

予約確認書



株式会社 アート・ツーリスト

〒604-0031

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予約番号	139862	0
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FLIGHT	CL	DATE	FROM	TO	ETD	ETA	ST	AIRLINE	SEAT
JL 45	Y	06/11 (SAT)	TOKYO-HANEDA	PARIS-C・D・G	10:35	16:10	OK	JAPAN AIRLINES	20D
AF1548	Y	06/12 (SUN)	PARIS-C・D・G	BARCELONA	15:30	17:10	OK	AIRFRANCE	
			SURFACE						
LH1123	Y	06/17 (FRI)	MADRID	FRANKFURT	08:35	11:05	OK	LUFTHANSA	
LH1348	Y	06/17 (FRI)	FRANKFURT	WARSAW	12:05	13:40	OK	LUFTHANSA	
LQ3907	Y	06/19 (SUN)	WARSAW	KRAKOW	10:35	11:30	OK	LOT - POLISH AIRLINES	
L05227	Y	06/24 (FRI)	KRAKOW	VIENNA	07:35	08:40	OK	LOT - POLISH AIRLINES	
AF1139	Y	06/24 (FRI)	VIENNA	PARIS-C・D・G	10:05	12:10	OK	AIRFRANCE	
JL 46	Y	06/24 (FRI)	PARIS-C・D・G	TOKYO-HANEDA	20:30	15:25+1	OK	JAPAN AIRLINES	21A

CL = 予約クラス (Y=エコノミー、C=ビジネス、F=ファースト)

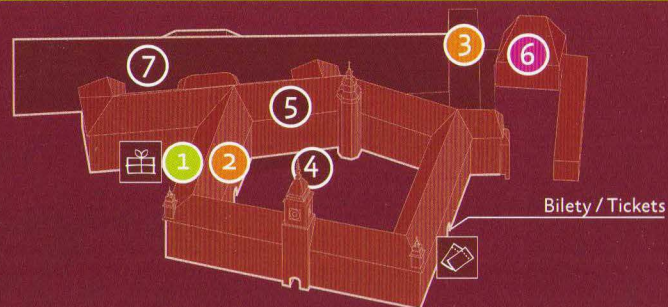
ST = 予約状況 (OK=お取りできています・RQ=回答待ちです・WT=キャンセル待ちです)

ETD=出発時刻(現地時間)・ETA=到着時刻(現地時間) -1 は前日、+1 は翌日、+2 は翌々日を意味します。

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<http://art-tourist.co.jp/yakkan.html>

Zamek Królewski / The Royal Castle



Bilety / Tickets

Trasy zwiedzania / Visiting routes:

- 1 Trasa zamkowa:
Apartamenty Wielki i Królewski, Apartament Księcia Stanisława, Sale sejmowe
Castle Tour: The Great and King's Apartments,
Prince Stanisław's Apartments, Parliamentary Chambers
- 2 Galeria Lanckorońskich – Obrazy Rembrandta *Dziewczyna w ramie obrazu* i *Uczony przy pulpicie*; Galeria Malarstwa, Rzeźby i Sztuki Zdobniczej
The Lanckoroński Collection – Rembrandt's Paintings *Girl in a Picture Frame* and *Scholar at His Writing Table*; Gallery of Paintings, Sculpture and the Decorative Arts
- 3 Biblioteka Królewska: kolekcja kartograficzna Tomasa Niewodniczańskiego
The Royal Library: the cartographic collection of Tomasz Niewodniczański
- 4 Piwnice zamkowe: wystawa *Zniszczenie i odbudowa Zamku Królewskiego w Warszawie*
Wystawa moździerzy z kolekcji prof. Krzysztofa Górskiego
The Castle Cellars: Exhibition *The Royal Castle – from Destruction to Reconstruction*
Exhibits of mortars from the collection of Professor Krzysztof Górski
- 5 Gabinet Numizmatyczny: prezentacja ponad 3 tysięcy polskich monet i medali od średniowiecza po czasy nowożytne
The Numismatic Cabinet: over 3 thousand Polish coins and medals from Middle Ages to modern times
Mieszkanie Stefana Żeromskiego, w którym pisarz spędził ostatnie lata życia
Stefan Żeromski's Apartment, where the famous writer spent the last years of his life
- 6 Pałac Pod Blachą: Apartament Księcia Józefa Poniatowskiego
Wystawa kobierców wschodnich z kolekcji Teresy Sahakian
The Tin-Roofed Palace: Apartments of Prince Józef Poniatowski
Exhibition of Oriental Rugs from the Teresa Sahakian Collection
- 7 Arkady Kubickiego
The Kubicki Arcades

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Fotografie / Photos: M. Bronarski, A. Ring, M. Sobieraj, B. Tropiło

Na stronie tytułowej / Title page:

Sala Tronowa – fotel tronowy z zapleczem / The Throne Room – the throne and backdrop to the throne
Druk / Printed by: POLIGRAFUS Jacek Adamiak, 00-985 Warszawa, ul. Oszmiańska 9
ARX REGIA® Ośrodek Wydawniczy Zamku Królewskiego w Warszawie – Muzeum

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Zamku Królewskiego
w Warszawie – Muzeum



Partner Zamku Królewskiego
w Warszawie – Muzeum

Informacje ogólne

Zamek czynny:
od 2 maja do 30 września 2016
poniedziałek – środa w godz. 10:00 – 18:00
czwartek w godz. 10:00 – 20:00, piątek – sobota w godz. 10:00 – 18:00
niedziela w godz. 11:00 – 18:00



Ostatnie wejście na godzinę
przed zamknięciem ekspozycji

Dzień bezpłatnego wstępu: niedziela
wstęp na podstawie bezpłatnych wejściówek

Czynny w następujące święta:
3 maja, 15 maja (Zielone Świątki), 15 sierpnia

Nieczynny:
1 maja, 26 maja (Boże Ciało)



Możliwe zwiedzanie z audioprzewodnikiem



Kasa:

wejście z Działu Zamkowego

Rezerwacja:

plac Zamkowy 4, 00-277 Warszawa
tel. 22 35 55 338 (wtorek – piątek w godz. 9:00 – 14:00),
fax 22 35 55 271, rezerwacja@zamek-krolewski.pl

Zgłoszenia grup osób niepełnosprawnych:
tel. 22 35 55 114

Sklep muzealny:

tel. 22 35 55 264, sklep@zamek-krolewski.pl

Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Zamku Królewskiego w Warszawie:
tel. 22 35 55 574, tpz@zamek-krolewski.pl

Plac Zamkowy 4, 00-277 Warszawa
Informacja: tel. 22 35 55 170
www.zamek-krolewski.pl
informacja@zamek-krolewski.pl

General Information

The Castle is open on:
2 May – 30 September 2016
Monday – Wednesday: 10 AM – 6 PM
Thursday: 10 AM – 8 PM, Friday – Saturday: 10 AM – 6 PM
Sunday: 11 AM – 6 PM



The last visitor is admitted
one hour before closing time

On Sundays entrance is free of charge
An entrance ticket is required to gain admittance

The Castle is open on the following holidays:
3 May, 15 May (Whit Sunday), 15 August

The Castle is closed on:
1 May, 26 May (Corpus Christi)



Audioguides available



Ticket office:

entrance from the Castle Courtyard

Reservations:

plac Zamkowy 4, 00-277 Warsaw
tel. +4822 35 55 338 (Tuesday – Friday: 9 AM – 2 PM)
fax +4822 35 55 271, rezerwacja@zamek-krolewski.pl

Group bookings for people with disabilities:
tel. +4822 35 55 114

Museum shop:

tel. +4822 35 55 264, sklep@zamek-krolewski.pl

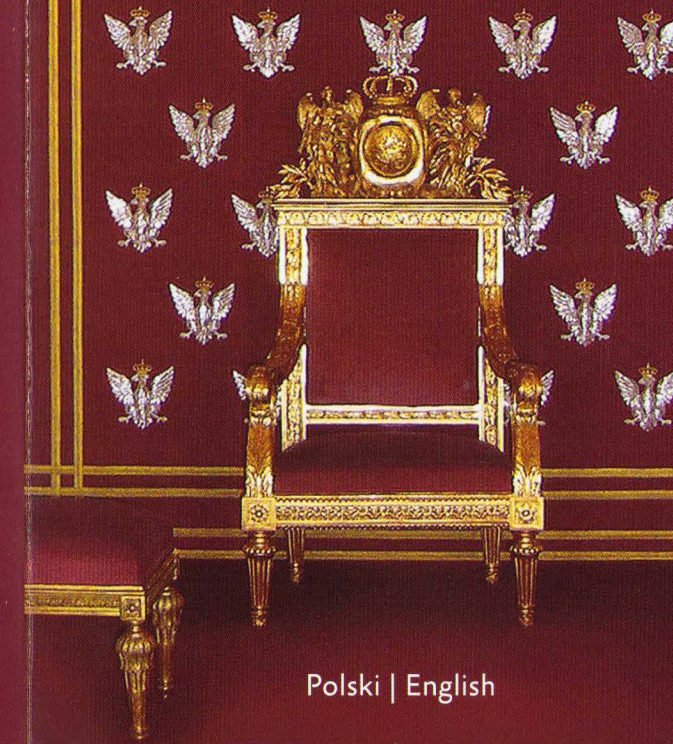
The Society of Friends of the Royal Castle in Warsaw
tel. +4822 35 55 574, tpz@zamek-krolewski.pl

Plac Zamkowy 4, 00-277 Warszawa
Information: tel. +4822 35 55 170
www.zamek-krolewski.pl
informacja@zamek-krolewski.pl

Zamek Królewski w Warszawie – Muzeum The Royal Castle in Warsaw – Museum

2.05.2016 – 30.09.2016

Trasa Zamkowa | Castle Tour | Trasa Zamkowa | Castle Tour | Trasa Zamkowa | Castle Tour



Polski | English

Zamek Królewski w Warszawie

Początki Zamku sięgają wieku XIV. Za czasów Zygmunta III Wazy uzyskał kształt zamkniętego pięcioboku. Był rezydencją królewską i miejscem obrad sejmu. W 2. połowie XVIII w. artyści zatrudnieni przez króla Stanisława Augusta przebudowali wnętrza komnat, tworząc Apartamenty Wielki i Królewski. W czasie zaborów (XIX w.) znaczna część zbiorów zamkowych znalazła się w Rosji. Po odzyskaniu przez Polskę niepodległości część dzieł sztuki powróciła na dawne miejsce. We wrześniu 1939 r. Zamek został zbombardowany, udało się jednak uratować niektóre elementy wystroju wnętrz i dzieła sztuki. We wrześniu 1944 r. Zamek został wysadzony w powietrze przez wojska niemieckie. Decyzję o odbudowie podjęto dopiero w 1971 r., a w 1984 r. udostępniono zwiedzającym zrekonstruowane wnętrza. Zamek dziś – to miejsce uroczystości państwowych, ważne centrum edukacji i prezentacji dzieł sztuki z największych europejskich kolekcji.



Sala Rycerska

Stanowi swego rodzaju panteon narodowy. Obrazy Marcella Bacciarelli przedstawiają najważniejsze wydarzenia z dziejów Polski. Popiersia i głowy rzeźbione przez André Le Bruna i Giacomona Monaldiego pokazują wizerunki mężów stanu, pisarzy i uczonych.



Sala Tronowa

Wykonana według projektów Domenica Merliniego w latach 1784-1786. Zaplecze tronu z haftowanymi srebrną nicią 86 orłami odtworzono dziś na podstawie jedyne orla ocalałego z czasów II wojny światowej.



Pokój Marmurowy

Powstał w czasach Władysława IV, został odnowiony przez Jakuba Fontanę w 2. połowie XVIII w. Jest miejscem upamiętnienia monarchów polskich, z królem Stanisławem Augustem na czele.



Pokój Sypialny Króla

Jego ozdobą są: częściowo oryginalna cisowa boazeria, obrazy Marcella Bacciarelli o tematyce biblijnej i odtworzone według projektu Andrzeja Grzybowskiego łóżko królewskie.



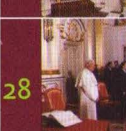
Pokój Canaletta

Powstał według projektu Domenica Merliniego w 1777 r., specjalnie dla pomieszczenia 22 obrazów z widokami Warszawy Bernarda Bellotta, zwanego Canalettem. Artysta namalował je na zamówienie króla Stanisława Augusta.



Kaplica

Służyła królom jako miejsce codziennych religijnych praktyk. Prezentowane są tu dary ofiarowane Zamkowi przez Jana Pawła II, urna z sercem Tadeusza Kościuszki i regalia królewskie.



Sala Senatorska

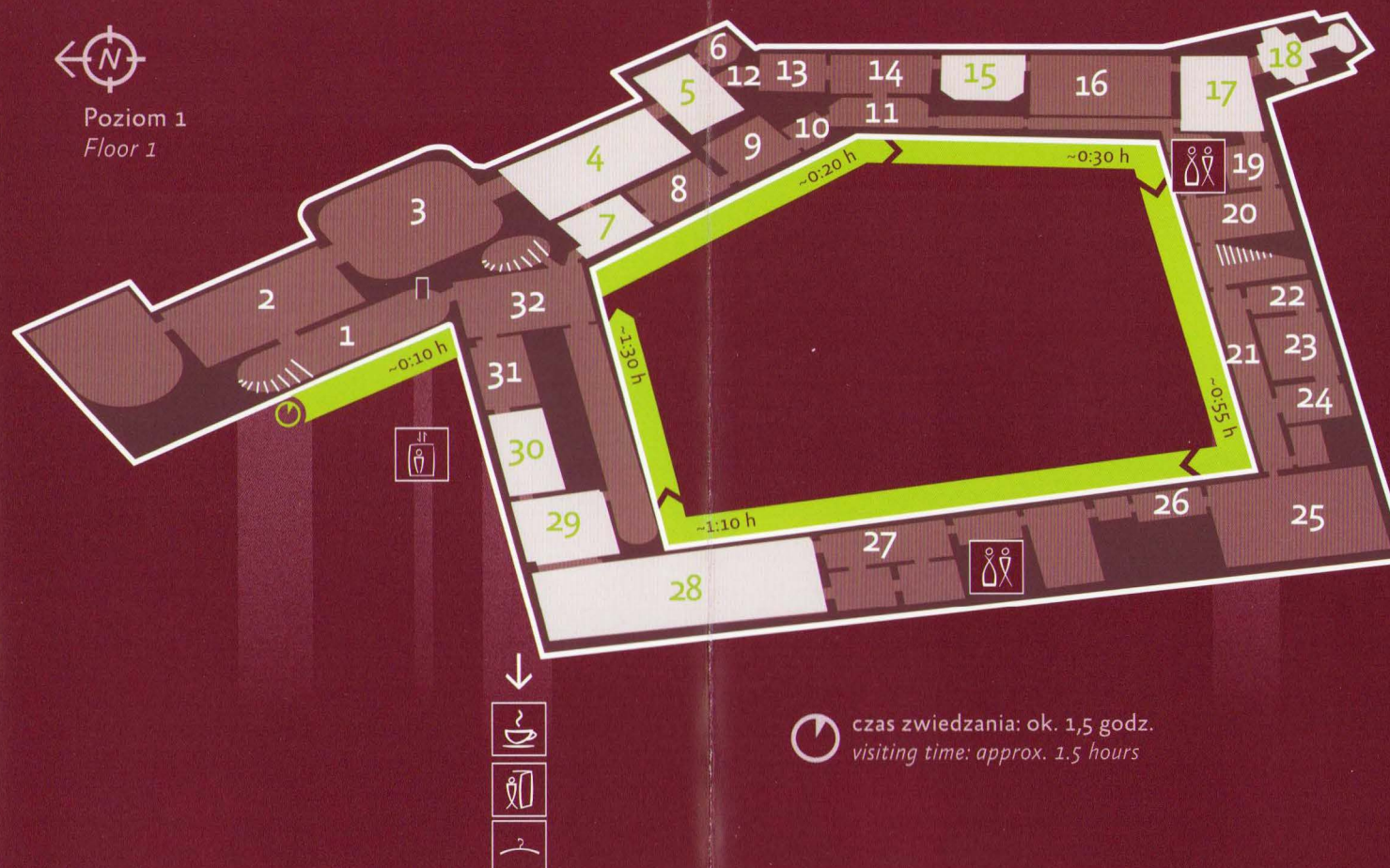
3 maja 1791 r. uchwalono tu Konstytucję 3 maja, pierwszą w Europie, a drugą w świecie po amerykańskiej. Wystrój sali odtworzono zgodnie z wyglądem w 2. połowie XVIII w.



Obrazy Jana Matejki

W czasach Jana III Sobieskiego Pokoje Królewiczowskie były mieszkaniem rodziny królewskiej. Dziś można tu podziwiać dzieła Jana Matejki, m.in. *Konstytucja 3 maja* i obraz *Rejtan. Upadek Polski*.

Plan trasy



1. Galeria Owalna «1» 1
2. Sala Rady «2» 2
3. Sala Wielka «3» 3
4. Sala Rycerska «4» 4
5. Sala Tronowa «5» 8
6. Gabinet Konferencyjny «6» 9
7. Pokój Marmurowy «7» 5
8. Pokój Żółty «8» 6
9. Pokój Zielony «9» 7
10. Przedpokój Garderoby
11. Korytarz Czerwony
12. Przejście pomiędzy Salą Tronową a Gabinetem «12» 9.1
13. Gabinet Króla «13» 10
14. Garderoba «14» 11
15. Pokój Sypialny Króla «15» 12
16. Pokój Audiencyjny Stary «16» 13

17. Pokój Canaletta «17» 14
18. Kaplica «18» 15
19. Pokój Oficerski
20. Sala Gwardii Konnej Koronnej «20» 16
21. Galeria Czterech Pór Roku «21» 17
- 22-24. Apartament Księcia Stanisława
25. Nowa Izba Poselska «25» 18
26. Pokój Wstępowy Nowej Izby Poselskiej «26» 19
27. Galeria Warty «27» 22
28. Sala Senatorska «28» 23
- 29-31. Pokoje Królewiczowskie «29-31» 24-25
32. Antyszambra Sali Wielkiej «32» 26

1. The Oval Gallery «1» 1
2. The Council Chamber «2» 2
3. The Great Assembly Hall «3» 3
4. The Knights' Hall «4» 4
5. The Throne Room «5» 8
6. The European Monarchs' Portrait Room «6» 9
7. The Marble Room «7» 5
8. The Yellow Room «8» 6
9. The Green Room «9» 7
10. The Antechamber to the Dressing Room
11. The Red Corridor
12. The Passage between the Throne Room and the King's Study «12» 9.1
13. The King's Study «13» 10

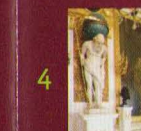
14. The King's Dressing Room «14» 11
15. The King's Bedchamber «15» 12
16. The Old Audience Chamber «16» 13
17. The Canaletto Room «17» 14
18. The Chapel «18» 15
19. The Officers' Room
20. The Hall of the Crown's Horse Guards «20» 16
21. The Four Seasons' Gallery «21» 17
- 22-24. Prince Stanisław's Apartment
25. The New Deputies' Chamber «25» 18
26. The Entrance Room to the New Deputies' Chamber «26» 19
27. The Guards' Gallery «27» 22
28. The Senators' Chamber «28» 23
- 29-31. The Princes' Rooms «29-31» 24-25
32. The Main Vestibule «32» 26

czas zwiedzania: ok. 1,5 godz.
visiting time: approx. 1.5 hours

Castle Tour

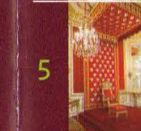
The Royal Castle in Warsaw

The history of the Royal Castle goes back to the 14th century. During the reign of Zygmunt III Vasa the Castle was transformed into a five-winged edifice. It was a royal residence and the place where parliamentary sessions were held. In the 2nd half of the 18th century artists in the employ of King Stanisław August renovated the interiors, creating the Great Apartments and the King's Apartments. During the partitions (19th century) the majority of the collections were taken to Russia. After Poland regained its independence in 1918, some of these works of art were returned to the Castle. In September 1944 the Castle was blown up by the German army and the decision to rebuild it was only taken in 1971. In 1984 it was opened to the public. Nowadays state ceremonies are held at the Castle and it is also an important educational centre; works of art from the largest European collections are exhibited there.



The Knights' Hall

The room was to fulfil the function of a national pantheon. Marcello Bacciarelli's paintings show the most important moments in Polish history. André Le Brun's and Giacomo Monaldi's sculpted busts and heads depict statesmen, writers and scholars.



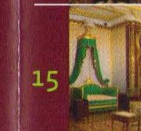
The Throne Room

The interior was designed by Domenico Merlini in the years 1784-86. The 86 eagles embroidered in silver on the backdrop of the throne are reconstructions based on one that survived after they were looted during World War II.



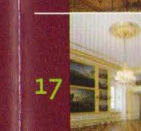
The Marble Room

This room was fitted out during the reign of Władysław IV, and was renovated by Jacob Fontana in the 2nd half of the 18th century. It is dedicated to the Polish kings, including King Stanisław August.



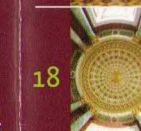
The King's Bedchamber

The room is decorated with the original yew panelling, paintings by Marcello Bacciarelli depicting biblical themes, and the royal bed which was reconstructed according to a design by Andrzej Grzybowski.



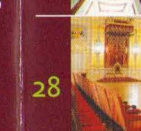
The Canaletto Room

The interior was designed by Domenico Merlini in 1777 to house 22 paintings showing views of Warsaw painted by Bernardo Bellotto, known as Canaletto, who was commissioned to paint them by King Stanisław August.



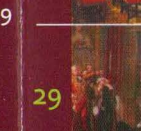
The Chapel

The King used the Chapel for his daily rites. Pope John Paul II's gifts to the Castle, an urn containing the heart of Tadeusz Kościuszko (Polish and American national hero) and some of King Stanisław August's royal regalia are on display in the Chapel.



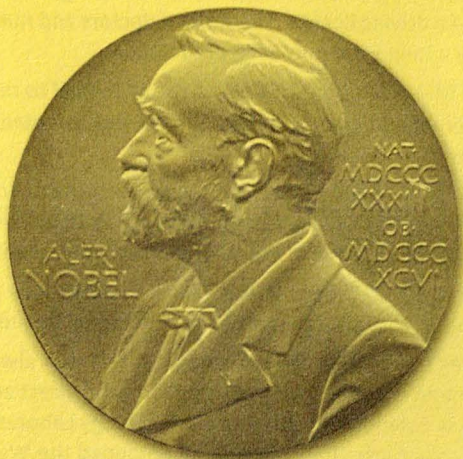
The Senators' Chamber

The Constitution of 3rd May 1791 was enacted here; it was the first constitution in Europe and the second after the United States of America. The reconstruction of the room was based on drawings dating from the 2nd half of the 18th century.



Jan Matejko's paintings

During the reign of Jan III Sobieski the Royal family resided in what has now become known as the Princes' Apartments. Paintings by Jan Matejko are exhibited here, including *The Constitution of 3rd May* and *Rejtan. The Fall of Poland*.



Nobel Prize Medal

MARIA SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE MUSEUM



16, Freta Street, Warsaw
(Maria Skłodowska-Curie's place of birth)

Maria Skłodowska-Curie was born on 7 November 1867 in Warsaw, at Freta Street 16, in the New Town district. Poland was then partitioned, and Warsaw was under Russian rule.

Maria was first a pupil at a private boarding school, and then a student in the 3rd Governmental Gymnasium at Krakowskie Przedmieście Street in Warsaw, which she finished with a golden medal.

In the years 1884–1891 she worked as a home tutor in Warsaw and in Szczuki, 100 km away, and attended classes of a secret and illegal Flying University. Her cousin Józef J. Boguski helped her gain access to a proper laboratory in the Museum of Industry and Agriculture at Krakowskie Przedmieście Street in Warsaw. There, in the physics and chemistry workshop led by Prof. Napoleon Milicer and Dr. Włodzimierz Kossakowski, she mastered the fundamentals of chemical analysis and conducted research work for the first time. Later she said: *Had Prof. Milicer and Dr. Kossakowski not taught me chemical analysis in Warsaw, I would have never isolated radium.*

In 1891, when she was merely 24 years old, the young Maria realised her dream and left for Paris to take up studies at the Science Faculty of the Sorbonne. At that time, women were not allowed to study in Warsaw, as well as in many other European cities. Maria Skłodowska was one of the first women to study science. As early as in 1893, she was awarded her bachelor's degree in physics as the best student, and a year later in mathematics, this time with the second position.

In 1895 she married Pierre Curie (1859–1906), a famous French physicist, and settled down in France. Before that she returned to Poland and tried to find work there, among others at the Jagiellonian University. However, women were not accepted at universities at that time, neither as students nor as lecturers. Pierre and Marie were bound not only by love, but also by joint passion and work.

Their research of uranium ore radiation led to the discovery in 1898 of two radioactive elements: polonium (named after Maria's homeland) and radium.

In 1903 Maria Skłodowska-Curie was granted her doctorate in physics at the Sorbonne for her research of radioactive substances; in the same year, together with her husband and a French scientist Henri Becquerel (1852–1908) – discoverer of the phenomenon later referred to by Maria as "radioactivity" – she was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics.

On 19 April 1906 Pierre Curie was killed in a traffic accident. Maria Skłodowska-Curie was appointed head of the physics department of the Paris University in his place. In 1908 she became the first female professor of the Sorbonne. After her husband's death she continued her research work, crowned with the isolation of radium metal. In 1911 she was again awarded the Nobel Prize for this research, this time in the field of chemistry and alone. She is the only scientist who has been granted the Nobel Prize twice and in two different areas.

Thanks to her efforts, Radium Institute was created in 1912 in Paris – a modern hospital and laboratory led by Skłodowska-Curie till her death.

During the First World War Maria Skłodowska-Curie offered her knowledge and strength to the French army, unable – as she herself remarked – to directly help Poland. She organised mobile radiography units, using a Renault van and often driving it herself, as she was one of the first women to make a driving licence. She trained doctors and nurses in front-line hospitals, exposing herself to a long-term influence of radiation.

In the years 1918–1934 Maria Skłodowska-Curie devoted herself to researching the radioactivity of polonium, actinium and isotope of thorium, as well as organisational and teaching in the Radium Institute.

In 1925 she undertook efforts aimed at creating Radium Institute in Warsaw. *It is my greatest wish – to be able to build the Radium Institute in Warsaw.* In 1932 Skłodowska-Curie participated in the ceremony of the opening of the Warsaw institute modelled on the French one.

In 1921 and 1929 she visited the USA and brought back – owing to the generosity of women's organisations and scientific institutions – money for equipping Radium Institutes.

Even though her life was bound with France, the great scientist always maintained strong relationships with her home country. Owing to her efforts and direct assistance, radioactivity research could develop in Poland, conducted in the Radiology Laboratory created and led by her; it was also Skłodowska-Curie that created and equipped the Warsaw Radium Institute where the curative properties of radium were used.

Maria Skłodowska-Curie died on 4 July 1934 at the Sancellemoz Sanatorium in Passy (French Alps), due to leukaemia caused by many years of exposure to radioactive substances and X-rays.

The world honoured the achievements of the great scientist by numerous awards, prizes, honorary doctorates of universities, honorary memberships of scientific associations, such as the Polish Chemical Society, as well as honorary citizenships of cities, e.g. of Warsaw, granted in 1924.

The work of Maria Skłodowska-Curie provided the foundations of radiology and contributed to the creation of new branches of science; the views on the structure of matter were homogenised, and the way to the era of nuclear energy paved. On the basis of her research the treatment of cancer with curietherapy was launched and is continued today with the most modern methods.

One of the ways in which Poland honoured its great scientist was the creation of Skłodowska-Curie's biographic museum on the 100th anniversary of her birthday in 1967. The museum is located in the place in which Maria Skłodowska-Curie was born: in an 18th-century house at Freta Street 16, and is in the custody of the Polish Chemical Society, which has its seat at the same address.

In 1995, in recognition of their achievements, the remains of Maria and Pierre Curie were placed in the Paris Panthéon. Maria Skłodowska-Curie is the only woman so honoured for her merits and the only person buried there who had not been born in France.

Małgorzata Sobieszczak-Marciniak



MUSÉE DE MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE ASSOCIATION POLONAISE DE CHIMIE

16 rue Freta, 00-227 Varsovie, Pologne

téléphone: (+48) 22-831-80-92

e-mail: msc@ptchem.pl

www.muzeum-msc.pl

Le musée est ouvert:

Mardi – Dimanche 9h. à 16h.30

(fermé le Lundi)



Musée de Marie Skłodowska-Curie – histoire et activité

Le Musée de Marie Skłodowska-Curie a été créé en 1967 pour commémorer le centième anniversaire de sa naissance, auprès de l'Association Polonaise de Chimie. A la cérémonie d'inauguration ont pris part entre autres la fille de Marie et de Pierre Curie, Eve Curie Labouisse avec son mari ainsi que neuf lauréats du Prix Nobel. Le musée a son siège dans un immeuble du XVIII^e siècle et a subi plusieurs transformations. Après la mort de Marie Curie on y a érigé un tableau commémorant sa naissance dans cet immeuble ainsi que ses réussites scientifiques. Au cours de l'Insurrection de Varsovie de 1944 l'immeuble a été détruit mais le tableau commémoratif a été sauvegardé et il figure à présent sur la façade de l'immeuble reconstruit.

Le Musée a un caractère biographique avec une exposition permanente complétée en temps à autre. On y présente photographies, courriers, documents, effets personnels de Marie Curie, extraits de ses énoncés, ceux de Pierre Curie et d'autres personnalités sur la savante, sur ses oeuvres et découvertes; films biographiques et du domaine de la chimie. Nous présentons également ses activités en France, son engagement dans l'organisation des sciences, le travail des Instituts de Radium à Paris et à Varsovie. Cette exposition ne reflète que partiellement nos connaissances de la vie de la savante, pourtant son but majeur est d'inspirer à approfondir ses connaissances.

Le Musée soutient les établissements scolaires et toute personne intéressée à organiser des manifestations consacrées à la personne de Marie Skłodowska-Curie. Notre boutique vous offre cartes postales, timbres, tee-shirts et divers ouvrages.





Leonardo da Vinci
Lady with an Ermine

Wawel
Royal Castle

Lady with an Ermine Leonardo da Vinci

Princes Czartoryski Foundation,
on deposit in the National Museum in Cracow

One of the greatest works of Western art, Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece *Lady with an Ermine* is without a doubt the most important picture in Polish collections. Owned by the Princes Czartoryski Foundation, the splendid portrait of Cecilia Gallerani, mistress of Ludovico Sforza, duke of Milan, is a now on view at the Wawel Royal Castle. Commissioned by the duke in about 1490, the portrait is an allegory of their love. The ermine—*galée* in Greek—alludes not only to Cecilia's last name, but also to the duke, who was nicknamed "Ermellino" after receiving the Order of the Ermine from the king of Naples. Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski purchased the picture in Italy sometime around 1800 for his mother, Izabela Czartoryska née Flemming, a passionate art collector. She exhibited it in the museum—the first public museum in Poland—that she built on her estate at Puławy.

Exhibition at the Wawel Royal Castle:

April through October

Tuesday–Friday:

9:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Saturday–Sunday:

10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

November through March

Tuesday–Saturday:

9:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Sunday:

10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Closed Monday

**Last entry one hour
before exhibition closes.**

Tickets sold at ticket offices only.

www.wawel.krakow.pl

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