



Located on the right bank of the Vistula River, Praga was a separate town until 1791. Culturally, ethnically and religiously diverse for centuries, Praga survived World War II and is today considered the most authentic part of the city. Its historic tenement houses are a legacy of the once large Jewish community which lived here among other residents. They draw visitors along with the district's atmospheric bars and clubs, and its original urban folklore. Start your tour with a visit to the Praga Museum of Warsaw, where you will learn about the district's history. While strolling through the historic streets, enter the houses of worship of various faiths, find chapels hidden in courtyards, and see distinctive murals. Relax in the historic Skaryszewski Park or at the zoo, and finally go to Saska Kępa – an area full of modernist architecture and eateries with flavours from around the world.

Praga Museum of Warsaw (Muzeum Warszawskiej Pragi)

The museum is located in the district's oldest residential building. Here you will learn not only the history of Warsaw's right-bank district, but also hear interviews with its oldest inhabitants and see a model of 18th-century Praga and polychromes of the former Jewish house of prayer. From the museum's viewing platform, you will see the Różycki Bazaar – one of the oldest markets in Warsaw. At the intersection of Kijowska and Targowa streets, take in the Tytus Brzozowski mural depicting the atmosphere and character of Praga.

• ul. Targowa 50/52, www.muzeumpragi.pl



Praga chapels (Kapliczki praskie)



The chapels were created mainly during World War II, becoming a place of prayer and meetings for residents. Most of the more than one hundred historic chapels are located in Praga's courtyards and gateways. One of the oldest can be found at the corner of Ząbkowska and Korsaka streets. It depicts the Madonna and Child carved in stone.

Praga Koneser Centre (Centrum Praskie Koneser)

An example of post-industrial architecture. Today, in the renovated complex of the 19th-century 'Koneser' Warsaw Vodka Factory you will find enticing restaurants and small bars, as well as the Google Campus entrepreneurship centre. Be sure to visit the multimedia Polish Vodka Museum to learn about the process of creating this Polish tippie.

• pl.koneser.com, www.koneser.eu



Warsaw Zoological Garden (Miejski Ogród Zoologiczny)



Perfect for adults and children alike. Praga's Zoo is home to approx. 500 species of animal. Visit the herpetarium where several hundred reptiles live, the hippo house, a marine aquarium with unusual rays, and Poland's only free-flight hall imitating a jungle. While strolling through the zoo's alleyways, stop at

Żabiński Villa. During World War II, the zoo's director – Jan, and his wife Antonina – hid Jews fleeing the Warsaw ghetto here. If you want to go inside, book a visit in advance.

• ul. Ratuszowa 1/3, www.zoo.waw.pl

Praga houses of worship (Praskie świątynie)

The first churches were built on the right bank of the Vistula as early as the Middle Ages. One of these is the church of Our Lady of Loreto, which dates back to the first half of the 17th century (ul. Ratuszowa 5A) and was created through the support of King Władysław IV. Pay particular attention to the Loreto House (Domek Loretański) – a chapel housing a



gothic statue of Our Lady of Kami-onek. The neo-Gothic Cathedral of St. Michael the Archangel and St. Florian the Martyr (ul. Floriańska 3) is the main Roman Catholic church in Praga. The basilica was erected at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. See the original figures of both patrons situated inside the church. Do not forget to also visit the Orthodox Cathedral of Saint Mary Magdalene (al. Solidarności 52). This five-domed building modelled on the churches of Kyiv was completed

in 1869. Its interior is decorated with frescoes depicting the saints of the Orthodox Church. In the lower church are fragments of the mosaic 'The Last Supper', remnants of the St. Alexander Nevsky Russian Orthodox Cathedral that once stood in the centre of Warsaw. See also the Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (ul. Kawęczyńska 53), built in the early 20th century and modelled on the Basilica of St. Paul Outside the Walls in Rome. In the soaring bell tower (built in the 1990s) is a bell from 1712.



Historical Praga (Historyczna Praga)

One of the main streets in old Praga is Ząbkowska, where the oldest buildings date back to the 1860s. To fully feel the atmosphere of this district, visit:

- the former military barracks (ul. 11 Listopada) – a historic building from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries which housed the Cossack Regiment, responsible for dispersing patriotic demonstrations, and where the Polish head of state, Józef Piłsudski, was stationed after returning from Magdeburg.



- Mała Street, where Praga's first brick houses appeared. This street has served many times as a pre-war Warsaw film set (including in Roman Polański film 'The Pianist').

- the Hall of Remembrance located in a former detention centre of the communist Provincial Office of Public Security in Warsaw (ul. Strzelecka 8).



- wooden houses built at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries (ul. Biruty 18, Kawęczyńska 26, Śródkowa 9).

Also see places bearing witness to the district's Jewish past:

- the building of the former Mikvah – a ritual Jewish bath-house – which operated at this site from as early as the 19th century. The current building was erected in 1911–1914 and houses a high school (Fr. Kłopotowskiego 31).

- The Michał Bergson Educational Establishment of the Jewish Community of Warsaw (ul. Jagiellońska 28). The building's appearance is an allusion to the architecture of Polish renaissance synagogues. A commemorative inscription has been preserved on the façade stating that the building was erected in the years 1911–1914. It housed: a school, an orphanage, and a shelter for Jewish children. Among the current tenants is the 'Baj' Puppet Theatre.



- Jewish Academic Halls of Residence (ul. Sierakowskiego 7) – the building was erected in 1926 and was an exceptionally modern facility for its time that could accommodate about 300 Jewish students. In addition to living quarters, there was also the Albert Einstein lecture hall, a reading room and an infirmary.



- Bródno Jewish Cemetery (ul. św. Wincentego 15) – founded in 1780, the oldest surviving and largest Jewish necropolis in Warsaw in terms of the number of graves.





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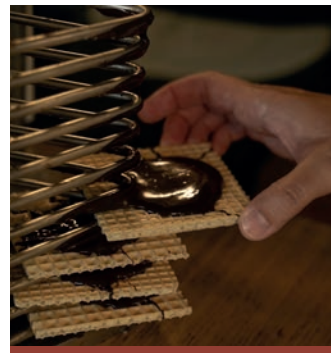
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E.Wedel Chocolate Factory Museum (Muzeum Fabryka Czekolady E.Wedel)

The E.Wedel Chocolate Factory is part of a modern 8,000 m² complex located next to the E.Wedel plant. The attraction consists of an exhibition and production area, a Chocolate Lounge, and a souvenir shop. While visiting the museum, you will see a cocoa tree, learn about the process of making chocolate products, and taste roasted cocoa beans and liquid chocolate just before it



becomes a praline or a bar. An additional attraction is the observation platform on the sixth floor, which looks out on a beautiful panorama of Warsaw and Kamionek Lake. The building's façade resembles a chocolate bar, and each 'cube' is adorned with decorations pertaining to the factory's historical ornamentation.

• al. Emila Wedla 5,
fabrykaczekolady.pl

Skaryszewski Park (Park Skaryszewski)

After visiting the Chocolate Factory, relax in the nearby Skaryszewski Park—one of Warsaw's largest and most beautiful. Here you will find wild corners, hills, old trees, quiet pathways, and sculptures, including the famous 'Tancerka' (Dancer). The park is

adjacent to the picturesque Kamionek Lake, a haven for birds, fish and beavers—look out for them on the southern island. In summer, visit the 'Przystań Park Skaryszewski' (Skaryszewski Park Marina), where you can eat pizza or rent a kayak and paddle on the lake.



Saska Kępa

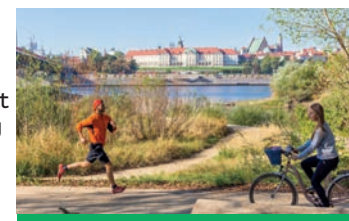
Saska Kępa developed in the interwar period as an exclusive, modernist villa district and to the present day is considered one of the most elegant parts of Warsaw's right bank. Numerous celebrities live here, and many countries' embassies



are headquartered in the area. To feel the international atmosphere of this place, take a stroll along Francuska Street, where you can find restaurants serving food from across the globe. In the spring, you can attend concerts and other cultural events. In summer, visit the Saska Beach or an artistic village of wicker domes nearby—ideal for a stroll and a moment's relaxation.

Ecological foot and cycle path (Ekologiczna ścieżka spacerowo-rowerowa)

For nature lovers, there is an ecological path running along the right bank of the Vistula River. You can cycle it on a Veturilo city bike. Along the way, you will see numerous species of birds and animals and can also relax on one of the wild beaches overlooking the city skyline, the Old and New Town, and the Powiśle district. You can reach the Vistula Boulevards on the left bank of the Vistula River via a pedestrian and bicycle bridge, located on Okrzei Street, and in the summer season also by ferry for free.



PGE Narodowy Stadium (Stadion PGE Narodowy)



See the largest stadium in Poland, built for the UEFA Euro 2012 Football Championship, on the former site of the historic 10th Anniversary Stadium. Not only are football matches held here, but also other sports events, concerts of global stars, etc.

If you want to get to know the stadium from the inside, take one of several sightseeing tours.

• al. Księcia Józefa Poniatowskiego 1, tours.pgenarodowy.pl

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