

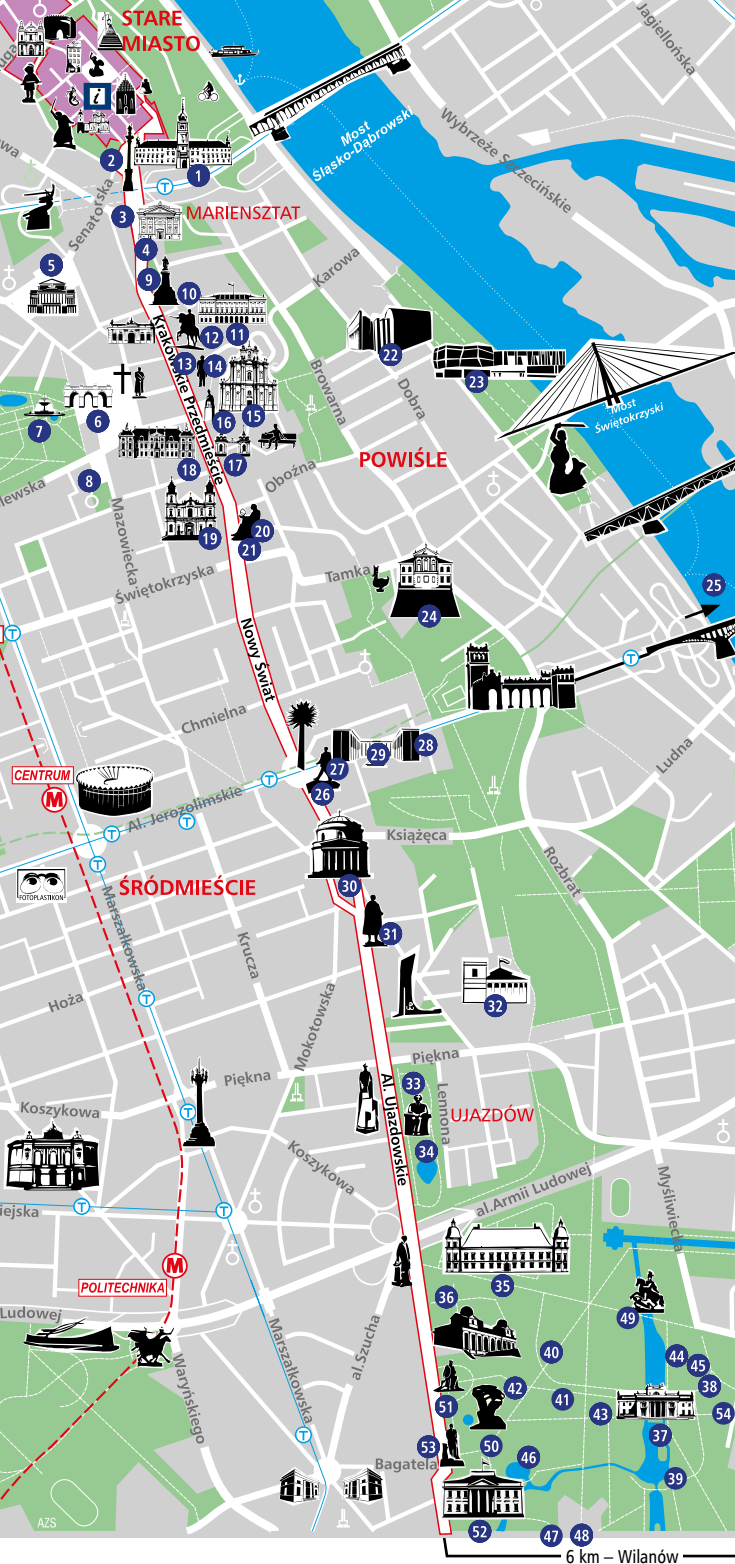


www.warsawtour.pl

Warsaw

The Royal Route





STARE
MIASTO

MARIENSZTAT

POWIŚLE

ŚRÓDMIEŚCIE

UJAZDÓW

6 km – Wilanów



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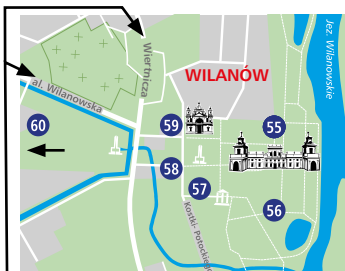
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The **Royal Route** connects three former royal residences: the Royal Castle, the Łazienki Królewskie and the Wilanów Palace.

The first section of the Royal Route is **Krakowskie Przedmieście** which is one of the branches of the Castle Square – it is one of the prettiest and most elegant streets in Warsaw.

At summer weekends Krakowskie Przedmieście are closed for cars and turn into promenades.

Krakowskie Przedmieście turns into **Nowy Świat** Street, with its many shops and restaurants, as well as a famous patisserie of A. Blikle (ul. Nowy Świat 35), which since 1869 has always been located at this address.

Near Nowy Świat, in 41 Tamka Street, in the baroque Ostrogski Palace there is the state-of-the-art Fryderyk Chopin Museum.

Walking along the next section of the Route – **Aleje Ujazdowskie** you can admire palaces and villas built in the 19th c. by wealthy Varsovians. Today, the buildings house the main embassies. Aleje Ujazdowskie leads to the Royal Baths. You can see the whole street from the windows of a city bus as there are two bus lines that run as far as to the Wilanów Palace, where the 11 kilometre-long Royal Route ends.



- 1 **The Royal Castle in Warsaw – Museum**
(Zamek Królewski)
pl. Zamkowy 4, tel. +48 22 355 51 70
www.zamek-krolewski.pl

The Royal Castle was the headquarters of the kings and the authorities of 'Rzeczypospolita' – the Republic of Poland (since the 16th c.). It is also the place where the Constitution of May 3rd (1791) – the first one in Europe and the second one in the world – was adopted. During World War II the Castle was almost completely destroyed – it was later restored on the basis of the parts that survived. Today it is a museum. The highlights of the Castle's collection are the original paintings of Rembrandt and the works of Bernardo Bellotto called Canaletto, whose vedute of the 18th century Warsaw were invaluable during the post-war reconstruction of the city. Every July, the yard of the Royal Castle becomes the venue for the 'Musical Gardens' festival featuring filmed concerts, operas and ballets. Meticulously restored Kubicki Arcades, adjacent to the Royal Gardens, invite you on August

weekends for a series of musical and artistic events called the 'Royal Art Arcades'.

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

It is the oldest and the tallest secular monument in Warsaw, erected in 1644 on the initiative of king Władysław IV in honour of his father – Zygmunt III Waza, who moved the Polish capital from Cracow to Warsaw.

KRAKOWSKIE PRZEDMIEŚCIE STREET

- 3 **The Prażmowscy House**
(Kamienica Prażmowskich)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 87

A rococo tenement house built in the Saxon times (17th c.). At present there is House of Literature and next to it in John House there is the oldest escalator in Poland (dating back to 1949), thanks to which you can easily get from Plac Zamkowy to Trasa W-Z (the East-West Route).

4 The St. Anna's Church

(Kościół św. Anny)

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 68

www.swanna.waw.pl

Build in the 15th c., it is one of the most beautiful churches in Poland and the main church parish of the Warsaw academic community. It is here that Pope John Paul II met the young during his first pilgrimage to the motherland. On the belfry located near the church there is a viewpoint from which you can see the panorama of the Old Town, Krakowskie Przedmieście and the right-bank Warsaw.

Nearby: 5 – 8

5 The Teatralny Square

Grand Theatre – Polish National Opera

(Plac Teatralny – Teatr Wielki Opera Narodowa)

pl. Teatralny 1

www.teatr Wielki.pl



The Grand Theatre houses the largest in the world opera stage, where the works of Polish and foreign composers and the world classics are shown. The side wing of the building houses the National Theatre.

6 The Piłsudski Square

– the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

(Plac Piłsudskiego – Grób Nieznanego

Żołnierza)

The Square was created in 1791 as a communal yard of the Saxon Palace, which was destroyed during the World War II.

At present it is a venue for important state ceremonies related to the history of Poland. On the Independence Day (11th November) Varsovians come to the Square in large numbers in order to take part in celebration crowned by a parade of troops facing the Polish Army Museum (Muzeum Wojska Polskiego).

In the Square there is the **Tomb of the Unknown Soldier** – a symbolic tomb to commemorate the heroes that fell anonymously in the fight for the freedom of Poland. There is an eternal candle burning at the Tomb and an honour guard is held. In the Square there is also a cross commemorating one of the visits of the saint John Paul II in Warsaw.

7 The Saski Garden

(Ogród Saski)

Founded in the 18th c. as a royal garden, in 1727 it was made available to Warsaw's inhabitants. It is one of the oldest and most beautiful public parks in Poland. It is decorated with numerous sculptures, a characteristic fountain, a water tank in the shape of a rotunda and a sundial. Fryderyk Chopin liked coming here with Konstancja Gładkowska – his great love, to whom he dedicated the second part of his f-moll concert.



8 The Zachęta National Gallery of Art

(Zachęta Narodowa Galeria Sztuki)

pl. Małachowskiego 3

tel. +48 22 556 96 00, www.zacheta.art.pl

It is one of the oldest exhibition galleries in Poland. Since its foundation it has exhibited





the works of the greatest Polish and world famous artists, including Paul Cezanne, Pablo Picasso, Max Ernst or Jean Dubuffe. At present, Zachęta is the most prestigious and the largest contemporary art gallery in Poland.

The history of the edifice itself involves a tragic event of 1922 when the President of Poland, sworn in just 5 days earlier, was shot on the stairs of the gallery.

9 The Adam Mickiewicz Monument

(Pomnik Adama Mickiewicza)

This monument of one of the greatest poets of Romanticism was first shown to the public in 1898, which was the period of intensified Russification (the times of the partitions). The Monument was one of the 'heroes' of the events of March 1968 – it was here that the famous manifestation protest to cancelling the play of 'Dziady' – a Polish national epic – in the National Theatre on the request of the embassy of the USSR.

10 The Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary and of St. Joseph

(Kościół Wniebowzięcia NMP i św. Józefa Oblubieńca)

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 52/54

Built in the 17th c. for the Barefoot Carmelites. At the back of the church there is a former monastery of the Carmelites, which nowadays houses the Metropolitan Higher Seminary.

11 The Presidential Palace

(Pałac Prezydencki)

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 46/50

Built in the 17th c., it was used for various public purposes. In 1989 it hosted the Round Table talks that started the systemic transition in Poland. Since 1994 the Palace has been the headquarters of the President of the Republic of Poland, its residents being successively: Lech Wałęsa, Aleksander Kwaśniewski, Lech Kaczyński, and at present – Bronisław Komorowski.

12 The Prince Józef Poniatowski Monument

(Pomnik księcia Józefa Poniatowskiego)

Made according to the design of world famous sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen, it depicts the

prince modelling the figure on the monument of Emperor Marcus Aurelius from the Roman Capitol. Prince Poniatowski was a Polish national hero who lived at the turn of the 18th and the 19th century and fought in the Napoleonic wars.



13 The Le Meridien Bristol Hotel

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 42/44

Built at the beginning of the 20th c., it is one of the oldest and the most luxurious hotels in Warsaw. It used to be a venue for elegant balls and parties, as well as meetings of the cream of the cultural, artistic and political society. The hotel used to house the studio of Polish painter Wojciech Kossak, and world famous tenor Jan Kiepura happened to sing standing on one of the hotel's balconies. In 1913, the Warsaw Scientific Society (TNW) organised here a banquet in honour of double Nobel Prize winner Maria Skłodowska-Curie. Among the hotel guests there were also Marshal of Poland Józef Piłsudski – the Chief of the Polish state after Poland regained its independence in 1918, John F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon, and more recently – Tina Turner and Woody Allen. Today, Bristol is still a luxury hotel and one of the most beautiful buildings at Krakowskie Przedmieście.



14 The Bolesław Prus Monument

(Pomnik Bolesława Prusa)

skwer ks. Jana Twardowskiego

The monument depicts the figure of a leading writer of the Polish Positivism – the author of 'the Doll' – the most Warsaw novel, which gives an evocative picture of the Polish capital in the 19th c.

15 The St. Joseph Care's Church of the Visitationists

(Kościół Opieki św. Józefa)

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 34

Built in the 18th c., it has retained its original furnishing. In the times of Chopin's youth, services for lower and higher school students were held here and Fryderyk used to play the organs. This is where the great composer met his great love Konstancja Gładkowska, who was a solo singer during the services.

The adjacent monastery was the home and a place of work for poet Father Jan Twardowski, who preached memorable sermons in the Visitationists' church.



16 The Monument of Stefan Wyszyński

(Pomnik kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego)

In view of his contributions to the country and the Catholic Church, Stefan Wyszyński was called the Primate of the Millennium in reference to the words of Pope John Paul II, who said about him: 'such a primate like Wyszyński happens once in a thousand years'.

17 The Warsaw University

(Uniwersytet Warszawski)

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28

www.uw.edu.pl

The first university in Warsaw. One of the largest and most important Polish higher schools. It was founded in 1816 as the Royal Warsaw



University. It has existed in its present shape since 1915. The university complex consists of several historic buildings, including the Kazimierzowski Palace, which at the beginning of the 19th c. was the seat of the Warsaw Lyceum. One of the school's students was Fryderyk Chopin. In this period the composer and his family lived in the outbuilding of the palace.

18 The Czapski (Kraśiński) Palace

(Pałac Czapskich/Kraśińskich

– Akademia Sztuk Pięknych)

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 5

chopin.museum/en

Baroque palace built in the 18th c., it is now the seat of the Academy of Fine Arts (ASP). In the left wing of the palace was located the last Warsaw's apartment of Chopin family. This is where Fryderyk Chopin spent his last years before emigration.

19 The Basilica of the Holy Cross

(Bazylika pw. Świętego Krzyża)

ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 3

www.swkrzyz.pl



Built in the 17th c., the Church was the place where in 1683 king Jan III Sobieski entrusted his motherland to God before his went to relieve Vienna from Turks. The urns containing the hearts of composer Fryderyk Chopin and writer and Nobel Prize winner Władysław Reymont have been embedded in the pillars of the Church. In front of the facade, on the pediment of the stairs there is a sculpture depicting Jesus Christ carrying a cross with the following inscription on the pedestal: 'Sursum Corda' ('Lift up your hearts').

NOWY ŚWIAT STREET

20 The Mikołaj Kopernik Monument

(Pomnik Mikołaja Kopernika)



The monument of this great Polish astronomer living at the turn of the 15th and 16th century was designed by Bertel Thorvaldsen. The astronomer's theory concerning the circulation of the celestial bodies is one of the most important scientific revolutions in the history of mankind. In Poland it is said that the astronomer 'moved the earth and stopped the sun'. There are two more identical monuments in the world – cast according to the same model – in Montreal and in Chicago.

21 The Staszic Palace

(Pałac Staszica)

ul. Nowy Świat 72

Built at the beginning of the 20th c. thanks to the efforts of priest and prominent activist of the Enlightenment Period Stanisław Staszic. It was built on the site where there used to be a destroyed Dominican monastery and before that – an Orthodox chapel. During the period of the partitions the palace was rebuilt in the decorative style of Russian-Byzantine style. The palace housed the Gymnasium called Russian and an Orthodox church that was supposed to refer to the Orthodox history of the place. At the beginning of the 20th c. the palace regained its classicistic appearance. At present it houses the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Warsaw Science Society.

Nearby: 22 – 25

22 The Warsaw University Library

(Biblioteka Uniwersytecka w Warszawie)

ul. Dobra 56/66, www.buw.uw.edu.pl

One of the best examples of modern architecture in the Polish capital. In the underground of this interesting building there is an entertainment centre (with bowling, billiards, climbing wall) and on the roof there is one of the prettiest and largest roof gardens in Europe from which you can admire the view of the Vistula River and the National Stadium, and through special windows you can take a look into the library from above.



23 The Copernicus Science Centre

(Centrum Nauki Kopernik)

ul. Wybrzeże Kościuszkowskie 20

tel. +48 22 596 41 00

www.kopernik.org.pl

One of Warsaw's special places and the most modern scientific and cultural institutions in Europe – a place where you can experience things rather than just see them. You can feel an earthquake and a tornado, run a simulation of a surgical operation, learn about the lift force by putting onto your hand the profile of a plane's wing. You can construct and control your own robots. The experiments make it easier for you to understand modern science and technology and their impact on our lives. The Heaven of Copernicus Planetarium is undoubtedly one of the centre's highlights. You have the outer space at your fingertips here.





24 The Fryderyk Chopin Museum

(Muzeum Fryderyka Chopina)

ul. Okólnik 1 (ul. Tamka 41)

tel. +48 22 441 62 51, chopin.museum/en

One of the most modern and multimedia biographical museums in Europe, located in the historic Ostrogski Palace. The Museum presents the largest collection of the objects related to the life and work of Chopin (the so-called chopiniana) in the world. Apart from the priceless memorabilia relating to the composer you can hear there the singing of Nohant birds and smell violas – the favourite scent of Fryderyk Chopin.

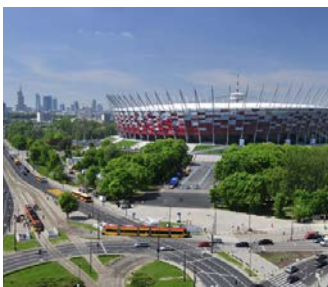
25 The National Stadium

(Stadion Narodowy)

Al. Księcia J. Poniatowskiego 1

tel. +48 22 295 95 95

www.stadionnarodowy.org.pl



The largest, state-of-the-art stadium in Poland. The stadium was built not only with sport events in mind but also as a venue for great artistic spectacles and various mass events.

The stadium is open 7 days a week. You can come here to roller skate or do some jogging. In order to explore it in detail it is worth going on one of many guided tours as a player tour or an exclusive tour.

26 The General Charles de Gaulle Monument

(Pomnik generała Charlesa de Gaulle'a)

The monument of French President and national hero Charles de Gaulle who, after

Poland regained its independence, served for a while in the Polish army and in 1920 took part in the Polish-Soviet War and was even awarded a War Order of Virtuti Militari. When the general visited Warsaw in 1967 he lived in Nowy Świat Street.

27 The Banking and Financing Centre 'Nowy Świat'

(Centrum Bankowo-Finansowe „Nowy Świat”)

ul. Nowy Świat 6/12, www.cbf.com.pl

The building used to be the headquarters of the authorities of the People's Republic of Poland PRL. In the times of the People's Republic of Poland the building was the seat of the state authorities and so it was commonly dubbed the Party's House. At that time, it was the most heavily guarded building in Poland. From 1991 the building housed the Warsaw Stock Exchange (WGPW). At present, the owner of the edifice is the joint stock company Centrum Bankowo-Finansowe 'Nowy Świat'. The fact that the building was inaccessible to common people for decades generated numerous legends, including the one telling about a network of underground corridors that were supposed to connect the edifice with the Palace of Culture and Science or the one about a secret railway platform.

28 The Museum of the Polish Army

(Muzeum Wojska Polskiego)

Al. Jerozolimskie 3, tel. +48 22 629 52 71

www.muzeumwp.pl

The rich collections of the museum include weapons, uniforms, flags, medals and other



military objects. There is an interesting outdoor exhibition making it possible to admire military tanks and helicopters.

29 The National Museum

(Muzeum Narodowe)

Al. Jerozolimskie 3

tel. +48 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 of Poland. It has a rich collection of exhibits, from paintings to handicraft and stamps coming from all the eras – from the Antiquity to

able cafes and restaurants, as well as elegant boutiques and shops selling products of the world's luxury brands.

30 The St. Alexander's Church

(Kościół św. Aleksandra)

ul. Książęca 21, www.swaleksander.pl

A classicist church modelled on the Roman Pantheon. It was built at the beginning of the 19th c. to commemorate the visit of Alexander I – the tsar of Russia and, at that time, also the king of Poland. The church was destroyed during the war. It was rebuilt afterwards but in a simplified form.



the contemporary times. What deserves special attention is Picasso's ceramics and the Faras Gallery (Europe's largest exhibition of the art and culture of the Nubian Christian period) and the painting by Jan Matejko (19th c.) called 'the Battle of Grunwald' of the impressive size of 426 × 987 cm.

THE THREE CROSSES SQUARE (PLAC TRZECH KRZYŻY)



An important traffic point in the capital where since as early as the 17th c. various strategic city roads crossed. At that time, the Square used to be called the Golden Crosses Crossroads from the gilded crucifixes set on columns that can still be seen at the Square today (the third cross is held by St. John of Nepomuk). In the Square there are fashion-

31 The Statue of John of Nepomuk

(Figura św. Jana Nepomucena)

The statue depicts the guardian of roads and bridges. It was placed at its current place in 1752 to commemorate the finishing of the works of paving the streets of Warsaw and lighting and regulating its sewer system.

Nearby:

32 Parliament Buildings

(Budynek Sejmu i Senatu)

ul. Wiejska 4/6/8

www.sejm.gov.pl

www.senat.gov.pl

Located over the Vistula escarpment, in the direct vicinity of the Ujazdów Park, the houses of the Polish Parliament were destroyed during the World War II and rebuilt in the style referring to the Renaissance era.



UJAZDOWSKIE AVENUE

33 The Ujazdowski Park

(Park Ujazdowski)



A city park founded in the 19th c. at a place where folk entertainment events were often held. What is especially attractive for walkers is the park personal scale that has been sitting (and working) there since 1912. You should also see the 19th century bronze sculpture of Gladiator. An unquestionable attraction for children is a large playing ground.

34 The Ignacy Jan Paderewski Monument

(Pomnik Ignacego Jana Paderewskiego)

Located in the Ujazdów Park, it is a monument of a great Polish pianist, composer, politician and social activist.

35 The Ujazdów Castle

– Centre for Contemporary Art

(Zamek Ujazdowski

– Centrum Sztuki Współczesnej)

ul. Jazdów 2, www.csw.art.pl

tel. +48 22 628 12 71



Built in the 17th c. by Zygmunt III Waza, it replaced a beautiful wooden dwór (manor house) surrounded by wonderful gardens, where Queen Bona lived after the death of her husband Zygmunt I of Poland. This Polish queen of Italian origin brought many popular vegetables to Poland (hence, 'soup vegetables' are in Poland called 'Italian vegetables'). Also because of her Poles started to eat Italian pasta and root spices, which she loved. At present, the Castle houses the Centre for

Contemporary Art – a cultural institution and an excellent gallery. Below the escarpment, east of the Castle, there is the Agricola Park and the street of the same name, where street gas lamps are hand lit by lighthouse keepers just before the dusk and put down at dawn.

36 The Botanical Garden of the Warsaw University

(Ogród Botaniczny Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego)

Al. Ujazdowskie 4

www.ogrod.uw.edu.pl

Set up in 1818, the garden offers interesting specimens and nature trails and greenhouses. In the garden there are collections of plants that consist of over 10 thousand species. The garden may be visited from spring to autumn.

THE ŁAZIENKI KRÓLEWSKIE PARK AND PALACE COMPLEX

ul. Agrykola 1, tel. +48 504 243 783

www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl



The Łazienki Królewskie (the Royal Baths) is one of the most beautiful park-and-palace complexes in Europe. The last king of Poland Stanisław August Poniatowski (18th c.), who was an arts enthusiast and patron, set up here the greatest and most beautiful garden in Warsaw. The name – the Łazienki Królewskie – comes from the baths that have been converted into a palace.

There are many historic buildings in the park, the most important of which is the summer royal residence – Palace on the Isle. Other buildings are also worth visiting: the Myślewicki Palace, which used to be inhabited by the King's courtiers, the Old and the New Orangery, the Old and the New Guardhouse, the Little White House, the Officer Cadet School (Podchorążówka). Today, the buildings house cultural institutions. In the Old Guardhouse there is the showroom of the Fine Arts Society and a gallery of temporary exhibitions, in the Officer Cadet School – the Museum of Polish Emigration, where – apart from the permanent exposition – you can also see temporary exhibitions and listen to concerts. Concerts are organised also in



the Old Orangery and in the Stanisławowski Theatre (in the eastern wing of the building), where – additionally – prestigious awards are granted to great Poles. The Łazienki Królewskie is the venue for numerous cultural, scientific and entertaining events, as well as a favourite place for walks. In the park you cannot ride a bicycle, rollerblades and a skateboard not to frighten the squirrels and peacocks living here, but you can feed the animals.

37 Palace on the Isle

(Pałac Na Wyspie)

A pearl of Polish architecture and one of the symbols of Warsaw. King Stanisław August Poniatowski organised parties here and invited guests for famous Thursday Dinners. Special attraction are rides on gondolas that moor close to the palace. Nearby there is the Theatre on the Isle where in the summer you can listen to concerts and watch plays.

50 The Fryderyk Chopin Monument

(Pomnik Fryderyka Chopina)

The monument is one of the most recognisable sights of Warsaw and at the same time the most famous monument of the composer in



the world. It has been many times reproduced, one famous reproduction – in 1:1 scale – being the one in Hamamatsu (Japan).

In the summer (on every Sunday from May to September) at noon and at 4 pm, free outdoor concerts are held by the monument that always attract a large audience.

In Warsaw there are many places related to Fryderyk Chopin. The most important of them are indicated by multimedia playing benches located in several places in the city.

52 The Belweder Palace

(Belweder)

ul. Belwederska 56

www.prezydent.pl



Built in the 17th c., from the 18th c. it belonged to Stanisław August Poniatowski who set up a faience manufactory there. From 1818 the palace was the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine, the tsar's governor in Poland. In later years it was the headquarters of Marshal Józef Piłsudski, whose monument can be seen nearby. During the Nazi occupation Belweder was inhabited by Warsaw District Governor Ludwig Fischer and after the war – leader of the People's Republic of Poland Bolesław Bierut. In 1989 Belweder once again became the headquarters of the President - Wojciech Jaruzelski, and then - from 1990 - Lech Wałęsa, who later moved to the palace in Krakowskie Przedmieście. The current President of Poland Bronisław Komorowski also lives in the Belweder Palace.

THE WILANÓW PARK AND PALACE COMPLEX

ul. St. Kostki Potockiego 10/16

tel. +48 22 544 27 00

www.wilanow-palac.art.pl

It used to be the summer residence of Jan III Sobieski, and then August II as well as the most distinguished aristocratic families. Between the palace and the Lake Wilanów there is two-level baroque Italian garden, and in the southern part – an English-style garden.

55 Museum of King Jan III's Palace at Wilanów

(Muzeum Pałacu Króla Jana III w Wilanowie)

Built in the 17th c. for king Jan III Sobieski, it is one of the most beautiful monuments of the European Baroque and a testament to the greatness of the then Republic of Poland ('Rzeczpospolita'). In 1805 Stanisław Potocki, the then owner of Wilanów made his collection of art in the palace available to the public, creating at the same time one of the first museums in Poland. The interiors of the palace, with its original decorations and furnishing, represent three styles. The oldest, baroque royal apartments are located in the main body of the building. The style of the 18th c. is visible in the interiors of the southern wing and the rooms decorated by the Potocki family in the 19th c. are in the northern wing.

58 The Mausoleum of Stanisław and Aleksandra Potocki

(Mauzoleum Stanisława i Aleksandry Potockich)

A neo-Gothic chapel built in the 19th c. in honour of the former owners of Wilanów.

59 The St. Anna's Church

(Kościół św. Anny)

ul. Kolegiacka 1

www.parafiawilanow.pl

It was built in the 18th c. Inside you can admire beautiful, historic decorations, sarcophagi and epitaphs of the owners of Wilanów whose graves are in the crypt under the chapel.



Nearby:

60 The National Temple of Divine Providence

(Świątynia Opatrzności Bożej)

Pola Wilanowskie, tel. +48 22 201 97 12

ul. Ks. Prymasa Augusta Hłonda 1

www.centrumopatrznosci.pl

www.muzeumjp2.pl

The church is part of the Divine Providence Centre where museum of John Paul II and Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński are to be opened (in 2015) as well as the Pantheon of the Great Poles in the lower part of the temple, where there are already graves of Father Jan Twardowski – a poet, Father Zdzisław Peszkowski – the Chaplain for the Katyn Families Association and Families of Victims Murdered in the East, Krzysztof Skubiszewski – the first Minister of Foreign Affairs in the reborn Republic of Poland (1989-1993) and Ryszard Kaczorowski – the last president of the Republic of Poland in exile. In the Pantheon there is also a symbolic grave of John Paul II, which is a faithful replica of the Holy Father's real grave in the Vatican Grottoes, and there are the relics of the Blessed Father Jerzy Popiełuszko.







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Details: www.warsawpass.com

The card is valid also in: The Royal Castle in Warsaw, The National Museum, The Copernicus Science Centre and Museum of King Jan III's Palace at Wilanów.

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