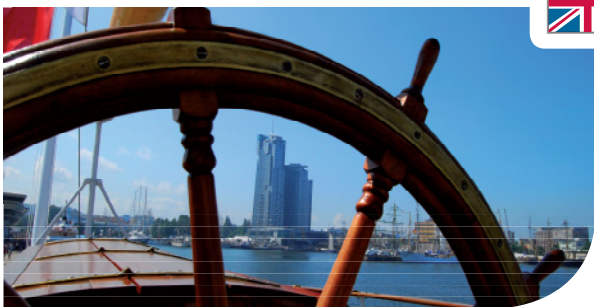
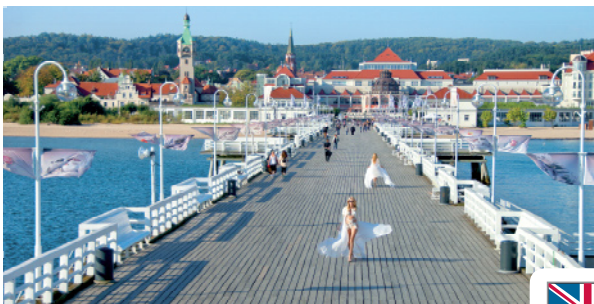


# GUIDE BOOK



# Gdańsk Sopot Gdynia





# Gdańsk

## The City of Freedom

A massive, ship-like silhouette of the Gothic St. Mary's Church rising from the sea of roofs, the Long Market – one of the finest squares in Europe surrounded by lavishly decorated houses with the Neptune Fountain in the middle and the old, medieval crane dozing on Mottawa River – all these are the well-known symbols of Gdansk. The perennial settlement on the Baltic seashore, home of Hevelius, Fahrenheit, Schopenhauer, Grass and Wałęsa, is filled with tourist attractions. It surprises with a multitude of monuments, a heritage of more than ten centuries of fascinating culture and eventful history, as well as an atmosphere of a place where the past and the present unite to form a unique landscape. Historical figures such a pirate, a XVII-century townsman or a town guard can be found every day wandering city streets and the variety of cafes, restaurants and music clubs that the city offers, their unique ambience, interiors and served specialties create that special, unique atmosphere. Small shops and boutiques with souvenirs, amber jewellery and regional products are hidden in archways of old buildings and street alleys, and numerous shopping malls offer plenty of goods and services. The broad offer of concerts, sporting events, theater plays and other cultural events will certainly appeal to everyone that visits the city.

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Pomorskie  
Tourist Board

### Pomorskie Tourist Board

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## 1. The Upland Gate

Built in the late 16th century, its three passages once served as the main entrance to downtown Gdańsk. Apart from its military function it was also a meaningful manifesto. Rich, sculpted decorative elements reach its culmination in the frieze of its western side, where coats of arms of the Polish king, the City, and the Prussian estates are displayed, as well as Latin maxims referring to values respected by the citizens. On the opposite side, the coat of arms of the Prussian King was added in the XIX century. After leveling the city walls and filling the moats, the preserved part of the gate served, since the 1920s many different, mainly tourist-related, purposes. Since 2012 the gate is the location of the Tourist Information Center of Pomorskie Region.

## 2. Długa Street Gateway - Amber Museum

The present seat of the Amber Museum used to be a Gothic barbican of the Długa (Long) Gate. After losing its defensive significance at the end of the XVI-century it was rebuilt into a prison complex. Its western part is the Katownia (Torture House), place where cruel interrogations were held, the eastern is the Wieża Więzienna (Prison Tower). There are still relics of the pillory visible on the wall of the tower, including the chains and handcuffs. The tower houses the collection of the Amber Museum, showing the "Baltic gold" in its different aspects and applications. Executioner's equipment is displayed in former prison cells.



## 3. Great Armory

An impressive edifice of the Great Armory is the finest example of Dutch influence on architecture of Gdańsk. Lavishly decorated facades facing the Targ Węglowy (Coal Market) and Tkacka Street, charm with their arrangement and detail. Once, the interiors housed cannons, cannon balls and all kinds of hand weaponry. Currently it is the seat of Academy of Fine Arts.

## 4. St George's Fraternity Court

The wealthiest, most influential merchants of Gdańsk formed an elite brotherhood named after St. George, which had initially resided in the Artus Court. Then, willing to avoid sharing it with the less privileged groups of merchants they built their own seat, also named after their holy patron. The late Gothic building, crowned with the statue of the saint, was built in 1487-1494 next to the Long Street Gate. It was called „the St. George Hall” or, simply, „the Hall”. As a former seat of the shooting club that the Fraternity of St. George was transformed into, it is sometimes called the Shooting Range (Strzelnica), as the neighboring square by the city walls was used by citizens to practice using firearms.







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## 5. Długa Street Gate (Golden Gate)

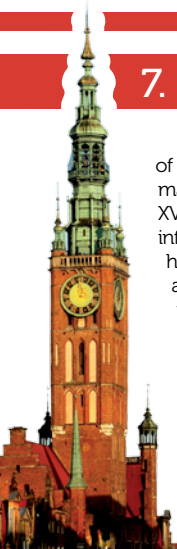
The gate was constructed at the beginning of the 17th century, replacing the previous, simple, Gothic structure. The new one, patterned after Roman triumphal arches, obtained a decorative shape. However, it could also be used for defensive purposes. Leading to the Długa Street – the most important street in Gdańsk, the gate was many times passed by royal visitors. Two manneristic facades have been decorated i.a. with inscriptions: German blessing for the City taken from one of the psalms and Latin maxim, praising concord as a source of small states, and blaming discord as a reason for large ones to fall.

## 6. Uphagen House

The rococo-classicist house located at Długa Street dates back to the end of the 18th century. The former property of Flemish Uphagen family. According to the will of its last owner, the interior of the house was to remain unchanged. This is how the Museum of Townhouse Interiors was created. It existed until 1945 when it was destroyed along with the rest of the historical downtown. After reconstruction it again became a museum – a branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Gdańsk (Muzeum Historyczne Miasta Gdańska). Visitors can admire the splendors of a patrician tenement house of old Gdańsk.







## 7. Main Town Hall

As former seat of authorities of the merchant republic of Gdańsk dating back to the 14th century, it was altered many times. The present shape refers to the middle of the XVI-century, with its architecture showing strong Dutch influence. The tower of the building, over 80 meters in height, houses one of two carillons of Gdańsk, thus upholding the almost 500-year-old city tradition. The previous instrument was destroyed during 1945 bombardments. The most magnificent of the Town Hall rooms is the Large Council Chamber, also known as the Red Chamber, considered to be one of the finest city hall interiors of that time in Poland. Its ceiling is adorned with 25 symbolic paintings by Isaac van den Blocke. The most famous among them is the "Gdańsk Apotheosis". The monumental edifice is presently seat of the Historical Museum of Gdańsk (Muzeum Historyczne Miasta Gdańska).

## 8. Neptune Fountain

The Well of Neptune, as the fountain was called in the past, decorates Duży Targ (the Long Market) since the middle of the XVII-century. The statue of the Roman sea god was then a popular marine motif. In Gdańsk it was also supposed to symbolize the otherwise obvious connection between the city and the sea. The idea of constructing a fountain based on Roman patterns was brought to Gdańsk by mayor Bartholomäus Schachmann from his travels to Italy. He did not last to the moment of his idea coming to life. The fountain was finished under the watchful eye of his successor, mayor Johann Speyman. Project involved the most eminent artists of Gdańsk, including Abraham van den Blocke. The figure of Neptune, wearing the face of the Roman Emperor Marc Aurelius, overlooking the city from the fountain is accompanied by legendary sea creatures. The intricate fence is decorated with coats of arms of Gdańsk and Polish eagles. The Roman sea god was the supposed inventor of the most famous liquor named Goldwasser. Upset with throwing coins into his well, he smashed them to small pieces with his trident and the resulting golden flakes floating in the water miraculously turned it into a delicious beverage.



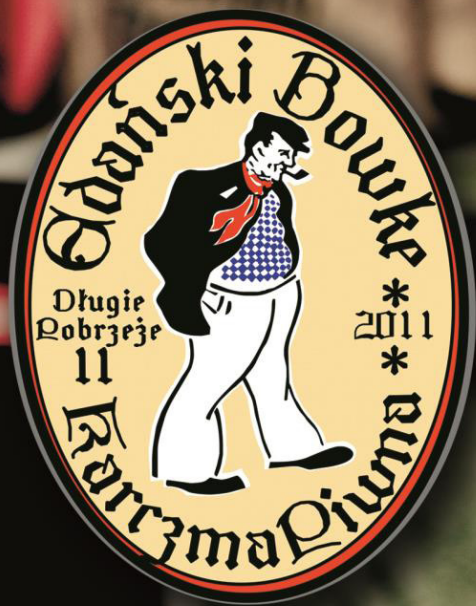
## 9. Artus Court

Based upon the idea of the legendary King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table, the Artus Court in Gdańsk used to be seat of merchant brotherhoods. It was the main social center of old Gdańsk. Rich citizens arriving to a gathering in the court were watched by figures of famous ancient leaders: statues of Justice, Strength and Fortune, still present on the facade. The interior is decorated with many paintings, ship models, paneling, suits of armor and the largest renaissance stove (over 10 meters high) decorated with portraits of European rulers, coats of arms as well as personifications of virtues and planets.

## 10. Speymann's House (Golden House)

The house of mayor Johann Speyman, located by the Long Market, is considered to be one of the more appealing buildings in Gdańsk. Speyman was wealthy, educated and very ambitious. New facade, created at the beginning of the 17th century, was designed by Abraham van den Blocke. It is decorated with portraits of leaders and rulers, as well as with scenes from the history, always referring to sacrifice to homeland. A legend says that the two facades, front and back, were ordered in Italy and carried to Gdańsk by two separate ships. The ship carrying the front side sank, so the owner of the house had to put the back facade at the front of the building.





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## 11. Green Gate

A large edifice in the mannerism style, closing the Long Market on the Mottawa river side was built between 1568 and 1571, replacing the Gothic Cog Gate. It only had three passages back then. The fourth, northern passage was still a weigh house. A plan had existed to turn the upper floors into a royal residence, but it was never put to work, as the only royal who stayed there for a few days on her passage from France to Poland was Marie Louise Gonzaga, the wife of king Władysław IV Vasa. In the XIX century the gate housed an exhibition of natural history. Now it is a place where temporary exhibits of the National Museum of Gdańsk take place. Lech Walesa's office is located in the northern part of the gate.

## 12. Crane and National Maritime Museum

A city gate, a harbor fortress, and two cranes one on top of the other – this is how Żuraw (Crane), the most interesting monument of the historic downtown, can be shortly described. It was built in the middle of the XV-century, as one of nine water gates that led to the Mottawa River. Thick, round towers on both sides of the gate designed to house small artillery was a fine defense measure for the harbor. Wooden structure of the double crane reaching towards the river was mounted on such a fortification object. The cranes, propelled by the power of human muscles, was used for harbour purposes (the lower hook) and to set masts on newly built ships (the upper hook). The maximum capacity of the whole crane system was 4 tons that could be lifted up to 11 meters. It made the Crane of Gdańsk the unquestionably largest crane in the Medieval world. Reconstructed after WWII, it became one of the branches of the National Maritime Museum (27), also located in the warehouses on the opposite side of Mottawa River on Ołowianka Island, as well as the museum ship „Soldek”.





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### 13. St Mary's Church

St. Mary's Church was built for more than 150 years and is the largest Gothic brick church in Europe. Its interior with exceptionally fine and high vaults, houses hundreds pieces of art created over the last 500 years. The most remarkable examples are: gold-plated main altar, work of master Michael Schwarz from Augsburg, touching stone Pieta from the beginning of the XV-century, XIX-century copy of "The Last Judgment" triptych, or the famous astronomical clock by Hans Düringer. Perfect acoustics of the austere walls of the church accentuates the sound of the great baroque organ that came here from the St. John's Church. You can admire the panorama of the city from the top of the 78-meter-high tower whose characteristic, blunt silhouette towers above Gdansk. Almost 400 steps leads to the top.

### 14. Mariacka (St Mary's) Street

One of the shortest streets in the Main Town, closed with the wall of St. Mary's Church on one side, and the Gothic St. Mary's Gate on the other. As the only in the City it has preserved an almost full set of porches – once a characteristic feature of Gdansk civil architecture. A decoration strongly represented in St. Mary's Street are gargoyles – gutter endings in forms of fantastic creature heads. Narrow houses, cobbled roadway, impressive porches – all that make St. Mary's Street the place to realize how other streets of Gdansk used to look like before they were modernized. Surrounded by all that beauty, there are numerous amber boutiques and workshops that sell the "Baltic gold" – amber – in variety of jewellery and other valuables.





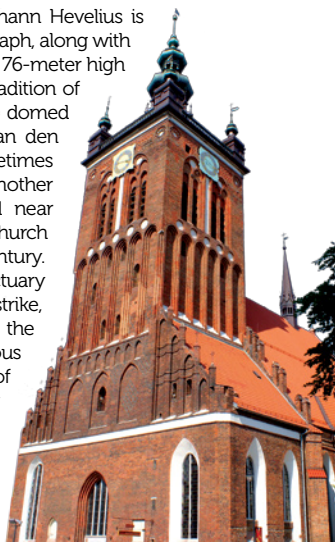


## 15. St Nicolas' Church

The only church in Downtown Gdansk that survived the Soviet bombardment of 1945. With its solid, sturdy walls and a massive but humble tower it is full of art pieces that create the unique, Baroque interior. The tradition of the church in Gdansk dates back to the end of the XII century, when the first, small shrine was built at the junction of two significant trade routes. Its remains can be seen at its primary location, which is the underground of the Market Hall. Since the beginning of the XIII century, the church had served the Dominican Order. The Dominicans, who then arrived to Gdansk, established their convent on the northern side of the building. They are also responsible for Gdansk's oldest traditional trading event. St. Dominic's Fair has been present in the city life with a temporary period of respite since 1260.

## 16. St Cathrine's Church

The origins of St. Catherine's Church, which is the oldest parish church in Gdansk, date back to the XIII-century. It is decorated with paintings by Anton Möller and Isaac van den Blocke. The famous astronomer, Johann Hevelius is buried underneath the church and his epitaph, along with the gravestone, have been preserved. The 76-meter high belfry houses a carillon, continuing the tradition of the XVIII-century instrument. Beautiful, domed roof of the tower designed by Jacob van den Blocke visible from far distance is sometimes called the „crown of the Old Town". Another temple dedicated to a saint is located near St. Catherine's Church. It is St. Bridget's Church that dates back to the turn of XV-century. It became famous in August 1980 as sanctuary for the Solidarity movement during the strike, as well as a refuge used by members of the anticommunist opposition. It is also famous for its magnificent Amber Altar. The route of the Gothic churches of Gdansk has many other beautiful and interesting temples to explore: St. John's, St. Elizabeth's, St. Joseph's, St. Peter's and Paul's and the Holy Trinity Church, built by the Franciscans of Gdansk.



## 17. Great Mill

This unique piece of medieval technical architecture, with its characteristic, enormous dual-pitched roof, was built in the middle of the XV century on an artificial island on Radunia Channel. It was one of the largest, European industrial investments of its times, and served as a mill, granary and a bakery. It was equipped with 18 water wheels and in case of a siege and water shortage additional, horse-powered quernstones were used. Today, its Gothic interior is the location of a shopping mall and the giant water wheels can still be admired there.

## 18. Old Town City Hall

The picturesque brick building with a towering spire is an excellent example of mannerism in the architecture of the city. It reminds of its unique phenomenon: two independent centers of power co-existing within one city and, thus, two City Halls: Old and Main Towns and, earlier, also Osiek and Young City districts. A nearby square with its monument of a councilor, astronomer and brewmaster Hans Hevelke, known as Hevelius, reminds of the history of the current seat of the Baltic Sea Culture Center. The appealing interior of the building, magnificent, XVII-century ceiling decorated with allegorical paintings, elegant spiral staircase are not the only noteworthy features. A particularly intriguing element is the main stone portal with statues of personified virtues and vices.







## 19. The Polish Post Museum

The building of the 19th century military hospital, which had been the main seat of the Polish post in the Free City of Gdańsk since 1925 became famous 14 years later, the day World War II began. It was hopelessly defended for a few hours by the postal staff against the Nazis. There is the Museum of the Polish Post in the building that gathers artifacts connected with the history of the post in Gdańsk, telecommunication and the history of 1939 resistance. There is a monument in front that commemorates the brave defenders.

## 20. Hail Hill and Hewelianum Center

The history of the fort located on the Góra Gradowa (Hail Hill) dates back to the middle of the 17th century, when an important decision to secure that area of vital importance had been made. The fortifications of the Hail Hill witnessed fierce combat during the 18th century sieges of the city and in the beginning of the 19th century. Modernized in the period of French occupation, the so-called "First Free City", and completely rebuilt by the Prussians at the end of the 19th century, they secured the city for centuries. They were pulled down during the Interwar Period to serve various civil purposes and, after WWII, were forgotten and devastated. Since the beginning of the 21st century they have been revitalized, becoming more and more interesting place both for tourists and locals, enjoying a great park and a rich cultural and educational offer of the Hewelianum Center.



## 21. The „Blue Lamb” Granary Center for Archaeological Education

One of the two granaries that had survived 1945 bombardments, this unique XVII-century building located on the Granary Island is home to the Archaeological Museum branch. There, you can admire effects of long-term studies of history of Gdańsk, and each floor holds exhibitions that present different faces of local archaeology. The exposition showcases objects obtained during archaeological research, methodology of work and even a reconstruction of a city street from the turn of the XV-century. History of the Granary Island can be learned through a multimedia presentation, and if you are feeling up to it you can, using common archaeological tools, try finding small objects hidden in the sand.

## 22. The National Museum

The partially renovated interior of the former Gothic Franciscan monastery adjacent to the Holy Trinity Church has become home to the Department of Historical Art of the museum and its collection: Polish and Flemish paintings, furniture from Gdańsk and Northern Europe, pottery, gold and handicraft. Without doubt, its most famous piece of art is "The Last Judgement", a triptych by Hans Memling claimed in XV-century by a local privateer Paweł Beneke and donated to St. Mary's Church. The museum's collection can also be admired in the Abbot's Palace and Abbatial Granary (Ethnographic Museum) in Oliwa.



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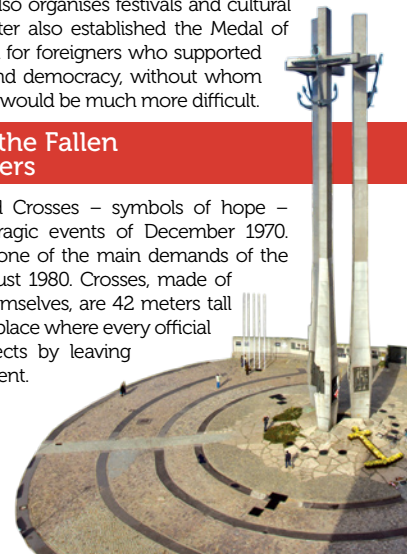
## 23. European Solidarity Center

European Solidarity Centre is not only the museum dedicated to the history of Solidarity movement and anticommunist's opposition in Poland and Europe, but also the center of dialogue about modern world. The heart of the new ECS building is the permanent exhibition dedicated to the history of the Solidarity movement and the changes it catalysed in Central and Eastern Europe. Special place will also await for the youngest guests – PLAY DEPARTMENT is a multifunctional educational hall dedicated to children. The Centre will also house the library and reading room, the archives, a centre of academic research, and education and training, and rooms for creative workshops for the young. Organizations working pro publico bono and the actions they pursue will also be welcome here. Open space for every guest will be created as well – observation deck, restaurant, bar and café.

Even today, the ECS called into being in 2007, organises educational and civic projects, conferences and lectures, collects testimonies, makes films, publishes books, and builds its archive collection. ECS is already in possession of thousands of items, beginning with leaflets and ending with a shipyard gantry crane. It also organises festivals and cultural events all over Poland. The Center also established the Medal of Gratitude – honorable distinction for foreigners who supported Poland in its fight for freedom and democracy, without whom the victory of Solidarity in Europe would be much more difficult.

## 24. Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers

Three monumental Anchored Crosses – symbols of hope – commemorate the victims of tragic events of December 1970. Erecting of the monument was one of the main demands of the striking shipyard workers in August 1980. Crosses, made of stainless steel by the workers themselves, are 42 meters tall and weigh almost 140 tons. It is a place where every official guest of Gdansk pays his respects by leaving flowers at the foot of the monument.





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## 25. Amber Arena Stadium (PGE Arena)

The stadium was built just before the 2012 UEFA European Football Championship. Its amber-like shape is a clear reference to the tradition of amber catching and fits perfectly into the city landscape. It is particularly pleasing during the night, when it is lit up and visible from afar. The stadium has a seating capacity of about 42,000 and has been home to the local football club, Lechia Gdańsk, and a museum dedicated to the team that houses exhibits connected with football and other sports. Mass events, such as concerts, are also organized regularly and the local guide will show you every nook and cranny there is.

## 26. The Lighthouse

One of the most famous maritime monuments of Gdańsk is the lighthouse in Nowy Port. Dating back to the late XIX-century, it is considered to be one of the most beautiful on the Baltic Sea. There is a replica of a very unusual device on top of it: the time ball. Original optic equipment as well as an exhibition on the history of the lighthouses can also be seen there. Climbing the tower of the lighthouse will be rewarded with a beautiful panorama of the Gulf of Gdansk, the harbor and the watchtower's „older sister” – the lighthouse tower of the Wisłoujście Fortress.





## 27. Arch Cathedral and Oliwa Park

Oliwa – a snug, charming part of the City of Gdańsk, located in the picturesque forest area of the Tri-City Landscape Park, was described by a famous traveller Aleksander von Humboldt as the third most beautiful place on Earth. What makes it so unique is a Cistercian park founded in the XVIII (French garden) and XIX (English garden) centuries. You can admire the linden „road to eternity”, a rock-garden established 1920, orangery, grotto and a waterfall. A walk through the park will lead you to the arch cathedral, commonly called „the Oliwa Cathedral”. The Gothic temple was built as a Cistercian church in the XIII-century. It is 107 meters long, which makes it the longest church in Poland. It also houses the most famous instrument in Poland: the rococo organ of master Wulf.

## 28. zoo

The Gdańsk ZOO, founded in the 1950s, is a forest complex surrounding a former spa, which was gradually extended up to the present area of ca. 120 hectares. First animals were donated to the zoo by people, particularly seamen, who brought back exotic creatures from their travels. Most of them were birds and monkeys. Today, the zoo is home to almost 200 species of animals from all the continents, including rare and endangered species. Animals can be observed in conditions similar to natural. A special treat for the youngest is the „little zoo”, with no bars or fences, that allows the children safe contact with selected animals.



## 29. Westerplatte

Early in the morning (4:45) on 1st September 1939 the German battleship „Schleswig-Holstein” began the bombardment of the Polish Ammunition Depot at the Westerplatte Peninsula. This event has been considered the beginning of World War II. For almost 7 days the Depot was defended by around 200 Polish soldiers against the enemy outnumbering them at least by twenty two one. This is why Westerplatte became the symbol of Polish resistance against Nazi aggression. Stone monument at the entrance to the Port of Gdańsk commemorates not only the defenders of Westerplatte, but also all the other soldiers who defended the Polish Coast in 1939. You can learn about the history of the Westerplatte Peninsula and the spa that it used to be, as well as the circumstances of WWII outbreak by visiting the open-air exhibition, the historical Guardhouse No. 1 ruins of the barracks and remains of other structures.

## 30. Wisłoujście Fortress

The fortress is an example of a sea fort unique in the European scale. The history of the stronghold can be traced back to the Middle Ages, when a defense tower was constructed at the Vistula river mouth. Further developed in XVI and XVII centuries, according to contemporary Italian and Dutch standards, the stronghold guarded entrance to the port of Gdańsk, controlled the incoming ships and served as base for the royal fleet. This was also the rally point for the Polish galleon fleet that in 1627 fought the famous Battle of Oliwa. Today, Wisłoujście is a place that cherishes and promotes “living history” mainly due to numerous historical reenactments and events.














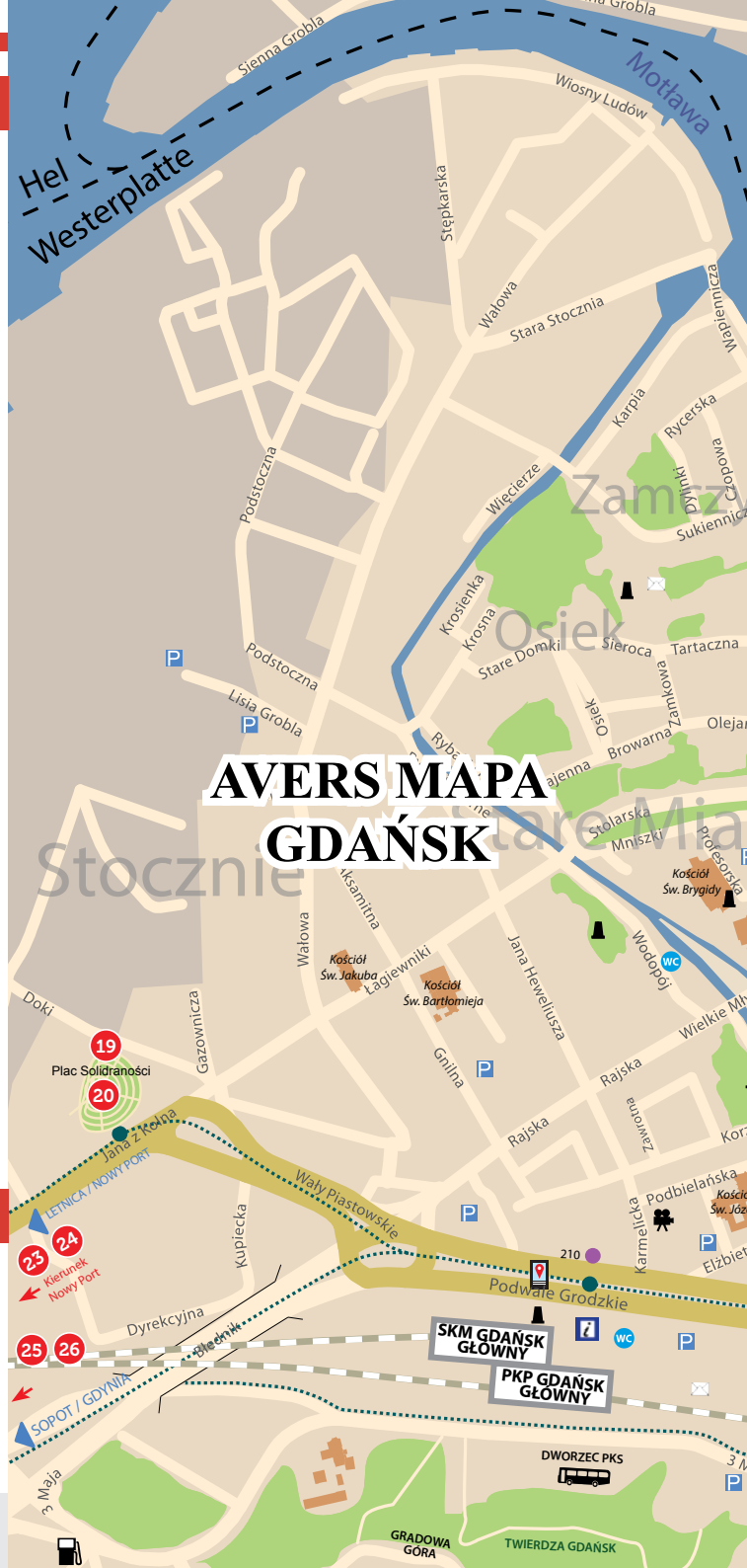


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# SOPOT

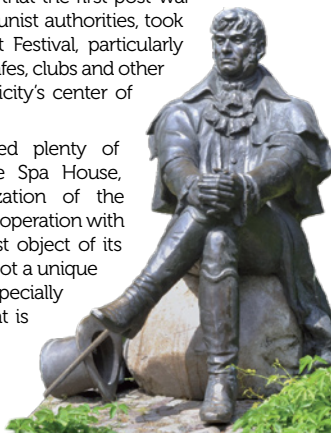
Monte Carlo of the north

One of the most scenic sea resorts in Europe used to be nothing more than a couple of settlements of the Cistercians from Oliwa. Later, the rich citizens of Gdańsk built their summer houses there. In 1823 at the request of Prussian authorities of Gdańsk, Jean Georges Haffner transformed a small spa into a large complex with a bathing house, changing rooms and a 31,5-meter-long pier. Rapid growth prompted Kaiser Wilhelm II to grant the resort city rights in 1901.

A beautiful, sandy beach, Europe's longest pier (511m long since 1928), horse racing, dance and tennis contests, cafes, restaurants, exclusive hotels, including the former Kasino, now Grand Hotel, are some of many attractions that have attracted European elites. Growing popularity and prestige of the resort during the interwar period, and a casino that had functioned there from the 1920s, made the city known throughout Europe as Monte Carlo of the North. Sopot was also sometimes referred to as Bayreuth of the North, due to the Wagner Festival that took place in the Forest Opera. After the Red Army had entered Sopot in March 1945 only 10% of buildings were destroyed, German inhabitants were relocated and Polish people took their place.

Artistic activities and old, preserved urban fabric creates the unique character of the city, which has remained a meeting place for artists, politicians and celebrities. It was in Sopot that the first post-war Polish Jazz Festival, banned by the communist authorities, took place. Forest Opera began to host Sopot Festival, particularly famous in the Eastern Block, while many cafes, clubs and other attractions transformed Sopot into the Tricity's center of entertainment.

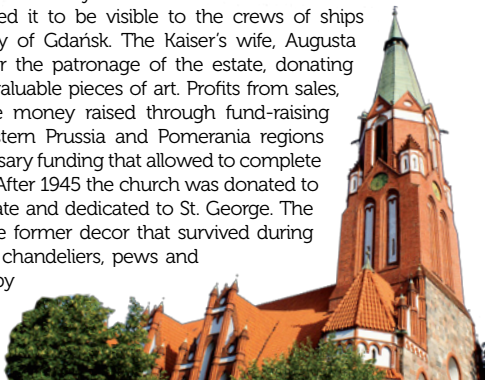
In recent years Sopot has witnessed plenty of investments, such as restoration of the Spa House, construction of the Marina, modernization of the Hipodrom and Forest Opera, as well as co-operation with Gdańsk in building Ergo Arena, the largest object of its kind in northern Poland. All this makes Sopot a unique spot, a modern city that never sleeps (especially during the summer!), a magical place that is hard to resist.





## 1. St. George's Church

Raised between 1899-1901 to the design by L. Tiedemann of Potsdam, this, Neo-Gothic building had until 1945 been part of the Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession in Poland. The tower of the church was raised by 7.5 meters on Kaiser Wilhelm's request; he wanted it to be visible to the crews of ships sailing on the Bay of Gdansk. The Kaiser's wife, Augusta Victoria, took over the patronage of the estate, donating 1000 marks and valuable pieces of art. Profits from sales, together with the money raised through fund-raising in the entire Western Prussia and Pomerania regions secured the necessary funding that allowed to complete the construction. After 1945 the church was donated to the military vicariate and dedicated to St. George. The elements from the former decor that survived during the years include chandeliers, pews and organs made by Terletsky & Wittek.



## 2. Bohaterów Monte Cassino Promenade

The popular "Monciak" is one of the most famous promenades in Poland, leading tourists from St. George's Church straight to the pier. It is vibrant and it never sleeps, mainly because it is literally swarming with tourists, either relaxing in any of numerous cafes, strolling among street artists or dancing until the break of dawn in one of many famous disco clubs. The promenade is developed with tenement houses from the late XIX and early XX centuries, creating a real cocktail of architectural styles to be admired. Modern buildings, such as Krzywy Domek (Crooked House), blend nicely into the surroundings giving the place a unique, incomparable feel. If you are lucky enough, you can stumble upon the ghost of "The Umbrella Man" (Parasolnik), an eccentric figure of the 1960s and 70s that, by his colorful, strange outfits, shocked and entertained the people of his time.



## 3. Sierakowski Mansion

The 200-year-old mansion built by the noble Sierakowski family, on an estate purchased in 1797, later served as their summer house. After the family had moved to the Kingdom of Poland in 1814, the mansion was purchased by a Gdansk family of von Franzius. From 1917-1923 one of the occupants was the grandson of the famous poet Joseph von Eichendorff, Hartwig. Today, one of the oldest preserved mansions, next to the so-called "Spanish Court" at Aleja Niepodległości street, serves as office for the Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Sopotu (Society of Friends of Sopot). A cafe is located within the building as well as exhibitions and Thursday concerts that take place during summer attract many tourists and city's inhabitants to the isolated, side street of Sopot, where the mansion is located.

## 4. Crooked House

Built in 2004, it was designed by two architects: Szotyński & Zaleski. The Crooked House is a new landmark of Sopot and had almost instantly become one of the most recognized structures in Poland, and a favorite visiting spot for tourists. It is listed on the top 50 of the strangest buildings in the world. Inspired by pictures by Per Dahlberg, its purpose is to remind people that no dreams are impossible. The facade of the building corresponds to the style of "Monciak", where it is located, and does not disrupt the "flow" of the surrounding buildings. Inside the house holds disco clubs, cafes, restaurants, shops and beauty parlors.





## 5. Balneology Building

A project by Paul Puchmüller and Heinrich Dunkel, the building opened on 1 August 1904 and was the fourth facility located in this place since the times of Georg Haffner. Apart from bathing rooms, the building held goldsmith workshops, as well as the famous Rosenthal shop. After World War II the city laundry was located here and in 1956 the building was acquired by Jadwiga Titz-Kosko, M.D., who adapted the building to serve as a hospital for rheumatic diseases. The lookout tower, whose chimney had been enclosed so that it did not distort the building, served as a waypoint for ships. However, contrary to the popular belief, it had not been a lighthouse until 1977, when strong lighting was installed. Above the building entrance, held by Triton and a mermaid, one of the city's oldest preserved coat of arms can be found.

## 6. The Spa House

The only remainder of the third "Kurhaus" that had been located here until 1945 was a beautiful wine yard rotunda. The fourth Spa House was opened in 2009, with a restored rotunda, the original acoustical shell and an elegant fountain that make for the specific ambience of the place. Numerous cafes, shops, restaurants together with the largest national art gallery in northern Poland, tourist information and brine pump room have found its place here. The main part of the building, however, would be the conference center, spa hotel and ball room of the adjacent Sheraton Hotel.



## 7. Grand Hotel

The most famous hotel of Sopot was built in 1927 according to the project of Richard Kohnke and his team: Otto Kloeppel and Emil Lau, who had won the architectural design competition in 1922. It then went by the name of Kasino Hotel and was a dazzling display of luxury, with both running and sea water available in the bathrooms. The famous apartment 226 hosted such people as Marlene Dietrich and, in 1939, Adolf Hitler. When the Red Army entered Sopot in 1945, its soldiers devastated the most valuable pieces of equipment. Despite this, even after the war the hotel remained a place that, because of its unique spirit, attracted worldfamous music stars during the Sopot Music Festival, as well as politicians such as Fidel Castro or Charles de Gaulle.

## 8. The Pier

Europe's longest wooden pier was constructed to replace the 1824, 31.5-meter-long, that Jean Georg Haffner used to assemble in spring and disassemble for fall and winter. To prevent the pier from falling to the forces of nature, especially winter storms, the pier had been gradually lengthened until it reached the today's length of 511.5 meters. In 2011, Sopot Marina was added, there is a cafe and a restaurant at the very end of it, where live music can be heard during summer. Visitors can embark on a ship to Hel and, during summer, cinema lovers can enjoy world's top movies being showcased in a cinema under the stars at the so-called "Pan" at the entrance to the pier.





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## 9. The Stronghold

The oldest traces of local settlements, coming from the Early Middle Ages, can be found here. In 1840, 18 meters above sea level, in place of today's open-air museum at the so-called "Sopot Slope" Johann Georg Kreiss opened a restaurant with a beer garden. When, in 1885, the place was visited by a renowned archaeologist and director of Gdańsk Province Museum, Hugo Conwentz, a field survey was conducted, followed by establishing of an archaeological and natural preserve in 1907. The restaurant was moved to the nearby hill, current location of the Aqua Park, where it remained until 1945. In 2011 a new, interactive museum was opened at the foot of the Stronghold hill, with plenty of attractions such as exhibitions, a library, cafe and an educational center.

## 10. The Museum of the City of Sopot

Located in a beautiful mansion near the sea that had once belonged to a merchant, insurance broker and an American consul, Ernst August Claaszen (1853-1924), the museum shows the beauty of interior design and houses exhibitions dedicated to the city and its history. The Museum was founded to mark the occasion of the 100th anniversary of founding of the city. The mansion, built in 1903, has undergone a thorough renovation and was adapted to suit the needs of a museum. The renovation process encompassed also the immediate surroundings of the villa, with its vast garden. In 2011 a restaurant was opened in the basement of the building.







## 11. Southern Baths

Built in 1907, in place of former women's changing rooms, the Southern Baths are one of the most recognizable landmarks of Sopot. A lovely, wooden, Norwegian-style building was the project of Paul Puchmüller. Forming a horseshoe shape, women's, men's and children's changing rooms were located at seaside jetties, and the promenade was home to barber shops, restaurants and cafes that were open for the season (1 July - 30 September). The building had survived the year 1945, when it was leased by the city for 30 years to a Chinese company, Ming-Hoong, that renovated and adapted it into a hotel, thus preventing it from falling into ruin.

## 12. Aquapark

Pomorskie's largest water park provides plenty of attractions for the whole family. Swimming pools, whirlpools, hydro massage, the Wild River and many others - all thoughtfully designed and adjusted according to age. During the summer, an outdoor swimming pool complex, together with slides, wooden terrace and deck chairs are available to the visitors. The Sauna World - Aqua SPA offers a wide range of regenerative treatments, massages and 8 types of saunas. All facilities within the park are under the watchful eye of a well-trained personnel, who ensure the safety of the visitors. The complex also includes bowling alley, a modern, two-level music club and a restaurant.



## 13. Forest Opera

The idea for construction in 1909 of the Forest Opera was born in the minds of two people: Paul Walther Schaffer, bandmaster of the Gdańsk (Danzig) City Theatre, and the mayor of Sopot, Max Woldmann, whose wife was an opera singer. The Opera opened officially on 11 August 1909 with a spectacle from Conradin Kreutzer, The Night Camp in Granada (Das Nachtlager in Granada). From year 1922 onwards, the Opera witnessed a growing number of Richard Wagner's pieces being performed by the most famous conductors and opera singers from all across Europe. After World War II the Opera building, then seldom used, was preserved mainly by the International Song Festival, moved from Gdańsk to Sopot, that attracted international music stars. For its 100th anniversary it underwent a renovation process in 2009 and since 2012 its

## 14. Ski Lift (Bald Hill)

Although Sopot may be best known for its proximity to the sea and summertime heat, there is also a little something for skiing amateurs. Near the shore and the pier, towering 100 meters over the city, there is a hill from which stretches a stunning view of Sopot and the Bay of Gdańsk. A 286-meter ski lift is located here together with a snow park with artificial obstacles and ramps for active skiing and snowboarding. In winter, anyone can rent snow gear, learn how to ski in the local ski school or join the ski club.





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## 15. Hippodrome

Since the beginning of the 1870s, the area that is presently occupied by the horse track was used by men of the "Black Hussars" regiment from Wrzeszcz for hunting runs. From 1898 the place began hosting regular horse races, both flat and with obstacles. It was also the year when two seating platforms and the racetrack, whose shape remained unchanged, were built. Kaiser Wilhelm with his family were frequent guests of the track. After World War II, in 1947, horse races were resumed, and in 2009 Hipodrom was granted right to organize world's most important International Official CSIO\*\*\* Jumping Competition. The renovation of the structure has transformed it into one of the leading equestrian facilities in Poland and Europe! It is also the only racetrack where you can observe sea from the seating platform.

## 16. Fishermen's Square













A picturesque settlement from 1914 designed by Paul Puchmüller. Because of the growing number of visitors to the rapidly developing spa it was decided that the whole fishing settlement, located near what now is the pier, be moved close to Karlikowski Potok (Karlikowski Brook). Today this unique place inhabited by artists, and the number of boats moored at the nearby fishing harbor decreased from dozens to several.



## List of objects

1. St. George's Church
2. Bohaterów Monte Cassino Promenade
3. Sierakowski Mansion
4. Crooked House
5. Balneology Building
6. The Spa House
7. Grand Hotel
8. The Pier
9. The Stronghold
10. The Museum of the City of Sopot
11. Southern Baths
12. Aquapark
13. Forest Opera
14. Ski lift (Bald Hill)
15. Hippodrome
16. Fishermen's Square

## Legend

 Tourist information	 Toilet	 Post office
 Infomat (Infobox)	 Cinema	 Tennis court
 Parking	 Theatre	
 Bus parking	 Marina	
 Monument	 Hospital	





Sopot Łazienki Południowe –  
Karlikowo  
Aleja Wojska Polskiego  
Sopot Zdrój  
ul. Bitwy pod Płowcami

## GDYNIA

Śródmieście  
Skwer Kościuszki  
Orłowo  
ul. Orłowska  
Redłowo  
Klif Redłowski  
Babie Doły  
ul. Zielona

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www.akwarium.gdynia.pl

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ul. Bernadowska 1  
www.adventurepc

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Al. Zwycięstwa 96/98  
www.experiment.gdynia.pl

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ul. Gradowa 6  
www.hewelanium.pl

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Muzeum Archeologicznego  
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ul. Chmielna 53  
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ul. Tokarska 21-25  
www.cmm.pl

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Zoologiczny Wybrzeża  
ul. Karwieńska 3  
www.zoo.gda.pl

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# GDYNIA

## The city built of sea and dreams

The youngest part of Tricity is picturesquely located in a post-glacial environment. First mentioned in XIII century as part of Oksywie parish. Later the village became property of Cistercians from Oliwa. Jan of Różećin contributed to its becoming property of the Cartusian Order from Kartuzy, which it remained until the First Partition of Poland in 1772. Gdynia stayed in Prussian hands for 150 years, until the end of World War I. The turn of the century saw Gdynia gradually adopt its function as a sea resort. Port in Gdynia was established after Poland's independence had been restored, a decision that triggered the settlement's rapid growth and resulted in granting city rights on 10th January 1926. In just a decade, beginning in 1920, Gdynia became a modern city with fully developed infrastructure and by 1934, being the largest seaport in the Baltic Sea region, it gained recognition as the most modern seaport in Europe. Gdynia was a fulfillment of the reborn Polish dream of its own "window on the world" and a sea fleet. Gdynia is a dynamically developing and modern city that does not forget its past, and it is until this day referred to as "the city built of sea and dreams". It owes its unique character to being open to the sea, unique modernist architecture of the inter-war period and beautiful corners of Kępa Redłowska Reserve, Oksywie or the picturesque pier in Orłowo. On every step you can find remainders of its maritime history and Gdynia's cultural events, such as Open'er Festival or Volvo Gdynia Sailing Days, attract many Polish and foreign tourists, adding to the unique atmosphere of the city. As one could expect from a seaport, Gdynia is famous for its openness and kindness of people living here.



## 1. Gdynia aquarium

Located at the end of the Southern Pier, Gdynia Aquarium is an educational and research facility. Its tanks hold more than 200 different species of fish, amphibians, invertebrates and reptiles, among which the most interesting ones are sharks, seahorses, piranhas and an octopus. Another part of the exhibition is an exposition that explains to the visitors subjects related to sea, its exploration and exploitation by mankind. The so-called "wet room" is great fun for the young ones. They can observe the behavior and even touch fish of different species. Gdynia Aquarium was granted the status of a zoo in 2005.

## 2. Kościuszko Square and the Southern Pier

Kościuszko Square and Southern Pier, which is its extension, is located at the intersection of Świętojańska and 10 Lutego streets. It is the most elegant part of the city, and the most popular meeting place among inhabitants and tourists, too. In hot weather children seek refuge in cold water of the recently renovated fountain in Kościuszko Square. The Southern Pier with Pomorskie Wharf is the place where ORP Błyskawica and Dar Pomorza are anchored. It is also where, during summer, water trams to Hel and Jastarnia set off from. Numerous eating places and giftshops fill the area and at the end of the Southern Pier one can find the Passenger Ships Alley, which commemorates the arrival to Gdynia in 2001 of the world's largest cruise ships.



## 3. Dar Pomorza

The legend of Polish sailing and embodiment of Polish dreams of sea adventures, the White Frigate - as it is called - is anchored at a wharf in Gdynia and serves as a museum. The vessel arrived in the city port in 1930 as national contribution. For half a century it served the students of the Gdynia Maritime School, for more than half a million sea miles it had traversed during training cruises. This 72.6-meter-long and 16.6-meter-wide vessel is equipped with 41.4 meter-long masts. In 1982 "Dar Pomorza", one of the most beautiful sailing ships in the world, was contributed to the National Maritime Museum and thus a new chapter in its history began. Visitors to the now ship-museum will be able to wander through the frigate's unchanged rooms that now hold marine exhibitions.

## 4. ORP Błyskawica

The only remaining Polish vessel built before World War II and, at the same time, world's oldest destroyer-class ship was built in England in 1935-1937. During WWII it fought on the waters of the North and Mediterranean Seas, English Channel and Bay of Biscay. Currently, it is part of the Polish Navy Museum and is moored to the Southern Pier. The main exhibition, which is located below the deck, showcases the Golden Cross of Virtuti Militari that had been awarded to the unit on June 28, 1987 on the 50th anniversary of sailing under the Polish banner. Other exhibitions that can be found on the ship include artillery display, underwater weapons, engine rooms and historical expositions.







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### 5. Gdynia Marina

The marina in Gdynia, Polish Capital of Sailing, is located in the center of the city and is considered to be the largest and the most modern facility of its kind in the country. It served as a voyage starting point for Poland's most recognized Polish sailors: Władysław Wagner, Henryk Jaskuła or Krzysztof Baranowski. A lane that commemorates these and many other Polish sailors is located in the southern breakwater of Mariusz Zaruski basin. Great, luxurious vessels and small, humble boats keep the marina quite busy from early spring to late fall. Anyone that would like to dive into the world of sailing, including young children, can enroll in one of many yacht clubs that are located in, or nearby, the marina. Those that had discovered their love for sea life quite recently are welcome to try one of many sailing courses available in the offer, as well as charter cruises. Apart from that, the marina is a place of numerous top-class sailing events such as Gdynia Sailing Days, Wind&Water Boat Show, rallies of world's largest vessels, and many more.

### 6. The city beach

One of the city's trademarks, the 200-meter-long city beach is located only 5 minutes on foot from the city center. Guarded during summer, its amenities include showers, toilets, changing rooms, medical facility and a deck chair rental place. This beach is one of many guarded beaches in Gdynia, others including those in Redłowo, Orłowo and - a little farther - Babie Doły.





## 7. The Feliks Nowowiejski Seafront

It is hard to find a place more picturesquely located than this, as the promenade stretches between the hills of Kamienna Góra (Stone Mountain) and the sea. The Seafront, which was created to protect the steep cliff from the power of the sea, has become a favorite spot for locals and tourists alike. The view on the Bay of Gdańsk is perfect, regardless of the weather conditions. Spreading over 1500 meters the promenade opens with a monument of fish, the city's symbol and along its path goes a wide, welcoming bicycle lane. In the direct neighborhood you can find plenty of cafes, restaurants and pubs perfect for relaxing, listening to music and - of course - tasting local fish delicacies.

## 8. Stone Mountain

In terms of architecture and landscape, it is one of the most interesting parts of the city, and a designated urban conservation area. In the past, it was part of the village of Gdynia and, together with it, was treated as property of the monastery in Kartuzy. It later became part of the Prussian Partition and was granted as a lease to German settlers, thus receiving the German name of Steinberg. In 1920 Steinberg was purchased and, by an initiative of Ryszard Gałczyński, given to the First Polish Sea Bathing Company that was to establish a sea resort. The Company planned on creating a culture and recreation center. Currently, apart from the villas that had survived the war, Kamienna Góra has a lookout with a view on the city, seaport and the Bay of Gdańsk. Two monuments are located in the area are: a 25-meter-high cross, set there in the 1990s, and the Defenders of Gdynia Memorial.



## 9. The Museum of the City of Gdynia

The modern, 5-story building of the Museum of the City of Gdynia forms, together with the Polish Navy Museum, an interesting complex and an obligatory stop on our tourist trail. The main exhibition that showcases the particular phenomenon of a village transforming into a large, harbor city within a decade has been prepared, using various media. Among the exhibits you can find maps and plans, photographs and postcards as well as clothing, furniture and remainders of the region's connection to the sea. Apart from the main exhibition, the museum holds all sorts of art expositions with Gdynia as their main theme. The museum's library holds more than 9 thousand books that help trace the city's history right to its beginnings and follow its path of development in context of history and culture of Pomorskie and Poland.

## 10. The Modernism of Gdynia

Shaped during the interwar period, the Downtown of Gdynia is a perfect example of fine, consistent, modernist architecture unique on the European scale. Very popular in contemporary Europe, Modernism was all about functionality, innovation and a complete break with traditional styles in architecture. This allowed some of Poland's most talented architects involved in Gdynia project to give a demonstration of their skills. "The White City" it was called, due to white facades of the buildings and numerous references to naval architecture which also added up to its unique character. Examples of Modernism in Gdynia are scattered all across the city and can be found by following the Gdynia Modernism Route. They can be seen in both towering public buildings, and residential areas, from large tenement buildings along main streets to private detached houses.







## 11. The Polish Navy Museum

The museum was established in 1953 and has since then become an inherent part of the city's landscape. The museum's building, located at the Feliks Nowowiejski Seafont, was renovated in 2012 and helps teach history of the Polish Navy. A broad and interesting exposition presents military equipment from the beginning of the XVII century until the present day. The museum also houses a broad collection of paintings by great Polish marine artists, models of old sailing ships, as well as orders and distinctions coming from World War II and the following years. The integral part of the museum is the outdoor exposition of weapons and armaments that shows ship equipment and weaponry as well as planes and helicopters of naval aviation.

## 12. Gdynia Market Hall

The two market halls were built in 1935-38, according to the project by Jerzy Muller and Stefan Reychman. The complex consisted of the greatest, main hall with fruit and vegetables that was connected with an L-shaped hall that served as a meat market, and a separate fish market. During the war the halls were used by the Nazis as military warehouses. After the conflict had ended, the commercial function of the buildings was restored. In time, they became a cult spot, where people were able to buy clothes and other goods brought by sailors from outside of the Soviet Block. The Market Hall buildings were registered as objects of cultural heritage in 1983, because of their unique architectural properties and as a great example of Constructivism in Polish architecture. This place thrives from dusk until dawn and its broad range of available goods attracts many residents and tourists alike.



## 13. Monument to the Victims of December 1970

Gdynia is one of the symbols of Polish fight against communism. This is where important historical events took place, such as workers' strikes that had been mercilessly thwarted by the authorities. In commemoration of those events two monuments were erected: at the square between Aleja Solidarności and Janka Wiśniewskiego streets, in a form of a plaque "1970" made from stainless steel. The number 7 resembles a man, bruised with bullet wounds, falling on his face. At the bottom of the monument there is a short inscription: "In memory of those killed on 17 December 1970". The other monument is located at Marszałek Piłsudski alley, in form of a 25-meter-high cross and is the citizens' tribute to all victims of communist terror.

## 14. Gdynia Motor Museum

Gdynia Motor Museum would not probably have existed if it were not for one, devoted enthusiasts of vintage vehicles, Witold Ciązkowski. His ever-growing collection, currently about 30 cars and 150 motorbikes, became an inspiration for creating a museum. The old, renovated dock hall at Żwirowa street became home to 10 magnificent, interwar cars and 28 motorbikes from the same period, which are now on constant exposition. The exhibition was arranged to resemble an old city street and it changes every time any of the cars undergoes renovation that makes it "fit for duty". All of this comes together with various items relating to the history of motorization and motor sports. The beauty, quality and attention to detail, as well as excellent condition of the cars, will certainly impress anyone visiting the museum.







## The biggest and the most modern shopping mall in Tricity

(Gdańsk, Sopot, Gdynia)

- 70,000 m<sup>2</sup> on two levels
- 250 shops
- food court
- entertainment area
- located in Gdynia City Centre



Centrum Riviera  
Kazimierza Górskiego 2, Gdynia  
GPS: 54.5046N, 18.5327E  
➔ [www.centrumriviera.pl](http://www.centrumriviera.pl)



## 15. Infobox

One of Gdynia's most recent attractions was built to serve as source of information on dynamic changes that the city has been undergoing in recent years. The heart of the installation is an enormous model of the city that presents existing buildings, as well as those in phase of development. Interactive touchscreens allow visitors to fully immerse themselves in the visions of the city's future. Infobox also serves as a cultural center of the city, where concerts, exhibitions and other events take place. The most distinct element of the Infobox is a 22-meter-long lookout tower with a view on Downtown and the Bay of Gdańsk.

## 16. EXPERYMENT Science Center

An unusual science center that proves to everyone visiting it that science can be fun. It is a great place for both younger and older science amateurs, where they can conduct their own experiments in order to better understand the laws of physics and nature. That's what EXPERYMENT is all about! It inspires creativity, encourages learning by having fun and, does not give all the answers. It encourages thinking out of the box and proves that science is present in our everyday life. The intriguing names: Hydroworld, The Tree of Life, Operation: Human and Invisible Forces reveal exhibitions that provide lots of entertainment to the visitors. What is perhaps most important, such form of presenting scientific problems helps understand them, and at the same time stimulates curiosity among the youngest visitors.







## 17. Orłowo Pier

The first pier in Orłowo was built in 1924 and was 115 meters long. Five years later, it was changed and extended to 430 meters, using the materials gathered from the demolished pier in Gdynia. Until World War II, the pier served as a wharf for short sea shipping vessels. Today's length of 180 meters is a consequence of the pier being damaged during a storm sometime after the war. Entrance on the pier is free of charge and the view of the bay, Redtowo Cliff and - when the weather is right - Hel peninsula is one of many arguments for a visit. In the direct neighborhood of the pier you can find the Summer Stage of the City Theatre where various performances and spectacles are presented in an extraordinary beach scenery.

## 18. Orłowo Cliff

The 40-meter-high cliff is, without doubt, one of the most intriguing natural attractions of Orłowo. For decades its steep slope has been one of the most photographed landmarks of Gdynia. The famous Dom Zdrojowy (Spa House), built at the beginning of the XX century, is located nearby, together with a pre-war figure of Christ giving a blessing the people of the sea. Orłowo Cliff is a perfect walking spot for anyone that enjoys active leisure: strollers, runners or cyclists. The cliff together with the adjacent Jar Orłowski (ravine) are considered to be one of the natural masterpieces of the Polish coast.



## 19. Kolibki Adventure Park

Located on the border of Gdynia and Sopot, Kolibki Adventure Park has been created by a group of daring active leisure buffs. The area of the Park has been professionally adapted to suit the needs of all kinds of outdoor activity amateurs. People of any age and size, individuals as well as organized groups, will find the offer to their liking. From the attraction that can be found in the park, let us name just a few: off-road cars, quads, ropes courses, climbing walls, shooting range and zorbing. Highly qualified team of instructors will ensure safety of all visitors.

## 20. Royal Park Kolibki












For years the property was passed from hand to hand: from the Cistercians of Oliwa to chivalry and, later, to most renown noble houses: the Wejher, Radziwiłł, Otromecki, Sobieski and Przebendowski families. After king Sobieski's death his wife, Marie, became the estate's owner - hence names of several locations within the park. In the immediate neighborhood of the estate a XV century inn, brickyard, iron works, grain and paper mills were located. The buildings that can be seen today come from the first half of XIX century and are surrounded by the baroque Marie's Park, with trees even hundreds of years old. Various events take place within the park's premises, and among the most popular are: Globaltica, Dary Ziemi, Jadtostajnia and Festyn Ogród. Established in 2013 „tuBaza” cultural centre offers a rich programme of artistic events, with particular focus on young urban art.



## List of objects

1. Gdynia aquarium
2. Kościuszo Square and the Southern Pier
3. Dar Pomorza
4. ORP Błyskawica
5. Gdynia Marina
6. The city beach
7. The Feliks Nowowiejski Seafront
8. Stone Mountain
9. The Museum of the City of Gdynia
10. The Modernism of Gdynia
11. The Polish Navy Museum
12. Gdynia Market Hall
13. Monument to the Victims of December 1970
14. Gdynia Motor Museum
15. Infobox
16. EXPERYMENT Science Center
17. Orłowo Pier
18. Orłowo Cliff
19. Kolibki Adventure Park
20. Royal Park Kolibki

## Legenda

 Tourist information	 Toilet	 Post office
 Informat (Infobox)	 Cinema	
 Parking	 Theatre	
 Bus parking	 Marina	
 Monument	 Hospital	





Gdańsk - Jelitkowo  
ul. Jantarowa  
Gdańsk Klipper Jelitkowo  
ul. Jantarowa  
Gdańsk Sobieszewo - Orle  
ul. Lazurowa  
Dom Zdrowy Gdańsk Brzeźno  
ul. Zdrojowa

## SOPOT

Sopot Kamienny Potok – Koliba  
ul. Powstańców Warszawy  
Sopot Łazienki Północne  
– Grand Hotel al. Mamuszki  
Karlikowo  
Aleja Wojska Polskiego  
Sopot Zdrój  
ul. Bitwy pod Płowcami

## GDYNIA

Śródmieście  
Skwer Kościuszki  
Orłowo  
ul. Orłowska  
Redłowo  
Klif Redłowski  
Babie Doły  
ul. Zielona

## TRÓJMIASTO

### – ATRAKCJE DLA DZIECI

## GDAŃSK

### Hewelanium

ul. Gradowa 6  
www.hewelanium.pl

**Błękitny Lew** – Centrum Edukacji Archeologicznej, oddział Muzeum Archeologicznego w Gdańsku  
ul. Chmielna 53  
www.blekitnylew.pl

### Narodowe Muzeum Morskie

– Ośrodek Kultury Morskiej  
ul. Tokarska 21-25  
www.cmm.pl

### ZOO w Oliwie i Małpi Jar

– Miejski Ogród Zoologiczny Wybrzeża  
ul. Karwieńska 3  
www.zoo.gda.pl

## Galeria Starych Zabawek

ul. Piwna 19/21  
www.stare-zabawki.pl

**EDUPARK** Gdański Park Naukowo – Technologiczny  
ul. Trzy Lipy 3  
www.edupark.gpnt.pl

## SOPOT

### AQUA PARK

Zamkowa Góra 3-5  
www.aquaparksopot.pl

### Grodzisko w Sopocie

– oddział Muzeum Archeologicznego w Gdańsku  
ul. Haffnera 63  
www.archeologia.pl

### Wyciąg narciarski Łysa Góra

(sezon zimowy)  
www.lysa-gora.pl

Aktualne informacje dla turystów dostępne na  
[www.pomorskie.travel](http://www.pomorskie.travel)

## Shopping centers:

1. Leroy Merlin, Port Rumia Auchan Shopping Centre
2. Castorama
3. Rumia Shopping Mall
4. Szperk Shopping Mall
5. Tesco, Obi, Media Markt
6. Tesco
7. Castorama, Osowa Shopping Centre
8. Matarnia, Obi, Ikea
9. Leroy Merlin, Auchan Gdańsk Shopping Centre, Norauto
10. Fashion House, Rental Park Shopping Centre
11. Batory, Kwiatkowski Center
12. Riviera Center
13. Klif
14. Praktiker, Alfa, Real, Przymorze Shopping Mall
15. Castorama, Oliwa Shopping Centre (Leroy Merlin)
16. Top Shopping
17. Baltic Gallery
18. Manhattan
19. Madison
20. Morena Shopping Mall



# GUIDE BOOK



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