

Guide book

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Gdańsk

- The City of Freedom

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The brick massif of the Gothic St. Mary's Church rising above the city; Długi Targ, one of Europe's most beautiful market squares, surrounded by a row of richly-fronted houses with a statue of Neptune reigning in the centre; the old medieval Crane slumbering on the banks of the Motława - these are popular symbols of Gdańsk. The thousand-year-old Baltic city - home of Hevelius, Fahrenheit, Schopenhauer, Grass and Wałęsa - is full of many tourist attractions. It surprises with a multitude of bourgeois, sacral, military and harbour architectural monuments, the heritage of more than ten centuries of fascinating culture and turbulent history, as well as the unique atmosphere of a place where the past and the present create a unique landscape.

The exceptional atmosphere is also enhanced

by the historical figures encountered on the city's streets. A pirate, an eighteenth-century townsman or a soldier of the city guard are everyday occurrences on the streets of Gdańsk. They are also characterised by a wide range of cafés, restaurants and music clubs. These unique places delight with their aura, unique interiors and culinary specialities. Small shops with souvenirs, amber jewellery and regional products, hidden in the gates of historic houses and backstreets, have a similarly unique atmosphere. Shopping is also encouraged by the numerous shopping malls offering a variety of goods and services. Every visitor is sure to find something to suit their taste. Equally rich is the list of concerts, sports events, performances and other cultural events organised in Gdańsk.

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fot. A. Chapirońkowska

1.

The Upland Gate

The former main entrance to the city centre of Gdańsk, with a passage and two pedestrian walkways. Constructed at the end of the 16th century, the Upland Gate, in addition to the important role it played in the defence system, had an equally important representative function. The rich sculptural decoration culminates in the frieze, which on the western side is decorated with the coats of arms of the Polish king, Gdańsk and the States of Prussia, as well as Latin sentences referring to the political values recognised by the townsfolk. The 19th century eastern frieze was decorated with the coat of arms of the King of Prussia. After the levelling of the ramparts and the filling in of the moats, the preserved part of the gate was given various functions, since the 1920s related to tourism in the broad sense of the word. Since 2012, it has been home to the Pomeranian Tourist Information Centre.



fot. Dariusz Kula

2.

Foregate Complex

The former home of the Amber Museum was once the Gothic foreground of Długa Street. After losing its defensive significance at the end of the 16th century, it was converted into a prison complex. Its western part is the Torture House, a place of interrogation and torture, while the eastern part is the Prison Tower. At its base, the remains of a wall-mounted pillory with fragments of shackles can still be seen, and several legends are associated with the site itself. The tower serves as a venue for temporary exhibitions organised by the Gdansk Museum. It is also a viewpoint. At present, it hosts the exhibition 'Gdańsk More Beautiful Than Ever', about the rebuilding of the city after 1945.



fot. Marek Angiel

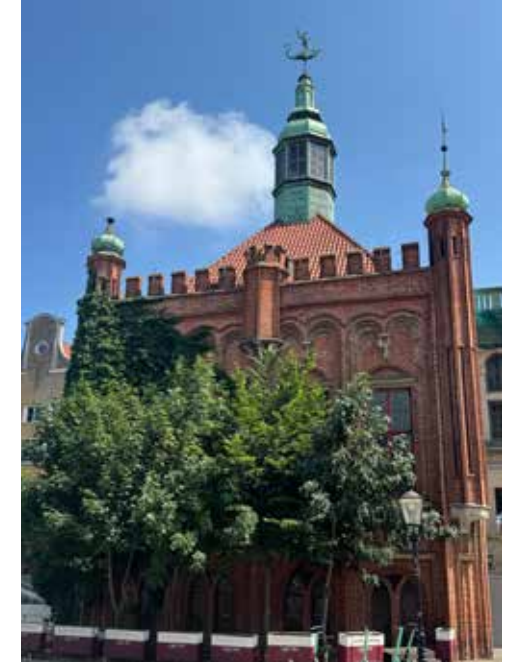
3.

The Great Armoury

The impressive building situated between Targ Węglowy and Piwna Street is a former municipal armoury, referred to as the Great Armoury due to its size. Built at the beginning of the 17th century, it is an example of Dutch influence on Gdańsk art of that period. The building was designed by Anton van Obberghen, who came from Mechelen, a town in present-day Belgium. The rich decoration on both façades, full of references to war and weapons, leaves no doubt as to the former purpose of the building. In addition to cannons, cannonballs and various weapons, the armoury also used to house mechanically operated, moving figures of gods and warriors, which the people of Gdańsk proudly showed to visitors. Today, the Great Armoury is home to the Academy of Fine Arts.

St George's Fraternity Court

The Brotherhood of St George, which united the wealthiest merchants in Gdańsk, initially resided in the Artus Court. In time, not wanting to share their headquarters with representatives of less elite merchant corporations, they built their own court, named after the patron saint of the brotherhood. The late-Gothic building, topped with a statue of the saint, was built between 1487 and 1494, right next to the gate of Długa Street. As the former seat of the riflemen's guild, which the Brotherhood of St George later became, it is sometimes called the Shooting Range. In the past, the area next to it was used for practising with firearms.



fot. Agnieszka Chapirońkowska



fot. zbioru Pomorskie.travel

5.

Golden Gate

The gate, commonly known as the Golden Gate, did not officially receive this name until 1967, although it had already been referred to as such after 1945. Previously, it was known as the Long Street Gate (German: Langgasser Tor). It was built at the beginning of the 17th century, replacing an older, simple Gothic structure. The new gate was given the shape of a Roman triumphal arch and a richly decorated character, while retaining its defensive functions. The gate, leading to the most important street in Gdańsk - Długa, witnessed numerous passages of crowned heads. The two façades, in the Mannerist style, are decorated with figures representing values considered fundamental to the city, and inscriptions: a blessing for the city in German (taken from a psalm in the Bible) and a Latin saying praising harmony as the source of growth for small states and condemning discord as the cause of the downfall of great ones. After World War II, the gate was rebuilt according to the design of Kazimierz Orłowski in the years 1957–1962. After the completion of the work, it was handed over to the Gdańsk branch of the Association of Polish Architects.



fot. Dawid Linkowski

6.

The Gdańsk Shakespeare Theatre

The theatre was built on the site of the Fencing School, which was the first public theatre in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the beginning of the 17th century. Today, it is one of the most unusual buildings of its kind, inspired by the Elizabethan theatre. It is the only theatre in the world with an opening roof that can be opened in just three minutes! The building is covered with 1,200,000 anthracite bricks and brick paving stones. The author of the design is Renato Rizzi from Italy, who placed the wooden interior of the building in a heavy brick block. As the only theatre in Poland, it stages performances on an Elizabethan stage. It can accommodate up to a thousand guests, depending on the room layout and type of event.



fot. Dariusz Kula

7.

The Uphagen House

The rococo-classicist town house from the end of the 18th century, located on Długa Street, was once the seat of the Uphagen family, who originated from Flanders. According to the will of the last owner, the interior of the house was to remain unchanged, which made it possible to establish the Museum of Citizens' Interiors, which functioned until 1945. After its reconstruction from war damage, it still serves as a branch of the Gdańsk Museum. Visitors can admire the splendour of the decor and the rich furnishings of a former Gdańsk townhouse.

The Main Town Hall

The former seat of the authorities of Gdańsk, a merchant republic, dating back to the 14th century and rebuilt many times. Its present shape dates back to the mid-16th century. Its architectural composition is based on Dutch models. The clock tower, which is over 80 metres high, houses one of two carillons in Gdańsk, which continue the tradition of the 16th-century instrument that was destroyed in 1945. The most magnificent room, the Great Council Hall, also known as the Red Hall, is considered to be one of the most beautiful town hall interiors. Its ceiling is decorated with twenty-five paintings by Isaac van den Blocke with a symbolic meaning. The most famous of them is 'Apotheosis of Gdańsk'. In the Town Hall, you can see the collections of the Gdańsk Museum (the current host of the Town Hall) and the Palowa Gallery, which is a temporary exhibition hall located in the former chamber of the Palowa Chamber. During renovation work, the oldest preserved original vaults in Gdańsk from the 14th century were discovered. Visitors have the opportunity to climb the tower to admire the panorama of Gdańsk and the surrounding area.



fot. Dariusz Kula

8.



fot. Mateusz Ochocki

The Neptune Fountain

Neptune's Well, as the fountain was once called, has adorned Długi Targ in Gdańsk since the mid-17th century. The figure of the Roman god of the seas was a popular motif associated with water at the time, and was often placed on water features. The idea of building a fountain based on ancient models was brought back from his trip to Italy by Mayor Bartholomäus Schachmann, who did not live to see its realisation. The construction was only completed under the supervision of his successor, Johann Speyman, and the project involved the most outstanding artists of Gdańsk, led by Abraham van den Blocke. The god of the seas, who looks down on Gdańsk with the face of the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius, is accompanied by sea creatures, and the fountain's decorative fence is adorned with the coats of arms of Gdańsk and Polish eagles. According to legend, Neptune is the inventor of the famous Goldwasser liqueur from Gdańsk – annoyed by people throwing coins into the fountain, he broke them into flakes with his trident, turning the water into a delicious drink.



fot. Dariusz Kula

The Artus Court

The representative seat of the merchant guilds (so-called 'benches'), referring to the idea of the legendary Round Table of King Arthur's knights, was an important centre of social life in former Gdańsk. The gatherings of Gdańsk residents were patronised by figures of valiant men of antiquity, personifications of Justice and Strength, and generous Fortune. The interior of the manor is decorated with numerous paintings, model ships, wood panelling, armour and the world's largest (over ten metres) Renaissance tiled stove, which is decorated with portraits of contemporary European rulers, coats of arms and personifications of virtues and planets.

The Speymann's House (The Golden House)

One of the most magnificent town houses in Gdańsk is the residence of the mayor Johann Speyman, a wealthy, educated and ambitious man, located at Długi Targ. The new façade, built at the beginning of the 17th century, was designed by Abraham van den Blocke. It is decorated with portraits of chiefs and rulers as well as historical scenes referring to the dedication to the homeland. According to legend, the two façades – front and back – were ordered in Italy and transported to Gdańsk on two separate ships. The one transporting the front facade sank, forcing the owner to install the more modest back facade on the front of the tenement house.



fot. Agnieszka Chapirońkowska



fot. Grzegorz Nosorowski

The Green Gate

The mighty Mannerist building, which closes off the Long Market from the Motława River, was built between 1568 and 1571 to replace the Gothic Koga Gate. At that time, it only had three passages on the ground floor, and the fourth, northern passage initially housed the city scales. The plan to turn the upper floors into a residence for Polish kings failed because the only member of the royal family to stay at the Green Gate for a few days was the new wife of King Władysław IV, Maria Ludwika Gonzaga of France. In the 19th century, the Gate was used as a natural history exhibition space, and now it is used to host temporary exhibitions by the National Museum in Gdańsk. Until 2015, Lech Wałęsa's office was located in the northern part of the gate.

The Crane and National Maritime Museum

A city gate, harbour fortress and two cranes one above the other – this is how the Crane of Gdańsk, one of the most interesting monuments in the historic city centre, can be briefly described. It was built in the middle of the 15th century as one of nine water gates leading to the Motława River. The mighty towers on both sides of the gate, which were designed for small artillery, could effectively defend the river port. A wooden structure with a double crane was mounted on this defensive structure, extending towards the river. This mechanism, driven by human muscle power, was used for port transshipments (lower hook) and for setting masts on ships (upper hook). The maximum load capacity of the entire device was 4 tonnes, which could be lifted to a height of 11 metres. The crane, which was rebuilt after being damaged in the Second World War, now houses a branch of the National Maritime Museum, which includes the neighbouring Maritime Culture Centre and the granaries and the museum ship 'Soldek' on the opposite bank of the Motława River on the island of Ołowianka. After the



fol. Paweł Jozwiak

13.

renovation work is completed in 2024, Hans Kross, a 17th-century merchant and shipowner from Gdańsk who spins tales from the world of seafaring, will have his say in the new interior.



fol. Mateusz Ochocki

14.

St Mary's Church

St. Mary's Church, which has been under construction for over a century and a half, is the largest brick church in Europe. Its Gothic interior with exceptionally beautiful and high vaults conceals many works of art from the Middle Ages to the present day, including the richly decorated high altar by Master Michael Schwarz from Augsburg, the touching stone Pietà from around 1410, a copy of the 'Last Judgement' triptych, and the famous astronomical clock by Hans Düringer. The excellent acoustics of the church's austere, ascetic walls emphasize the beautiful sound of the magnificent Baroque organ, whose facade comes from St. John's Church. From the top of the impressive 78-metre tower, whose characteristic, blunt-ended silhouette rises proudly over Gdańsk, there is a magnificent panoramic view of the city and the surrounding area. To see it, you have to climb over four hundred steps.



fol. Agnieszka Chapirońkowska

15.

Mariacka (St Mary's) Street

One of the shorter streets in the Main Town, closed on one side by the structure of St Mary's Church and on the other by the Gothic St Mary's Gate, it is the only street that has retained almost all of its porches – a characteristic element of Gdańsk's architecture. Another decorative element that is abundantly present at Mariacka Street are gargoyles – decorative endings of gutter projections in the shape of heads of more or less fantastic creatures. The narrow façades of the tenement houses, the equally narrow cobbled road and the magnificent porches all make it easy to imagine what other streets in Gdańsk once looked like when walking down Mariacka Street. Today, this beautiful neighbourhood is home to numerous shops and galleries, with the focus on the 'gold of the Baltic' – amber in the form of jewellery and other beautiful creations.



fol. zbioru Pomorskie.travel

16.

St Nicolas' Church

The church was the only building in the city centre that was not destroyed in 1945. The compact Gothic structure with a low, massive tower is full of works of art that create a unique Baroque decor. The tradition of St Nicholas' Church in Gdansk dates back to the end of the 12th century, when the first small church was built at the crossroads of two important transport routes. Its remains can be seen in their original location, now in the basement of the Market Hall. From the beginning of the 13th century, the church served the Dominicans who had been brought to Gdańsk from Krakow and who built their monastery on the north side of the church. The oldest market tradition in Gdańsk, the St Dominic's Fair, is associated with this order and has been continued on and off since 1260. After World War II, the church was once again taken over by Dominicans, mainly from Lviv, who brought with them a medieval icon of Our Mother of Victory, which was placed in the former altar of the Rosary Brotherhood.



fot. zbiry Muzeum Archeologicznego w Gdańsku

17.

Romanesque cellar

The Romanesque Cellar, a branch of the Archaeological Museum, is the oldest interior in Gdańsk open to visitors all year round. This hidden attraction is located in the heart of the historic city, next to St Nicholas' Basilica. A tour of the cellar is like an audiovisual adventure. First, you watch an animated film that introduces you to the oldest history of Kępa Dominikańska. Historic objects discovered here by archaeologists are displayed in glass cases. Then you move on to the 13th-century monastery rooms. The highlight is the historic refectory where the medieval monks ate their meals. Individual architectural details are illuminated by coloured beams of light and a narrator explains their significance. Part of the exhibition is an ossuary from the 16th/17th century – a wall made of human bones.

St John's Church

The Gothic church, built in the second half of the 14th century, located in the Main Town in Gdańsk, is one of the most valuable monuments in the city. Originally, there was a small chapel here, later a larger basilica church was built, which was a branch of the old town church of St. Catherine. Nadbałtyckie Centrum Kultury (henceforth: NCK) in Gdańsk, which is the host of the building and manages its reconstruction, has made the church accessible to artists and the public. Inside the church, there is a monumental stone main altar made in the years 1599–1612 in the workshop of Abraham van den Blocke. It is a twelve-metre-high, multi-storey architectural structure filled with relief-carved, multi-figured scenes, sculptures and Renaissance-Mannerist ornamental elements. It was restored between 2018 and 2019 on behalf of the NCK, when it was also returned to its original appearance. Since the NCK was founded, many important cultural events have been held in the unique atmosphere of the interior of St John's Church: numerous concerts, shows, performances and exhibitions.



fot. Rafał Baranowski

18.

St Cathrine's Church

The oldest parish church in the Old Town dates back to the 13th century. Its interior is decorated with paintings by Anton Möller and Isaac van den Blocke. The epitaph and tombstone of the famous astronomer Johannes Hevelius can also be found here. A carillon, a replica of a 16th-century instrument, is mounted on the 76-metre-high church tower. The beautiful spire, designed by Jakob van den Blocke, is called the 'crown of the Old Town' and is a real eye-catcher even from a distance. When exploring the Gothic architecture of Gdańsk, it is also worth visiting the churches of St Elizabeth, St Joseph, St Peter and Paul and the Franciscan Church of the Holy Trinity with its beautiful gables.



fot. Dariusz Kula

19.

fot. Agnieszka Chaponikowska



20.

St Brigid's Church

Another saint, Bridget, also has a sanctuary near St Catherine's Church. The church dedicated to her went down in history in August 1980 during the workers' strikes, when it was a place of refuge and meetings for members of Solidarność. One of the most interesting parts inside the church is the chapel of St. Bridget, also known as the Crypt of Skulls. The ossuary in the basement witnessed the earliest history of the temple. It is the original Gothic part of the church, dating back to 1350. Inside the church you can also admire the famous Amber Altar. Although this unique work of art is still growing, it already arouses a lot of emotions in every visitor.



fot. Dariusz Kula

21.

The Great Mill

A unique example of medieval technical architecture with a characteristic huge dual-slope roof. Built in the mid-14th century on an artificial island on the Radunia Canal. It was one of the largest industrial investments in Europe at the time. It served as a mill, granary and bakery. It had eighteen waterwheels, and in case of a siege and water supply cut-off, spare horse-driven millstones were used. Today, its Gothic interiors, where you can still see the large millwheels, house the Amber Museum – the gold of the Baltic.



fot. zbiorzy Pomorskie.travel

22.

The Old Town City Hall

The picturesque brick building with its soaring tower is a wonderful example of Mannerism in city architecture. It is a reminder of a historical phenomenon in Gdańsk: the existence of formerly separate centres of municipal power and therefore town halls: the Old Town and the Main Town, and previously also the Osiek and the Young Town. It was in the Old Town Hall that the juror, later councillor, well-known astronomer and brewer Hans Hevelke, called Hevelius, sat, whose statue adorns the neighbouring square. In addition to the interesting interior of the building, the magnificent 17th-century ceiling with allegorical paintings and the beautiful spiral staircase, the stone main portal decorated with personifications of vices twisted in a grimace and virtues smiling attracts attention. Currently, the town hall houses the Baltic Sea Cultural Centre.



fot. Dariusz Kula

23.

The Polish Post Museum

The former 19th-century military infirmary, part of which had been the seat of the Polish Post and Telegraphs Directorate in the Free City of Gdańsk since 1925, went down in history due to the tragic events of its defence in September 1939. Today, the building houses the Polish Post Museum, which displays exhibits illustrating the history of the post office in Gdańsk over the centuries, the history of telecommunications technology and documents commemorating the heroism of post office workers. The Monument to the Defenders of the Polish Post Office, full of expression and dynamism, was erected nearby.



fot. zbiorzy Hevelianum

24.

Gradowa Hill and Hevelianum Centre

The history of the fortifications on Gradowa Hill dates back to the mid-17th century, when it was decided to strengthen this key location for the security of Gdańsk. The defensive structure witnessed fierce fighting during the sieges of Gdańsk in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The fortifications, which were modernised during the period of the so-called 'First Free City' and completely rebuilt at the end of the 19th century, lost their importance in the interwar period. Since the beginning of the 21st century, they have been undergoing revitalisation and are becoming more beautiful every year. As a result, they are becoming a popular place for tourists and residents of Gdańsk to visit, who enjoy the wonderful park and the wide range of cultural and educational activities offered by the Hevelianum Centre. At the foot of the hill, there is a monument that is unique in its form and meaning – the Cemetery of Non-Existing Cemeteries. It commemorates the burial places that were liquidated in Gdańsk after 1945.



for. zbioru Hevelianum

The Spa House in Brzeźno

The Spa House was built in 1893 to replace the former Kurhaus, which had burnt down the year before. It was designed as a three-part building on a rectangular plan, with a representative central part, two symmetrical side wings and wooden verandas. In 1899, the building was extended on the east side with an eclectic brick building, which is architecturally very different from the uniform design of the main building. This part of the Dom Zdrojowy has an entrance directly from Zdrojowa Street, which leads to the beach. Currently, after modernisation works completed in 2021, it houses the Dom Zdrojowy hotel and the Hevelianum Ecological Education Centre.

Blue Lamb – Centre for Archaeological Education

The Archaeological Museum is located in a unique 18th-century granary, one of two on Granary Island that escaped destruction in 1945. The museum displays the results of long-term research into Gdańsk's past. On each floor, among the beams of the original wooden construction, there are exhibitions showing the different faces of Gdańsk archaeology. The exhibition shows objects excavated during research, the methods used by archaeologists, and even a reconstruction of a Gdańsk street from the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries. The history of Granary Island can be learnt by watching a multimedia presentation. Everyone can try their hand at searching for small objects hidden in the sand using tools used by archaeologists on a daily basis.



for. zbioru Muzeum Archeologicznego w Gdańsku



for. Marek Angiel

The National Museum

The partly reconstructed interior of the former Gothic Franciscan monastery adjacent to the Holy Trinity Church houses the collection of the Department of Old Art of the National Museum: Gdańsk, Flemish and Polish paintings, Gdańsk and Northern European furniture, ceramics, goldsmith's art, pewter and artistic blacksmithing. Without a doubt, the most famous exhibit of the museum is the famous triptych 'The Last Judgement', attributed to Hans Memling, acquired in the 15th century by Paweł Beneke, a Gdańsk merchant, and donated to St Mary's Church. The museum's collection can also be admired in the Abbots' Palace and the Abbey Granary in Oliwa.

The European Solidarity Centre

Europejskie Centrum Solidarności (hereinafter: ECS) is more than a museum, more than a meeting place and an urban agora; it is a modern cultural institution established in 2007. The heart of the ECS is a permanent exhibition about the peaceful Solidarity revolution and the road to freedom of other Central and Eastern European countries. Visitors are immersed in history through archive objects, documents and photographs, video projections and interactive installations. The tour lasts about two and a half hours, and each visitor is provided with an audio guide (in multiple languages, with a special track for families with children and for people with special needs). The permanent exhibition is complemented by the exhibition 'SHIPYARD. Man. Industry. City', which is dedicated to the multidimensional heritage of the Gdańsk Shipyard. The ECS building - an example of bold, contemporary architecture, with walls covered with weathering steel that has acquired its rusty colour over time - is shaped like a ship under construction. The observation deck offers a beautiful view of the shipyard

for. Mateusz Ochocki



and the Old Town. The ECS offers a space for Solidarność activists, a children's play area, a library, a museum shop and catering facilities. Debates, conferences, temporary exhibitions, book promotions and cultural events such as the All About Freedom film festival are organised here.

Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers

The majestic three crosses with anchors – symbols of hope – commemorate the bloody victims of the events surrounding the strikes of December 1970. Demanding permission to erect a monument at the gates of the shipyard was one of the most important demands of the striking Gdańsk shipyard workers in August 1980. The crosses, made by the shipyard workers themselves from stainless steel, are 42 metres high and weigh almost 140 tonnes. All official delegations visiting Gdańsk lay flowers at the foot of the monument.



foto. Mateusz Ochocki



foto. Mateusz Ochocki

Museum of the Second World War

The design for the museum building was selected in an international architectural competition, in which the Gdynia-based architectural studio 'Kwadrat' won first prize by jury decision. The museum building has a surface area of approximately 23,000 m². The main exhibition covers an area of around 5,000 m². It presents the Second World War in a modern way, both from the perspective of the experiences of ordinary people and that of the great politics of the time. The exhibition not only presents the fate of the Poles, but also the experiences of other nations. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the museum also has 1000 m² of space for temporary exhibitions. Apart from its exhibition function, the museum also serves as a centre for education, culture and science.



foto. Michał Wesolek

Polsat Plus Arena Gdańsk

The stadium in Gdańsk was built just before the European Football Championship EURO 2012. Its amber-like form refers to the city's amber tradition and fits perfectly into the Gdańsk skyline. The stadium looks particularly impressive after dark, thanks to the illumination of the entire structure. The stands can accommodate around 42,000 people. On a daily basis, the Arena is the club stadium of the Lechia Gdańsk team and the seat of its museum, which collects exhibits related to football and other sports. You can also explore the nooks and crannies of the stadium with a local guide. Concerts and mass events are also held there.



foto. zbiory Pomorskie.travel

The Lighthouse

One of the most memorable maritime monuments in Gdańsk is the lighthouse in Nowy Port. It is one of the most beautiful structures of its kind on the Baltic Sea, dating from the end of the 19th century, with a replica of an unusual device - a time ball. Today, the lighthouse offers visitors the opportunity to admire historical optical devices and an exhibition on the history of lighthouses. From the top, you can enjoy a panoramic view of the Gulf of Gdańsk and the port, as well as its older 'sister' - the lighthouse tower of the Wisłoujście Fortress.



fot. Mateusz Ochocki

33.

Oliwa Cathedral and Park

Oliwa – a quiet, charming district of Gdańsk, picturesquely nestled in the forest wilderness of the Tri-City Landscape Park, was praised by the famous traveller Alexander von Humboldt as the third most beautiful place in the world. It is characterised by a magnificent post-Cistercian park created in the 18th (French garden) and 19th (English garden) centuries. Here you can admire the linden 'road to eternity', the alpine garden founded in 1920, the orangery, the grotto and the cascade. A walk among the lofty old trees and rare, precious plant species leads to Oliwa Cathedral. Built as a Cistercian church in the 13th century, the Gothic basilica, built on a Latin cross plan, is 107 metres long and is the longest church in Poland. The cathedral is adorned with the famous rococo organ by Master Wulf.



fot. Mateusz Ochocki

34.

Abbot's Palace

The oldest part of the building in Oliwa Park, the so-called Old Palace, was built in the 15th century and expanded in the 16th century. In the first half of the 17th century, the so-called New Palace was added to it, and it was rebuilt in the years 1754–1756 by order of Abbot Jacek Rybiński. Thus, it was given its current Rococo style. The palace was set on fire by the Germans in 1945. It was not reconstructed until twenty years later thanks to the initiative of the now defunct Pomeranian Museum in Gdańsk. Since 1989, it has been home to the Modern Art Department of the National Museum in Gdańsk. It often hosts temporary exhibitions of contemporary art, chamber music concerts, and in summer – also in the park – the "Mozartiana" music festival.



fot. zbioru Ogrodu Zoologicznego w Gdańsku

35.

ZOO

The Gdańsk Zoological Garden, founded in the 1950s, is a park and forest complex situated on 125 hectares in the Dolina Leśnego Młyna (Forest Mill Valley). Such a huge area makes the Gdańsk ZOO the largest in Poland. It is an attractive place for recreation and education, visited annually by hundreds of thousands of tourists and residents, but most importantly, it is a sanctuary for animals threatened with extinction. Currently, there are representatives of nearly one hundred and fifty species from all continents, including very rare specimens. They can be seen in spacious enclosures with a natural landscape in the background and in pavilions adapted to their individual needs. A visit to the zoo is an ideal way for children and adults to spend their free time actively. The brightest star of the Gdańsk zoo is the Cape penguin, the only albino penguin in the world that can be found in a zoo.

Westerplatte

The shots fired from the German battleship Schleswig-Holstein at 4.45 a.m. on 1 September 1939 at the Polish Military Transit Depot at Westerplatte are considered to be the symbolic beginning of the Second World War. The almost seven-day defence of the compound by around two hundred Polish soldiers against an enemy twenty times their number became a symbol of Polish resistance against the German aggressor. The stone monument at the entrance to the port of Gdańsk is dedicated not only to the defenders of Westerplatte, but to all the defenders of the Polish coast in 1939. The history of the Westerplatte peninsula, the resort that once stood there, and the circumstances surrounding the outbreak of World War II can be explored by visiting the outdoor exhibitions: the historic Guardhouse No. 1, the ruins of the barracks and the remains of other structures. The new cemetery complex at Westerplatte, which was opened in 2022, is located near the site where the remains of the fallen soldiers were found during archaeological research. The design has preserved the park-like character of the area. Fifteen stelae with names are arranged at equal intervals on a circular plan to symbolise each of the fallen defenders. The original Virtuti Militari monument stands in the centre of the cemetery, and the so-called Dąbrowski Cross towers over the entire area. The complex has been illuminated to emphasise the symbolism of the space and its historical elements. White roses have been planted at the site where the remains were found, and the crater left by the bomb dropped on 2 September 1939 on the corner of Guardhouse No. 5 has been highlighted with decorative grasses.



fot. Michał Warkus

36.



fot. Paula Wlarczyńska

The Wisłoujście Fortress

The Wisłoujście fortress is a unique example of a sea fortification in Europe. The origins of this stronghold, once crucial for Gdańsk, date back to the Middle Ages, when a defensive tower, which also served as a lighthouse, was built near the seashore and the Vistula estuary. Expanded in the 16th and 17th centuries according to Italian and Dutch standards of the time, the fortress guarded the entrance to the port of Gdańsk, controlled incoming ships and was also the base of the royal fleet. It was from the walls of the fortress that Polish galleons set out for the famous Battle of Oliva in 1627. Today, the Wisłoujście Fortress is a place where 'living history' is promoted through numerous historical events. The building has undergone a thorough renovation and was reopened in spring 2024 after a three-year break.



fot. zbiory Pomorskie.travel

Zaspa district - murals

The largest collection of monumental painting in Poland, presented on the huge surfaces of residential blocks from the seventies and eighties in the Zaspa housing estate in Gdańsk. The collection of large-format paintings includes over sixty murals on a variety of topics – famous people, history, and the city of Gdańsk, but also evergreen themes (love, freedom, crisis). The residents of the estate – local guides – lead visitors through this extraordinary gallery, telling them about its history and architecture.

LIST OF FACILITIES

GDAŃSK MUSEUM:

www.muzeumgdansk.pl

- **Amber Museum**
Wielkie Młyny Street 16
+48 789 449 635
- **Main Town Hall**
Długa Street 46/47
+48 789 449 675
- **Artus Court**
Długi Targ Street 43/44
+48 789 449 654
- **Uphagen House**
Długa Street 12
+48 789 449 663
- **Polish Post Museum**
Obrońców Poczty Polskiej Square 1/2
+48 789 449 667
- **Gdańsk Science Museum** – seasonal
Wielkie Młyny Street 10
- **Westerplatte – Guardhouse No. 1** – seasonal
70 Major Henryk Sucharski Street
- **Wisłoujście Fortress**
Stara Twierdza Street 1
- **Water Forge**
Bytowska Street 1A
- **Gatehouse Complex**
Targ Węglowy Street 26

NATIONAL MUSEUM:

www.mng.gda.pl

- **Department of Old Art**
Toruńska Street 1
+48 58 301 70
- **Department of Modern Art**
Cystersów Street 18
+48 58 552 12 71
- **Ethnography Department**
Cystersów Street 19
+48 58 552 12 71 ext. 104
- **"Zielona Brama" Department**
Długi Targ Street 24
+48 58 307 59 12
- **Gdańsk Photography Gallery**
Stefana Jaracza Street 14
- **NOMUS - New Art Museum**
Stefana Jaracza Street 14
+48 517 612 148

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM:

www.nmm.pl

- **Granaries on Ołowianka Island**
Ołowianka Street 9-13
+48 58 301 86 11
- **Museum ship "Sołdek"**
Ołowianka Street 9-13
+48 58 301 86 11 ext. 327
- **Crane**
Szeroka Street 67/68
+48 58 329 87 67
+48 58 329 87 60
<https://nmm.pl/zuraw/>
- **Maritime Culture Centre**
Tokarska Street 21-25
+48 58 329 87 77

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM:

www.archeologia.pl

- **Blue Lamb Granary**
Chmielna Street 53
+48 58 320 31 88
- **Roman Cellar**
Dominikański Square 1
+48 508 816 502

Gdańsk Lighthouse

www.latarnia.gda.pl

Przemysłowa Street 6a
+48 601 150 251

Hevelianum

www.hevelianum.pl

Gradowa Street 6
+48 571 290 148

Museum "Historical Zone of the Free City of Gdańsk"

www.muzeumwmg.pl

Długi Targ Street 25/27

European Solidarity Centre

www.ecs.gda.pl

Solidarności Square 1
+48 58 772 40 00

Baltic Opera

www.operabaltycka.pl

Zwycięstwa Avenue 15

Polish Baltic Philharmonicwww.filharmonia.gda.plOłowianka Street 1
+48 58 320 62 69**Wybrzeże Theatre**www.teatrwybrzeze.plŚwiętego Ducha Street 2
+48 58 551 50 40**Municipal Miniature Theatre**www.teatrminiatura.plGrunwaldzka Avenue 16
+48 58 341 12 09**Forest Theatre**www.gak.gda.plJaškowa Dolina Street 45
+48 583 449 053**GAK Music Theatre**<https://gak.gda.pl/kontakt/>Nowiny Street 2b
+48 693 721 003**Gdańsk Shakespeare Theatre**www.teatrszekspirowski.plWojciecha Bogusławskiego Street 1
+48 583 510 101**Theatre in the Window**www.teatrwoknie.plDługa Street 50/51
+48 730 022 255**Gdańsk Archipelago of Culture**www.gak.gda.plDworcowa Street 9
+48 583 066 676 w. 33**Baltic Sea Cultural Centre Gdańsk**www.nck.org.plKorzenna Street 33/35
+48 58 326 10 10**St. John's Centre**www.nck.org.plŚwiętojańska Street 50
+48 604 094 414**ŁAŻNIA CONTEMPORARY ART CENTRE:**www.laznia.pl→ **Łażnia 1**Jaskólcza Street 1
+ 48 58 305 40 50→ **Łażnia 2**Strajku Dokerów Street 5
+ 48 58 500 02 34**GDANSK CITY GALLERY:**www.ggm.gda.pl→ **Gdańsk City Gallery 1**

Pivna Street 27/29

→ **Gdańsk City Gallery 2**

Powroźnicza Street 13/15

→ **Günter Grass Gallery in Gdańsk**Szeroka Street 34/35 / Grobla I Street 1/2
+48 501 520 269**City Culture Institute**www.ikm.gda.plTarg Rakowy Street 11
+48 664 976 052**Gdańsk Zoological Garden**www.zoo.gdansk.plKarwieńska Street 3
+48 58 552 0042**ŻAK Club**www.klubzak.com.plGrunwaldzka Street 197
+48 58 344 05 73**Polsat Plus Arena Gdańsk**www.polsatplusarenagdansk.plPokoleń Lechii Gdańsk Street 1
Guided tours
+48 58 76 88 444**Gdańsk Gallery of Senses**<https://gdanskagaleriazmyslow.pl/>Okopowa Street 7
+48 583 520 285**TOURIST INFORMATION:****POMERANIAN TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE**www.pomorskie.travelWyżynna Gate
Wały Jagiellońskie Street 2a
+48 58 732 70 41
info@pomorskie.travel**Tourist and airport information GOT****Lech Wałęsa Airport**www.visitgdansk.comJuliusza Słowackiego Street 210
+48 58 348 13 68
itlotnisko@visitgdansk.com**Tourist Information Point at the School****Youth Hostel in Gdańsk**www.ssm.gda.plGrunwaldzka Avenue 244
+48 58 520 68 65
cit@ssm.gda.pl**CINEMAS:****Multikino Gdańsk**www.multikino.plZwycięstwa Avenue 14
+48 54 230 36 31**Helios Forum Gdańsk**www.helios.plTarg Sienny Street 7
+48 58 732 96 07**Chamber Cinema Cafe**www.kinokameralnecafe.plLektykarska Street 4
+48 586 907 075



Długie Ogrody

Dolne Miasto

Wyspa Spichrzów

Stocznie

Stare Miasto

Główne Miasto

Stare Przedmieście

Wisła
Narodowe Centrum
Zeglarsstwa
Polski Hak

Hel
Westerplatte

36 37
Kierunek
Westerplatte

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SKM GDAŃSK
GŁÓWNY

PKP GDAŃSK
GŁÓWNY

DWORZEC PKS

SKM Śródmieście

Forum Gdańsk
Centrum handlowe

BISKUPIA
GÓRKA

GRADOWA
GÓRKA

TWIERDZA
GDAŃSK

TRANSPORT

Gdańsk Bay Metropolitan Transport Association (MZKZG)

MZKZG covers public transport in the Tri-City area, Rumia, Reda, Wejherowo, Luzino, Kolbudy, Kosakowo, Pruszcz Gdański, Żukowo and the municipality of Szemud.

Single-journey tickets, 24-hour and 72-hour tickets, and monthly tickets are available.

They are valid on public transport in Gdańsk, Gdynia and Wejherowo, as well as on SKM trains in the Tri-City area. The current list of connections and timetables can be found at

www.mzkzg.org

SKM

Fast City Rail

Cardboard SKM tickets must be validated before boarding the train; tickets purchased from ticket machines are valid for the next SKM train.

Tickets can also be purchased from the train conductor (handling fee PLN 4 if there is an open ticket office at the station).

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at www.skm.pkp.pl

Lech Wałęsa Airport

www.airport.gdansk.pl

Juliusza Słowackiego Street 200

Airport information

tel. +48 801 066 808

PKM

Pomeranian Metropolitan Railway

PKM trains run on the following routes:

- Kościerzyna – Gdańsk Osowa – Gdynia Główna,
- Kościerzyna – Gdańsk Wrzeszcz – Gdynia Główna,
- Gdańsk Główny – Kartuzy,
- Gdańsk Wrzeszcz – Gdańsk Airport – Gdynia Główna.

The carrier operating the Pomeranian Metropolitan Railway connections is POLREGIO.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket offices, ticket machines and online.

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at www.pkm-sa.pl

Żegluga Gdańska

Seasonal cruises on the following routes:

- Gdańsk – Sopot – Hel
- Gdańsk – Westerplatte
- Gdańsk – Sopot
- Gdańsk – Hel

Tickets can only be purchased at ticket offices at the marinas, on the day of the cruise.

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at the website www.zegluga.pl

ZTM Gdańsk

BUSES

Airport

- 210 (Main Station stop)
- 110 (Wrzeszcz PKP stop)
- N3 (night line, Wrzeszcz PKP stop)

Sobieszewska Island

- 112, 186, 212, 512, N9 (night)

Westerplatte

- 606 (seasonal, stop Dworzec Główny PKP)
- 106 (stop Museum of the Second World War)
- 138 (stop Plac Solidarności)

ZOO

- 169 (selected routes)
- 179 (selected routes)
- 622 (seasonal)

Designer Outlet

- 115 (Wrzeszcz PKP stop)
- N4 (night line, Jelitkowo stop)

TRAMS

- Oliwa – 2, 6, 12
- Nowy Port Lighthouse – 5
- Polsat Plus Arena – 7, 10
- Stogi Beach – 9
- Brzeźno Beach – 3, 5
- Jelitkowo Beach – 2, 4, 6, 8

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at www.ztm.gda.pl





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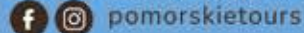


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Sopot - the Riviera of the North

One of the most beautiful seaside resorts in Europe was once the village of the Cistercian monks of Oliwa, where the wealthy people of Gdansk later built their summer residences. In 1823, Jean Georg Haffner was commissioned by the Prussian government in Gdansk to transform the small resort into a large bathing complex with a bathing establishment, changing rooms and a pier that was 31.5 metres long at the time. The rapid development of the resort led to it being granted town rights by Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1901. A beautiful beach, the second longest pier on the Baltic Sea (511 metres from 1927), horse races, dancing and tennis tournaments, cafes, restaurants, exclusive hotels - including the most famous Kasino Hotel (now the Grand Hotel) - are just some of the attractions that attracted Europe's elite. The growing popularity and prestige of the resort in the inter-war period contributed

to it being called the Monte Carlo of the North (due to the famous casino, which had been in operation since 1920) and also the Beyreuth of the North, due to the Wagner Festival held at the Sopot Forest Opera. In March 1945, after the Red Army entered Sopot, only ten per cent of the buildings were destroyed. The displaced German population was replaced by Polish people. The preserved old urban fabric and the activities of the artistic community contribute to the special character of this place. In the post-war years, Sopot hosted the first jazz festival, which had been banned by the communist authorities, as well as the Sopot Festival in the Forest Opera, which is famous throughout Eastern Europe. Numerous attractions, clubs and cafes have made Sopot the entertainment centre of the Tri-City. Sopot is a magical city with a charm that no one can resist.

"Legend with the taste..."

With this map free sample of Gdański Bowke special

Plucie Pobreee 11, Gdańsk restaurant@gdanskibowke.com
www.gdanskibowke.com +48 58 380 11 11 @gdanskibowke



foto: Mateusz Ochocki

St. George's Church

Built between 1899 and 1901, designed by the Potsdam architect Ludwig von Tiedemann in the South German neo-Gothic style. Until 1945, it served as the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession, dedicated to the Redeemer (Erlöserkirche). At the request of Kaiser Wilhelm, the tower was elevated by 7.5 metres to make it visible to ships sailing in the Gulf of Gdansk. Empress Auguste Victoria took over the patronage of the extension and donated 1,000 German marks as well as valuable works of art, which were sold and collected throughout the province of West Prussia and Pomerania to raise the necessary funds for the construction. After 1945, the church was handed over to the Roman Catholic military chaplaincy and dedicated to St. George. The chandeliers, pews and the Terletzki-Wittek organ from Elbląg are the only remaining parts of the old interior.



foto: zbioru Pomorskie.travel

Bohaterów Monte Cassino Street

The popular Monciak is the most famous promenade in Poland. It runs straight from St George's Church to the pier. The lively street never sleeps during the summer season, with crowds of tourists sitting in cafes, strolling along the promenade among street performers, or partying until dawn in the famous clubs. The pedestrian area is lined with turn-of-the-century townhouses, creating a real mix of architectural styles. These blend perfectly with modern buildings, such as the iconic Crooked House, to create a unique atmosphere.



foto: zbioru Pomorskie.travel

Sierakowski Manor

The 200-year-old manor was the summer residence of the Sierakowski family, who built it on land they had acquired in 1797. After they moved to the Kingdom of Poland in 1814, the manor was bought by the Gdansk-based von Franzius family. Between 1917 and 1923, the grandson of the famous German poet Joseph von Eichendorf was one of the tenants. Today, the manor house is the home of the Sopot Friends Society. There is a café there and it hosts vernissages and Thursday concerts, popular in the summer season, which attract numerous Sopot residents and tourists to this charming street away from the hustle and bustle of Monte Cassino Street.



foto: Jakub Pavlinec

Crooked House

Built in 2004 to a design by Szczepan Szotyński and Leszek Zaleski, it is a new symbol of Sopot. It immediately became one of the most recognisable buildings in Poland and a popular tourist destination. Inspired, among others, by the drawings of Per Dahlberg, it makes people realise that there are no dreams that cannot be realised. The exterior of the building fully corresponds to the style of Monciak, which is bustling with life all year round. It blends in well with the surrounding architecture. Renovation of the building began in the autumn of 2024, after which the Crooked House became the seat of the first food hall in Sopot.



fot. Mateusz Ochocki

Balneological Institute

The Institute of Warm Seawater Baths was opened on 1 August 1904 and was built on the site of Georg Haffner's baths, which had previously stood here. They were designed by Paul Puchmüller and Heinrich Dunkel. In addition to the bathing facilities, there were also goldsmiths and the famous Rosenthal shop. After the Second World War, the municipal laundry was opened here. In 1956, Dr Jadwiga Titz-Kosko took over the facilities for the Rheumatological Hospital. The observation tower served as a navigational aid and was officially recognised as a lighthouse in 1977 after the installation of powerful floodlights. Above the main entrance to the building is one of the oldest coats of arms of the city, held by a mermaid and a triton.



fot. zbiorzy VisitSopot

Spa House

The current Spa House is the third building of its kind on the site. In 1945 it was looted and set on fire by Red Army soldiers. In the second half of the 20th century, pavilions were built in its place, first for the Gdańsk International Fair, and later for the Art Exhibition Office and the State Art Gallery. In 2009, a new spa building was erected in its place, the architectural form of which is reminiscent of the old one. Today it houses cafés, a shopping arcade, restaurants, the largest State Art Gallery in northern Poland, tourist information and a brine pumping station. The main part, however, is the conference centre, spa and ballroom of the adjacent Sheraton Hotel.



fot. zbiorzy Sofitel Grand

Grand Hotel

The most famous hotel in Sopot was built in 1927 according to the design of Richard Kohnke, a lecturer at the Gdansk University of Technology. Originally, the building was called the Kasino Hotel, and as a synonym for luxury, it had both running water and seawater in the bathrooms. Marlene Dietrich stayed here in the famous Suite 226, as did Adolf Hitler in 1939. When the Russians invaded in 1945, the hotel's valuable furnishings were destroyed. Nevertheless, the Sopot Grand remained a special place even after the war. Thanks to the preserved details of the interior, it attracted world music stars who performed at the Sopot Festivals, as well as guests such as Fidel Castro and Charles de Gaulle.



fot. Krzysztof Mystkowski

Pier

Until recently, Europe's longest pier was built on the site of an earlier 31.5 metre pier dating from 1824. To protect it from damage during winter storms, successively longer piers were built, reaching its current length of 511.5 metres in 1927. A marina was added in 2011. At the end of the pier there is a café and restaurant with live music in the summer season. Ships to Hel depart from here, and an open-air cinema is held here during the summer holidays.



fot. zbiorzy Muzeum Archeologicznego w Gdańsku

9.

Hillfort

The oldest traces of settlement in Sopot date back to the early Middle Ages. In 1840, Johann Georg Kreiss built a restaurant with a beer garden on the Sopot Slopes, 18 metres above sea level, on the site of today's archaeological open-air museum. When Hugo Conwentz, a well-known archaeologist from Gdańsk and director of the Provincial Museum of Gdańsk, visited the site in 1885, surface surveys were carried out and then, in 1907, an archaeological and natural reserve was established. In 2011, a new interactive museum was opened at the foot of Grodzisko, displaying the excavations found on the site. Archaeological and historical festivals are held on the site, and it is an important place for the popularisation of archaeology.



fot. zbiorzy Urzędu Miasta Sopotu

10.

The Museum of the City of Sopot

The Museum of the City of Sopot is housed in a beautiful villa near the seashore, once owned by the merchant and insurance broker, American consular agent and art collector Ernst August Claaszen (1853-1924). The museum displays the beauty of the interiors and furnishings from the historic building's heyday, as well as temporary exhibitions dedicated to the city and its history. The opportunity to create this institution arose on the occasion of the city's centenary. The villa, built in 1903, was thoroughly renovated and modernised to meet the needs of the new museum. The revitalisation work also included the villa's immediate surroundings, the extensive garden.

Southern Baths

The Southern Baths are one of the most recognisable sights in Sopot. They were built on the site of the former ladies' changing rooms in 1907. The beautiful wooden building in Norwegian folk style was designed by Paul Puchmüller. From the sea side, there were platforms with changing rooms for ladies and families and for men in a horseshoe arrangement, and from the promenade side, there were hairdressing salons, restaurants and cafes, which were only open during the summer season. The building survived 1945 and was saved from total destruction by a thirty-year lease agreement with the city by the Chinese company Min Hoong, which undertook the renovation and conversion into a hotel.



fot. Maciej Raszewski

11.



fot. zbiorzy VisitSopot

12.

Water park

The largest water park in Pomerania offers many attractions for the whole family: recreational pools, whirlpools and hydromassage, the Wild River and other slides, pools with water toys – all well-thought-out and age-appropriate. During the summer season, there is an outdoor swimming pool complex with slides and a wooden terrace with sun loungers. The Sauna World - Aqua SPA - offers regenerating and caring treatments, massages and several types of saunas. All facilities inside the park are under the watchful eye of lifeguards, who ensure the safety of guests. An additional attraction is the Sopot's only bowling alley. The Aquapark has a modern, two-storey music club and restaurant.



foto: Karol Makurat

13.

Forest Opera

Built in 1909 on the initiative of Paul Walther Schäffer, bandmaster of the Municipal Theatre in Gdańsk, and Max Woldmann, the at-the-time mayor of Sopot, whose wife was an opera singer. The Forest Opera opened on 11 August 1909 with a performance of Conradin Kreutzer's 'The Night Camp in Granada'. From 1922 onwards, Richard Wagner's works were performed more and more frequently, with the best conductors and opera singers from all over Europe being invited. The International Song Festival, on top of that, became one of the most important music events in Poland and Central and Eastern Europe, being a window to the world in the 1960s. The Forest Opera has undergone a general reconstruction and since 2012 it has been presenting itself in a completely new look, offering its audience more than 5,000 seats.



foto: zbiorzy VisitSopot

14.

Łysa Góra

Although Sopot is strongly associated with the sea and summer heat, winter sports enthusiasts will find something for themselves here. Not far from the seashore and the famous pier, Łysa Góra rises to a height of over 100 metres, offering a view of Sopot and the Gulf of Gdańsk. There is a 286-metre-long ski lift and a snow park with artificial obstacles and ramps for snowboarding and skiing. During the winter season, there is a sports equipment rental shop, a ski school and a winter sports club.



foto: zbiorzy Urzędu Miasta Sopotu

15.

Hippodrome

The area of the current horse racing track was used by the imperial 'black hussars' from Wrzeszcz to organise hunting races from the 1870s. From 1898 flat and steeplechase races were held regularly. At that time, two grandstands for spectators, a betting shop and the present racecourse were built. Kaiser Wilhelm and his family were the annual guests of the Sopot Hippodrome. After the Second World War, in 1947, horse racing was resumed. In 2009, the Hippodrome was awarded the right to host the world's most important international showjumping competition, the CSIO***. Thanks to its modernisation in 2013, the facility has become one of the most modern equestrian centres in Poland and Europe. It is also the only racecourse where you can admire the sea from the grandstand.



LIST OF FACILITIES

Sopot City Museum

www.muzeumsopotu.pl

Józefa Poniatowskiego Street 8
+48 58 551 22 66

Grodzisko in Sopot

www.archeologia.pl

Jana Jerzego Haffnera Street 63
+48 58 340 66 00

State Art Gallery

www.pgs.pl

Zdrojowy square 2
+48 58 551 06 21

Goyki 3 Art Incubator

www.goyki3.pl

Jakuba Goyki Street 3
+48 726 890 224

Lighthouse in Sopot

www.latarniamorskasopot.pl

Zdrojowy Square 3
+48 505 723 069

Wybrzeże Theatre

Chamber Stage

www.teatrwybrzeze.pl

Bohaterów Monte Cassino Street 30
+48 58 551 50 40

Agnieszka Osiecka Atelier Theatre

www.teatratelier.pl

al. Franciszka Mamuszki 2
+48 58 550 10 01

BOTO Theatre

www.boto.art.pl

Bohaterów Monte Cassino Street 54B
+48 600 464 619

Sopot Friends Society

Sierakowski Manor House

www.tps-dworek.pl

Józefa Czyżewskiego Street 12
+48 789 468 681

Polish Chamber Philharmonic Sopot

www.pfksopot.pl

Stanisława Moniuszki Street 12
+48 58 555 84 21

Forest Opera

www.operalesna.pl

Stanisława Moniuszki Street 12
+48 58 555 84 07

Sopoteka

www.mbp.sopot.pl

Tadeusza Kościuszki Street 14
+48 500 663 485

Sopot Marina

www.marina-sopot.com.pl

Zdrojowy Square 2
+48 797 479 409

Sopot Sailing Club

www.sksz.sopot.pl

Hestii Street 3
+48 798 593 049

ERGO Arena

www.ergoarena.pl

Dwóch Miast square 1
+48 58 76 72 101

CINEMA:

Multikino Sopot

www.multikino.pl

Bohaterów Monte Cassino Street 63
+48 54 230 36 39

TOURIST INFORMATION:

Sopot Tourist Organisation

www.visit.sopot.pl

Dworcowa Street 4
+48 733 535 205
Zdrojowy square 2, 2nd floor
+48 790 280 884
it@visit.sopot.pl

TRANSPORT

SKM

Fast City Rail

Cardboard SKM tickets must be validated before boarding the train; tickets purchased from ticket machines are valid for the next SKM train.

Tickets can also be purchased from the train conductor (handling fee PLN 4 if there is an open ticket office at the station).

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Żegluga Gdańska

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→ Gdańsk – Sopot – Hel

→ Gdańsk – Sopot

Tickets can only be purchased at ticket offices at the marinas, on the day of the cruise.

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at www.zegluga.pl

In terms of public transport, Sopot uses the transport systems of Gdańsk (red buses) and Gdynia (blue buses and trolleybuses).

ZTM Gdańsk and ZKM Gdynia tickets are accepted on these vehicles.

For more information, visit www.ztm.gda.pl, www.zkmgdynia.pl

Jelitkowo

→ 117 (Sopot Przylesie stop)

Airport

→ 122 (Kamienny Potok SKM stop)

Oliwa

→ 143 (Sopot Sanatorium "Leśnik" stop)

→ N1 (night and weekend line)

Gdynia Główna

→ S (express line, Sopot Reja stop)

→ 21 (Sopot Reja stop)

→ N1 (night and weekend line)

ZOO

→ G (seasonal line, Kamienny Potok SKM stop)

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at www.ztm.gda.pl and www.zkmgdynia.pl



TRÓJMIEJSKI

PARK

KRAJOBRAZOWY

Kamienny Potok

Karlikowo

Stawowie

Swiemirowo

Osiedle Mickiewicza

Osiedle Przylesie

Brodwino

ERGO ARENA

UNIWERSYTET
GDAŃSKI

STADION
LEŚNY

ŁYSA
GÓRA

GDYNIA
HEL

GDAŃSK
WARSZAWA

Sopocki Klub Żeglarski
ERGO Hestia Sopot

8

11

10

7

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12

15

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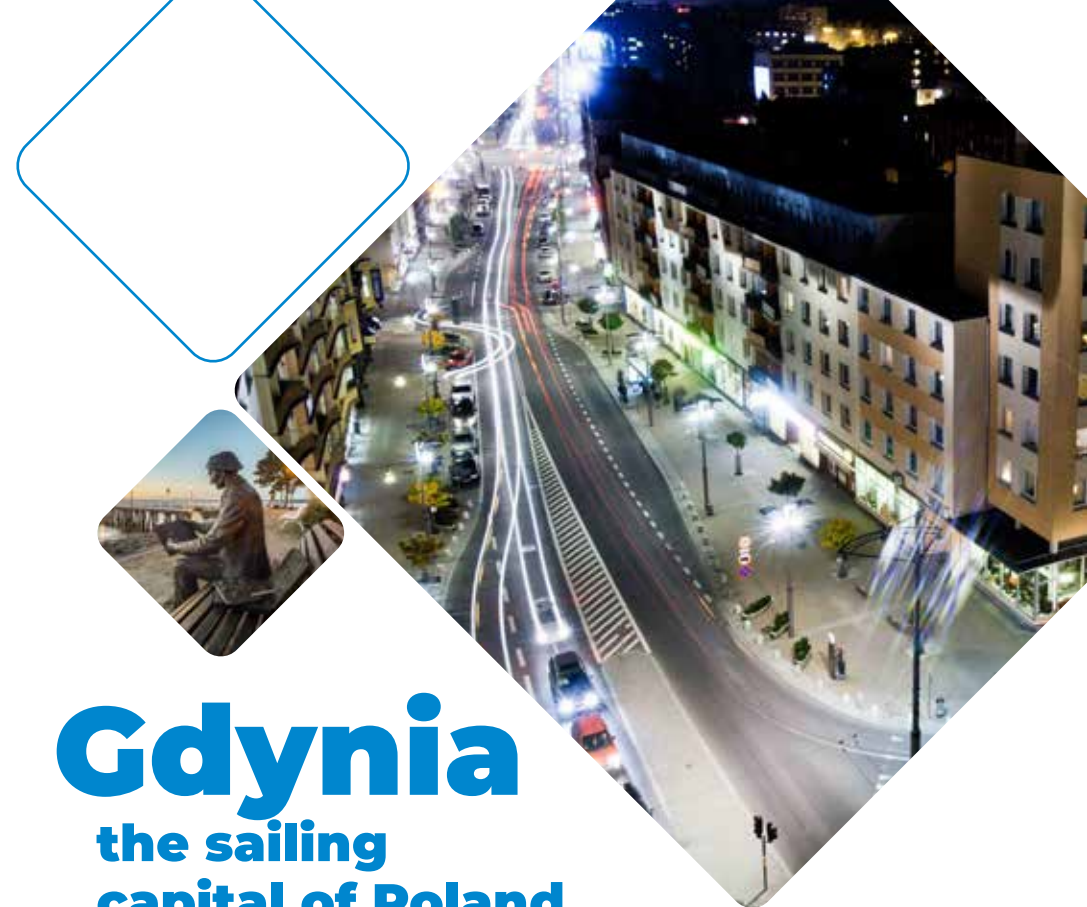
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Gdynia

the sailing capital of Poland

Gdynia, picturesquely situated in the lowlands between moraine hills, is the youngest part of the Tri-City. The first mention of the settlement dates back to the 13th century, when it belonged to the parish of Oksywie. Later, thanks to Jan of Różecin, it was taken over by the Carthusian monks of Kartuzy in 1382 and remained under their administration until the First Partition of Poland (1772). Gdynia remained in Prussian hands until the end of the First World War. At the beginning of the 20th century it began to develop as a seaside resort, and after Poland regained its independence the decision was made to build a port, which contributed to the dynamic development of the settlement. On 10 February 1926, Gdynia officially became a city. Within ten years, the small fishing village of 1920 had become a modern city with a fully developed infrastructure. By 1934 it had become the largest port on the Baltic Sea and

the most modern port in Europe. Gdynia is the realisation of a dream for a reborn Poland to have its own 'window to the world' - a seaport and a shipping fleet. To this day, it is known as the 'City of the Sea and Dreams'. Gdynia is a dynamically developing and modern city that has not forgotten its past. Every step you take is a reminder of its maritime history. It owes its unique character to the original modernist architecture of the inter-war period, the charming and secluded corners of the Kępa Redłowska Reserve, Oksywie and the picturesque pier in Orłowo. The unique atmosphere of the city is enhanced by world-famous cultural events such as the Open'er Festival and the Gdynia Sailing Days, which attract thousands of tourists from Poland and abroad. As befits a seaside city, Gdynia is open and welcoming to its guests.



fot. zbiory Akwarium Gdynińskiego

1.

Gdynia Aquarium

Located on the edge of the South Pier, the Gdynia Aquarium is a research and educational facility. Over two hundred species of fish, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrates can be seen in dozens of huge aquariums. Among the most interesting specimens of aquatic flora and fauna are sharks, seahorses, piranhas and crocodiles. Visitors can also explore an exhibition that explains in an accessible way the issues related to the sea and its exploration by man. For the youngest visitors there is a 'wet room' where they can see and touch fish. Since 2005, the aquarium has had the status of a zoo. In 2024, a new room was opened in the basement of the building, housing the exhibition „Cold Seas: From the Baltic to the Atlantic”. It is the largest complex in Poland presenting the environment of the cold seas of the northern hemisphere.

fot. zbiory Pomorskie.travel



2.

Kościuszko Square and South Pier

At the intersection of Świętojańska and 10 Lutego streets, you will find Kościuszko Square and the South Pier, its extension. It is the most representative part of the city and a popular meeting place. The renovated fountain in Kościuszko Square is a popular place for children to cool off on hot days. The ORP Błyskawica and Dar Pomorza are permanently moored at the South Pier and the Pomerania Quay. During the summer season, ships depart from here for Hel and cruises around the port are organised. There are numerous restaurants and souvenir shops in the area. Since 2001, the end of the South Pier has been home to the Passenger Ships Alley, a collection of brick plaques commemorating the largest cruise ships to have entered the port of Gdynia.



fot. Jarosław Mazurkiewicz

3.

Dar Pomorza (Gift of Pomerania)

The White Frigate, a legend of Polish sailing, stands at the quayside in Gdynia as a museum ship. The vessel, which arrived in the port of Gdynia in 1930, was purchased with contributions from the Polish community and for half a century served students of the Maritime University of Gdynia (today's Maritime University), who travelled half a million nautical miles as part of training cruises. In 1982, Dar Pomorza, as one of the most beautiful preserved sailing ships in the world, was handed over to the National Maritime Museum and began a new phase of its history as a museum ship. Visitors can explore the its rooms, which have been preserved in their original form and now house maritime exhibitions.



fot. zbiory Muzeum Marynarki Wojennej

4.

ORP Błyskawica

The ship currently moored at the South Pier is the oldest preserved destroyer in the world. It was built in England between 1935 and 1937. During World War II, it took part in military operations in the North Sea, the English Channel, the Mediterranean Sea and the Bay of Biscay. On 28 June 1987, after half a century of service, the ship was awarded the Gold Cross of the Virtuti Militari War Order. Today, it is part of the Naval Museum. The ORP Błyskawica (Lightning) is open to the public and offers visitors the opportunity to see artillery and underwater weapons, as well as engine and boiler rooms and historical exhibitions.



fot. zbioru Pomorskie.travel

5.

Marina Gdynia and Marina Yacht Park

Gdynia has two marinas located in the very centre of the city, offering a total of over four hundred berths. Both marinas have modern infrastructure that meets high ecological standards. There are clubs in the area that offer charter cruises and sailing courses. The rich calendar of events attracts many national and international sailing enthusiasts.

On the southern breakwater of the Mariusz Zaruski sailing pool, the Polish Sailing Avenue is located, commemorating outstanding figures in Polish seamanship.



fot. Tomek Kamiński

7.

Feliks Nowowiejski Seaside Boulevard

It is a difficult task to find a more beautifully situated place, as the promenade runs between the slope of Kamienna Góra and the sea. The Seaside Boulevard, created to protect the steep cliff, quickly became a favourite place for walks for residents and tourists visiting the city. Regardless of the time of day or weather conditions, you can enjoy a perfect view of the Gulf of Gdańsk from here. The 1,500-metre-long promenade, which starts with a sculpture of Gdynia fish, has a wide and comfortable cycle path. In the immediate vicinity, there are several cafés, restaurants and pubs.

fot. Krzysztof Romanski



6.

Śródmiejska Beach

One of the showpieces of Gdynia. This 200-metre-long beach, which is supervised during the summer season, is only a few minutes' walk from the city centre. It is equipped with showers, toilets, changing rooms, a medical post and sun lounger rental. In the immediate vicinity, there is a children's playground and numerous food outlets. This is not the only supervised bathing area in Gdynia. Tourists can also enjoy the beaches in Redłowo and Orłowo, located near the centre, and the beach in Babie Doły, which is a bit further away.



8.

fot. Mateusz Ochocki

Kamienna Góra

One of the most interesting parts of the city in terms of architecture and landscape, fully protected by conservation authorities. The Kamienna Góra area belonged to the village of Gdynia and, along with it, was assigned to the monastery in Kartuzy. During the Prussian Partition, it was leased to German settlers. In 1920, on the initiative of Ryszard Gałczyński, the area was purchased and allocated to the First Polish Sea Bathing Society with the aim of creating a cultural and recreational centre. Nowadays, apart from the preserved villas on Kamienna Góra, there is a viewing point from which you can admire the panorama of the city, the port and the Gulf of Gdańsk. In the 1990s, a 25-metre-high cross and a monument to the Coast Defenders of 1939 were erected in the square. At the foot of Kamienna Góra, at Grunwaldzki Square, there is a year-round funicular railway that takes passengers to the top of the hill.



foto: W. Jakubowski

9.

Gdynia Film Centre

Opened in 2015 and located near the Śródmieście beach, the Gdynia Film Centre is a meeting place for residents of the city and its surroundings as well as tourists. It is a multifunctional centre for film culture and education, showing films from Poland and around the world, photography exhibitions, discussions with filmmakers, and film workshops. The pillars of its activity are: Gdynia Film School, Arthouse Cinema, as well as film festivals and events. Artistic events - open-air film screenings, concerts and meetings - are also held on the lawn and by the bandstand. In 2016, the investment was awarded the title of 'Construction of the Year' and also gained the title of 'Best Public Space in the Pomeranian Voivodeship'. The Pomeranian Film Foundation in Gdynia is a co-organiser of the largest and prestigious Polish Film Festival in Poland, which has been held by the sea since 1974. Thanks to this event, Gdynia has been attracting Polish filmmakers and cinema lovers for several decades.



foto: Bogna Kociumbas-Kos

10.

Gdynia City Museum

The modern five-storey building of the Gdynia City Museum and the Naval Museum form an exceptionally interesting complex – a must-see on the tourist trail of Gdynia. The exhibition, which uses multimedia techniques, shows how a village transformed into a large port city in just a few years. The exhibits include maps and plans, photographs and postcards, as well as clothing, furniture and objects that remind us of the area's connection to the sea. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the museum also presents various art, photography and other exhibitions related to Gdynia. The museum's collection of books includes over 12,000 volumes, which allow visitors to trace the development of the city against the background of the history and culture of Poland and Pomerania.



foto: zbioru Muzeum Marynarki Wojennej

11.

Naval Museum

The museum, established in 1953, has become a permanent feature of the Gdynia landscape. The renovated building, located right next to the Seaside Boulevard, was refurbished in 2012 and is used to promote the history of the Polish Navy. An interesting exhibition presents combat equipment used from the 17th century to the present day. The museum also houses a collection of paintings by great Polish mariners, models of old sailing ships, and a collection of medals and decorations as well as memorabilia of people associated with the sea. An integral part of the museum is the Outdoor Exhibition of Weapons and Armament, where naval equipment and armament as well as aircraft and helicopters of the naval aviation are presented.

Gdynia Modernism

Built in the interwar period, Gdynia's city centre is an example of excellent, coherent modernist architecture, unique in Europe. Modernism focused on functionality, modernity and a complete break with traditional architectural styles. It was extremely popular in Europe at the time when Gdynia was being built and thus became a showcase for the most talented Polish architects. The 'White City', as it is known because of the colour of its tenement facades, also owes its unique character to its many references to naval architecture. Examples of Gdynia Modernism can be found on the Gdynia Modernism Route, which runs through the city, both in monumental public buildings and in residential buildings, from large tenement houses on the main streets to private detached houses.



foto: Przemek Kozłowski

12.



fol. Mateusz Ochocki

13.

Museum of Emigration

A unique museum describing the history of Polish emigration from the earliest times to the 21st century. The fully multimedia exhibition tells the story of millions of people, famous and anonymous, who for various reasons had to leave their homeland. It also presents the various reasons for leaving: from the political reasons for the Great Emigration in the 19th century, through economic ones during the Industrial Revolution, to the forced migrations associated with the tragic fate of Polish people during both World Wars. The museum also tells the story of the contemporary life of Polish emigrants around the world – their experiences, problems and achievements. It is no coincidence that the headquarters of Gdynia's newest museum is located in the building of the former maritime station, from which Polish transatlantic liners set sail with emigrants on board. The address of the institution is also symbolic: 1 Polska Street, referring to the museum's role as a place for meetings and discussions about the problem of contemporary emigration.

Market halls

The modern market halls were built between 1935 and 1938 to a design by Jerzy Müller and Stefan Reychman. The complex consists of the largest arched hall (fruit and vegetable hall), connected to a flat L-shaped meat hall, and a separate fish hall. During the war, the halls were used by the Germans as warehouses to store aircraft parts and components. After the war, they returned to their commercial function. In time, the Gdynia Halls became a cult place to buy Western products brought by sailors. Due to its structural and architectural qualities, the Market Halls in Gdynia were listed as a historic monument in 1983 as an excellent example of the constructivist trend in Polish architecture. The place is bustling with life from early morning until late afternoon, and the wide range of goods on offer attracts crowds of locals and tourists.



fol. B. Pomikiewski

14.



fol. zbioru Urzędu Miasta Gdyni

15.

Monument to the Victims of December 1970

Gdynia is one of the symbols of the Polish struggle against communism. It was here that the workers' protests that determined the fate of the country took place and were ruthlessly crushed by the communist authorities. These events are commemorated by two monuments. The first one, located in the square between Solidarności Avenue and Janka Wiśniewskiego Street, shows the date 1970 made of stainless steel, with the number 7 resembling a man falling face down with his back riddled with bullets. At the base, there is a short inscription 'Zabitym 17.XII.1970' (Killed on 17 December 1970). The second monument, located on Marszałka Piłsudskiego Avenue, is in the shape of a cross, 25 metres high, and is a tribute paid by the residents of Gdynia to all the victims of communist terror.

fol. zbioru Gdynińskiego Muzeum Motoryzacji



16.

Gdynia Motor Museum

The Gdynia Motor Museum is the result of many years of work by Witold Ciężkowski, a passionate enthusiast. For decades he has devoted every spare moment to old cars and motorcycles. The beautiful vintage vehicles are on permanent display in an exhibition in the form of a city street in the converted old port hall on Żwirowa Street. The exhibition changes every time a vintage car is restored and ready for display, and is complemented by items relating to the history of motoring and motor sports. The beauty of the design, the quality of the workmanship and the excellent technical condition of the vehicles will delight not only declared motoring enthusiasts.



foto: Tomek Kamiński

17.

EXPERYMENT Science Centre

EXPERYMENT is an extraordinary experimental laboratory for young and not-so-young amateur explorers, where you can carry out your own experiments to better understand the laws of physics and nature. Its mission is to teach through play. The centre inspires and teaches creativity. It does not provide ready-made solutions or formulas, but proves in an attractive way that science is hidden in every aspect of human life. Behind the somewhat intriguing titles of the individual presentations: Hydroworld, Tree of Life, Operation Human, Towards Health and Invisible Forces, there are stands that provide visitors with a lot of fun. This form of presentation contributes to the effective absorption of knowledge, at the same time stimulating curiosity of the world among the youngest audience.



foto: Mateusz Ochociński

18.

Pier in Orłowo

The first pier in Orłowo, 115 metres long, was built in 1924. Five years later, it was rebuilt and extended to 430 metres, using materials from the dismantled pier in Gdynia. Until the outbreak of World War II, it served as a harbour for coastal vessels. After the war, a storm severely damaged the pier in Orłowo and it was shortened to its present length of 180 metres. It offers a magnificent view of the Kępa Redłowska, also known as the Cliff, and the bay. In good weather, you can also see the Hel Peninsula. Close to the pier is the Summer Stage of the Municipal Theatre in Gdynia, where plays and shows are staged on the beach during the summer holidays. The legendary Maxim club, which the band Lady Pank sang about, was also located nearby.



foto: Janusz Leszczyński

19.

Orłowo Cliff

Another unusual natural attraction in Orłowo is the almost 40-metre high cliff, which fights an unequal battle every year against the sea waves pushing inland. The eastern face of Kępa Redłowska, which plunges steeply into the bay, has for decades been the most photographed spot in Gdynia and the one most often depicted on postcards. Near the cliff is a sanatorium built in the second half of the 20th century and now abandoned, as well as a replica of the pre-war statue of Christ called „The Blessing of the Sea”. A walk along the Orłowo cliff is a great idea for those who like active holidays by the sea. The area also offers many routes for walkers and cyclists, both leisurely and more extreme.

Kolibki Adventure Park

Located on the border of Gdynia and Sopot, the park was created by lovers of active leisure, who are not afraid of interesting challenges and adventures. The park is designed for people of all ages and fitness levels, both individual tourists and organised groups. Off-road driving, quad biking, a high ropes course, a climbing wall, a shooting range, zorbing and a children's amusement park are just some of the highlights. Qualified staff ensure the safety of all visitors and guarantee an exciting and fun experience.



foto: Milena Nieścior

20.



fot. W. Staniulewicz

Kolibki Royal Park

A former property of the Oliwa Cistercians, which later passed into the hands of noble families, including the Wejher, Radziwiłł and Sobieski families. After the death of King John III Sobieski, the estate was owned by Queen Marie Casimire d'Arquien, affectionately known as Marysieńka. The area with several hundred-year-old trees surrounding the 19th-century manor buildings is called Marysieńka Park. The nearby viewpoint, Grota Marysieńki, is also named after her.

Numerous events and festivals take place in the park, the most famous of which are Globaltica and Dary Ziemi. In 2013, the 'tuBaza' cultural centre was established here, which offers a rich programme of artistic events focusing on young urban art. It is also a place for education, art promotion and integration of artistic circles.

LIST OF FACILITIES

Gdynia Aquarium MIR

www.akwarium.gdynia.pl
Jana Pawła II Avenue 1
+48 572 504 608

Gdynia City Museum

www.muzeumgdynia.pl
Zawiszy Czarnego Street 1A
+48 58 662 09 55

Emigration Museum

www.polska1.pl
Polska Street 1
+48 58 670 41 61

Dar Pomorza Museum Ship

www.nmm.pl
Jana Pawła II Avenue 1
+48 697 607 166

Naval Museum

www.muzeummw.pl
Zawiszy Czarnego Street 1B
+48 58 620 13 81

ORP "Błyskawica"

www.muzeummw.pl
Jana Pawła Avenue II 1
+48 885 505 809

Gdynia Motorisation Museum

www.gmm.gdynia.pl
Żwirowa Street 2c
+48 58 663 87 40

EXPERYMENT Science Centre

www.experyment.gdynia.pl
Zwycięstwa Avenue 96/98
+48 58 500 49 94

Mini Museum "Bankowiec"

www.modernizmgdyni.pl
3 Maja Street 27/31
+48 690 986 174

Danuta Baduszkowa Music Theatre

www.muzyczny.org
Grunwaldzki Square 1
+48 58 661 60 00

Witold Gombrowicz Municipal Theatre

www.teatrgombrowicza.art.pl
Gen. Józefa Bema Street 26
+48 58 660 59 46

Summer Stage of the Municipal Theatre

Orłowo Beach
+48 507 714 599

Gdynia Main Theatre

www.teatrgdyniaglowna.pl
Konstytucji Square 1
+48 600 306 634

Gdynia Culture Centre

www.gck.gdynia.pl
Jana z Kolna Street 25

CINEMAS:

Gdynia Film Centre

www.gcf.org.pl
Grunwaldzki Square 2
+48 58 688 87 93

Gdynia - Helios

www.helios.pl
Kazimierza Górskiego Street 2
+48 58 779 00 03

TOURIST INFORMATION:

City Tourist Information Centre

www.gdynia.pl
10 Lutego Street 24
+48 58 527 82 92
gcit@gdynia.pl

TRANSPORT

SKM

Fast City Rail

Cardboard SKM tickets must be validated before boarding the train; tickets purchased from ticket machines are valid for the next SKM train.

Tickets can also be purchased from the train conductor (handling fee PLN 4 if there is an open ticket office at the station).

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at www.skm.pkp.pl

PKM

Pomeranian Metropolitan Railway

PKM trains run on the following routes:

- Kościerzyna – Gdańsk Osowa – Gdynia Główna
- Kościerzyna – Gdańsk Wrzeszcz – Gdynia Główna
- Gdańsk Główny – Kartuzy
- Gdańsk Wrzeszcz – Gdańsk Airport – Gdynia Główna

The carrier operating Pomeranian Metropolitan Railway connections is POLREGIO.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket offices, ticket machines and online.

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at the following website www.pkm-sa.pl

Żegluga Gdańska

Seasonal cruises on the Gdynia – Hel route and tours of the Port of Gdynia.

Tickets can only be purchased at ticket offices at the marinas, on the day of the cruise.

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at the following website www.zegluga.pl

ZKM GDYNIA

Kamienna Góra

- 204 (stop: Gdynia Main Railway Station – Hala)

Sopot

- 21 (stop: Gdynia Main Railway Station)
- S (express line, stop: Gdynia Main Railway Station – Morska)

ZOO

- G (seasonal line, stop Gdynia Dworzec Gł. PKP – Morska)

Orłowski Meleks

– free seasonal line, running between the pier in Orłowo and the Klif Shopping Centre

Śródmiejski Meleks

– free seasonal line, running in Gdynia city centre

The current list of connections and timetables can be found at www.zkmgdynia.pl

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www.kartaturysty.pomorskie.travel

