

EN

KRAKÓW



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MUNICIPALITY OF KRAKOW
Department of City Promotion and Tourism
pL. Wszystkich Świętych 3-4
31-004 Kraków
tel.: +48 12 616 60 52
pt.umk@um.krakow.pl
www.krakow.pl

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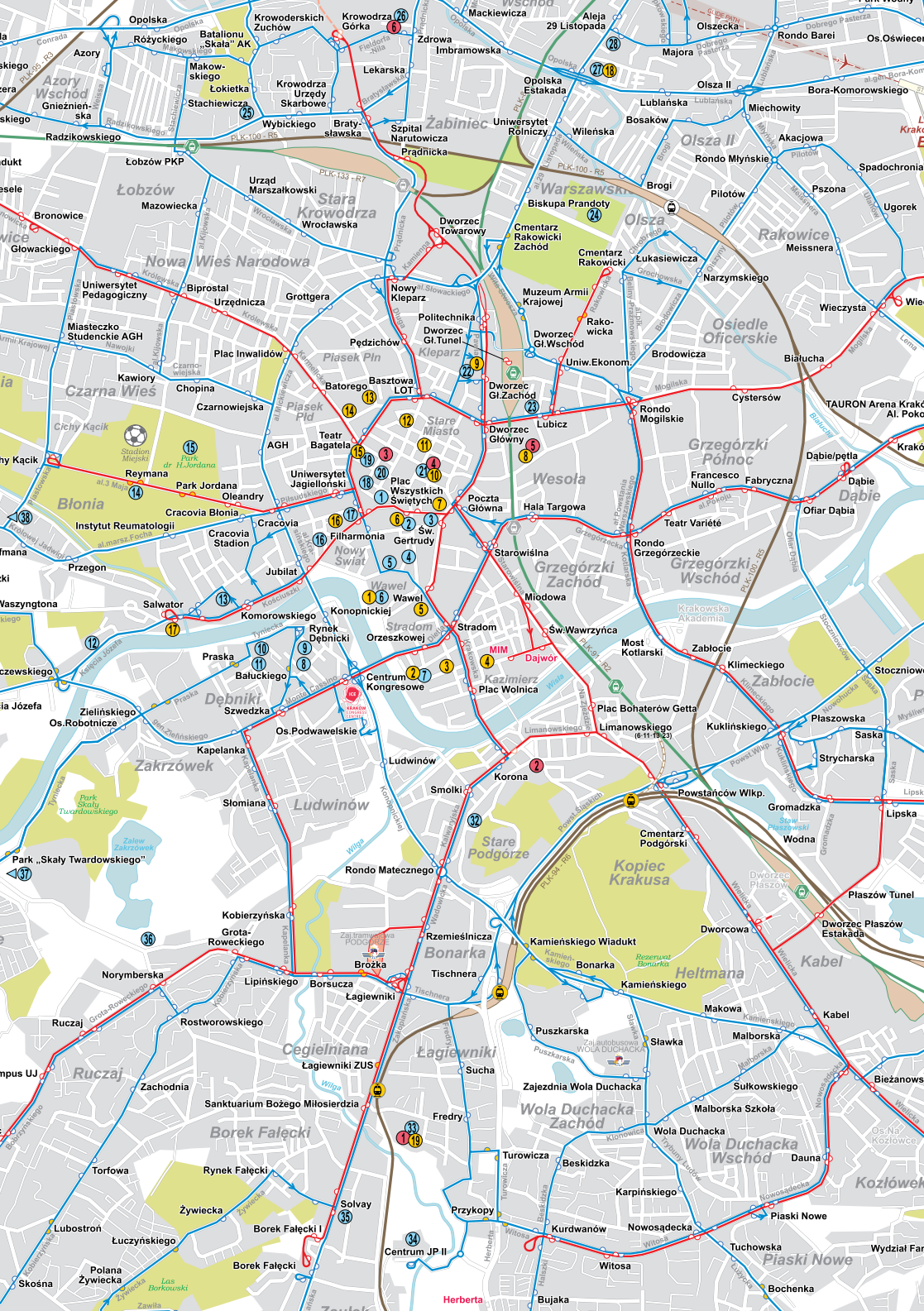
Pilgrim's Guide

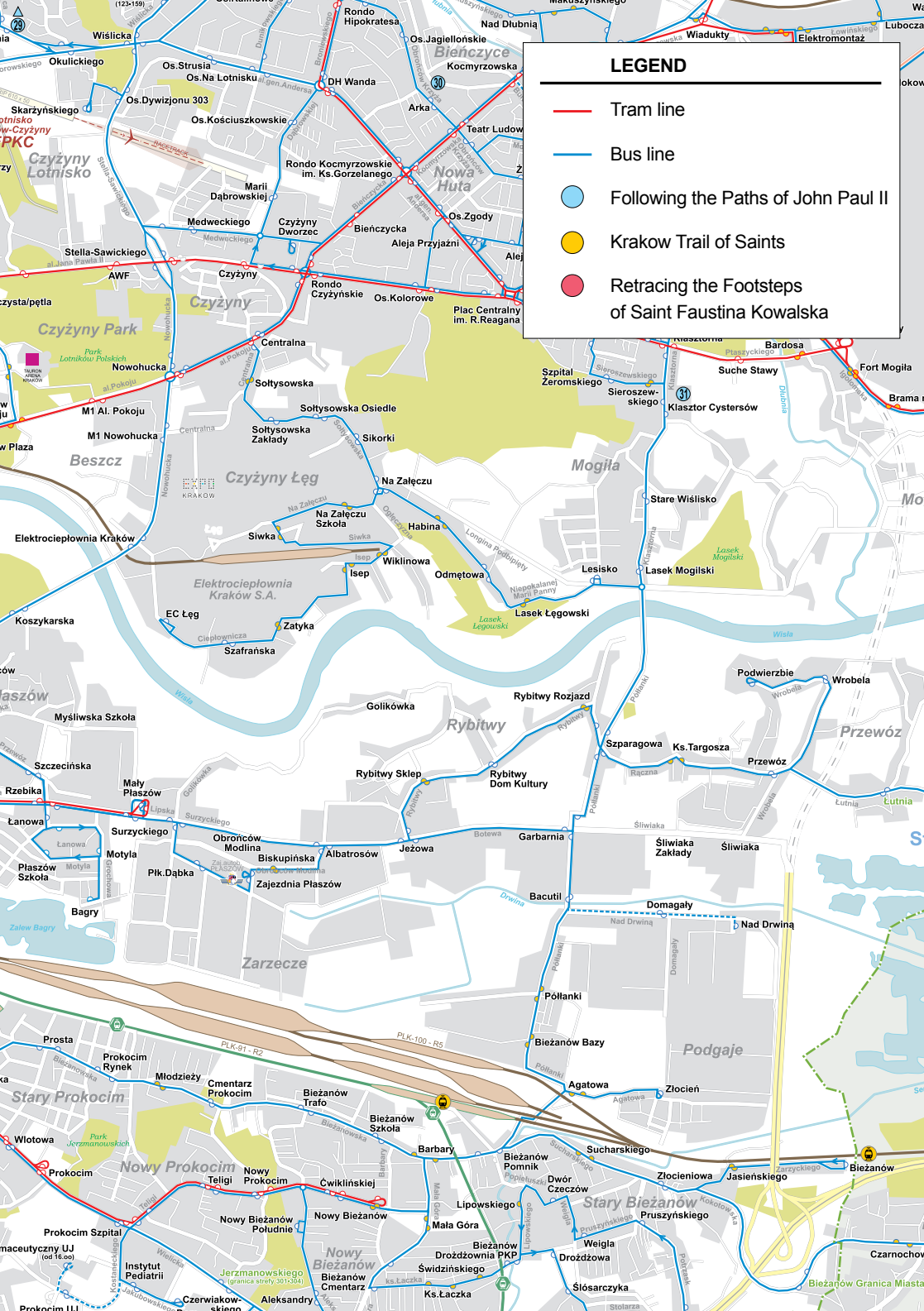
TO KRAKOW

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Introduction

One of many reasons why millions of tourists visit Krakow each year is the religious aspect of the city. For nearly a millennium, the local inhabitants, as well as pilgrims from all over the world, have been travelling to the city to pray at the graves of saints and blessed or in front of benevolent paintings or crucifixes. They have been coming to participate in vibrant services and processions, which add unparalleled colour to the city as centuries go by. Many people make also use of the spiritual offer of numerous convents, monasteries and retreat houses which welcome pilgrims, inviting them to stay for a couple of days.

In recent times, the main reasons behind the religious visits to Krakow are the persons of Saint Pope John Paul II and Saint Faustina Kowalska related to the dynamically developing devotion to God's Mercy. Pilgrims do not just travel to places of devotion to these great people, but also look for traces of their presence – of which there are many in Krakow – outside churches and sanctuaries. The present publication includes the descriptions of trails related to Krakow's saints. The descriptions should help to identify them on the plan of the city. The trails lead through churches, including basilicas, convents and monasteries, private houses (which are closed to the public), city parks, the majority of existing sanctuaries and other institutions. In several spots, the trails cross, just like the paths of Krakow's saints, which have met throughout the centuries.

Worth Knowing:

Krakow's public transport helps to reach the sites that are situated far from the city centre. E.g. tram line no. 8, which joins the city centre with the Sanctuary of Divine Mercy and "Have No Fear!" John Paul II Centre, runs also through atmospheric surroundings of the Kazimierz District and the old part of Podgórze.

Following the Paths of John Paul II

Let me – before I leave... look once more at Krakow, at the Krakow where every stone and every brick is dear to me, and I will look from here at Poland...

And that is why, before I leave, I ask you to once again accept this entire spiritual heritage that is called "Poland" with faith, hope and love. [...] May you never have doubts, become tired or spiritless, so that you do not cut the roots that we spring from.

John Paul II, Błonia Green in Krakow, 10 June 1979

Krakow is the only city in the world with sites connected with almost the whole life of John Paul II. It is this city that remembers him as a student of Polish Philology, a workman, an actor, a poet, a seminarian, a young priest saying his first masses, a university instructor, a priest in charge of the pastoral care of students and families, a bishop, the Archbishop of Krakow and finally as the Head of the Catholic Church.

Although Karol Wojtyła (John Paul II) no longer lived in Krakow after he had been called to the Holy See in 1978, each of his visits to the Royal Capital City left traces in more than just human hearts. In order to commemorate these meetings, the people of Krakow have raised monuments, hung commemorative plaques and named important institutions after him.

Karol Wojtyła (John Paul II) was present in Krakow for 65 years of his life. The people of Krakow are familiar with the sites that are connected with his life. To help pilgrims and tourists from Poland and abroad find them

equally easily, we have provided this guide. It mentions 38 such sites, the most important called "Following the Paths of John Paul II" – and also marking them on the city map. A walk along these paths may help to better understand the role of Saint John Paul II in the contemporary world. To him, Cracovia totius poloniae urbs celeberrima ("Krakow has always been the most famous of all Polish cities").

27 April 2014 Pope John Paul II was proclaimed a saint. The nearly 9-year long, canonisation process of the Polish Pope acknowledged the occurrence of two miracles. The first was healing a sick person with Parkinson's disease, the French nun Marie Simon-Pierre, through the intercession of the Pope, and the second was the miraculous healing of a woman from Costa Rica, suffering from an inoperable brain aneurysm, who had been praying to John Paul II since his beatification. Visiting John Paul II's paths through Krakow, newcomers from other cities and abroad have the opportunity to follow the Saint's route.

1.

The Bishop's Palace

3 Franciszkańska Street

Karol Wojtyła moved in here on 10 August 1944 as a student of a clandestine Seminary of the Archdiocese of Krakow. He was ordained to priesthood on 1 November 1946 by Cardinal Adam Stefan Sapieha in his private chapel. In the local metropolitan diocese, Karol Wojtyła served as a bishop from 1958 and later, as the Archbishop of Krakow, until 16 October 1978 when he was called to the Holy See. John Paul II stayed at this palace during each of his pilgrimages to Krakow.



The famous window from which he talked with young people who came to see him is located above the entrance to the building. The palace's courtyard currently features a statue

of John Paul II, an offering and work of Jole Sensi Croci, unveiled in May 1980.

The main building of the Pontifical Academy of Theology established in 1981 by John Paul II as a successor of the Department of Theology at the Jagiellonian University is situated next to the metropolitan curia. Since 2009, this educational institution is called the Pontifical University of John Paul II.

2.

Franciscan Basilica of St Francis of Assisi

2 Franciszkańska Street

Fr. Karol Wojtyła used to have his “own” pew in this church. Starting in his student times, he would frequently come to pray here. It was in this place that during his first pilgrimage to Poland, on 9 June 1979, John Paul II met with diseased people and listened to the first performance of cantata-oratorio *Beatus vir* (“Blessed man”) written by Henryk Mikołaj Górecki to honour St Stanislaus – bishop and martyr (on the occasion of the 900th anniversary of his death).



3.

Bernardine Franciscan Sisters' Church of St Joseph

21 Poselska Street

The convent and the baroque church were constructed at the end of the 17th century. The main altar of the church features an unusual painting of St Joseph walking with Boy Jesus. To Karol Wojtyła, St Joseph was an exceptional model of father and carer. As the Bishop of Krakow, Cardinal Wojtyła would often come here to entrust difficult problems of the Krakow's diocese to St Joseph since – in his words – “a bishop may not forget that he should be a father”.



4.

Dean's Tenement House

21 Kanonicza Street

Fr. Karol Wojtyła lived here as a bishop in the years 1958-1967. Before that (from 1951), he lived in a neighbouring house under no. 19. Currently, these two buildings house the Archdiocesan Museum of Cardinal Karol Wojtyła, which displays memorabilia associated

with John Paul II. The entrance to the tenement house features meaningful words *Procul este profani* (“Keep away, profane”). On the opposite side of the street (under no. 18), we can see the first seat of the “Have No Fear!” John Paul II Centre established in January 2006 by Cardinal Stanisław Dziwisz, the Archbishop of Krakow.



5.

Major Seminary of the Archdiocese of Krakow

8 Podzamcze Street

The building of the seminary was designed by Gabriel Niewiadomski. It was constructed in the years 1899-1902. After the German army retreated from Krakow in 1945, Karol Wojtyła studied here in the Major Seminary of the Archdiocese of Krakow.



6.

Archcathedral Basilica of Saints Stanislaus of Szczepanów and Wenceslaus

3 Wawel

On 2 November 1946, Fr. Karol Wojtyła said his first holy mass, among others, for his late parents and brother, in St Leonard's Crypt in the basement of the cathedral. On 28 September 1958 – the day of the feast of St Wenceslaus, the cathedral's patron saint – Fr. Karol Wojtyła was ordained to bishophood. For the motto on his coat of arms, he chose the Latin words: *Totus Tuus* ("All Yours"). As the successor of St Peter in Rome, John Paul II visited the cathedral in the years: 1979, 1983, 1987, 1991, 1997, 1999 and 2002.



During his first pilgrimage to Poland, on the 900th anniversary of the martyr's death of St Stanislaus, he prayed at his grave. Eight years later, he said the holy mass at the benevolent cross of Queen Jadwiga of Poland, and in August 2002, in front of the tomb of St Stanislaus, he said a breviary prayer. A monument of John Paul II, unveiled on 12 October 2008 and made of bronze by Gustaw Zemła and Paweł Pawła Pietrusiński, stands in front of the cathedral.



7.

Pauline Basilica of St Michel the Archangel and St Stanislaus of Szczepanów at Skąłka

15 Skąlecka Street

An annual St Stanislaus' May procession, attended by the bishops of Poland, follows the pilgrim route of Polish kings from the Wawel Hill, which leads to Skąłka (a small hillock).

As the Archbishop of Krakow, Karol Wojtyła was the host and a participant of these processions from 1963. In 1979, during his first pilgrimage to Poland connected also with the celebrations of the 900th anniversary of the death of St Stanislaus, an unforgettable meeting was held here with university students, as well as representatives of the world of science, culture and art. A cross commemorating the meeting is situated behind a pond in the garden, and a bust of John Paul II is located inside the



church. A statue of the Pope, made by Czesław Dźwigaj and unveiled on 3 November 2007, stands in front of the cloister.

8.

Salesian Church of St Stanislaus Kostka in Dębniiki

6 Konfederacka Street

It was the parish church of Karol Wojtyła during his stay in Dębniiki in the years 1983-1944. Young Wojtyła often prayed in the local Chapel of the Our Lady, the Help of Christians. In February 1940, he met here Jan Tyranowski, another participant of youth meetings organised by the Salesians. It is in this church that on 3 November 1946, Fr. Karol Wojtyła said his first holy mass attended by a congregation. It is here that the earthly remains of Jan Tyranowski, Servant of God, are laid.



9.

House of Jan Tyranowski

11 Różana Street – closed to the public

It is in this house that the members of the Association of the Living Rosary used to meet. Karol Wojtyła belonged to the Association in the years 1940-1944. The group was led by Jan Leopold Tyranowski, Servant of God (1901-1947). He was a simple tailor, but at



the same time a man of rich spirituality. His spiritual masters were St John of the Cross and St Teresa of the Infant Jesus. Holy Father John Paul II called him an “educator-theologian, apostle of God’s greatness and God’s beauty”. Jan Tyranowski won others with his piety. His daily, several-hour-long meditations did not lock him up; on the contrary – they strengthened his need to evangelise. In 1997, the process of beatification of Leopold Tyranowski, Servant of God, was opened. In March 2000, the process was concluded, and the documentation was handed over to the Vatican Congregation for the Causes of Saints.

10.

House at 10 Tyniecka Street

open Tue-Sat 10 am-2 pm

In the summer of 1938, Karol Wojtyła moved with his father (Karol Wojtyła senior) into a two-room flat with a kitchen in the basement of his uncle's, Robert Kaczorowski's, house. He lived here in the years 1938-1944 during his Polish Philology studies at the Jagiellonian University, his work in a stone pit and a sodium plant, as well as his Philosophy studies at the clandestine seminary. After the death of Karol Wojtyła's father in 1941, the house was inhabited by Mieczysław Kotlarczyk from Wadowice, the founder of an underground theatre Teatr Rapsodyczny, and his wife.



11.

House at 12 Szwedzka Street

– closed to the public

Karol Wojtyła spent a few weeks here after he had been knocked down by a German truck on 29 February 1944. After recovery, he moved from this place to the seminary. The house was inhabited by his friend Irena Szkocka, his friend's daughter Zofia Poźniakowa and

her husband. Here, young writers, actors and painters continued their meetings, which were previously held in the Pod Lipkami Villa in the Salwator Residential District at 55a Księcia Józefa Street. After his first mass, said in 1946, Karol Wojtyła met with his friends in the house at Szwedzka Street. When he was a bishop, in the Christmas season, Wojtyła came here each year to sing carols.

12.

Pod Lipkami House

55a Księcia Józefa Street

Irena Szkocka, called "Grandma Szkocka" by Karol Wojtyła, tended to young Wojtyła in her house after he had been knocked down by a German truck near Mateczne Roundabout in February 1944. It is here that he participated in literature and music evenings organised by Mr. and Ms. Szkocky and took French language classes.



13.

House at 7 Komorowskiego Street

– closed to the public

On 22 August 1941, the friends of Karol Wojtyła met here and decided to found an underground theatre Teatr Rapsodyczny. Mieczysław Kotlarczyk was an initiator of this unusual theatre of the word, and Karol Wojtyła was from the very beginning one of its main actors and co-authors of performances. The flat at Komorowskiego Street belonged to Mr. and Ms. Dębowski. Teatr Rapsodyczny survived until the year 1967 when it was closed down by the communist authorities.

14.

Pope stone in the Błonia Green

A 26-tonne-heavy granite stone from the surroundings of Lake Morskie Oko was placed here in October 1997 on the initiative of Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, the Archbishop of Krakow at that time, on the 19th anniversary of the inauguration of the pontificate of John Paul II. The rock commemorates the meetings of John Paul II with pilgrims in the



Błonia Green held from June 1979. Subsequent papal visits to Poland were paid in: 1979 (the memorable Confirmation of the Nation), 1983, 1987, 1997 and 2002. In 1999, due to a sudden illness, the Pope was unable to participate in the celebrations. The words engraved on the stone read: "Ty jesteś Skąła" ["You are Rock"].

15.

Monument of John Paul II in Dr. H. Jordan's Park

entrance from 3 Maja Avenue

The park features a monument of John Paul II made by Stefan Dousa, funded in 2000 by the Management Board of the Małopolska Region of NSZZ "Solidarność". From this spot, the route of our journey with John Paul II through Krakow leads along the path of the so-called white march. On 17 May 1981, as a reaction to the attempt on the life of the Holy Father, half a million of people dressed in white (the symbol of light and good) marched in silence to the Market Square in Krakow in order to demonstrate their sympathy with the Pope, who was fighting for life, to oppose violence and respond to the evil.

16.

House at 10 Felicjanek Street

– closed to the public

After the death of his father in 1941, Karol Wojtyła lived in this house for several months. He stayed there with the family of Juliusz Kydryński, his friend from Polish Philology studies and the underground theatrical activity.

17.

Philharmonic in Krakow / Catholic House

1 Zwirzyńska Street

The Catholic House was built on the initiative of Cardinal Adam Sapieha. The building of the later Karol Szymanowski Philharmonic in Krakow was designed by Józef Pokutyński in 1931. On 15 October 1938, in the Azure Room, a literary evening entitled "Drogą topolowy most" was held, during which Karol Wojtyła was one of the readers.



18.

Collegium Novum of the Jagiellonian University

24 Gołębia Street

In 1938, Karol Wojtyła enrolled for Polish Philology in the Faculty of Philosophy at the

Jagiellonian University. During the War, he continued clandestine studies, among others, in the Faculty of Theology at this university. Young Fr. Wojtyła earned a doctorate and taught social ethics, and in 1954, he earned a postdoctoral degree as the last person before the faculty was removed from the Jagiellonian University. The Jagiellonian University did not forget about its professor, and on 22 June 1983 awarded John Paul II an honorary degree.



19.

St Anne's University Collegiate Church

11 Św. Anny Street

Karol Wojtyła often prayed in this church at the relics of St John Cantius, Professor of the Krakow Academy from the 15th century. The future Pope presented the saint as a model to the researchers and students. Visiting Krakow in 1997, he delivered a memorable speech to the scientific employees in St Anne's

University Collegiate Church on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the Faculty of Theology at the Jagiellonian University.



20.

Collegium Maius

15 Jagiellońska Street

The oldest university building in Poland was founded in 1400. In the old assembly hall of the Jagiellonian University, on 22 June 1983,



John Paul II received the honorary degree of the first Polish university. At the Jagiellonian University, Karol Wojtyła studied first Polish Philology and then Theology. In 1949, he defended a doctoral thesis on the doctrine of faith according to Saint John of the Cross. In his university days, he was a Vice-President of the “Bratnia Pomoc” [“Fraternal Help”] Association, and after graduating, he lectured in the Faculty of Theology at the Jagiellonian University.

21.

Church of Our Lady Assumed into Heaven

Main Market Square

In the years 1952-1957, Karol Wojtyła acted as a preacher and a confessor in this basilica. As the Pope, he visited it three times, and in 1991, he said a mass at an altar situated at



its entrance, during which he beatified Blessed Aniela Salawa. On 17 May 1981, all participants of the white march, organised after the attempt on the life of John Paul II, gathered in front of St Mary's Basilica (plaques commemorating the beatification of Aniela Salawa and the white march are embedded in the wall of the church). Several days after the Pope's death, on 7 April 2005, a white march of gratefulness, organised by the young people of Krakow, started here and headed towards the Błonia Green.

22.

St Florian's Basilica

1 Warszawska Street

Fr. Karol Wojtyła was a vicar in this parish from August 1949. He initiated the activity of university pastoral care and continued his scientific work. He left the parish in November 1951, but remained in charge of the academic youth until 1958. On 18 August 2002, in the courtyard of the basilica, John Paul II met with its parishioners.



23.

Monument of John Paul II in Strzelecki Park

Lubicz Street

The monument of John Paul II standing in the Strzelecki Park was founded by the Krakow shooting association Bractwo Kurkowe to commemorate the meetings of its members with the Holy Father in Vatican. The monument was unveiled on 1 July 2000. The bronze statue made by Prof. Czesław Dźwigaj is embedded in a red African granite rock.

24.

Grave of the parents of John Paul II in the Rakowicki Cemetery

The exact location is indicated on the plan at the entrance to the military part of the cemetery from the side of Prandoty Street.

The new part of the cemetery houses the tomb of Wojtyła and Kaczorowscy families. It is the place of eternal rest for: Emilia (born Kaczorowska) Wojtyła, mother of John Paul II (deceased in 1929); Karol Wojtyła, his father (deceased in 1941); Edmund Wojtyła, his brother (deceased in 1932); Feliks and Maria Kaczorowscy, his mother's parents; as well as three other persons from the Kaczorowscy family. John Paul II visited these graves during each of his stays in Krakow. After the Pope's death in 2005, a monument made by Czesław Dźwigaj was placed here, representing John Paul II kneeling with a rosary in his hand, facing the tomb of his parents located nearby.



25.

Church of Queen Jadwiga of Poland

60 Łokietka Street

In 1997, in the Błonia Green, John Paul II canonised Queen Jadwiga of Poland and visited the church, which is commemorated by means of a plaque with the papal coat of arms placed above the entrance. A cross from the altar at which John Paul II said the holy mass in the Błonia Green during his first pilgrimage to Poland in 1979 stands in front of the church.



26.

The John Paul II Hospital

80 Prądnicka Street



The first hospital buildings were constructed in 1917 as a Municipal Sanitary Plant. Saint Faustina Kowalska was treated here twice. In 1948, the institution was renamed as Dr. Anka's Voivodeship Specialist Hospital. The current Cardiologic Health Centre was built by the "Cor Aegrum" Foundation. In 1990, the hospital was named after John Paul II. The Holy Father consecrated it in person on 9 June 1997.

27.

Ecce Homo Church of Albertine Sisters

10 Woronicza Street

It is the convent of the Albertine Sisters, who, among other things, take care of the grave of the parents of John Paul II in the Rakowicki Cemetery. The church features the original painting "Ecce Homo" by Adam Chmielowski, St Brother Albert, a character presented by John Paul II in his theatre play "Brat naszego Boga" ["The brother of our God"]. Since 1998, the church is called St Brother Albert's.

28.

Church of the Lord Jesus, the Good Shepherd

4 Dobrego Pasterza Street

A monument presenting John Paul II with hands raised in a gesture of a fatherly blessing has stood by the church since 1998, visible from the carriageway connecting Kraków and Warsaw. It commemorates 20 years of pontifical service of the Pope; the figure was made by a founder, Stanisław Kowalówka, and the features of the Pope's face are a work of a sculptor, Władysław Dudek.



29.

Church of St Maximilian Maria Kolbe in Mistrzejowice

86 Osiedle Tysiąclecia Housing Estate

In 1971, Fr. Karol Wojtyła said his first Christmas midnight service in the open air, at a site in which the religious practice focused primarily around the famous wooden hut in

Mistrzejowice. In the presence of Fr. Józef Kurzeja, the church's constructor and the first rector of this parish, on 1 December 1973, the temporary parish facilities were consecrated. On 13 May 1975, the site where the church was to be constructed was consecrated, and on 22 June 1983, John Paul II consecrated the Church of St Maximilian Maria Kolbe designed by Józef Dutkiewicz. Since 1991, a statue of John Paul II designed by Gustaw Zemła has been standing in front of the church.

30.

Church of Mother of God, Queen of Poland Arka Pana [Lord's Ark] in Bieńczyce

1 Obrońców Krzyża Street

The origin of this parish is connected with the fight for a wooden cross placed here by the inhabitants of a new district of Krakow (Nowa Huta), which was treated by the communist regime as deprived of churches and religious symbols by default. From 1960, at the foot of this cross, Bishop Karol Wojtyła said Christmas midnight services in the open air. On 14 October 1967 – already as a cardinal – he said a holy mass to commence the construction of a church, and on 18 May 1969, he embedded a cornerstone from the remains of the walls of St Peter's Basilica in Constantinople, consecrated by Pope Paul VI. In 1973, the then Archbishop of Krakow said here: "There is probably no other parish in the archdiocese which I visit so often as your bishop." On 15 May 1977, Cardinal Karol Wojtyła consecrated the Church of Mother of God, Queen of Poland designed by Wojciech Pietrzyk. During his first pilgrimage to Poland, saying the holy mass in the nearby Mogiła District, John Paul II related a number of



times to the origins of this sanctuary called the Lord's Arc.

31.

Cistercian Monastery in Mogiła

Klasztorna Street

Ancient, almost eight-hundred-year-old Cistercian abbey in Mogiła, which is now a part of the Nowa Huta District, houses the sanctuary of the Exaltation of the Cross, which Karol Wojtyła visited frequently as Krakow's ordinary. He also visited it as the Pope during his first pilgrimage to Poland on 9 June 1979. His words about the fact that human work cannot be separated from the cross referred to the fight undertaken 20 year earlier for the allowance to place a cross

and build a sanctuary in Nowa Huta. The churchyard features a statue of John Paul II designed by Marek Kordyaczny, unveiled in 2008, as well as plaques standing on stylised columns recalling the words of John Paul II uttered in 1979 and a fragment of a poem of Juliusz Słowacki announcing the coming of a Slavic pope.

32.

Redemptorist Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour

56 Zamojskiego Street

The church was designed by Jan Sas-Zubrzycki and built in 1909. On his way back home from the night shift in the "Solvay" factory during the war, Karol Wojtyła often prayed in this church in front of the painting of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour. In 1994, the painting received papal crowns.



33.

Divine Mercy Sanctuary in Łagiewniki

3-9 Siostry Faustyny Street (see pages 40-44)

34.

“Have No Fear!” John Paul II Centre

32 Totus Tuus Street

The Centre has been established to commemorate the great heritage of the person and pontificate of St John Paul II and to convey his words and show his example to further generations on the former site of the Solvay Plant in Borek Fałęcki, Cracow, where Karol Wojtyła worked as a labourer in 1940-1944. The foundation stone for the Centre, whose name is a

reference to words from John Paul II's homily for the inauguration of his pontificate: “Do not be afraid. Open wide the doors for Christ.”, was blessed by Pope Benedict XVI during his first pilgrimage to Poland in 2006.

The heart of the Centre is the shrine to St John Paul II, which was established by Cardinal Stanisław Dziwisz on 11 June 2011. In the centre of the lower, octagonal part of the church, known as the Church of the Relic, there is a marble altar with a glass box that contains the Pope's blood inside of it.

The interior of the upper church is decorated with mosaics by Fr Marko Ivan Rupnik SJ, a world-known artist, whose works includes mosaics in the crypt of the new church in San Giovanni Rotondo, Italy. There is the blood-stained cassock which John Paul II was wearing on 13th May 1981, during the assassination attempt on St Peter's Square, which Cardinal Dziwisz, his personal secretary, gave to the Centre on the 34th anniversary of the event.



Apart from actions aimed at promoting veneration of St John Paul II and everyday pastoral activity the Have No Fear Centre at spreading spirituality, culture and tradition related to St John Paul II's life and pontificate.

The Centre includes John Paul II's School of Prayer, Adoremus Prayer Movement, and Sursum Corda School of New Evangelisation, Institute of Intercultural Dialogue of John Paul II, and Non-public Teacher Training Centre.

Apart from the church, the complex includes John Paul II's house (e.g. museum, an institute with a library, a chapel and oratory, conference centre), a retreat centre, a volunteer training centre, accommodation facilities (a hotel, a guest house for pilgrims) and green areas for walks and prayer, as well as a playground for children.

35.

Former Sodium Plants "Solvay"

62 Zakopiańska Street, currently – Contemporary Arts Centre "Solvay"

Karol Wojtyła worked in the plants from 11 October 1940 – at first as a workman in the stone pit in Zakrzówek, and from the summer



of 1941 to August 1944, in a water treatment plant near the boiler house. He usually worked at night shifts, devoting his free time to reading and praying.

36.

Stone pits in Zakrzówek

chapel at the junction of Norymberska and Wyłom Streets

Karol Wojtyła worked in the local stone pits as a workman from September 1940 to October 1941. He was occupied with blowing up limestone with ammonite loads, breaking down blocks and loading them on the carts of a narrow-gauge railway. Later on, he distributed ammonite loads and assisted the engine driver of the narrow-gauge railway delivering to the "Solvay" factory.





37.

Benedictine Monastery in Tyniec

37 Benedyktyńska Street

The Abbey founded in the 11th century hosted Karol Wojtyła a number of times when he came here for his days of retreat and recollection. As he admitted himself during a short and unexpected visit on 19 August 2002 – already as the Pope – he owed this place a lot. Bidding farewell to John Paul II, the Benedictines sang him “Ty jesteś Piotr – Opoka” [“You are Peter – the Rock”].

celebrations when Holy Father was on his pilgrimages to the Poland – arrivals: 14 June 1999 and 16 August 2002, and departures: 10 June 1979, 23 June 1983, 16 August 1991, 10 June 1997, 17 June 1999 and 19 August 2002. At this last farewell at the Balice airport, he said: “What can I say, it’s a shame to leave”. The airplane with John Paul II turned around over the airport and flew for the last time over Krakow, Wadowice and the Tatra Mountains

38.

John Paul II International Airport

Kraków – Balice

On 30 November 1995, the airport in Balice near Krakow (11 km west from the centre of Krakow) was named after John Paul II. In the main hall, passengers may admire a relief representing the Holy Father. The launching pad of the airport hosted greeting and farewell

1.

Archcathedral Basilica of Saints Stanislaus of Szczepanów and Wenceslaus

Wawel 3

St Bishop Stanislaus of Szczepanów (+1079)

St Queen Jadwiga of Poland (†1399)

Blessed Wincenty Kadłubek (†1223)

Bishop Jan Prandota (†1266)

Holy Father John Paul II said about the cathedral on the Wawel Hill that it encompasses “enormous greatness that our entire history and our entire past apply to speak to us”. It is the burial place of Polish kings, princes, bishops



and distinguished writers. The centre of the cathedral is occupied with a Baroque tomb of St Stanislaus (deceased in 1079) with the remains of the famous Polish martyr. In the past, it functioned as the national altar – Ara Patriae. Kings and great leaders prayed and presented their war trophies from victorious battles at the foot of the Krakow's martyr. They also asked for miraculous, supernatural interventions here.

Jan Prandota, the Bishop of Krakow (deceased in an aura of sanctity in 1266), found his place of eternal rest in the chapel of the House of Vasa. The relics of Blessed Wincenty Kadłubek (deceased in 1223) are honoured in a silver coffin at the altar of Bishop Piotr Tomicki. A captivating image of the Lord Jesus, dating from the second half of the 14th century, is situated next to the sacristy. According to the tradition, Christ spoke from this cross to St Queen Jadwiga. The earthly remains of saint monarch (deceased in 1399) lie in front of the crucifix. Her marriage with Lithuanian Prince Jagiełło led to the Christianisation of Lithuania. She cared for the poor and diseased, founded several hospitals and took care of sanctuaries. She was known for her exceptional devotion to

God present in the Eucharist. In her last will, she allocated all of her jewels to the renovation of the Krakow Academy. She was beatified, and later canonised by John Paul II in the Błonia Green in Krakow. The celebration organised on 8 June 1997 was one of only a few held outside Vatican.

During particularly solemn celebrations in the cathedral, worshippers may pray in front of the original painting of Gracious Mother of God – normally stored in the cathedrals' treasury – in front of which, in 1656 in Lviv, Polish King Casimir endowed the fate of Poland and its nations to Mary.

2.

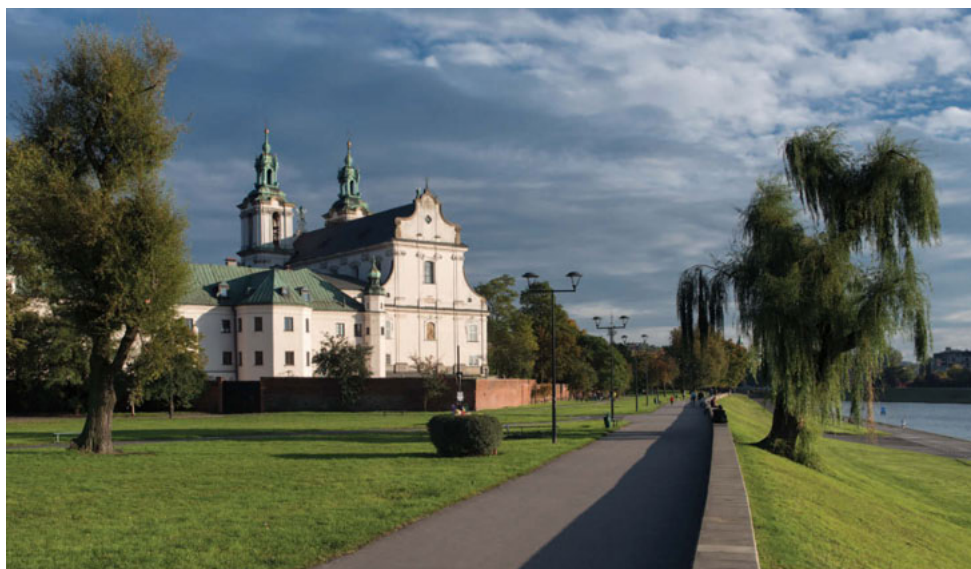
Pauline Basilica of St Michel Archangel and St Stanislaus of Szczepanów Basilica on Skatka

15 Skateczna Street

St Bishop Stanislaus of Szczepanów (†1079)

Skatka has for centuries been the place of veneration of St Stanislaus of Szczepanów, bishop and martyr. According to the tradition, Bishop Stanislaus was killed as a martyr by Bolesław II the Bold while he was celebrating the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass (in 1079). Stanislaus was first buried on Skatka, and some years later his earthly remains were transported to the Wawel Cathedral. When the martyr was canonised in Assisi in 1253, Krakow became the most important centre of religious practices in Poland. It is here that the future kings of Poland came on the eve of their coronation in a penitential pilgrimage. It was a form of redress for the murder of Bishop Stanislaus. That is why today, on the Sunday of St Stanislaus' octave (8 May), a procession departs from Wawel to Skatka in the honour of the martyr, the main patron saint of Poland and Krakow.

There is a pond in the courtyard in front of the basilica, in which, as the legend goes, the dismembered body of Bishop Stanislaus was thrown and soon miraculously knitted together. That is why in the times of feudal fragmentation, St Stanislaus became the symbol of unity.



A crypt of great Poles, called the national pantheon, is located under the church and includes the graves of e.g. Jan Długosz, Wincenty Poł, Stanisław Wyspiański, Jacek Malczewski, Karol Szymanowski and Czesław Miłosz.

3.

Augustinian Church of St Catherine of Alexandria and St Margaret

7 Augustiańska Street

Isaiah Boner (†1471)

The Chapel with the grave of Isaiah Boner is located in a separate part of the cloister galleries adjacent to the church. A coffin with



the earthly remains of the Augustinian monk (deceased in 1471), called blessed because immediately after his death he enjoyed popular veneration and was soon considered blessed by the people, lies at the altar.

Until the present day, this Professor of the Krakow University known for his piety and thorough knowledge enjoys unremitting veneration among Catholics. At present, measures are taken in order for the Holy See to officially confirm the veneration of the Augustinian, which will make it possible to include him among the blessed ones.

Izajasz was particularly devoted to the Mother of God, for which reason, next to his grave, there is an image of Our Lady of Consolation, in front of which the monk would pray each day. The image, which enjoys remittent veneration among Christians and was adorned with papal diadems in 2000, is one of the oldest benevolent images of Our Lady in Krakow.

4.

Corpus Christi Basilica of the Canons Regular of the Lateran

26 Bożego Ciała Street

St Stanislaus of Kazimierz (†1489)

To the left from the entrance to the church, there is an altar with a coffin carrying the earthly remains of St Stanislaus called Kazimierczyk (deceased in 1489). This Canon of the Lateran has for centuries been a special patron saint of the inhabitants of Kazimierz, a district of Krakow which used to be a separate town. A student of the Krakow Academy, he was well-known not only for his piety, but



In May 2007, the painting was adorned with papal crowns by Cardinal Stanisław Dziwisz, Archbishop of Krakow.

5.

Bernardine Church of St Bernardo Tolomei

2 Bernardyńska Street

St Simon of Lipnica (†1482)

Blessed Anastazy Pankiewicz (†1942)

A burial chapel with a sarcophagus and the relics of St Simon of Lipnica (deceased in 1482) is located in the extension of the right aisle of the church. The saint was an example of exceptional sacrifice to his neighbours. The citizens of Krakow knew him as an excellent orator. Preaching the Gospel, he affected his listeners with great involvement and deep faith in what he was saying. He was also well-known for his devotion to the Mother of God. On the wall of his monastery cell he wrote: "When you live in this monastery cell, remember to worship Mary, Mother of Jesus."

In 1482 in Krakow, pest broke out, and Simon fell pray to it together with 25 other monks from St Bernardino's Monastery. He became infected when he tended to the city inhabitants. Hundreds of Christians have come to his grave to pray for his intercession or to thank for received mercies, which were often of spectacular nature. The wall of the chapel features St Simon's coat, which after his death used to be carried to ill people who were unable to come to his grave in person. In 1685, Simon of Lipnica was beatified, and in 2007 he was canonised by Benedict XVI. He is one of the patron saints of Krakow.

also for his oratory skills and charism of spiritual guidance. The sanctity of his life did not result from any exceptionalities or a martyr's death, but from a harmonious combination of love to God and excellence of spiritual life with diligence and conscientiousness in his everyday chores that consisted in serving others. The saint demonstrated considerable devotion to Passion and the Cross. The veneration of Stanislaus of Kazimierz developed right after his death and has continued to the present times. His relics used to be stored in the tower of the town hall in Kazimierz, and the day of his death – 3rd May – was celebrated by the whole town. The continuity of the veneration of Stanislaus has been confirmed by the Holy See; he was beatified by John Paul II on 18 April 1993, and canonised by Benedict XVI on 17 October 2010.

The chapel of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary features a benevolent image of the Mother of God with Infant Jesus (dating to the beginning of the 16th century).

Anastazy Pankiewicz was a guardian in the local monastery in the years 1919-1930. He was one of 108 martyrs of the Second World War, and was beatified on 13 June 1999 by John Paul II. Blessed Anastazy died in 1942 as a prisoner in the Nazi concentration camp in Dachau. A painting representing Blessed Father Anastazy is situated in the left aisle of the church.

A benevolent painting of Our Lady of Sokal, a faithful copy of a painting from a St Bernardino's monastery in Sokal, Ukraine, which burnt in 1951, is located in a chapel behind the sacristy. It was the third image of Mary, Mother of Jesus, in Poland crowned in 1724 with papal crowns.

6.

Franciscan Basilica of St Francis of Assisi's

2 Franciszkańska Street

[St Maximilian Maria Kolbe \(†1941\)](#)

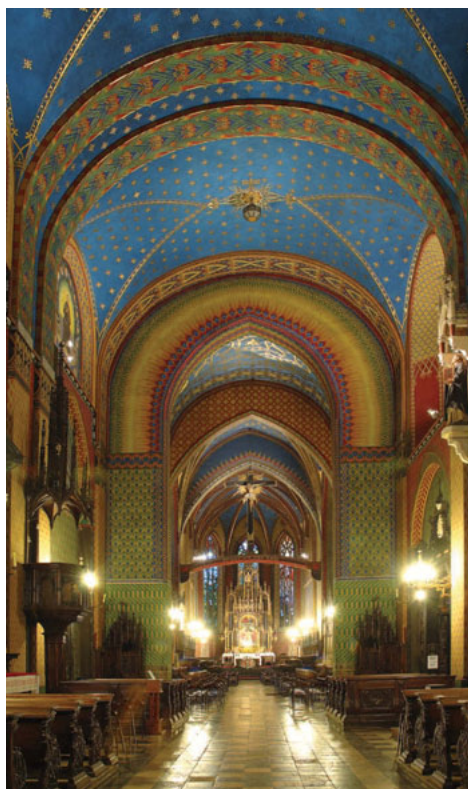
[Blessed Salomea of Poland \(†1268\)](#)

[Blessed Aniela Salawa \(†1922\)](#)

For centuries, the church has been a place of relics' veneration. The earthly remains of Blessed Salomea of Poland (deceased in 1268), older sister of Bolesław V the Chaste, who in 1257 vested Krakow with Magdeburg (German) rights, rest in the chapel to the left from the chancel. As a princess and the Queen of Halych, and later the first Polish member of the Order of Poor Ladies, she tended with care to each person in need of help. Immediately after the death of Sister Salomea in Skąta near Krakow, the first miracles through her intercession occurred.

After her body was laid in the local church, the place became the destination of numerous pilgrimages. Also her brother Bolesław and his wife Kinga prayed at her grave. Salomea was beatified in 1673, and St Kinga of Poland was canonised by John Paul II in 1999.

The grave of Blessed Aniela Salawa (deceased in 1922) is situated in the Chapel of Passion. Being a servant for almost 20 years, she performed her work with patience and high spirits, sharing everything she owned, which made a great impression on others. She treated her service to other people as a response to the graces received from God. Soon after her death, her grave became a place of religious practice. People came here to ask for help, and they received what they were praying for. The beatification celebrations on the Market Square



in Krakow, led by John Paul II, were held on 13 August 1991.

St Francis's Basilica is also a place of veneration of Maximilian Maria Kolbe, a Franciscan Father who lived in the local monastery in the years 1919-1922 and was killed in the Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz. A venerated painting representing St Maximilian can be found in a side-altar situated on the right side of the nave.

In the chapel to the right from the nave, there is a miraculous image of Our Lady of Sorrows, also referred to as the Doleful Benefactor of Krakow, crowned with papal diadems in 1908.

7.

Dominican Basilica of the Holy Trinity

12 Stolarska Street

St Hyacinth Odrowąż (†1257)



A Baroque sarcophagus with the earthly remains of St Hyacinth Odrowąż (deceased in 1257), the first Polish Dominican Father, is located in a chapel on the first floor, where his cell used to be situated. In the present days, we may enter the chapel via stairs at the end of the left aisle. Hyacinth acted as a missionary i.a. in Ruthenia and Prussia. Everywhere he went, he strived to show the values of authentic Christianity and founded Dominican monasteries. He was very sensitive to the fate of each man. He cared in particular about mothers asking for the health of their little children, and tried to ease their suffering through his intermixture with God. The monk's grave was a place of veneration from the very beginning. The canonisation of Hyacinth Odrowąż, the first Polish monk, in 1594 was so notable all over the world that his popularity exceeded the popularity of all other saints at that time. A number of tales and legends are associated with the person of St Hyacinth. He is one of the patron saints of the Krakow Archdiocese and the City of Krakow. Biographers emphasise the particular role of the Mother of God in the life of St Hyacinth. In the Rosary Chapel, the visitors' attention is drawn to the benevolent image of Our Lady of Rosary crowned with papal crowns in 1921.

The sanctuary hosts the earthly remains of venerable Bishop Iwo Odrowąż (deceased in 1229), toast of the history of the Church in Krakow.

8.

Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

26 Kopernika Street

Blessed Father Jan Beyzym (†1912)

Jan Beyzym was born in Volhynia as a son of a participant of the January Uprising. After he had been ordained to priesthood in the Jesuit Order, he worked as a youth educator in the boarding schools of the Society of Jesus in Ternopil and Chyrów. When he was 48, he travelled to “serve the leprous” in Madagascar. For three years, he tended to 159 diseased people who were completely isolated in a settlement near Tananarive. In the mission on Madagascar, it was unheard of that a Father would move in permanently with the lepers, as Father Beyzym did. At the end of 1902, he moved to Marana, where he started to build a hospital for the leprous. With the support of generous donations of his countrymen, he managed to open it in 1911. Exhausted with excessive work and austere lifestyle, he died in an aura of sanctity on 2 October 1912. In December 1993, the earthly remains of Father Jan were transported to Poland and placed in the Jesuit Basilica of the Sacred Heart in Krakow. The basilica – constructed at the beginning of the 20th century after nation-wide fund-raising – is the main place of devotion to the Sacred Heart in Poland.

Father Jan Beyzym was beatified by John Paul II in the Błonia Green in Krakow on 18 August 2002.

9.

St Florian’s Basilica

1 Warszawska Street

St Florian (†304)

The first church at this site was founded to house the relics of St Florian (deceased in 304), a Roman martyr, which were transported to Krakow in 1184. As the legend goes, on their way to the Wawel Cathedral, the mules pulling the cart with the saint’s body stopped at the outskirts of Krakow and would not move until the prince and the bishop vowed to build a church at that spot.

St Florian’s relics (his arm) may also be found in the Wawel cathedral, yet the sanctuary in the district of Kleparz, formerly referred to as Florencja, is a particular place of veneration of the martyr. Florian was a Roman soldier in the times of Emperor Diocletian, who persecuted Christians. He was killed as a martyr by Prefect Aquilino for his open support of Christianity. As the legend goes, it was the supernatural intervention of St Florian that extinguished



the fire that consumed a part of Krakow in 1528. Since that event, St Florian is considered the patron saint of fire fighters, both in Poland and in many countries all over the world. He is honoured on 4th May. This day is of particular importance to fire fighters and steelworkers.

Many centuries later, Fr. Karol Wojtyła worked in this parish as a vicar and priest in charge of academic youth.

10.

Basilica of Our Lady Assumed into Heaven

Main Market Square

Świętosław the Silent (†1489)

The undergrounds of the basilica house the earthly remains of Świętosław, Servant of God, called the Silent (deceased in 1489), who lived as an ascetic in the 15th century. From the day he was ordained to priesthood, Świętosław acted as a vicar in the local church. He combined his hard work with zealous prayer and help for his neighbours, which earned him a high esteem among the citizens of Krakow. In order to be closer to God, he imposed various religious practices on him. These included, among others, silence and poverty. The biography of Świętosław emphasises his particular devotion to Crucified Jesus. As the legend goes, Christ was to speak to Świętosław, who was absorbed in prayer, from a miraculous crucifix made at the end of the 15th century by Veit Stoss. This work of his is still being venerated. The chancel in this church features one more masterpiece of Veit Stoss – the main altar.

The image of Black Madonna of Częstochowa is the most honoured object in the church. The



icon received papal crowns on 15 December 1968 from Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the Primate of Poland.

At present, a process leading to the official statement of the continuity of Świętosław's veneration, which will entail his beatification, is in progress.

11.

Church of St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist

7 Św. Jana Street

Sister Zofia Czeska (†1650)

At the junction of Św. Jana and Św. Tomasza Streets, there is a church devoted to St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist, which was originally built in the Romanesque style in the 12th century, but was later modified in

the Baroque style. Since 1715, the church has been in the custody of the Congregation of the Virgins of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose convent is located nearby. The Congregation was founded as an organised society in the first half of the 17th century by Zofia Czeska (born Maciejowska) in order to educate girls. Zofia got married at the age of 16, but became a widow six years later without offspring. From the days of her youth, she was associated with Krakow and the Brotherhood of Mercy. She supported the poor ones, especially young girls and orphans. In her house at 18 Szpitalna Street, in 1623, she organised an educational institute – the first officially established school for girls in Poland. She also strived for the formal confirmation of her congregation, but this did not take place until after her death in 1650. At first, she was buried in the basement of St Mary's Basilica, then her earthly remains were transported to the local church. Currently, her body rests in peace in the side chapel.

The main altar, in turn, features the benevolent image of Our Lady Świętojańska “of the

redemption of slaves” dating back to the first quarter of the 16th century. The specific votive offerings hanging next to the altar include handcuffs, a curved sword and a Turkish sabre. In 1965, Archbishop Karol Wojtyła presented the painting with papal crowns.

12.

St Mark's Church

10 Św. Marka Street

Michael of Giedraiciai (†1485)

Michael of Giedraiciai, called the blessed one, (deceased in 1485) was affiliated to the church and the former Order of Canons Regular of Penance. Brother Michael lived in a small cell next to the entrance to the church, which facilitated his duties as a sacristian – reverent care of the beauty of the church's interiors. Michael was one of those people who devote their entire lives to the service of God by means of fasting and prayer. His grave in the local church has for



centuries attracted the city inhabitants. Michael was called blessed soon after his death, and the works on the official confirmation of his veneration by the Holy See are currently in progress. The church's main altar features a greatly honoured sculpture of Crucified Christ, which – according to the tradition – was supposed to talk to Michael of Giedraiciai.

13.

Church of the Resurrectionist Congregation

10 Łobzowska Street

Father Ch Paweł Smolikowski (†1926)

The Resurrectionist Congregation is an order founded in Paris in the first half of the 19th century by Bogdan Jański (1807-1840), a layman. Members of the Resurrectionist Congregation came to Krakow in the second half of the 19th century and built a neo-Romanesque Church of the Resurrection at Krowoderska Street. The vestibule of the church is the place of eternal rest for Father Paweł Smolikowski (1849-1926), a philosopher, historian and Superior General of the Order, as well as one of its most distinguished members, born in Tver to the family of Polish deportees. After his return to Poland, he enrolled in a seminary. Sent by his superiors to study in Rome, he met the Resurrectionist Congregation there. Later on, he was ordained to priesthood in the eastern rite. He worked in Bulgaria, in Lviv, and directed the Polish Papal College in Rome. In Krakow, he was a master of novitiate and the confessor of Archbishop Sapieha. His legacy encompasses over 200 publications in different languages. He died in an aura of sanctity on 11 September 1926. His beatification process is now in progress in Vatican.

14.

Basilica of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary

11 Karmelicka Street

Blessed Hilary Paweł Januszewski (†1945)

The corner between Karmelicka and Garbarska Streets is occupied by a church founded at the end of the 14th century by Queen Jadwiga for the Carmelite Fathers, who have been in charge of it since. Father Hilary Januszewski, a model monk, a zealous priest and a patriot was a prior of the monastery in the years 1939-1940. In 1940, seized by Germans, he was transported to the concentration camp in Sachzenhausen, and later to Dachau. Being exceptionally calm and composed, he earned the trust of the other prisoners. In 1945, two months before the release from the camp, he volunteered to tend to prisoners suffering from typhus (mostly to administer Holy Sacraments to them). After three weeks, he became infected, died on 25 March 1945,



and was cremated in the crematory on the premises of the camp. In 1999, he was beatified by John Paul II among other martyrs of World War II. In the basilica, the Carmelites organised a place of veneration of Blessed Hilary Januszewski.

The basilica also features the image of Our Lady of Piasek (dating from the end of the 15th century). For several centuries, Christians have received God's graces through the intermittence of this image designed by Jan Matejko – the first image of Mary in Krakow that was crowned with papal crowns (in 1883). Official coronation took place on the 200th anniversary of the victory in the Battle of Vienna of a Christian army led by King John III Sobieski, who prayed i.a. in front of the image of Our Lady of Piasek before his departure to the battlefield.

15.

St Anne's University Collegiate Church

11 Św. Anny Street

[St John Cantius \(†1473\)](#)

[Bishop Jan Pietraszko \(†1988\)](#)

[Jerzy Ciesielski \(†1970\)](#)

The church is a place of exceptional devotion to Saint John Cantius, Professor of the Krakow Academy and the patron saint of academic youth (deceased in 1473). Master John was a well-known and highly esteemed person in Krakow not only in academic circles, but also among the inhabitants of the city. He was characterised with profound piety combined with exceptional kindness, which enabled him

to ignite lost faith in people. In Krakow, he was known for giving generous alms and tending to the poor. He was very much devoted to Our Lady of Sorrow and the suffering Christ.

The grave of John Cantius was greatly honoured from the very beginning, and as soon as a couple of years after his death, people started recording the miracles that occurred through his intercession. John Cantius was beatified in 1680. In 1737, Pope Clement XII announced him a patron saint of Poland, and 30 years later he was canonised. King John III Sobieski prayed at the grave of St John Cantius before the Vienna Campaign.

The sanctuary is also the place of eternal rest for two candidates to the altars: Jan Pietraszko, Bishop of Krakow (deceased in 1988), and Jerzy Ciesielski, a father (deceased in 1970). Pope John Paul II said about Bishop Jan: "God graced him with exceptional wisdom, the gift of a special understanding of the Gospel and the gift of plainness and depth in his preaching. United



with God, he remained open to the world, to the man, to the needs of human soul.”

Jeczy Ciesielski, whose ashes rest next to the tomb of Saint John Cantius, was an exceptional personality of Krakow. During his whole life, he combined profound piety with family life and scientific work.

16.

Felician Sisters’ Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary

6 *Smoleńsk Street*

Blessed Mary Angela Truszkowska (†1899)

The Church of the Felician Sisters is a place of eternal rest for their founder – Blessed Angela Truszkowska (deceased in 1899). Zofia Truszkowska (in the convent – Mary Angela) was exceptionally sensitive to suffering, as well as material and spiritual poverty. From her childhood years she tended to those in need. On her initiative, a small almshouse for orphans and deserted elderly women was created, which expanded fast. The day when Angela offered herself to the service of God (21 November 1855) is considered to be the date of the founding of the Congregation of Felician Sisters. The life of Mother Angela was marked with a practical implementation of the Franciscan love of neighbours – nothing for me, everything for the others. Angela died in an aura of sanctity, and after her death many people prayed through her intercession to God and received numerous graces. She was beatified on 18 April 1993 in Rome by John Paul II.

Mother Angela left her sisters a motto: “Everything through the intercession of the Heart of Mary, to the honour of the Most Holy

Eucharist”, which is why the Felician Sisters practice continuous adoration of the Eucharist.

17.

Norbertine Sisters’ Church of St Augustine and St John the Baptist

88 *Kościuszki Street*

Blessed Bronisława (†1259)

Sister Emilia Podoska (†1889)

The Baroque side-altar of this church is the place of eternal peace for Blessed Bronisława, a Norbertine Sister (deceased in 1259). Her life demonstrates profound patriotism, as well as devotion to the city of Krakow in the moments of threat. Her path to God was characterised by a model execution of her duties and the rules of her convent. Often, tired with charity work, she would walk to a nearby hill (Sikornik) and pray zealously for God’s mercy for Poland. In accordance with the tradition, that is where Jesus appeared and said to her: “Bronisława, my cross is your cross, but also my glory will be your glory.” Her grave was the destination of a pilgrimage of, among others, King Stanisław August Poniatowski. She was beatified in 1839.

Under the chorus in the church, a different nun is honoured, namely Sister Emilia Podoska, Servant of God (deceased in 1889). She was known for her profound piety and kindness. She understood her life in the convent as a constant pursuit of unity with Christ. She was a distinguished mystic. As a pedagogue, she contributed to the improvement of the educational level of the convent’s school. She demonstrated particular devotion to the prayer to the Holy Spirit and the service to the Holy Trinity, but at the same time said prayers to Our Lady of Sorrow.

18.

Ecce Homo Sanctuary of Albertine Sisters

10 Woronicza Street

Saint Brother Albert Chmielowski (†1916)

Blessed Bernardyna Jabłońska (†1940)

The church is the place of veneration of St Brother Albert (Adam Chmielowski) and Blessed Sister Bernardyna Jabłońska.

The earthly remains of St Brother Albert (deceased in 1916) rest under the altar stone. This insurgent, a renowned artist, and later a social and charity activist was called “St Francis of our times”. In his life, he experienced both fame and extreme poverty. Having achieved artistic and social success, he started managing heating houses for homeless people and became one of them. He created decent life



conditions, and administered jobs in order to save human dignity in people and show them the way to God. Apart from heating and alms houses, Brother Albert established houses for homeless children and teenagers, facilities for people with disabilities, for the elderly and the incurable. In 1888, he received a consent to found the Congregation of the Albertine Brothers, and in 1891 – the Albertine Sisters, which up to this day attract people who want to be good as bread to others. He perceived the service to those in greatest need as a form of devotion to Passion. Already during his lifetime, he was surrounded with an aura of sanctity, and after his death, his veneration increased even more. He was beatified in 1983, and canonised six years later (in 1989) by John Paul II, in whose life Brother Albert played a significant role.

Relics of Blessed Bernardyna Jabłońska, the co-founder of the Congregation of the Albertine Sisters, (deceased in 1940) rest next to the grave of Saint Brother Albert. Meeting Brother Albert helped her to find her way of life. She was well-known for her all-embracing love for poor and diseased people. After the death of Brother Albert, she was able to preserve and pass his spirituality and ideals over. She was particularly devoted to Jesus present in the Eucharist. Sister Bernardyna was beatified by John Paul II on 6 June 1997 in Zakopane.

19.

Divine Mercy Sanctuary in Łagiewniki

3-9 Siostry Faustyny Street

Saint Faustina Kowalska (†1938)

/see pages 40-44

Retracing the Footsteps of Saint Faustina Kowalska

As many as two million tourists come to Krakow every year to visit the place where St Sister Faustina Kowalska of the Congregation of Our Lady of Mercy lived and died.

Nowadays, people in almost every country in the world know the Divine Mercy image based on her vision of Jesus with the distinctive rays coming forth from His chest – one white and the other one red – and the message „Jesus, I trust in You”. The Divine Mercy Sunday, celebrated on the first Sunday after Easter, was added to the liturgical calendar of the whole Church. The chaplet of Divine Mercy was dictated to St Sister Faustina by Jesus himself and even Christians in Africa say this prayer. The popularity of the Hour of Mercy – a prayer at the hour that Jesus died on the cross (3 p.m.) – is increasing. The apostolic movement of the Divine Mercy began to develop thanks to Faustina’s belief in the Divine Mercy and nowadays unites millions of followers in the world.

The Holy Father John Paul II referred to St Sister Faustina and the belief she proclaimed

as “a gift from God for our times”. This gift was consecrated in the Sanctuary of Divine Mercy in Krakow – which became the centre of devotion to the Divine Mercy, even though it is not the only place truly devoted to the person of St Sister Faustina. Although she rarely left the convent in Łagiewniki, in her notes, Faustina mentions several other places marked by her divine presence which we would like to present in this catalogue.

Saint Faustina Kowalska (1905–1938)

– *biographic note*

Helena Kowalska (monastic name: Faustina) was born on 25 August 1905 in Głogowiec, Świnice Wareckie Parish, next to Łęczycza (Włocławek diocese). She was the third of ten children of Marianna and Stanisław Kowalski. After three years of study in school, a sixteen-year-old Faustina started to work as a maid for wealthy families in Aleksandrów Łódzki, Łódź and Ostrówek in Klembów County. When she was twenty years old, she entered the convent of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy where she remained for thirteen years. She spent the time in several convents (the longest in



Canonization picture

Krakow, Płock and Vilnius) where she worked in the kitchen and garden or as a convent warden. In her ordinary and simple life she managed to unite with God in a unique harmony. As modest as she was, she had many doubts and difficulties in understanding and fulfilling the tasks given by Jesus but she received help from father Michał Sopoćko in Vilnius and father Józef Andrasz S.J. in Krakow. They told her to keep a “Diary” where she would describe her encounters with Jesus. She wrote down His every wish to remind the world of the biblical truth that the merciful God loves us all and to introduce new forms of devotion to the Divine Mercy.

These new forms included the widespread veneration for the image of Christ with the message: “Jesus, I trust in You”, the celebration of the Divine Mercy Sunday on the first Sunday after Easter, prayers called the chaplet of Divine Mercy and the Hour of Mercy which corresponds to the hour at which Jesus died on the cross (3 p.m.), as well as proclaiming the devotion to the Divine Mercy. The mission of St Sister Faustina is continued not only by her convent but also by the apostolic movement of the Divine Mercy based in Krakow-Łagiewniki.

The convent in Krakow-Łagiewniki was where Faustina spent her two-year nun training, as well as the last years of her life and where she put on a habit and received her monastic name: Maria Faustina. This is where she vowed purity, poverty and obedience and where she experienced many extraordinary mystical events. Łagiewniki is where she wrote most of her “Diary” which has been translated into many languages and never lost its popularity.

This is where she died on 5 October 1938 and where her remains were laid to rest at the

convent garden cemetery. Her remains were moved to the chapel in 1966 and placed at the altar under the Divine Mercy image in 1993. She was beatified (18 April 1993) and canonized (30 April 2000) by John Paul II who believed that the life of Sister Faustina was an example of Christian saintliness. Moreover, John Paul II charged the whole Church and world with proclaiming the merciful love of God for us.

“The only desire of this saint woman was to put the Divine Mercy in the centre of Christian life and faith. Thanks to the strength given by her spiritual life, she was able to show – in the times experienced by the cruelty of official ideologies – the new idea of Christian message” – concluded Pope Benedict XVI the life and mission of Saint Faustina on the anniversary of his pilgrimage to the Sanctuary of the Divine Mercy in Łagiewniki.



“Jesus, I trust in You”

Places related to St Sister Faustina

Although each period in time and every place in the whole world can be treated as His “temple”, there are times and places which are chosen by God so that people could experience His presence and grace. Directed by the sense of faith, people arrive there because they feel certain that they are really going to stand face-to-face with God. I was directed by the same spirit of faith to come to Łagiewniki in order to consecrate this new church. I am certain that this is the special place chosen by God to give grace and to show mercy.

John Paul II, Łagiewniki, 17 August 2002.

1.

The Sanctuary of the Divine Mercy in Łagiewniki

ul. Siostry Faustyny 3-9

It is good to begin retracing the footsteps of St Sister Faustina in Krakow from the convent of the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy in Łagiewniki where she lived for five years and where her remains are buried. Today, the Sanctuary along with the new sacred temples is a religious centre which develops dynamically and attracts millions of pilgrims from all over the world. John Paul II visited the Sanctuary twice – in 1997 and in 2002, whereas Benedict XVI in 2006. In terms

of the number of countries from which pilgrims arrive, the shrine in Krakow-Łagiewniki is situated at the forefront.

Convent compound

The convent compound was created at the end of the 19th century, funded by a great financier and philanthropist, Aleksander Lubomirski and designed by architect Karol Zaremba. The chapel and convent buildings were consecrated by Cardinal Albin Dunajewski (1891). The place was inhabited by the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy and their alumnae – girls and women who were seeking moral revival. The sisters' work with these people was based on the respect for human dignity, fostering Christian values and preparing for professional work





and self-dependant life in society. “The mercy house” (as the Congregation referred to the apostolic facilities) included embroidery, weaving and bookbinding workshops, a washhouse, a garden and an agricultural farm with a windmill. During the First World War a part of the property was used by the military as a hospital where soldiers of different nationalities suffering with contagious diseases were nursed back to health. Given the character of the congregation, the access to the convent was denied to any external visitors until the Second World War.

In the period of German occupation, the sisters helped displaced persons, gave secret tuition, did charity campaigns and prepared meals for the poor. In 1962 the communist authorities took the educational facility and most of the property away from the congregation. A few years later, in 1969, the sisters established “Źródło” [“The Source”] – an open care centre for teenagers who were not socially adjusted. It operated until 1991. In 1989, the state authorities returned the girls’ facility

to the congregation. Today, it is called the Youth Educational Centre and named after St Sister Faustina. It operates as a closed facility for girls who are not socially adjusted. The sisters run a boarding school, a junior-high school, a three-year high-school of economy and administration and a two-year vocational school of gastronomy and hairdressing.

The convent houses a novitiate where sisters prepare for two years to live and serve in the congregation. This is where the “Faustinum” Association of Apostles of Divine Mercy is located. It puts emphasis on spiritual and apostolic formation, organizes days of recollection, retreats, symposia and International Congress of Apostles of Divine Mercy. The association also publishes a quarterly “Orędzie Miłosierdzia” [“The Message of Mercy”]. The congregation has its own publishing house (“Misericordia”) which publishes and distributes books, pictures, DVDs, CDs and other materials related to the life and mission of St Sister Faustina.

Chapel with the benevolent image of the Divine Mercy and the tomb of St Sister Faustina

St Joseph's chapel links both wings of the convent. In the main altar there is a sculpture of Our Lady of Mercy who is the patron saint of the congregation. On the left there are figures of St Stanislaw Kostka (patron saint of novices) and St Mary Magdalene on the right (patron saint of penitent women). In the left altar of the presbytery there is the benevolent image of the Divine Mercy which replaced the Sacred Heart image; in the left altar – St Joseph with Baby Jesus (painted by Franciszek Krudowski). One of the lateral walls holds a recess where an image of St Sister Faustina is displayed (painted by Helena Tchórzewska). In 1943, father Józef Andrasz S.J, confessor of Sister Faustina initiated celebrations of the Divine Mercy – which were attended by lots of inhabitants of Krakow and neighbouring areas.



The Divine Mercy image (painted by Adolf Hyła), which corresponded with the size and shape of the recess in the side-altar, was consecrated on 16 April 1944 on the first Sunday after Easter (Divine Mercy Sunday) and became benevolent soon afterwards. This marked the time when its copies and reproductions became so popular all over the world. The paintings on the walls of the chapel were designed in 1934 by Zdzisław Gedliczek. They were revitalized between 1981 and 1990 when stained-glass, designed by Wiktor Ostrzotek, was put in the chapel and vestibule windows. The only older stained-glass is the one presenting St Cecilia in the round choir window. The cabinets hanging on the chapel walls present votive offerings – the evidence of blessings which were asked for by the pilgrims. In 1968 the chapel was enlisted as one of the sanctuaries in the Krakow diocese and in 1992 it received an official decree which established the Sanctuary of Divine Mercy there.

In front of the chapel (on the left side of the entrance) there is a bas-relief (designed by Czesław Dźwigaj) presenting the bust of the Holy Father John Paul II, which commemorates his first pilgrimage to the sanctuary in 1997; and on the right a bas-relief of the Pope Benedict XVI (designed by Andrzej Zaradkiewicz) – commemorating his visit in 2006.

The plaque (designed by Czesław Dźwigaj) fixed to the convent wall under the window on the right side of the entrance marks the cell (former infirmary) where St Sister Faustina died.

In front of the convent there is a historical sculpture of St Joseph (from 1900) – whose name used to be used to refer to this property ("Józefowa" ["Joseph's property"]).

In the square there is also a field altar (mid-1980s) where larger outdoor masses used to be held.

The Divine Mercy Basilica

The dynamic development of this sanctuary was marked by the beatification and canonization of St Faustina, as well as the aforementioned papal pilgrimages. John Paul II played an important role in popularizing this place. He spent time there as a worker of the nearby “Solvay” (1941–1944). He paid many visits later on when he was a priest and bishop of Krakow. His successor in the archdiocese of Krakow – cardinal Franciszek Macharski – in 1996 established a foundation whose purpose was to build the Basilica of the Divine Mercy and social facilities for pilgrims. On 17 August 2002 John Paul II consecrated the new Basilica and entrusted the world to the Divine Mercy.

The Basilica, built between 1999 and 2002, designed by Witold Cęckiewicz, resembles a ship and gives the impression of a contemporary “Ark of the Covenant” where everyone who trusts in the Divine Mercy can find salvation. Its symbol is the image of the Divine Mercy (copy of the miraculous image painted by Jan Chrząszcz) fixed over the tabernacle in the shape of Earth encircled by shrubs under sudden gusts of wind.

The image is the central element of the presbytery. On the walls separating the presbytery from the nave there is an image of Our Lady of the Gate of Dawn (painted by Jan Chrząszcz) on the left and the text of the Act of Entrustment of the World to the Divine Mercy, delivered in this basilica on 17 August 2002 by John Paul II, on the right. At the entrance (on the left side of the vestibule) there is a cornerstone from Golgotha consecrated by John Paul II and (on



the right) a plaque commemorating his second pilgrimage to Łagiewniki and consecration of the Basilica. The plaque commemorating the pilgrimage of Benedict XVI is fixed above.

In the lower part of the church there are five chapels: Communio Sanctorum chapel with a beautiful decorative mosaic designed by the Hungarian artist and Greek-Catholic priest Laszlo Puskás (offering made by the Hungarian Church), St Faustina's chapel decorated with the image of the Apostle of Divine Mercy painted by Jan Chrzęszcz (funded by the Italian Church), the chapel of St Andrew the Apostle with an iconostasis of the Ukrainian artist Lubomir Medwid (funded by the Greek-Catholics from Poland and Ukraine); Our Lady of Sorrows chapel (funded by the Slovak Church); and the Holy Cross chapel (funded by the German Church). Next to the Basilica, there is the Chapel of Perpetual Adoration – designed by Witold Cęckiewicz – where the continuous adoration of the Blessed Sacrament takes place and the flame lit by

John Paul II in Vatican in December 2003 burns as the symbol of the Divine Mercy radiating from this place of worship. Behind the Chapel of Perpetual Adoration there is the John Paul II Assembly Hall, whereas in front of the Basilica there is a freestanding observation tower with the monument of the Holy Father John Paul II – the Apostle of the Divine Mercy and the advocate of peace. The tower overlooks the splendid vista of Krakow and the surrounding area.

2.

Saint Joseph's Church

The Podgórski Market Square

At the time of St Faustina, St Joseph's Church was the religious centre of the parish, part of which was the village of Łagiewniki. One event recorded in her "Diary" is directly linked to this temple, namely the entry made on 27 December





1937 when she was travelling in a carriage to the hospital in Prądnik. “I had a pleasant journey – she wrote – because I travelled along with a certain person who was taking an infant to be baptized. We gave her a lift to the church in Podgórze. As she was about to get off, she asked me to hold the child. When I took it in my arms, I prayed to God by offering Him the baby, so that one day it would bring Him glory. Deep inside I felt that the Lord looked upon that little soul in a special way” (Diary 849). The previous night, someone had left the child at the convent gate in Łagiewniki. The sisters found it in the morning. As soon as they bathed and fed it, they started looking for a person who would bring it up. One of the neighbours volunteered to accept the child and decided to give it her surname. So they used the carriage to take Faustina to Prądnik. Sister Faustina and the neighbour along with the infant arrived to the parish church in Podgórze where it was baptized and its name was entered in the church register of births.

3.

The Cebulski printing house

22 Szewska Street

The buildings in Szewska Street date back to the 16th and 17th centuries. The historical

tenement building at 22 Szewska Street, referred to as “the collegiate”, was rebuilt in 1910 from two older tenement houses from 1636. Józef Cebulski in the mid-war period of the 20th century rented part of the dwelling for his company which operated as the Publishing House and Repository of Devotional Books and Articles (pl. Wydawnictwo Książek do Nabożeństwa i Skład Dewocjonalistów). It was where the first images of the Merciful Jesus were printed with the chaplet of the Divine Mercy and small prayer books, entitled “Christ, the King of Mercy”, which were prepared on the basis of St Faustina’s revelations by her spiritual guide Fr. Michał Sopoćko of Vilnius. St Faustina, along with mother superior Irena Krzyżanowska, visited the publishing house on 27 September 1937. This is how she described this event in her “Diary”: “Today mother superior and I went to see a certain man whose company printed and painted little images of the Divine Mercy, as well as the invocations and chaplets which have already been approved. We also saw the larger enhanced image. What made me really happy is that It resembles very much the original” (see: Diary 1299 and 1301). Having visited the Cebulski printing house, St Faustina and mother superior went to St Mary’s Basilica.

4.

Church of Our Lady Assumed into Heaven

The Main Market Square

On the Main Market Square, looking from Floriańska Street, there is the Church of Our Lady Assumed into Heaven (St Mary's Basilica), one of the most famous gothic temples in Poland. Built at the beginning of the 13th century, the Church was rebuilt and refurbished on many occasions. A magnificent monument of medieval woodcarving – St Mary's Altar was carved by Veit Stoss and constitutes the jewel in the crown of this church. It is one of the largest altars of this particular type in Europe (11x13 m). It is made of oak and lime wood (sculpted figures). The retablo of the altar presents a vivid scene of the Virgin Mary falling asleep surrounded by the Apostles, whereas the apse illustrates the assumption and coronation.



This is how St Faustina described her visit to and her spiritual experiences in the church:



“Having finished our business, we paid a visit to St Mary’s Church. As we were listening to the holy ceremony, the Lord gave me a sign of how many souls would attain salvation thanks to this work of art. Then, I began an internal dialogue with the Lord by thanking Him for the grace of seeing how the veneration for His fathomless mercy is spreading. I immersed myself in a profound thanksgiving prayer. Oh, how great is the generosity of God. Blessed be the Lord who keeps His promises” (Diary 1300).

5.

The Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

26 Kopernika Street

The church was constructed between 1912 and 1921 according to the design by Franciszek Mączyński. The Church, which has been occupied by Jesuits from the beginning, was consecrated by bishop Anatol Nowak (29 May 1921) and a few days later (on 3 June), on the liturgical feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Edmund Dalbor led the procession to the Little Market Square where he solemnly dedicated Poland to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The church at Kopernika Street, which has been a minor basilica since 1960, is the central temple of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Poland.

Convents of the Congregation of Lady of Mercy, at the time of St Faustina, were contemplative and active places. Sisters would not leave the walls if it were not for important matters, as for example the processions organized on the Feast of the Sacred Heart

of Jesus. St Faustina took part in one of these processions on 19 June 1936: “When we went to the Jesuits to walk in the procession of the Sacred Heart of Jesus – she wrote in her “Diary” – as soon as vespers began, I saw rays coming forth from the Sacred Host – the same as those painted in the image. My soul started longing for God” (Diary 657).

Fathers Jesuits preached at retreats and were confessors at the convents of the Congregation of Our Lady of Mercy. St Faustina based her spiritual beliefs on the Society of Jesuits and was brought up with their assistance. Her life was significantly influenced by Fr. Edmund Elter, professor of the Gregorian University in Rome, who was the first priest to recognize and confirm the miraculous character of her revelations and by Fr. Józef Andrasz S.J., her confessor and spiritual guide from Krakow.

Jesuits still assist sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady of Mercy in retreats and confessions and provide spiritual guidance. In the



convent in Łagiewniki they are responsible for the religious needs of the sisters and pilgrims.

6.

The John Paul II Hospital

80 Prądnicka Street

Municipal Hospital in Prądnik Biały was constructed between 1913 and 1917 according to the design by Tomasz Janiszewski (the first director of the facility) and Jan Zawiejski. At the time the hospital was put into use, there were 120 beds for scarlet fever patients and 126 beds for tuberculosis patients. The chapel (in a separate building) was designed in modern style by Adolf Szyszko-Bohusz or Franciszek Mączyński. St Faustina was treated twice at the hospital between 1936 and 1938. She spent over eight months under the supervision of doctor Adam Sielberg and nurses – Sisters of the Sacred Heart. She was kept in isolation in tuberculosis wards no. I and III – close to the said chapel. She filled many pages of her “Diary” and experienced divine grace. She left the hospital on 17 September 1938. As Sielberg was saying goodbye, he asked

Faustina for the holy image of St Thérèse of the Child Jesus which she had displayed on her nightstand. When one of the nurses opposed reminding him of the disinfection requirements, the doctor replied: “Saints do not spread diseases”. The wards, where St Faustina was admitted, are long gone because they were demolished during the Second World War. All that there is left to this day is the chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Since 1990 the hospital has been under the patronage of John Paul II who consecrated the building of the Cardiology Clinic in person on 9 June 1997.

In 2007 the chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was thoroughly refurbished and its pre-war décor was restored. The chapel was consecrated by the archbishop of Krakow, cardinal Stanisław Dziwisz and the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy donated a relic of the Divine Mercy apostle.

A commemorative plaque (designed by Czesław Dźwigaj) marking the time St Faustina spent in the hospital was fixed to the chapel exterior wall and a special inscription inside the chapel marks the place where she prayed.



Practical Information

Call prefix to Poland

from abroad: +48

from other parts of Poland and in Krakow: 12

Police: 997

Police Headquarters:

Police Station, Main Market Square 29,
phone +48 12 615 73 17 (24 h)

I Police Headquarter, Szeroka Street No
35, phone +48 12 615 29 14 (24 h)

II Police Headquarter, Lubicz Street No 21,
phone +48 12 615 29 15 (24 h)

City Guard: 986

Fire Brigade: 998

Emergency Ambulance Service: 999

Emergency number for mobile phones: 112

John Paul II International

Airport Krakow Balice:

phone +48 12 295 58 00, 801 055 000 (24 h)
info@krakowairport.pl

Polish Tourist Organization Helpline – *open every day (except for public holidays) from 8.00 to 18.00 hrs; phone +48 22 278 77 77 or +48 801 888 844 (for callers using Polish networks); pot@pot.gov.pl*

Medical information: +48 12 661 22 40 (24 h)

Medical Transport by Krakow Emergency

Ambulance Service: +48 12 42 22 999 (24 h)

CONSULATES

Consulate General of France:

Stolarska 15, phone +48 12 424 53 11
contact@cracovie.org.pl

Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany:

Biskupia Street No 7, phone +48 12 422 26 47
ruskrk@poczta.onet.pl

Consulate General of the Russian Federation:

ul. Biskupia 7, tel. +48 12 422 26 47
ruskrk@poczta.onet.pl

Consulate General of the Slovak Republic:

św. Tomasza Street No 34,
phone +48 12 425 49 70; cg.krakow@mzv.sk

Consulate General of the United States of America:

Stolarska Street No 9, phone +48 12 424 51 00
krakowniv@state.gov

Consulate General of Ukraine:

al. Beliny-Prażmowskiego Street No 4
phone +48 12 429 60 66
gc_plk@mfa.gov.ua

Consulate of the Republic of Austria:

Armii Krajowej Street No 19, III p.
phone +48 12 410 56 41
konsul.krakow@konsulataustrii.com

Consulate of the Federative Republic of Brazil:

Wrocławska Street No 53,
phone +48 12 633 40 88
brazylia.konsulat@gremi.pl

British Honorary Consulate:

św. Anny Street No 9, phone +48 12 421 70 30
ukonsul@bci.krakow.pl

Consulate of the Republic of Chile:

Floriańska Street No 3, phone +48 12 428 92 50
biuro@iph.krakow.pl

Consulate of the Republic of Croatia:

ks. Jerzego Popiełuszki Street No 36
phone +48 12 290 65 10
konsulat@chorwacja.krakow.pl

Consulate of the Kingdom of Denmark:

św. Anny Street No 5, phone +48 12 421 73 80
j.kahl@nordichouse.pl

Consulate of the Republic of Estonia:

Floriańska Street No 15/4
phone +48 12 429 16 98
p.paluch@kppm.pl

Consulate of the Republic of Finland:

św. Anny Street No 5, phone +48 12 421 73 80
j.kahl@nordichouse.pl

Consulate of the Republic of Iceland:

św. Anny Street No 5, phone +48 12 421 73 80;
j.kahl@nordichouse.pl

Consulate General of Japan:

Grabowskiego Street No 5/3,
phone +48 12 633 43 59
honoraryconsulofjapan@op.pl

Consulate of the Republic of Lithuania:

Siemiradzkiego Street No 20 a/7
phone +48 12 311 22 33
jan.widacki@gmail.com

Consulate of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg:

Bogusławskiego Street No 7/17
phone +48 12 254 41 00
contact@maleckirecruitment.com

Consulate of the Republic of Latvia:

Malborska Street No 130
phone +48 12 350 55 50
konsul.honorowy@republikaotwy.pl

Consulate of the Republic of Malta:

Karmelicka Street No 30/3
phone +48 600 180 441
maltaconsulate@gmail.com

Consulate of the United Mexican States:

Wiedeńska 72, phone +48 12 636 52 59
janusz.postolko@kki.pl

Consulate of the Kingdom of Norway:

Mosiężnicza Street No 3
phone +48 12 633 03 76; norkons_kr@wp.pl

Consulate of the Islamic**Republic of Pakistan:**

Żabiniec Street No 13, phone +48 12 299 14 17
leopold.sulkowski@gmail.com

Consulate of the Republic of Peru:

Straszewskiego Street No 28,
phone +48 12 645 07 87; akrzanowski@gmail.com

Honorary Consulate General of Romania:

al. Solidarności Street No 36
phone +48 41 334 75 00
office@roconskielce.org

Consulate of the Kingdom of Sweden:

św. Anny Street No 5, phone +48 12 421 73 80
j.kahl@nordichouse.pl

Consulate of the eastern Republic of Uruguay:

Balicka Street No 255, phone +48 723 990 608
konsulataturgwajski@gmail.com
uruguayconsulado@gmail.com

Consulate of the Italian Republic:

Wenecja Street No 3, phone +48 12 429 29 21
consolatoitaliano.cracovia@wp.pl

Safety:

Krakow is a safe city but concurrently it is one of the biggest metropolises in Europe, therefore you should remember about the basic safety rules, especially during holiday seasons, when many people visit the city. In emergency situation, dial the emergency number – **112**, police – **997** or the Krakow City Guard on duty – **986**.

In the club, pub: before placing an order, check its cost in the menu/pricelist.

While travelling: be careful while using the public transport. It is easier to fall prey to theft in a crowd.

Currency exchange: money can be exchanged in exchange offices and banks. Banks usually charge service commissions, thus the exchange is less favourable. When exchanging money in exchange offices, you should pay attention to proposed foreign exchange rates, or possibly compare them with other exchange offices or check on the website www.nbp.pl. **ATTENTION! BEFORE CONCLUDING THE TRANSACTION:** compare the foreign currency rate on the information signboard placed outside the office with the one offered by the seller inside; determine the transaction value, bearing in mind that exchange offices apply different rates – depending on the currency, transaction value and its subject: coins, banknotes, etc.

REMEMBER! Should any dispute arise, if you are a citizen of one of the EU member states or Norway and Iceland, you may request the European Consumer Centre to support you (www.konsument.gov.pl).

City Guard: Keeping the city clean is the responsibility of the Police and the City Guard. To avoid problems during your stay in Poland

remember that the following offences are subject to fine:

- in public space, alcohol may be consumed exclusively in designated places. Failing to comply with the prohibition is subject to PLN 100 fine. Attempts to consume alcohol are also penalised. Foreigners pay fines at the spot of the offence, directly to the hands of the officer,
 - disturbing public order, littering, manifesting in public socially unacceptable behaviours (e.g. loud noises, urinating, vomiting),
 - smoking cigarettes in forbidden places, such as public bus stops and playgrounds or parks.
- » You may refuse to accept a ticket; in this case a foreigner is transported directly to police station for interrogation and subsequently to the court for hearing.
- » Selling alcohol to juvenile and intoxicated persons is an offence.
- » There are people who beg on the streets under the pretext of collecting money for medicines or food, considering it as a way of earning money. If you really want to help the poor, donate the money to charities. The list of such organizations can be found on the website at: www.ngo.krakow.pl

Infokrakow Tourist Information Points

Do you want to get the city map or to be provided with the basic information – about where the nearest toilet, bus stop or grocery is, or to book a trip? Or perhaps to buy tickets or interesting souvenirs from Krakow? Check the **InfoKrakow (www.infokrakow.pl)**. It is a public information network managed by the Krakow Festival Office. It provides complex touristic and cultural information.

To go on a trip, you may take advantage of the service of the offices and associations uniting

licensed tour guides of Krakow and numerous travel agencies, particularly those recommended by the Krakow Chamber of Tourism.



The infrastructure of services will satisfy even the most picky tourist: cash machines, banks and exchange offices may be easily found both in Krakow and in distant districts; the majority of post offices is open until late evening, the Internet access is also commonly available, since hot spots may be found both at the Main City Square and in cafes, cultural institutions, shopping malls, at the railway station and the airport.

Tourist Service Centre:

Powisłe 11, phone +48 12 354 27 10
powisle@infokrakow.pl

Wyspiański Pavilion:

pl. Wszystkich Świętych No 2
phone +48 12 616 18 86
wyspianski@infokrakow.pl

Sukiennice (the Cloth Hall):

Rynek Główny (Main Square) No 1-3
phone +48 12 433 73 10
sukiennice@infokrakow.pl

St. Jana Street No 2:

phone +48 12 421 77 87
jana@infokrakow.pl

Szpitalna Street No 25:

phone +48 12 432 01 10
szpitalna@infokrakow.pl

Józefa Street No 7:

phone +48 12 422 04 71
jozefa@infokrakow.pl

International Airport in Balice:

phone +48 12 285 53 41
balice@infokrakow.pl

Pilgrim's Guide to Krakow

Contents: A. Wilkońska, s. M. Elżbieta Siepak ZMBM, K. Gurba, M. Jakubczyk

Photos: P. Bytnar, M. Grychowski, P. Krawczyk, B. Krużel, ks. P. Kummer, W. Majka, E. Marchewka, S. Markowski, A. Pastawski, J. Walczewski, G. Zygier; **archives of:** the Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, the Krakow City Hall, the Municipal Transport Company, St Mary's Basilica's Parich in Krakow

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