Religious choir in the basilica

The monastic choir is a room located behind the main altar. It forms the westernmost part of the church. It was built in 1617. This space is used by the monastic priests for prayers and services without the participation of the lay faithful.

The room is 11 metres long, 10 metres wide and 19 metres high. The interior furnishings were made in the Mannerist style, characterised by the presence of large number of ornamental elements. They include an altar with a massive retable, huge wall paintings, sculptures, bas-reliefs, and stalls, or wooden benches.

The altar and the retable, or the high ornamentation of the altar table, are at the other side of the basilica's main altar. They occupy almost the entire eastern wall of the room. The altar was made of polychrome, or painted black, wood. It has a lot of gilding on the columns, frames and figures of angels. At its centre there is a wooden sculpture of the crucified Christ that is several meters high. Behind the figure of Christ is a bas-relief made of silver sheet metal. It depicts a landscape of Kalwaria’s pathways. A circular gilded shield surrounded by rays is placed above the cross. At its centre is a carved white dove - the symbol of the Holy Spirit.

Wooden stalls and a gallery surround the remaining walls of the monastic choir.

The stalls consist of two rows of benches. The first row is at floor level. Behind it, at a height of about half a metre, is the second row of benches. A wooden canopy is placed above the benches. It is supported by columns. The canopy forms the floor of the gallery surrounding the choir at a height of about three and a half metres. The stalls are richly decorated. The backs of the benches in the first row are made using the technique of intarsia. This consists of creating patterns by combining different types of wood. The wood is in various shades of brown. The pattern consists of geometric lines curved at right angles and an arrangement of rectangles. The backs of the second row of benches are decorated with relief scenes from the life of Jesus and Mary, such as: Annunciation, Visit to St Elizabeth, Crucifixion. The scenes are separated by bas-relief frames, flowers and angel faces.

The gallery is surrounded by a richly decorated balustrade consisting of regular vertical slats, the so-called spindles. They are painted in a pattern imitating white marble with grey stripes and blue and red lines. The wide railing of the balustrade is decorated with carved jugs with sunflowers.

The vault is covered by a massive painting. It depicts architectural elements, curved cornices, and a group of people. The figures are depicted in an oval area. This is the so-called allegory of mercy. At its centre is the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus. Virgin Mary has dark hair and a gentle expression on her face. She is dressed in a blue cloak and a pink gown. Standing or kneeling in front of her are: two monks, two old men, a woman with dark hair, a fair-haired woman with a child on her lap, a man with a naked torso. The four corners of the vault contain portraits of saints in brown habits: Bernardine of Siena, Anthony of Padua, Bonaventure and Simon of Lipnica.

The room is illuminated by daylight coming in through two windows in the west wall. The floor is made of square stone slabs which are white and black.

A wooden pulpit for liturgical books has been preserved in the choir. These contain hymns and prayers for services. The pulpit is decorated with patterns with letters from the names of Jesus and Mary made using the technique of intarsia.

The statue of Christ in the altar is a commemorative crucifix of Mikołaj Zebrzydowski from the castle chapel in Lanckorona.