“The Piasts” Route

“Round Defensive Walls” Route

“Gems of Art Nouveau Architecture” Route

“Historic Churches round the Market Square” Route

Cycle Path – Judaica Of Opole

Cycle Path – Gems Of Art Nouveau In Opole
Piast Tower
“The Piasts” Route

The route leads from Pasieka Island through Market Square to the tower of the Upper Castle. Moving along this route, we find places historically related to Piasts, the Dukes of Opole. We see where the first residence of the Dukes was situated and what has been preserved from the second castle. These are just some of the historical landmarks of Opole built or related to the Piasts.

1. Piast Tower

Our route starts with Piast Tower on Pasieka Island. Not only is this tower a symbol of the Piasts reign, it is also the symbol of our region and the city. At present, it is a beautiful vantage point and a regular stage prop in the scenography of the National Festival of Polish Song in Opole. After climbing 163 steps, we enter the viewing gallery, which offers a panoramic view of Opole.

The tower was built around 1300 by Bolesław I, the Duke of Opole, and has survived the turmoil of history. Only the cupola of the tower has been changed every now and then. The former entrance to the tower was situated high above the ground and was accessed from the castle gallery or a ladder. Inside the tower, we can find a kitchen, a chamber, a hall, a guardroom and dungeons. The Piast Tower is a beautiful example of medieval fortifications built of brick. At present, it is 51 meters high and its present cupola was placed on it in 1962.

From the Island, we move towards the city. We cross the Castle Bridge, currently called the yellow bridge. We go to the Holy Trinity Church and St. Anna Chapel.

2. Holy Trinity Church and St. Anna Chapel (of the Franciscan Friars)

The Church and the monastery were built by the Franciscans, who arrived in Opole in the 13th century.

This masonry monastery complex was erected in the 14th century. At the time of the Piasts’ reign, the house of worship served the function of the castle church and St. Anna Chapel became the mausoleum of Piasts -
the Dukes of Opole. Gothic tombstones of Bolesław I (died in 1313), Bolesław II (died in 1356), Bolko III (died in 1382) and his wife Anna (died in 1378), funded by the Duke Bolko III, can be found in St. Anna Chapel, also known as the Piasts Chapel.

Eight dukes and five duchesses were buried in the vaults under the church. The Franciscan church guards a secret in the vaults under the St. Sacrament Chapel, where there is a mysterious gallery. It is believed that it once joined the church with the castle by means of an underground passage.

We now move on from the church in the direction of City Hall, the central point of Market Square. As we enter Market Square, we pass by a tenement house called the “Ducal Tenement” on the left. It features a bay window, which is a characteristic element of the Renaissance buildings in Opole. Until 1532, it was the property of the Dukes of Opole. Later, it was owned by various landed families. The tale has it that, Jan Kazimierz, King of Poland, stayed overnight there in 1655. The sculpture of a lion, which is visible on the facade, is a memento of the apothecary’s shop “Under the Lion,” which operated here between 1824–1950.

3. City Hall

City Hall, which is the prominent feature of Market Square, is also linked with the policy carried out by the Piasts. Its history should be traced back to a merchant’s house, which was situated here in 1308. The formation of the municipal self-government resulted from the developing consciousness of the burghers, but the Dukes of Opole should be given significant credit for amending the municipal laws in Opole three times in order to adjust them to the new needs of the middle class. In the former City Hall, the great hall was called “The Ducal Hall,” and some of its decorations were the keystones bearing the coat of arms of Piasts, the Dukes of Opole. The present City Hall was erected between 1933–1936, but The Ducal Hall was destroyed.

Next, we direct our steps towards E. Osmańczyka Street and walk along the Avenue of Stars of Polish Song. As we reach E. Osmańczyka Street, we pass by a corner tenement house situated by the eastern frontage of
Market Square. House No. 16 is situated here, which is the first masonry house in Market Square. It was built in this place shortly after 1421 for Greta Preusskin in accordance with the last will and testament of Bishop Jan Kropidło, Duke of Opole, who bequeathed 600 marks of Prague to the city to be used for the construction of masonry houses. Gustaw Raabe’s book and stationery shop was situated here in the 19th century. It was special in that it offered books in Polish. (Translator’s note: at this time Poland was not an independent country, it was divided between the partitioning powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.)

4. Mechanical Schools

We now enter Osmańczyka Street. As we go up the street, on the right, we pass by the former castle gymnasium, i.e. secondary school, which is now the Complex of Mechanical Schools. The gymnasium was constructed between 1829–1830, and its name refers to the Upper Castle situated here twenty years earlier. It was attended by famous students, including Konstanty Damrot, Karl Diatzka, Jan Kasprowicz, and Juliusz Zupitz.

A monument to Józef Lompa - a teacher, Polish activist, folklorist and author of numerous books and textbooks - is situated near the school.

5. Tower of the Upper Castle

Near the small chapel, we turn right into Władysława Opolczyka Street. It is little known in the city, despite the fact that it commemorates one of the most famous Dukes of Opole. It is a dead-end street, not very visible, because no house is situated here. Formerly, the castle moat was located in this place. Here, one finds the 14th century Tower of the Upper Castle built in the Gothic style and a fragment of the wall with a square turret. Since 1898, the Tower has been a part of the school, when it was incorporated into the buildings of the gymnasium. Construction of the Upper Castle is attributed to Duke Władysław Opolczyk. He constructed it after 1382, when Opole became his refuge at the end of his political career. In 1615, a fire damaged the castle buildings, only the Tower was preserved.
Artillery tower
“Round Defensive Walls” Route

Today, Opole occupies an area of 96 km². Formerly, it was only 16 hectares. From the 13th century to the beginning of the 19th century, this area remained unchanged. Opole, surrounded by the city walls in the Middle Ages, could not move beyond these limits. In the 19th century, demolition of the walls, city gates and fortified towers was started, in order to enable the spatial development of the city. Only a few fragments of the former fortifications were preserved. To find out about the exact line of the city fortifications, it is worth taking a walk along the streets routed round the former defensive walls.

1. Groschen Bridge

We start our walk from the bridge on the Młynówka River, formerly called the Groschen Bridge. It was the beginning of the 20th century that this Art Nouveau bridge spanned the banks of the Młynówka River at this point. In the middle of the 19th century, only a wooden footbridge was available here. By the bridge, a small wooden house for the toll collector was constructed. At present, this house hosts a French pancake restaurant. In front of it, four sculptures by Thomas Myrtek can be admired.

As we go along W.A. Mozart Street, in the direction of the Freedom Square, on the right we pass by the modernised building of the Opole Concert Hall and a monument to Nike, sculpted by Jan Borowczak, an artist from Opole. We reach the roundabout, and a gate called the “Bytom Gate” or “Cracow Gate” used to be situated here. It was the most magnificent gate in Opole, and it resembled the Barbican in Cracow. Unfortunately, it was demolished in 1822.

We now move towards Sempołowskiej Street. In the past, the city walls used to stand on the left side of the street. On the right was the outskirts of the city until the beginning of the 19th century. A classical palace, which can be admired in this street, was constructed around 1836, most probably according to the design by Jan Karol Leser - the court architect. On the left,
Monument of Agnieszka Osiecka on the University Hill
the convent of the de Notre Dame nuns contains the Wolf tower, which is a fragment of the city walls, in its courtyard.

We reach M. Kopernika Square. On the left, the building of the Opole University is noticeable.

2. Opole University Building and the University Hill

Formerly, this building used to be a Dominican monastery. Following secularisation of the Dominican property in 1811, the monastery was transformed into St. Wojciech Hospital. Since 2002, after extensive renovation of the entire post-hospital complex, Collegium Maius of the Opole University has been headquartered here. An Artist Square can be found in the eastern part of the University Hill. This place features several modern portrait sculptures of the Polish artists, including Agnieszka Osiecka, Czesław Niemen, Marek Grechuta and Elderly Gentlemen’s Cabaret, whose artistic work was linked with Opole due to the yearly National Festival of Polish Song.

St. Wojciech Chapel has adjoined the building since 1885. The chapel was built in place of a medieval defensive tower, which used to be a part of the fortifications. A legend has it that it was built after St. Wojciech death to commemorate his stay in Opole in 997.

While on this very spot, it is a must to go to the rear of the Chapel, move through the University courtyard, pass by the Dominican Column, the Marian Column, the statues of Peregrine, Christ Salvator Mundi and Joanna Schaffgotsch, and finally to admire the panoramic view of the old city from the slope. “The Four Seasons,” baroque sculptures by H. Hartmann, which graced the park in Biestrzykowice from 1945, were moved here in 2004 to grace the University Hill after renovations. While passing by the sculptures, we can notice St. Wojciech’s well. It was put here in 1911 in place of a wooden well dug in this very spot as a reminder of the miracle performed by St. Wojciech, who made water spring here. We move towards a church, commonly known as “the church on the hill.”

3. Our Lady of Sorrows and St. Wojciech Church

Old documentary sources suggest that this is the oldest house of worship in Opole, built to commemorate St. Wojciech’s stay in our city. In 1295, the church was handed over to the Dominicans. It features 18th century furnishings preserved here and its vaults are the gravesite of Bishop Jan Kropidło, the Duke of Opole.
A chapel, dated 1609, is situated on the square in front of the church.

We move towards M. Kopernik Square and pass by the sculpture of St. Christopher from Kopice placed here in 2005. Behind the sculpture, we can see the moat and remains of the Upper Castle, which are fragments of the city fortifications. We turn left and reach the crossroads of E. Osmancezyka and H. Sienkiewicza Streets. A gate called Gostawicka or Upper Gate used to be situated here. On the right, at the end of Sienkiewicza Street, there is a single-storey house. It used to be the “Under the Russian Tsar” Inn, in which Tsar Alexander I stayed overnight; in 1848. Honoré de Balzac also stayed there while travelling to Berdychiv to see Ewelina Hańska. Currently, it is a building owned by the Polish Red Cross. We go down Sienkiewicza Street and reach the crossroads with Cardinal B. Kominek Street. This fragment of the street used to be a part of the city fortifications, outside the potters lived and worked.

We march further on along Kominka Street and reach the crossroads with Książat Opolskich Street. A gate called the “Bishop’s Gate” or “Mikołajska Gate” used to stand in this place. We go on along M. Konopnicka Street to the Oder River and turn left. It is now worth walking through Father S. Baldy Boulevard, along the
walls separating the city from the river, until we reach the tower and a fragment of preserved defensive walls.

4. Artillery tower and defensive walls

The artillery tower and gallery have been reconstructed next defensive walls, which are the best-preserved fragment of the medieval fortifications of the city.

5. Holy Cross Cathedral

It is worth visiting the Cathedral in Opole, which offers 15th century baptismal font featuring the Opole coat of arms, the miracle working picture of Our Lady of Opole, the crypt of Jan Dobry, the last Piast, Duke of Opole, and the genealogical tree of Piasts dating ca. 1700. Holy Cross Cathedral was built in the 11th century on the initiative of Bolesław Chrobry, King of Poland. At that time, it was a wooden church also dedicated to the Holy Cross.

Additionally, the city walls stood extended all the way along the Młynówka River up to the green bridge.
6. Opole Venice

At present, this part of Opole looks most beautiful in the evening, when the houses get illuminated with electric light and reflect in the waters of Młynówka River. Right by the small Oder River Bridge, we see the former St. Alexius Hospital with the St. Alexius Chapel, funded after 1421 by Bishop Jan Kropidło. Today, it hosts “Caritas” Nursing Home.

The Młynówka River is an old channel of the Oder River, whose name originates from the watermills that used to be situated here. This part of the city used to be the utility part of Opole.

Apart from windmills, a fulling mill, a bathhouse, a malthouse, a slaughterhouse, and warehouses were situated here. In the 19th century, a synagogue was built on Młynówka riverbank, which was purchased by Erdmann Raabe in 1897 and transformed into a printing house and a lithographic facility. At present, the regional television station is headquartered there. The square next to it contained two extensive mills until 1881. The mills burnt down and the square was given to the dairy traders and was given the name “Butter Market Square.”
Groschen Bridge
“Gems of Art Nouveau Architecture” Route

Art Nouveau developed between 1899–1925 as a style of architecture. In Poland, it is mostly represented in Cracow, Łódź, and Wrocław. However, several examples of this trend can be found in Opole. At that time, numerous council dwelling houses were built in this style, in particular, in the area of Damrota, Kołłątaja and Reymonta Streets.

This route starts by the Cathedral, at Książąt Opolskich Street, where two Art Nouveau tenements are situated.

1. Bank of Farmers

This corner building, which today hosts a bank, was built in 1913. The ornamentation of its northern facade imitates the Prussian wall. Whereas, the eastern side of the building features a wavy roof line and foliage motifs. A corner bay window, which joins both facades, is a characteristic element of this building.

A tenement house displaying richly decorated moulding is situated next to the Bank of Farmers.

2. Tenement House at 36b Książąt Opolskich Street

The window, at the top of this tenement house, best conveys its Art Nouveau style. The elongated, elliptical shape of the window is surrounded by foliage ornamentation, similar to the portals of the windows. The facade, under the balcony with the metal balustrade, is ornamented with intertwining leaf motifs. The original grating has been preserved in the basement windows.

Now, as we move in the direction of the City Hall, we enter the Market Square from its eastern frontage and turn left into Osmańczyka Street, where another example of the Art Nouveau style in Opole can be admired.
3. Tenement House at 16 Osmańczyka Street

The building was constructed in 1728, but the elevation ornaments were added in 1902. The facade of the building is decorated with a variety of motifs. The upper part of the building features human head bas-reliefs over the windows. The tops of the first-floor windows are ornamented with garlands, and their sides are ornamented with the drapery motifs characteristic for the Art Nouveau style. Wooden shop windows have been preserved on the ground floor.

We leave Osmańczyka Street and move on to Żeromskiego Street until we reach the crossroads of Reymonta and Ozimska Streets.

4. Tenement House at Reymonta Street

At the crossroads, we notice a tenement house, which stands out from the others. Recently renovated, it catches our eye due to the intense green colour of the elevation. Foliage ornaments predominate on the facade, where two trees entwine the top windows with their branches. Animal motifs of owls and squirrels decorate the third-floor windows, in addition to a bird with outstretched wings at the very top.

Going down Reymonta Street, we reach Damrota Street. It features tenements that are special examples of the Art Nouveau style, which employs ancient motifs.

5. Tenement House at 6 Damrota Street

Two tenement houses, built one next to the other, are situated here. The first one bears number 6. The main body of the building is straight, with large rectangular windows, mainly ornamented with draperies. Stained glass has been preserved in one of the windows.

6. Tenement House at 4 Damrota Street

The next tenement displays characteristic features of a wavy roofline and a wavy line of the balcony balustrades, in addition to an oval bay window in the corner. The facade displays meanders and cartouches, together with floral ornaments at the top. The figures of two little angels can be admired by the portal of the gate.
An oval window was placed between them. The year 1917 was embossed at the top of the building between two vases of flowers.

While going along Damrota Street, we may stop for a moment by the fountain placed in the middle of the magnificent I. Daszyńskiego Square.

7. Ceres of Opole Fountain

This Art Nouveau fountain dated 1907 was designed by the sculptor E. Gomansky. Ceres, the goddess of grain crops, stands at the top of the fountain. At her feet, there are figures symbolising the cement industry of Opole (a man with a pickaxe), fishing (men with nets), and agriculture (two women with sheaves and fruit). The fountain used to be decorated with an openwork canopy. In 2009, this feature was renovated and the entire square revitalised.

While moving along Krakowska Street, we reach the Art Nouveau green bridge - a continuation of Mozarta Street.

8. Green Bridge – Groschen Bridge

The bridge was erected at the end of the 19th century. It bears characteristic features of the fin de siècle period, with a steel structure and Art Nouveau shape (floral ornaments). It was called the Groschen Bridge, because a toll in groschen was collected for the passage.

After crossing the Bridge, we reach the Pasieka Island, where examples of the Art Nouveau style can be found along the streets. The most interesting ones comprise the dwelling houses at 11 and 22 Powstańców Śląskich Street.

From this place, we can move on to the Castle Pond in Barlickiego Street, where the Ice House is situated.

10. Ice House

The Ice House was built in 1909, on the initiative of the Ice Skating Society, to be its headquarter.

We can finish our route in Nadodrzański Park, not far from the Castle Pond, on the way passing by the Opole Amphitheatre.
Ceres of Opole Fountain
“Historic Churches round the Market Square” Route

We start our tour of Market Square, right by City Hall. Looking round Market Square, we can admire the facades of the tenement houses rebuilt after World War II and renovated in the present times. We leave the Market Square through its northern frontage, passing by tenement house no. 11 on the left. Koraszewskiego Street, which we entered, leads directly to the gates of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Cross.

1. Holy Cross Church

This is a medieval church featuring two lofty twin towers. The history of this house of worship dates back to 1024, when the Bishop of Wrocław handed over the relics of the Holy Cross to the church in Opole. It was also at that time that half of the cross was added to the eagle featured on the Opole coat of arms. The interior of the church offers numerous virtues, including a Gothic stone baptismal font bearing the Opole coat of arms (found in 1962 during church renovation) and the Piasts Chapel built at the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Leaving the cathedral through Katedralna Street, we move on towards St. Alexius Chapel situated right by Szpitalna Street.

2. St. Alexius Chapel

It is a small medieval church built together with the hospital complex in 1421. This Gothic church had remained unchanged until the 19th century, when its pointed windows were changed to fan-shaped windows and the walls were plastered. The interior features a late-baroque altar built after 1740 and transferred to the Chapel from the Franciscan Church in 1812. In the central part of the altar, we can admire a picture depicting the martyr’s death of St. Alexius.
with sculptures of two bishops and angels at both sides and bust of God the Father in the finial. Moreover, the chapel offers a pipe-organ gallery with an organ dating third quarter of the 19th century.

We move on along Katedralna Street towards the bridge on the Młynówka River. On the right, a restored fragment of the defensive walls comes into view. On the left, a line of charming tenement houses appears. City inhabitants call this place “Opole Venice.” When we look more carefully, we notice a building of an old synagogue among them. We move on passing by these tenements on the other side of the channel along Piastowska Street. When we turn right, the building of the Opole Province Governor’s Office comes into view. Behind it, the Gothic Piast Tower emerges – the remains of the castle demolished between 1928–1930.

As we reach the Castle Bridge, also called the yellow bridge, due to the colour of the paint covering the balustrades, we move towards the Holy Trinity Church of the Franciscan Friars.

3. Holy Trinity Church of the Franciscan Friars

This monastery and church complex was funded by Duke Władysław I Opoczyk. It was built in the Gothic style in the middle of the 14th century. It had been the gravesite of the Dukes of Opole since 1313. Tumultuous history brought about numerous changes to the original look of the church. In the 15th century, a tower with the Piasts grave chapel was added, which was followed by three new chapels added to the nave of the church. Numerous fires failed to spare the church or the monastery. In the 19th century, renovation and conservation work was carried out, and the tower was made higher and was covered with a cupola in 1899. Subsequent conservative work was conducted between 1950–1959, and church shape was renovated and a new altar was placed in the central nave. In 2007, conservation work was carried out, during which several discoveries were made, including the original polychrome of St. Anna Chapel’s vault.

The next point in our route is Our Lady of Sorrows and St. Wojciech Church. We leave the Franciscan church through Franciszkańska Street. We go through the Market Square and move towards St. Wojciech Street, where the characteristic church “on the hill” is visible from a distance. While going along Franciszkańska Street, we go by a council tenement house, and further on, we find the City Museum in Opole.
Our Lady of Sorrows and St. Wojciech Church
4. Our Lady of Sorrows and St. Wojciech Church

This church was built by the Dominicans in the 15th century on the highest hill in Opole, where St. Wojciech baptised city dwellers. The church features 18th Century furnishings preserved here, and its vaults contain the gravesite of Bishop Jan Kropidło, the Duke of Opole.

Sculptures of University Hill can be admired near the church, starting on the right side of its main entrance. Just behind the iron gate, four sculptures symbolising the four seasons of the year meet our eyes. Then, St. Wojciech’s well can be admired in the University courtyard. Artist Square is situated on the other side of the hill, right by the main entrance to Collegium Maius of the Opole University. It displays sculptures of the Polish artists, Agnieszka Osiecka, Czesław Niemen and Marek Grechuta.

We move on in the direction of Sienkiewicza Street. Going along “Solaris” Shopping Centre, on the left by the Complex of Mechanical Schools, we may notice the remains of the defensive walls and towers of the Upper Castle hidden between the trees. We turn left into Osmańczyka Street and then right into Staromiejska Street. We reach the last point of our route – St. Sebastian Church.

5. St. Sebastian Church

It was built in the baroque style, in the place of a former tavern from which plague spread to the city in 1679, killing half of its inhabitants. The interior of the church features the following: a baroque altar made in the first half of the 18th century, a baroque pulpit with busts of the Evangelists and a pipe-organ with a richly ornamented prospect displaying angels sculpted by Fryderyk Wilhelm Scheffler.

St. Sebastian Square used to be a pottery market. It was established in the 18th century when the fire of 1739 destroyed the houses standing here.

After going back to Osmańczyka Street and going down hill, we reach the place where we started our route - Market Square in Opole.
Cycle Path – Judaica Of Opole

It’s a path marked out by twenty places, where the Jews from Opole used to live before World War II:

1. Fedor Heymann Shoe Shop – Krakowska Street
2. Jewish History and Literature Society – Kołłątaja Street
3. Jewish Cemetery – Struga/Graniczna Streets
4. Congregation Library – Piastowska Street
5. New Synagogue – Piastowska Street – a monument commemorating the synagogue burnt during the “Crystal Night”, 9th November 1938
6. Old Synagogue – Szpitalna Street
7. Marcus Friedlaender Brewery – Zamkowa/Minorytów Streets
8. Association of Jewish Women – Zamkowa/Minorytów Streets
9. Max Pfeiffer Clothes Shop – Market Square
10. Salomon Kassel Liqueur Manufacturing Facility and Alcohol Shop – Market Square
11. Wilhelm Schlesinger High-Class Grocer’s and Tobacco Shop – Osmańczyka Street
12. Prayer Hall – Staromiejska/Osmańczyka Streets
13. St. Sebastian Church – Łangowskiego Street
14. Jewish Youth Sport Group – Książąt Opolskich/Kominka Streets
15. Adolf Nebel Kosher Meat Processing Plant – Koraszewskiego Street
16. Natan Cohn High-Class Grocer's and Tobacco Shop – Koraszewskiego Street

17. Prayer Hall – Market Square

18. Centre of Jewish Life in Opole – Koraszewskiego Street

19. Samuel Gurassy Clothes and Textile Shop – Osmańczyka Street/Market Square

20. Hermann Proskauer High-Class Grocer’s – Market Square

Jewish community in Opole was thriving before World War II. Jews opened the first manufactories and factories, for example, Marcus Pinus opened a leather factory in 1765, and Marcus Friedlaender established a brewery in 1824. They settled in small enclaves. They lived mainly in Św. Wojciecha, Zamkowa, Minorytów, Książąt Opolskich and Osmańczyka Streets.”
Cycle Path – Gems Of Art Nouveau In Opole

“Gems of Art Nouveau” cycle lane is a path marked out by eight of the most treasured Art Nouveau landmarks in Opole:

Książąt Opolskich Street
1. Bank of Farmers – 36a Książąt Opolskich Street
2. Tenement House – 36b Książąt Opolskich Street
3. Tenement House – 3 Szpitalna Street
4. Tenement House – 3 Piastowska Street
5. Dwelling House – 11 Powstańców Śląskich Street
6. Dwelling House – 22 Powstańców Śląskich Street
7. Ice House – Barlickiego Street
8. Green Bridge – Mozarta Street

Our path starts with a ride along Książąt Opolskich Street, where two Art Nouveau tenements are situated. A bank is headquartered in one of them. The tenement in Szpitalna Street, which now hosts the Highlander pub, is the next point of our path. In order to get there, we ride along Marii Konopnickiej Street and Ks. Stefana Baldego Street (the promenade along the Młynówka Channel).

We leave Szpitalna Street and ride towards the “yellow bridge” leading to the Pasieka Island, we will also admire this tenement from the bridge, but from the Młynówka River side. A group of tenement houses along Szpitalna Street makes “Opole Venice.”

The first stage of our ride through the Pasieka Island is Ostrówek, where another tenement house is situated (3 Piastowska Street). Then, we ride along the Oder River through Ostrówek and Barlickiego Street until we reach Powstańców Śląskich Street. In Powstańców Śląskich Street, we find two renovated dwelling houses in the Art Nouveau style. Riding further on along Ks. Jan Dobry Street and Niedziałkowskiego Street, we reach Barlickiego Street, where the Ice House is situated.

The last point of our path is riding through the Art Nouveau “green bridge” - continuation of Mozarta Street.
For Opole, 2013 will be the Holiday of Polish Song. Promotion of this event will be a large-scale action organized in our region and throughout Poland, just from the beginning of the year. It is planned to present the history of the National Festival and to bring a new quality, in addition to emphasizing the unity between the Festival and Opole City.

You are cordially invited to celebrate the Jubilee with us!
Regular Events in Opole:
www.opole.pl/wydarzenia

January
• Carnival Concert, Opole Concert Hall

February
• Carnival Ball, Gallery of Modern Art

March
• Inter Opole Festival, Jan Kochanowski Theatre
• Easter Fair, Opole Open-Air Museum of Rural Architecture
• Easter Street Fair, promenade in Krakowska Street
• Llamas of Opole – Film Festival: www.opolskielamy.pl/lamy

April
• “Polish Classics” Opole Theatre Confrontations, Jan Kochanowski Theatre
• Days of Opole
• International Pedigree Dog Show, 70 Oleska Street – “Okrąglak” Sports and Entertainment Arena
• “My Home” Construction Industry Fair in Opole, 70 Oleska Street – “Okrąglak” Sports and Entertainment Arena

May
• International Tourism, Sports and Recreation Fair, Market Square
• Polish National Fair of Medical Services, 70 Oleska Street – “Okrąglak” Sports and Entertainment Arena
• “Piastonalia” Students’ Cultural Spring, Opole University of Technology, Opole University
• “Singing Opole” Karaoke Festival, Market Square

June
• Children’s Day in Youth Community Centre, 1 Strzelców Bytomskich Street: www.mdk.punkt.pl
• “Kill Boredom” Children’s Film Festival, Youth Community Centre in Opole, 1 Strzelców Bytomskich Street: www.mdk.punkt.pl
• National Festival of Polish Song, National Centre of Polish Song