



Poznań

City Break







www.poznan.pl

POZnań*
*Eastern energy. Western style

The city centre's map with marked tourist attractions

LEGEND

-  Bus lines
-  Tram lines
-  Limited parking zone
-  Pedestrian zone

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At the turn of the 8th and 9th centuries a fortified town was founded in the Cathedral Island which in the 10th century was, along with Gniezno, one of the main administrative centres of Poland ruled by kings of the Piast dynasty. It was here that the Baptism of Poland took place in 966 and two years later, the first Polish diocese was established and a cathedral built that houses graves of sovereigns of the Piast dynasty.

Poznań's inhabitants have always had a great respect for science and knowledge. In 1518, the Lubrański Academy was founded as the first university in Poznań. Today, there are more than twenty universities in the city, which have over 140,000 students. The Science Centre at the Polish Academy of Science, the Poznań Society of Friends of Learning, as well as the city's numerous associations and learned societies all contribute to the development of science.

Thanks to their enterprise and prudence, the people of Poznań developed craft and trade. Located in the city centre, the Poznań International Fair grounds, the biggest fair venue in the Middle Europe, are an area where numerous fairs, exhibitions and conferences are held. Every year, the Poznań International Fair calendar counts offers up to 80 international events. It is also here that many investors, both domestic and foreign, choose to start their activity.

Cultural life in Poznań revolves around theatres, a philhar-

monic, galleries, a number of other institutions including the Polish Dance Theatre and the Poznańskie Slowiki choir. Poznań also hosts the maltafestival poznań, the International Henryk Wieniawski Violin Competition and the Contemporary Dance Workshops.

One of the city's greatest assets are its sporting and recreation facilities, with lakes and neighbouring sporting complexes, tennis courts and swimming pools encouraging active leisure. Numerous modern sporting facilities, such as the Poznań City Stadium – in June 2012 the venue of of the European Football Championship UEFA 2012™, allow for the organization of great sporting (and not only) events in Poznań. More over, Poland's biggest Palm House as well as Poznań's Zoological and Botanical Garden are one of the city's greatest tourist attractions.

Poznań boasts easy accessibility and serves as an intersection point of many regional, national and international rail routes. The city enjoys a bus system that links it with the main Polish and European cities, as well as 'Poznań-Ławica' international airport located only 7 km west of the city centre.

Poznań is an outstanding, open and highly dynamic city full of beautiful sites and striking for its unique atmosphere. Both the city and its inhabitants are extraordinary.

Welcome to Poznań

*Both the city and its inhabitants
are extraordinary.*



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habitants



On the track of history



Wielkopolska is the Polish cradle of statehood.





Wielkopolska is the **Polish cradle of statehood**. It is here that the Baptism of Poland took place over 1,000 years ago. In the 10th century, a fortified town established by the Piasts, Poland's first royal dynasty, became the main administrative centre of the developing state, with Poznań gradually turning into one of the major trade and craft centres in Poland.



The city's rich history is reflected by its many great monuments representing numerous architectural styles ranging from the Romanesque to the Art Nouveau styles. Its most valuable monuments, including the unprecedented in Europe Renaissance building complex in the **Old Market Square**, are located within three areas, namely: the **Cathedral Island district**, the **Poznań Old Town** and the **City Centre**. Particularly impressive is the huge mass of the newly renovated **Imperial Castle** in Poznań, the last one to have been built in Europe. Many visitors are also attracted by numerous examples of Art Nouveau architecture as well as remains of the city's 19th-century fortifications.

The city centre's major historical attractions

1 CATHEDRAL

Ostrów Tumski 17
www.katedra.archpoznan.org.pl

Built in 968, it was destroyed several times as a result of wars as well as natural and construction disasters. After the end of the WWII, it was reconstructed in the Gothic style. The basements feature relics of the first cathedral, a baptistery and graves of Poland's first sovereigns. Particularly noteworthy inside the church are gravestones dating back to the 14th and 15th centuries, as well as the Gothic high altar built in 1512, the Golden Chapel housing a grave in the Byzantine style, and monuments to Duke Mieszko I and King Boleslaus I the Brave.

2 BLESSED VIRGIN MARY CHURCH

Ostrów Tumski 1



A Gothic church built in the first half of the 15th century in the place of a ducal residence.

3 CHURCH OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM OUTSIDE THE WALLS

ul. Świętojańska 1

This late Romanesque one-nave church, constructed at the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries, is – next to the cathedral – Poznań's second oldest monument. It is also the first building to have been built in Wielkopolska (and one of the firsts of this type in Poland).

4 FRANCISCAN CHURCH

ul. Franciszkańska 2
www.franciszkanie.poznan.pl

This late Baroque church was built in 1674-1728 to the project of Poznań's architect Jan Koński, its interior featuring numerous sculptures as well as paintings on walls, vaults and domes of both cha-

pels. The chancel houses oak, incusted choir stalls highly decorated with intarsia. 23 Old Polish portraits, including a dozen or so coffin ones, have survived to this day.



5 POST-JESUIT COLLEGE

pl. Kolegiacki 17

A three-storey, horseshoe-shaped building featuring a big courtyard and a two-wing gallery dating from the first half of the 18th century is now a seat of the Poznań City Hall. When the Jesuit order was banned in Poland, the Commission of National Education adopted the former college's building for the Provincial National School, where in 1806 Napoleon lived for three weeks.



6 ST STANISLAW'S PARISH CHURCH

ul. Klasztorna 11

Built in the 17th century by Jesuits, it is one of Poland's most monumental Baroque churches. The interior is characterized by elaborate sculpting, stucco and painting decorations. Particularly noteworthy is the false dome at the intersection of the naves that features an illusionist painting by Stanisław Wróblewski (1949). The high altar dating back to 1727 was built by Pompeo Ferrari, while the famous organ inside the church – by Friedrich Ladegast, one of the most prominent 19th-century organ masters.

The Royal-Imperial Route

The Royal-Imperial Route in Poznań offers an excellent opportunity to learn about the history, tradition and culture of Poland where it has its roots. Winding its way through Poznań, it reflects superbly 1000 years of the city's turbulent history.

The term 'royal-imperial' emphasizes Poznań's connections with the monarch of Poland and Europe, first and foremost with Poland's first royal dynasty, the Piasts, who ruled from their base in this city during the formative years of the Polish State.

In subsequent centuries Poznań was often visited by kings, who established their temporary seat in the Royal Castle on Przemysł Hill, just off the Old Market Square.

Emperors staying in Poznań have included Otto III, on his way to visit the grave of St. Adalbert in Gniezno, Napoleon Bonaparte, who conducted his Moscow campaign from the city, and the Prussian Kaiser Wilhelm II.

A walk along the Route enables us to learn more about the city's most important monuments. From the starting point, each successive stage allows us to discover the history of Poznań and Poland, step by step. The Route takes us from the distant past right up to present-day Poznań, pulsating with life and awaiting guests – the only city on Poland where guests are treated like kings and emperors.

7 FORMER JESUIT SCHOOL

ul. Gołębia 8

It was constructed in the 1750s as part of a post-Jesuit building complex. In the period of the Partitions of Poland, the Prussian authorities located here one of the Kingdom's High Schools. Nowadays, this building is the seat of the National Ballet School, while the adjacent one on ul. Kozia houses the Polish Dance Theatre – Poznań Ballet that organizes the annual Contemporary Dance Biennale.

8 PALACE OF THE GÓRKA FAMILY

ul. Wodna 27



Built in 1548, one of the most beautiful Renaissance palaces in Poland. Striking for its beautiful sandstone Renaissance portal facing ul. Klasztorna and the inner courtyard, today it houses the Museum of Archaeology (the permanent exhibitions are dedicated to prehistory of Wielkopolska Region, origins of the Polish State, ancient Egypt and archaeology of the Sudan).

9 JESUIT CHURCH

ul. Szewska 18

A post Dominican church built in the 1250s and converted at the beginning of the 18th century. The western facade features an early Gothic brick portal, while the church's nave – a late Gothic stone baptismal font dating from the beginning of the 16th century. The rooms on the floor of the ancient monastery were adopted for the exhibition 'Gallery at Jesuits'.

10 TOWN HALL

Stary Rynek 1



This Renaissance building dating from the 1550s was designed by J. B. Quadro, with the monumental frontal facade featuring the three-storey arcaded loggia topped by the tall attic with three towers. It houses the Museum of the History of the City of Poznań, whose permanent exhibition covers the period from the 10th century to the interwar era. Every day at high noon metal figures representing billy goats appear that butt 12 times.

11 GUARDHOUSE

Stary Rynek 3

This classical building (originally wooden) was constructed in the 18th century for the seat of city guards. The initiator and founder of the enterprise was Kazimierz Raczyński, the then chief starost of Wielkopolska. Today the guardhouse houses the Museum of Wielkopolska Uprising 1918-1919.

12 DZIAŁYŃSKI FAMILY PALACE

Stary Rynek 78/79

This late Baroque palace built in 1773-87 features a classical facade topped with an elaborate sculpting decoration. Striking for the Red Room's splendid interior décor (numerous prestigious meetings are held here). Today the palace is a seat of several units of the Polish Academy of Science, serving for instance as a branch of the Kórnik Library and the Institute for Western Affairs in Poznań.



the times of the rein of King Władysław the Elbow, it served as a residence of Wielkopolska's chief starosts, while in the 18th century it housed magistrates' courts along with their records. Destroyed and reconstructed several times, it is now the seat of the Museum of Applied Arts.



14 ST ADALBERT CHURCH

Wzgórze św. Wojciecha 1

www.swietywojciech.archpoznan.org.pl

13 CASTLE OF PRZEMYSŁ I

Góra Przemysła 1

Built in the second half of the 13th century, as the royal castle for the King Przemysław the Second. Since

Modernism

Although Modernism was a child of the interwar era, it was continued in the post-war era, for instance in Poznań. Significantly, the capital of Wielkopolska is one of the few Polish cities that managed to protect the greatest monuments of the post-war modernism.



It seems that there is no other place like Poznań where buildings in this style were treated like symbols and the city's pride, 'Areny' sporting and event facility and 'Okraślak' former shopping centre being just two examples. In fact, one can notice examples of post-war modernist architecture at every turn here, the most interesting of them being located close to one another in the very city centre. It is really worth seeing them.



A Gothic church with a belfry dating from the beginning of the 17th century and a Gothic vaulting over the naves. At Christmas time, one of the church's greatest attractions is a moving nativity scene featuring a procession of historical figures including Polish kings, sovereigns, national heroes, scholars and artists. In 1923, the Crypt of the Distinguished Inhabitants of Wielkopolska was constructed below the church that houses, among others, the graves of Józef Wybicki, author of Polish national anthem, and Feliks Nowowiejski, a composer, as well as an urn with the heart of general Józef Henryk Dąbrowski.

15 OBSERVANTS CHURCH

ul. Garbary 22

This Gothic church was built in 1473. Its facade featuring two towers and distinctive high domes dating back to the beginning of the 18th century was designed by Jan Adam Stier, while its historical interior fittings were destroyed during the Second World War. At Christmas time, particularly noteworthy

thy is the church's nativity scene, one of the biggest in Poland.

16 FORMER BAZAR HOTEL

Al. Marcinkowskiego 10

The building was constructed in the 1850s on the initiative of Karol Marcinkowski. Since the beginning, through the remained period of Prussian occupation, it was the most important Polish public building, serving as place of social and scientific life.



17 FORMER HUGGER'S BREWERY, today 'THE OLD BREWERY'^{50 50'} SHOPPING, CULTURE AND BUSINESS CENTRE

ul. Półwiejska 42

www.starybrowar5050.com



Buildings of the former Hugger's Brewery became part of a new complex built – in great part from scratch – in the place of the former production hall. The architecture of the 'Old Brewery'^{50 50'} features genuine pieces of brick dating back to the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.

18 RACZYŃSKI LIBRARY

pl. Wolności 19

www.bracz.edu.pl

This classical edifice dating from the first half of the 19th century was built thanks to the help on the part of Edward Raczyński's Foundation. The beauti-

ful classical colonnade brings to mind the eastern facade of the Louvre palace.



19 ARKADIA

ul. Ratajczaka 44

The common name of the building enclosing the Freedom Square from the western side comes from Arkadia – a restaurant and café that was formerly located here. The building constructed in 1878-79 to the design by the city's architect Cäsar Stenzl, was destined for a German City Theatre. Today, it houses the Theatre of the Eight-Day, the Municipal Publishing House in Poznań, and the Poznań City Information Centre.

20 POLISH THEATRE

ul. 27 Grudnia 7

www.teatr-polski.pl

This edifice, built thanks to public donations in 1873-75 to the design by Stanisław Hebanowski, was meant to be an alternative to the German theatre. Hence the inscription 'The nation on its own' placed on the theatre's facade in 1929. Formerly, the inscription was part of the back wall of a no longer existing tenement house that in 1945 was adopted for a theatre.

21 FORMER IMPERIAL CASTLE

ul. Św. Marcin 80/82

www.zamek.poznan.pl

This neo-Romanesque imperial castle designed by Franz Schwechten was built in 1905-10. Converted in the World War II era by Albert Speer's, the official architect of Hitler, and others, today it houses 'Zamek' Culture Centre, the Theatre of Animation and many other institutions.

22 ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY and THE GREAT HALL

ul. Wieniawskiego 1

www.amu.edu.pl

Since 1919, the complex, built in 1910 in the Dutch Renaissance style as the headquarters of the Prussi-

an Royal Academy, has been the seat of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań. Numerous events are held here, including weekly concerts organized by the National Philharmonic Orchestra in Poznań.



23 GREAT THEATRE (OPERA)

ul. Fredry 9
www.opera.poznan.pl

The edifice was built in the Neoclassical style to the design by Max Littmann. The facade featuring six big columns is topped with a triangular pediment with the top sculpture representing Pegasus. The theatre's auditorium has a seating capacity of 900. The Opera was opened in 1910 with 'The Magic Flute' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart as the first-night performance. Today, it is one of Poland's best opera scenes.



24 NEW THEATER

ul. Dąbrowskiego 5
www.teatrnowy.pl

The theatre is located in an Art Nouveau tenement house built in 1906-07 by the German architects Herman Böhmer and Paul Preul. It began operation in 1923 under the name Helena Modrzejewska New Theatre 'Masks'.

Other spectacular examples of Art Nouveau tenement houses can be found in the Jeżyce district, particularly on ul. Dąbrowskiego, ul. Matejki as well as in the city centre and in the Łazarz and Wilda districts.

Fortifications

As early as 1,000 years ago Poznań was one of the best fortified places in this part of Europe. It is not a coincidence that the fortified town was located just here for at a distance of several dozen kilometers (either south or north of the city), there was not any other place that would offer such great conditions for crossing the Warta river. The strategic role of Poznań was all the greater that it protected, from the western side, the route to Gniezno. Even the great Emperor Henry II was not able to conquer Poznań. Indeed, having come to the city along with his army, he made peace with the Polish King Boleslaus I the Brave (1005). Until the end of the 13th century the fortress in Poznań was a significant part of the Polish system of fortifications.



Later, Poznań's significance as a fortress slightly decreased. In the 15th and 16th centuries the city did not face the danger of an attack on the part of enemies and so trade and craft could develop. The construction of fortifications was neglected, while numerous wars that started in the 1650s did not spare the city. Ruled by sovereigns of different origin, the city was plundered by Swedish, Russian, Saxon and Brandenburgish armies, and even by the Polish Confederate Army.



A change came with the Second Partition of Poland, when Poznań became part of Prussia (1793) and

when following the Napoleonic Wars, the borderline between the territories annexed by Russia and Prussia was moved to the West. Being the only fortified town that could possibly protect Berlin in case of a conflict with Russia, the city started to be transformed into a fortress. The Citadel's main fort was outlined (Winiary Fort – Germ. Kernwerk) and the 19th-century city was enclosed with tight defensive walls. In the second half of the 19th century, the fortress was strengthened with eighteen forts surrounding the city. The fortifications were gradually developed until the end of the 19th century, causing Poznań to become one of Europe's greatest fortresses that could withstand a siege lasting many years. It was then that the fortifications' inner circle was also demolished that, owing to the development of war technology did no longer serve military purposes. The Castle District, among others, was created in its place.



Poznań was tested as a fortress only once, this is to say in 1945, when it was heavily defended by the Germans against an attack on the part of the approaching Soviet army. It was not possible to defend the city, but these were mainly the old Prussian fortifications that allowed the German army to station in Poznań for a month. Remains of the Prussian defensive walls have survived to this day in the form of ruins and the Citadel – the city's biggest park. Today available for sightseeing are Fort III (ul. Krańcowa), Fort Va (ul. Szanieckiego) and Fort VII (al. Polska).

The most interesting events over more than 1,000 years of the City's history:

The second half of the 10th century

On an island, later called a Cathedral Island, a fortified town was established that served as a residence of Poland's first sovereigns. It is probably here that Duke Mieszko I accepted Christianity in 966. Some two years later, the construction of the first cathedral on the island began.

1005

The first record of the city's name occurs in the chronicle by German bishop Thietmar (Urbs Posnani) at the time when the Holy Roman Emperor Henry II stays in Poznań during his first war expedition.

1253

Poznań was granted Magdeburg rights which since the beginning of the 12th century served as an organization and legal model for newly established towns. As a general rule, the settlement of a town on the German law marked the beginning of its history, but in the case of Poznań. It was just an act of formal legitimization of the settlement's town character and outlined new areas of development.

1394

The staple right was conferred on the city by King Władysław II Jagiełło which required merchants passing through a given city to stay there for a certain period, display their good for sale and pay the set fee. This gave rise to the concept of a city as an international trade centre, popularized in the 20th century by the Poznań International Fair.

1518

Bishop Jan Lubrański founded the Lubrański Academy commonly regarded as the first university in Poznań. Today, the city is home to over 20 universities.

1736

The most severe flood in the history of Poznań inundated the entire Main Market Square, causing a decrease in the number of the city's inhabitants from 20,000 to 8,000 and in the number of households – from 2,000 to around 600. Today, the then level of water is commemorated by a stone tablet placed to the left from the entrance to the tenement house in Old Market Square 50.

1806

For around two weeks the main headquarters of Napoleon Bonaparte's French army were located in Poznań, following the victory of the Napoleonic army over Prussia. The Emperor's residence was the building of the former Jesuit College. In a way at those days, Poznań played the role of the European capital.

1829-39

As a result of the construction of fortifications, Poznań became a fortified town (Festung Posen) and the greatest fortress in Prussia. At the end of the 19th century, eighteen more forts were built enclosing the city. The outer part of them has survived almost entirely to this day.

1880

The first horse tramline was opened in Poznań that ran from the railway station to the Old Market Square. 18 years later, the city's first electric tram service began operation.

1918

After Ignacy Paderewski's appeal, the Wielkopolska Uprising, aimed at returning the Wielkopolska region to unoccupied Poland, breaks out on the 27th of December 1918. It is the only Polish uprising that ends in victory.

1921

The first Poznań Fair was organized, whose fifth edition was an international event in which 209 exhibitors took part from 16 countries of Europe, Asia and America. Nowadays, around 80 different fair events take place here annually.

1929

The General National Exhibition, the largest to be organized in Poland, has arrived. The part of the buildings constructed especially for the original exhibition has survived to this day as MTP pavilions.

1956

On today's Mickiewicz Square a spontaneous demonstration is organized by workers fighting for 'freedom, truth and bread'. The Poznań 1956 protests marked the beginning of a process that, following the events of December 1970, June 1976 and August 1980, ended with the Round Table Agreement signed in 1989.

Modern Poznań now offers many theatres and musical institutions including a philharmonic, a number of choirs and orchestras such as the prominent Amadeus Polish Radio Chamber Orchestra conducted by Agnieszka Duczmal, or the Poznań Nightingales choir, as well as plenty of museums, a several dozen galleries and exhibition halls.

The city's cultural centre is the '**Zamek**' Cultural Centre located in the Imperial Castle in Poznań. In the castle apartments housing several permanent galleries various performances, concerts and discussions are held, while every summer, numerous concerts and film screenings are organized in the castle's courtyards. The 'Zamek' Cultural Centre is also the organizer of St John's Fair and the Day of St Martin.

In 1950's Poznań, **Krzysztof Komeda**, one of the most outstanding Polish composers and jazz pianists, started out on his musical career. He gained worldwide fame as a film music composer – Rosemary's Lullaby from 'Rosemary's Baby' by Roman Polański has become one of the greatest hits ever. Another famous composer and Academy Award winner, **Jan A.P. Kaczmarek**, created the Orchestra of the Eighth Day in Poznań.

Cultural Poznań



For many years now, the International Theatre Festival Poznań has caused that once Poznań has been transformed into a big scene which numerous plays and theatre projects presented.



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The most important cultural events

A complete list of Poznań's cultural events and detailed information on each of them are available at www.poznan.pl

Spring

Spring in Poznań's cultural life is marked by the **Festival of Passion and Passover Music** that heavily draws on Easter traditions. Related to the festival is the monumental **Passion Play** that has been performed on Poznań's Citadel on Saturday preceding Palm Sunday for 10 years now. Another significant event is the **Poznań Ballet Spring** featuring a presentation in Poznań's Opera of the most interesting ballets. The key events taking place in May are the Polish premiere of the **World Press Photo** exhibition and the **Night of Museums**.

Summer

June weather usually encourages spending free time outdoors. In the first half of June a one-week **St John's Fair** is organized during which the Old Market Square and its precincts become filled up with market stalls featuring craftwork, antiques and food. For many years now, **maltafestival poznań** has caused that once a year Poznań has been transformed into a big scene on which numerous plays and theatre projects have been presented. Undoubtedly, it is one of the most significant events of this kind organized in the Central-Eastern Europe. Every year, theatre groups from all over the world, such as COMPAGNIA PIPPO DELBONO from Italy, give both indoor and outdoor performances and the audience have an opportunity to see premieres by Poznań's leading alternative theatres. Yet MALTA is not only about theatre, but also about dance, music, films and performance. So far, one could have seen and listened to Buena Vista Social Club, Sinéad O'Connor, Leningrad Cowboys, Faith No More and others.

Various outdoor events are also or-

ganized in the summer time, including the **Bamberg Festival** commemorating the anniversary of the arrival in Wielkopolska of settlers from the German town of Bamberg, the **Polish Festival of Good Taste** during which one can taste local delicacies and the **World's Review of Folklore 'Integrations'** featuring performances by various folk bands.

In August dance lovers come to Poznań to take part in the **Contemporary Dance Workshops**. This enterprise, organized by the Polish Dance Theatre – Poznań Ballet chaired by Ewa Wycichowska, attracts mainly the youth. Outstanding teachers and dancers from all over the world give conduct classes at different levels and workshops offering information on contemporary dance accompanied by the **Festival of Dance Theatres**.

Autumn

Poznań is the only place when, on November the 11th, one can take part in the **Day of St Martin**, this is to say in the **Name Day of St Martin Street** – one of the city's major arteries. On this day, a colourful procession marches along the city's streets and the President of Poznań hands the keys to the city's gates over to dressed up as St Martin.

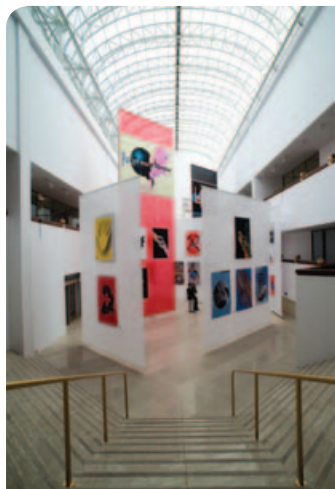
Winter

One can feel Christmas atmosphere as early as on December, when a huge Christmas tree featuring fairy lights is placed in the Old Market Square. One week before Christmas numerous market stalls are set out on Poznań's Market Square where one can buy various delicacies and Christmas gifts. Apart from that, **Poznań's Bethlehem** offers performances by children's bands and the **International Ice Sculpture Festival**.

The most important museums

National Museum Gallery of Art and Paintings

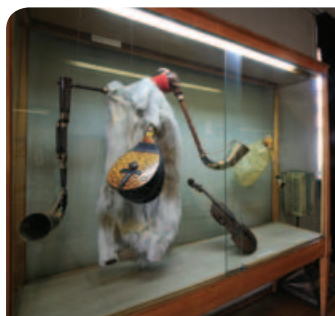
Al. Marcinkowskiego 9
www.mnp.art.pl



Built at the beginning of the 20th century, the museum enjoys a vast collection of Romanesque and Gothic arts as well as paintings by the most outstanding Polish artists such as Jacek Malczewski, Stanisław Wyspiański and Jan Matejko. Among its treasures are also many works by foreign artists from Italy (dating back to the 15th-18th centuries), Holland (dating from the 17th century) and Spain.

Museum of Musical Instruments

Stary Rynek 45
www.mnp.art.pl



It is the only museum of this kind in Poland and the third largest in Europe, with a collection of around two thousand exhibits. Its permanent exhibition showcases violins, wind and mechanical instruments, as well as a vast collection of pianos and folk instruments, not only Polish ones.

Museum of Archaeology

ul. Wodna 27
www.muzarp.poznan.pl



On show in the Palace of the Górka family, built in 1548, are archaeological monuments from the region of Wielkopolska dating back to prehistory and Middle Ages, as well as from the ancient Egypt and Sudan.

Archaeological Reserve 'Genius Loci'

ul. ks. Ignacego Posadzego 3
www.muzarp.poznan.pl/rezerwat/en/

The park presents relics of the early-Piast Middle Ages town fortifications dating back to the 10th Century, and the remains of the Renaissance wall that once surrounded the Cathedral Island, built on the initiative of Bishop Jan Lubrański. In the state-of-the-art audio-visual hall the visitors can follow through the history of the settlement on the Cathedral Island, which began in the 10th century.

Poznań's History Museum

Stary Rynek 1 (Town Hall)
www.mnp.art.pl

Particularly noteworthy is the location of the museum, this is to say a Renaissance Town Hall dating back to the 16th century. The Museum's collection covers the history of the city from Middle Ages to the present day.

Archdiocesan Museum

Ostrów Tumski,
ul. Lubrańskiego 1
www.muzeum.poznan.pl

On display on the museum's permanent exhibition are mainly sacred monuments brought from various churches in Wielkopolska, such as examples of sacred goldsmithery, liturgical vestments, sculptures, paintings and craftwork. It also features pieces of furniture and functional objects donated to the museum, as well as paintings and drawings by Leon Wyczółkowski.

Wielkopolska Military Museum

Stary Rynek 9
www.mnp.art.pl



A collection of weaponry (except for heavy weapon) illustrates the development of arms in Poland from the 9th century to the present day.

Ethnographic Museum

ul. Grobla 25
(the entrance from ul. Mostowa 7)
www.mnp.art.pl

On show in the museum are monuments of folk culture in the region of Wielkopolska. The permanent exhibition 'Folk art in Wielkopolska' features sculptures, paintings, attires, embroideries and ornamentation (ceramics, iron and wood) as well as ritual objects and musical instruments dating back to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Poznań Bamber Museum

ul. Mostowa 7

The Poznań Bamber Museum in Poznań commemorates the history and culture of the peasants from the vicinity of the town of Bamberg who were invited by Poznań's authorities to settle here and rebuild villages in the suburbs of the city (today they are Poznań's districts).

Museum of Wielkopolska Martyrs – the 7th Fort

al. Polska
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.poznan.pl

The museum showcases the martyring of the inhabitants of Wielkopolska during the Nazi occupation. Its exhibits include a vast collection of post by prisoners of concentration camps, drawings, photographs, prisoners' private documents and those issued by German occupation authorities, as well as objects of everyday use.

Museum of the Poznań Uprising 1956

ul. Św. Marcin 80/82,
(„Zamek” Culture Centre)
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.poznan.pl

All the exhibits on show in the museum are directly related to the Poznań 1956 Uprising and in general terms – to the underground movement in the era of the Polish People's Republic.

Museum of Arms

al. Armii Poznań, Citadel
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.poznan.pl



The preserved interior of a former bunker features a display of military items, documents, photographs, design and relics dating back to the times of the development of the fortified town of Poznań. The greatest attraction is the outdoor park of war equipment.

'Poznań' Army Museum

Citadel
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.poznan.pl

'Poznań' Army Museum traces the history of military affairs concerning the region of Wielkopolska, including the Poznań 1956 Uprising, the Invasion of Poland in 1939, and the activity of the Polish armed anti-Nazi underground resistance movement in the WWII era.

Music and theatre

Poznań has a rich musical heritage, including both venerable cultural institutions as well as clubs. Apart from professional theatres, many alternative theatres operate successfully in Poznań. One can see their outdoor performances as part of the most significant theatre events held in the city, such as the **maltafestival poznań** and the **Theatre Review 'Masks'**.

Great Theatre

ul. Fredry 9
www.opera.poznan.pl

Poznań Dance Theatre – Poznań Ballet

ul. Kozia 4
www.ptt-poznan.pl

Poznań Philharmonic Orchestra

ul. Wieniawskiego 1
www.filharmonia.poznan.pl

New Hall of Music Academy

ul. Św. Marcin 87
www.amuz.edu.pl

Music Club 'Pod Pretekstem'

ul. Św. Marcin 80/82
(„Zamek” Culture Centre,
entrance from Rose Courtyard)
www.podpretekstem.pl

Blue Note Jazz Club

ul. Kościuszki 76/78
(„Zamek” Culture Centre)
www.bluenote.poznan.pl

Four lakes located in Poznań are perfect destinations for spending free time. The biggest of these, Kierskie Lake, is a famous sailing centre. The **Maltańskie Lake**, on the other hand, serves as a racing course where many prestigious sporting events and outdoor concerts are organized. It is also a place where many inhabitants of Poznań come for the family walks at weekends. Lovers of active leisure will certainly be attracted by numerous bicycle tracks that run among these lakes and the woods of the **Wielkopolska National Park** and the '**Puszcza Zielonka**' National Park. Two nature reserves are located within the city's boundaries, of which the **Morasko Meteorite Nature Reserve** is an absolutely unique attraction, covering an area surrounding seven meteorite craters that came to being when a meteorite crashed to the Earth about 5 thousands years ago.

There are four stadiums in Poznań, as well as numerous tennis courts, hippodromes, sports fields, speedway and car racing tracks, 2 archery courses and a sporting and event facility. In 2011, '**Malta Thermal Baths**' **Sports and Recreation Centre** was opened. This sports and recreation complex located on the north shore of the Maltańskie Lake is an ideal place for rest and relaxation. Sports and leisure pools, pools with thermal water, water park attractions, a rich world of saunas certainly form the attractiveness and uniqueness of this place. The **Poznań City Stadium** was the first Polish facility ready for the games of **UEFA EURO 2012™** and it holds up to 43,000 football fans. It is a place of sporting sensations, great concerts, shows, meetings and spectacular events.

Recreation

Poznań is a perfect place for the pursuit of active leisure. Just almost in the centre are lakes with designed recreation areas, forests with the bicycle and hiking trails, a ski slope and sled track open year round.



Active recreation.
Artificial swimming
pools, an artificial ski

Recreational facilities

Botanical Garden of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

ul. Dąbrowskiego 165
www.ogrod.amu.edu.pl

Dendrological Garden of the Poznań University of Life Sciences

ul. Wojska Polskiego 71 D (entrance from the side of Research Units of the Poznań University of Life Sciences, ul. Niestachowska, the wicket next to the Cieszkowski Collegium)
www.au.poznan.pl/ogrdend

Zoological Garden

New Zoo, ul. Krańcowa 81
www.zoo.poznan.pl

Poznań Palm House

ul. Matejki 18, Wilson Park
www.palmiarnia.poznan.pl

Poznań offers a wide range of leisure activities. For a complete list of the city's sporting facilities please visit the website at www.poznan.pl.

Swimming pools

Swimming pool 'Atlantis'

os. Stefana Batorego 101
www.atlantis-plywalnia.pl

Swimming pool 'Chwiałka'

ul. Chwiałkowskiego 34
www.chwialka.poznan.pl

CityZen Club

ul. Droga Dębińska 10c
www.cityzenclub.pl

'Malta Thermal Baths' Sports and Recreation Centre

ul. Termalna 1
www.termymaltanskie.com.pl

Artificial ski slope operating all-year-long

Sports and Recreation Centre MALTA SKI

ul. Wiankowa 2
www.maltaski.pl

All-year-round Adrenaline alpine coaster

Sports and Recreation Centre MALTA SKI

ul. Wiankowa 2
www.maltaski.pl

The Poznań City Stadium was the first Polish sporting facility in Poland ready for the games of UEFA EURO 2012™.



The opening ceremony of the stadium took place on 20 September 2010 and the concert by Sting added splendour to the event. The first matches of the Lech Poznań Club drew over 43,000 football fans. ul. Bułgarska 17

Summer toboggan run

Toboggan run MALTA SKI

ul. Wiankowa 2
www.maltaski.pl

Bicycle rental shops

Equipment Rental Shop MALTA SKI

ul. Wiankowa 2
www.maltaski.pl

Bicycle Rental Shop Urban Transport Authority

bus station Osiedle Sobieskiego
www.ztm.poznan.pl/komunikacja/rowery

Poznań City Bike

www.ztm.poznan.pl/komunikacja/rowery

MaltaBike

ul. Jana Pawła II (the area of the winter ice rink),
ul. Abpa A. Baraniaka 8 (Malta Gallery)
www.maltabike.pl

Roller drums rental shops

Equipment Rental Shop MALTA SKI

ul. Wiankowa 2
www.maltaski.pl

Nordic Walking Poles Rental Shop

MaltaBike

ul. Jana Pawła II (the area of the winter ice rink),
ul. Abpa A. Baraniaka 8 (Malta Gallery)
www.maltabike.pl

Golf

Driving Range MALTA SKI

(a golf learning course)
ul. Wiankowa 2
www.maltaski.pl

Ławica Golf Poznań

ul. Wichrowa 1
www.lawicagolfpoznan.pl

Squash

Squash Park Sp. z o.o.

ul. Strzeszyńska 61A
www.squashpark.pl

Niku Fitness&Squash

ul. Baraniaka 8, 'Malta Gallery'
www.niku.pl/squash

Mysquash Club & Hotel

ul. Górecka 108
www.mysquash.pl

Bowling

Niku Recreation Centre

ul. Piątkowska 200
www.niku.pl

'Rataje' Centre

os. Piastowskie 106 A
www.bowling.poznan.pl

Ice rinks

Ice rink 'Chwiałka'

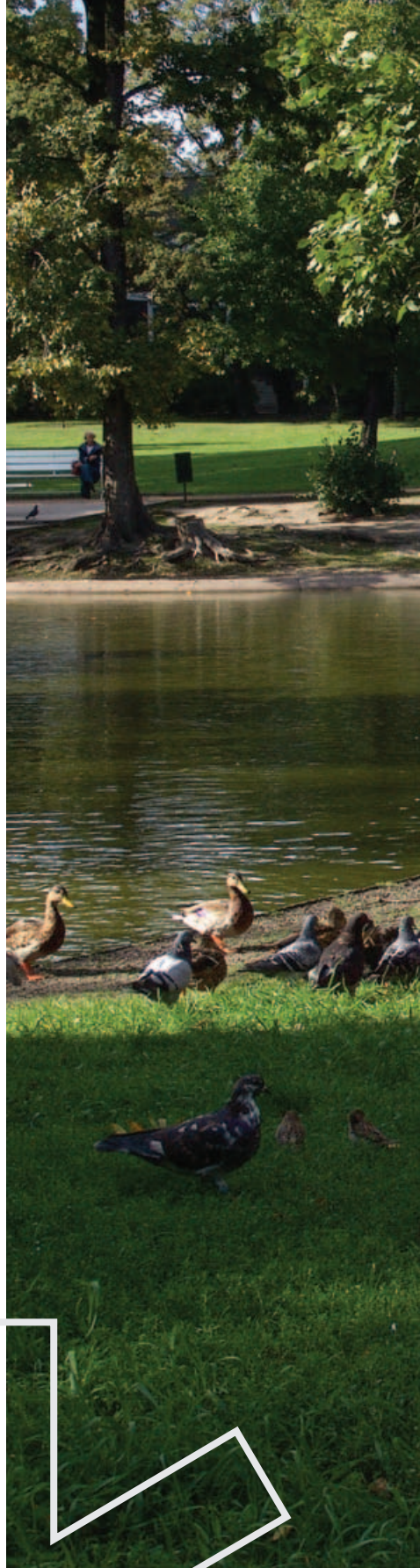
ul. Chwiałkowskiego 34
www.chwiałka.poznan.pl

Ice rink 'Malta'

ul. Jana Pawła II
www.malta.poznan.pl

Centre of Recreation and Entertainment 'Bogdanka'

ul. ks. Józefa/Północna 9
www.bogdanka.poznan.pl





Parks

The City of Poznań was ranked second in terms of the percentage of green areas against a given city's total surface. Of all small and big parks located in each and every district of Poznań, a few are particularly noteworthy. One of these is **Sołacki Park** situated in the residential district and **Wilson Park** that is home to a **Palm House** dating back to 1910, the biggest one in Poland and one of the biggest in Europe. Apart from a collection of exotic fish, it features 700 species and varieties of around 17,000 plant specimens characteristic of Mediterranean, subtropical, tropical, savanna and desert climates. Covering the area of 600 hectares, the **Citadel Park** was laid out in the place of the former Prussian fortress. Numerous paths and beauty spots attract not only strollers, but also lovers of cycling and rollerblading. In a huge meadow in the very heart of the park various events and music concerts are organized.

Another unique recreational place is **Malta** – an area around Maltańskie Lake, whose name comes from Knights of Malta who would meet here. Along the north shore of the lake runs the route of the Park Railway 'Maltanka' that takes you to the **New Zoo**. Around 60% of Malta's surface is taken up by pine and mixed woods. Visitors have an opportunity to see 2,000 animals of around 140 species, following one of three mapped out routes. Animals are kept in conditions as near as possible to natural. In 2009, the **Elephant Park** was opened that features an inner pavilion (1,300 square metres) and an outer pen (2.5 hectares) with a swimming pool.

While sightseeing around the city, one definitely should not stay hungry for a long time. Fortunately, there are many restaurants, cafés, eateries, small pubs and beer gardens located in the Old Town's many romantic streets and around the Old Market Square that offer tasty dishes, beautiful views, excellent service and great atmosphere.

When visiting Poznań, one absolutely has to try delicacies of regional cuisine that are dominated by potatoes, here also known as 'pyry'.

The most popular local delicacies include '**pyry z gzikkiem**' – potatoes served with cottage cheese seasoned with cream, onion and chives – and '**plyndze**', this is to say potato cakes. Among the inhabitants of Poznań there are many lovers of '**szagówki**' (dumplings with potatoes and flour cut diagonally) and **steamed yeast dumplings**, called 'kluchy', 'kluchy na łachu' or 'parowce', served with meat and sauces as a substitute for potatoes. Housewives traditionally serve the dumplings with sauerkraut and roasted duck. One of the most popular snacks is meat aspic, here called 'galart' or 'zimne nóżki'.

Apart from local delicacies, restaurants and cafés in Poznań serve international

A perfect choice for dessert is St Martin's crescent roll.



Popular since the 19th century, they were eaten for the first time during a church fair in St Martin parish. On the request of the parish priest who asked Poznań's residents for gifts for the poor, one of the then pastry cooks prepared a lot of rolls and brought them to the church. Others did the same and so a simple act of kindness gave rise to a tradition that has survived to this day. Every inhabitant of Poznań gorges on St Martin's rolls at least once a year, this is to say on St Martin's Day that is celebrated on November the 11th.

meals and beverages. The city's cooks know very well how to satisfy the appetites of all guests, even if they do not want to spend a lot of money.

And if you are looking for fresh fruit, vegetable, fruits of the forest, mushroom, honey and marinades, you should visit one of Poznań's markets. The most popular of them are Jeżycki Market, Łazarski Market and the ones held in Wielkopolski and Bernardyński Squares. All the delicacies that you can buy here will be both a delight to the palate and a perfect keepsake of your stay in Poznań.



Culinary Poznań

When visiting Poznań



Restaurants offering regional cuisine

Chłopskie Jadło

ul. Kantaka 8/9
www.chlopskiejadlo.pl

Gospoda Młyńskie Koło

ul. Browarna 37
www.mlynskiekolo.pl

Gospoda Pod Koziółkami

Stary Rynek 95
www.podkoziolkami.pl

Myśliwska

ul. Libelta 37
www.pandacatering.pl/mysliwska.htm

Toga

pl. Wolności 13
www.toga.poznan.pl

Wiejskie Jadło

Stary Rynek 77
(entrance from ul. Franciszkańska)
www.wiejskie-jadlo.pl

Zagroda Bammerska

ul. Kościelna 43
www.zagrodabammerska.pl

Information on other restaurants is available in the brochure 'The taste of Poznań' and at www.poznan.pl/en



...n, one absolutely has to try delicacies...

Clothes, footwear and accessories – in Poznań's boutiques, shopping arcades and malls you will find both the world-famous brands and the latest collections by Polish fashion designers and clothing producers. Elegance and fashion, youth and insolence – we have something for everybody's budget and to everybody's taste. Shopping galleries are located both in the city centre and in the suburbs. The perfect point of departure for a shopping spree are the following streets: **Paderewskiego, Półwiejska, 27 Grudnia and Św. Marcin.**

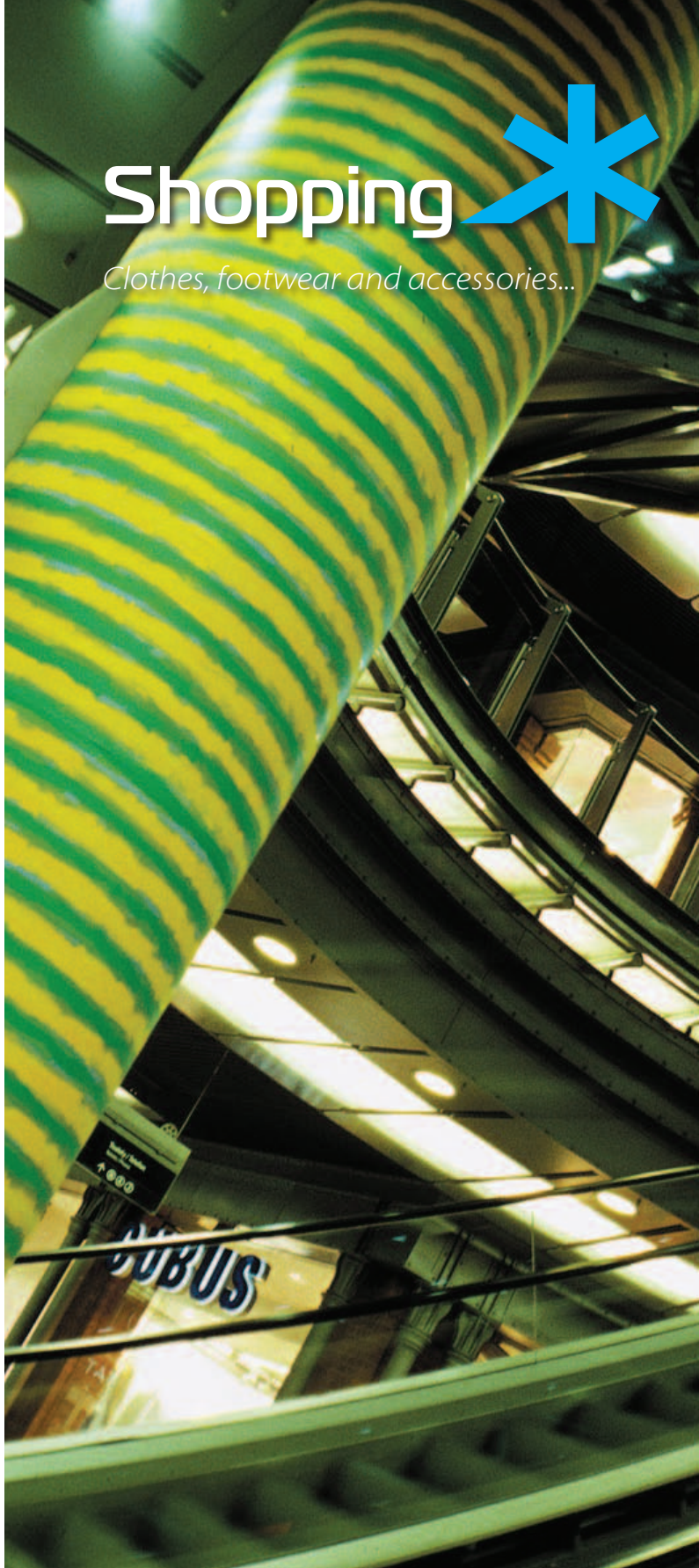
Worth visiting are also small art galleries, second-hand bookshops and antique shops, as well as jeweller's shops offering modern jewellery made of silver and amber, which is the speciality of Polish designers. The majority of these are located on the streets surrounding the Old Market Square.

Poznań is simply the perfect city for all lovers of shopping. Buying here is easy and satisfactory, also in terms of the money spent. In most shops you can pay with credit cards.

Shopping



Clothes, footwear and accessories...





Shopping centres

Kupiec Poznański

pl. Wiosny Ludów 2
www.kupiecpoznanski.pl

Stary Browar

ul. Półwiejska 42
www.starybrowar5050.com

M1

ul. Szwajcarska 14
www.poznan.m1-centrum.pl

Poznań Plaza

ul. Kaspra Drużbickiego 1
www.poznanplaza.pl

King Cross Marcelin

ul. Bukowska 156
www.kingcrossmarcelin.pl

Pestka Gallery

al. Solidarności 47
www.galeria-pestka.com

Malta Gallery

ul. Abpa A. Baraniaka 8
www.galeriamalta.pl

Markets

www.targowiska.com.pl

Jeżycki Marketplace

Jeżycki Market

Łazarski Marketplace

Łazarski Market

Wildecki Marketplace

Wildecki Market

Bernardyński Marketplace

Bernardyński Square

Wielkopolski Marketplace

Wielkopolski Square

Travel information

Time

Poland is in the Central European Time Zone. Central European Standard Time (CET) is 1 hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+1)

Currency & exchange

The national currency of Poland is called 'złoty'. It is abbreviated to PLN and pronounced [zuoty]. The smaller unit is called the grosz, 1 złoty=100 groszy [groshy].

Money may be exchanged in banks, exchange offices (identified by the name Kantor) and ATM machines.

Credit cards are universally accepted although cash is still required in smaller shops or kiosks in towns.

Shops and shopping centres

In Poland super- and hypermarkets, shopping centres and local shops are located in big cities and towns. Their opening times may differ depending on the city or location. Usually they are open from 9.00-10.00am to 7.00-10.00pm. Networks of small 24-hour shops sell food and beverages.

In a number of big shopping centres scattered throughout Poland you can buy virtually anything – from food and drink to electronic equipment, clothes and books. Most shopping centres include restaurants, cinemas, souvenir shops, etc. They are normally open between 9.00am and 9.00pm.

All the shops and institutions are closed on public holidays listed below.

Public holidays

- 1 January - New Year's Day
- Easter Sunday, Easter Monday
- 1 May - International Worker's Day

Practical information





- 3 May - Constitution Day
- Day of Pentecost
- Feast of Corpus Christi
- 15 August - Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
- 1 November - All Saints Day
- 11 November - Independence Day
- 25 & 26 December - Christmas Days

Sightseeing around the city

Poznań City Walks

During the season all tourists have an opportunity to take part, for a low charge, in 'Poznań City Walks' organized by the City of Poznań. Registration at the Tourist Information Centre and City Information Centre (www.cim.poznan.pl). More information at www.poznan.pl/en and www.poznan.pl/trakt.

Tourist lines

The Poznań Municipal Transport Company invites you for a ride in vintage trams and buses. The tram line 0, offering a tour of the city's highlights, arrives at the Museum of Public Transport, while the bus line 100 runs between the Old and the New Zoo. Buses feature sound systems and, along with trams, run every Sunday from the end of April to the end of September. For details please visit the websites at www.poznan.pl and www.mpk.poznan.pl

Poznań City Card

Buying a Poznań City Card is the most efficient way of sightseeing around the city at a low cost. Serving as a public transport ticket, the card also provides you with many discounts and free entrance to museums. Available in one-, two- and three-day versions at Poznań's Tourist Information Offices. More information at www.poznan.pl/en.

Arriving By plane

Located 7 kilometers west to the city centre, 'Poznań-Ławica' Airport offers a number of traditional and low cost flights. A branch of the Poznań City Information Centre is located at the airport that operates daily from morning to evening hours (Mon-Fri) and in the afternoons (Sat-Sun). www.airport-poznan.com.pl

From the airport to the city centre you can get on buses 'L' or 48 and 59, while the fast 'L' bus runs every half an hour from the airport to the Poznań Central Railway Station (operated by the Polish State Railways). The line 48, 59 runs every 30 minutes, while at night (11:00pm-5:00am) the line 242 runs to the city centre. Tickets are available to buy at kiosks and ticket machines. It takes around half an hour to get from the airport to the city centre and up to one hour at rush hours.

Taxi ranks are located outside, next to the arrival terminal.

By train

The Poznań Main Railway Station is located near the city centre, just next to the Poznań International Fair. In the railway station a tourist information service is available.

To get to the Old Town, go through the underpass in the direction of the Western Railway Station in front of which tram stops are situated, along with a ticket machine. Both the tram line 5 (direction Stomil) and 8 (direction Miłostowo) will take you straight to the city centre, which should take around 10 minutes.

By bus

The Poznań Bust Station, operated by the Car Communication Enterprise (PKS) and located around 1km away from the Railway Station, offers both national and international bus connections.

To get to the Old Town, go through the underpass to the tram stop and take the line 6 or 12. Get off after





one stop and go along ul. Półwiejska for around 500 metres. Then change trams, taking the line 2 or 9 that, which make a detour to take you to the plac Wiosny Ludów.

Moving around the city

Public transport

Buses and trams run regularly from 4:30am to 11:00pm (day service) and from 11.00pm to 4.30am (night service). There are two types of public transport tickets in Poznań – tickets for a specific time period and those for given stops. Passengers using buses or trams of the Urban Transport Authority in Poznań (ZTM) are required to have a valid ticket for the zone in which they are travelling (Zone 'A' covers the area of the city, Zones 'B' and 'C' cover the area outside the city).

Trams operate on time tickets. This allows for changing lines without the need to punch a new ticket (as long as you do not exceed the time limit). The exact time of the beginning of the ride is printed on the ticket by the puncher. You can buy tickets for 15, 30, 60 and 120 minutes. Passengers are bound by the actual time of journey - not by the one indicated in the timetable.

Buses operate on time and single-ride tickets alike. Single ticket up to 15 minutes allows also the journey up to 10 bus stops and a single ticket to 30 minutes enables the bus fare for any distance. The bus stop (its serial number) is printed on the ticket by the puncher. Single-ride tickets do not allow for changing lines.

Tickets for the public transport may be purchased in the Central Tickets Sales Points (www.ztm.poznan.pl/bilety/sprzedaz-biletow), newspaper kiosks, certain shops and supermarkets, ticket machines, as well as on board in some trams and buses. The tickets' prices depend on the time of the planned journey. Tickets purchased on board are validated automatically. The best option

for a longer ride through the city or a few day long stay in Poznań is a 24-hours or a 7-days ticket. The owners of the Poznań City Card (in the period when one's ticket is valid) can use the city's public transport for free.

Car rentals

The majority of the companies renting cars are located in the 'Poznań - Ławica' Airport.

Autonaczas.pl

'Poznań-Ławica' Airport
ul. Bukowska 285
Tel. (+48) 504 097 308

AVIS

'Poznań-Ławica' Airport
ul. Bukowska 285
Tel. (+48) 61 849 23 35
(+48) 601 672 860

BUDGET

'Poznań-Ławica' Airport
ul. Bukowska 285
Tel. (+48) 61 849 23 61
(+48) 601 354 689

Dollar Thrifty Rent a Car

'Poznań-Ławica' Airport
ul. Bukowska 285
Tel. (+48) 662 180 684

EUROPCAR

'Poznań-Ławica' Airport
ul. Bukowska 285
Tel. (+48) 61 849 23 57
(+48) 665 301 631

HERTZ

'Poznań-Ławica' Airport
ul. Bukowska 285
Tel. (+48) 61 868 41 77
(+48) 605 150 427

NATIONAL

'Poznań-Ławica' Airport
ul. Bukowska 285
Tel. (+48) 61 849 23 84
(+48) 510 193 801

SIXT

'Poznań-Ławica' Airport
ul. Bukowska 285
Tel. (+48) 61 847 14 68
(+48) 609 032 914

Poznań's city centre is included in the Metered Parking Zone (Mon-Fri, from 10:00am to 6:00pm and Sat from 8:00am to 2:00pm) involving every car that parks within the zone. The fee shall be paid in parking meters located at the sites included into the parking zone, while confirmations of payment – placed inside the vehicle behind the windscreen.

Taxi

Taxi ranks are situated next to the city's major intersections, in front of big hotels, as well as in front of the Railway Station and the 'Poznań-Ławica' airport. A list of charges should be placed behind the windscreen of every taxi. You can order a taxi by phone. Phone numbers of the radio taxi companies have been listed below.

Radio Taxi

Tel. 61 191 91
(+48) 61 662 96 22
(+48) 61 8 480 480
61 196 62
61 196 67
(+48) 61 8 111 111
(+48) 61 8 216 216
(+48) 61 8 219 219
(+48) 61 8 222 222
(+48) 61 8 222 333
(+48) 61 8 515 515
(+48) 61 8 519 519

Accommodation

Poznań offers choices for everyone's budget. You may stay at a big, exclusive hotel located in the city centre or in a smaller, yet delightfully situated one, a bit away from the city centre. One can also choose to stay at one of the city's camping sites or hostels located in the city centre. Credit cards can be used are accepted in most places. For complete list of available accommodation options, please visit the website at www.poznan.pl/en.



Tourist information

Tourist information is provided by the City Information Centre and its branches located in the city centre, at the main railway station at the airport, on the Poznań International Fair grounds, and in the Old Market Square. There is also a private visitor information service available at the Poznań Main Railway Station (old building).

Tourist information offices provide visitors with information concerning accommodation options, cultural events, monuments, trips, shopping, recreation, sporting events, as well as general information on the region. Come to one of them if you want to buy a map, a tourist guide, the Poznań City Card, or if you wish to have a guided tour.

CITY INFORMATION CENTRE

www.cim.poznan.pl

• Arkadia

ul. Ratajczaka 44
Tel. 61 194 31, (+48) 61 851 96 45
Open:
Mon-Fri 10:00am-7:00pm,
Sat 10:00am-5:00pm

• Poznań Main Railway Station (new building)

Tel. (+48) 61 633 10 16
Open:
Mon-Fri 8:00am-9pm,
Sat-Sun 10:00am-5:00pm

• Poznań International Fair (Eastern Hall)

ul. Głogowska 14
Tel. (+48) 61 869 20 84

• 'Poznań-Ławica' Airport

ul. Bukowska 285
Tel. (+48) 61 849 21 40
Open:
Mon-Fri 8:00am-9:00pm,
Sat 9:00am-5:00pm,
Sun 10:00am-5:00pm

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE

Stary Rynek 59,
Tel. (+48) 61 852 61 56

Open:

16/10-30/04:
Mon-Fri 10:00am-7:00pm,
Sat 10:00am-7:00pm

1/05-15/10.:

Mon-Fri 9:00am-8:00pm,
Sat 10:00am-8:00pm,
Sun and holidays 10:00am-6:00pm

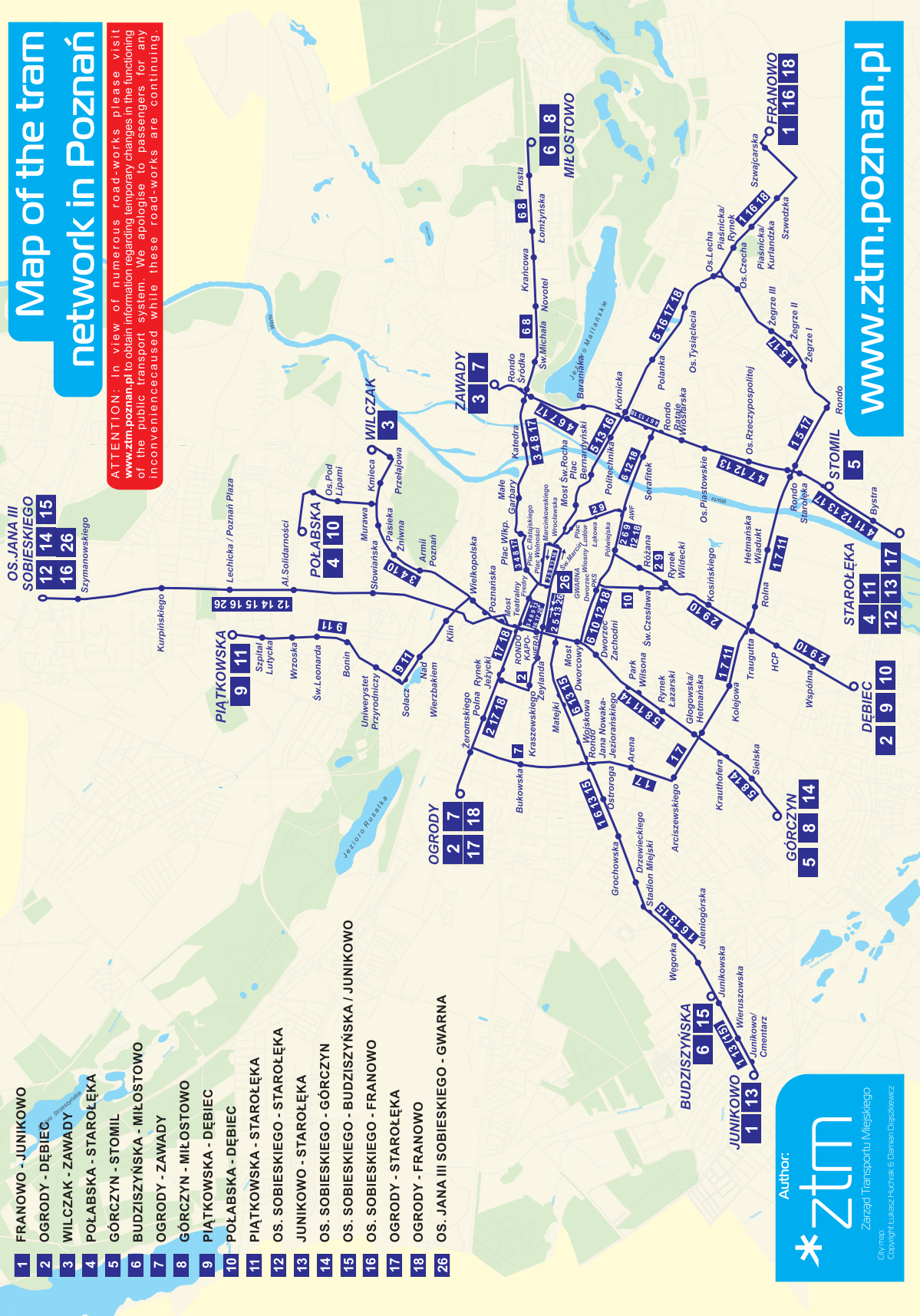
GLOB-TOUR FB

Main Railway Station (old building),
Tel. (+48) 61 866 06 67

Map of the tram network in Poznań

ATTENTION: In view of numerous road-works please visit www.ztm.poznan.pl to obtain information regarding temporary changes in the functioning of the public transport system. We apologise to passengers for any inconvenience caused while these road-works are continuing.

- 1 FRANOWO - JUNIKOWO
- 2 OGRODY - DĘBIEC
- 3 WILCZAK - ZAWADY
- 4 POŁABSKA - STAROŁĘKA
- 5 GÓRCZYN - STOMIL
- 6 BUDZISZYŃSKA - MIŁOSTOWO
- 7 OGRODY - ZAWADY
- 8 GÓRCZYN - MIŁOSTOWO
- 9 PIĄTKOWSKA - DĘBIEC
- 10 POŁABSKA - DĘBIEC
- 11 PIĄTKOWSKA - STAROŁĘKA
- 12 OS. SOBIESKIEGO - STAROŁĘKA
- 13 JUNIKOWO - STAROŁĘKA
- 14 OS. SOBIESKIEGO - GÓRCZYN
- 15 OS. SOBIESKIEGO - BUDZISZYŃSKA / JUNIKOWO
- 16 OS. SOBIESKIEGO - FRANOWO
- 17 OGRODY - STAROŁĘKA
- 18 OGRODY - FRANOWO
- 26 OS. JANA III SOBIESKIEGO - GWARNA



Author: *** ztm**
 Zarząd Transportu Miejskiego
 City map: Copyright Łukasz Fudziak & Damian Dębskiowicz

www.ztm.poznan.pl



City of Poznań
pl. Kolegiacki 17
61-841 Poznań
www.poznan.pl

 www.facebook.com/Poznan

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M. Forecki, D. Krakowiak, P. Skórnicki, Z. Szmidt,
K. Zisopulu-Bleja, Ł. Zandecki,
Archive of „Euro Poznań 2012” Sp. z o.o.,
Gospoda pod Koziołkami, Malta Ski

Concept:

Joanna Gonia-Kołodziejczyk, Marta Stawińska