

Sightseeing

1 The Wawel castle



The Wawel castle was built at the behest of Casimir III the Great and consist of a number of structures situated around the central courtyard.

During the early 16th century King Sigismund I the Old (Zygmunt I in Polish) and his wife, brought in the best native and foreign artists including Italian architects, sculptors, and German decorators, to refurbish the castle into a splendid Renaissance palace.

2 Kanonicka street



Kanonicka street. One of the most beautiful street of the Old Cracow. Once it was fragment of the so-called Royal Tract joining Wawel and St. Florian's Gate.

3 The church of St. Andrew



The church of St. Andrew is a Romanesque church built between 1079 – 1098 by the Palatine Sieciech. It is a rare surviving example of a European fortress church. It was the only church in KKK to withstand the Mongol attack of

1241. Built in Romanesque XIV century, but since then style, it is one of the oldest has been repeatedly destroyed buildings in Krakow and one of and reconstructed. Of great the best preserved importance inside the Basilica is Romanesque buildings in the XVI century chapel of St. Poland.

4 The church of St. Peter and St. Paul



The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a Baroque Jesuit church known best for the statues of 12 disciples lining the fence at the front.

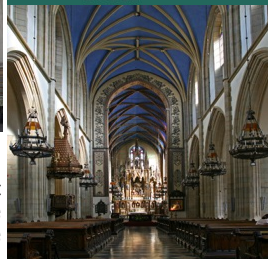
Commissioned for the Jesuit order, St. Peter and Paul was the first baroque church in Krakow.

5 The Franciscan church



The Franciscan church was built in XII century. The original building was burnt down by the Swedes in 1655. Rebuilt, it was destroyed again in the Great Fire in Krakow in 1850. Today it is in the Gothic style with Neo-Gothic traces.

6 The Dominican church



The Dominican church was built at the turn of the XIII and

7 St. Wojciech church



St. Wojciech church the small church is one of the oldest churches in Krakow. It was built on the site where, it is said, St. Wojciech preached his sermons. The church was reconstructed in the Baroque style between 1611 – 1618.

8 The town - hall tower



The town hall tower is one of the main focal points of the Main Market Square in the Old Town district of Krakow. The Tower serves as a Division of the Historical Museum of Krakow featuring permanent display of Photographs of the Market Square Exhibition.

9 The Cloth Hall



The Cloth Hall one of the city's most recognizable icons, was once of major centre of international trade. During its golden age in the 15th century, it was the source of a variety of exotic imports from the East.

10 St. Mary's church



St. Mary's church is a Brick Gothic church re-built in the 14th century, adjacent to the Main Market Square. Standing 80m tall, it is particularly famous for its wooden altarpiece carved Veit Stoss. On every hour a trumpet signal -called the heynal.

11 St. Florian's Gate



St. Florian's Gate named after St. Florian is one of the best-known Gothic towers in Poland, and focal point of Krakow's Old Town. At St. Florian's Gate begins Krakow's Royal Road.

Sightseeing

12 The Juliusz Slowacki Theater



The Juliusz Slowacki Theater built in 1893, was modeled after some of the best European Baroque theatres, and named after Polish poet Juliusz Slowacki in 1909.

13 The church of Holy Cross



The church of Holy Cross is regarded as one of the most picturesque religious monuments of the Medieval Cracow. Erected in the 14th century, the brick church has a rough stone presbytery. At the end of the 19th century, it was renovated by Tadeusz Stryjeński and Zygmunt Hendel.

14 The Czartoryski Museum



The Czartoryski Museum and library was founded in Pulawy in 1796 by Princess Izabela Czartoryska to preserve Polish heritage in keeping with

the Princess' motto: "The Past to the Future". In 1870 prince Władysław Czartoryski moved the collection to Krakow.

15 The Palace of Art



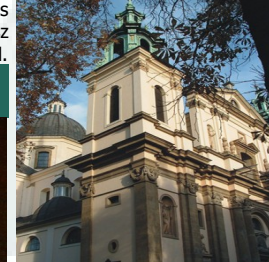
The Palace of Art at the Szczepanski Square laid out in the 19th century after a Medieval church had been demolished, is a perfect example of Polish Secession in architecture.

16 The Wyspianski Museum



The Wyspianski Museum. In the Szolayski tenement house in Krakow there is a Stanisław Wyspiański Museum, a department of the National Museum.

17 The university church of St. Anne



The university church of St. Anne. The current Baroque church designed to the plans of the plans of the church of St. Andrew in Rome was built in the years 1689-1703. The beautiful interiors, full of splendor characteristic of Baroque art, are classified as one of the most important in Poland.

18 Jagiellonian University



Jagiellonian University

Originally founded as Cracow Academy in 1364 by Casimir III the Great, it is the second oldest university in Central Europe after the Charles University in Prague, and one of the oldest universities in Europe.

19 The Pauline church



The Pauline church was completed in 1751. this construction was supervised by Antoni Muntzer. In the second half of the 19th century, a national pantheon was established in the vaults.

20 The church of St. Catherine



The church of St. Catherine is one of the most imposing Gothic temples of Cracow. The church was erected by monks of the Augustine order within the limits of the town of Kazimierz in the second half of the 14th century.

21 The Old Synagogue



The Old Synagogue dates back to the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries. after the fire of 1557, it was reconstructed in Renaissance style by the architect Matteo Gucci. Zygmunt Hendel added neo-Renaissance elements in the beginning of the 20th century. Greatly destroyed by the Nazis during the Second Worlds War and later renovated, the synagogue has regained its Renaissance character.

22 The Remuh Synagogue



The Remuh Synagogue was endowed by Israel Isserles Auerbach of Regensburg in 1553. The synagogue is named after his son, Rabbi Moses-Remuh, who is buried at the nearby cemetery.

23 The New Cemetery



The New Cemetery was established in 1800. The New cemetery is a historical place and a cemetery for the Jewish population of Krakow. For those who enter it will be an unforgettable experience.

Street register

A

Agnieszki, św. 3F
Anny, św. 2C
Ansyka 2A
Augustiańska 4G

B

Barska 1FG
Bartosza 5F
Basztowa 3-4A
Bawół, pl. 5F
Berka Joselewicza 5E
Bernardyńska 2-3EF
Biskupi, pl. 2A
Biskupia 2A
Blich 5CD
Bocheńska 4-5G
Bogusławskiego 4DE
Bonerowska 4-5D
Bonifratska 4G
Bosacka 5AB
Bożego Ciała 4F
Bracka 2C
Brzozowa 4E
Bułhaka 1G

C

Ciemna 5F
Czapskich 1C

D

Dajwór 5F
Dietla 2-4DEF
Długa 3A
Dominikańska 3D
Droga do Zamku 2-3E
Ducha, św., pl. 4B
Dunajewskiego 2B
Dwernickiego 5CD

E

Estery 4F

F

Feldmana 1A
Felicjanek 1D
Filipa, św. 3-4A
Floriańska 3B
Franciszkańska 2CD

G

Garbarska 1-2B
Gazowa 5G
Gertrudy, św. 3DE
Gołębia 2C
Grodzka 3CE
Grzegorzeczka 5D

I

Idziego, św. 3E
Izaaka 4-5F

J

Jabłonowskich 1C
Jagiellońska 2BC
Jakuba 5F
Jana, św. 3B
Jana Sobieskiego 1A
Józefa 4-5F

K

Kanonicza 3DE
Kapucyńska 1B
Karmelicka 1AB
Katarzyny, św. 4G
Koletek 2-3F
Kołątaja 5C
Kopernika 4-5C
Kordeckiego, ks. 3G
Kossaka, pl. 1D
Krakowska 4FG
Kremerowska 1A
Krowoderska 3A
Krótka 3A
Krupnicza 1B
Krzywa 3A
Krzyża, św. 4C
Kupa 4-5F
Kurniki 4A

L

Lewkowa 5F
Librowszczyzny 4CD
Loretańska 1BC
Lubicz 4-5B

Ł

Łobzowska 2A

M

Madalińskiego 1F
Mała 1D
Mały Rynek 3C
Mariacki, pl. 3C
Marka, św. 3-4B
Matejki, pl. 4A
Meiselsa 4F
Metalowców 5D
Michałowskiego 1A
Mikołajska 3C
Miodowa 4-5EF
Morsztynowska 5CD
Mostowa 4-5G

N

Na Groblach 1-2E
Na Gródku 4C
Nowa 4F
Nowy, pl. 4F

O

Olszewskiego 2C
Orzeszkowej 3G

P

Paderewskiego 3-4A
Paulińska 3G
Pawia 4AB
Piekarska 3G
Pijarska 3-4B
Piłsudskiego 1C
Podbrzezie 4EF
Podgórska 5G
Podwale 1BC
Podzamcze 2E
Poselska 2-3D
Powiśle 1E
Powroźnicza 1F

R

Radziwiłłowska 5BC
Rajska 1B
Reformacka 2B
Retoryka 1CD
Rynek Główny 2-3C
Rynek Kleparski 3A
Rzeszowska 5F

Radziwiłłowska 5BC
Rajska 1B
Reformacka 2B
Retoryka 1CD
Rynek Główny 2-3C
Rynek Kleparski 3A
Rzeszowska 5F

S

Sandomierska 1F
Sarego 3-4D
Sebastiana, św. 3-4E
Senacka 3D
Sereny Fenn'a 2-3A
Siedleckiego 5DE
Sienna 3C
Skałeczna 3G
Skawińska 3-4G
Skłodowskiej 4-5B
Sławkowska 3B
Smocza 2F
Smoleńsk 1D
Sołtyka, gen. 5C
Stanisława, św. 2-3G
Starowiślna 4-5DF
Stefana Batorego 1-2A
Stolarska 3C
Stradomska 3EF
Straszewskiego 2DE
Strzelecka 5B
Studencka 1BC
Sukiennicza 3F
Szczepańska 2B
Szczepański, pl. 2B
Szeroka 5F
Szewska 2BC
Szpitalna 3-4B
Szujskiego 1B

T

Tarłowska 1D
Tenczyńska 1D
Tomasza, św. 2-4BC
Trynatarska 4-5G

W

Warszauera 4F
Wawrzyńca, św. 4-5G
Wąska 5F
Westerplatte 4BC
Węgłowa 4G
Wielopole 4D
Wiślna 2C
Wolnica, pl. 4G
Worcella 4A
Wrzesińska 5D

Z

Zacisze 4A
Zamenhoffa 4-5B
Zamkowa 1F
Zegadłowicza 1D
Zwierzyniecka 1-2D
Zybkiewicza 4-5C

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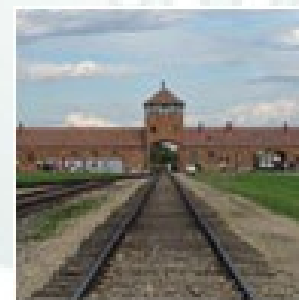
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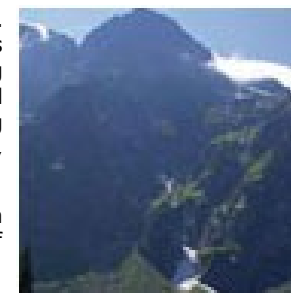
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Auschwitz-Birkenau Tours

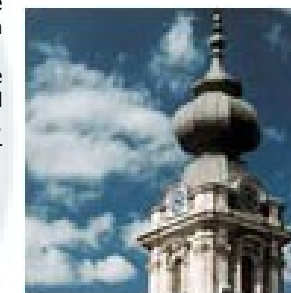
In 1940, on the Polish areas occupied by the Germans, Nazis created the biggest concentration camp complex – Auschwitz Birkenau. Beginning with 1942, following the German plan of European Jews' extermination, "The Final Solution", the camp became a scene of the biggest mass murder of Jews in history. Today Auschwitz is a world known symbol of terror and genocide. Since 1979 it has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List.



Zakopane Tours

Zakopane is located about 100 kilometers (60 miles) of Krakow. The ride to your hotel or other place of accommodation in Zakopane will take about 1,5 h. Zakopane has been dubbed the winter capital of Poland, ever since the

19th Century it has been continuously popular as a health resort, and most importantly as the hub of tourism and skiing in the Polish Tatra Mountains. You can enjoy both relaxing strolls in charming wooded valleys and breathtaking hikes on precipitous ridges of the only alpine mountains in this part of Europe. And after an adventurous day you can enjoy local cuisine with its highlight sheep cheese and listen to lively folk music, both of which abound on the main street of the town – Krupówki.



Wadowice Tours

Wadowice is a small town 50 km from Krakow where Karol Wojtyła was born in 1920, who would later become Pope John Paul II. Wojtyła grew up and went to school here until 1938 when he joined the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. Today Wadowice,

primarily known for its holy citizen, is a site of the John Paul II museum in his family house.

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