

Visitors attractions in Warsaw during the week of GDN Conference

Warsaw, Poland, June 22-26, 2015



source:<http://symbole.um.warszawa.pl/>; http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Palace_of_Culture_and_Science_nightshot.JPG

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Wilanow Palace



source: <http://www.wilanow-palac.art.pl/>

Wilanow Palace is a royal palace located in Warsaw, built for the king Jan III Sobieski at the end of the 17th century. It is a unique example of eclectic architecture with a major baroque influence. Wilanow Palace survived the partition of Poland and both World Wars and is one of Poland's official national Historic Monuments (listed on the National Heritage Board of Poland) and one of the most important and beautiful ones.

Visitors can enjoy the beauty of the royal apartments and art galleries, take a stroll in the magnificent park and visit the museum.

Opening hours:

Palace:

Monday from 9.30 a.m to 8 p.m. (last visitors at 7 p.m.)

Tuesday, Friday from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (last visitors at 3 p.m.)

Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. (last visitors at 5 p.m.)

Thursday from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (last visitors at 3 p.m.) – only for individual visitors, not for organized groups.

Park:

Monday – Sunday from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (last visitors at 9.30 p.m.)

It is possible to arrange an English speaking tour guide at an extra charge.

Please find below detailed information: <http://www.wilanow-palac.art.pl/>

POLIN Museum of History of Polish Jews



source: <http://www.polskieradio.pl/7/15/Artykul/1229376,Zapraszamy-do-udzialu-w-nietypowej-akcji-Muzeum-Historii-Zydow-Polskich->

The Museum of the History of Polish Jews was opened to the public in April 2013. The museum offers a rich cultural programme, not only the Core Exhibition but also temporary exhibitions, concerts, workshops, lectures and debates. It has become one of the most important cultural and educational centers.

The Core Exhibition encompasses the history of Polish Jews and was developed by an international team working under the direction of Professor Barbara Kirshenblatt-Gimblett from New York University.

Visitors can choose two main options in the Core Exhibition:

1. Discover the History of Polish Jews – presents the history of Polish Jews from the 10th century through the Golden Age of Jewish settlement within Poland, continuing up to pre-war and World War II history. It includes the labyrinth of secret routes in the Ghetto, and also the recent post-war revival of Jewish culture. (all 8 galleries, estimated time 2 hours)

Please find detailed information:

<http://www.polin.pl/en/system/files/attachments/1000years.pdf>

2. The Story of Polish Jews in the 20th century – the recent history of Polish Jews with a special focus on the horror of the Holocaust and World War II (3 last galleries, estimated time 1.5 hour)

Please find detailed information:

<http://www.polin.pl/en/system/files/attachments/20thcentury.pdf>

There will also be a temporary exhibition:

Roman Vishniac: Photography, 1920-1975

Please find detailed information:

<http://www.polin.pl/en/event/roman-vishniac-photography-1920-1975>

Opening hours:

Core Exhibition:

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday from 10 a.m to 4 p.m. (last visitors at 4 p.m.)

Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (last visitors at 6 p.m.)

It is possible to arrange an English speaking tour guide at an extra charge; audioguides also available.

It is possible to buy tickets online : <http://bilety.polin.pl/?lang=en>

Please find all detailed information: <http://www.polin.pl/en>

WARSAW RISING MUSEUM



Source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Przyokopowa_Muzeum_Powstania01.jpg

The WARSAW UPRISING MUSEUM is a tribute from Warsaw's residents to those who fought and died for an independent Poland and its free capital during World War II. The Warsaw Uprising was a major World War II operation by the Polish Resistance - the Home Army (*Armia Krajowa*) - to liberate Warsaw from Nazi Germany. The uprising began on the 1st of August; the surrender took place 63 days later on the 2nd of October. Although the exact number of casualties remains unknown, it is estimated that about 16,000 members of the Polish Resistance were killed and about 6,000 gravely wounded. In addition, between 150,000 and 200,000 Polish civilians died, mostly from mass executions. Every year, on the 1st of August, the people of Warsaw commemorate and pay the tribute to the casualties of the Warsaw Uprising - the entire city stops for one minute. Warsaw comes to a standstill at 5 p.m. ("W" – hour, the uprising broke out at 5 p.m.) with sirens ringing throughout the city.

Please find enclosed a short movie presenting the one minute silence that occurs each year:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ejd2rsXoQSI>

For visitors, it might be interesting to see an exhibition that depicts both the fighting and everyday life during the uprising, keeping the terror of occupation in the background. Visitors are guided through the subsequent stages of the uprising until the time when the insurgents left Warsaw. The museum covers all aspects of the Warsaw Uprising. There are many exhibitions on several floors, containing photographs, audio and video, interactive displays, artifacts, written accounts and other testimonies of how life was during the German occupation of Warsaw, the uprising and its aftermath. There are displays dedicated to each district of Warsaw and many informative leaflets and flyers which visitors can take away for free (text is in Polish and English), including 63 calendar pages covering the dates from 1st August 1944 to 2nd October 1944 - each containing a summary of the most important events that took place on that particular day of the uprising.

Exhibitions include:

The times of German occupation from the 1st of September 1939 till the beginning of the uprising; the beginning of the uprising and the "W-hour" (code name for the start of the uprising from Polish word "wybuch" – outbreak); the infamous 'Black Friday' massacre in Wola (a Warsaw district); the exodus of the city's populace; the "little insurgent" room dedicated to the youngest insurgents and children's experience of the uprising; a small cinema showing a continuous stream of original footage taken by insurgents in 1944; an insurgent hospital; a hangar - with a full size B-24 Liberator; observation tower with panoramic view of Warsaw; print shop with original typewriters and printing equipment used for producing underground newspapers during occupation; Nazi and Communist sections presenting the German occupation and Soviet takeover of Poland; a short 3D movie presenting the ruins of Warsaw taken in 1945; the Freedom park with many posters taken during the Rising; replica of armoured car; street art inspired by the Warsaw Uprising; the Memorial wall with names of the fallen; the wall forming the heart of the museum, with sounds of the battles. There is also café designed according to the interwar style.

Opening hours:

Monday, Wednesday, Friday from 8 a.m to 6 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Thursday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Museum provides audioguides

It is possible to book tickets online: <https://bilety.1944.pl/?lang=en>

It is possible to buy tickets in the Museum, but only until 5.30 p.m, (Thursday to 7.30 p.m.). However, due to the high number of visitors, it is strongly recommended to book tickets in advance.

Please find all detailed information: <http://www.1944.pl/en/>

Royal Łazienki



source:<http://old.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/Godziny-otwarcia.html>

Royal Łazienki was the summer residence of King Stanislaw August. It is a magnificent place due to its beautiful classical architecture surrounded by outstanding gardens (76-hectare) in the heart of Warsaw. The Łazienki Gardens are formed by three gardens developed in various periods and with different styles: the 18th century Royal Garden, the 19th century Romantic Garden and the 20th century Modernist Garden. There are a number of 18th and 19th century palace buildings (among others the Palace on the Isle, the Amphitheatre or the Old Orangery housing the Royal Theatre) and garden pavilions as well as outdoor 18th, 19th and 20th century sculptures. The Royal Łazienki Museum does not just have beautiful interiors and space but also contains unique art collections by many notable artists.

Visitors can enjoy the Museum, art collection, beautiful architecture as well as a walk in the Royal Gardens:

The Royal Łazienki Museum

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/muzeum-lazienki-krolewskie>

Amazing art collection of King Stanisław August Poniatowski

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/katalog>

Beautiful architecture of The Palace on the Isle

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/architektura/palac-na-wyspie>

Beautiful architecture of The Royal Theatre and the Old Orangery

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/architektura/teatr-krolewski-i-stara-oranzeria>

Beautiful architecture of The Myśliwiecki Palace

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/architektura/palac-myslewicki>

Beautiful architecture of The White Pavilion

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/architektura/bialy-domek>

Beautiful architecture of the Amphitheatre

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/architektura/amfiteatr>

The Fryderyk Chopin Monument

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/pomniki/pomnik-fryderyka-chopina>

The Statute of Jan III Sobieski,

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/pomniki/pomnik-jana-iii-sobieskiego>

King Stanisław August Sculpture

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/pomniki/pomnik-stanislawa-augusta>

Łazienki Royal Gardens

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/ogrody>

Opening hours:

Palace on the Isle:

Monday from 11 a.m to 6 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Thursday, Friday from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Sunday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Old Orangery, Royal Theatre, Myśliwiecki Palace, White Pavilion, The Ignacy Paderewski Memorabilia Room, CADET SCHOOL:

Monday from 11 a.m to 6 p.m.

Tuesday - Sunday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

It is possible to book tickets via phone or email:

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en/zwiedzanie/cennik>

Please find all detailed information:

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en>

The Royal Castle In Warsaw

The Royal Castle in Warsaw was a castle residency and was the official residence of Polish monarchs. It is located in the Castle Square (plac Zamkowy) at the entrance to the Warsaw Old Town (Stare Miasto). The personal offices of the King and the administrative offices of the Royal Court of Poland were located there from the 16th century up until the Partitions of Poland. After the devastation wrought by Nazis during the Warsaw Rising, the Castle was rebuilt and reconstructed. In 1980, the Royal Castle, along with the Old Town, was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Today it is a historical and national monument, and is listed as a national museum.



Source: <http://www.mkidn.gov.pl/pages/posts/nowa-elewacja-zamku-krolewskiego-w-warszawie-3892.php>

Visitors can enjoy magnificent interiors, art galleries and permanent and temporary exhibitions.

Permanent Exhibitions:

The Great Apartment, The King's Apartment, The Four Seasons' Gallery, The New Deputies' Chamber, The Senators' Chamber, The New Deputies' Chamber, The Red Corridor, The Yellow Room, The Green Room,

The Great Apartment

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tour-castle/the-great-apartment>

King's Apartment

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tour-castle/the-kings-apartment>

Prince Stanislaus' Apartment

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tour-castle/prince-stanislaw-poniatowskis-apartment>

The Deputies' Chamber and adjoining rooms

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tour-castle/the-deputies-chamber-and-adjoining-rooms>

The Matejko rooms

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tour-castle/the-matejko-princes-rooms>

The Parlimentary chambers

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tour-castle/the-sejm>

The Apartment of Prince Joseph Poniatowski

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/permanent-exhibitions/apartment-of-prince-joseph-poniatowski>

The Kubicki Arcades

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tour-castle/the-kubicki-arcades>

The Gardens of the Royal Castle

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tour-castle/the-gardens>

The Tin-Roofed Palace

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tour-castle/the-tin-roofed-palace3>

Collection of Oriental Carpets

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/permanent-exhibitions/collection-of-oriental-carpets>

The Numismatic Cabinet

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/permanent-exhibitions/apartment-of-prince-joseph-poniatowski>

The Lanckronski Collection – Rembrandt's paintings, gallery of painting, Sculpture and Decorative Arts

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/permanent-exhibitions/the-lanckronski-collection-rembrandts-paintings.-gallery-of-paintings.-sculpture-and-the-decorative-arts>

The Royal Castle – from destruction to reconstruction

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/permanent-exhibitions/the-royal-castle-from-destruction-to-reconstruction>

Selection from "Imago Poloniae", the Tomasz Niewodniczański Collection

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/permanent-exhibitions/selection-from-imago-poloniae,-the-tomasz-niewodniczanski-collection>

Temporary Exhibitions:

The delineated Jew in the Land of Canaan - The Exhibition of biblical prints from the Wandering Museum Collection

<http://fliphtml5.com/nxae/xepk> *Knights, Maids of honour and Turkish man - Majolika from Montelupo* – 32 majolica, painted plates, istoriato style, from Montelupo (20 km from Florence) from the repertory of Mrs. Teresa Sahakian Fundation

Praemiando Incitat. Saint Stanisław Order 1765 – 1831 – Exhibition of all remaining badges of orders – crosses, stars and cordons, as well as portraits of knights/cavaliers, diplomas and other documents associated with Saint Stanisław Order

Portraits of Sovereigns of Poland. Waldemar Świerzy versus Jan Matejko – Exhibition of Jan Matejko and Waldemar Świerzy paintings presenting Polish Sovereigns.

Jan Matejko (1838-1893) was one of the most famous Polish painters known for paintings of notable historical Polish events. *Waldemar Świerzy* (1931-2013) one of the best Polish poster and graphic artists, illustrator, co-founder of the Polish School of Posters.

Opening hours:

Monday to Wednesday from 10 a.m to 6 p.m.

Thursday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Friday, Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Sunday from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (entry free-of-charge)

It is possible to arrange English speaking tour guide for extra charge

It is possible to book tickets via phone or email:

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en/your-visit/tickets-and-reservations>

Please find all detailed information:

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en>

The Old Town



source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Warsaw_Old_Town_Market_Square_10.JPG

The Royal Castle is located just at the entrance to the Warsaw Old Town.

The Old Town (Stare Miasto) is the oldest part of the capital city, established in the 13th century. It is one of the most prominent tourist attractions in Warsaw. Visitors can enjoy not only the walk along beautiful streets or taking a break in one of many cafes or restaurants but also visit a number of fascinating museums.

Pharmacy Museum

Opening hours:

Tuesday – Friday from 9 a.m to 5 p.m.

Saturday – Sunday from 11 a.m to 5 p.m.

Address:

Piwna Street 31/33, Warsaw, Old Town

Barbican

Opening hours:

Tuesday – Sunday from 10 a.m to 7 p.m.

Address: Nowomiejska Street, Warsaw, Old Town

Palace of Culture and Science



source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PKiN_widziany_z_WFC.jpg

The Palace of Culture and Science is the city's most visible landmark. An internationally recognized symbol of Warsaw, it was completed in 1955 and was envisaged as a gift from the Soviet Union to the Polish nation. It was built in just 3 years according to the design of Soviet architect Lev Rudney, and it represents a mix of Socialist Classicism and Polish historicism, inspired by American art deco skyscrapers. It was built by 3500 workers from the Soviet Union, of whom 16 died in accidents during construction. Currently, it is an exhibition center and office complex, and there are headquarters of companies, cinemas, theaters, libraries, university, a congress Hall and swimming pool.

Visitors may enjoy beautiful panoramic views of the city from the 30th floor (114 meters). There is also an interior gallery and Main Hall at the 30th floor, as well as the possibility of visiting the Palace with a tour guide.

It is possible to arrange sightseeing with one of the following tour guides :

<http://www.pkin.pl/en/zwiedzanie-pkin/zwiedzanie-z-przewodnikiem/>

Opening hours

Viewing Terrace

Sunday – Thursday from 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. (last visitors at 8 p.m.)

Friday – Saturday from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. (last visitors at 11.30 p.m.)

Please find some detailed information: <http://www.pkin.pl/en/>

Fryderyk Chopin Museum



source: <http://pl.chopin.nifc.pl/chopin/life/biography/page/9>

Fryderyk Chopin Museum is dedicated to the memory of the great Polish composer Fryderyk Chopin. Fryderyk Chopin was a composer of worldwide renown, who was born in Poland and at the age of 21 settled in Paris and obtained French citizenship.

Visitors can enjoy the life and work of the composer in a unique form, as the museum has been specially designed to meet the individual preferences of its visitors. The museum offers innovative forms of exploration including special effects combining music, lights and smell that stimulate visitors' senses. Due to special ticketing technology, it is possible to save one's individual preferences on a visitor's card according to the selected profile, in order to explore the audiovisual level of the exhibition.

Please find detailed information:

<http://chopin.museum/en/information/visitors/id/222>

Opening hours – Museum and Ticket office :

Tuesday - Sunday from 11 a.m to 8 p.m.

It is possible to book tickets via phone: +48 22 44 16 251, +48 22 44 16 252

Please find all detailed information:

<https://chopin.museum/en>

Warsaw University Library Garden



source: [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BUW_-_garden_\(1\).JPG](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BUW_-_garden_(1).JPG)

Warsaw University Library (Biblioteka Uniwersyteku Warszawskiego, BUW) is located in a specially designed building, opened in 1999, with a beautiful botanical garden on the roof. The garden has an area of one hectare and is one of largest roof gardens in Europe. The roof garden is freely accessible not only to academia, but also to the public.

Please find below detailed information:

<http://www.buw.uw.edu.pl/en/>

Warsaw University of Technology

Warsaw University of Technology is located in a beautiful antique building (built 1899-1901) in the center of Warsaw. The main building represents the style of Italian Baroque and the Renaissance.



Source: <http://naukawpolsce.pap.pl/aktualnosci/news,404906,trwaja-zapisy-na-zajecia-pikniku-edukacyjnego-politechniki-warszawskiej.html> , http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Politechnika_warszawska_duza_aula.jpg

Please find below detailed information: <https://www.pw.edu.pl/engpw>

Polish National Opera



Source: <http://chopin2010.pl/pl/relacje/entry/5809-3-dni-z-chopinem-uroczyste-zakonczenie-roku-chopinowskiego.html>

24.06.2015, 7 p.m. Guillaume Tell

Opera in four acts

Libretto: Victor-Joseph Etienne de Jouy and Hippolyte-Louis-Florent Bis

World premiere: 3 August 1829, Paris

Premiere of this production: 12 September 2014, Welsh National Opera, Cardiff

Co-produced by: Welsh National Opera, Cardiff; Houston Grand Opera; Grand Théâtre de Genève

In the original French with Polish subtitles

Contact details:

For further information, booking, tickets or any other enquiries, please do not hesitate to contact me. I would be happy to help you.

Contact details:

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Kind Regards
Karolina Zakrzewska-Szlichtyng

Source of Pictures:

<http://symbole.um.warszawa.pl/>

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<http://www.wilanow-palac.art.pl/>

<http://www.polskieradio.pl/7/15/Artykul/1229376,Zapraszamy-do-udzialu-w-nietypowej-akcji-Muzeum-Historii-Zydow-Polskich->

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<http://old.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/Godziny-otwarcia.html>

<http://www.mkidn.gov.pl/pages/posts/nowa-elewacja-zamku-krolewskiego-w-warszawie-3892.php>

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<http://pl.chopin.nifc.pl/chopin/life/biography/page/9>

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BUW_-_garden_\(1\).JPG](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BUW_-_garden_(1).JPG) picture taken by Bartosz Morag; This file is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported](#) license

<http://naukawpolsce.pap.pl/aktualnosci/news,404906,trwaja-zapisy-na-zajecia-pikniku-edukacyjnego-politechniki-warszawskiej.html>

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<http://chopin2010.pl/pl/relacje/entry/5809-3-dni-z-chopinem-uroczyste-zakonczenie-roku-chopinowskiego.html>

Source of information:

<http://www.wilanow-palac.art.pl/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilan%C3%B3w_Palace

<http://www.polin.pl/en>

<http://www.1944.pl/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_Uprising

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_Uprising_Museum

<http://www.lazienki-krolewskie.pl/en?langset=true>

<https://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/en>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Castle,_Warsaw

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warsaw_Old_Town

<http://www.pkin.pl/PL>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palace_of_Culture_and_Science

<http://chopin.museum/en>

<http://www.buw.uw.edu.pl/>

<http://teatr Wielki.pl/en/>

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