum and the monument in the Łazienki park, where Chopin concerts take place on every Sunday from May till September.

With the audio guide 'Chopin's Warsaw' (mp3 + map) you can go sightseeing on your own. The guide is free of charge. It can be downloaded together with a map from the webpage of the City of Warsaw: www.um.warszawa.pl/wydarzenia/chopin/. The many anecdotes, the music and the additional sound effects (hubbub of the

street, birdcalls) convey to the listener the atmosphere of 19th-century Warsaw.

Apart from all the places described in the audio guide, there are multimedia benches made of black, polished stone. On each is a map of the route, a short description of the place and a photo code which, after photographing it with your cell phone, gives you free access to a multimedia collection. And by pushing a button on the bench, you can play a fragment of a work by Chopin. Such a walk on the traces of Chopin takes two hours.





- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Saski Garden | 8. Cafés at Miodowa Street | Objects not on the audio guide route |
| 2. Saski Palace | 9. Krasińskich Square | 15. Warsaw Philharmonic |
| 3. Kazimierzowski Palace | 10. Kozia Street | 16. Fryderyk Chopin Museum - Ostrogskich Palace |
| 4. Czapski Palace | 11. Wessel Palace | 17. Kordegarda |
| 5. Church of St. Joseph (nuns of the Visitation) | 12. The Church of the Holy Cross | 18. Fryderyk Chopin Music University |
| 6. Radziwiłł Palace (Presidential Palace) | 13. Zamoyski Palace | 19. Chopin murals |
| 7. Warsaw Conservatory | 14. Fryderyk Chopin Monument – in Łazienki Królewskie | |

1 Saski Garden (Ogród Saski)

This area is surrounded by the following Streets: Królewska, Marszałkowska and Senatorska, as well as Piłsudski Square.

It was in the Palace's surrounding areas that Fryderyk played as a child. The Saski Garden was part of the so-called 'Saxon Axis', a complex of mansions and royal gardens belonging to King

August II. In Chopin's times, the gardens were modeled and styled to resemble a traditional English garden and park.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90; Green Warsaw, page 117.

2 Saski Palace (Pałac Saski)

The Palace was not rebuilt after World War II. All that remained post-war were a few fragments of the arcades, one of which contains the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In the Autumn of 1810, Justyna and Mikołaj Chopin, along with three-year-old Ludwika and seven-month-old Fryderyk, lived in the right wing of the Saski Palace. The Palace itself housed the Warsaw Lyceum, where Fryderyk's father took up the post of French teacher. Chopin lived here until 1817, which is when the school moved to the Kazimierzowski Palace (Pałac Kazimierzowski).

More information: Route No. 4: Warsaw's historical Squares and their surroundings, page 59.





3 Kazimierzowski Palace
(Pałac Kazimierzowski)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28

In 1817, the Chopin family consisted of four children: the oldest was Ludwika, then Fryderyk, Izabela and Emilia. They all moved to a larger apartment, located on the second floor in the left wing of the Palace. It was here that they ran a boarding school for boys from wealthy landowning families; by all accounts, the school had an excellent reputation.

On the gable wall of the outbuilding is a bas relief of Fryderyk Chopin, with an inscription stating that the composer lived there from 1817 to 1827.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

4 Czapski Palace
(Pałac Czapskich)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 5

The Chopins lived here in 1827; the family occupied the dwelling in the front wing of the Palace, while Fryderyk had the room upstairs.

'Upstairs is a room that will do well for me, in terms of convenience, as the wardrobes have been removed. There, I have an old piano and an old desk, and the space serves as a place of refuge for me', he wrote to his friend Tytus Woyciechowski.

This is just a small part of the dwelling in which Fryderyk Chopin spent his last years before leaving the country for good. Currently the Academy of Fine Arts.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

5 Church of St. Joseph (Nuns of the Visitation) (Kościół opieki św. Józefa)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 34

In the times of Chopin's youth, high school masses were held here for the students; Fryderyk played the organ at these gatherings. It was at one such mass that he met Konstanca Gładkowska, who sang a solo during the services. Fryderyk and Konstanca were joined by strong emotions: the composer dedicated his *Larghetto* of the Second Concerto in F minor to her in later years.

At the entrance to the choir section is a memorial plaque with the inscription: 'To the honor and memory of Fryderyk Chopin who played the organ here in this church between 1825-1826', when he was a student at the Warsaw High School.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

6 Radziwiłł Palace (Presidential Palace)
(Pałac Radziwiłłów - Pałac Prezydencki)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 46/50

It was here that an eight-year-old Fryderyk first appeared in public, at a concert organised by the Charitable Society of Warsaw. Radziwiłł Palace was built in the mid-17th century; today is the seat of the President of Poland and is sometimes called the Presidential Palace. As in Chopin's times, the entry to the courtyard is guarded by four stone lions. A monument to Prince Józef Poniatowski stood in the courtyard not until 1965.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

7 **Warsaw Conservatory** (Konserwatorium Warszawskie)

The historic building does not exist anymore. It once stood where there is now a square above the tunnel of the Trasa W-Z (near St. Anna's Church). The first rector of the conservatory was Józef Elsner. In 1826, it was integrated into the 'Main Music School' (Szkola Główna Muzyki), which belonged to the University of Warsaw. This is where, in the years 1826-1829 and under the direction of Elsner, Chopin studied composition.

8 **Cafés at Miodowa Street** ul. Miodowa 14

On Miodowa Street focussed the social and intellectual life of the capital. The cafés 'Pod Kopciuszkiem', 'Dziurka' and 'Honoratka' were meeting places for artists and young people. Fryderyk visited the street often, because here was the bookshop and music store of Antoni Brzezina, who also published Chopin's first compositions. He used the occasion to drop in at the cafés. Only the 'Honoratka' survived till the present time. It cultivates the memory of the composer, for example by serving a 'Chopin menu'. Desserts and drinks are prepared according to original 19th-century recipes.



9 **Kraśiński Square** (Plac Kraśińskich)

Where now the monument of the Warsaw Uprising stands, was once the building of the National Theatre, which saw the first performances of both of Chopin's piano concerts as well as

of the Fantasia on Polish Airs. The premiere of the Concert in E minor was also artist's farewell performance before he left Poland - as it later turned out - forever.

More information: Route No. 4: Warsaw's historical Squares and their surroundings, page 59.

10 **Kozia Street** (ulica Kozia)

This narrow Street from Krakowskie Przedmieście to Senatorska Street was, in the 19th century, one of the most popular streets in Warsaw, due to its many hotels and cafés. The restaurant 'Kawa u Brzezińskiej' at the corner of Kozia Street and Krakowskie Przedmieście Street was a favourite meeting place for writers and artists. Chopin, too, belonged to its regular guests.



11 **Wessel Palace** (Pałac Wesslów) ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 25

It formerly served as the Royal Post Office; at the post office there was a train station, from which stagecoaches departed and deliveries were received. There are also indications in some literature that Chopin departed from this place on November 2nd 1830, forever leaving his homeland. Apparently a second farewell to Chopin took place on the outskirts of Wola. It was there that friends, led by Professor Elsner, surprised Chopin with a cantata specially prepared for his parting.



- 12 The Church of the Holy Cross (Currently The Smaller Basilica of the Holy Cross)**
(Kościół pw. Świętego Krzyża)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 3

Chopin's burial in his native land was not possible therefore his beloved sister Ludwika – in accordance to Chopin's expressed desire to have his heart laid to rest in the free Poland – brought his heart to Warsaw. Today, the urn rests in the Basilica of the Holy Cross, in the pillar on the far left side of the nave. The inscription on it reads: 'Where your treasure is found, there is also your heart. To Fryderyk Chopin – The Compatriots'. The Baroque church itself is one of the most beautiful sights in Warsaw and in front of its façade stands an impressive figure of Christ carrying the cross up the stairs to the temple.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

- 13 Zamoyski Palace (Pałac Zamoyskiego)**
ul. Nowy Świat 67/69

Fryderyk's youngest sister, Izabela, lived in one of the Palace's apartments, and it was here that she kept many of her brother's possessions and souvenirs. It was from her windows that Tsarist soldiers threw Fryderyk's piano to the pavement below.

This event is commemorated in the poem 'Chopin's Piano' ('Fortepian Chopina') written by Cyprian Kamil Norwid, the greatest Polish poet of that time.

- 14 Fryderyk Chopin Monument**
– in Łazienki Królewskie
(Pomnik Fryderyka Chopina)

One of Warsaw's most recognisable monuments and places tied to Warsaw. Since 1959, this monument has been the site of summertime Sunday concerts (from mid-May to late-September at noon and 4pm) devoted to the music of Chopin, played by renowned pianists on a grand piano at the base of the monument. The monument itself, sculpted by Wacław Szymanowski, has a tumultuous history. Its debut was planned for 1910 to commemorate the pianist's 100th birthday, but delays plagued the project due to controversy regarding the design, and the project was then further delayed by the start of World War I. The monument was finally finished in 1926. Destroyed during World War II, the



monument was reconstructed and replaced in 1958.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

OBJECTS NOT ON THE AUDIO GUIDE ROUTE

- 15** **Warsaw Philharmonic**
(Filharmonia Narodowa)
ul. Jasna 5
www.filharmonia.pl



The original building, constructed at the beginning of the 20th century, was completely destroyed in the World War II. The reconstructed building was inaugurated in February 1955 by the 5th International Chopin Piano Competition. At that time, the former Warsaw Philharmonic also obtained the status of National Philharmonic. All the auditions and concerts in the course of the Chopin Piano Competition, which takes place every five years, are held in the National Philharmonic.

- 16** **Fryderyk Chopin Museum - Ostrogski Palace**
(Muzeum Fryderyka Chopina - Pałac Ostrogskich)
ul. Tamka 41
www.chopin.museum/pl

The Baroque palace, erected on a brick bastion,



is the seat of the Fryderyk Chopin Museum, which owns the largest collection of Chopin memorabilia in the world. Most impressive are the death masks of Chopin, a cast of his hand and his last piano.

In the Chopin Year 2010, the traditional museum metamorphosed into an ultra-modern biographical museum. Multimedia exhibitions, touchscreens – the real world meets the virtual world. Visitors can listen to birdsong from Nohant and smell the scent of violets that Chopin liked so much. The entrance ticket is an electronic card. With the use of this card, visitors can listen to commentaries on the exhibition and to music. The commentaries are available in eight languages and the tour of the museum can be designed individually. The museum offers attractions for everyone – for the average tourist, for musicologists and even for children.



17 Kordegarda
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 15/17

In 2010, the guardhouse (Kordegarda) opposite the Radziwiłł (Presidential) Palace, which used to serve as a gallery, became an elegant Chopin Information Centre - Chopin 2010. In the certification of tourist information points in Poland carried out by the Polish Tourism Organization (Polska Organizacja Turystyczna), the 'Chopin Guardhouse' („Kordegarda Chopinowska”) obtained the maximum number of stars. In the next years the tourist information in the Kordegarda will be dedicated to other great figures and anniversaries, for example, in 2011, to Czesław Miłosz and Maria Skłodowska-Curie.

As in the Chopin Year, the personnel of the Kordegarda will provide not only information about the special events in connection with the anniversaries, but also typical tourist information.



18 Fryderyk Chopin Music University
(Uniwersytet muzyczny Fryderyka Chopina)
ul. Okólnik 2
www.chopin.edu.pl/pl

It is the oldest and largest music academy in Poland (and also one of the oldest in Europe). Its precursor was the 'Main Music School' ('Szkoła Główna Muzyki'), from which Fryderyk Chopin graduated. In the years 1927-29, Karol Szymanowski, the outstanding Polish composer, was the rector of the conservatory.

The school changed its name several times, from Music Conservatory (Konservatorium Muzyczne) to Public College of Music (Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Muzyczna) to Fryderyk Chopin Music Academy (Akademia Muzyczna im. Fryderyka Chopina). Its present name was adopted in 2008.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

19 Chopin murals

1. Palace of Culture and Science - wall at the exit of the tunnel at Złota Street
2. Tamka Street – Ostrogski Palace
3. Building at Kopczyńskiego Street

The first Chopin mural was created during the Street Art Doping Festival on a wall in front of the Palace of Culture and Science, on the side of Marszałkowska Street (at the tunnel exit on Złota Street). For this 50-meter painting the artists used around 150 cans of paint. It presents an image of Chopin and of people connected with him as well as piano keys, staves and notes.

The others, a cartoon mural and graffiti, are painted on a wall of the Fryderyk Chopin Museum and on the wall of a block opposite the Museum.



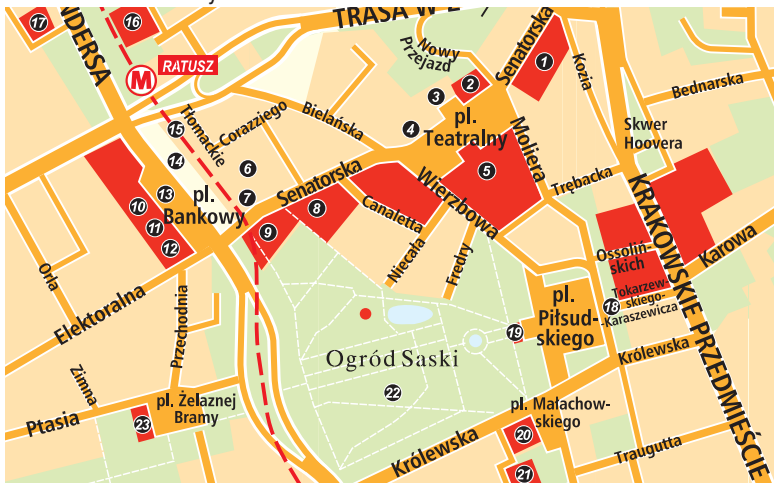
Chopin in Mazovia

The Chopin route of Warsaw continues in Mazovia. The Chopin route NAVIGO CHOPIN TOUR is available on the webpage www.mazowszechopina.pl

Route No. 4

WARSAW'S HISTORICAL SQUARES AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS *Senatorska Street and Teatralny Square – Bankowy Square and its surroundings – Marshall Józef Piłsudski Square and its surroundings*

This walking route passes through three of the most important squares in Warsaw, whose histories are intertwined with the tumultuous history of the city itself. Over the centuries, the nomenclature and architecture of these places have changed dramatically, but their fate has always resulted in them being involved in the decisive moments in the history of Warsaw and Poland.



SENATORSKA STREET AND TEATRALNY SQUARE

1. Primate's Palace
2. Blank Palace
3. Jabłonowski Palace
4. Church of the Artistic Circles of St. Andrew the Apostle and St. Brother Albert
5. Grand Theatre – National Opera
6. Mniszech Palace
7. Statue of St. John of Nepomucen
8. Church of St. Anthony of Padua and the Monastery of the Reformists

9. Blue Palace

BANKOWY SQUARE AND SURROUNDING AREA

10. Palace of the Government Revenue and Treasury Office
11. The Palace of the Treasury Minister
12. Building of the former Polish Bank and Stock Exchange
13. Monument of Juliusz Słowacki
14. Monument of Stefan Starzyński
15. Blue Tower
16. Arsenal – seat of the State

Archaelogical Museum

17. Mostowski Palace

JÓZEF PIŁSUDSKI SQUARE AND SURROUNDINGS

18. Monument of Marshal Józef Piłsudski
19. Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
20. Zachęta National Gallery of Art
21. Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity
22. Sasaki Garden
23. Lubomirski Palace



SENATORSKA STREET AND TEATRALNY SQUARE

In the 17th century, the area of today's Teatralny Square was full of noble palaces. In the first half of the 19th century, most of these buildings were demolished and the Grand Theatre - National Opera (Teatr Wielki – Opera Narodowa) was built. In 1818, Warsaw's authorities moved to the Jabłonowski Palace, thus Teatralny Square became the centre of city life and the place where important patriotic demonstrations were held. A curiosity is to be found at Teatralny Square's meridian: it symbolises the meridian of $21^{\circ} 00'$ in an Eastern longitude running through Warsaw, which was marked in 1880. This point is in the parking lot, and is fenced in.

1 Primate's Palace (Pałac Prymasowski) ul. Senatorska 13/15

Built at the end of the 16th century, at the initiative of the Bishop of Płock, Wojciech Baranowski. Destroyed during the Swedish invasion, it was rebuilt in a neoclassical style. Since 1813, it has been the property of the government and the headquarters of the Primate's were moved to Borch Palace (Route No. 2, page 50). For many years the Primate's Palace was a branch of the Registry Office, where civil weddings took place. Currently, it acts as the head offices of numerous private companies as well as a place for banquets, shows, reviews, etc.

2 Blank Palace (Pałac Blanka) ul. Senatorska 14

Built in the late 18th century in the Baroque style. In 1777, renowned Warsaw banker Piotr Blank became the palace's owner, and under his direction, it was rebuilt in the classical style. King Stanisław August Poniatowski was a frequent guest at the Blank Palace, where he enjoyed many Saturday lunches. In the 19th century the palace was rebuilt to become a boarding house, housing both large apartments and shops. In between the World Wars, the palace was a representative building for President Stefan Starzyński, who often welcomed prestigious guests here. During the Warsaw Uprising in 1944, poet Krzysztof Kamil Baczyński died here. The palace was the first edifice rebuilt in post-war Warsaw. Currently, the palace is used as the office of the Ministry of Sports and Tourism.

3 Jabłonowski Palace (Pałac Jabłonowski) ul. Senatorska 16/18

Called the Old Town Hall, for it once performed such a function. In September 1939, President Stefan Starzyński led the defense of Warsaw from here. In 1944, during the Warsaw Uprising, the building was partially burned, and fully demolished in 1952. Construction of the present building took place in 1995-1997, and was preceded by archaeological works, during which the preserved underground passages of the Old Town Hall and some furniture of the former palace were discovered; the furniture is now exhibited at the Gate Tower.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

4 Church of the Artistic Circles of St. Andrew the Apostle and St. Brother Albert

(Kościół Środowisk Twórczych pw. Andrzeja Apostoła i św. Brata Alberta)

pl. Teatralny 18

tel. 22 829 00 16

www.dst.mkw.pl/andrzej



This may be the smallest church in the capital, but it boasts a colourful history. Built in the early 18th century for the Primate T. Potocki for Jesuits foundation, in 1819, it was transferred into the possession of the Maiden Canonesses.

During World War II, an uprising hospital was set up, and after being destroyed in the Uprising, a block of flats was built on the rubble. One of the patrons of the church is Holy Brother Albert Chmielowski, an artist and participant of the January Uprising (in 1863), who as a monk, devoted his life to the poor and homeless. In his youth he lived for some time in Warsaw.

5 Grand Theatre – National Opera

(Teatr Wielki-Opera Narodowa)

pl. Teatralny 1

tel. 22 692 05 08

The Theatre Museum: tel. 22 692 02 11

www.teatr Wielki.pl

The original building was constructed in the first half of the 19th century according to a project by Antonio Corazzi. After the Theatre was bombed in 1939, only its classicist façade remained. The rebuilding works in the years 1945-1965

were directed by Bohdan Pniewski. Where the auditorium had been before the war, Pniewski now placed the cloakrooms (ground floor) and a spacious foyer (on the first floor). The auditorium is now, where the stage used to be. And the stage, with the largest backstage in the world, was built on the square adjacent to the theatre. The side wing of the building houses the National Theatre. In front of the building stand two statues by Jan Szczepkowski, both of which had to be reconstructed after the war. One represents Stanisław Moniuszko, the founder of the Polish National Opera, and the other Wojciech Bogusławski, the Father of Polish theatre.

6 Mniszech Palace (Pałac Mniszchów)

ul. Senatorska 38/40

Late-Baroque palace built in the first half of the 18th century by the Grand Marshall of the Crown, Józef W. Mniszech; it was rebuilt in the 19th century as the seat of Merchant Resource Centre. Numerous balls, festivals and meetings were organised as part of this function. From 1940, the building acted as the Maltese Hospital, until August of 1944, when the Germans murdered the wounded and the hospital staff before burning the building. The palace was later rebuilt in the classical style.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

7 Statue of St. John of Nepomucen

(Figura św. Jana Nepomucena)

In front of the post office at Senatorska 40 stands one of the oldest and most beautiful statues in Warsaw. The piece was raised in 1731 by Great Marshall Józef Wandalin Mniszech near the Marshall's Palace (number 38/40).

Originally from the Czech Republic, St. John Nepomucen – patron saint of travelers and confessional secrecy – was a canon of a Prague cathedral in the 14th century. According to legend, he died for his refusal to reveal the confessional secrets of Queen Sophia. Her husband had him drowned in the Vltava River. Statues of St. John Nepomucen,



popularly called 'nepomuks', were often raised at road intersections and on bridges. Warsaw features a number of such statues.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

- 8 Church of St. Anthony of Padua and the Monastery of the Reformists**
(Kościół św. Antoniego Padewskiego i klasztor Reformatów)
ul. Senatorska 31

Baroque church, built in the 17th century, the square designed for the temple was already within the city limits, and so at one time the church enjoyed the special protection of Polish kings. There was a small house on the grounds as well, for Jan III Sobieski's personal retreats. In 1944, during the Warsaw Uprising, the church was partially destroyed, but not wholly, and today, there are epitaphs and tombstones from the 18th and 19th centuries in the naves – among those laid to rest here are victims of the battles of World War II.



- 9 Blue Palace (Pałac Błękitny)**
ul. Senatorska 37

It owes its name to the colour of the roof – it was covered with blue sheeting in the 18th century. The Blue Palace was originally built in the 17th century for Bishop Teodor Potocki. In 1726 the building was purchased by King August II as a Christmas present for his daughter Anna Orzelska, a renowned beauty; it was rebuilt in the Rococo style, as per the new owner's tastes, and was given its current name, as blue was Anna's favourite colour. In order to meet the deadline for completion within six weeks, 300 masons and craftsmen were hired to work on it day and night. In the second half of the 18th century, the owners of the residence were the Czartoryscy, and from the beginning of the 19th century, the Zamoyscy, for whom the building was reconstructed in the form of late classicism. Fryderyk Chopin had concerts and recitals here, and author Stefan Żeromski (author of 'Early Spring', a novel which takes place in Warsaw, and highlights the face and spirit of the city after regaining its independence) was a frequent guest. Currently, it houses the headquarters of the Municipal Board of Transportation.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90.

BANKOWY SQUARE AND SURROUNDING AREA

Formed in 1825, as a representative square for the important Polish institutions. In the PRL it was called Dzierżyński Square (between 1951-1989), and in the place of the Juliusz Słowacki Monument was a monument of Felix Dzierżyński,

a Communist criminal, which stood from the late 19th to the early 20th century. Known as Bloody Felix, he was a symbol of communist terror; the dismantling of his monument in 1989 – the event was attended by many locals, and press – is an example of the overthrow of communism.

10 **Palace of the Government Revenue and Treasury Office**

(Pałac Komisji Rządowej Przychodów i Skarbu, Ratusz)

pl. Bankowy 3/5

Built in 1825; between 1829-1831, J. Słowacki worked here as a Commission trainee. Currently it houses the seat of the President, the Office of the City of Warsaw and the Mazovia Regional Office headquarters.

11 **The Palace of the Treasury Minister**

(Pałac Ministra Skarbu)

pl. Bankowy 3

Built between 1825-1828, with many changes taking place over the years. It is now occupied by the offices of the Office of the City of Warsaw.

12 **Building of the former Polish Bank and Stock Exchange - Porczyński Gallery**

(Gmach dawnego Banku Polskiego i Giełdy - Galeria Porczyńskich)

pl. Bankowy 1

Built at the beginning of 19th century, between 1957-1981, it housed a seat of the Museum of the History of Polish Revolutionary Movement (Muzeum Historii Polskiego Ruchu Ludowego). Since 1990, it has housed the Museum Collection of John Paul II (Muzeum Kolekcji im. Jana Pawła II) – a gift from J. and Z. Porczyński.



13 **Monument of Juliusz Słowacki** (Pomnik Juliusza Słowackiego)

Raised in 2001, this monument represents Poland's 19th century wordsmith, taking the place of an earlier statue of Feliks Dzierżyński. Juliusz Słowacki is one of the most renowned poets of Poland's Romantic period. Together with Adam Mickiewicz and Zygmunt Krasiński, he is considered as one of the national poets.

14 **Monument of Stefan Starzyński** (Pomnik Stefana Starzyńskiego)

Revealed in 1993 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birthday of the President of Warsaw (1934-1939). Stefan Starzyński was the initiator of Warsaw's development and is known as the fiery orator who kept Varsovians' spirits high during the 1939 bombing campaign. He was killed by the Nazis.



15 **Blue Tower (Błękitny Wieżowiec)**

This is an office which now occupies the place where the Great Synagogue once stood, but it was blown up after the brutal repression of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (1943). Its destruction was said to be a symbol of the final liquidation of the Jewish quarter of Warsaw. In the Blue Tower, there is a room dedicated to the memory of Warsaw's pre-war Jewish community.

More information: Route No. 6: Jewish Warsaw, page 71.

16 **Arsenał – seat of the State Archaeological Museum**

(Muzeum Archeologiczne)
ul. Długa 52, tel. 22 504 48 00

An early-Baroque building, with an inner courtyard, built at the initiative of King Władysław IV. During the reign of the Polish Kingdom, the Officers School of Artillery and Engineering, was located here, but Arsenał was the site of much battle during the Kosciuszko Uprising (in 1794) and November Uprising (1830). In 1943, it was the place of the reckless Arsenaal Operation launched by the Gray Ranks of Janek Bytnar, who was nicknamed 'Rudy', as well as many other prisoners who has suffered at the hands of the Gestapo. Today, the building is the Archaeological Museum. The Museum collects some very old items – discovered in the course of various archaeological digs and excavations – that depict the history and culture of the inhabitants of the Polish lands, from the first appearance of people in the Stone Age to the historic first Polish rulers.

17 **Mostowski Palace (Pałac Mostowskich)** ul. Nowolipie 2

Built in the 18th century for Miński voivod Jan August Hilzen. In 1795 it passed into the hands of Tadeusz Mostowski, who later became a Minister of State, Minister of Internal Affairs of the Duchy of Warsaw, and who was also an active writer and journalist. He wrote, inter alia, for *Gazeta Warszawska*, which was the first regularly-published newspaper in the city. In communist times, the palace housed the seat of the militia, and was a place to question, torture and repress Poles who opposed the authorities. Since 1990, it has housed the Warsaw Police Command Center.



MARSHAL JÓZEF PIŁSUDSKI SQUARE AND SURROUNDINGS

This is the place where the most important state ceremonies connected with Polish history take place. The square was built in 1791 and served as the publicly accessible courtyard of the Saxon Palace (which was destroyed in 1944). Although the palace has not been restored even to this day, it was where the Chopin family lived (from 1810-1817).

Between 1894-1912 it was called Saski Square, and the Russian authorities built the monumental Orthodox Cathedral (the Orthodox church of St. Alexander Nevsky), which bore testimony to the dominant position of the Orthodox Church in Poland and became a hated symbol of 'Russification'. The church was demolished in 1924-1926 when Poland regained its independence. During World War II, Saski Palace was the headquarters for Hitler's staff, and the Germans placed a five-meter high letter 'V' in the square, to symbolise the victory of Wehrmacht, but the letter was burned by Poles in an act of sabotage. In 1979, it was called Victory Square, and it was where Pope John Paul II celebrated his famous mass during his first pilgrimage to Poland; the mass gathered 500,000 people. To commemorate this event in the 1980s – despite the opposition of the communist authorities and the resulting cruel punishments for the perpetrators – a cross with flowers was arranged in the exact place the Pope's altar stood. Today a monument of a cross stands in this place

More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52.

18 **Monument of Marshal Józef Piłsudski** (Pomnik Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego)

Located on the square bearing his name, it was unveiled in 1995 by his daughter, Jadwiga Jaraczewska and Polish President Lech Wałęsa. This is one of the two statues of Piłsudski – the second is located near Belvedere Palace.

19 Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
(Grób Nieznanego Żołnierza)

This is a symbolic tomb commemorating the nameless who fell in battle while fighting for Poland's freedom. The tomb is situated under the arched arcade of the Saski Palace which was destroyed during World War II. An eternal flame burns by the tomb, watched over by a military honour guard.

20 Zachęta National Gallery of Art
(Zachęta Narodowa Galeria Sztuki)
pl. Małachowskiego 3
tel. 22 827 58 54
www.zacheta.art.pl

The building was constructed between 1899-1903, and acted as the seat of the Towarzystwo Zachęty Sztuk Pięknych. Now it's the seat of Zachęta Gallery, which is one of Warsaw's major centres promoting contemporary art. In 1922, on the steps of the building, Gabriel Narutowicz – President of Warsaw who had been sworn in just five days before – was shot.



21 Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity
(Kościół Ewangelicko-Augsburski
Świętej Trójcy)
pl. Małachowskiego 1

Built in the 18th century in the neoclassical style of a rotunda, its shape harkens back to a Roman pantheon. The church tower was once a place where observers could enjoy a panoramic view of



Warsaw. Currently it hosts classical music concerts by the Warsaw Chamber Opera.

22 Saski Garden (Ogród Saski)

Park established in the first half of the 18th century, for King August II, on the base of a pre-existing palace (the Saski Palace). In 1720, it was made available and accessible to the citizens of Warsaw, and is one of the oldest public parks in Poland. Filled with numerous sculptures, it also has a distinctive fountain, a water-tower in the shape of a rotunda and a sundial.

More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52 Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90 and Green Warsaw page 117.

23 Lubomirski Palace
(Pałac Lubomirskich)
pl. Żelaznej Bramy 10

Built in the 18th century by the Radziwiłł family, and from the first half of the 18th century it was the property of the Lubomirski family; it was rebuilt and re-designed many times by numerous owners. In 1970, the city of Warsaw decided to move the palace from the original location in a delicate operation lasting six weeks. The palace was cut off from its outer walls and foundations and placed on special grates; these were placed on rails, and the entire palace was slowly redirected to the designated place. As a result, the building was successfully rotated by 78 degrees.

Route No. 5

WARSAW DOING BATTLE, AND THE CAPITAL'S NECROPOLISES

History has not spared this part of Europe: Warsaw has more than once been thought of as an invincible city, as we find in its history many examples of heroic struggle. But this section of 'Warsaw Doing Battle' is mainly the struggle against the German occupiers, when about 200,000 residents were killed and 85% of the city's buildings were destroyed. In some areas of the city, the damage was complete – sections of Warsaw were levelled, razed to the ground. Cultural losses are impossible to estimate, and include burned libraries and museum collections, destroyed temples and palaces (including the Royal Castle), and the loss in terms of the personal possessions of the population are even greater. On many of the city's streets, we can find commemorative plaques marking places of battle, and where the executions of Poles were carried out during World War II.



1. Warsaw Rising Museum
2. Mausoleum of Struggle and Martyrdom
3. Monument of the National Army
4. PAST Blding
5. Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
6. Jan Kiliński Monument
7. Little Insurgent Monument
8. Warsaw Uprising Monument
9. Monument of the Battle of Monte Cassino
10. Monument of the Heroes of Warsaw "Nike"
11. Kościuszkwcy Monument
12. Pawiak Prison Museum
13. Ghetto Heroes Monument
14. Monument of Those Killed and Murdered in the East
15. Museum of Pavilion X of the Warsaw Citadel
16. Powązki Cemetery
17. Military Cemetery





- 1 Warsaw Rising Museum**
(Muzeum Powstania Warszawskiego)
ul. Grzybowska 79
(entrance from Przyokopowa Street)
tel. 22 539 79 05
www.1944.pl

The Museum, which is located in a former tramway depot, was opened on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the fights for Warsaw. It is an expression of homage to the inhabitants of Warsaw, who fought and died for the freedom of Poland and its capital. The exhibition reflects the climate of those times and tries to recreate the atmosphere in Warsaw during the uprising, by presenting not only the military history of the 63 days of battle, but also the everyday life of the civilian population. One of the many attractions of the museum is a replica of a Liberator B-24J bomber airplane.

- 2 Mausoleum of Struggle and Martyrdom**
(Mauzoleum Walki i Męczeństwa)
al. Szucha 25
tel. 22 629 49 19
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.art.pl

In the years of occupation (1939-1945) Szucha Avenue was a street of exceptionally low repute. The street was included in the closed so-called German district, and its name was changed to the Strasse der Polizei ('Police Street' or 'ulica Policyjna'). This part of the city, fenced in with ramps, was sometimes ironically called the 'ghetto for the Germans'. The building at 25 Szucha Avenue housed the headquarters of the Security Police and Security Service during the occupation. The basement was used as an investigative

prison, where detainees were tortured; it was also here that mass executions of Poles took place during the Warsaw Uprising. After the war, former prisoners and inhabitants of Warsaw treated it as a cemetery – gathering there to leave flowers and burning candles. Shortly after it became the Mausoleum, and a place of national remembrance. Currently, the building is occupied by the Ministry of Education, with the Mausoleum in the left wing of the building.

- 3 Monument of the National Army**
(Pomnik Armii Krajowej)
ul. Wiejska

A monument commemorating Armia Krajowa (AK), the secret forces of the Polish Underground during World War II. It was the strongest and most well-organised underground organisation in Europe at that time.

- 4 PAST Building** (Gmach PAST-y)
ul. Zielna 37

In between the World Wars the building belonged to the Polska Akcyjna Spółka Telefoniczna (which is how it gets the acronym PAST). During World War II, the building was occupied by the Germans as a strategic site, as all telephone calls from Berlin



to General Government authorities went through this central location. The capture of the building by the Kiliński battalion in August of 1944 was one of the most important events of the Warsaw Uprising. In 2003, a four-meter high anchor was installed, the symbol of Battling Poland.

5 Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (Grób Nieznanego Żołnierza)

This is a symbolic tomb commemorating the nameless who fell in battle while fighting for Poland's freedom. The tomb is situated under the arched arcade of the Saski Palace which was destroyed during World War II. Ashes of the Unknown Soldier were laid here in 1925 – buried here are the remains of a defender of Lwów from the Lyczakowski Cemetery, as well as an urn filled with soil from World War I battlefields. An eternal flame burns by the tomb, watched over by a military honour guard. The changing of the guard takes place daily at noon.



6 Jan Kiliński Monument (Pomnik Jana Kilińskiego)

Monument dedicated to the leader of Warsaw's Kościuszko Uprising (1794) and conspirator against Russia, one of three foreign occupiers of Poland at the time. Jan Kiliński repaired shoes for a living. During World War II, in revenge for the removal of German text from Kopernik's statue, Kiliński was 'arrested' – his statue was

torn down from its site on plac Krasińskich. The Underground learned where the Germans had hidden the statue – in the basement of the National Museum. Soon after, on the walls of the museum appeared a message: 'People of Warsaw, here I am! Jan Kiliński'. Mikołaj Kopernik also reacted to the removal of the statue: all over the city, the following handwritten messages were visible: 'In revenge for the destruction of Kiliński's monument, I insist that Winter last an extra six weeks, Mikołaj Kopernik, astronomer'. The winter of 1942 was indeed long and frigid.

7 Little Insurgent Monument (Pomnik Małego Powstańca)

The sculpture of a young boy who wears an oversized helmet commemorates the heroic children who fought against the occupiers during the Warsaw Uprising in 1944. The statue was revealed by a Boy Scout in 1983 – Professor Jerzy Świderski – a cardiologist who during the uprising was a messenger code runner named 'Lubicz' in the 'Gustaw' regiment of the Home Army. Behind the statue is a wall with the engraved words of a popular song from the period: 'Warsaw children will go off to fight, we will, our capital, shed blood over every stone'.

8 Warsaw Uprising Monument (Pomnik Powstania Warszawskiego) pl. Krasińskich

The Warsaw Uprising is an exceptional chapter in the city's history – one that is both heroic and tragic. The monument commemorates the thousands of heroes of the 1944 Warsaw Uprising who gave their lives for their homeland, having fought against the occupiers for 63 days under woefully uneven odds. It is a two-part monument. The first part presents the fighters as they crawl out from under a bridge support, while the second part shows them entering the canal system. An entryway into the canal system used to escape from the Germans was located on Plac Krasińskich.

9 Monument of the Battle of Monte Cassino

(Pomnik Bitwy o Monte Cassino)
ul. Andersa

Unveiled in 1999 to commemorate the soldiers of Poland's 2nd Army Corps which took the Italian monastery of Monte Cassino in 1944, clearing the way for the Allies to push on to Rome. Constructed of reinforced concrete and covered by white marble, the 12-metre monument is graced by a battle-scarred figure of Nike, Roman goddess of victory. A one-metre plinth holds an urn containing ashes of fallen soldiers, atop which is the Cross of Monte Cassino as well as engraved emblems of the five Polish units which fought in the battle.

10 Monument of the Heroes of Warsaw Nike
(Pomnik Bohaterów Warszawy Nike)



Symbol of Warsaw's fighting spirit. The monument is dedicated to the heroes of Warsaw who fought and died for their homeland between 1939-1945.

More information: Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 90

11 Kościuszkowcy Monument
(Pomnik Kościuszkowców)
ul. Wybrzeże Szczeciński

Erected in memory of the soldiers of the 1st Warsaw Infantry Division who served under Tadeusz Kościuszko and who died trying to help the Warsaw insurgents in

1944. Hundreds of battling Varsovians were killed in the rough currents of the Vistula river; this is why the sculpture shows a soldier desperately extending his hand in the direction of the city's left bank.

12 Pawiak Prison Museum
(Muzeum Więzienia Pawiak)
ul. Dzielna 24/26
tel. 22 831 13 17
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.art.pl

The Pawiak Prison Museum is a former investigative prison, which had particular importance during the World War II. It held people arrested in roundups, members of the resistance and political prisoners. Located in the centre of Warsaw, the prison walls witnessed mass crimes that shocked the occupied city. About 37,000 prisoners were shot there and about 60,000 were sent on to concentration and labour camps, after interrogation and torture inside its walls. Although there is an emphasis on the period of German occupation, the exhibition 'Pawiak 1835-1944' covers the entire period of activity of the prison, and is based on an original design which was created by renowned Warsaw architect Henryk Marconi between 1830-1836.

13 Ghetto Heroes Monument
(Pomnik Bohaterów Getta)
ul. Żamenhofa

More information: Route No. 6: Jewish Warsaw, page 71.

14 Monument of Those Killed and Murdered in the East
(Pomnik Poległym i Pomordowanym na Wschodzie)
at the intersection of ul. Muranowska and ul. Andersa

Raised to honour the memory of Poles who were expelled to labour camps in Siberia and to the victims of the Katyn massacre. Revealed in 1995 on the 56th anniversary of the Soviet Union's attack on Poland. The monument presents a pile of crosses on an open rail car which sits on a set of tracks. Each rail tie features the name of a town



which was a scene of crimes perpetrated against the Poles in the USSR.

15 Museum of Pavilion X of the Warsaw Citadel

(Muzeum X Pawilonu Cytadeli Warszawskiej)
ul. Skazańców 25
tel. 22 839 12 68
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.art.pl

The Warsaw Citadel is an impressive 19th-century fortress and one of the best-preserved complexes of defensive architecture in Poland. In addition to the barracks, the Citadel acted as the central investigative prison for political prisoners, among them, R. Traugutt and J. Piłsudski.

16 Powązki Cemetery (Cmentarz Powązkowski)

ul. Powązkowska 14
tel. 22 838 55 25

Founded in 1790 and designed by Dominik Merlini, the court architect of King Stanisław August Poniatowski. The cemetery, known in short as Powązki (from the name of the settlement), is the oldest Catholic cemetery of the city. In the cemetery's catacombs lay the ashes of aristocrats and royals, kings and their families; in Powązki many outstanding Poles have been laid to rest, including J. Kiliński, W. Bogusławski, S. Konarski, H. Kołłątaj and B. Prus. In 1925, the Avenue of Persons of Merit (Aleja Zasłużonych) was established, along the south wall. Here rest, among others, W. Reymont, Maria Dąbrowska, Jan Kiepura, Ada Sari, Stefan Jaracz, Franciszek Żwirko and Stanisław Wigura. Powązki Cemetery, despite suffering heavily during World War II, is a rich museum of Warsaw's history as well as a real treasure of sculp-



ture and so-called small architecture, and boasts great works of art from the Neoclassic period, the Secession period and contemporary art. All of the cemetery grounds are deemed a national monument, and are under strict supervision of the monument protection office. Also worth noting is the Old Powązki church of St. Charles Borromeo, founded by St. A. Poniatowski.

17 Military Cemetery (Powązki Wojskowe)

ul. Powązkowska 43/45
tel. 22 633 21 40

The cemetery was originally established in 1912 as an Orthodox burial ground of the soldiers from the Tsarist military garrison, and transformed after 1918 into a military cemetery. In 1921, the ashes of soldiers who had died in World War I, as well as those who had fought in 1920 in defence of Warsaw were collected here, and then in the 1930's, the main location for the insurgents of 1863 was placed here. Post World War II, soldiers fighting in the defense of Warsaw in 1939 and those fallen in the 1944 Warsaw Uprising were laid to rest at the Military Cemetery; in 1945, bodies were exhumed from the streets and squares of the city and were given a mass burial. The grave was divided into sections: 'Zośka', 'Parasol', 'Miotła' and 'Żywiciele', among others, birch crosses were planted in place of headstones and a monument, an obelisk called 'Gloria Victis' (Glory to the Vanquished), commemorates those fallen in the Warsaw Uprising. Many symbolic graves and monuments were also erected, among them one dedicated to Polish officers murdered by the Soviets in 1940 in the Katyn Massacre. Some part of the main avenue was composed into the Avenue of Persons of Merit. Here rest, among others, O. Lange, K. Adwentowicz, W. Broniewski, X. Dunikowski, K.I. Galczyński, L. Kruczkowski, Z. Nałkowska, L. Schiller, A. Strug, J. Tuwim and T. Kutrzeba.

Route No. 6

JEWISH WARSAW

Before World War II, Jews made up more than 30% of Warsaw's population; at the time, it was second-largest Jewish community in Europe. The Warsaw Jewish population opened hundreds of Jewish schools and libraries, and published more than 130 newspapers. In Warsaw there lived – among other very famous Jews – Nobel prize-winner Isaac Bashevis Singer, pianist and composer Władysław Szpilman, and outstanding actress Ida Kamińska. In 1940 in the centre of Warsaw, the Germans created the Jewish Ghetto, which was surrounded by a wall measuring just over three meters in height. In less than three years, more than 100,000 Jews trapped behind this ghetto wall died from exhaustion, hunger and disease. Starting in 1942, a transportation point was set up at Umschlagplatz, and Warsaw's remaining Jews were shipped in cattle cars to work and extermination camps (mainly Treblinka) – over 300,000 Jews were transferred to the camps in the last three years of the war, and the majority died in them. In 1943, the Germans decided to liquidate the Ghetto once and for all, and in response to this aggression, the starved and abused Jews rose up and fought back, much to the surprise of the Germans. Despite the fact that the Jews were weak and unarmed, the Ghetto Uprising managed to last over a month before extra German troops effectively ended the revolt. After the Uprising, the enraged Germans began the final extermination of the inhabitants of the Ghetto and Ghetto's total destruction took place. Everything was leveled to the ground – just a few buildings survived, as did St. Augustine's Church. After the war, on the so-called 'Aryan side of the wall', about 20,000 Jews were found hiding, and awaiting liberation by the Allies... this was the sum total of the surviving Jews in Poland after the Holocaust. Warsaw City-Tour bus tour includes the places connected



with the history of Warsaw's Jews. More information: Tourist Attractions, page 96

1. Orphanage
2. Jewish Cemetery
3. Umschlagplatz
4. Memorial Route of the Martyrdom and Struggle of the Jews 1940-1943
5. S. Dubois Street, at the corner of Miła Street
6. Ghetto Heroes Monument
7. Jewish Historical Institute Museum
8. Prózna Street
9. Ester Rachel Kamińska and Ida Kamińska Jewish Theatre
10. Nożyk Synagogue
11. Fragment of the Ghetto Wall
12. 51 Prosta Street
13. Museum of The History of Polish Jews (under construction)



1 Orphanage (Dom Sierot)
ul. Jaktorowska 6 (formerly Krochmalna 92)

The orphanage was built in the first half of the 20th century, and from its very beginning, it was run by Janusz Korczak (Henryk Goldszmit), a doctor, writer and extraordinary teacher. After the creation of the Jewish Ghetto, the orphanage was moved to 33 Chłodna Street, and after the Ghetto was reduced in size (due to the gradual extermination of its residents), it moved again to 9 Śliska Street; the Palace of Culture and Science stands on this spot today. In 1942, all the orphans and their teachers were rounded up at the Umschlagplatz, and then transported to Treblinka extermination camp; none survived. In the courtyard of the orphanage, there is a monument of Janusz Korczak, with a memory chamber inside.

2 Jewish Cemetery (Cmentarz Żydowski)
ul. Okopowa 49/51
tel. 22 838 26 22
*Opening hours: Mon.-Thurs. 10am-5pm,
Fri. 9am-1pm, Sun. 11am-4pm,
closed on Saturdays and Jewish holidays*
www.kirkuty.xip.pl,
www.beisolah.jewish.org.pl.

There is an admission fee to be paid, which goes towards the maintenance of the cemetery and its grounds. Founded in 1806, it is one of the few currently active Jewish cemeteries in Poland, with about 200,000 funerary monuments. Many great people – important for both the Jewish nation as well as for Warsaw and Poland – are

laid to rest at the Jewish Cemetery. Many of the tombstones are of outstanding historical and artistic value. At the cemetery, beside the rabbies and tzaddiks, famous Jewish families, well known writers, actress Estera Rachela Kamińska and the creator of Esperanto– Ludwik Zamenhof were buried. In 2009 Marek Edelman was buried here – the last leader of Warsaw Uprising and the only survivor. After the war Edelman was a distinguished cardiologist, a community worker and a political activist.



3 Umschlagplatz
ul. Stawki 10

This square served as the departure point for Jews bound for the Treblinka death camp. From July 22nd 1942, between 5000-7000 Jews were sent from this site daily; there is a monument here now, which was raised in 1988 to commemorate these sad events. On the wall, 448 names from Ablon to Żanna are etched as a symbol for 450,000 Jews imprisoned in the Ghetto.





4 Memorial Route of the Martyrdom and Struggle of the Jews 1940-1943
(Trakt Pamięci Męczeństwa i Walki Żydów 1940-1943)

The route runs from the Umschlagplatz to the Ghetto Heroes Monument. It is made up of large, black stone blocks with the names of people who had actively resisted and rose up whilst trapped in the Warsaw Ghetto.



5 S. Dubois Street, at the corner of Miła Street

In this spot, there was once a house, and in its basement a bunker was built, which in 1943 served as the headquarters of Jewish Resistance Organisation. More than 100 people hid there after the Ghetto Uprising started to unravel. On May 8th 1943, it was discovered by German troops, and the remaining members of the resistance – including Mordechai Anielewicz, one of the leaders of the uprising – committed suicide in the basement. After the war, in 1946, on the ruins

of the house a small monument was built, and the stone's inscription is in Polish, Yiddish and Hebrew.

6 Ghetto Heroes Monument
(Pomnik Bohaterów Getta)
ul. Zamenhofa (next to Anielewicza)

The monument to the heroes who died during the Ghetto Uprising in 1943 was revealed on the fifth anniversary of the start of the uprising which erupted among the ruins of the destroyed city. The western side of the monument, titled 'The Fight', features men, women, and children armed with grenades and bottles of petrol. The figure holding the grenade represents Mordechai Anielewicz. This side of the monument represents the will of those rising to do battle. The other side, titled 'March to Destruction', shows the suffering and martyrdom of women as well as innocent children and the elderly. The monument is coated with slabs made of stone which was imported to Poland during the Swedish occupation, as a material for planned monuments commemorating Hitler's victories.



- 7 Jewish Historical Institute Museum**
(Muzeum Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego)
ul. Tłomackie 3/5
tel. 22 827 92 21
www.jewishinstitute.org.pl



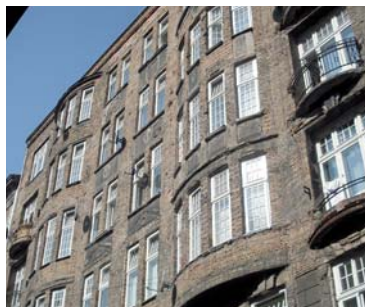
The Museum of the Jewish Historical Institute is housed in the building of the Main Judaic Library, one of the few Jewish cultural sites preserved after the war, located inside the Warsaw Ghetto.

The Jewish Historical Institute building displays two permanent exhibitions, one on the history of the Warsaw Ghetto and the other a selection of Jewish art. The exhibition devoted to the history of the Warsaw Ghetto, accompanied by a film about the Ghetto (37 minutes, in Polish, German, English or Hebrew) tells the story of the Jewish district from its inception to its total annihilation. The exhibition of Jewish art includes religious and secular art – crafts, paintings, sculptures, and also includes elements of a restored synagogue from the early 19th century.

- 8 Próżna Street (ulica Próżna)**

This is the only surviving street that fell within the borders of the Jewish Ghetto, making it one of the few pieces of real 'Jewish Warsaw' which

predates the war, and as such, it has a real sense of history and legacy. During the Jewish Culture Festival (called 'Singer's Warsaw', which is organised every September), the street comes alive with events, concerts and workshops.



- 9 Ester Rachel Kamińska and Ida Kamińska Jewish Theatre**
(Teatr Żydowski im. Estery Racheli i Idy Kamińskich)
pl. Grzybowski 12/16
tel. 22 620 62 81
www.teatr-zydowski.art.pl

This unique Theatre performs plays in both Yiddish and Polish, making it the only modern Jewish theatre operating in Poland, and the world's only permanent theatre – outside of Israel – which performs plays in Yiddish. The theatre is named after Jewish actress E.R. Kamińska and her daughter I. Kamińska, an actress and director, who directed the theatre until 1968. After the events of March 1968 (when the students of the University of Warsaw organised a protest, which was followed by serious political crisis and the brutal repression of Polish citizens of Jewish origin), there began a mass emigration of Jews from Poland, I. Kamińska among them. When she left, most of the theatre's staff went with her, but despite that, the theatre survived both the Germans and the Russians and to this day, performs great plays that enjoy huge international acclaim and local popularity.

- 10** **Nożyk Synagogue** (Synagoga Nożyków)
ul. Twarda 6
tel. 22 620 43 24, 652 28 05
www.warszawa.jewish.org.pl

The only pre-war synagogue still active in Warsaw today. Built between 1898-1902, on the initiative of Zalman and Ryfka Nożyk. During the war, the Germans converted it into stables for horses so although it was damaged as the Germans fled, it did remain intact, and after the war it quickly regained its former importance and role. Currently, it is not only a place of worship, but also an important center of Jewish culture. The synagogue can be visited every day except Saturdays: Mon.-Fri. 9am-8pm, Sun. 11am-8pm.

- 11** **Fragment of the Ghetto Wall at 55 Sienna Street**
(Fragment muru getta przy ulicy Siennej 55)



In 1940, the Ghetto walls went up; 3.5 meters high and covering an area of 307 hectares, approximately 500,000 Jews from Warsaw and the surrounding areas were imprisoned inside them. The only part of the Ghetto walls to have survived stands in a courtyard, between Sienna and Złota Streets. To view it, enter from 62 Złota Street because the gate at 55 Sienna Street is permanently closed. To remind Warsaw and the world about the history of the Ghetto, 21 points marking the Ghetto boundaries have been set up, in the form of plaques. In addition to these maps, photos and descriptions in English and Polish, iron plates have been driven right into the city's pavements, showing the width of the wall and where it ran.

- 12** **51 Prosta Street** (Właz przy ul. Prostej 51)

On this street is a manhole leading to a tunnel which, in May 1943, was used by dozens of insurgents escaping the Ghetto; they included Marek Edelman, one of the Ghetto Uprising leaders. It is located right next to a symbolic monument to Professor Konrad Kucza-Kuczyński, Jan Kucza-Kuczyński and sculptor Maksymilian Biskupski. It is the form of a tube-like object descending into the tunnel, which is clutched by carved human hands.



- 13** **Museum of the History of Polish Jews (under construction)**
(Muzeum Historii Żydów Polskich)

Currently in the construction stage, it is now the largest cultural project in Warsaw. The museum will be housed in Muranów, in front of the Monument to the Ghetto Heroes. It was designed on a square plan, and will take the form of a cube with glass walls. The interiors will include a large hall with fixed exposures, devoted to the history of Polish Jews on Polish soil from medieval to modern times; other spaces include a conference room, an education center and some rooms to host temporary exhibitions. The museum is scheduled to open in March 2012.

Route No. 7

A CAPITAL OF SOCIAL REALISM

Between 1949-1956, the architects given the task of rebuilding Warsaw out of the rubble of the war were forced to use a new style of design: it had to be 'socialist in content and national in form'. The architecture, called 'social realism', postulated a vision of the world with the ideological themes of Marxism – it had to be communicative in form, with optimism related to the topics of hard work, tradition and the worker's movement. The best examples of social realism are seen in Warsaw's buildings: for example, MDM and the Palace of Culture and Science are elaborately decorated with monumental sculptures depicting peasants, workers and labour leaders.

Reminders of the atmosphere of PRL are self-service milk bars. Serving breakfast and lunch. Menu: dairy, omelettes, dumplings, pancakes, Polish noodles and soups, cooked vegetables, and meat dishes. The prices here are much lower than in restaurants.

Addresses of Milk Bars: Eating Out, page 136.



1. Mausoleum of the Soviet Soldiers
2. Muranów
3. Palace of Culture and Science
4. Defilad Square
5. Marszałkowska Housing District (MDM)
6. Konstytucji Square
7. The building of the former Planning Commission by the Office of the Council of Ministers
8. Centre for Banking and Finance 'Nowy Świat' (the former seat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party)
9. Monument of the Brotherhood of Arms ('The Sleeping Four')

1 Mausoleum of the Soviet Soldiers
(Mauzoleum Żołnierzy Radzieckich)
ul. Żwirki i Wigury 10

The Mausoleum is near Pole Mokotowskie, on a street leading out to the Okęcie airport, and occupies an area of over 19 hectares. About 21,500 Red Army soldiers who died in 1945 are buried here. The characteristic element of the monument is a huge, 38-meter high obelisk.



2 Muranów

One of the first post-war housing estates in Warsaw, built between 1949-1956. Before the war the estate had houses, inhabited mainly by the Jewish population, but during the occupation, the Germans incorporated it into the Jewish Ghetto and after



the collapse of the Ghetto Uprising, the entire area was leveled. The new, social realist settlement was established on the left-over pile of rubble. The design referred to the 'British model' of a garden-city, and there were 30,000 individual houses, as well as schools, nurseries, kindergartens and cinemas. Monumental gateways, many of which can be seen at the top of Andersa Street, are characteristic for this type of 'workers' paradise'.

3 Palace of Culture and Science
(Pałac Kultury i Nauki)
pl. Defilad 1
Information: tel. 22 656 76 00
booking: tel. 22 656 74 28
www.pkin.pl

It was given by Stalin as a 'gift from the Soviet Union to Polish nation', and it is the youngest monument in Warsaw, as it is just barely 50 years old. Despite its youth, it is the most characteristic (and the tallest) building in Warsaw, standing at 231 meters. In the



Palace of Culture there are more than 3000 rooms, and its unquestionable attraction is the terrace at the 30th floor, from which you can admire a magnificent panorama of the capital. At the top of the Palace of Culture there is a clock, unveiled in 2000, which is the highest clock tower in the world, and also the second largest in Europe: each of the clock's four dials have a diameter of six meters. Another interesting feature is that the tower has some unique inhabitants – not everyone knows that a migratory falcon has a nest there, and for a number of years, she has been laying eggs in the Palace tower.

Near the Palace of Culture and Science, at the intersection of Jerozolimskie Avenue and Marszałkowska Street (near the entrance to the underpass) there is a unique, seven-ton, granite column, called the 'Stone Guide'. The distances to various European capitals and some Polish cities are written on it; among the more elderly inhabitants of Warsaw, it was also known as the 'pillar of love' because it was a place where people met for dates.

4 Defilad Square (Plac Defilad)

Adjacent to the Palace of Culture and Science, it was built to host the propaganda speeches of the leaders of the People's Republic of Poland. At its moment of creation, the square was the largest such space in Europe. In its centre is a tribune adorned with the silhouette of an eagle, which during communist times was where the dignitaries oversaw patriotic marches and parades. After the constitutional changes in Poland, the square lost its importance and its surface size diminished, and there are now plans to re-develop the entire area. At the intersection of Marszałkowska and Świętokrzyska Streets, the Museum of Modern Art (Muzeum Sztuki Nowoczesnej) will be built, designed by Christian Kerez, a world-famous architect.



5 Marszałkowska Housing District (MDM) (Marszałkowska Dzielnica Mieszkaniowa)



Built in 1951-1952, in an area that housed wealthy residents before the war. MDM includes the district of Konstytucji Square, Marszałkowska Street and Waryńskiego Street. The communist authorities created a large, self-sufficient settlement within the city centre intended primarily for a working class population. The construction of the settlement was also an opportunity for the obstruction and downsizing of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, which falls on the axis of Marszałkowska Street.

6 Konstytucji Square (Plac Konstytucji)

The main point of MDM. Its name was to commemorate the Stalinist Communist Constitution, adopted in 1952. The square was drawn at the axis of Marszałkowska Street, close to MDM. Due to the devastation of the war, many of the original houses were demolished and had to be rebuilt. The square is one of the world's largest examples of social realist planning - seven major traffic routes coincide here, and the space is often used for public gatherings and concerts. The most visible elements of the square are the characteristic, monumental lamp-posts.

7 The building of the former Planning Commission by the Office of the Council of Ministers (Gmach b. Komisji Planowania przy Urzędzie Rady Ministrów) pl. Trzech Krzyży 3/5

Built in the 1950s, by the 'mincówka' (this comes from Hilary Minc, a major theoretician and expert on the economics of socialism in Poland). Today, it is the office of

the Ministry of the Economy. Whilst in the neighbourhood, go see the monumental, social realist complex of official buildings at the back of Trzech Krzyży Square, and in particular the Ministry of Agriculture at 30 Wspólna Street: its architecture is simply the best (though rather exaggerated and overblown) example of the social realist architectural style.



- 8** **Centre for Banking and Finance 'Nowy Świat'** (the former seat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party) (Centrum Bankowo-Finansowe „Nowy Świat” (dawna siedziba KC PZPR))
ul. Nowy Świat 6/12
www.cbf.com.pl



Building by the Charles de Gaulle Roundabout, that was formerly the KC PZPR - the seat of the Communist authorities and was popularly called 'the Party House'. It was the most defended and secure building in Warsaw at the time. It was built out of the mandatory bricks for social realist architecture, which were collected from the whole of the rubble of fallen Warsaw (construction took place from 1948-1952). Since 1991, the Warsaw Stock Exchange has worked from here, and the building is owned by a joint stock company, the Centre for Banking and Finance 'Nowy

Świat'. For decades access to the building was denied to Warsaw's citizens, and as a result, the urban legends and myths surrounding the building are numerous – for example, it was said that the building had a series of winding underground corridors, thanks to which you could get directly to the Palace of Culture and Science, and to a secret train platform.

- 9** **Monument of the Brotherhood of Arms 'The Sleeping Four'**
(Pomnik Braterstwa Broni „Czterech śpiących”)
at the corner of al. Solidarności, ul. Targowa

Warsaw's first monument to be erected immediately after World War II, revealed in Warsaw's Praga district in 1945. The monument presents four monumental Soviet soldiers with heads lowered, as if they are sleeping on watch. Because of this, the monument is locally known as 'The Four Sleeping Ones'. The base features an inscription in Polish and Russian: 'Honour to the heroes of the Soviet Army, brothers in arms, who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the Polish nation. Erected by Warsaw residents 1945'.



Route No. 8

WARSAW'S PRAGA

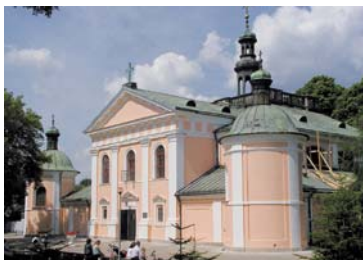
Through the centuries, Warsaw's right-bank – the area called Praga – was an independent town, and it became formally attached to Warsaw only in the late 18th century. For years it was a secondary part of the city that survived the devastation of war, with three different religions (Catholicism, Orthodoxy and Judaism) peacefully co-existing. Today it is a fascinating district, overflowing with artistic studios, galleries, alternative theatres and underground clubs. Thanks to this infusion of cool culture, many of the surviving post-industrial buildings have been turned into cultural centres, cinemas, galleries and pubs. But it is also in Praga that we can find many streets which were undamaged during World War II, and so there are some beautiful pre-war lamp-posts, sidewalks and apartment blocks.



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Church of Our Lady of Loreto | 6. Praga Folk Music Group Monument | 10. Ząbkowska Street |
| 2. The Zoological garden | 7. Metropolitan Orthodox St. Mary Magdalene Church | 11. Koneser, old vodka factory |
| 3. Beach on the Vistula | 8. Monument of the Brotherhood of Arms (The Sleeping Four) | 12. Fabryka Trzcin Art Centre |
| 4. Kościuszkowcy Monument | 9. Różycki Bazaar | 13. Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus |
| 5. Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel and Florian the Martyr (Minor Basilica) | | 14. Museum of Warsaw Praga (under construction) |

- 1 Church of Our Lady of Loreto**
(Kościół Matki Bożej Loretańskiej)
ul. Ratuszowa 5a
www.mbloretanska.republika.pl

This is the oldest temple in Praga, built in the first half of the 17th century. Its designer was the royal architect Konstanty Tencalla. Inside there is the so-called house of Loreto (a copy of The House of Our Lady in the Italian town of Loretto), in which the 15th-century statue of the Virgin Mary Kamionkowska is placed.



- 2 The Zoological Garden (Ogród zoologiczny)**
ul. Ratuszowa 1/3
tel. 22 619 40 41
www.zoo.waw.pl

Opened in 1928, in the northern part of Praski Park. During World War II it was completely destroyed and re-opened in 1948. Today there are about 5000 animals representing nearly 500 species, but the real attraction are the brown bears, whose paddock is located outside the garden and zoo walls, and who are much admired by passers-by.



- 3 Beach on the Vistula (Plaża nad Wisłą)**
ul. Wybrzeże Helskie 1/5



The beach is several hundreds of meters long, and open only during summer; it sees loads of visitors due to numerous attractions: lawn chairs, wicker baskets, volleyball and badminton fields, and in the evening, concerts and DJ's. There is also the undeniable added charm of being able to get an unparalleled view of the Old Town, in all its splendor. On the Vistula River there are two other beaches, located on the Cypel Czerniakowski and Wał Miedzeszyński, which runs level with Kryniczna Street.

- 4 Kościuszkowcy Monument**
(Pomnik Kościuszkowców)
Wybrzeże Szczecińskie

Erected in memory of the soldiers of the 1st Warsaw Infantry Division who served under Tadeusz Kościuszko and who died trying to help the Warsaw insurgents in 1944.

- 5 Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel and Florian the Martyr (Minor Basilica)**
(Katedra św. Michała Archanioła i św. Floriana Męczennika (Bazylika Mniejsza))
ul. Floriańska 3

Construction of this Catholic church began to meet the pastoral needs of the parish, but also as a direct response to the 'Russification' of Poland; in this way, the church was a form of protest and an act of defiance. In the second half of the 19th century, the monumental Orthodox Church of Mary Magdalene was created in Praga, prompting the priest of the local

parish to build a new, neo-Gothic form of the Catholic church: its soaring 75-meter-tall towers were visible from afar, and dominated the onion dome of the nearby Orthodox church. During World War II, the church was completely ruined, the only surviving fragments being the external walls and two statues: those of St. Michael the Archangel and St. Florian. Reconstruction lasted until 1970, and was undertaken using bricks that were produced in the 19th century, to give the new church a sense of authenticity.



Revealed in 2006, this monument presents a neighbourhood band from the days when such musicians roamed the courtyards of Warsaw, especially in the Praga neighbourhood, and played popular Warsaw tunes. In the band are a violinist, accordion player, guitarist, banjo player, and a drummer. A small square with benches surrounds the monument, where one can rest and listen to music, including tunes from the pre-war years. Simply send an SMS to 7141 with the text KAPELA along with the track number in the body of the message (100 titles available, track list appears on the drum).

- 7 Metropolitan Orthodox St. Mary Magdalene Church**
(Cerkiew Metropolitalna
św. Marii Magdaleny)
al. Solidarności 52



- 6 Praga Folk Music Group Monument**
(Pomnik Praskiej Kapeli Podwórkowej)
ul. Floriańska/ul. Kłopotowskiego



Built in the second half of the 19th century, it is inspired by Byzantine architecture. Previously, St. Andrew's Church stood in this place, but in the late 18th century, as a symbol of Russian domination, the Catholic church was destroyed and the Orthodox church went up. Its purpose was to serve the large Russian colony which lived in the vicinity of today's Jagiellońska Street, and for the numerous travellers arriving from Russia. In the basement, mosaic fragments preserved from the defunct Warsaw council of

Alexander Nevski are kept. During World War II the Orthodox church survived, thanks to which the interior retains its original design. This is currently the Cathedral of the Orthodox Church.

- 8 Monument of the Brotherhood of Arms ('The Sleeping Four') (Pomnik Braterstwa Broni „Czterech śpiących”)**
at the corner of al. Solidarności, ul. Targowa

More information: Route No. 7: A capital of social realism, page 76.

- 9 Różycki Bazaar (Bazar Różyckiego)**
ul. Targowa 54
www.br.waw.pl

Founded in the late 19th century by Julian Różycki, who was a pharmacist and owner of several pharmacies. The bazaar was constructed in order to be a major trading centre in Praga: originally it had seven indoor stalls. During World War II, it was one of the few places where Warsaw residents could buy goods, derived – with a bit of cunning and quite a lot of danger – from the German military transport vehicles and stores. After the war the bazaar really flourished. One could buy goods unavailable in state stores, which in the communist times, were often empty anyway. Currently, the bazaar is made up of about 250 merchants, and there are plans for entering the marketplace on the Registry of Monuments, which would make it impossible to ever shut down.

- 10 Żąbkowska Street (ulica Żąbkowska)**

One of the main streets of Old Praga, the oldest buildings are from the 19th century. For many people this place is 'Praga's Old Town'. Walking along Żąbkowska we can see how the Praga's architecture evolved from the second half of the 19th century to now. The oldest surviving house on this street is a small ground-floor house (No. 14), which is from 1866. The house at No. 7 is from 1880 (though it has been restored) and is

considered by many to be the most beautiful house of Żąbkowska Street. At No. 2 there is one of the most recognisable buildings in Praga – it's a four-floor, renovated house, which belonged to Szejna and Tychoński, which dates from 1914. Every year in September, The Praga Meetings With Culture - KULmixTURA takes place.

- 11 Koneser, former vodka factory**
(Koneser, dawna fabryka wódek)
ul. Żąbkowska 27/31
www.monopolpraski.pl

This is a complex of red brick buildings from the late 19th century, in which, for over a hundred years, an alcohol factory was located. It is one of the most valuable examples of industrial architecture, as some of the buildings are inspired by Gothic influences (look at the front gate, which often makes visitors think of a castle with a small turret). Koneser is now a modern cultural centre, with numerous cultural institutions based here: the Wytwórnia Theatre, several art galleries (including the famous Luksfer Gallery and Klima Bocheńska Gallery), and with many events and concerts.



- 12 Fabryka Trzciny Art Centre**
(Centrum Artystyczne Fabryka Trzciny)
ul. Otwocka 14
tel. 22 619 05 13
www.fabrykatrzcinylp

This is the city's famous private art centre; housed in a former factory from 1916, which used to

produce marmalade, sausages and 'pepegi' (which were a kind of 'socialist trainer'). Today, the centre consists of, among other things, an auditorium, a meeting room, a theatre hall, an exhibition hall, spaces used for film festivals, fashion shows, symposiums, conferences, training sessions and events organised for special occasions. This unusual venue is known for its avant-garde style, mixed with tradition and aspects of the original old factory.



- 13 Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus**
(Bazylika Najświętszego Serca Jezusowego)
ul. Kawęczyńska 53



Built in the early 20th century, this is one of the most impressive religious buildings in the capital. In 1923, Pope Pius XI consecrated the temple and gave it the title of the Minor Basilica. The architecture of the temple is modeled on the Roman Basilica of St. Paul. In the soaring belfry (built in the 1990s) there is a bell from 1712.

- 14 Museum of Warsaw Praga (under construction)**
(Muzeum Warszawskiej Pragi)
Temporary Office: ul. Żąbkowska 23/25
tel. 22 818 10 77
www.muzeumpragi.mhw.pl

It will be located in a row of restored historic tenements on ul. Targowa 50/52, next to the Różycki Bazaar. One of them - the Rothblith House - is the oldest preserved brick residential house in Praga, and its rear building on the side of ul. Kępna was once a Jewish prayer house. The museum, the opening of which is planned for 2012, will have a permanent exhibition, but is intended mostly as a centre for meetings, vernissages and educational activities.

Did you know, that...

Today's Praga is a still undiscovered and unexplored territory of clubs and cafés. It abounds in avant-garde places with intriguing names and surprising interiors, such as the 'Łysy Pingwin', the 'Skład butelek', the 'Sens Nonsensu' or the 'W oparach absurdu'. Artists searching for inspiration come to Praga to open their studios. Praga has also plenty of galleries and theatres, thanks to which it is becoming a more and more fashionable and cultural district. Let us encourage you to visit Praga, where – apart from meeting with the history and monuments of the city – you will have occasion to relax and spend a great time.

Route No. 9

WALK THROUGH WARSAW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF JOHN PAUL II

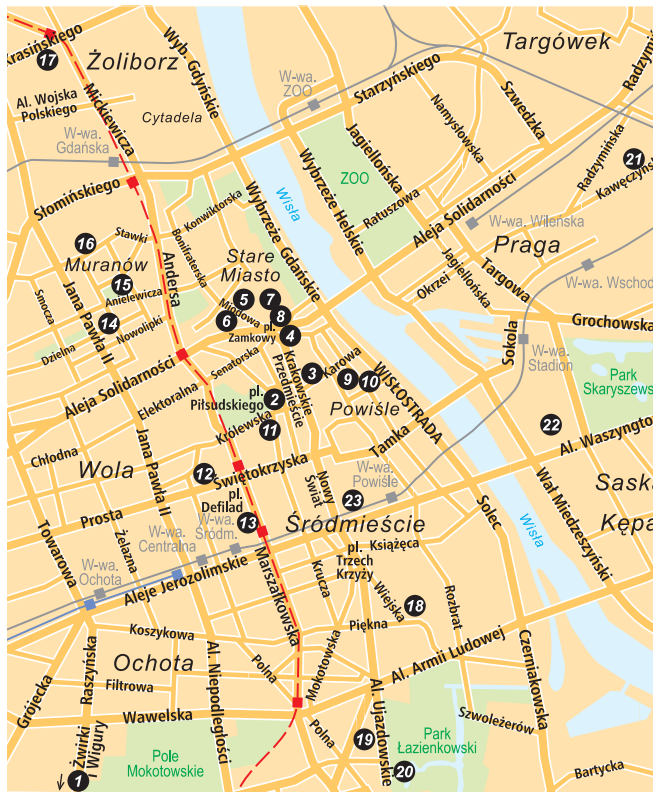
1. Warsaw
Fryderyk Chopin
Airport

CITY CENTRE

2. Piłsudski Square
3. Presidential Palace
4. Church of St. Anne
5. Orthodox Church and Monastery of the Assumption of the Blessed Mother of God and St. Josaphat Bishop and Martyr in Warsaw
6. Borch Palace – House of the Archbishops of Warsaw
7. Metropolitan Cathedral of the Martyrdom of St. John the Baptist
8. Royal Castle
9. House of the Ursuline Sisters
10. Library of Warsaw University
11. Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity
12. All Saints' Church
13. Defilad Square

NORTH OF THE CENTRE

14. Pawiak Prison Museum
15. Ghetto Heroes Monument
16. Umschlagplatz
17. The tomb of Father Jerzy



Popieluszko at the Church
of St. Stanisław Kostka

SOUTH OF THE CITY CENTRE

18. Government of the Republic of Poland
19. Apostolic Nunciature
20. Belvedere

PRAGA

21. Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus
22. The Ten Year Stadium National Stadium (presently National Stadium)
23. John Paul II Centre of Thought

The Pope took over 100 apostolic journeys, visiting all the inhabited continents – he came on pilgrimages to his homeland of Poland seven times. It was here in the capital of a country behind the Iron Curtain, where he spoke some extremely important words, and it was in the presence of the Pope that many tributes were made by Poles – regardless of their faith. In Warsaw there are many places to remember Karol Wojtyła – which was his birth name.

- 1** **Warsaw Fryderyk Chopin Airport**
(Lotnisko Chopina w Warszawie)
ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1

It was here that the majority of John Paul's II pilgrimages to Poland began. In 1979, during his first visit, the Pope, after leaving the plane, kissed the ground of his native land. This gesture – recognised around the world – began every papal pilgrimage.

CITY CENTRE

- 2** **Piłsudski Square** (Plac Piłsudskiego)

In June of 1979 the Pope's historical words were spoken here: 'Let your Spirit descend and renew the face of the land... this land'. The square (which was called Victory Square then) was the site of the most important holy mass, at which 500,000 people gathered, and which is commemorated with a recently set-up cross. At the same square, which was then called Piłsudski Square, the Holy Father celebrated mass again after twenty years, in June 1999, in a free Poland.

More information: Route No. 4: Warsaw's historical Squares and their surroundings, page 59.

- 3** **Presidential Palace** (Pałac Prezydencki)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 46/48

In 1999, Pope John Paul II visited the President of the Republic of Poland. Aleksander Kwaśniewski was President then.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route – page 23.

- 4** **Church of St. Anne** (Kościół św. Anny)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 68

The leading centre of academic chaplaincy in the capital. In 1979, during his first pilgrimage to Poland, Pope John Paul II met with a group of young people and said, 'May the Holy Spirit help us in our weaknesses!' It was on that day that – when he was making a speech – applause constantly interrupted him and for the first time in the history of his pilgrimage, the Holy Father stopped using his previously prepared text. He did so again later on several occasions, making his talks truly unforgettable for his audiences. On the fateful night of his death (April 2, 2005), St. Anne's naturally became a place where young people gathered to pray for him; these prayer gatherings are repeated on the subsequent anniversaries of his death.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route – page 23.

- 5** **Orthodox Church and Monastery of the Assumption of the Blessed Mother of God and St. Josaphat Bishop and Martyr in Warsaw**
(Cerkiew i monaster Zaśnięcia Najświętszej Bogurodzicy i św. Józefa biskupa i męczennika)
ul. Miodowa 16

One of the Catholic churches in Warsaw performing in the Eastern rite. In 1999, Pope John Paul II met the hierarchs and the Greek Orthodox faithful here.

More information: Route No. 2: Warsaw's Old Town and its surroundings – page 42.



- 6 Borch Palace – House of the Archbishops of Warsaw**
(Pałac Borchów – Dom Arcybiskupów Warszawskich)
ul. Miodowa 17/19

In 1958, priest Karol Wojtyła was here when he learned about his appointment to the position of Bishop. In 1979, as John Paul II, it was here that he spent the first night of his first pilgrimage to his homeland. Between 1983 and 1987, he held meetings with the representatives of other faiths at the palace, and in 1983, he received an honorary doctorate from the Catholic University of Lublin.

More information: Route No. 2: Warsaw's Old Town and its surroundings – page 42.

- 7 Metropolitan Cathedral of the Martyrdom of St. John the Baptist**
(Bazylika Archikatedralna pw. Męczeństwa św. Jana Chrzciciela)
ul. Świętojańska 8

Pope John Paul II repeatedly visited the Cathedral, where he prayed at the tomb of an outstanding cleric - Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński. In June 1987, it was here that he met with Mother Teresa of Calcutta – a nun and caregiver to lepers, the poor and slum dwellers in India.

More information: Route No. 2: Warsaw's Old Town and its surroundings – page 42.

- 8 Royal Castle (Zamek Królewski)**
pl. Zamkowy 4

The Pope twice met with the Polish authorities here: in 1987 with Wojciech Jaruzelski and in 1991 with Lech Wałęsa. In the castle, there are gifts given by the Pope on display, including a portrait of Cardinal Stanisław Hozjusz and a cup from the 18th century.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route – page 23.

- 9 House of the Ursuline Sisters**
(Dom ss. Urszulanek)
ul. Wiślana 2

The Ursulines Gray House was visited by Karol Wojtyła on several occasions, as this is where he stayed during his visits to Warsaw. It was from here that, as the Archbishop of Kraków in 1978, he left for the conclave in Rome, during which he was elected to be Pope. Today a plaque on the building reminds us of this unusual guest, and the chamber in which he stayed is a memorial.

- 10 Library of Warsaw University**
(Biblioteka Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (BUW))
ul. Dobra 56/66

John Paul II consecrated the new building of the University Library in June, 1999. He took the opportunity at this time to highlight the importance of creativity in human life and how the search for truth advances knowledge.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route – page 23.

- 11 Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity**
(Kościół Ewangelicko-Augsburski Świętej Trójcy)
ul. Kredytowa 4

In 1991, Pope John Paul II met with representatives of churches belonging to the Polish Ecumenical Council. The Pope noted that in rela-

tions between the religions, love is needed – this can be expressed in making attempts at mutual understanding and forgiveness, making an effort to stay together, and focussing on cooperation and mutual help.

More information: Route No. 3: Frederic Chopin's Warsaw, page 52.

12 All Saints' Church
(Kościół Wszystkich Świętych)
pl. Grzybowski 3/5

In 1987, Pope John Paul II opened the 2nd National Eucharistic Congress here, with Mother Teresa of Calcutta taking part in the ceremony. In front of the church there is a monument of the Holy Father, commemorating this day.



13 Defilad Square (Plac Defilad)

This place is particularly significant because the square was once used for people's assemblies, and the Palace of Culture and Science is one of the greatest symbols of social realism in Poland. It was here that in 1987, the Pope celebrated the mass ending the 2nd National Eucharistic Congress.

More information: Route No. 7: A capital of social realism, page 76.

NORTH OF THE CENTRE

14 Pawiak Prison Museum
(Muzeum Więzienia Pawiak)
ul. Dzielna 24/26



In June 1983, Pope John Paul II stopped in to Pawiak, where he paid tribute to those murdered by the Nazis. He quoted a verse from the Holy Bible: 'Do not let good be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good', which became the motto of Father J. Popiełuszko.

More information: Route No. 5: Warsaw doing battle, and the capital's Necropolises – page 66.

15 Ghetto Heroes Monument
(Pomnik Bohaterów Getta)
ul. Żamenhofa

In 1983, Pope John Paul II stopped in front of the monument and paid tribute to the Holocaust victims.

More information: Route No. 6: Jewish Warsaw – page 71.

16 Umschlagplatz
ul. Stawki

In 1999, the Holy Father prayed for the sufferings of the Jews in occupied Poland.

More information: Route No. 6: Jewish Warsaw – page 71.

- 17 The tomb of Father Jerzy Popiełuszko at the Church of St. Stanisław Kostka**
(Grób ks. Jerzego Popiełuszki przy kościele św. Stanisława Kostki)
ul. Hozjusza 2

In 1987, Pope John Paul II visited the grave of Father. Jerzy Popiełuszko, who was murdered by the officers of the SB. He was a great patriot, a critic of communism and the spiritual guardian and guide of the Solidarity movement (Solidarność).



SOUTH OF THE CENTRE

- 18 Government of the Republic of Poland**
(Sejm Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej)
ul. Wiejska 2/4/6

In 1999, the Pope met with Polish parliamentarians; this was the first-ever visit of the head of the Catholic Church and head of the Vatican City State to the National Parliament.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route
— page 23.

- 19 Apostolic Nunciature**
(Nuncjatura Apostolska)
al. Sułcha 12

John Paul II stayed in the nunciature during his visits in Warsaw between 1991 and 1999. In 1991, a meeting with the representatives of the Jewish community was held here.

- 20 Belvedere (Belweder)**
ul. Belwederska 52

The Holy Father made three visits to Belvedere. In 1991 he consecrated a chapel in the Presidential Palace, which at the time was the residence of Lech Wałęsa. He also twice met with the communist authorities here, in 1979 and 1983.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route,
page 23.

PRAGA

- 21 Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus**
(Bazylika Najświętszego Serca Jezusowego)
ul. Kawczyńska 53

In June 1991, the Holy Father opened the Session of the 2nd Plenary Synod of the Church in Poland.

More information: Route No. 8: Warsaw's Praga
— page 80.

- 22 The Ten Year Stadium**
(presently National Stadium)
(Stadion X-lecia)

Built in the 1950s, this huge multi-purpose stadium served as the representative sports facility of socialist Poland. In June of 1983, the stadium was transformed into a great temple and Pope John Paul II celebrated a mass here, which was attended by 1.5 million of the faithful. Currently a modern National Stadium is under construction at the place where the old building was. The construction work of National Stadium is scheduled for completion on July 2011.

- 23 John Paul II Centre of Thought**
(Centrum Myśli Jana Pawła II)
ul. Foksal 11, tel. 22 826 42 21
www.centrumjp2.pl

Cultural institution which deals with researching, documenting and disseminating the teachings of John Paul II. This is a meeting place for those inspired by the pontificate of the Polish Pope, a place where they may think, discuss and learn.

Route No. 10

THE FOOTSTEPS OF MARIA SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE

Maria Skłodowska-Curie (1867-1934) – born in Warsaw, most famous woman scientist and two-time winner of the Nobel Prize. She was the first female professor in the history of the Sorbonne. She received titles of honorary doctor from the Technical University of Lwów, the Technical University of Warsaw, the University of Poznań and the Jagiellonian University, and the French government decorated her with the Legion of Honour. She is the only woman and the only person not born in France, who is buried in the Paris Panthéon.



She received the first Nobel Prize together with her husband Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel, the second one alone. Nobel laureates are also her daughter Irène and both her sons-in-law. The husband of her younger daughter, Eva, who was the head of the UNICEF, received the Nobel Peace Prize. There is no other such family of Nobel Prize winners! The life of Maria Skłodowska-Curie was closely connected with Warsaw and Paris. Her youth she spent in the Polish capital. From her studies at the Sorbonne until the end of her life she lived in France, but visited Warsaw often and there are many places in this city, which are reminiscent of her.



1. Museum of Maria Skłodowska-Curie
- birth house of the scientist
2. Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary
3. Vistula embankment
4. Church of St. Jack
5. Central Agricultural Library
6. Resursa Obywatelska ('Citizens' Union')
7. Bristol Hotel
8. Europejski Hotel
9. Saski Garden
10. Jabłonowski Palace
11. Blue Palace
12. Mniszech Palace
13. Warsaw University
14. Staszic Palace
15. Nowolipki Street at the corner of Karmelicka
16. 8 Śniadeckich Street (formerly 8 Kaliksta Street)
17. Warsaw University of Technology
18. Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute of Oncology (formerly Radium Institute)
19. Powązki Cemetery



- 1 Museum of Maria Skłodowska-Curie - birth house of the scientist**
(Muzeum Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie - dom urodzenia uczzonej)
ul. Freta 16

Maria Skłodowska lived at this address only when she was a baby. One year after her birth, the family moved to Nowolipki Street. In the 1930s a plaque with the following inscription was set in the wall of the house in Freta Street: 'In this house Maria Skłodowska-Curie was born on November 7, 1867. In 1898 she discovered the radioactive elements POLONIUM and RADIUM'.

During the World War II the house was severely damaged, but the plaque survived and hangs there till today. Once restored, the building housed in turn the Institute of Marxism and Leninism, the Polish Teachers' Union and the Polish Chemical Society (PTChem), of which Maria Skłodowska-Curie was co-founder and honorary member. On the initiative of the chairman of the PTChem, the museum dedicated to her memory was opened in this house on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of her birthday.

Most affecting are the authentic personal items, such as her clothes, which betray her slight figure, her spectacle case, her inkwell, the little elephant given to her by the Herbert Hoover, the President of the United States, the leather bag, in which the Polish Women's Alliance of America gave Skłodowska the money for opening the Radium Institute (now the Center of Oncology - Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute) in Poland, and other items.

The museum also presents replicas of the laboratory

equipment and containers, which Maria and Pierre used, a model of their laboratory – a shed formerly used as a dissecting room, as well as a dock and authentic period furniture. Worthy of attention is also the library of the scientist's father, arranged for the purpose of the exhibition. Władysław Skłodowski was a mathematics and physics teacher. The neatly laid out books and intriguing knick-knacks aroused the imagination of little Maria, as she recalls as an adult in her memoirs. There are numerous photographs of Maria Skłodowska-Curie recording her entire life. Many of them have not only documentary, but also artistic value.

- 2 Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary**
(Kościół Nawiedzenia Najświętszej Marii Panny)
ul. Przyrynek 2

This is where Maria was baptized. The 15th-century church was burnt and destroyed twice: first in the 17th century during the 'Swedish Deluge' and the second time in 1944 after the Warsaw Uprising. Since 1999, stained glass windows representing scenes in the life of the Mother of God embellish the church.

More information: Route No. 2: Warsaw's Old Town and its surroundings, page 42.



- 3 Vistula embankment (Skarpa nad Wisłą)**
section on Kościelna Street, near the Church of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary

During her last visit in Warsaw, Maria went to the embankment, where she often came as

a child, as she writes with nostalgia in her memoirs. This was in 1932, when she was an honorary guest at the opening ceremony of the Radium Institute named after her (now the Center of Oncology - Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute).

4 Church of St. Jack (Kościół św. Jacka)
ul. Freta 8/10

In this church she received her first communion, as an adult, however, she abandoned religion.

More information: Route No. 2: Warsaw's Old Town and its surroundings, page 42.

5 Central Agricultural Library
(Centralna Biblioteka Rolnicza)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 66



In Skłodowska's time, this building housed the Museum of Industry and Agriculture. In its laboratories the future Nobel Prize winner learned analytical chemistry. When preparing herself for the examinations at the Sorbonne, Maria used the science laboratory of the Museum of Industry and Agriculture. In this laboratory, which was located in the courtyard, she conducted her chemical experiments. On the wall of the main building,

on the side of Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, is a plaque with the inscription: 'In this building, in the physics laboratory of the Museum of Industry and Agriculture, directed by J.J. Boguski, Maria Curie-Skłodowska *1867-1934* began her work in the field of science in the years 1890-1891. She discovered polonium and radium in 1898.'

6 'Citizens' Union' – now the Polonia House
(Resursa Obywatelska)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 64



This is where Skłodowska met with professors of the Polish Chemical and Physical Societies in 1925. The neo-renaissance building, which was rebuilt after the World War II is now the seat of the Polish Community Association (Stowarzyszenie Wspólnoty Polskiej).

7 Bristol Hotel (Hotel Bristol)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44

In 1913 Warsaw Scientific Society organized a banquet in honour of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, just after she received her second Nobel Prize. The Bristol Hotel, which opened in 1901, belonged to the most exclusive hotels in Europe. During the communist period it was for several decades degraded to a second-class hotel. It regained its former splendour in 1992.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

8 Europejski Hotel (Hotel Europejski)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 13
vis a vis Bristol Hotel

In this hotel Polish women organized a meeting with the Nobel Prize winner during her stay in the capital in 1913. Opened in 1857, the Europejski was the first elegant hotel in Warsaw. Since 2005, it is no longer a hotel, the heirs of the former owners let the rooms as offices and the halls for receptions.

More information: History of Warsaw, page 20.

9 Saski Garden (Ogród Saski)

The park covers the area between the Królewska, Marszałkowska and Senatorska Streets and Piłsudski Square.

In the 19th century, an obelisk stood in this garden, erected by order of the Tsar in honour of the Polish generals, who refused to take part in the anti-tsarist November uprising. Maria, as was the ritual among young intellectuals, spat on the monument.

More information: Route No. 4: Warsaw's historical squares and their surroundings, page 59 Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52 Green Warsaw, page 117.

10 Jabłonowski Palace (Pałac Jabłonowskich)
ul. Senatorska 14/16,
opposite the Grand Theatre-National
Opera



This was where Maria Skłodowska-Curie received the certificate of Honorary Citizen of Warsaw in 1925. During the same ceremony a foundation charter was read in preparation for the opening of the Radium Institute in the capital. (Maria Skłodowska-Curie helped establish institutes for the therapy of cancer in many cities in the world). In the evening, a banquet was held in the Town Hall in honour of the scientist.

After the World War II, the burnt out ruins of the palace were pulled down and the foundations covered to form a prolongation of the Teatralny Square. A statue of Nike was raised here in 1964 in honour of the Heroes of Warsaw. The palace was rebuilt in the years 1995-1997 to house the seat of a bank. And the Nike statue, which became one of the symbols of the city, was moved behind the palace, next to the Trasa W-Z.

More information: Route No. 4: Warsaw's historical squares and their surroundings, page 59.

11 Blue Palace (Pałac Błękitny)
ul. Senatorska 35/37

A friend of Maria Skłodowska – Kazimiera Przyborowska, whose father worked in the Zamoyski Library (Biblioteka Ordynacji Zamoyskiej), lived in the rear building. Maria passed this palace every day on her way from Leszno Street, where she lived (now Solidarności Avenue), through the Saski Garden to the secondary school she went to on Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, of which no traces are left today. It was where now the Bolesław Prus Monument stands.

The palace is now the seat of the Public Transport Authority of Warsaw (Zakład Transportu Miejskiego).

More information: Route No. 4: Warsaw's historical squares and their surroundings, page 59.

12 Mniszech Palace (Pałac Mniszchów)
ul. Senatorska 38/40

In the years 1829-1939, this building housed the Merchants's Union (Resursa Kupiecka), which let the rooms for concerts, meetings, balls etc. In one of them

a banquet was held in honour of Maria Skłodowska-Curie in 1913, after a lecture given by her in the Museum of Industry and Agriculture. Burnt during the World War II, the palace was afterwards rebuilt and is now the seat of the Belgian embassy.

More information: Route No. 4: Warsaw's historical squares and their surroundings, page 59.

13 **Warsaw University**
(Uniwersytet Warszawski)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28

Maria Skłodowska-Curie took part in the inauguration of the academic year 1921/1922 and in 1925, she met with the University Senate and gave a lecture. The Warsaw University awarded her the title of Honorary Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23 Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52.

14 **Staszic Palace (Pałac Staszica)**
ul. Nowy Świat 72

During the interwar period, the palace housed the Warsaw Scientific Society, of which Skłodowska was an Honorary Member, as well as the French Institute. During her stay in Warsaw in 1925, she delivered a lecture here on the functioning of the Radium Institute in Paris.

Staszic Palace, together with the adjoining tenement, was built in the years 1820-1823 for the Society of the Friends of Science. In 1830, the playwright and poet Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz unveiled the Nicolaus Copernicus statue in front of the palace. The building was repeatedly altered and also its tenants often changed. At present, it houses institutes of the Polish Academy of Science as well as the seat of the Warsaw Scientific Society, which was re-established in 1981.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

15 **Nowolipki Street at the corner of Karmelicka (Nowolipki róg Karmelickiej)**

11 Nowolipki Street was the address, where the seven-member Skłodowski family lived for several years before the war. (Maria was the youngest of five children). This was also where Maria's parents offered lodgings for boys. During the World War II, Nowolipki Street was part of the ghetto and shared the fate of the Jewish district, which was razed to the ground. The houses now standing on elevations were rebuilt directly on the rubble of the former buildings.

16 **8 Śniadeckich Street (formerly 8 Kaliksta Street)**

In this house was the first radiological laboratory in Poland, which was founded by Skłodowska in 1913 and functioned until the outbreak of the World War II, as informs a memorial plaque with the inscription: 'In this building was from 1913 till 1939 a radiological laboratory of the Warsaw Scientific Society, the Honorary Director of which was Maria Skłodowska-Curie. This plaque was installed in 1997 to celebrate the centenary of the discovery of polonium and radium and in honour of the discoverers of these elements - Maria Skłodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie. Polish Academy of Science, Warsaw Scientific Society'.

17 **Warsaw University of Technology (Politechnika Warszawska)**
pl. Politechniki 1



In 1925, Skłodowska was received here with all due ceremony by the professors of this university, and one year later the Faculty of Physics awarded her the title of doctor honoris causa. Inside the main building is a statue of Maria Skłodowska-Curie.

18 **Maria Skłodowska-Curie Institute of Oncology**
(formerly Radium Institute)
ul. Wawelska 15

Thanks to the initiative and the personal efforts of Maria Skłodowska, a Radium Institute was opened in Warsaw. The substantial sum of about 80.000\$ came from a collection among the Polish women in America.

Skłodowska laid the foundation stone in 1925 and formally opened the Institute in 1932. On this occasion, she planted a symbolic tree and made the institution a present of a gram of radium for medical purposes. This was an exceptionally valuable gift, because in order to isolate only 0.1 g of pure radium, several tons of uranium ore were required. The first director of the Institute was Stanisław Łukaszczyk, a scholarship holder of Maria Curie in the Radium Institute in Paris.

The tree (a ginkgo) still grows here. In the year after the scientist's death, a statue of Maria Skłodowska-Curie – a work by Ludwika Nitschowa – was unveiled in front of the Institute and the street next to it was named after her.



19 **Powązki Cemetery**
(Cmentarz Stare Powązki)
ul. Powązkowska 14

In the Skłodowski Family tomb at Powązki Cemetery lie Maria's parents and her brother and sisters: Zofia, who died prematurely of typhus, Helena Szalay, Bronisława Dłuska and Józef Skłodowski. (Section no. 164, row III, entrance through the St. Honorata gate near St. Karol Boromeusz Church). Maria Skłodowska-Curie died on July 4, 1934 in a French clinic in Passy (in the French Alps) of leukaemia caused by the long-term contact with radioactive substances and Roentgen rays. She was first buried next to her husband in Sceaux next to Paris, the home town of Pierre Curie. In 1995, the remains of both were ceremoniously transferred to the Panthéon in Paris.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

OTHER PLACES WORTH SEEING



Copernicus Science Centre
(Centrum Nauki Kopernik)
ul. Wybrzeże Kościuszkowskie 20
www.kopernik.org.pl

The latest attraction of the capital!
It's one of the largest and most modern institutions of its kind in Europe, where experiments are being carried out in order to explain the secrets of the world around us. Hundreds of attractions are waiting for the visitors, such as auroras independently from the seasons, criminology lab and modern planetarium.

A roof garden offers panorama terraces, and the park around the centre: artistic exhibits, an art gallery and a climbing wall.

Fotoplastikon
(branch of Warsaw Rising Museum)
Al. Jerozolimskie 51
tel. 22 629 60 78
www.fotoplastikonwarszawski.pl

At the turn of the 19th and early 20th centuries, a Fotoplastikon was a popular device that allowed viewers to watch changing three-dimensional images. The Fotoplastikon's archives have over

3,000 original photographs from around the globe, starting with photos documenting the opening of the Suez Canal, through to expeditions to Spitzbergen, an unknown side of Japan, and of course, images of Warsaw at the turn of the century.



Lindley Water Filters (Filtrzy Lindleya)
ul. Koszykowa 81
tel. 22 445 92 02
www.mpwik.com.pl

This filtering station is the oldest and largest from water suppliers in Warsaw which supplied water to the inhabitants of Warsaw since a half of 19th century. In July and August, visitors are invited to see that historic technology.

Koneser - Cultural Centre
(Former Vodka Factory)
ul. Żąbkowska 27/31
tel. 22 619 96 10
monopolpraski.pl

This is a complex of redbrick buildings from the late 19th century, in which, for over a hundred years, an alcohol factory was located. It is one of the most valuable examples of industrial architecture. Koneser is now a modern cultural centre, with numerous cultural institutions based here: the Wytwórnia Theatre, several galleries (including the famous Luksfera Gallery and Klima Bocheńska Gallery), and with many events and concerts.



Planetarium

Museum of Technology

Palace of Culture and Science

tel. 22 656 67 59

www.muzeum-techniki.waw.pl

Two thirds of the planetarium are occupied by exhibits concerning space flights, including models of the spaceships Wostok and Apollo, the space shuttle 'Columbia' and the original French geophysical rocket Véronique. On the inner dome of the planetarium an image of the sky can be projected, as it is visible from the northern hemisphere at any time of the day and year. The planetarium also organizes lectures in astronomy.

Parliament Building (Budynek Sejmu)

ul. Wiejska 4/6/8

tel. 22 694 23 38

www.sejm.gov.pl



Historically, the Polish Parliament (Sejm) didn't have an assigned, set meeting place, as discussions were usually held in Piotrków, chosen for its central location in the country. Later on, the Walny Sejm chose to gather at royal sites (the most popular was Wawel Castle), then after the capital was moved from Kraków to Warsaw in the 16th century, the Sejm met at the Royal Castle (Zamek Królewski). Only once Poland was reborn as a Republic did the Sejm get its registered office in Warsaw on Wiejska Street; it took the building over from a former female secondary school in 1918. However, the first official gathering of the Sejm did not take place until 1919. Today, it is best to visit the Sejm on days free from meetings, deliberations and sessions.

More information: edukacja.sejm.gov.pl/zwiedzanie-sejmu/zwiedzanie-sejmu, Route No. 9: Walk through Warsaw in the footsteps of John Paul II – page 85.

Zoo

ul. Ratuszowa 1/3

tel. 22 619 40 41

www.zoo.waw.pl

The Warsaw Zoological Garden was founded in 1928; about 5000 animals belonging to 500 different species call its 40 hectares home. There are animals native to Poland but there are also a number of exotic species.

Służewiec Horse Race Track

(Tor Wyścigów Konnych Służewiec)

ul. Puławska 266

tel. 22 518 23 58



Warsaw Służewiec is one of the largest and most beautiful racing tracks in the world. This 138-hectare enclave of green in the heart of the city is an attractive place to spend some family time in the fresh air

VANTAGE POINTS



Palace of Culture and Science, Viewing terrace 'The Thirtieth Floor'

(Taras widokowy „trzydziestka”, Pałac Kultury i Nauki)
pl. Defilad 1
tel. 22 656 76 00
www.pkin.pl

Opening hours:

June – August: Mon.-Thu., Sun. 9am-8pm, Fri.-Sat. 9am-11.45pm

September – May: Mon.-Sun. 9am-6pm

The terrace viewpoint is on the 30th floor, at a height of 114 m, which is reached by modern elevator. From here, you can admire a truly panoramic view of Warsaw, even at night.

Bell Tower at St. Anna's Church

(Dzwonnica Kościoła św. Anny)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 68
tel. 22 374 94 84
www.taraswidokowy.pl

Opening hours:

May – October: Mon.-Fri. 10am-9pm,



Sat.-Sun. 11am-10pm

October – May: Mon.-Fri. 10am-6pm,

Sat.-Sun. 11am-6pm

The bell tower stands next to Plac Zamkowy, and offers one of the prettiest views of the Old Town and the east side of Warsaw. 150 stone steps lead up to the viewing point.

Warsaw Rising Museum Tower

(Wieża w Muzeum Powstania Warszawskiego)
ul. Grzybowska 79
tel. 22 539 79 05
www.1944.pl

Opening hours: Mon., Wed., Fri. 8am-6pm,
Thu. 8am-8pm, Sat.-Sun. 10am-6pm

The museum is dominated by a 32-meter high tower, with its side bearing the symbol of 'Battling Warsaw' (Polski Walczacej). From the tower is a vast panorama of the city and the nearby Wola area; guests get to the top of the tower by panoramic lift.



Gnojna Góra

ul. Brzozowa, Old Town

From the Middle Ages to the second half of the 18th century, this was a waste dump, but today it is a man-made hill with a terrace. The view extends from the right side of the Vistula River and goes very far east.



Czerniakowski Mound (Kopiec Czerniakowski) ul. Bartycka

This artificial elevation (with a height of 120 m) was built from the rubble left after Warsaw was almost totally destroyed in World War II. At its peak is a monument which is reached by climbing 400 steps. During commemorative ceremonies of the 1944 Warsaw Uprising, a fire burns at the top of the mound, in somber remembrance of the city's dramatic resistance against Hitler's occupying troops.

ROOF GARDENS

Copernicus Science Centre and Library of Warsaw University

(Centrum Nauki Kopernik i Biblioteka
Uniwersytecka)

ul. Wybrzeże Kościuszkowskie 20, ul. Dobra 56/55

More information: Green Warsaw, page 117.



NOT ONLY ON FOOT

Travel in Warsaw is not only done through traditional forms of transportation such as buses or cars: for those who want to get a glimpse of 19th century Warsaw, horse omnibuses and cabs are available in the Old Town, while a great attraction for kids is a trip on the old railway (Kolejka Staromiejska). To see the city centre and Warsaw's right bank, whilst travelling back in time to the 1950's, you can take a ride on the historic 'T' tram line. For more quiet souls and water-lovers, the city has prepared trips on the Vistula (Wisła River), via watertram or ferry. Finally, there is the option of taking a rickshaw around the Krakowskie Przedmieście area.



'Warsaw lesser known' Tours

(Wycieczki „Warszawa mniej znana”)

tel. 22 621 10 95

www.centrumeuropy.org

Every Saturday and Sunday in July and August are held free tours by historical buses (popular „ogórki” ('cucumbers').

You can visit four districts of Warsaw: Żoliborz, Mokotów, Praga and South Śródmieście. All tours begin at the Teatralny Square. Reservations via website or phone.

Buses run

Saturday: 10am - Żoliborz, Noon - Mokotów, 2pm - Praga, 4pm and 5pm - Śródmieście - Legia Stadium

Sunday: 11am and 1pm - Śródmieście - Legia Stadium.

Bus 180

www.ztm.waw.pl

The 180 is not a typical tourist line, though it runs as a normal bus it leads you through the most important historical sites in Warsaw: the Powązki Cemetery (Cmentarz Powązkowski), the Jewish Cemetery (Cmentarz Żydowski), the Monument to the Ghetto Heroes (Pomnik Bohaterów Getta), the New and the Old Towns (Nowe i Stare Miasto) and Royal Route (Trakt Królewski), near the Łazienki Królewskie, the Belvedere, the Church of St. Anthony on Czerniaków (kościół św. Antoniego na Czerniakowie), the Katyń Museum (Muzeum Katyńskie) to the Palace and Park complex in Wilanów. The whole route takes about 60-70 minutes, leaving every 12 minutes on weekdays and every 15 minutes on weekends and holidays.

On the '180' bus, regular public transportation tickets are valid.

Bus 444

tel. 194 84

www.ztm.waw.pl

444 runs on Saturdays and Sundays every 30 minutes from Central Railway Station to the Warsaw Zoo. Journey takes about 15 minutes.

On the '444' bus, regular public transportation tickets are valid.

City Sightseeing Warsaw

tel. 793 973 356

www.city-sightseeing.pl

City Sightseeing Warsaw offers open top bus route to see all the best sights and attractions of Warsaw.

The bus runs every day and has 9 stops.

There are 24- or 48-hour tickets; you can Hop On and Hop Off as much as you like at any of the bus stops on the route.

Audio guides available in 8 languages. There is also version for children.

Double-decker buses run since Monday till Sunday, every hour (the first one departs at 10 am, the last one at 5pm). Tickets can be purchased directly from the driver and at www.city-sightseeing.com

Warsaw City-Tour

tel. 500 033 414

www.city-tour.com.pl

This is a panoramic trip by double-decker bus along the major tourist attractions. Bus has 26 stops. First one is in front of Zachęta Gallery at Królewska St. Journey takes about 2 hours. You can get off and on as many times as you like at any of the bus stops on the route.

Audio guide is available in 12 languages. The bus is accessible for persons with disabilities or wheel chairs.

Bus runs seven days a week, every second hour at 9.50am, 11.50am, 1.50pm. At 3.50pm (1st March - 30th September) and at 5.50pm (1st April - 31st August). Special, more expensive tickets for 24 - and 48-hour trip can be purchased on the bus (you can pay by credit card). Discounts for children and seniors.



Tram T

www.ztm.waw.pl

This tourist tram line runs every 30 minutes, at the weekends during the summer. The route, which goes through the city centre and the city's right bank, begins and ends at Plac Narutowicza. The tram stops at all scheduled tram stops along the way, but there is a difference between the 'T' trams: they are vintage trams, from the pre-war era and the 1950's. On the 'T' tram, regular public transportation tickets are valid.

Horse omnibuses (Konne omnibusy)

tel. 518 950 500

www.omnibuskonny.pl,

www.ztm.waw.pl



This service is available from May to September, and there are two, single-decker and double-decker omnibuses that run through the streets of the Old Town. The journey time is around 50 minutes. Omnibuses run at weekends in May and September, and every day from June to August. Tickets can be purchased directly from the driver at Plac Zamkowy, just before departure

The Old Town Railway (Kolejka staromiejska)

tel. 22 635 23 19, 501 131 245

During the Summer, the train runs daily; during the off-season it runs only at weekends. The route starts and ends at Plac Zamkowy. During the 30-minute trip through the streets of the Stare and Nowe Miasto, the guide points out interesting buildings, monuments and other attractions. It is possible to request a guide speaking a particular foreign language.



Horse-drawn cab (Dorożki)

Take a ride around the streets of the Old Town in a horse-drawn cab, all year round. Cab drivers wait for passengers at Plac Zamkowy, and are open to negotiation (but do expect to pay around 100 PLN for a 30 minute trip).

Ornithological Vessel (Statek ornitologiczny)

tel. 603 591 485, 695 185 965

www.stop.eko.org.pl,

www.wislawarszawska.pl

The City of Warsaw and the Warsaw Society

for the Protection of Birds organize educational excursions with a guide along the banks of the Vistula, the habitat of many species of birds. Every participant receives educational material and a pair of binoculars.

From May till the end of September, the ship 'Maria' sails from the monument of the Mermaid to Wilanów and back. The cruises called 'Wild Vistula' ('Dzika Wisła') last 4 hours and take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 10am.

The ship offers also short 45-minute leisure cruises without guide from the pier with the Mermaid in the direction of the 'Gruba Kaśka' (a water intake tower) and then past the Old Town and back to the Mermaid. These excursions take place daily at 4pm, 5pm, 6pm and 7pm

'Wars' Water Tram (Tramwaj wodny)

www.ztm.waw.pl

The water tram, operated by the Żegluga Stołeczna company, floats down the Vistula River from May until the end of September. The route has three stops: Podzamcze, Most Poniatowskiego and Cypel Czerniakowski. The timetable is five trips a day – the first is at 10am, the last at 6pm.

In May and September tram operates only on Saturdays and Sundays, from June to August – every day. Departs from the landing at Podzamcze next to the River Cafe, and the cruise lasts approx-

ximately 2 hours. Tickets can be purchased on the boat right before departure, or in advance, from Monday to Friday between noon and 3 pm, on the Żegluga Stołeczna Office at 36 Świętokrzyska St.

Ferry (Prom)

www.ztm.waw.pl

The ferry goes from Podzamcze and from Cypel Czerniakowski. Ferries run at weekends in May and September, and every day from June to August. All ferries are equipped with bicycle racks. Ferry trips between the two sides of the Vistula River are free of charge.



The cruise ship on the Vistula River

(Rejs statkiem do Serocka)

www.ztm.waw.pl

On weekends, you can take a trips from Warsaw to Serock on the 'Zefir' ship. There is one cruise a day (every Saturday and Sunday), and it takes about nine hours. The 'Zefir' leaves Warsaw at 9am, and arrives at Serock around noon. The ship returns to Warsaw Podzamcze around 6pm. On the ship there is a restaurant bar where you can buy hot and cold beverages and snacks. The 'Zefir' offers cruises from May to September.



CYCLICAL EVENTS

Every month over one hundred cultural events take place in Warsaw, including internationally known music, theatre and film festivals. Especially jazz and classical music enthusiasts will find plenty of attractions, but there are also regular events for fans of contemporary pop music.

Mozart Festival, Jazz in the Old Town, Musical Gardens, Summer Film Capital (an open air cinema festival), Orange Warsaw Festival – many Varsovians take their holidays depending on the dates of these festivals. Generally, one does not leave Warsaw in July.

Warsaw is the city of Chopin and therefore the scene of international festivals and competitions as well as many concerts dedicated to his music.

Based on the variety of the cultural events organized in Warsaw and their international scope as well as their prestige, the city is now a candidate for European Capital of Culture 2016.

MUSIC

EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH FRYDERYK CHOPIN

Chopin Concerts (Koncerty Chopinowskie) in Łazienki Królewskie

Fryderyk Chopin lovers meet every Sunday afternoon during the summer months at the composer's memorial in Łazienki Park to listen to world-renowned pianists.

www.estrada.com.pl

May – September (Sundays, noon and 4pm)

International Music Festival 'Chopin and his Europe'

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Muzyczny „Chopin i jego Europa”)

Presentation of the works of Chopin in a larger cultural context, through the presentation of European works from the 18th century to the present, performed by some of the finest musicians in the world.

www.chopin.nifc.pl
August



Chopiniana Festival – Fryderyk Chopin Days in Warsaw

(Festiwal Chopiniana – Dni Fryderyka Chopina w Warszawie)

Symphonic and chamber concerts, movies, theatre and ballet performances and concerts of music – all inspired by the works of Chopin.

www.mckis.waw.pl

July

Recitals in the Royal Łazienki Podchorążówka

(Recitale w Podchorążówce w Łazienkach Królewskich)

Podchorążówka – Museum of Polish Emigration
ul. Szwoleżerów 9

A series of Chopin recitals called 'Chopin. Music. Letters' (Chopin. Muzyka. Listy.), held every Sunday at noon. Concerts are completed with recitations of the composer's letters by famous actors.

Admission free.

www.tifc.chopin.pl

February - May
October - December

International Fryderyk Chopin Piano Competition

(Międzynarodowy Konkurs Pianistyczny im. Fryderyka Chopina)

One of the oldest and most prestigious competitions in the world dedicated to the distinguished Polish composer's music. Featuring concerts, opera and ballet presentation, meetings, panel discussions and exhibitions. It takes place every five years.

konkurs.chopin.pl/pl and pl.chopin.nifc.pl/institute
October (every five years)

OTHER MUSIC EVENTS

Ludwig van Beethoven Easter Festival

(Wielkanocny Festiwal Ludwiga van Beethovena)

The festival includes symphonic and chamber concerts, recitals of the world's most famous orchestras and choral performances, and a number of other events such as exhibitions, master classes and scientific symposiums.

www.beethoven.org.pl

March - April



Festival 'Musical Gardens'

(Festiwal „Ogrody Muzyczne”)

In the courtyard of the Royal Palace, screenings of the finest film adaptations of opera, operetta and ballet performances are shown, along with concerts and meetings with people of culture.

www.ogrodymuzyczne.pl

July

Summer Nights Music Festival – Dziekanka

(Festiwal Letnie Wieczory Muzyczne – Dziekanka)

A series of concerts performed by teachers, graduates and students of the Fryderyk Chopin University of Music, held in the courtyard of the Dom Studencki Dziekanka.

www.chopin.edu.pl

July – August

Warsaw Musical Meetings 'Old Music – New Music'

(Warszawskie Spotkania Muzyczne „Muzyka Dawna – Muzyka Nowa”)

One of the most important music festivals in Warsaw, it presents relevant works of early music and promotes new works of contemporary composers, much of which are created especially for the Festival.

www.wsm.art.pl

May

Warsaw Challenge

The Warsaw Open Breakdance Championship is one of the biggest events in Europe related to the culture of dance and hip-hop. It gathers rappers, musicians and dancers from all over the world, and has a concert of known European stars.

www.warsawchallenge.pl

May

Warsaw Gospel Workshops (Warszawskie Warsztaty Gospel)

Workshop of gospel songs, always held in the first half of May. The Warsaw edition is unique because it includes special classes for children aged 9-14. The crowning of the event is Sunday's final concert.
www.warszawa.gospel.com.pl
May

Warsaw Summer Jazz Days

One of the best jazz festivals in the world, where notable artists present the latest trends in contemporary jazz.
www.adamiakjazz.pl
June – July

International Open Air Festival 'Jazz at the Old Town'

(Międzynarodowy Plenerowy Festiwal „Jazz na Starówce”)

One of the oldest jazz festivals in Europe, where the audience gathers in the Old Town to take advantage of the opportunity to hear jazz stars from all around the world. In terms of audience size, this is the biggest public jazz festival in Poland.
www.jazznastarowce.pl
June – August



Chamber Ensembles Festival – Royal Concerts in Wilanów and Music at the Royal Route
(Festiwal Zespołów Kameralnych: Koncerty Królewskie w Wilanowie i Muzyka na Trakcie Królewskim)



Summer festival organized in Warsaw for almost 30 years. Each concert takes place twice: on the Hoover Square at 12.30pm and 4.30pm in the Wilanow Palace.
www.mckis.waw.pl
June – August

Mozart Festival (Festiwal Mozartowski)

The only festival in Europe presenting Mozart's stage work in its entirety. The festival program also includes concerts of selected works.
www.operakameralna.pl
15th June – 26th July

International Festival of Organ Music 'Cathedral Organs' (Międzynarodowy Festiwal Muzyki Organowej „Organy Archikatedry”)

One of the most serious organ festivals in Europe. Featuring the best virtuoso-organists from around the world.
www.kapitula.org
July – September

Promenade Concerts in Morskie Oko Park (Koncerty Promenadowe w Parku Morskie Oko)

A series of Sunday outdoor concerts, featuring chamber music ensembles performing classical, South American and folk music.
www.wtm.org.pl
July – August

Summer Festival of New Town – Music and History

(Letni Festiwal Nowego Miasta – Muzyka i Historia)

These weekend concerts take place at the New Town Square (Rynek Nowego Miasta) and its surrounding churches, and feature masterpieces of classical music.

www.fnok.pl

July – August

International Organ Festival 'Johann Sebastian Bach'

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Organowy „Johann Sebastian Bach”)

A presentation of works by Johann Sebastian Bach, as well as music from his era, songs written in honour of the artist and other outstanding works, all of which sound exquisite when played inside The Carmelite Church at Krakowskie Przedmieście Street (kościół pokarmelicki).

www.wtm.org.pl

July – August

Orange Warsaw Festival

One of the most important cultural initiatives in Poland. The festival not only guarantees a musical feast featuring world stars, but also entertains by the use of remarkable scenic architecture and new generation multimedia technology.

<http://orangewarsawfestival.tvn.pl>

August – September

International Festival of Contemporary Music 'Warsaw Autumn'

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Muzyki Współczesnej „Warszawska Jesień”)

The biggest Polish festival with an international scope that is dedicated to contemporary music.

www.warszawska-jesien.art.pl

September

'Sinfonia Varsovia Swojemu Miastu' Festival in memoriam F. Wybranczyk

(Festiwal im. Franciszka Wybrańczyka „Sinfonia Varsovia swojemu miastu”)

Presentation of outstanding world and Polish music in Warsaw churches, concert halls and in an open air setting.

www.sinfoniavarsovia.org

September

International Jazz Festival Jazz Jamboree

A positive feast of jazz music, with some of the world's best names on stage.

www.jazz-jamboree.pl

October – December

Festival of Early Music - Middle Age, Renaissance and Baroque Music

(Festiwal Muzyki Dawnej – Muzyka średniowiecza, renesansu, baroku na instrumentach z epoki).

Presentation of Polish groups playing original music on instruments from the era.

www.zamek-krolewski.pl

November – December

FILM

International Film Festival 'Jewish Motifs'

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Filmowy „Żydowskie motywy”)

Festival dedicated to the Jewish nation, its traditions, national, cultural and historical identities, both currently and throughout history.

www.jewishmotifs.org.pl

April

Film Festival 'Planete Doc Review'
(Festiwal Filmowy „Planete Doc Review“)

Presentation of the finest documentary films of the last two years, which have been award winners at major world festivals and exclusive Polish premieres.

www.docreview.pl

May

Short Film Festival (Festiwal Filmu Krótkiego)

Presentation of the best short films from around the world, shown in a number of Warsaw clubs.

www.ffk.waw.pl

May

Latin American Film Festival
(Festiwal Filmów Latinoamerykańskich)

Presentation of films emerging in Latin America, from the mainstream box office hits to independent and experimental movies.

www.manana.pl

June

Film Capital of Summer
(Filmowa Stolica Lata)

Open-air film festival held in Warsaw's biggest parks, with each park presenting a different genre of film.

www.filmowastolica.pl

June – August

Film and Art Festival 'Film Summer'
(Festiwal Filmowy i Artystyczny „Lato Filmów“)

A unique event in Central and Eastern Europe, focused on issues related to film scripts. Features competitions for the best screenplay, student shorts competition, an independent cinema

competition, thematic reviews, retrospectives, concerts, debates and exhibitions.

www.latofilmow.pl

July

Film Festival - Kino.Lato

Held in the courtyard of Ujazdowski Castle, it has film screenings and concerts. Each edition is devoted to a different theme or topic.

www.kinolab.art.pl, www.csw.art.pl

July – August

Warsaw Film Festival
(Warszawski Festiwal Filmowy)

One of the leading film events in Central and Eastern Europe, featuring over 100 brand new releases from around the world, each and every year.

www.wff.pl

October

Euroshorts Festival
(Euroshorts – Europejski Festiwal Fabuły,
Dokumentu i Reklamy)

Overview of feature films, documentaries and animated films from around the world.

www.euroshorts.pl

June

World Film Festival 'Ale Kino!'
(Festiwal Filmowy Świata „Ale Kino!“)

The most interesting films from outside Western culture, this is a great opportunity to learn about the latest productions from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

www.manana.pl

November

International Film Festival 'Watch Docs – Human Rights in Film'

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Filmowy „Watch Docs – Prawa Człowieka w Filmie”)

One of the largest film festivals in the world dedicated to the issue of human rights.

www.watchdocs.pl

December

THEATRE

Warsaw Theatre Meetings

(Warszawskie Spotkania Teatralne)

One of the oldest theater festivals in Poland, presenting the most interesting performances of the previous season by Polish theatre troupes.

www.warszawskie.org

April - May

Dance Theatre Festival 'Zawirowania'

(Festiwal Teatrów Tańca Europy Środkowej Zawirowania)

Overview of dance theaters from a dozen countries, aimed at the popularization of contemporary dance theater.

www.zawirowania.pl

June

International Theatre Schools Festival

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Szkół Teatralnych)

This is one of the largest and most prestigious international theatre festivals, and it involves several theatre schools from around the world. It takes place every two years - the next event will be in 2011.

www.festiwal.at.edu.pl

June

International Festival 'Street Art'

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal „Sztuka Ulicy”)

This festival's rich program includes theatrical and dance performances which take place all around the city: in the streets, parks and passages.

www.sztukaulicy.pl

June/July



International Festival of Mime Art

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Sztuki Mimu)

One of the most important international mime festivals. The presentation of contemporary mime, performed by pantomime theatres from all over the world.

www.mime.pl

August

Prague Theatre Review 'Hajdpark'

(Praski Przegląd Teatralny „Hajdpark”)

Overview of the works of theatres and independent artists, meetings with artists, audience plebiscites and night photographic exhibitions projected onto the walls surrounding the theatre.

www.teatrwytwornia.pl

August

International Festival of Theatre for Children and Youth— Korczak

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Teatrów dla Dzieci i Młodzieży – Korczak)

Overview of professional and school theatrical productions from different parts of the world and Poland, aimed at children and adolescents.

www.korczak-festiwal.pl

September – October

International Meetings of Live Arts 'Crossroads'

(Międzynarodowe Spotkania Sztuki Akcji „Rozdroże”)

Edge theater performances, as well as dance and visual arts. Each edition of the festival is dedicated to outstanding, but as yet unknown artists, in both Poland or abroad.

www.csw.art.pl

October - November

SPORTS

Warsaw Halfmarathon (Półmaraton Warszawski)

Race down the streets of Warsaw and cover a total distance of 21 km and 97.5 m. Several thousand participants from all over the world take part in this event each year.

www.polmaratonwarszawski.pl

March

International Air Picnic 'Góraszka'

(Międzynarodowy Piknik Lotniczy Góraszka)



One of the largest aviation events in Poland, during which both historical and modern machinery are presented, as well as extreme acrobatic shows.

www.piknik-goraszka.pl

June

International Janusz Kusociński Memorial

(Międzynarodowy Memoriał Janusza Kusocińskiego)

Athletics dedicated to the memory of gold-winning Olympian Janusz Kusociński, involving Polish and foreign athletes.

www.kusocinski.pzla.pl

June

World Cup 'Kiliński's Saber'

(Puchar Świata „Szabla Kilińskiego”)

One of the biggest fencing tournaments in the world, for athletes in wheelchairs.

www.integracyjni.pl

July

Warsaw Uprising Night Race

(Nocny Bieg Powstania Warszawskiego)

The race covers a distance of 5 or 10 km and celebrates the anniversary of the beginning of the Warsaw Uprising.

www.wosir.waw.pl

July

Constitution Run (Bieg Konstytucji)

'Run over a distance of 5 km in order to celebrate the Constitution of 3rd May 1791. The struggle begins in the Sejm of Republic of Poland, and ends at the Monument of Chopin.

www.wosir.waw.pl

May

Ecco Walkathon

A charity walk down the streets of Warsaw; whole families are invited to take part.

www.eccowalkathon.pl

September

Warsaw Marathon (Maraton Warszawski)

One of the biggest running events in Poland and abroad, during which the participants cover a distance of 42,195 km. Includes meetings with celebrities, concerts, fairs and many other attractions.

www.maratonwarszawski.com

September



Run Warsaw - the green light for running

(Biegnij Warszawo – zielone światło dla biegania)

The biggest of its kind event in Poland (up to 10000 participants). In 2009 was awarded with the title of 'best sporting event'. Participants overcome the route of 10 km. Time limit – 2 hours.

www.biegnijwarszawo.pl

October

Grand Warsaw (Wielka Warszawska)

The race of English blood horses is played on distance of 2600 metres. It is chase about the

highest stake on Służewiecki path. European coaches are very interested about it.

www.torsluzewiec.pl

September



Barbórka Rally (Rajd Barbórki)

The so-called 'Kryterium Asów', held on the first Saturday of December on Karowa Street, at the end of the racing season. Racing enthusiasts from around the world challenge their skills in this competition.

www.barborka.pl

www.automobilklubpolski.pl

December

Mieczysław Najdorf International Chess Festival

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Szachowy im. Mieczysława Najdorfa)

One of the biggest and most prestigious events of its kind.

www.poloniachess.pl

July

Run around the zoo (Bieg dookoła zoo)

Run around in the Warsaw Zoo on the distance of 10 km for adults and a much shorter one for children and youth.

www.biegzoo.pl

April or May

VARIOUS

Earth Day Festival (Festyn z okazji Dnia Ziemi) (Pole Mokotowskie)

The event promotes environmental projects, trash selection workshops, environmental and educational games, presentations by numerous non-governmental organizations, a used batteries electronic devices zone, concerts and competitions for children.

www.dzienziemi.org.pl

April

Saska Kępa Feast (Święto Saskiej Kępy)

Parades, concerts, exhibitions, film screenings and attractions for kids, all taking place on Francuska Street.

www.estrada.com.pl, www.kepa.waw.pl

May

International Book Fair (Międzynarodowe Targi Książki)

The oldest and most significant meeting of writers, publishers and readers in Central and Eastern Europe.

www.bookfair.pl, www.arspolona.com.pl

May

Schuman Parade (Parada Schumana)

Colourful demonstration in support of European integration. The event crowns a series of popular scientific, cultural and social events that take place during the Polish European Meetings.

www.schuman.org.pl

May

Night of Museums (Noc Muzeów)

One of the most popular cultural events in Warsaw. During a chosen night in May, dozens of museums, galleries, cultural institutions and other facilities invite guests to visit late into the night.

Additional attractions include concerts, meetings with artists, workshops, events, film screenings and street theater performances.

noc-muzeow.pl

May

Historic Picnic Commemorating the Constitution of May 3rd, 1791 (Łazienki Królewskie)

(Piknik Historyczny upamiętniający Uchwalenie Konstytucji 3 Maja 1791 roku)

Production re-enactment of the May 3rd Constitution with theater, poetry recitations, a concert of early music, games and competitions for children.

www.um.warszawa.pl

May



Science Picnic of Polish Radio and the Copernicus Science Centre

(Piknik Naukowy Polskiego Radia i Centrum Nauki Kopernik)

The largest open-air event in Europe popularizing science. Each year, research institutes, universities,

museums, cultural institutions, science foundations and scientists gather to show their achievements, and the backdrop of their daily work.

www.pikniknaukowy.pl

May - June

Wreath Celebration (Wianki)

This event harkens back to ancient pagan rituals celebrating the elements of fire and water. Concerts, shows and cooking recipes are offered, and the event ends with Warsaw's virgins placing wreaths lit with candles in the river, with fireworks blazing overhead.

www.estrada.com.pl, www.um.warszawa.pl

June

Vistula Feast (Święto Wisły)

Water event on Cypel Czerniakowski. Its many attractions include sailing boats, motor boats and sailing races, acrobatic shows on water scooters, rescue demonstrations, beach volleyball, canoeing, bowling and attractions for kids.

www.swietowisly.pl

May



Night of Prague (Noc Pragi)

The event promotes Warsaw's Praga district. Numerous concerts, performances and exhibitions. Strongly related to the independent culture.

www.nocpragi.pl

June

Warsaw Fashion Street

All-day event on Nowy Świat Street dedicated to fashion: fashion shows, concerts and competitions.

www.warsawfashionstreet.pl

June

Floriański Fair (Jarmark Floriański)

Performances, concerts, circus shows, the sale of regional products (cheese, cured meat, honey, liquors, etc.), arts and crafts, sculpture and pottery workshops, flea market (crafts, antiques) and many other attractions. It takes place in the Praga area.

www.praga-pn.waw.pl

May

The International Poster Biennale

(Międzynarodowe Biennale Plakatu)

The first and most prestigious event in the world presenting the most interesting achievements in poster art, by both well-known designers and up-and-coming artists. It is held every two years at the Poster Museum (Muzeum Plakatu), the next exhibition will take place in 2012.

www.postermuseum.pl

June – September

Warsaw Historic Vehicles Rally

(Warszawski Rajd Pojazdów Zabytkowych)

The oldest such event in the country for vintage car lovers.

www.automobilklubpolski.pl

July

International Argentine Tango Festival

(Międzynarodowy Festiwal Tanga Argentynskiego)

The festival includes photographic exhibitions, film screenings, dance lessons and milongas that go on all night long.

www.festiwalwargentina.art.pl

August

Picnic on the Anniversary of the 1920 Battle of Warsaw

(Piknik z okazji Rocznicy Bitwy Warszawskiej 1920 roku)

The historical staging. Reminds one of the most poignant moments in the history of Poland. Other attractions: meetings with interesting people, workshops for children, young people and painting murals.

www.um.warszawa.pl/1920
August

Literary Festival 'Poetic Demonstrations' (Festiwal Literacki „Manifestacje poetyckie”)

Bazaar of poetry books, artistic magazine presentations, graphic and literary art installations, concerts, meetings with authors, slams, debates and many other artistic events.

www.manifestacjepoetyckie.tk
September

Festival of Jewish Culture 'Singer's Warsaw'

(Festiwal Kultury Żydowskiej „Warszawa Singera”)

The festival takes place on Prozna Street and its surrounding city blocks and streets, transforming the whole area into a pre-war Jewish neighbourhood for a few days. Yiddish culture returns through screenings of old films and various modern performances, dance and singing, Hebrew calligraphy and ceramic workshops, thematic lectures and discussion groups.

www.festiwalwarszawa.pl
August - September

Praga Meetings With Culture - KULmixTURA (Praskie Spotkania z Kulturą KULmixTURA)

One of the most popular streets in Praga transforms into a colourful artistic area, hosting numerous concerts, dance performances, competitions and much more.

www.praga-pn.waw.pl
September

Warsaw 'Cross Culture' Festival (Festiwal Warszawski „Skrzyżowanie Kultur”)

Koncerty, spektakle teatralne, ciekawe propozycje filmowe, warsztaty i spotkania dyskusyjne.

www.estrada.com.pl
September - October

Science Festival (Festiwal Nauki)

Aiming to popularize science, the program includes lectures, demonstrations, films, exhibitions, tours and many other attractions.

www.festiwalnauki.edu.pl
September

International Festival of the Circus Arts (Międzynarodowy Festiwal Sztuki Cyrkowej)

The world's finest circus performers show their craft and skills during this unique festival.

www.cyrkzalewski.avansmedia.pl
September – October

Independence Parade („Dotknij Niepodległości”, defilada historyczna)

The city has various events on Independence Day – one of the key events is the army parade. The infantry, horse guards and historical vehicles march through the streets of Warsaw. The muster-parade is one of the most interesting moments.

www.um.warszawa.pl/wydarzenia/niepodleglosc/3.php
11th November



CULTURE

Warsaw has many musical institutions and theatres, among them the Grand Theatre-National Opera and the National Philharmonic, the music theatres Roma and Buffo as well as numerous dramatic theatres.

The capital also invites you to visit its many museums and galleries. Worth visiting are above all the Museum of the Warsaw Uprising, the newly opened multimedia Chopin Museum, the National Museum and the Centre of Contemporary Art in the Ujazdowski Castle.

MUSIC (CONCERT HALLS)

The Warsaw Philharmonic
(Filharmonia Narodowa)
ul. Jasna 5, tel. 22 551 71 11
www.filharmonia.pl

The Polish National Opera (Opera Narodowa)
pl. Teatralny 1, tel. 22 692 02 08
www.teatr Wielki.pl

The Warsaw Chamber Opera
(Warszawska Opera Kameralna)
al. Solidarności 76b, tel. 22 831 22 40
www.operakameralna.pl

The Royal Castle Concert Hall
(Sala Koncertowa Zamku Królewskiego)
pl. Zamkowy 4, tel. 22 355 51 70
www.zamek-krolewski.pl

The Witold Lutosławski Polish Radio Concert Hall (Studio Koncertowe Polskiego Radia im. Witolda Lutosławskiego)
ul. Modzelewskiego 59, tel. 22 645 52 52
www.polskieradio.pl

The Fryderyk Chopin University of Music
(Uniwersytet Muzyczny F. Chopina)
ul. Okólnik 2, tel. 22 827 72 41 ext. 235
www.chopin.edu.pl

The Agnieszka Osiecka Polish Radio Music Concert Hall (Muzyczne Studio Polskiego Radia im. Agnieszki Osieckiej)
ul. Myśliwiecka 3/5/7, tel. 22 645 55 47
www.polskieradio.pl

Congress Hall in Palace of Culture and Science (Sala Kongresowa PKiN)
pl. Defilad 1, tel. 22 656 77 80
www.kongresowa.pl

THEATRES



The Grand Theatre – Polish National Opera
(Teatr Wielki - Opera Narodowa)
pl. Teatralny 1, tel. 22 826 50 19
www.teatr Wielki.pl

The National Theatre (Teatr Narodowy)
pl. Teatralny 3, tel. 22 692 06 04
www.narodowy.pl

The Jewish Theatre (Teatr Żydowski im. Estery Racheli i Idy Kamińskich)
pl. Grzybowski 12/16
tel. 22 620 62 81, 22 620 70 25
www.teatr-zydowski.art.pl

MUSIC THEATERS

The Roma Music Theatre
(Teatr Muzyczny Roma)
ul. Nowogrodzka 49, tel. 22 628 03 60
www.teatrroma.pl

The Studio Buffo Theatre

(Teatr Studio Buffo)
ul. M. Konopnickiej 6
tel. 22 625 47 09, 22 339 07 71
www.studiobuffo.com.pl

The Sabat Theatre (Teatr Sabat)

ul. Foksal 16, tel. 22 826 23 55
www.teatr-sabat.pl

The list of all theatres can be found at
www.warsawtour.pl

MUSEUMS

Royal Castle (Zamek Królewski)

pl. Zamkowy 4
tel. 22 355 51 70
www.zamek-krolewski.pl

The Łazienki Królewskie Palace/Garden Complex

(Zespół Pałacowo-Ogrodowy Łazienki Królewskie)
ul. Agrykoli 1
tel. 22 506 01 01
www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl

The Palace/ Park Complex in Wilanów

(Zespół Pałacowo-Parkowy w Wilanowie)
ul. St. Kostki Potockiego 10/16
tel. 22 842 25 09, 801 011 779
www.wilanow-palac.art.pl



National Museum (Muzeum Narodowe)
Al. Jerozolimskie 3, tel. 22 629 30 93
www.mnw.art.pl

Fryderyk Chopin Museum
(Muzeum Fryderyka Chopina)
ul. Okólnik 1, tel. 22 441 62 51
www.chopin.museum

Historical Museum of Warsaw
(Muzeum Historyczne m. st. Warszawy)
Rynek Starego Miasta 28/42, tel. 22 635 16 25
www.mhw.pl

Warsaw Rising Museum
(Muzeum Powstania Warszawskiego)
ul. Grzybowska 79, tel. 22 539 79 05
www.1944.pl

The Museum of the Polish Army
(Muzeum Wojska Polskiego)
Al. Jerozolimskie 3, tel. 22 629 52 71
www.muzeumwp.pl

Museum of Technology (Muzeum Techniki)
pl. Defilad 1, tel. 22 656 67 47
www.muzeum-techniki.waw.pl

Museum of Warsaw Praga (Muzeum Pragi)
Temporary Office:
ul. Żąbkowska 23/25, tel. 22 8181077
The museum will be located in historical buildings at 50/52 Tragowa St.
The planned opening of the Museum is scheduled for 2012.

Museum of The History of Polish Jews
(Muzeum Historii Żydów Polskich)
Temporary Office:
ul. Warecka 4/6, tel. 22 833 00 21
www.jewishmuseum.org.pl
Museum of the History of Polish Jews will be situated near the Ghetto Heroes Monument.
The planned opening of the Museum is scheduled for 2012.

The list of all museums can be found at
www.warsawtour.pl

GALLERIES

The Centre for Contemporary Art

(Centrum Sztuki Współczesnej)

ul. Jazdów 2, tel. 22 628 12 71

www.csw.art.pl

The Zachęta National Gallery of Art

(Zachęta Narodowa Galeria Sztuki)

pl. Małachowskiego 3, tel. 22 827 58 54

www.zacheta.art.pl

The ZPAF Old Gallery (Stara Galeria ZPAF)

pl. Zamkowy 8, tel. 22 831 03 86

www.zpaf.pl

The Schody Gallery

ul. Nowy Świat 39, tel. 22 828 89 43

www.galeriaschody.pl

The Katarzyna Napiórkowska Gallery of Art

ul. Świętokrzyska 32

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44

Rynek Starego Miasta 19/21/21a

tel. 22 652 11 77

www.napiorkowska.pl

CINEMAS

Today in Warsaw is located more than 30 cinemas, including 14 belonging to the multiplexes: Cinema City (www.cinema-city.pl), Multikino (www.multikino.pl), Kinoplex (www.kinoplex.pl), Novekino (www.novekino.pl).

CINEMAS 3D & 5D

Orange IMAX 3D

ul. Powsińska 31, tel. 22 550 33 33

www.kinoimax.pl

Kino 5D Extreme

ul. Połczyńska 4, tel. 22 498 66 77

www.kino5dextreme.pl

3D movies can also be viewed in Atlantic and

NoveKino Praha cinemas.

The list of all cinemas can be found at www.warsawtour.pl

TICKET OFFICES:

EMPIK

Arkadia Mega

al. Jana Pawła II 82, tel. 22 323 33 91

Junior

ul. Marszałkowska 116/122, tel. 22 551 44 42

Nowy Świat Mega

ul. Nowy Świat 15/17, tel. 22 627 06 50

Złote Tarasy Mega

ul. Złota 59, tel. 22 222 06 06

www.empik.com

Eventim

Al. Jerozolimskie 25

tel. 22 621 94 54, 590 69 15

www.eventim.pl

Shortcut

ul. Nowy Świat (Powiększenie Club)

tel. 22 828 09 28

www.shortcut.pl

Stołeczna Estrada

ul. Marszałkowska 77/79, tel. 22 849 68 84

www.estrada.com.pl

TICKETS FOR CULTURAL EVENTS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE ON WEB SITES:

www.bilecik.info

www.ticketonline.pl

www.ticketpro.pl



GREEN WARSAW

Warsaw is a green city. Almost ¼ of its area is comprised of fields, parks, green squares and lush gardens, making Warsaw a European metropolis that truly offers its visitors a breath of fresh air. Some of the city's parks are historical, and many house former royal residences and saxonian gardens: in these respects, Łazienki and Wilanów parks, Saski Garden, the roof of the University library and various hidden green gems around the Pole Mokotowskie area are all examples of modern gardens with a historic feel, making them favourite places of relaxation, for both Warsaw residents and visitors. Additionally, the city boasts two botanical gardens, which are perfect sanctuaries.

Warsaw is also one of those rare capital cities that can proudly say that its green, wooded boundaries are actually growing outwards!

Warsaw is a thriving urban centre, but it is also a sanctuary for many sorts of wildlife, with birds making up the largest group of animals. Though they mostly find shelter and safety near the green banks of the Vistula River (Wisła), they can also be found perched high above the city, watching the life and bustle from the truly 'bird's-eye-view' offered from the top of the Palace of Culture and Science.

More information:

www.warsawtour.pl, www.zielona.um.warszawa.pl

Łazienki Park (Park Łazienkowski)

ul. Agrykola 1

Located in: Śródmieście

www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl



This is the biggest and most beautiful park in Warsaw, and one of the loveliest palace/ park locations in all of Europe. Łazienki Park, the favoured residence of Polish royalty, was constructed between 1774-1784, at the command of King Stanisław August Poniatowski. It stands over 76 hectares, and combines elements of a traditional French garden within the landscape of a classically English park. This is the centre of numerous natural, cultural and scientific events and sources of entertainment, and is a much-loved place for residents and tourists alike to stroll. Major highlights during the summer months include sailing around the Palace pond in a gondola, feeding the lazily swimming carp, and watching the park's peacocks freely wander about the grounds.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23, Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52.

Park in the Wilanów Palace Grounds

(Park w Wilanowie)

ul. Stanisława Kostki Potockiego 10/16

Located in: Wilanów

www.wilanow-palac.art.pl

One of the finest examples of antique Baroque in Europe. The park emerged in the second half of the 17th century as an important aspect of Wilanów Palace. The garden itself embraces numerous different styles in design: a stylish Baroque garden with traditional roses, an English-inspired landscape and some Chinese influences. There is also a lake, offering an unparalleled view of the buildings and the grounds. Every summer, in July and August, intimate and exquisite concerts are held on the rose garden terrace.

More information: Route No. 1: The Royal Route, page 23.

Saski Garden (Ogród Saski)

ul. Marszałkowska corner at ul. Królewska

Located in: Śródmieście

This is one of the oldest public parks in Poland: it was built between 1713-1745, for King August II, on



the base of a pre-existing palace. One of the former palace's surviving columns is now the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Sculptures of mythical figures are a highlight of Saski Garden, and the choices include gods and goddesses of the seasons, sciences, arts and abstract concepts such as justice. The fountain was created in 1852; today, a new illumination system draws the attention of evening passers-by to the calming water. Take note of the garden sun-dial, which dates from 1863.

More information: Route No. 3: Fryderyk Chopin's Warsaw, page 52, Route No. 10: The footsteps of Maria Skłodowska-Curie, page 82, Route No. 4: Warsaw's historical squares and their surroundings, page 59.

Krasiński Garden (Ogród Krasińskich)
plac Krasińskich
Located in: Śródmieście

This garden emerged in the second half of the 17th century, on the area of Jan Dobrogost Krasiński's Palace. It was designed by Tylman of Gameren, a prominent architect of the day of King Jan III Sobieski. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the garden acted as a summer salon for residents of the northern district, which was largely inhabited by poor Jews. In 1965, the garden was added to the official register of antiquities. On the park's grounds there is a monument to Heroes of the War Under Monte Cassino.

Ujazdowski Park (Park Ujazdowski)
Al. Ujazdowskie
Located in: Śródmieście

Created at the end of the 19th century. The charac-

teristic features of the design include a fluidity of line which links the park with its water elements: its pond is the most interesting of all of these, as it consists of a fountain cascading over rocks, and a stunning viewing area. There is also a lovely stone bridge over the channel, an innovative item that was designed by William Lindley. Another unusual attraction is the antique scale from 1912, which attracts numerous visitors, and monuments include an 1892 sculpture of Gladiator by Pius Weloński, and a memorial to Ignacy Jan Paderewski.

Mokotowskie Field (Pole Mokotowskie)
al. Niepodległości
Located in: Śródmieście
www.polamokotowskie.pl

This is a huge park complex, right near the centre of Warsaw. It stretches all the way from ulica Żwirki i Wigury to ulica Waryńskiego. It is a very typical sports and recreation green space, with wide walking boulevards and bicycle paths, as well as a lovely fountain. On sunny summer days, hundreds of people are to be found sunning themselves on the grass, or enjoying some food and drink at one of the park's famous pubs (the most popular being 'Lolek' and 'Bolek', and Jeff's American Restaurant). The park also has a monument that especially delights children: the Monument of the Happy Dog (Pomnik Szczęśliwego Psa). The massive open field hosts concerts, all year round, many open-air performances, as well as the annual Earth Day picnic in April, picnic for the June 1 celebration of Children's Day.



Skaryszewski Park

al. Zieleniecka

Located in: Praga

www.skaryszewski.pl

This massive park was originally established between 1905-1922, on 58 hectares of land, on the old Kamionek area of Saska Kępa; it was designed by Franciszek Szanior. He created it as an urban park centre for recreation and refreshment. Hills, artificial waterfall and sparkling lakes – along with the rich and colourful horticultural surroundings – make this one of the most unusual places in Warsaw. It boasts several interesting sculptures from the 20th century, such as a bust of Ignacy Jan Paderewski. Skaryszewski Park is the 2009 winner of the 4th Poland's Best Park competition and third in European edition.

Rydz-Śmigły Park (Park im. Rydza Śmigłego)

ul. Rozbrat

Located in: Powiśle

Warsaw's youngest park was established between 1953-1964; it consists of several large gardens in Warsaw's Powiśle area, totalling about 90 hectares. At the top of the garden area is Frascati Park; this very foreign-sounding name was inspired by a very green and earthy Italian village from 1779. In the 1950's, Frascati Park was named a Park of Culture, and for its role in attracting people to the Vistula River. Because it is so modern, the park has a distinctive geometric character in terms of its layout and composition. At the most eastern part of the park is a 1975 monument called the 'Glory Sapper' (Chwała Saperom); there is also a very original fountain (thanks to the reflecting lights installed in it, the water changes colours constantly, and sparkles in all colours of the rainbow). The park is a very attractive place for Warsaw inhabitants, even in winter time, when the Jutrzenka Skate Park is converted into an ice skating rink. In the summer months, open-air concerts and film festivals take place regularly.

The Roof Garden of the Library of Warsaw University (Ogród na dachu Biblioteki Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego)

ul. Dobra 56/66

Located in: Powiśle

tel. 22 552 51 78

www.buw.uw.edu.pl

Opening hours:

1st-30th April: Mon.-Sun. 10am-6pm

1st May – 30th September: Mon.-Sun. 9am-8 pm

1st - 31st October: Mon.-Sun. 9am-6pm

This is one of the biggest and most beautiful roof gardens in Europe. The garden consists of two parts: the upper area is 2,000 m², and the lower area is 15,000 m², linked by a fountain of cascading water, where ducks have taken up residence. Plant-lovers will find much to admire, as they take up much of the space on the roof, and are divided into several sections, distinguished by their colours, scents and 'moods', which give the garden a very unusual composition and energy: the 'gold garden', the 'silver garden', the 'green garden'. The garden entrance leads to a sunlit 'summer house', covered in wildy-growing Aubert. All the gardens are joined by small paths, bridges and hanging Japanese grapevines, climbing hortensia and five-petal blushing wine plants.

Those looking for a great view of the city will not be disappointed: from the deck, you get a sweeping view of Warsaw, the Vistula river and the Świętokrzyski Bridge. The garden's visitors can also see directly inside the library through special windows, or the glass roof itself.



The Roof Garden of the Copernicus Science Centre (Ogród na dachu, Centrum Nauki Kopernik)

Opening planned for spring 2011.

The roof garden will be open from Spring till Autumn and close every day at nightfall.

The garden on the roof of the Centre and the green spaces on the Vistula belonging to it, are referred to together as the Park of the Discoverers (park of about 2 ha + roof garden of 1 ha).

The design of the park was inspired by the phenomenon of erosion – from a bird's eye view one can see, how the garden paths imitate the characteristic pattern eroded by water into rocks and temporary tunnels. The vegetation reminds of the typical flora on the banks of the Vistula.

On the roof, there is also one artistic exhibit – an Aquaporin – a model of an integral membrane protein which regulates the flow of water in the cell membrane. The model is a work by Jarosław Kozakiewicz. In the park are 4 more artistic exhibits and musical installations.

The roof will be accessible via two ramps from the Vistula embankment and from the inside of the building.

BOTANICAL GARDENS

The Warsaw University Botanical Garden (Ogród Botaniczny Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego) Al. Ujazdowskie 4, tel. 22 553 05 11

Located in: Śródmieście

www.ogrod.uw.edu.pl

Opening hours:

park: April – August: Mon.-Fri. 9am-8pm,
Sat., Sun. 10am-8pm

September: Mon.-Sun. 10am-6pm,

October: Mon.-Fri. 10am-5pm,

Sat., Sun. 10am-6pm

Greenhouse: 17th May – 13th

September: 10am-5pm

This is one of oldest botanical gardens in Poland – it's estimated to be about 200 years old. This is a wonderful place that offers a substitute for the wilds of

'real' nature, right in the bustling centre of the city: it has the perfect location, in the same neighbourhood as the absolutely lovely Łazienki Park. The garden is a real centre of the study, research and preservation of Polish wildlife, plants, shrubs and horticulture. Within a short time of this decree, the botanical gardens undertook specialised research and very successfully fulfilled their role as an 'experimental, scientific studio' of botany and dendrology. It's interesting to note that some of the trees standing today were planted by hand, by the garden's founder, Michał Szubert, such as the massive and very unusual beech trees from China. The beech tree has, in fact, become the symbol of the botanical gardens. The gardens may be viewed and toured from the spring to fall, and numerous thematic exhibitions are organized in the gardens, as well. The annual Rose Festival takes place in July, and there are many open-air performances and concerts, perfect for families with small children. There are also competitions and events introducing new types of flowers, especially breeds of roses. An interesting and historic detail is the small temple which has been built to commemorate the May 3rd Constitution of 1792.



The PAN Botanical Garden in Powsin (Ogród Botaniczny PAN w Powsinie)

ul. Prawdziwka 2

Located in Powsin

tel. 22 648 38 56

www.ogrod-powsin.pl

Opening hours:

January: Sat., Sun. winter holiday 10am-3pm

February: Sat., Sun., 10am-4pm

1st -28th March: Sat., Sun. 10am-5pm

29th - 30th April: Mon.-Sun. 10am-6pm

2nd November -31st December :

Sat., Sun., 10am-3pm

Closed on 1.November and 25.December

The garden, occupying an area of approximately 40 hectares, has been open to visitors all year long since 1990. The displayed plants are divided into the following categories: the arboretum (a collection of trees and shrubs), collections of Polish flora, and ornamental, commercial and exotic plants. The garden also houses cultural activities, such as exhibitions of paintings, photographs and drawings. In the wild, green amphitheater of ancient oaks and lindens



a piano festival 'Musical Florals - Music in blossom' („Floralia Muzyczne – Muzyka w Kwiatach”) is organised every year. It is also a venue for outdoor events connected with horticultural kermises.

WILDLIFE OF WARSAW

Biełański Woods and Reservation

(Rezerwat Przyrody Las Biełański)

ul. Dewajtis

Located in: Bielany

www.bielanski.republika.pl

The Biełański Woods (Las Biełański) are part of the larger Mazowiecki Forest (Puszcza Mazowiecka). In the 19th and 20th centuries, it was used as a place of great entertainment: Sundays and religious holidays

were especially popular, as there were carousels, swings and events. In 1973, it was further recognized as a sanctuary, as a bird reservation occupies about 150 hectares of the park's space. Whilst in the park, take the time to see the Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Most Holy Virgin Mary (Kościół Niepokalanego Poczęcia Najświętszej Marii Panny), which is from the 17th century, and is considered by many to be a true pearl of Baroque architecture. Under the church itself are art galleries, a cafe, and a theater known for staging unusual artistic events. Very near the church is the 'Good Place' Centre of Christian Culture (Centrum Kultury Chrześcijańskiej „Dobre Miejsce”), which organizes artistic events aimed at the promotion of Christian values.

Kabacki Woods and Reservation

(Rezerwat Przyrody Las Kabacki)

Located in: Ursynów

Las Kabacki is the biggest nature reserve in Mazovia (near 903 h) and a remnant of the Puszcza Mazowiecka. Large areas are overgrown with forests up to 120-160 years old with many ancient oaks and pines and variety of animals. To the more interesting animals belong the tree frog and the grass snake. A tourist attraction is a forester's lodge from 1890 - a cultural monument. The woods are a place for relaxation, leisure and education, and a popular destination for Varsovians and tourists alike.

Kampinoski National Park

(Kampinoski Park Narodowy)

about 20 kilometres to the west from Warsaw

www.kampinoski-pn.gov.pl

It is the second biggest national park in Poland and the only one in Europe in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital city. The forest occupies 71% of it and the landscape is dominated by dunes and swamps. There are over a hundred associations of plants (rushes, peat bogs, meadows, heaths etc.) and around five thousand animal species. In view of its biological diversity, the UNESCO has declared the Kampinoski National Park a world biosphere reservation.

Apart from its natural attractions the Kampinoski

Forest also boasts historic architecture. The oldest and most valuable buildings are those of the Abbey of the Canons Regular of the Lateran (now a Salesian Monastery) in Czerwiński nad Wisłą. Worth seeing are also a wooden, baroque church and a classicist manor house in Kampinos, the building of the Kampinos Forest Museum and the open-air museum of forest architecture in Granica.

Interesting is, furthermore, the well-preserved medieval gord (stronghold) in the reserve 'Zamczysko'.

A sad reminder of the World War II is the cemetery/mausoleum in Palmiry with the graves of over two thousand victims of secret executions committed by the Nazis, among them Janusz Kusociński, the Olympic gold medalist in athletics in Los Angeles.



WARSAW FOR ACTIVE PEOPLE

Warsaw offers plenty of possibilities for active leisure activities. Water parks, sports and fitness complexes are open every day to all visitors. The capital boasts over 100 km of bicycle lanes, thanks to which it is easy to get around and visit the city by bike. For those who like other sports there are golf courts, skating rinks and tennis courts. Active Warsaw means over 40 swimming pools, several dozen sports halls as well as facilities for skiers, runners and water sports enthusiasts.

ACTIVELY ON THE OPEN AIR

Skaryszewski Park (Park Skaryszewski)

al. Zieleniecka

Located in: Praga

www.skaryszewski.pl

In the Summer season the park offers many different kinds of active leisure activities. A water sports equipment rental on the Kamionkowski lake rents out pedal boats, canoes and rowing boats. The broad avenues are ideal for roller skating and cycling. On the side of Międzynarodowa Street is the riding stable 'Stajnia Pocięcha', which provides horse riding lessons for children, teenagers and adults as well as hippotherapy free of charge, i.e. physical rehabilitation with the participation of horses. Open air cinema evenings and concerts are organized in the park. And for those who are tired after the many attractions wait the Pub 'Pod Pstragiem' and the café 'Misianka'.

Szczęśliwicki Park (Park Szczęśliwicki)

Located at ul. Dawska 22

tel. 22 622 69 61

www.wosir.waw.pl

This unusual place is attractive for children and adults alike. The ski slope, picturesquely situated between two lakes, is open for skiing in Winter and Summer. It is the only place of this kind in the capital. Apart from skiing, one can also play tennis, cycle or roller skate. And the children can play to their hearts' content in the fabulous playgrounds.

Powsin Culture Park (Park Kultury w Powsinie)

Located at ul. Maślaków 1

tel. 22 648 48 11

www.parkpowsin.pl

The park was transformed from a former 50-ha golf course; it offers a wide range of activities, even during the winter season. These include numerous areaxideal for team sports, a swimming pool, tennis courts, a mini golf green, a climbing wall, ping-pong tables, a 'chess mushroom' (grzybek szachowy), a sauna, a fitness club and a sports equipment

rental place which is open all year long. There is also a playground for children, grill lovers can organize picnics, and the area boasts various food points perfect for a meal or a quick snack. Enjoy leisurely strolls and admire the surrounding



nature in the nearby Kabacki Forest (Las Kabacki) and the Botanic Garden (Ogród Botaniczny).

ON A BIKE THROUGH THE CITY

The most popular route are on the left bank of the Vistula, from Młociny to Powisin. Bikes can be ridden in the Kampinos Forest and the Kabaty Forest. A well developed network of bike trails can be found in Ursynów, Bemowo and Białołęka. The Vistula can be easily crossed on a bike across Świętokrzyski and Siekierkowski bridges. More information at www.warsawtour.pl and in leaflet: 'Warsaw for active people'.

BIKE RENTALS

Wygodny Rower (Comfortable Bike)
ul. Stawki 19
tel. 888 498 498, 502 586 586
www.wygodnyrower.pl

Oki Doki Hostel
pl. Dąbrowskiego 3
tel. 22 828 01 22
www.okidoki.pl

SpecBike
ul. 3 Maja 84, Izabelin
tel. 606 977 050, 606 374 730
www.specbike.pl



Local Rent a Car
ul. Marszałkowska 140
tel. 22 826 71 00, 501 216 193
www.lrc.com.pl

Green Patio
ul. Nowogrodzka 47a
tel. 22 628 21 04 (weekends & holiday)
www.greenpatio.pl

Biuro Podróży Eagle
ul. Raclawicka 1, tel. 22 624 38 55
www.wyprawyrowerowe.pl

Nowomiejska Sport
ul. Nowomiejska 10, tel. 22 423 53 81

SPA & WELLNESS

All reputed Polish cosmetics firms have salons in Warsaw. The face, body and hair care products from Dr Irena Eris, Dermika, Ziaja and Inglot are known and highly appreciated all over the world. There are even more 'Inglots' in the United States than in Poland. The Dr Eris Institutes offer, apart from treatments, also consultations with dermatologists, the Dermika Institutes are famous for their Spa and body treatments and the company Ziaja for its cosmetics based on natural ingredients.

Alchemy Day Spa

ul. Klonowa 20 lok.1, tel. 22 849 32 56
www.dayspa.pl

Celebrity Beauty & Spa

ul. Rondo ONZ 1, tel. 22 335 77 44
www.celebrity.com.pl

Dotyk Spa

ul. Biały Kamień 3, tel. 22 898 72 72
www.dotykspa.pl

Insomnia Touch

ul. Hoża 9, tel. 22 628 02 36
www.insomniatouch.pl

Instytut Clarins

ul. Różana 8/10, tel. 22 875 96 42
www.clarins.pl

Instytut Dermika Spa & Salon

ul. Gen. Józefa Zajęczka 9a, tel. 22 331 39 05
www.spasalon.pl

Instytut Thalgo

ul. Wilcza 5, tel. 22 622 07 21
www.thalgo.com.pl

Instytut Zdrowia i Urody Sharley

al. Jana Pawła II 75, tel. 22 636 46 64
www.sharley.pl

Kosmetyczny Instytut Dr Irena Eris
al. Jana Pawła II 20, tel. 22 586 91 00
ul. Freta 41/43, tel. 22 635 83 80
www.drirenaeris.pl

Le spa

ul. Mokotowska 55, tel. 22 622 94 28
www.lespa.pl

Terra Spa

ul. Mokotowska 57, tel. 22 622 14 17
www.terraspa.pl

Thalgo Terrake Spa

ul. Grzybowska 63 (Hotel Hilton)
tel. 22 331 39 03,
www.thalgo.com.pl

WARSAW FOR CHILDREN

The capital of Poland is not only interesting for adults but offers also plenty of entertainment for children. The little tourists will have a great time in the many parks with their modern playgrounds, in the entertainment centres, the cinemas, the theatres and in certain museums. Many restaurants in Warsaw offer special children's menus.

MUSEUMS

In Warsaw there are many museums that won't leave any young explorer indifferent. We particularly recommend the following museums: Warsaw Rising Museum, The Museum of the Polish Army, Museum of Technology (Planetarium) and Fotoplastikon.

ENTERTAINMENT CENTRES

Family Entertainment Centre Hulakula
ul. Dobra 56/66, tel. 22 552 74 67
www.hulakula.com.pl



Kolorado Jelonki

ul. Konarskiego 88, tel. 22 666 02 60
www.kolorado.com.pl

Hop-siup, Recreation Complex ARCO

ul. Bitwy Warszawskiej 1920r. 19
 tel. 22 668 96 03
www.arco-bowling.pl

Supervised play areas are available in most of Warsaw shopping centres.

SHOPPING FOR CHILDREN

Cartoon Planet

ul. Wołoska 12 (Galeria Mokotów)
 tel. 541 36 18
 al. Jana Pawła II 82 (Arkadia)
 tel. 22 331 69 85
www.cartoonplanet.pl

Kalimba Kofifi

ul. Mierosławskiego 19
 tel. 22 839 75 60
www.kalimba.pl

Mimbla

ul. Mokotowska 51/53
 tel. 22 629 30 65
www.mimbla.pl

Panda

al. Jana Pawła II 82 (Arkadia)
 tel. 22 331 52 67
 ul. Powsińska 31 (Sadyba Best Mall)
 tel. 22 370 30 97
www.pandatoys.com.pl

Smyk

ul. Krucza 50, tel. 22 551 43 00
 al. Jana Pawła II 82 (Arkadia)
 tel. 22 331 27 78
 ul. Wołoska 12 (Galeria Mokotów)
 tel. 22 541 33 82/83
 ul. Złota 59 (Złote Tarasy)
 tel. 22 222 05 70
www.smyk.com

Lullaby

ul. Grzybowska 2/5
 tel. 22 331 00 13
 ul. Krucza 17,
 tel. 22 628 75 40
www.lullaby.pl

Kultowe Dobranocki

ul. Ogrodowa 1A corner of al. Jana Pawła II
 tel. 22 241 10 00

SPECIALLY CHOSEN RESTAURANT

Arsenał

ul. Długa 52 tel. 22 635 83 77
www.restauracjaarsenal.pl

Grecka Tawerna Meltemi

ul. Drawska, corner of ul. Szczęśliwicka
 tel. 22 823 98 68
www.kregliccy.pl

Pizzeria Frascati

ul. Wiejska 13, tel. 22 625 76 98
www.frascati.waw.pl

Blue Cactus

ul. Zajączkowska 11, tel. 22 851 23 23
www.bluecactus.pl

Babalu

ul. Kłopotowskiego 33, tel. 22 424 66 66
www.babalu.pl

Stary Młyn

ul. Wybrzeże Gdynskie 2, tel. 22 839 73 77
www.starymlyn.waw.pl

Esencja Smaku

ul. Odolańska 10, tel. 22 845 09 44
www.esencjasmaku.pl

Mama Mia Cafe

al. KEN 56 lok. 5, tel. 22 207 23 61
www.mamamia.com.pl

CAFES, ICE-CREAM PARLOURS, CAKE SHOPS

**Wedel – Old-fashioned cake shop
and with chocolate drinks**

ul. Szpitalna 8, tel. 22 827 29 16
www.wedelpijalnie.pl

**Blikle Cake Shop**

ul. Nowy Świat 35, tel. 22 826 05 69
www.blikle.pl

U Hodunia

ul. Nowomiejska 9, tel. 22 635 73 46
www.lody-warszawa.pl

Czuly Barbarzyńca (bookstore and club)

ul. Dobra 31, tel. 22 826 32 94
www.czulybarbarzynca.pl

Grycan ice - cream parlour

ul. Puławska 11, tel. 22 849 89 38
www.grycan.pl

Cafe Misianka

Park Skaryszewski, tel. 22 815 64 23

Kalimba Kofifi

ul. Mierosławskiego 19, tel. 22 839 75 60
www.kalimba.pl

Pędzący Królik

ul. Moliera 8, tel. 22 826 02 45

Cafe Adi

ul. Moliera 8, tel. 22 826 39 49

Kawiarnia Kolonia

ul. bł. Ładysława z Gielniowa 9/11
 tel. 605 084 804
www.kolonia-ochota.pl

SHOPPING

Shopping is a leisure activity and – for many – a great pleasure. Warsaw is a perfect place for shopping of all kinds. A good shopping destination is the area of Nowy Świat street and Chmielna street with not only boutiques with designer fashion but also long-standing private shops selling clothes, shoes and accessories. Those who prefer having everything under one roof can choose among several shopping centres. Popular are also the shops in the department stores Wars and Sawa. Luxury fashion can be found in the surroundings of Trzech Krzyży Square and Piłsudski Square, where many international designers have set up their exclusive boutiques. An attraction of a different kind are the worldwide popular bazaars or markets, where – in a specific ambience – we can literally buy 'a bit of everything'.

In Warsaw, there are markets in almost every district. The oldest is the Różycy Bazaar in Praga (founded 1874).

POLISH FOOD

There are lovers of authentic, traditional Polish dishes also among the foreigners. They are provided for by the few, but excellently assorted delicatessen, which offer products based on old recipes handed down from generation to generation. In these shops we can buy tasty cold meats, preserves, bread, sweets and other Polish specialities. Before Christmas and Easter, special markets with regional products are organized, for example in Nowy Świat Street.

Blikle Delikatesy

ul. Nowy Świat 35, tel. 22 828 63 25

www.blikle.pl

Blikle - a company that operates for more than 140 years. In the shop we have a wide selection of ready-made meals from the Café Blikle kitchen.

Kredens Krakowski

ul. Złota 59 (Złote Tarasy), tel. 22 222 08 31

ul. Nowy Świat 22, tel. 22 826 40 01

al. Jana Pawła II 82 (Arkadia), tel. 22 331 24 32

ul. Wołoska 12 (Galeria Mokotów)

tel. 22 541 39 94

www.krakowskikredens.pl

Specially selected products manufactured for brand according to old Galicia recipes, mainly by small family businesses.

Produkty Benedyktyńskie

ul. Wilcza 11, tel. 22 629 00 09

al. Jana Pawła II 43a, tel. 22 838 21 02

www.benedicite.pl

Tasty food produced using traditional methods according to the recipes of Benedictines from Tyńiec.

Skarby Smaku

ul. Hoża 43/49 lok. 4b

tel. 22 622 43 00

www.skarbysmaku.pl

Natural products made without chemical additives or preservatives.

Smak Natury

al. Komisji Edukacji Narodowej 19 lok. I

tel. 22 446 09 51/53

www.smaknatury.pl

Very large selection of organic products.

Wedel - Old-fashioned chocolate shop

ul. Szpitalna 8

tel. 22 827 29 16

www.wedelpijalnie.pl

Place where most famous Polish sweets can be bought, including handmade pralines, chocolate, marshmallow, Wedel cakes and Halva. Houses the oldest in Poland chocolate Pump Room.

Toruńskie Pierniki

ul. Zwycięzców 32

tel. 22 672 51 41

www.kopernik.com.pl

Best kinds of gingerbread in Poland. Recipes for Toruń gingerbread were and still are a secret of bakers. Valued for its high quality and taste.

SHOPPING MALLS

Złote Tarasy

ul. Złota 59, tel. 22 222 22 00

www.zlotetarasy.pl

Located in the very centre of the city, next to the main railway station, Warszawa Centralna (which has become quite a fascinating 'waiting area' for travelers) and the Palace of Culture and Science. The complex is a gathering of several interconnected buildings and is distinguished by its remarkable architecture – most especially its characteristic glass roof.



Arkadia

al. Jana Pawła II 82, tel. 22 323 67 67
www.arkadia.com.pl

The biggest shopping mall in Poland and one of the largest in Central Europe. Arkadia has 230 commercial premises and services on three levels. Very near the centre, located on one of the main streets of the city. Access by metro or tram.

Blue City

Al. Jerozolimskie 179, tel. 22 824 45 55
www.bluecity.pl

The mall is located in the western part of Warsaw, near the Warszawa Zachodnia Railway Station, and has very interesting architecture: the 'square' around the indoor fountain is used for concerts and exhibitions. Blue City houses some 220 shops and services. Many other stores are nearby, and it is even connected to another shopping mall (CH Reduta) by an underground passage. The Blue City Shopping Mall also houses the Kamouflage skatepark – an all year indoor track for skateboarding.

CH Warszawa Wileńska

ul. Targowa 72, tel. 22 331 64 40
www.warszawa-wilenska.pl

Situated in the Praga district, but very well-connected to the centre, near the Old Town City (two stops away, by tram or bus). The specificity of this mall is its direct connection to the Warszawa Wileńska railway station.

Galeria Mokotów

ul. Wołoska 12, tel. 22 541 41 41
www.galeriamokotow.pl

A shopping mall in Mokotów, it is one of the largest in Warsaw. Located at the intersection of Wilanowska Avenue and Wołoska Street, it is easily accessible by tram, bus (and pretty close to the Wilanowska metro station). Featuring 240 shops.



Klif

ul. Okopowa 58/72, tel. 22 531 45 02
www.klif.pl

Located at Wola district on the corner of Okopowa and Anielewicz Street. Over 100 boutiques offering clothing, accessories and luxury international companies.

POLISH DESIGNERS STORES

Polish fashion brands do not differ from international ones and this mostly thanks to the talented young designers, who are known also abroad. The collections of Maciej Zień, one of the most appreciated Polish designers, can be bought in his studio in the Promenada shopping centre. Gosia Baczyńska presents her creations in her boutique in Praga.

Other, a little less famous designers display their collections in atmospheric shops - 'fashion resorts' for all those, for whom the contemporary mass products are synonymous with boredom and commerciality.

Ania Kuczyńska

ul. Mokotowska 61, tel. 22 622 02 76
www.aniakuczynska.com

The home boutique of the Polish designer.

Mysikrólik

ul. Okólnik 11a, tel. 501 561 591
www.mysikrolik.com

Shop belongs to the designer Martyna Czerwinska, in which clothes sewn from natural materials, bags, jewelry and accessories can be bought.

Pol La Studio

ul. Solec 85
tel. 22 622 89 00
www.polala.pl
Unique bags by Marianna Tomaszko.

Portofino

ul. Łowicka 23
tel. 22 412 24 07
www.portofino-fb.pl

A clothes collection created by Magdalena Butryn .

Showroom Young Polish Designers

ul. Ostrobramska 75c (CH Promenada)
tel. 22 611 38 31
www.ypdf.org

In this boutique clothes from the newest collections of over 40 Polish designers can be bought.

Ewa Minge

ul. Ostrobramska 75c (CH Promenada)
tel. 22 611 38 18
www.evaminge.pl

Ewa Minge's boutique with her newest collection .

Gosia Baczyńska

ul. Floriańska 6
tel. 516 133 507
www.gosiabaczynska.com

The home boutique of the Polish designer.

Green Store

ul. Chmielna 30
tel. 606 147 336
www.gestabishment.com

Large selection of clothing designed by Kamila Kanderz and Kinga Kowalewska. Shoes of well-known global brands: Prada, Miu Miu and Marc Jacobs can also be bought there.

Joanna Klimas

ul. Nowolipki 2
tel. 22 831 02 92
www.joannaklimas.com

The home boutique of the Polish designer.

Maciej Zień

ul. Ostrobramska 75c (CH Promenada)
tel. 22 611 73 73
www.zien.pl

The home boutique of the Polish designer.

POLISH BRANDS

Wittchen

One of the most famous Polish companies offering leather goods, handbags, wallets, business cards, and shoes.

ul. Złota 59 (Złote Tarasy), tel. 22 349 23 06
ul. Wołoska 12 (Galeria Mokotów)
tel. 22 349 23 68

al. Jana Pawła II 82 (Arkadia), tel. 22 349 23 65
www.wittchen.com

W. Kruk

In the showrooms of one of the oldest Polish companies jewelry (rings, necklaces, earrings, bracelets, brooches), watches and many other articles can be bought.

pl. Konstytucji 6, tel. 661 980 576
Al. Jerozolimskie 11/19, tel. 661 980 574
ul. Złota 59 (Złote Tarasy), tel. 661 980 507
pl. Trzech Krzyży 8, tel. 607 664 724
www.wkruk.pl

Batycki

Batycki makes primarily unique handbags, shoes and small leather goods.

ul. Zgoda 9 tel. 22 828 21 67

Reserved

Fashion brand designing clothes for women, men and children.

al. Jana Pawła II (CH Arkadia) 82
tel. 785 003 439
ul. Targowa 72 (Carrefour Wileńska)
tel. 785 003 460
ul. Wołoska 12 (Galeria Mokotów)
tel. 785 003 458
ul. Ostrobramska 75c (Promenada)
tel. 785 003 442

GLOBAL BRANDS

To the demanding and wealthier customers we suggest a visit in the most exclusive boutiques in Warsaw. Western brands are present on the Polish market. The best address for luxury

products is the Trzech Krzyży Square and its surroundings. Around the square are shops of the most expensive brands such as Burberry, Emporio Armani, Marc Cain or Furla.

Bally

ul. Nowy Świat 49
tel. 22 551 54 69
www.bally.com

Burberry

pl. Trzech Krzyży 3
tel. 22 584 70 40
www.burberry.com

Emporio Armani

ul. Nowy Świat 7
tel. 22 626 06 50
www.emporioarmani.com

Ermenegildo Zegna

pl. Trzech Krzyży 3
tel. 022 584 70 00
www.zegna.com

Frey Wille Boutique

ul. Nowy Świat 37
tel. 22 827 55 03
www.frey-wille.com

Furla

pl. Trzech Krzyży 10/14, tel. 22 627 07 07
ul. Wołoska 12 (Galeria Mokotów)
tel. 22 541 38 96
www.furla.com



Hugo Boss

pl. Trzech Krzyży 10/14
tel. 22 627 24 00
www.hugoboss.com

J.M. Weston

pl. Trzech Krzyży 10/14
tel. 22 745 08 10
www.jmweston.com

Kenzo

Al. Ujazdowskie 22, tel. 22 628 78 25
www.kenzo.com

Lagerfeld

ul. Ostrobramska 75c (CH Promenada)
tel. 22 611 38 46
www.karllagerfeld.com

Likus Concept Store

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 16/18
tel. 22 492 74 09
www.likusconceptstore.pl
Dsquared2, J. Lindeberg, Diesel Denim Galery, Gianfranco Ferre, Polo, Victor & Rolf, John Galiano, Sophia Kokosalaki, Diesel.

Moliera 2

ul. Moliera 2, tel. 22 827 70 99
www.moliera2.com
Valentino and Salvatore Ferragamo.

PRESS, BOOKS, MUSIC

American Bookstore

al. Jana Pawła II 82 (Arkadia), tel. 22 331 29 08
ul. Wołoska 12 (Galeria Mokotów)
tel. 22 541 36 52
ul. Powiśńska 31 (Sadyba Best Mall)
tel. 22 370 31 73
ul. Koszykowa 55, tel. 22 234 56 37
ul. Nowy Świat 61, tel. 22 827 48 52
www.americanbookstore.pl
A wide range of English books, foreign press.

Empik

al. Jana Pawła II 82 (Arkadia)
tel. 22 323 33 91

Al. Jerozolimskie 179 (Blue City)
tel. 22 311 78 64
ul. Wołoska 12 (Galeria Mokotów)
tel. 22 461 07 15
ul. Marszałkowska 116/122
tel. 22 551 44 42
ul. Nowy Świat 15/17
tel. 22 627 06 50 w.121
ul. Złota 59 (Złote Tarasy)
tel. 22 222 06 06
www.empik.com
Polish and foreign press, Polish and foreign
books, music, movies, multimedia.

Traffic

ul. Bracka 25
tel. 22 692 18 88
www.traffic-club.pl
Polish and foreign press, Polish and foreign
books, music, movies, multimedia.
The foreign press is also available in Relay and
Inmedio newsagents.

DEVOTIONAL ARTICLES

Ars Christiana

ul. Chmielna 6, tel. 22 826 03 67
ul. Ogrodowa 37 tel. 22 654 57 62
ul. Piwna 13 tel. 603 13 18 33
www.arschristiana.com.pl

ANTIQUES

Antykwariat Atticus

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 20/22
tel. 22 828 20 56
www.atticus.pl

Antykwariat numizmatyczno-filatelistyczny

ul. Emilii Plater 25, tel. 22 629 51 11
www.annum.pl

Desa Unicum

Galeria Marszałkowska
ul. Marszałkowska 34/50, tel. 22 584 95 25

Dom Aukcyjny Ostoya

ul. Freta 25/1, tel. 22 635 55 78
ul. Gen J. Zajączka 8, tel. 22 839 24 80
www.ostoya.pl

Galeria Domu Aukcyjnego Rempex

ul. Karowa 31, tel. 22 826 44 08
www.rempex.com.pl

Lamus Antykwariaty Warszawskie

ul. Nowomiejska 7, tel. 22 831 63 21
ul. Nowomiejska 8, tel. 22 635 84 47
ul. Sandomierska 23, tel. 22 848 16 39
www.lamus.pl

GIFTS

Abonda

ul. Śniadeckich 12/16, tel. 22 628 89 95
www.abonda.com.pl

A store with 'soul' where you can find linen
products (tablecloths, table runners, doilies),
artistic ceramics, handcrafted decorative articles
and items made of wood and unique artistic
jewellery.

Aniołowo

ul. Piwna 43, tel. 22 828 89 93
www.aniolowo.com.pl

Thousands of angels made of clay, glass, salt,
paper and wood, all hand-carved and -painted.

Bombkarnia

ul. Emilii Plater 47, tel. 22 624 24 26
www.bombkarnia.pl

Several dozen types of glass balls for all occa-
sions, Easter eggs, chicks, bells and more.

Cepelia

ul. Marszałkowska 99/101
tel. 22 628 77 57
pl. Konstytucji 5, tel. 22 499 97 03
ul. Krucza 23, tel. 22 499 97 05
ul. Chmielna 8, tel. 22 826 60 31

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 39
tel. 22 826 14
www.cepelia.pl

Several dozen types of glass balls for all occasions, Easter eggs, chicks, bells and more.

Galeria Artis
ul. Emilii Plater 47
tel. 22 620 59 30
www.artisgaleria.pl

Modern art abounds here, with paintings, graphics, sculptures, handicrafts, military items, glassware, porcelain, leather products, stained glass (also lamps), writer's furniture and silver jewellery.

Patera
ul. Świętokrzyska 36
tel. 22 620 46 52
www.patera.pl

A variety of glassware, cut glass and porcelain products, all from Polish foundries.

Pol-Szkło
ul. Senatorska 24
tel. 22 827 13 09
www.polszklo.pl

Glassware and cut glass from the best Polish glassworkers, porcelain (Chodzież, Ćmielów, Lubiana), stoneware, cutlery (Amefa, Gerlach, Odiso), kitchen accessories.

ENTERTAINMENT

Entertainment for each is different. For many it is synonymous with clubbing.

The same house or trans rhythms are popular in London and in Warsaw. The best DJ's come to play in Warsaw clubs. The trendiest places in Warsaw are situated in the so-called Clubland on Foksal Street and Trzech Krzyży Square. The Praga District has become an arty rendezvous. Some of the tenement houses have photographic studios and workshops with visual artists, painters, working there alongside theatres and clubs.

ENTERTAINMENT CENTRES

Atomica Bowling Center
ul. Wołoska 12 (CH Galeria Mokotów)
tel. 22 541 38 05,
www.kregielnia.pl
Bowling, billiard, Power Station games arcade, internet cafe.

Blue City
Al. Jerozolimskie 179, tel. 22 824 45 55
www.bluecity.pl
Paintball, speedball, skate park, squash, Inca Play playground.

Fantasy Park
ul. Powiśńska 31 (CH Sadyba Best Mall)
tel. 22 331 70 90,
www.fantasypark.pl
Bowling, billiard, video games, playgrounds.

Hulakula Family Entertainment Centre
ul. Dobra 56/66, tel. 22 552 74 00
www.hulakula.com.pl
Bowling, billiard, climbing wall, slot machines, playground, disco, restaurant, conference room.

CASINOS

Casinos Poland
Hotel Marriott
Al. Jerozolimskie 65/79, tel. 22 584 96 53
www.casinospoland.pl

Hotel Hyatt
ul. Belwederska 23, tel. 22 559 14 40
www.casinospoland.pl

Orbis Casino
Hotel Mercure Grand
ul. Krucza 28, tel. 22 621 52 88

Hotel Sofitel Victoria
ul. Królewska 11, tel. 22 827 66 33

Olympic Casino Sunrise

Hotel Hilton

ul. Grzybowska 63, tel. 22 351 72 60

www.olympic-casino.com

Olympic Casino Metropol

ul. Marszałkowska 99A, tel. 22 460 85 22

www.olympic-casino.com

CLUBS

CENTRE:

1500m2 do wynajęcia

ul. Solec 18, tel. 22 628 84 12

www.1500m2.blogspot.com

Cafe Kulturalna

pl. Defilad 1 (Palace of Culture and Science)

tel. 22 656 62 81

www.kulturalna.pl

Centralny Dom Kultury

ul. Burakowska 12, tel. 22 636 83 00

www.cdq.pl

Club 70

ul. Waliców 9, tel. 22 654 71 41

www.club70.pl

Confashion

ul. Moliere 2/4

tel. 22 692 85 85, 790 567 966

www.confashion.pl

Dekada

ul. Grójecka 19/25, tel. 22 668 97 77

www.dekada.pl

Enklawa

ul. Mazowiecka 12, tel. 22 827 31 51

www.enklawa.com

Mandala

ul. Emilii Plater 9/11, tel. 22 891 06 19

www.mandalaklub.com



Opera Club

pl. Teatralny 1, tel. 22 828 70 75

www.operaklub.pl

Orange

ul. Krucza 6/14, tel. 22 627 37 70

www.orange-art-fun.pl

Organza

ul. Sienkiewicza 4, tel. 22 828 32 32

www.kluborganza.pl

Park

al. Niepodległości 196, tel. 22 825 91 65

www.klubpark.pl

Piekarnia

ul. Młocińska 11, tel. 500 114 486

www.pieksa.pl

Platinum Club

ul. Fredry 6, tel. 22 596 46 66

www.platinumclub.pl

Powiekszenie

ul. Nowy Świat 27

www.klubpowiekszenie.pl

Proxima

ul. Żwirki i Wigury 99a

tel. 22 822 30 03

www.klubproxima.com.pl

Regeneracja

ul. Puławska 61, tel. 22 646 38 08

www.regeneracja.waw.pl

Remont

ul. Waryńskiego 12, tel. 22 234 91 11
www.remont.klub.waw.pl

Stodoła

ul. Batorego 10, tel. 22 825 60 31
www.stodola.pl

PRAGA:

Hydrozagadka

ul. 11 Listopada 22, tel. 505 849 386
www.hydro.waw.pl

La Playa Music Bar

ul. Wybrzeże Helskie 1/5, tel. 22 331 49 75
www.laplaya.pl

Saturator

ul. 11 Listopada 22
tel. 504 353 772
www.saturator.art.pl

Sen Pszczoły

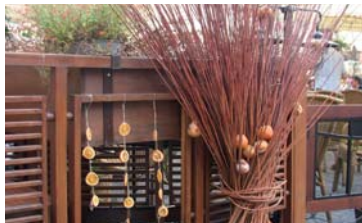
ul. Inżynierska 3, tel. 791 311 060
www.senpszczoły.pl

Skład Butelek

ul. 11 Listopada 22
www.skladbutelek.pl

Zwiąż Mnie

ul. 11 Listopada 22
tel. 790 795 885
www.zwiazmnie.com



JAZZ CLUBS

Bojangles Bar & Lounge

Al. Jerozolimskie 45 (Hotel Polonia Palace)
tel. 22 318 28 33
www.poloniapalace.com

Jazz Bistro

ul. Piękna 20, tel. 22 627 41 51
www.jazzbistro.pl

Jazz Bistro Gwiazdeczka

ul. Piwna 40, tel. 22 887 87 64
www.jazzbistro.pl

Jazz Bistro Zen

ul. Jasna 24, tel. 22 447 25 00
www.jazzbistro.pl

Nu Jazz Bistro

ul. Żurawia 6/12, tel. 22 621 89 89
www.jazzbistro.pl

Tygmont

ul. Mazowiecka 6/8, tel. 22 828 34 09
www.tygmont.com.pl

PUBS

Bierhalle

al. Jana Pawła II 82 (CH Arkadia)
tel. 22 323 68 55
ul. Nowy Świat 64, tel. 22 827 61 77
www.bierhalle.pl

Browarmia Królewska

ul. Królewska 1
tel. 22 826 54 55
www.browarmia.pl

Champions Sports Bar Restaurant

(Hotel Marriott)
Al. Jerozolimskie 65/79, tel. 22 630 51 19
www.champions.pl

Ferment

ul. Marszałkowska 99/101
tel. 22 622 00 03
www.ferment.klub.waw.pl

Harenda

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 4/6
tel. 22 826 29 00
www.harenda.pl

Irish Pub

ul. Miodowa 3
tel. 22 826 25 33
www.irishpubmiodowa.pl

Kompania Piwna

ul. Podwale 25
tel. 22 635 63 14
www.podwale25.pl

Lolek

ul. Rokitnicka 20
tel. 22 825 62 02
www.publolek.pl

Molly Malone's Iris Pub

Rynek Starego Miasta 29/31
tel. 22 831 02 63
www.mollymalone.pl

Patrick's Irish Pub

ul. Nowogrodzka 31
tel. 22 628 93 71
www.patrickspub.pl

Piano Bar

ul. Chmielna 7/9
tel. 510 017 122
www.pianobar.com.pl

W oparach absurdu

ul. Żąbkowska 6, tel. 660 780 319
www.oparyabsurdu.pl

Zielona Gęś

al. Niepodległości 177
tel. 22 825 20 26
www.zielonages.pl

CAFES & BOOKSTORES

Bily Konicek

ul. Kredytowa 1, tel. 22 827 76 41

Cafe Melon

ul. Inżynierska 1, tel. 22 619 12 54
www.studiomelon.pl

Chłodna 25

ul. Chłodna 25, tel. 22 620 24 13
chlodna25.blog.pl

Czuły Barbarzyńca

ul. Dobra 31, tel. 22 826 32 94
www.czuly.pl

Kafka

ul. Oboźna 3, tel. 22 826 08 22
www.kawiarnia-kafka.pl

Naparstek

ul. Konopnickiej 6, tel. 22 339 07 60
(Centralny Basen Artystyczny)
www.basen.art.pl

Numery Litery

ul. Wilcza 26, tel. 22 622 05 60
www.numerylitery.pl

Tarabuk

ul. Browarna 6, tel. 22 827 08 14
www.tarabuk.pl



EATING OUT

Warsaw restaurants serve, apart from Polish specialties, dishes from around the world – from stylish Italian cuisine, via experimental fusion cuisine to sushi. Typical Polish dishes are for example 'bigos' (stewed cabbage and meat dish), pork cutlets with cabbage, Warsaw style tripe (traditionally served with meatballs), stuffed cabbage, filled dumplings, potato dumplings, steak tartare with sardines or anchovies, 'żurek' (sour rye soup) with white sausage, red beet soup with ravioli and broth.

The culinary symbols of Warsaw, however, are the sweets: the doughnuts from Blikle, the 'torcik wędłowski' (a layered wafer cake), the cream cake 'wuzetka', the candy 'pańska skórka' and since recently also the delicious pastry called 'zygmuntówka' - a fairy cake filled with almond cream, cranberry jam and chocolate mousse, the whole topped with meringue. The new pastry was the winner of a competition for confectioners in spring 2009. The recipe was developed by the Cukiernia Nova of W. Teledziński.

Although Warsaw is generally expensive, there are places, which offer good food for an affordable price. At lunchtime many restaurants offer a special menu for 15-25 PLN. Dinner in a cheap restaurant costs about 20-30 PLN. The cheapest meals for 5-9 PLN can be had in the so-called „bary mleczne” ('milk bars'), which, with their unique ambience recalling the times of the Polish People's Republic, attract many customers. In the most expensive restaurants the price for the dinner of one person is of over 100 PLN. In cafés, the cakes cost 3-12 PLN and coffee 5-15 PLN. A beer in a pub is worth 6-15 PLN.

All of the following restaurants accept credit cards.

More information on tourist site of the city www.warsawtour.pl and popular cuisine sites, eg. www.gastronauki.pl.

RESTAURANTS

POLISH CUISINE

Ale Gloria

pl. Trzech Krzyży 3, tel. 22 584 70 80
www.alegloria.pl

Dom Polski

ul. Francuska 11, tel. 22 616 24 32
www.restauracjadompolski.pl

Fabryka Trzciny Restauracja

ul. Otwocka 14, tel. 22 619 05 13
www.fabrykatrzcziny.pl

Folk Gospoda

ul. Waliców 13, tel. 22 890 16 05
www.folkgospoda.pl

Kompania Piwna

ul. Podwale 25, tel. 22 635 63 14
www.podwale25.pl



Oberża pod Czerwonym Wieprzem

ul. Żelazna 68, tel. 22 850 31 44
www.czerwonywieprz.pl

Polka

ul. Świętojańska 2, tel. 22 635 35 35
www.restauracjapolka.pl



Restauracja Polska

Przy Trakcie

ul. Królewska 2, tel. 22 827 01 98
www.restauracjapolska.pl

Smaki Warszawy

ul. Żurawia 47/49, tel. 22 621 82 68
www.smakiwarszawy.pl

U Dekerta

Rynek Starego Miasta 38/42
tel. 22 636 27 04, 635 65 11
www.udekerta.com.pl

U Kucharzy

ul. Ossolińskich 7, tel. 22 826 79 36
www.gessler.pl

Wilanów

ul. St. Kostki-Potockiego 27
tel. 22 842 18 52
www.restauracjawilanow.pl

AMERICAN CUISINE

Amigos

Al. Jerozolimskie 119
tel. 22 629 39 69
www.restauracjaamigos.pl

Hard Rock Cafe

ul. Złota 59 (Złote Tarasy)
tel. 22 222 07 00
www.hardrockcafe.pl

Pink Flamingo

ul. Lirowa 42
tel. 22 658 00 46
www.pinkflamingo.pl

BALKAN CUISINE

Banja Luka

ul. Puławska 101, tel. 22 854 07 82
www.banjaluka.pl

BAVARIAN CUISINE

Oberża

ul. Chmielna 28, tel. 22 828 45 85
www.ckoberza.pl

Kompania Piwna

ul. Podwale 25, tel. 22 635 63 14
www.podwale25.pl

BRASILISAN CUISINE

Churrasco do Landa

ul. Prózna 8, tel. 22 620 50 80
www.churrasco.pl

BULGARIAN CUISINE

Bulgaria Magica

ul. Marszałkowska 3/5, tel. 22 825 18 16
www.bulgariamagica.pl

Nesebar

ul. Marszałkowska 4, tel. 22 621 11 38
www.nesebar.pl

CHINESE CUISINE

Cesarski Pałac

ul. Senatorska 27, tel. 22 827 97 07
www.cesarskipalac.com

Mekong

ul. Długa 29, tel. 22 635 38 88
www.mekong.waw.pl

ENGLISH CUISINE

London Steak House

Al. Jerozolimskie 42, tel. 22 827 00 20
www.londonsteakhouse.pl

FRENCH CUISINE

Bistro de Paris

pl. Piłsudskiego 9, tel. 22 826 01 07
www.restaurantbistrodeparis.com

FUSION CUISINE

Essencia

ul. Marszałkowska 94/98
(Hotel Novotel Warszawa), tel. 22 596 12 34
www.essencia.pagi.pl

FUSION

al. Jana Pawła II 21, tel. 22 450 80 00
www.westin.pl

Sense

ul. Nowy Świat 19, tel. 22 826 65 70
www.sensecafe.com

GREEK CUISINE

Santorini

ul. Egipska 7, tel. 22 672 05 25
www.kregliccy.pl/santorini.php



INDIAN CUISINE

Maharaja Indian

ul. Marszałkowska 34/50, tel. 22 621 13 92
www.maharaja.pl

Namaste India

ul. Nowogrodzka 15, tel. 22 357 09 39
ul. Piwna 12/14, tel. 22 635 77 66
www.namasteindia.pl

INTERNATIONAL CUISINE

Babalu

ul. Ks. I. Kłopotowskiego 33
tel. 22 424 66 66
www.babalu.pl

Nomia

Rynek Nowego Miasta 13/15
tel. 22 831 43 79
www.nomia.waw.pl

Qchnia Artystyczna

ul. Jazdów 2
(Zamek Ujazdowski)
tel. 22 625 76 27
www.qchnia.pl

Rabarbar

ul. Wierzbowa 9/11
tel. 22 828 01 30
www.rabarbar.pl

ITALIAN CUISINE

Deco Kredens

ul. Ordynacka 13, tel. 22 826 06 60
www.kredens.com.pl

Jajo Restauracja

ul. Zgoda 3, tel. 22 826 44 93
www.restauracjajajo.pl

Na Prowincji

ul. Nowomiejska 10, tel. 22 831 98 75
www.samefusy.pl

Rubikon

ul. Wróbla 3/5, tel. 22 847 66 55
www.rubikon.waw.pl

JAPANESE CUISINE

Oto! Sushi

ul. Nowy Świat 46, tel. 22 828 00 88
www.oto-sushi.pl

Art Sushi

ul. Nowogrodzka 56, tel. 22 621 77 20
www.artsushi.pl

Kiku

ul. Senatorska 17/19, tel. 22 892 09 01
www.kiku.pl

JEWISH CUISINE

Menora

pl. Grzybowski 2, tel. 22 620 37 54

Pod Samsonem

ul. Freta 3/5, tel. 22 831 17 88
www.podsamsonem.pl

Shlomo's Restaurant & Bar

(kosher restaurant)
ul. Bagno 2 Warszawa
(entrance from the 5 Prózna Street)
tel. 692 147 670
www.shlomos.pl

MEDITERRANEAN CUISINE

Boathouse

ul. Wał Miedzeszyński 389a, tel. 22 616 32 23
www.boathouse.pl

La Cantina

ul. Nowy Świat 64, tel. 22 331 67 97
www.lacantina.com.pl



Sketch

ul. Foksal 19, tel. 602 762 764
www.sketch.pl

MEXICAN CUISINE

La Fiesta Tortilla Restaurant

ul. Foksal 21, tel. 22 829 85 60
al. Ujazdowskie 22, tel. 22 621 31 54
www.lafiesta.pl

The Mexican

ul. Foksal 10, tel. 22 826 90 21
ul. Podwale 29, tel. 22 635 32 32
www.mexican.pl

PORTUGUESE CUISINE

Portucale

ul. Merliniego 2
tel. 22 898 09 25
www.portucale.pl

RUSSIAN CUISINE

Babooshka

ul. Oboźna 9, lok. 102, tel. 22 406 33 66
ul. Krucza 41/43, tel. 22 625 10 40
www.babooshka.pl



SPANISH CUISINE

Casa To Tu

ul. Nowy Świat 54/56, tel. 22 828 58 90
www.casatotu.pl

Mar y Sol

ul. Rozbrat 8, tel. 22 622 50 00
www.mar-y-sol.com.pl

TURKISH CUISINE

Lokanta

ul. Nowogrodzka 47a
tel. 22 585 10 04
www.lokanta.pl

VEGETARIAN CUISINE

Biosfeera

al. Niepodległości 80, tel. 22 898 01 55
www.biosfeera.com

Green Way

ul. Wspólna 54a, tel. 609 750 750
ul. Szpitalna 6, tel. 22 625 00 55
ul. Marszałkowska 28, tel. 22 625 68 77
www.greenway.pl

Sadhu Cafe

ul. Wałowa 3
tel. 22 635 81 39, 603 067 134
www.sadhu.pl

FISH

Osteria

ul. Koszykowa 54, tel. 22 621 16 46
www.osteria.pl

WINE BARS

Borpince

ul. Zgoda 1, tel. 22 828 22 44
www.borpince.pl
hungarian cuisine

Enoteka Polska

ul. Długa 23/25, tel. 22 831 34 43
www.enotekapolska.pl
italian cuisine

Mielżyński Wine Bar

ul. Burakowska 5/7, tel. 22 636 87 09
www.mielzynski.pl

Vineres

ul. Bednarska 28/30
tel. 22 828 88 61, 826 60 67
www.vinares.pl
european cuisine

Vinoteka La Bodega

ul. Nowy Świat 5, tel. 22 745 46 10
www.bodega.pl
spanish cuisine

CAFES

Czekoladziarnia Amor

ul. Marszałkowska 17, tel. 22 825 00 36
www.czekoladziarniaamor.pl

Między Słowami

ul. Chmielna 30, tel. 22 826 74 68
www.kawiarniamiedzyslowami.pl

Pędzący Królik

ul. Moliera 8, tel. 22 826 02 45

Retrospekcja

ul. Bednarska 28/30, tel. 22 245 36 90
www.retrospekcja-bednarska.com

To Lubię

ul. Freta 10, tel. 22 635 90 23
www.tolubie.pl



Batida

ul. Marszałkowska 53, tel. 22 621 53 15
pl. Trzech Krzyży 18, tel. 22 621 45 34
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście
corner of Tokarzewskiego,
tel. 22 826 44 74
www.batida.com.pl

Blikle

ul. Nowy Świat 33, tel. 22 826 66 19
ul. Kasińskiego 10, tel. 22 839 54 79
www.blikle.pl

Wedel

ul. Szpitalna 8 (Old-fashioned shop)
tel. 22 827 29 16
ul. E. Plater 49 (InterContinental Hotel)
tel. 22 328 88 88
ul. Złota 59 (Złote Tarasy)
tel. 22 222 02 06
al. Jana Pawła II 82 (Arkadia)
tel. 22 331 27 95
ul. Zamoyskiego 36 (Rogatka)
tel. 22 619 50 10
ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1 (Chopin Airport)
other addresses: www.wedelpijalnie.pl

Teledzińscy. Cukiernia NOVA

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 41
tel. 22 827 51 08
ul. Złota 63, tel. 22 620 23 39
ul. Senatorska 26, tel. 22 828 50 85
Saska Kępa, ul. Londyńska 4, tel. 22 616 18 38
Galeria Mokotów, Dworzec Centralny
other addresses: www.cukiernianova.pl

CHAIN COFFEEHOUSES:

Cava

ul. Nowy Świat 30, tel. 22 826 64 27
other addresses: www.cava.pl

Coffee Heaven

ul. Dobra 55/56 (Biblioteka UW)
ul. Chmielna 33
ul. Nowy Świat 46
ul. Nowy Świat 19
ul. Świętokrzyska 31/33a
ul. Miodowa 1
other addresses: www.coffeeheaven.pl

Starbucks Coffee

al. Solidarności 68a, tel. 22 887 90 03
al. Solidarności 82, tel. 71 386 24 51
ul. Nowy Świat 62, tel. 22 829 40 21
www.starbucks.pl

W Biegu Cafe

ul. Mokotowska 19, tel. 22 621 84 51
ul. Nowy Świat 37,
ul. Świętokrzyska 18,
ul. Grzybowska 5a,
other addresses: www.wbiegucafe.pl

DUMPLINGS SHOP

Pierogarnia na Bednarskiej

ul. Bednarska 28/30, tel. 22 828 03 92
www.pierogarnianabednarskiej.pl

Pierogi z Mokotowskiej

ul. Mokotowska 12, tel. 22 625 53 71
www.pierogizmokotowskiej.waw.pl

Pierogowy Dworek

ul. Brygady Pościgowej 2a, tel. 22 672 26 73
www.pierogowydworek.pl

Pierrogeria

ul. Krzywe Koło 30, tel. 604 179 002
pl. Konstytucji 2, tel. 22 654 88 44
www.pierrogeria.pl

Zapiecek

Al. Jerozolimskie 28, tel. 22 826 74 84
ul. Freta 1, tel. 22 831 61 90
ul. Świętojańska 13, tel. 22 635 61 09
www.zapiecek.eu

MILK BARS



Bambino

ul. Krucza 21, tel. 22 625 16 76

Biedronka

ul. Grójecka 79, tel. 22 822 64 17

Familijny

ul. Nowy Świat 39, tel. 22 826 45 79

Gdański

ul. gen Andresa 33, tel. 22 831 29 62

Kefirek

ul. Kondratowicza 25, tel. 22 811 07 10

Pod Barbakanem

ul. Mostowa 27/29, tel. 22 831 47 37

Prasowy

ul. Marszałkowska 10/16, tel. 22 628 44 27

Rusalka

ul. Floriańska 14, tel. 22 619 52 00

Sady

ul. Krasińskiego 36, tel. 22 663 85 84

Wilanowski

ul. Belwederska 2, tel. 22 841 13 05

Ząbkowski

ul. Ząbkowska 2, tel. 22 619 13 88

Złota Kurka

ul. Marszałkowska 55/73, tel. 22 621 32 80

PIZZA RESTAURANTS

Fratelli Pizza & Pasta

ul. Nałęczowska 62, tel. 22 858 10 10
www.fratellipizza.pl

Na Prowincji

ul. Nowomiejska 10, tel. 22 831 91 04
www.samefusy.pl

Dominium Pizza

tel. 22 210 10 10

ul. Krucza 16/22

ul. Zgoda 5

ul. Grójecka 22/24

The list of the premises available on web

www.pizzadominium.pl

Pizza Marzano

ul. Nowy Świat 42, tel. 22 826 21 23

ul. Świętokrzyska 18, tel. 22 829 93 03

The list of the premises available on web

www.pizzaexpress.com.pl

Pizza Hut

tel. 22 536 36 36 (delivery)

pl. Zamkowy 10, tel. 635 28 44

al. Solidarności 68a, tel. 22 887 95 07

ul. Widok 26, tel. 22 828 10 92

The list of the premises available on web

www.pizzahut.pl

WARSAW SURROUNDINGS

A huge advantage of Warsaw is its surroundings which is a very interesting tourist destination. Mazovia is a region that has much to offer. Those who wish to rest and relax should visit Zegrzyński Lake, lakes of Gostynińskie Lake District, the beaches on the Wkra, Bug, Narew and Pilica Rivers. Not far from the city stretches the vast forested area of the Kampinos National Park and the Mazovia and Chojnów Landscape Parks. A little further on you will find the remains of the Kurpie Green Primeval Forest and the White Primeval Forest. In the Western Mazovia you can visit the Landscape Parks of Gostynin-Włocławek and Brudzen.

Konstancin-Jeziorna

(about 15 kilometres to the south from Warsaw)

www.konstancin.com

www.konstancinjeziorna.pl

The Konstancin-Jeziorna area in Mazovia Region is very well-known as a health resort. A few

kilometers south of this enclave there is the main residence of several known artists, business people and politicians.

Zegrzyński Reservoir

(about 20 kilometres to the north-east from Warsaw)

www.jezioro.zegrzynskie.pl

www.zalewzegrzynski.net



Zegrzyński Lake, artificial reservoir near Warsaw has a surface area of about 33 km², connecting Narew and Bug Rivers.

Zegrzyński Lake is primarily a place of rest, and as such, has numerous spas and wellness centres. Neighbouring villages such as Zegrze, Jachranka and Białobrzegi have developed a number of health resorts and eco-tourist attractions and from spring to fall, at every weekend, thousands of Warsaw inhabitants come here looking for rest and peace.

The lake has three wonderful beaches. 'Wild Beach' in Nieporęt, located at the southern edge of the lake, has on-duty lifeguards, equipment rental, changing areas, showers and toilets, and its promenade leads to bicycle and walking paths. The whole area is illuminated and monitored.

Another great place to rest and relax is the beach in Serock.

Zegrzyński Lake has excellent conditions for sailing, windsurfing and kitesurfing, with water sports enthusiasts having a yacht club and many other water-sporting attractions at their disposal. Note that Zegrzyński Lake is not only a place to see in the Summer: during the Winter, ice sailing enthusiasts race over the frozen lake.

Zegrzyński Lake can be reached by public transport

bus lines: 705, 734 and 735, departure from the FSO Żerań (terminus) or by PKS buses from the West Railway Station (Dworzec Zachodni).

Otwock

(about 25 kilometres to the south from Warsaw)

The touristic assets of Otwock are the river Świder and the pine forests belonging to the Mazovian Landscape Park. The beneficial local microclimate brings relief for people suffering from lung diseases. Noticeable in the town architecture are the wooden villas combining typical elements of Mazovian houses and alpine lodges. Classic examples of this style are the villas 'Lala', 'Szeliga' and 'Na górze'. In the middle of the 20th century, the poet Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński, paraphrasing the term 'Biedermeier', came up with the expression 'świdermajer', which took root and is still in use today. The town offers four designated tourist routes for walkers and cyclists.

Pułtusk

(about 62 kilometres to the north from Warsaw)
www.pultusk.pl

It attracts tourists with the catchy information, that it has the longest market in Europe. The most beautiful buildings in Pułtusk are the medieval castle on the bank of the Narew River (now the Polonia House), the town hall with the gothic-renaissance tower, the historic churches, in particular the 15th-century collegiate church with renaissance frescos on the vault, the only slightly younger Church of the Holy Cross,



surrounded by a cemetery with tombs from the 19th century, and the fragments of the fortified walls.

Nieborów and Arkadia

(80 kilometres to the west from Warsaw)

The village Nieborów lies in the Bzura valley in the county of Łowicz (Łódź voivodship). Its first owner – the primate of Poland Michał Stefan Radziejowski (1645-1705) – built a baroque palace here, which in 1774 became the property of the Radziwiłł and remained in their ownership until February 1945. The palace and the English garden in the nearby Arkadia are now branches of the National Museum in Warsaw and the most important tourist attractions in this region.

A manufacture of majolica opened nearby in 1881, supplied the palace with decorative tiled stoves and artistic ceramics, which form the present valuable collection of Nieborów majolica. The symbol of the museum in Nieborów is an antique head of Niobe, which inspired the poet K. I. Gałczyński to write the poem 'Niobe'.

The palace stands in a baroque garden in the French style. Its characteristics are the symmetrical flower beds, the low boxwood mazes and the broad linden tree avenue with lawns. The trees are mostly native species, the most magnificent being two plane trees planted around 1770. In the park are a hunting pavilion, which now houses guest rooms, an orangery, stables and other outbuildings.

Not far from Nieborów is the park Arkadia.



ATTRACTIONS OF MAZOVIA REGION

Along the tourist trails in Mazovia Region you will come across the ruins of the Mazovian Princes Castle in Czersk, the Armory Museum on the castle in Liw, the ruins of Modlin Fortress and other monuments. The renovated palaces and mansion houses of the gentry are a very interesting part of the heritage of the Mazovian landscape. We particularly recommend a visit to the manor in Żelazowa Wola which was the birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin. A visit to Opinogóra is also recommended. It is a village which was the family property of one of the most renowned poets of Polish Romanticism, Zygmunt Krasiński. Tourists can also visit numerous open air museums, where farm buildings, agriculture and household utensils and regional costumes are presented in an environment similar to their origins.

REGIONAL CENTRES AND POINTS OF TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES IN THE MAZOVIA PROVINCE:

Ostrołęka

(Kurpie Centre Information)
ul. Tadeusza Kościuszki 21/4
tel. 29 764 52 32
www.i-kurpie.pl,
www.kurpiowskiecentrum.info

Płock

Stary Rynek 8, tel. 24 367 19 44
www.itplock.pl

Ciechanów

ul. Warszawska 34, tel. 23 672 58 65
www.pttk-ciechanow.pl,
www.um.ciechanow.pl

Kozienice

ul. Warszawska 19, tel. 48 614 36 99
www.kozienice.pl

Pułtusk

pl. Teatralny 4, tel. 23 692 84 24
www.infocentrum.com.pl,
www.pultusk.pl

Sanniki

ul. Warszawska 142, tel. 24 277 61 70
www.scisanniki.republika.pl

More information about others Points of Tourist Information Offices in Mazovia Region is on the side www.warsawtour.pl and www.mrot.pl

THE MOST INTERESTING MUSEUMS

Birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin in Żelazowa Wola

(Dom urodzenia Fryderyka Chopina)
50 km west of Warsaw
Żelazowa Wola 15, Sochaczew
tel. 46 863 33 00
pl.chopin.nifc.pl

On the occasion of the Chopin Year 2010, the birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin changed its face. Two modern pavilions were built, with a concert room usable also for film projections, a small restaurant, a café and a souvenir shop.

The exhibition in the renovated manor house now presents the history of the museum in Żelazowa Wola. In the park, which is still in the process of revitalization, the stage next to the pond was restored. The old bridge over the Utrata was renovated and a new one built in addition, which makes the walks more appealing. Lights were installed and new, aesthetic benches put up.



**Czarnolas – Jan Kochanowski Museum
Branch of the J. Malczewski Museum in
Radom**

(110 kilometres to the south-east from Warsaw)
tel. 48 677 20 05
www.muzeum.edu.pl

Museum devoted to the Renaissance poet J. Kochanowski is located in classical 19th century small manor house of The Jablonowsky and it's surrounded by beautiful park in English style.



**Ottock - Museum of Interiors in Ottock
Wielki**

(about 25 kilometres to the south from Warsaw)
ul. Zamkowa 49
tel. 22 769 43 06
www.ottock.mnw.art.pl

It is one of the most beautiful Baroque palaces in Poland, raised at the end of the 17th century. It is located on the picturesque island Rokola. In the year 1705 the King August II Mocny met here with the tsar Piotr I who reportedly described the proposal to conduct the disassembly of the Republic of Poland then.

**Czersk - Ruins of the Mazowiecki Princes
Castle in Czersk**

(about 50 kilometres to the south from Warsaw)
www.czersk.org

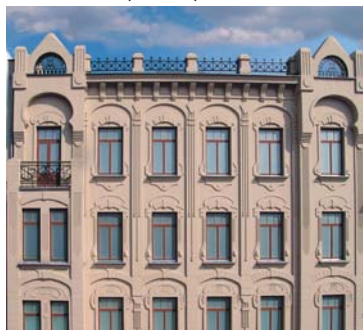
The castle was built at the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries in the Gothic style. The design was consciously 'irregular' and had three towers, with the castle

being surrounded by walls and a moat. It had a great military importance and witnessed many interesting events.



Plock - Mazovia Museum in Plock

(110 kilometres to the north-west from Warsaw)
ul. Tumski 8
tel. 24 364 70 71
www.muzeumplock.art.pl



The Museum is a restored Art Nouveau/ Secession style building from the early 20th century in the Old Town, compiling the biggest collection of Art Nouveau in Poland. The Mazovian Museum, the oldest public museum in the country, was launched in 1821. Collections are divided into five sections - Art, History, Archaeology, Ethnography and Numismatics. The Art department also displays contemporary art influenced by Art Déco, as well as art from the Far East and works connected with local artists.

Sierpc – Museum of the Mazovian Village in Sierpc

(120 kilometres to the north-west from Warsaw)

ul. Gabriela Narutowicza 64

tel. 24 275 28 83, 275 58 20

www.mwmskansen.pl



The open-air museum occupies a beautiful area of over 60 hectares, situated on the Sierpienica River. Over 80 objects of wooden architecture of the north-west Mazovia region are presented in the park, including peasant homesteads (residential buildings and livestock), a tavern, a blacksmith shop, a windmill, a chapel and a church. Vegetable and flower gardens and fruit orchards were created around the buildings. Plantations and animal farms (with horses, sheep, goats, geese, ducks and chickens) complement the rural landscape, giving it a natural look. The Museum also organises ceremonial meetings and educational workshops.

Opinogóra - Museum of the Romanticism in Opinogóra

(110 kilometres to the north from Warsaw)

tel. 23 671 70 25

www.muzeumromantyzmu.pl



The Museum collects memorabilia relating to the history of the Krasiński family, with particular empha-

sis on Zygmunt Krasiński, writer and poet, author of 'Not-Divine Comedy' (Nie-Boska Komedia). It also houses the Centre for Studies of the Napoleonic Era (Ośrodek Studiów Epoki Napoleonowskiej). The most interesting exhibits include Napoleon's briefcase taken by the Cossacks during the crossing of the Berezina, and Zygmunt Krasiński's portrait painted by his wife Eliza Krasińska.

Sochaczew - The Narrow-gauge Railway Museum

(about 60 kilometres to the west from Warsaw)

ul. Towarowa 7

tel. 46 862 59 75

www.mkw.e-sochaczew.pl

The museum presents the largest set of narrow-gauge track vehicles in Poland, counting over 100 steam engines, diesel and electric engines, trolleys and cars. One of the biggest attractions are the excursions taken by steam train. The train runs from June to September, every Saturday, featuring a walk through Puszcza Kampinowska before allowing guests the chance to stop and relax in front of a fireplace.



Otrębusy - The Motorization and Techniques Museum in Otrębusy

(about 20 kilometres to the south-west from Warsaw)

ul. Warszawska 21

tel. 22 758 50 67

www.muzeum-motoryzacji.com.pl

The largest institution of this kind in Poland and one of the largest in Europe, opened in 1995, it

not only collects, but also deals with the restoration of historic vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses, airplanes, prams, bicycles, motorcycles and tanks. Some of the Museum's true rarities in terms of displays include Joseph Stalin's ZIS convertible, Loda Halama's 170V Mercedes and convertible, and many other cars which transported such people as Elvis Presley, Marilyn Monroe and Jan Kiepura. All vehicles are restored according to the rules in place at the time of their creation.



Niepokalanów – St. Maximilian Kolbe Museum
(about 50 kilometres to the west from Warsaw)
Niepokalanów Teresin
tel. 46 864 22 22
www.niepokalanow.pl

It is located in the grounds of the Franciscan monastery founded at the end of the 1920s by Father Maximilian Kolbe. It is now a place of worship of Saint Maximilian. In 1980, the church in Niepokalanów received the honorary title of Basilica minor and in 2004 it was recognized as a Polish sanctuary. The museum consists of three rooms. Photos and exhibits with explanations illustrate the life and work of the founder of Niepokalanów, the development of the monastery and the posthumous fame of the martyr of Auschwitz.

Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki - Modlin Stronghold

(40 kilometres to the north-west from Warsaw)
tel. 604 607 092
www.twierdzamodlin.pl

The Modlin Fortress is a monument of defensive architecture of international significance, and it is one of the largest and best-preserved fortresses in Poland

and all of Europe. The first fortifications around Modlin were built during the Swedish invasion in the 17th century, but the proper construction of the fortress began in Napoleonic times, on the orders of the emperor himself. Visitors may access the Tatar Tower (Wieża Tatarska), which offers a beautiful view of the linking of the Vistula with the Narew.



Liw - Armory Museum in the Liw Castle
(80 kilometres to the east from Warsaw)
ul. Batorego 2
tel. 25 792 57 17
www.liw-zamek.pl

Built in the first half of the 15th century. Today, the castle is one of the largest armoury museums in Poland, and includes melee weapons, firearms and spars from the 15th to the 20th century. You can also admire a collection of Sarmaty portraits from the 17th to 18th centuries, and a large set of war-themed paintings and prints, featuring works by Jerzy and Wojciech Kossak, Tadeusz Ajdukiewicz, Leon Kapliński, Stefano Dell Bella and Eryk Dahlberg. The unique atmosphere and interior design of the museum are complemented by antique furniture and fabrics.

More information about chosen museums in Mazovia Region is on the side www.warsawtour.pl



Warsaw – the most important cultural events

- Ludwig van Beethoven Easter Festival (two weeks before Easter)
www.beethoven.org.pl
- Warsaw Challenge (May) www.warsawchallenge.pl
- Chopin Concerts (Koncerty Chopinowskie) in Łazienki Królewskie (May – September)
www.estrada.com.pl
- International Festival of Modern Dance „Ciało/Umysł” (June)
(czerwiec) www.cialoumysl.pl
- International Festival ‘Street Art’ (June/July) www.sztukaulicy.pl
- Mozart Festival (June – July) www.operakameralna.pl
- Warsaw Summer Jazz Days (July) www.adamiakjazz.pl
- Film Capital of Summer (June – August) www.filmowastolica.pl
- International Open Air Festival ‘Jazz at the Old Town’ (June – August)
www.jazznastarowce.pl
- Festival ‘Musical Gardens’ (July) www.ogrodymuzyczne.pl
- International Music Festival ‘Chopin and his Europe’ (August)
www.chopin.nifc.pl
- Orange Warsaw Festiwal (September) orangewarsawfestival.tvn.pl
- Festival of Jewish Culture ‘Singer’s Warsaw (August/September)
www.festiwal Singer a.pl
- Warsaw ‘Cross Culture’ Festival (September)
www.festival.warszawa.pl
- International Fryderyk Chopin Piano Competition October (every five years)
www.nifc.pl

www.warsawtour.pl
www.um.warszawa.pl



WARSAW TOURIST INFORMATION

Tel. 22 194 31

e-mail: info@warsawtour.pl

For up to date information about Warsaw
Tourist Information Offices go to
www.warsawtour.pl

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of Praga Północ, City Council of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, Press releases:
Concerts Agency IKA ART, LvB Association, NIFC, 'Warsaw Marathon'
Foundation, Financial Centre 'Nowy Świat', Warsaw University of
Technology, Komedia Theatre, Culture Park in Powsin, Fabryka Trzciny,
Royal Castle, Historical Museum of Warsaw, National Museum, Warsaw
Rising Museum, Museum of Technology, Maria Skłodowska-Curie Museum,
Museum Palace at Wilanów, Museum in Nieborów and Arkadia, Mazovian
Museum in Płock, Museum of Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc, Museum of
Romanticism in Opinogóra, The Board of Narrow-Gauge Railroad Associa-
tion in Piaseczno, MPWiK SA (Municipal Water and Sewage Company),
Tor Służewiec, ZTM, Hotels: Bristol, Le Regina, Polonia Palace, Mercure
Fryderyk Chopin, Castle Inn, Osir Ochota), restaurants: Honoratka, Folk
Gospoda, Rabarbar, Gar, Strefa Gourmet Domu Dochodowego.

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