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GDAŃSK

POLAND

TRAVEL GUIDE



The history of Gdańsk

Gdańsk is a city whose history dates back to a thousand-year adventure. Its origins began in the 9th century. Around 975, Mieszko I ordered the construction of a settlement and a port on the Motława River. The name of the city was recorded in the Roman "Life of Saint Adalbert" as Gyddanyzc. In the mid-17th century, Gdańsk was the largest and richest city in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and is still considered an important industrial and cultural point. Gdańsk, which ranks second after Krakow, has the largest concentration of monuments. The city was highly desired by other countries because it has access to the sea, which makes it possible to transport goods by water. Today's Gdańsk is full of life, very popular with tourists, and, remembering the past, it is building its new future.

Table of Contents

Gdańsk Główny

- Gdańsk Główny Railway Station	5
- Upland Gate	6
- The Foregate Complex of Długa Street	6
- Brotherhood of St. George's Manor	7
- Golden Gate	8
- Long Street	9
- Uphagen House- Branch of the Gdańsk Museum	10
- Ferber House	10
- The Lion's Castle	11
- Main Town Hall- Museum of Gdańsk	12
- Long Market	13
- Neptune's fountain	15
- Artus Court	15
- The Golden Tenement House	17
- Green Gate	18
- Green Bridge	19
- Granary Island	20
- Blue Lamb Granary	20
- Polish Baltic Philharmonic Fryderyk Chopin	21
- Museum ship „Sołdek”	21
- National Maritime Museum	21
- Ambersky Gdańsk	22
- Amber Promenade of the Stars	22
- St. Footbridge Spirit to Granary Island	23
- Footbridge to Ołowianka Island	23
- Motława waterfront	23
- Crane	24
- Chlebnicka Gate	24
- St. Mary's Gate	25
- Mariacka Street	25
- St. Mary's Basilica	27
- Great Armory	28

- Gdańsk Carousel	28
- Museum of World War II	29
- Great Mill	30
- Bread Bridge	30
- John III Sobieski Monument	30
- Polish Post Museum	31
- Gradowa Mountain	31
- Westerplatte	32
- Where to eat	34
- Gdańsk Shipyard (Imperial shipyard)	37
- Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers 1970	38
- Gate No 2 of the Gdańsk Shipyard	39
- European Solidarity Center	39
- BHP Hall	40
- Remiza	40
- Dyrekcja Building	41
- „S” Departments	41
- Locksmith	41
- Dock basin	41
- Milch Peter	41
- „Shipwrecked”	41
- Forge	42
- Foundry	42
- Shipyard and the people	42
- August 1980	42
- M3 Crane	42
- 100cznia	43
- Elektryków Street	44
- Worth seeing	45



Rumia

Gdynia

S7

Kolibki

Bojano

Sopot

Chwaszczyno

Kielno

20

Banino

S6

Pępowo

o

Żukowo

7

Gdańsk

89

Przejazdowo

S6

91

Kowale

Borkowo

Straszyn

Kolbudy

Pruszcz Gdański

Będzieszyn

Rusocin

Koszwala

7

Cedry Małe

Cedry Wielkie

Dv

widz

91

E75

Trąbki Wielkie

Pszczółki

91

Zajązkowo-Dworzec

Rusia

Tczew

Skarszewy

Rokitki

Knybawa

Google

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Gdańsk Główny

windows made of cathedral glass were reconstructed.

Gdańsk Główny Railway Station

The central station in Gdańsk is considered a monument.

The first train arrived in Gdańsk on July 19, 1852, marking the beginning of a new era in transportation and travel in the city. The station building, which was commissioned in 1900, is one of the most recognizable railway stations in Poland. The last renovation of the station took place between 2019 and 2023. During the renovation of the historic station building, care was taken to restore its historical character. Attention was paid to the display of details, and stained glass

The central station in Gdańsk is well connected to other cities through long-distance railways. From here, you can travel to various destinations, including Warsaw, Krakow, Poznań, Hel, Kołobrzeg, and many others. Additionally, there is a fast urban railway (SKM) that operates on the Gdańsk Śródmieście - Lębork route.

In front of the railway station, you will find public transport options (such as trams, buses, and taxis). These modes of transportation provide convenient access to different districts of Gdańsk.





Upland Gate

The oldest city gate in Gdańsk, which has witnessed numerous historical events, was built in 1574-1575, most likely by Hans Kramer, as part of the western section of the bastion fortifications. It was originally known as the "High Gate." This gate holds great significance as it marks the starting point of the warpath followed by some of the greatest rulers of Poland and Europe.

The building itself is a surprising example of the harmonious combination of defensive and representative functions. It served as both a defensive structure and a symbol of the city's size. In 2002, the gate came under the care of the Historical Museum of the City of Gdańsk, which conducted a

comprehensive renovation of the facility between 2010 and 2011. Since 2012, the Pomeranian Tourist Information Center has been located at the gate, providing visitors with valuable information about the city and its attractions. That's why it's worth starting your sightseeing plan there.

The Foregate Complex of Długa Street

The Greek-Renaissance Complex of the Foregate of Długa Street, once an element of the city's medieval fortifications, includes the Torture Chamber, a place of public executions, and the Prison Tower,

with the remains of a pillory that housed the first city prison in Poland in the 17th and 19th centuries. Until the second half of the 16th century, the torture chamber served as a foregate that was a military facility protecting access to the city. It was rebuilt in 1590 by one of the greatest builders of the former Gdańsk, Antoni van Obberghen. In 2002, by the decision of the City of Gdańsk, the Amber Museum was established, which is part of the Gdańsk Museum. It is located on the adapted floors of the Prison Tower.



fencing school, the main city guardhouse, and the School of Fine Arts. After the war, the manor became the headquarters of the Association of Polish Architects, and it currently houses a restaurant on the ground floor. On top of the turret, there is a replica of the original sculpture of Saint George from the 16th century. The original sculpture is now located in the National Museum in Gdańsk. The manor is directly connected to the Renaissance Golden Gate, which opens onto the street called Długa. Adjacent to the manor, you can also find remnants of the medieval defensive walls, where a shooting range was once located.



Brotherhood of St. George's Manor

The Manor at Targ Węglowy, built between 1487 and 1494, has a rich history. It served as a meeting place for members of the brotherhood, hosting feasts and fencing exercises. Over time, it transformed into a

Golden Gate



Outstanding masterpiece designed by the architect Abraham van den Blocke and built by Hans Strakowski. Is located at the beginning of Długa Street and is part of the Royal Road in Gdańsk. The construction of the gate took place between 1612 and 1614, replacing the previously demolished Gothic barrier called the Długouliczna Gate. In the second half of the 18th century, it had iron gates on the western side, bars on the windows, and portcullises to restrict access to the Main Square Cities, emphasizing its representative role. Well-known

figures such as Jan III Sobieski, Władysław IV, and Sigismund III Vasa have passed through the gate. During the 19th century, the building housed the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Unfortunately, the Golden Gate suffered damage during World War II. However, it was reconstructed in 1957, with efforts made to preserve its original appearance. Since then, it has been under the care of the Association of Polish Architects. There is the coat of arms of Gdańsk on the gate, as well as two maxims, one on each side of the building. On the western side, a German quote from the Book of Psalms: "May those who love you prosper, may peace reign within your walls and happiness in your palaces, Psalm 122." On the eastern side, there is a Latin maxim with the inscription: "Concordia res publicæ parvæ crescent - Discordia magnæ concidunt" ("By agreement, small republics grow - by disagreement, great ones fall").



Long Street

Długa Street is located in the Main Town of Gdańsk, in the Śródmieście district. It was probably the main road in Gdańsk at that time. In 1885, a horse tram line was launched on Długa Street. The implementation of this project required the removal of the lintels of neighboring tenement houses despite the protests of the Society for the Protection of Monuments. In 1896, the tram line was electrified. Trams were withdrawn only in 1959, and Długa Street was closed to traffic around 1973. Today, Długa Street is an admired 320-meter-long promenade.

Along Długa Street, you can find several historic tenement houses, including Uphagen's House, Lion's Castle, and Ferber's House. Noteworthy structures in the area include the significant Golden Gate and the Main Town Hall, which serves as the headquarters of the Gdańsk Museum.



Uphagen House - Branch of the Gdańsk Museum



The Uphagen House in Gdańsk is a tenement house from the 18th century, which is currently a branch of the Gdańsk Museum. It was acquired by Johann Uphagen in 1775 and was inhabited by his family throughout the 19th century. The house was destroyed during World War II but was rebuilt and opened as the Museum of Burgher Interiors in 1998.

We can see a living room decorated with wainscoting and paintings depicting ancient buildings and a large dining room with mythological and ancient themes visible on the walls. You will also find a living room with Chinese-themed paneling and three small living rooms decorated with images of birds, flowers, and insects.

Ferber House

It is a Renaissance tenement house built in 1560. It belonged to the Ferber family, one of the most influential families in Gdańsk. The entrance door to the house was decorated with sculptures of Adam and Eve, representing the scene of the Exile from Paradise. Legend had it that they were the seat of devilish power. For this reason, from 1768, after the death of the last descendant of the Ferber family, the tenement house was uninhabited for a very long time, and only after the reconstruction and removal of the door did people who believed in this legend believe that the curse had stopped weighing over the tenement house.

The Ferber house is topped with the coats of arms of Poland, Gdańsk, and Royal Prussia, decorated with pilasters, statues, and a medallion. During renovations in 1715, a stone coat of arms of the Ferber family with the date 1518 was placed above the entrance. In the past, the rooms in the Ferber house were

converted into apartments for rent. Currently, the Ferber House is a fascinating monument of court architecture in the city of Gdańsk.



Schwartzwalds lived in the tenement house held meetings and feasts among eminent scientists and artists. In 1636, King Władysław IV Vasa lived here during his visit to Gdańsk. In the following centuries, the owners changed frequently. In the second half of the 19th century, after the lintel was demolished, two stone lions were placed on the facade - hence the name - Lion's Castle.



The Lion's Castle The tenement house in Gdańsk, at 35 Długa Street, was built in 1569 according to the design of the architect Hans Kramer. The building is in the Renaissance style with Dutch influences, as evidenced by, among others, pilasters placed on the facade (ground floor - Tuscan, 1st floor - Ionic, 2nd-3rd floor - Corinthian). In the 17th century, the

Main Town Hall - Museum of Gdańsk

The Main Town Hall in Gdańsk is the seat of the Gdańsk City Museum. It is located at the intersection of Długa and Długi Targ streets. After the destruction of World War II, the town hall was rebuilt and transformed into the seat of the Museum of the History of the City of Gdańsk. The Main Town Hall is an impressive Gothic-Renaissance building. The reconstruction of the town hall took place in 1970, simultaneously with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of Gdańsk.

Inside the town hall, there are beautiful rooms, such as the White Room, the Red Room, and the Hall, which are part of the exhibition of the City of Gdańsk Museum. The town hall was the seat of the city authorities from the 14th century to 1921.





removed during the reconstruction of the city after World War II, and then the cubes were replaced with polished granite.

At Długi Targ we can find historic buildings such as Neptune's Fountain, Artus Court, and the Steffans house. There are also several historic tenement houses, including the Golden Tenement House. One of the most interesting facts at Długi Targ is the Fahrenheit meteorological column. The glass case contains a mercury thermometer that shows the air temperature in both Celsius and Fahrenheit scales, along with a barometer for measuring atmospheric pressure. The column was unveiled in

2008 and commemorates the physicist Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, born in Gdańsk.

Długi Targ

Also known as **Long Market**, is an extension of the street Długa and forms part of the Royal Route in Gdańsk.

It is located between the Main Town Hall and the Green Gate. Originally, the street was paved with field stones, but in 1882, they replaced it with dice imported from Scandinavia.

Moreover, a tram line once ran through Długi Targ, which was



A merchant route has been running here since the 13th century, and Długi Targ was the main trading square. On Saturdays, we could buy meat here, and on the section from the Town Hall to Neptune, live piglets were sold. That's why this part of the Road was called Piglet Market.

In the past, the tenement houses on Długi Targ were inhabited by the richest merchants and patricians.

This is also where the kings who came to Gdańsk lived. To this day, it is the most representative part of the city, although it was heavily damaged during the war.

The Saint Dominic's Fair takes place here every year, a tradition that dates back to 1260.

It is the largest commercial and cultural event in Europe.





Neptune's fountain

It was established on the initiative of Mayor Bartholomaeus Schachmann and the city council. It was designed by Abraham van den Blocke and completed in 1633. It is made of bronze and decorated with figures of Neptune, sea gods, and mermaids. Her project aims to emphasize the importance of Gdańsk's maritime history. Neptune's Fountain is a symbol of the city and its connection with the sea. It is located on Długi Targ, in front of the entrance to the Artus Court, and it's there one of the most representative places in Gdańsk.

It is a popular tourist spot that attracts visitors from all over the world.

Artus Court

The Artus Court in Gdańsk is one of the most representative monuments in the city. It is located at the so-called Trakt Królewski, at Długi Targ 44. It was a meeting place for merchants and the center of social life. Currently, it serves as a branch of the Gdańsk Museum. Artus Court consists of several buildings, including the Old Ławy House, the actual Artus Court, and the New

ławy House. In 1742, the city council decided that the Artus Court would function as a grain exchange, unfortunately, World War II brought destruction to the Artus Court. After the difficulties of reconstruction, the Artus Court now functions as the Museum of the History of the City of Gdańsk. Artus Court has undergone many changes in its history and is now one of the greatest facilities of this type in Northern Europe. It is an important tourist attraction of Gdańsk and a symbol of its history.



The Golden Tenement House



A historic tenement house is situated on the Royal Road in Gdańsk, specifically in the Main Town. It is also often called the Speymann house or the Steffens house, built in the Renaissance style according to the design of Abraham van den Blocke for Mayor J. Speymann, a wealthy merchant and enlightened patron of the arts. The numerous decorated façade, formerly richly gilded with sculptures, depicts the heads of rulers and commanders, battle scenes, and the coats of arms of the founders. On the appearance of Mercy and inscriptions in the language. "Love virtue, it will make you happy if you persecute it, it will destroy you" and "Do what is right, do not fear people." The top of the tenement house is marked by Fortuna.



Legend says that the spirit of the beautiful Judyta Speymann sometimes wanders around the halls of the tenement, whispering: "Act justly, fear no one".





Green Gate

The Green Gate is a water gate located on Długi Targ in Gdańsk's Main Town.

It was constructed between 1564 and 1568, replacing the older Kogi Gate mentioned in 1357. The design of the Green Gate is assigned to both the Dutch master builder Regnier and Hans Kramer from Dresden. In around 1573, a wing was added to the western facade. The gate features elaborate sculptural decoration, including 187 sculptures and over 300 decorative stonework details, showcasing the city's significance.

At first, the Green Gate was intended to serve as the headquarters for the Third Ordynek,

a group representing the city's merchants and craftsmen. However, it was soon transformed into a royal residence for visiting crowned heads.

Despite its beautiful interiors, no king has ever lived in the Green Gate.

Over the years, the gate underwent several reconstructions. In the 19th century, a third floor was added, and the roof was redesigned. Later, in the 1950s, the gate was rebuilt after part of the building collapsed due to a fire during World War II. It wasn't until 2002 that the interior of the gate became accessible to visitors again after the war. Today, the Green Gate houses a

branch of the National Museum in Gdańsk and the Gdańsk Gallery of Photography, offering exhibitions, meetings, conferences, and shows

Over time, the lifting of the flaps was improved. After World War II, the central span of the Green Bridge was filled with concrete and immobilized without the possibility of launching, which stopped the movement of larger vessels deeper into the Motława River.

Green Bridge

The Gdańsk Green Bridge, formerly called Kogi Bridge, connecting Długi Targ with Granary Island, was mentioned as early as 1357. Until the third quarter of the 19th century, it was a wooden bridge, although from 1563 with stone supports (designed by Dirck Daniels). The stone blocks were greenish in color or quickly covered with a green coating, hence the name of the bridge. In 1883, Beuchell and Company built a new Green Bridge, now with a steel structure. It was a building with two side fixed spans and a

central two-flap bascule span with a

span of 12.4 m.



Granary Island

It was created in 1576 after digging the New Motława canal, which is located on the eastern side of the island. It is located in the city center, surrounded by the waters of the Motława, Nowa Motława, and the Motława Flow. To the north of Granary Island there is Ołowianka Island.

From the 13th century, it was an industrial district with numerous granaries. In the 16th century, there were large and spacious warehouses, with many floors, built of wood, brick, clay, and stones. Now there are numerous restaurants and accommodation facilities there.



abandoned by this company, it was unused for a long time. Since 1995, under the care of the Archaeological Museum. After renovation and conservation in 2008, the Granary was open to visitors. Today it is a modern museum in the old walls, which is located in a seven-story brick warehouse with a preserved original façade, entablature, and ceiling structure.



Blue Lamb Granary

The Blue Lamb Granary has been a place for storing grain in Gdańsk since the 16th century. After the war, it still served as a warehouse, the Herbapol company had a herb warehouse there. After being

Polish Baltic Philharmonic Fryderyk Chopin



Philharmonic hall on Ołowianka Island, in the historic, rebuilt, and expanded buildings of the former municipal power plant.

Museum ship "Sołdek"

A unique technical monument, a unique steam-powered ore coal vessel currently preserved in the world. It was the prototype seagoing ship in Poland after World War II. From the first raising of the flag in

1949 to service in 1981, "Sołdek" made 1,479 voyages, transporting a total of over 3.5 million tons of coal and iron ore. It is a historic structure with an electric current welded and riveted hull, a gabion-type deck, four cargoes, equipped with reloading facilities, for persons, and fully equipped machinery. Under the deck of the ship museum there is an exhibition arrangement based on contemporary media: "Sołdek and his times", made available through the history of Polish shipbuilding and maritime trade in the second half of the 20th century.

National Maritime Museum

A path to visit the main exhibition of the National Maritime Museum in Gdańsk runs through the interior of three historic granaries. It is a wealth of monuments related to the history of navigation, boatbuilding and shipbuilding.





AmberSky Gdańsk

It is a 50-meter Ferris wheel in Gdańsk. It opened to the public in June 2016. It changed location and reopened to the public on December 1, 2018. It is different from the Ferris wheel owned by Oscar Bruch of Germany, which operated seasonally in Gdańsk before the construction of AmberSky.

Amber Promenade of the Stars

Avenue of the courtyard of the Polish Baltic Philharmonic in Gdańsk on Ołowianka, honoring outstanding artists of film, music, literature, and fine arts from Poland and abroad, existing since 2006.



St. Footbridge Spirit Motława waterfront to Granary Island

It is a movable swing footbridge that connected the two banks of the Motława River. Gdańsk residents and tourists can freely get from Długie Pobrzeże to Granary Island.



Today Motława is also a popular tourist destination.

Along its quays, there are picturesque tenement houses, restaurants, cafes, and cruise ships that offer river cruises. Motława is also part of the tourist route called "Bird's Ława", which allows you to visit Gdańsk from the perspective of the water. This route starts at Motława, where the river flows into Martwa Wisła.

Footbridge to Ołowianka Island

It is a drawbridge connecting Długie Pobrzeże with Ołowianka. It is raised at set times.



Crane

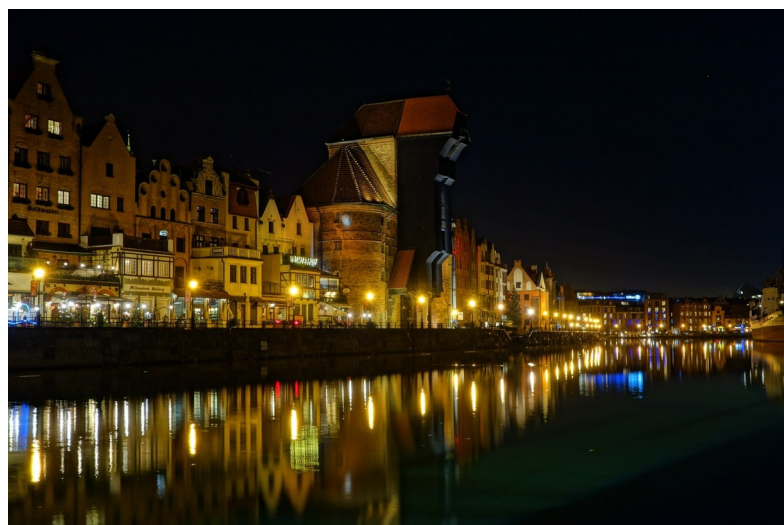
The first mention of the Crane dates back to the 14th century. It was a 100% wooden structure, which burned down completely in a fire in 1442. In the same year, the reconstruction of the crane began, but it was a brick and wooden structure. For the next centuries, until the 19th century, the Crane was an indispensable element of the Gdańsk port. During the fighting during World War II, the Crane was destroyed - the wooden part burned down, and only half of the brick part survived. In the 1960s, the building was rebuilt, and today it houses the National Maritime Museum in Gdańsk. In addition to its function as a crane, the Gdańsk Crane also served as a city gate. To this day, it leads from Szeroka Street to Długie Pobrzeże.



Chlebnicka Gate



The Chlebnicka Gate in Gdańsk is a Gothic city gate from the 14th century. It is located on Chlebnicka Street and is one of three preserved examples of water gates in Gdańsk. It is also known as the "Lily Gate". Its facade has coat of arms elements, and above the passage there is the coat of arms of Gdańsk. The Chlebnicka Gate is an important monument and a popular tourist point in Gdańsk.





St. Mary's Gate

Similar to the Chlebnicka Gate, built in 1485. St. Mary's Gate was reinforced with defensive towers equipped with loopholes. During the war, the gate was damaged, and after successful reconstruction, the building was donated to the Archaeological Museum. It looks very similar to the Chlebnicka Gate, but it was built later - in 1485. The coats of arms of Poland, Gdańsk and Royal Prussia were placed above the passage (from the Motława side). The coat of arms of Gdańsk can also be seen from the city side. St. Mary's Gate was reinforced with defensive towers equipped with loopholes. In the past,

St. Mary's Gate was renovated and rebuilt many times.

Mariacka Street

Mariacka Street - a street in Gdańsk in the Main Town, running through the historic St. Mary's District.

In terms of dividing the Main City into quarters, Mariacka Street was included in the Kogi Quarter. The street starts at St. Mary's Basilica and runs latitudinally towards the Motława River and the St. Mary's Gate closing it.

It used to be a modest street, or rather a path leading from the presbytery of the future St. Mary's Basilica, through the church cemetery to the wetlands on the Motława River.

Over time, when the marshy areas dried up and the city grew stronger, Mariacka Street turned into the most beautiful corner of Gdańsk.

Today, the former cellars often host workshops and shops selling amber in various forms. Of all the streets in Gdańsk, which advertises itself as the world capital of amber, Mariacka Street is the prettiest.

There are plenty of charming cafes and pubs on the lintel terraces, especially popular on warm summer

evenings. "St. Mary's Under the Stars" is also an annual street festival during which a lot is going on here.





St. Mary's Basilica

St. Mary's Co-Cathedral Basilica, often called the "Crown of Gdańsk" is the largest brick temple in Europe. It was created in the years 1343-1502. The basilica is 105.2 m long and 66.2 m wide in the transept. The volume is 155,000 m². A magnificent star and crystal vault is supported by 26 free-standing pillars. A huge block made of dark red brick towers over a sea of, tenement house roofs, and a massive, stocky, and blunt tower with a height of 82 meters is still the highest point in the center of Gdańsk.

It is worth trying to climb its 82-meter tower, which is also the church's bell tower. There is a

narrow corridor leading to the viewpoint towards which we will be heading. A small entrance area with a winding staircase with 409 steps. Inside the temple, there are many works of medieval and baroque art, including a stone Pieta from around 1410, a copy of the Last Judgment painted by Hans Memling in 1472, an astronomical clock made in 1464-1470 by Hans Düringer, and the main altar created in 1510-1517.

Great Armory

The building was erected at the beginning of the 17th century according to the design of the outstanding Gdańsk architect Antoni van Obberghen.

In the past, it was said that it was the most beautiful arsenal in the world. It served as a weapons depot until 1793, after which it was taken over by the army and closed to civilians. The facades of the Armory have very rich stonework decorations.



Gdańsk Carousel

It has two levels, 11.5 m high, and 12 m in diameter, and can accommodate 78 passengers at the same time.

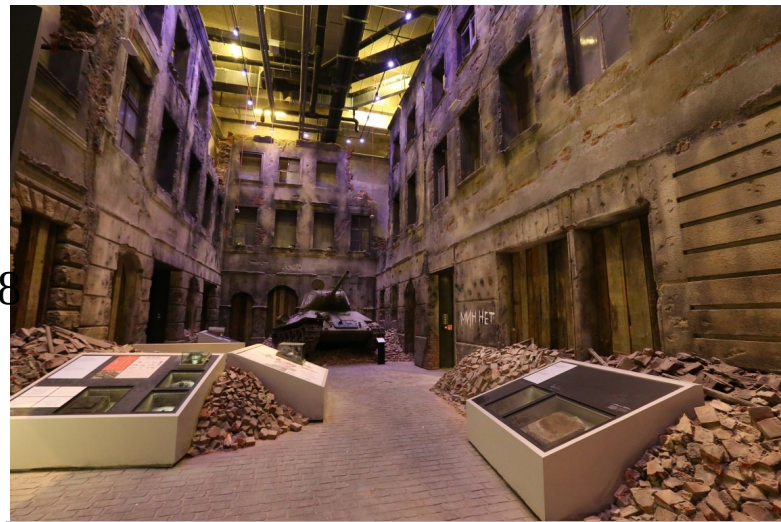
It was made especially for Gdańsk, modeled on a Venetian carousel, in a family Italian factory.

It is decorated with colorful, hand-painted sculptures of horses, chariots, cups, and a bench. All figures are movable - they gallop, sway, and rotate to the rhythm of stylish music. The chariots are adapted for disabled people. The top of the carousel is decorated with ornaments and paintings depicting elements of Gdańsk architecture and landscape.



Museum of World War II

The heart of the Museum is the main exhibition, covering an area of ,28 almost 5,000 m2., which makes it one of the largest exhibitions presented by historical museums in the world. It is located 14 meters underground. It is a story about the tragic experience of World War II, about its genesis and consequences, about victims and perpetrators, about heroes and ordinary people. It is supposed to be like a history lesson that we must not forget. The main exhibition consists of three narrative blocks: "The Road to War", "The Horror of War" and "The Long Shadow of War". The exhibition presents the Polish experience of war, placed in a broader European and global context. It is divided into 18 thematic sections, which reflect the layout of the exhibition rooms.





Its name comes from the numerous bread sellers in the area.



Great Mill

A building of medieval technical architecture with a characteristic huge gable roof, built in the Old Town on the Radunia Canal, was the largest industrial investment in Europe at that time. The size of the mill results from its dimensions of 26 m high and 41 m long. It was equipped with 18 water wheels with a diameter of 5 m, which was a great technical achievement. It served as a mill, granary, and bakery. In the 17th century, bread baked in the Great Mill was sold, among others, at the Old Town Hall on the Bread Bridge. The Great Mill worked from the time it was erected until 1945 when it burned out completely.

Today, in its Gothic interior, where you can still see large mill wheels, there is the Amber Museum.

Bread Bridge

Bread Bridge, also known as the Bridge of Love, is one of Gdańsk's monuments. It was built in 1338-56.

John III Sobieski Monument



The monument is located at Targ Drzewny. It is one of the oldest monuments in the city. The monument was renovated and moved to Gdańsk after many adventures, as it was originally funded by the city of Lviv and unveiled there in 1898.

Polish Post Museum

A museum dedicated to the Polish Post Office in the Free City of Gdańsk, operating in the years 1920-1939. His documents and exhibits related to the defense of the Polish Postal and Telegraphic Office No. 1 in Gdańsk on September 1, 1939 are particularly valuable.



shelter for many soldiers, the following troops were stationed there: Gdańsk, French, and Prussian, then during World War II - German, and in 1945 - Soviet. The hill contains many military facilities. During the Middle Ages, gardens, an almshouse, a church, a hospital, and even a cemetery were built on the mountain. In 2000, the Millennium Cross was placed on the summit - a symbol of a new beginning. Currently, this place is the best viewing point in Śródmieście.

There is the Hevelianum, an interactive learning center offering a variety of educational and recreational activities for children.

Gradowa Mountain



A hill in Gdańsk with a height of 46 m above sea level. It is located in Grodzisk. The Jerusalem Bastion once stood on its top. There were several battles between the city's defenders and the invaders in the vicinity of Góra Gradowa. The hill (fortified in 1655) was the central point of Gdańsk's defense for many decades. The mountain was also a





WESTERPLATTE

The peninsula, formed in the years 1845-1847, lies in the north-eastern part of Gdańsk and is included in the Port Island area, at the mouth of the Martwa Wisła River in the Bay of Gdańsk.



Westerplatte is a place where historically important events in the history of Poland took place. It was here that the Military Transit Depot operated, the defense of which on September 1, 1939, became

a symbol of the beginning of World War II and the resistance of the Polish nation against the aggression of the Third Reich.

Westerplatte is the only place from World War II that has retained its original name. This is no ordinary battlefield. It is a symbol of courage, honor, responsibility, and heroism, as well as pain, suffering doubt, and standing at the post. The 25-meter

Monument to the Defenders of the Coast from 1966, whose shape is not accidental. It resembles a jagged



bayonet stuck into the ground. Setting seven candles below symbolizes the number of days of heroic defense.

The "Westerplatte" Tourist Trail begins in the place where the passenger marina for the ships of the "White Fleet" is located at the Obrońców Westerplatte Quay and ends on the mound at the foot of the Monument to the Defenders of the Coast. Along the way, we can see Passenger ship harbor.

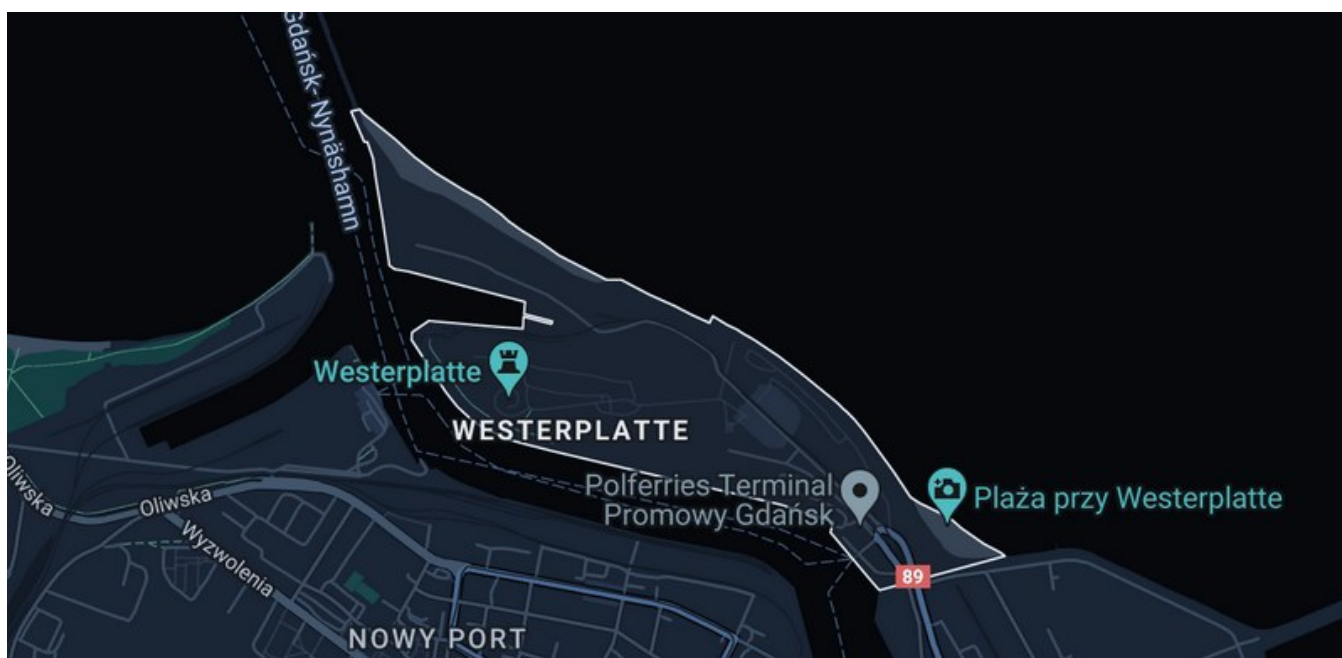
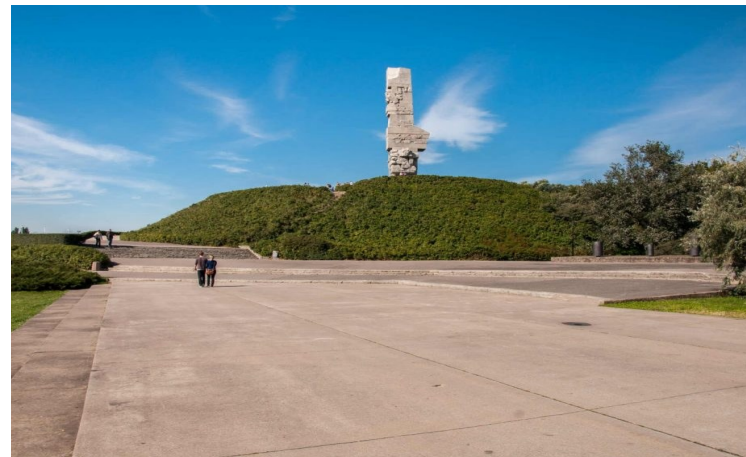
Shelter and observation tower "Fort" facility

Defenders Cemetery - site of the non-existent Guardhouse No. V, Guardhouse No.

I Ruins of the New Barracks
Remains of the "Non-commissioned Officer's Villa" - Guardhouse No. III
The square in front of the mound with candles

Mound - Monument to the Defenders of the Coast.

Westerplatte was recognized as a Historical Monument by regulation of the President of the Republic of Poland on August 22, 2003.



Where to eat



Pyra Bar

If you're on a budget, Pyra Bar is a great option. They offer affordable and tasty food, including traditional Polish dishes.

Skwer Kościuszki 24



Pierogarnia Mandu Gdańsk

If you're a fan of pierogis, this place is a must-visit. They offer a variety of traditional and creative fillings

ul. Elżbietańska 4/8



Drukarnia Cafe

They offer a world-wide variety of coffee beans served in different styles, mind-blowing cakes and tastefully prepared breakfast sets.

ul. Mariacka 36



Chleb i Wino

Offers a cozy atmosphere and a selection of local ingredients and seasonal produce. It is a place where you can find European cuisine.

Chmielna 3/7



Słony Spichlerz

This restaurant market offers a diverse range of high-quality dishes, including Mediterranean, Asian, Polish, Vegetarian-Vegan cuisine, and more.

Chmielna 10



Gdański Bowke

This Polish restaurant has an old port atmosphere and serves regional specialties and craft beers. The menu features meat dishes, game, and fresh fish.

Długie Pobrzeże 11



Dominikańska restaurant

Many people praise the delicious food and pleasant atmosphere of this place. The menu includes typical Polish dishes such as chicken soup and tenderloin steak.

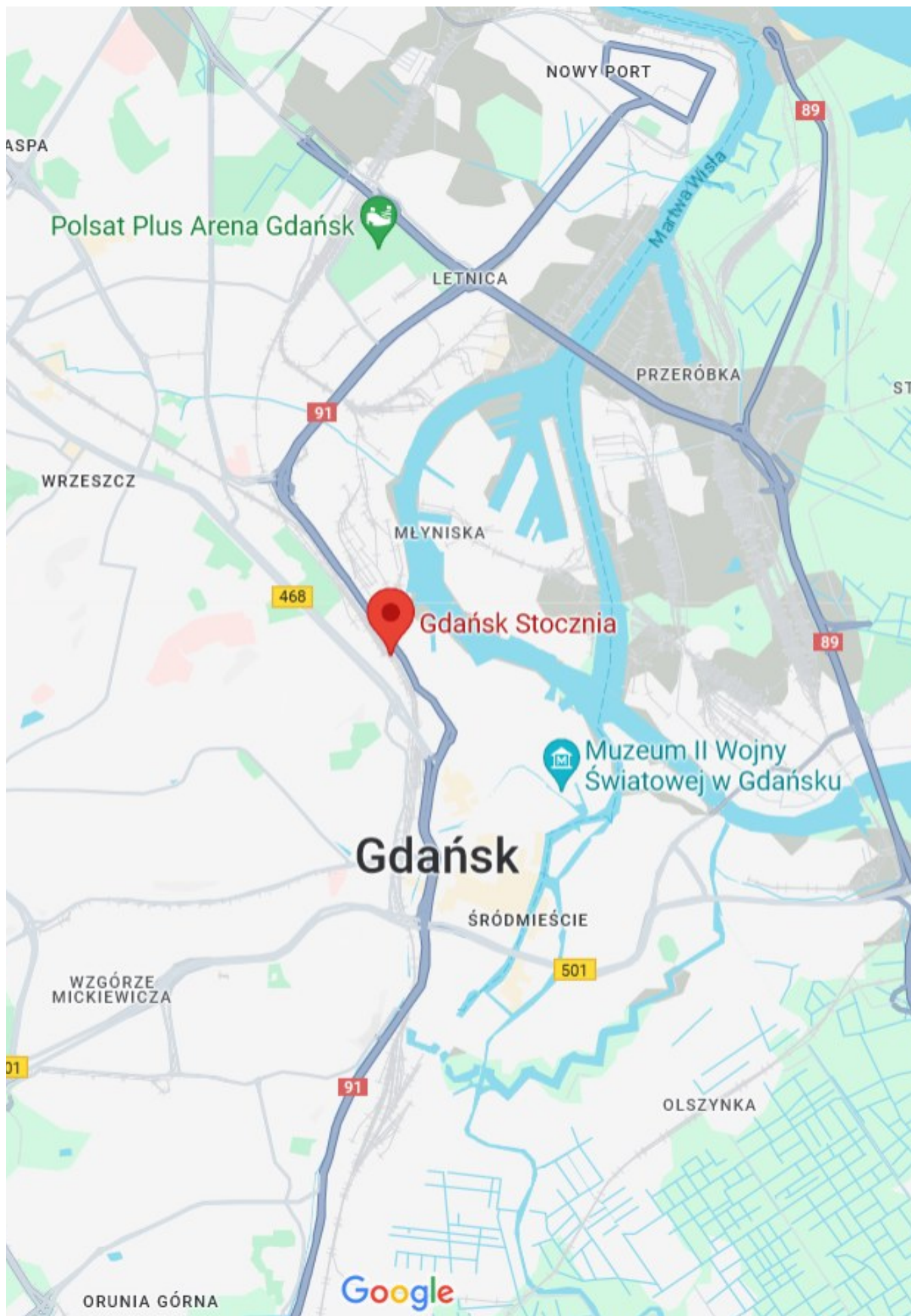
Garbary 2/4



Kubicki

This restaurant is the oldest surviving restaurant in Gdańsk, opened in 1918. The menu offers a combination of Surf & Turf, combining meat and seafood dishes.

Wartka 5



Gdańsk Shipyard

(Imperial shipyard)

The Gdańsk Shipyard is one of the oldest and longest-operating industrial plants in Pomerania. Its origins date back to the mid-19th century when Gdańsk was under the rule of the Kingdom of Prussia. There was a corvette repair base, which was then transformed into a shipyard. After the Prussian-French War in 1871, part of the war contributions were allocated to the modernization of the plant, called the Imperial Shipyard. The oldest brick buildings were built then, some of them preserved to this day. At the end of the 19th century, a private shipbuilding plant was established north of the state shipyard, a branch of Ferdinand Schichau's shipyard in Elbląg. Both plants played a large role in supplying the German Navy with submarines during World War I and II.

After 1945, the Polish phase of the history of both plants began. Two years later, they were merged into one enterprise - the Gdańsk Shipyard. Despite significant damage and the removal of a large part of the equipment by the Red Army, ship production began. In 1948, the first seagoing ship built in Poland, called *Soldek*, was launched. In 1967, the Gdańsk Shipyard was named after Vladimir Lenin.

It was in the shipyard that the two most important protests in the country's post-war history began -

the tragic December 1970, which ended in brutal pacification, and the victorious August 1980, which in the long run contributed to the fall of communism in this part of Europe. In 1988, the communist government declared the plant bankrupt, even though it had no economic justification. Eight years later, after the democratic changes, as a result of the deteriorating condition of the shipyard, its bankruptcy was announced. Then, based on the company, the Gdańsk Shipyard was established - Grupa Stocznia Gdynia SA, in 2006 - Stocznia Gdańsk SA.

Today, part of the former Gdańsk Shipyard is used for production, including shipbuilding. Many facilities did not survive the passage of time, giving way to planned investments. The first new construction project in this place is the European Solidarity Center, whose exhibition includes, among others: the history of Solidarity - a movement that was born in the Gdańsk Shipyard. The space of the square and the accompanying facilities is a testimony to the events related to the process of liberating our country from the shackles of communism and the fight for democracy.

Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers 1970

The Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers is one of the elements of the urban layout of Solidarity Square. It is built of three 42-meter steel crosses (each weighing 36 tons) with an irregular, cracked form, with brass anchors in their arms. Between the crosses located on a triangular plan, connected in the upper part with steel tie rods, there is a gas torch with a diameter of 1 meter. Their lower part is decorated with bas-reliefs depicting the life of shipyard workers. Additionally, they are supplemented with inscriptions: on the southwestern (frontal) cross, an inscription with the names of the authors of the project: "Bogdan Pietruszka, Wiesław Szyślak"; on the north-west cross, a fragment of a poem by Czesław Miłosz: "You who have wronged a simple man, / bursting into laughter at his wrongdoing, / (...) do not be safe. The poet remembers. / You can kill it - a new one will be born. / Deeds and conversations will be written down (...)." >> and signatures of the authors of the sculptures "R. Pepliński, E. Szczodrowska"; on the north-eastern cross, dates complementing the genre scene "1956, 1970, 1980, 1981".

The crosses, a symbol of suffering, commemorate the first three shipyard workers killed by the MO and the Polish People's Army. It is a place of meetings and tributes to presidents, monarchs, and heads of government visiting Gdańsk. On the anniversary of events related to the history of December 1970 and NSZZ "Solidarność", important state or local celebrations take place here.



Gate No 2 of the Gdańsk Shipyard



The gate in its current shape, along with the inscription above it, was built in 1974. It is considered the main entrance to the Gdańsk Shipyard.

The gate structure and the adjacent former pass office are entered in the register of monuments of the Pomeranian Voivodeship. Due to its great historical value, not only for Poland, it was also awarded the European Heritage Label. It was here that in December 1970, striking shipyard workers were fired upon by the army. From this place, on August 31, 1980, the end of the workers' strike was announced.

European Solidarity Center

A modern cultural institution, perpetuating the memory of

Poland's greatest civic success, which was the victory of Solidarity. It opened in 2014, on the 34th anniversary of the signing of the August Agreements, in the health and safety room of the Lenin Gdańsk Shipyard.

The shape of the building is associated with the hull of a ship, at the same time referring to dominoes symbolizing the fall of communism. The characteristic ECS building quickly became the architectural showcase of Gdańsk. In this interactive museum, we will learn about the conditions in which shipyard workers worked, how they lived, and what spark caused the strike of 1980, which was joined by several hundred companies forming the Inter-Enterprise Strike Committee.

There is an observation deck on the roof of the ECS - 25 meters above the ground. The terrace offers a view of the former Gdańsk Shipyard. Lenin, the Old and Main City of Gdańsk



BHP Hall

The facility was built at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries as a torpedo warehouse at the Imperial Shipyard in Gdańsk.



In December 1961, it became a training site for shipyard workers. In 1980, it was the meeting place of the Inter-Enterprise Strike Committee. On August 31, 1980, the August Agreements were signed in the building, ending the events of August 1980. In 1999, together with Solidarność Square, the building was entered into the register of monuments. In December 2004, the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity" became the owner of the hall. In 2010, a museum open to visitors was established in the hall.

Remiza

The building of the former fire station dates back to 1884 and initially served administrative and social functions. In 1903, it was transformed into the headquarters of the Fire Department, which housed a coach house and a stable for fire brigade horses. Remiza was in continuous use until 2002.

It is currently a detached, two-story building. In the beginning, it was part of a four-sided complex that also housed a canteen, restaurant, shooting range, and offices. Three parts of the complex that were destroyed during the war were not rebuilt, and Remiza itself no longer looks the same - after the war, the ground floor was extended and garages for fire trucks were added at the front. In the renovated former Imperial Shipyard firehouse, the famous wine importer Robert Mielżyński created a wine shop, a bar, and a restaurant.



Dyrekcja Building

The Dyrekcja Building is one of the oldest buildings in the Imperial Shipyard, dating back to 1878. He witnessed many historical events, including strikes of shipyard workers protesting at its doors in the name of their rights and values.



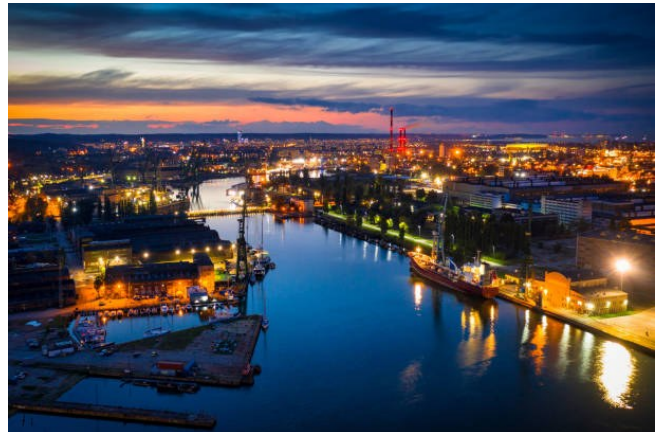
„S” Departments



Locksmith



Dock basin



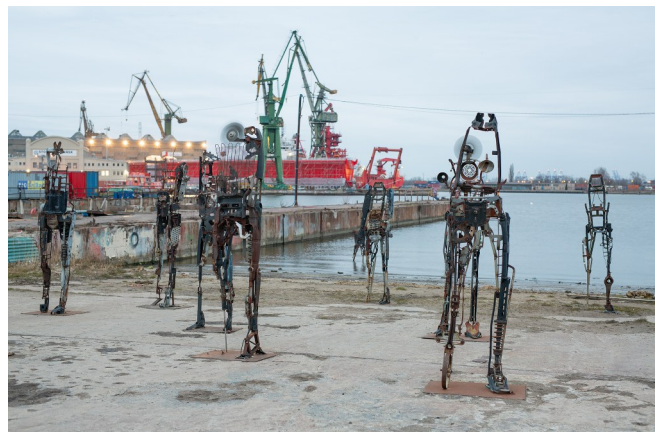
Milch Peter



We will find a free art gallery there.

„Shipwrecked”

By Czesław Podleśny



Forge

There is a huge 19th century forging hammer there



remained the basic means of supplying the plant at all times, and tracks were provided to each production hall and warehouse.



Foundry

Engine casing components were once prepared here



August 1980

One of the most important months that left the greatest mark in our history. In the morning hours of August 14th 1980, a strike at the Gdansk Shipyard began in protest of the disciplinary removal the disciplinary dismissal of Anna Walentynowicz.

M3 Crane

In the summer season you can climb it and observe the Shipyards and the surrounding area from above.



Shipyard and the people

It was a real city.

There were kilometers of named roads and streets and tracks of varying widths. Rail transport



100clopedia

100clopedia is a cultural and artistic project implemented in Gdańsk. This is a unique initiative that transforms the former shipyard area into a vibrant and dynamic space for a variety of events, including art exhibitions, musical performances, culinary experiences, and cultural events. The project involves the use of shipping containers to create a city within a city, offering diverse cultural offerings and cuisines from different parts of the world. It gives people the opportunity to explore and connect with a post-industrial environment while enjoying a wide range of opportunities for events and activities. 100clopedia organizes a variety of day and evening events, offering a rich calendar of cultural experiences. The project aims to create a microcosm

of greenery, music, and international cuisine in the heart of the old Gdańsk Shipyard.

The season at 100clopedia usually begins with the arrival of spring, and a variety of events and activities are organized in the yard's outdoor areas. The season ends with a closing event featuring prominent artists and performers. There we will find a hanging train that attracts attention from all over the world. It is a train suspended on steel cables, creating a "suspended" effect in the air. This unique place is a photographic point and a distinguishing feature of this place. Also in the 100clopedia, you will find graffiti, an unusual form of street art that adds character to the place. It is located at Popiełuszki 5 Street.

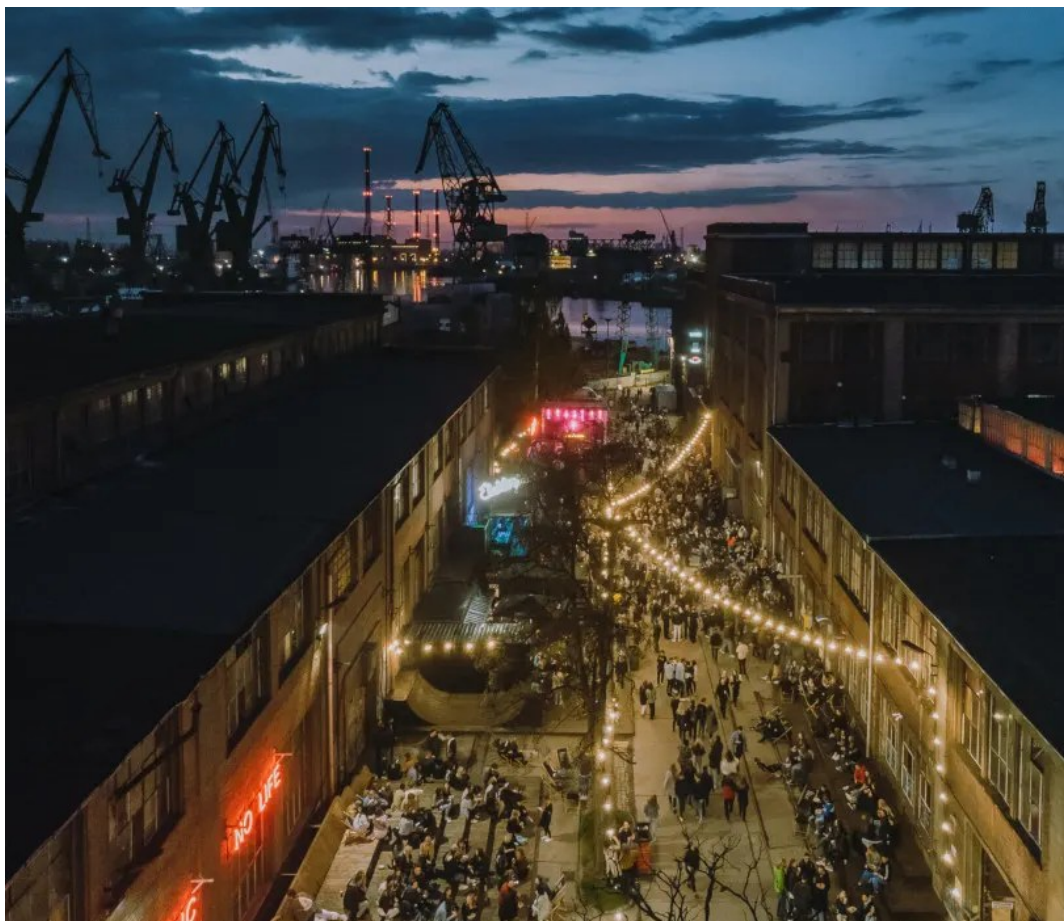
Elektryków Street

This is where, as the name suggests, the electrical plants of the Gdańsk Shipyard were located. The street leads to hall B90, where equipment for tankers and coal ships was once built. Today, B90 is a concert hall. Elektryków Street is a place bustling with nightlife and various events. It is a popular place for meetings, organization of social, sports, and cultural events, conferences, exhibitions, and fairs. Ulica Elektryków and 100czni attract both artists and partygoers from all over Poland and abroad. This place offers many entertainment options, including restaurants, bars, relaxation areas, and the B90 concert club.

Elektryków Street is also an important historical place because it was here that the Solidarity movement was born in 1980 in the Gdańsk Shipyard.



It is worth visiting Ulica Elektryków to feel the atmosphere of this place, taste local cuisine at W4 Food Squat, see artists perform and enjoy Gdańsk's nightlife.



Worth seeing

Oliwa Park

Oliwa Park in Gdańsk is a charming place worth visiting. This beautiful park has a lot to offer, including beautiful walking paths, ponds, and fountains. It is a perfect place for relaxation, picnics, and walks with family.



Ergo Arena

Ergo Arena is a multi-purpose entertainment and sports hall located on the border of Gdańsk and Sopot. Opened in 2010, with a maximum capacity of over 15,000 spectators.

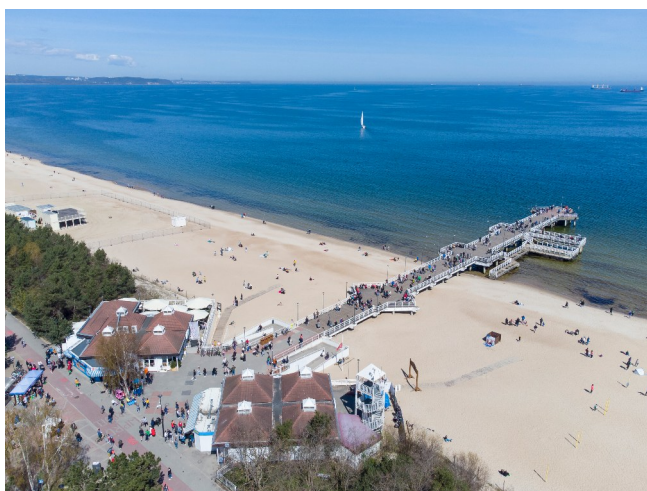
Various sports and cultural events take place here. You can watch many sports here. In addition, Ergo Arena is also a concert arena where famous artists, both Polish and foreign, perform.



Beach in Brzeźno and Pier

The current pier was built in 1993–1996 and opened on July 19, 1996, replacing the historic pier from 1900. It is 136 meters long and 7.2 meters wide.

The beach in Brzeźno in Gdańsk with a pier is one of the most frequently visited places on the Baltic Sea.



Forest Theater

The Forest Theater in Gdańsk is a picturesquely located amphitheater modeled on the Lena Opera in Sopot. It was established in 1911. It is located in Gdańsk Wrzeszcz and is one of the most interesting attractions of the city, especially in the summer. You can watch a variety of artistic events there, such as concerts and theater performances.



Gdańsk Zoo

The ceremonial opening of the Gdańsk Zoo took place on May 1, 1954, it covers an area of 125 ha. It is located in the Leśny Młyn Valley. The primary role of the Gdańsk Zoo is the protection of species at risk of extinction, as well as activities to preserve their natural environments. In addition to animals, the ZOO also offers other attractions - animal feeding shows, educational lessons and workshops, events, a Small ZOO, a rope park, a Retro cable car, food outlets.



PGE Arena

PGE Arena in Gdańsk is one of the most modern football stadiums in Poland, with an impressive design and interesting attractions for visitors. Visiting the stadium and participating in sports or cultural events organized at the PGE Arena are unforgettable experiences for sports enthusiasts and tourists.

