



The logo for "Attractions Opole", featuring a stylized "O" composed of a teal circle and a white circle with a red-to-orange gradient. The word "ATTRACTI" is written in a teal sans-serif font above the word "OPOLE", which is in a large, bold, sans-serif font. The "O" in "OPOLE" is partially filled with the teal color from the logo.

Table of contents

Introduction	3
Attractions of Opole	
Zoo	4
Bolko Island.....	5
Millennium Amphitheatre – National Centre of Polish Song.....	6
The Polish Song Museum	7
Market Square – Town Hall.....	8
Polish Song Walk of Fame	9
Opole Venice and the boulevards over the Młynówka	10
Grosz Bridge – "Little Green Bridge".....	11
Jan Kochanowski Theatre.....	12
Alojzy Smolka Puppet and Actor Theatre of Opole.....	13
Opole Open – Air Museum.....	14
The Museum of Opole Silesia.....	15
Józef Elsner Opole Philharmonic.....	16
Contemporary Art Gallery in Opole	17
University Hill.....	18
Hilltop Castle	19
Piast Tower.....	20
Castle pond with a playing fountain.....	21
Municipal Public Library	22
Franciscan Church.....	23
Opole Cathedral.....	24
Church „On The Hill”.....	25
Tourist trail	
Then and now	26
Festival	27
In the footsteps of the famous inhabitants of Opole	28
Learn about our history.....	29
Tourist map of Opole	30-31

Introduction

Opole is the capital of the Opolskie Province. However, once a year it becomes the Capital of Polish Song. The National Festival of Polish Song has been organized in Opole since the 1960s – it dominates the city's image and is deeply rooted in its identity. No wonder the city's new promotional slogan – "Przebojowe Opole" (The City of hits) – directly refers to these traditions.

The musical tradition of Opole initiated the establishment of the Polish Song Museum, the only such place in Poland. This has been the centre of Polish song from the 1920s to the present day. Apart from the vast collection of souvenirs music walls, booths for recording songs and virtual fitting rooms have also been prepared for visitors here.

Opole is one of the oldest cities in Poland. In 2017, it celebrated the 800th anniversary of its founding. Its historical richness is hidden in every corner of every ancient tenement house and in the narrow streets of the Old Town. The symbol of Opole's past is the 14th-century Piast Tower, which served as a knight's watchtower. Currently, it houses a multimedia exhibition devoted to the history of Opole, and from its top, you can admire the city's panorama.

In Opole, you can also take a break from the hustle and bustle of the city and listen to the songs of Nature. "The green lungs" of the city are the islands of Bolko and Pasieka situated in the Oder River. There is also one of the biggest tourist attractions here – a world-class zoo with many species of animals.

Opole is a city worth visiting and getting to know. Whatever the season, it delights with its unique atmosphere and architecture, as well as the hospitality of its inhabitants. In experiencing Opole, every visitor will find their own rhythm and gain peace of mind.



In Opole, visitors can take an exciting **trip through all the continents of the world** just by entering the Opole ZOO! On the way, you can meet majestic giraffes, cute red pandas, agile pumas, elegant zebras, lovable anteaters and many species of prosimians and monkeys, e.g. lemurs or gibbons. There is also a swimming pool where in California sea lions bask in the sun, as well as an enclosure for exotic gorillas! So in one visit you can feel like you have explored **a tropical jungle or a wild forest**.

The newest attractions are



the Lion



Siberian tiger

and also aquarium with fish from all over the world.

Here, a modern catwalk in which **you will meet the king of the beasts** eyeball to eyeball will certainly give you a thrill.

Visitors, especially the youngest ones, can enjoy **the mini zoo and the chance to touch and stroke the animals**. It is also possible to **watch the feeding** of many species by their caretakers, which takes place at scheduled times.

Moreover, there are **playgrounds among the lush greenery, as well as picnic areas and food courts**. The zoo in the capital of Polish song is a place where you can spend **many hours and not be bored!**



Bolko Island

This park is a perfect place for unhurried walks, bicycle rides, roller skating madness, jogging and any other outdoor activities.

Centuries ago it was called Kępa, then – in honour of the Piast prince ruling these lands – Bolkowa Kępa.

Since 1910, **it has been a city park**. From the north and east, it is bound by the Odra River, from the west by the Ulgii Canal, and from the north-west by the remains of the Wiński Canal. You can encounter charming clearings, alleys, picturesque ponds, viewing terraces and benches here. **It is an ideal place for relaxation and rest.**



Millennium Amphitheatre - National Centre of Polish Song

The legendary Opole Millennium Amphitheatre is where since 1963 the National Festival of Polish Song (KPPP) has been organised. This is one of the oldest European festivals and the most famous light music event in Poland.



Thanks to this festival, Opole has gained **the title of the Capital of Polish Song**. This unique scene has paved the career path for dozens of artists and enabled the creation of hundreds of hits. This is where, to the rhythm of the most famous Polish songs, every year for over half a century, summer begins with a stomp. The heart of the musical showpiece of Opole is the National Centre of Polish Song (NCPPO) – a place where **concerts are held throughout the year**. In the Chamber Room, equipped with state-of-the-art technical means that the largest concert halls and music clubs in the world would not be ashamed of, **concerts of the most important Polish bands and performers** are organized. Thus, in the autumn-winter-spring period, the National Centre of Polish Song turns into **one of the most important concert clubs in Poland**.



The Polish Song Museum

A museum with a greatest passion for Polish song! Modern and fully multimedia, Its seat is located in the legendary Millennium Amphitheatre. The museum exhibition presents an outline of the **history of Polish song from the 1920s to the present day**.

Fans of the famous Opole festivals will find here detailed information about each edition of this event, as well as many real props and costumes of celebrities that can be tried on virtually. The song recording booths, where everyone can record their favourite song and send it by e-mail as a souvenir, are also a hit and for the more advanced visitors, a professional recording studio has been opened.

The Polish Song Museum is also **a cultural centre** where meetings with artists, concerts, museum lessons and educational activities for children are held.





Market Square - Town Hall

Intimate, surrounded by **stylish, beautifully renovated tenement houses**, Opole Market Square is **one of the most charming places in the city**. Despite the devastating winds of history, it has retained its **medieval shape**.

The ambience is created by pastel shades of the facade and the subtle decorations of the soaring gables of historic buildings, which, among others, include numerous boutiques, restaurants and cafés. **The heart of this place is the Italian-style "Town Hall"** – almost a copy, slightly smaller, though, of the Florentine town hall – the "Vecchio Palace". The Neo-Renaissance building was erected in the 19th and partly in the 20th century. The most characteristic element of the Town Hall is the **65-metre tower, from the top of which the Opole anthem is played every day at noon**. Presently, it is the seat of the city authorities.

In the past, the Opole Market Square was full of **stalls and booths**. It got its present shape when the city was recovering from its ruins after World War II. Only a few tenement houses survived it.

After the wartime conflagration, **they were restored in the 18th century, baroque style**. This was done so efficiently and carefully that twelve of them made it to the list of **Poland's architectural monuments**. The oldest, from medieval times, is Tenement House number 1, **called the Tenement House under the Lion**. In 1655, Count von Oppersdorf hosted King Jan Kazimierz there, when he convened the famous convocation of the states in Opole. In another tenement house, in the 1960s, the famous Theatre of 13 Rows was established by Jerzy Grotowski – an outstanding theatre reformer active in Opole for many years.

Polish Song Walk of Fame

The Polish Song Walk of Fame was set up in 2004, it is located in front of the entrance to the City Hall. This is one of the biggest tourist attractions of the Capital of Polish Song and **one of the strongest musical accents in the city**.

From year to year, more and more **bronze stars with the names and autographs of performers**, composers and songwriters are added to it. Today, there are **over sixty** of them. Among others, we can find the stars of Czesław Niemen, Maryla Rodowicz, Edyta Górnik, Edyta Geppert, Ewa Demarczyk, Kora, Kayah, Marek Grechuta, Wojciech Młynarski, as well as bands such as Lady Pank, TSA, Dżem, Zakopower and Irena Santor.

Unveiling of the stars is one of the most popular festival-related events among the media, as well as the city residents. They gather enormous crowds and give the opportunity to see and even talk with Poland's musical idols.





This is one of the most charming and romantic places in Opole



Opole Venice and the boulevards over the Młynówka

Stretching over the beautiful Młynówka Canal separating the city centre from the quiet, residential island area called "Pasieki Island", it is one of the most charming and romantic places in Opole.

The old tenement houses, reflected in the water's surface, look best at night. **The boulevards stretching over the canal are about 1.3 kilometres in length** and lead from the Zamkowy Bridge located right next to the Opole Voivodeship Office, to Korfantego street. They are made of stone paved paths, decorative walls and rock gardens, and access to the water is easy and comfortable. There are also numerous benches and a wooden viewing platform. **This is a dream route for those practising Nordic walking or for runners.**

Grosz Bridge - „Little Green Bridge”

One of the most beautiful pedestrian bridges in Poland, it is located in one of the most beautiful parts of Opole! It is called Grosz Bridge – the name originates from the toll collected here ago, i.e. the toll for the passage, which was

one grosz



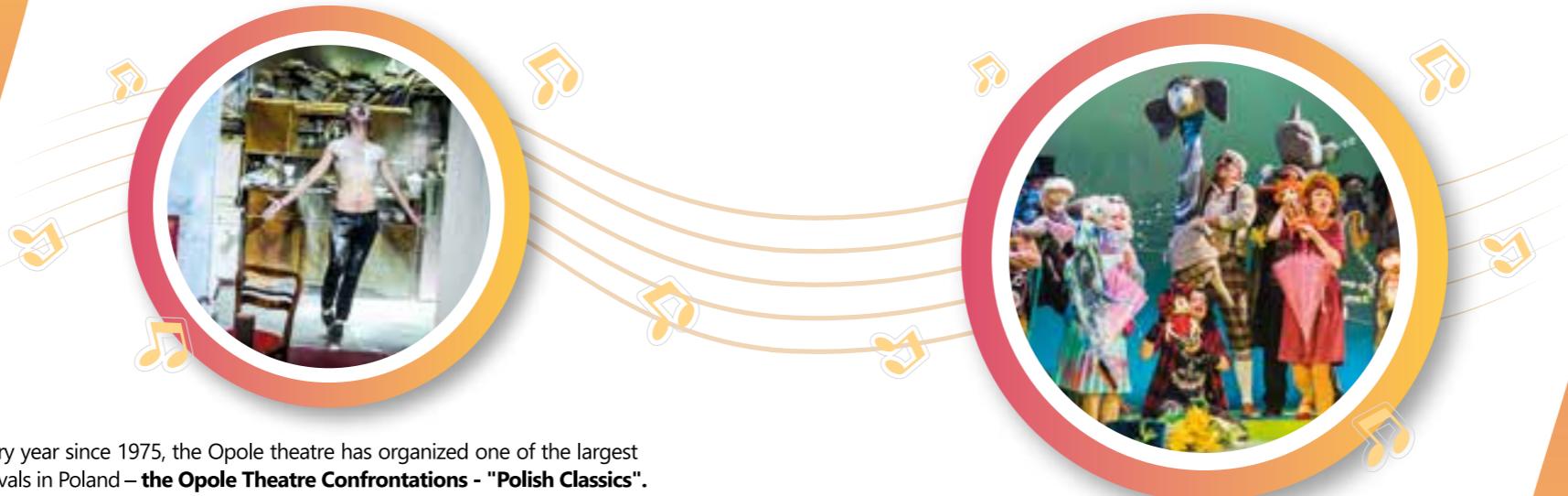
Opole residents call it „Little Green Bridge” or the „Lovers' Bridge”. This is undoubtedly one of the most characteristic, well-known and beloved – by both residents and tourists – points of the capital of Polish song. **A two-span, metal, pedestrian Art Nouveau bridge**, it is suspended over the picturesque Młynówka canal and is surrounded by greenery. **Little Green Bridge is perfect for a romantic walk.**





Jan Kochanowski Theatre

Jan Kochanowski theatre in its current location, and under its current name, has been operating **since 1975**. However, a professional Polish theatre in Opole had already existed **from 1945 onwards** - the **Juliusz Słowacki Municipal Theatre**. In the Opole drama theatre, there are **four scenes**. Each year, several premieres are held here, and plays are also staged outside.



Every year since 1975, the Opole theatre has organized one of the largest festivals in Poland – the **Opole Theatre Confrontations - "Polish Classics"**.

This is the most important centres for taking in classic Polish drama, during which **the best performances from all over the country compete for the Grand Prix and a number of other awards**. The competition is hosted on the stage of the Opole theatre. From 2015 up to today, the 'Confrontations' are the finale of the year-long Competition for the Staging of Old Works of Polish Literature "Living Classics" (Klasyka Żywa); a nationwide project aimed at appreciating the staging of Polish works and strengthening the interest in authors of old literature.

In Opole, and Jan Kochanowski Theatre, **the memory of Jerzy Grotowski**, a great reformer of this field of art, is still alive. He, at the end of the 1950s, took over the **management of the Theatre of 13 Rows**, which was later renamed **the Laboratory Theatre of 13 Rows**. Grotowski was active in Opole until 1965.



Alojzy Smolka Puppet and Actor Theatre of Opole

Alojzy Smolka Puppet and Actor Theatre of Opole is considered to be one of **the best puppet scenes in Poland** – it is appreciated by critics and audiences from across the country for **performances for children, adolescents and adults**. This **one of the oldest Polish puppet theatres**, and was founded in 1937 by **Alojzy Smolka**. From the very beginning, it was a meeting place for many outstanding artists.



The Bierkowice open-air museum stands for the history of Opole village within the period of 18-20th century



Opole Open-Air Museum

This open-air museum is situated in a **huge, wooded and green area**, and you can see the wooden homes and huts of by-gone times, decorated in accordance with the canons of centuries ago. These, anyone can enter. Apart from the homes, there are **historic, wooden public buildings**: a church, chapels, a village school, an inn, and even a blacksmith's shop and two beautiful windmills. Opole Open-air museum **is a place where you can relax almost all year round and forget about the hustle and bustle of modern times.**



The Museum of Opole Silesia

This is the regional museum with **over a hundred years of history!** Here you can see a **model of Opole city from the mid-18th century**, collections from the archaeological **excavations of an ancient settlement** in the Opole district of Ostrówek, and noteworthy **porcelain products by Ceramika Tułowice**, as well as a collection of works by **Jan Cybis**. An uncommon attraction is the **Kamienica Czyszowa tenement house** located at 9 Św. Wojciecha street, in which five apartments are presented: each in the style typical for the furniture industry within the years 1890-1965.



In addition to the furniture, kitchen appliances and knick-knacks that created the atmosphere of the house, various ways of heating rooms are presented – tiled stoves and cast iron stoves. Hygiene equipment is also exhibited. It was quite a challenge to show the devices used to prepare dishes.

A vital period in the modern life of the building was the **renovation and extension that took place from 2005 to 2008**. After that, three permanent exhibitions were set up: "**Gallery of Polish painting of the 19th and 20th centuries**", "**Upper-Silesia ceramics**", and "**In the circle of pharmacy**". Later, a permanent archaeological exhibition "**Prehistory and early Middle Ages of the Opole region**" and the historical exhibition "**Opole – the burgh, and the capital city of the region**" were opened.





Józef Elsner Opole Philharmonic

The Philharmonic is located in a **modern facility** in the very centre of the city, next to the picturesque Młynówka Canal. The repertoire will satisfy both music lovers with sophisticated tastes for classical music, as well as those who are looking for something lighter, such as **jazz, operettas or popular music** – all in great versions. The Opole Philharmonic was formally established **in 1972**, but much earlier, **in 1947, the first professional orchestra in Opole was established: Little Symphony Orchestra**. In 1952, it was transformed into the **Opole Symphony Orchestra**, and five years later, it became the **National Symphony Orchestra in Opole**.

In 1969, it was named after **Józef Elsner** – Polish composer of German origin, teacher of **Frederic Chopin**. The establishment hosts many world-famous conductors, composers and soloists, and the Opole Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra participates in **prestigious cultural events in Poland and abroad**. In the extended building of the Philharmonic there is the atmospheric **Music Club**, where you can drink good coffee and feel the soothing influence of music.

The building **is adapted for the disabled and enables wheelchair access**.





Contemporary Art Gallery

This gallery is a place for everyone who is interested in what is new in the world of art: **drawing, sculpture, painting, photography or installation**. For years, the gallery has been presenting **contemporary art and the most interesting phenomena in Polish and international art**. It organizes exhibitions of **young artists** and projects showing **modern classics**. In the past decades, you could see, among others, works by Władysław Hasior, Edward Dwurnik, Jerzy Duda-Gracz, Zdzisław Beksiński, Józef Szajna and Jerzy Grotowski. For 60 years, the **Spring Salon** has been a permanent item on the agenda – a well-known and popular exhibition **of the visual arts community in Opole**.







16

17



University Hill

In a small, beautifully arranged corner of the city, a few **contemporary sculptures by artists and figures connected with the life or art with Opole** were set up. Apart from **Osiecka, Niemen and Grechuta** – great stars of Opole festivals – there is also monuments to the memory of **the poet Jonasz Kofta** - a great theatre reformer working in Opole for several years, and **Jerzy Grotowski**, as well as publicist, political scientist, MP and senator of the Opole Region, **Edmund Osmańczyk**. The monuments were arranged in such a way that the Opole Artists' Square is undoubtedly **one of the most photographed places in the city**.



The spot was also called "Wojciech Hill", because, according to an urban legend, it was here that the future saint, and the bishop of Prague – Wojciech converted his followers to the Christian faith, and baptized them, as well as preached at the end of the 10th century. Once, when there was no water to be found, he struck his crosier on the ground, and it gushed out with a **miraculous spring**, whose water healed various ailments. Today, at the place of the source, behind the university building, there is a small **well with a beautiful, openwork, wrought-iron dome above its stone lining**.



Hilltop Castle is one of the most mysterious buildings in Opole



Hilltop Castle

The Hilltop Castle was located within **defensive walls of medieval Opole** and was situated near to Gosławice Gate. It owes its name to its location at the **highest point in the city, where there was a hill (Góra)**. This is one of the most **mysterious buildings of Opole**, and was established **within the years 1382-1387**, thanks to efforts of **Prince Władysław II Opolczyk**.

His monument has just been placed in front of the castle, and reminds visitors of this man – an important ruler for Opole. The only remnant of the Hilltop Castle today is the **gothic castle tower**. You can access it using the bridge over the moat at the foot of the tower. The tower is now partially **blended into the complex of school buildings** (currently, it houses the Mechanical School Complex). **Hilltop Castle, after its renovation and revitalization**, was made available to visitors in November 2018.



Piast Tower

Its peak was used to watch for enemies. Today, **this is one of the best viewpoints of the city and the most famous monuments of Opole**.

This is also one of the oldest defence architecture facilities in Poland.

The tower is 35 metres high and reaches about 42 metres when you add its tip. Its outline can be seen from above the famous Opole amphitheatre during TV broadcasts of the National Festival of Polish Song.

35 m
height



42 m
including its tip

It is located **in the Opole district of Ostrówek**, in a place, where, already in around 990, **Mieszko I burgh existed**. **Piast Tower was probably erected from around the end of 13th** or – as recent studies show – **from the mid-14th century**. It was built in the times of a great city builder – **Prince Bolek I**. Today it is the only remnant of **Piast Castle** – demolished in 1928.

Inside the tower, in the past ages, **a dungeon, kitchen, room, hall and guardhouse** were located. In recent years, the Piast Tower has been thoroughly renovated and equipped with, among others, **multimedia exhibitions relating to the history of Opole and the Castle**, etc.



Castle pond with a playing fountain

The charming pond is a remnant of **the moat that once surrounded Piast Castle**. In the past, boats sailed on the pond in the summer, and in the winter it was transformed into an ice rink. Next to the pond in 1909 **the Skating Society built an Ice House**, which housed a PTTK shelter, today there is a restaurant in this place. A **multimedia musical fountain** was launched on the pond. During the shows, colored columns of water shoot out of the fountain nozzles to the rhythm of great Polish song hits. The shows take place from the beginning of May to the end of October.





Municipal Public Library

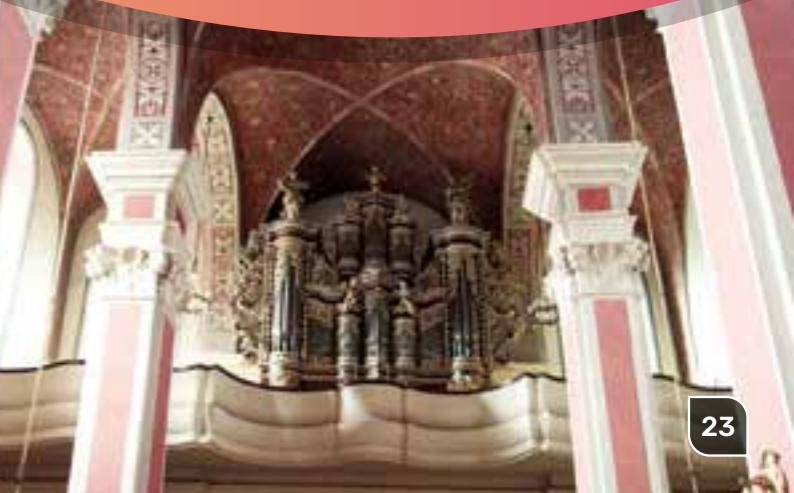
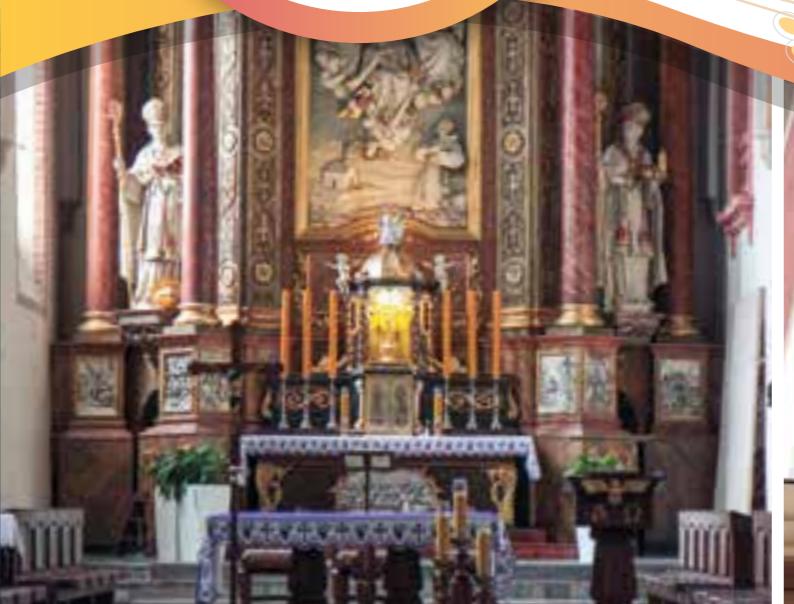
Opole's central public library is located in a grand **nineteenth-century tenement house, which was masterfully combined with a modern, glass body**. Its outer walls are covered with pseudo newspaper graffiti displaying favourite **texts by Edward Stachura**. The building delighted the juries of several competitions, such as the competition organized by the Ministry of Regional Development **"Poland is becoming more beautiful – 7 wonders of European funds"**, in which it won **first place in the "Revitalization" category**, or the plebiscite jury: **the Structure of the year 2010**, organized by an Internet website dedicated to architecture. The seat of the library in Opole also won awards in the competition: **Architecture Masterworks of Opolskie Voivodeship**.

This is one of those Opole institutions that **always bustles with life**. The following are held here: **conferences, lectures, exhibitions, meetings with artists, people of culture and literature, as well as special nights, talks and competitions**. The flagship Municipal Public Library (MPL) events are: **Opole Literary Autumn, book discussion club, holidays at MPL, National Week of Reading to Children**, and Opole's annual board games convention. In addition to the classic library and reading room, there is a **modern media library**, where you can rent films.



Franciscan Church

The **Gothic Church of the Holy Trinity**, which by Opole residents is simply called the **"Franciscan Church"**, was built in **14th century**. It is one of the most valuable monuments in the city. This is mainly because it contains **the mortal remains of the Opole Piast dynasty**. Here, we can find the tombs of historic **church and class figures, and famous Opole Franciscans**, among others, Bolesław I, Bolesław II and Bolesław III and Princess Anna Oświęcimska.



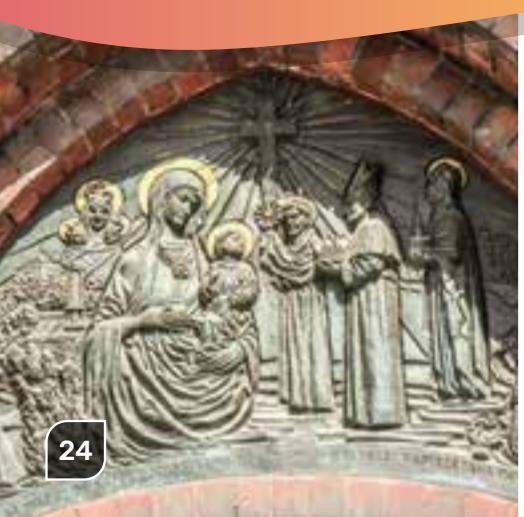
In the cellar, under the church presbytery, lie **other princes of Opole**, including Władysław II Opolczyk, founder of the Jasna Góra (Mons Clara) sanctuary, and Princess Elżbieta, granddaughter of King Władysław Łokietek. There is also an **early Gothic fresco from 1320** (the oldest preserved in Silesia). It depicts the Passion of Jesus, next to who stands His Mother and St. John. In the Franciscan church itself, there are, for example, **chapels of Our Lady of Częstochowa**, the **Heart of Jesus, St. Jadwiga and the chapel of St. Anna** (also called the **"Piastowska Chapel"**). It is also worth knowing that during the Swedish Deluge there was the **chancellery of King Jan Kazimierz** in the Opole monastery. It was here, in the monastery refectory in 1655, that the so-called **"royal universal"**, calling on the Polish nation to rise up against the Swedes, was announced.



Opole Cathedral

Built of red bricks, the dignified **Cathedral of the Holy Cross** is **one of the most characteristic monuments of Opole**. It overshadows the city with two **76 metres** tall towers that make the parish **the tallest building in the city**. Is it difficult to imagine the Opole cathedral without them? Yes, it is, but the view has not been always like this! The towers that 'added lightness' to the temple **arose only in the nineteenth century**. The construction was completed in 1899. Nevertheless, it was not the only reconstruction of the church.

Today's cathedral was built in the 15th century, in the place of churches built successively in the 11th and 13th centuries. The first church was probably already erected here **in the times of Bolesław Chrobry**. What is worth emphasizing – there is a painting of the **Virgin Mary of Opole** in the building, which was brought to the city in 1702 from Piekary Śląskie.



Church „On The Hill”

This is the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows and St. Wojciech – the oldest Roman Catholic place of worship in Opole. According to a legend, it was built where – sometime between the years 984 and 995 – **St. Wojciech preached**. Here, he was said to have converted people with such fervour that on the stone on which he stood **you could see his footprints**. Moreover, when there was no water available for baptism on the hill where the temple is located today, the missionary struck the rock with his staff and a miraculous spring gushed from it. To this day, at the back of the University of Opole located next to the church, **St. Wojciech Well (St. Adalbert's Well)** can be found.



A wooden church in this place was built **around 1000**. The first brick-built church was only erected **in the 13th century, by the Dominicans**, after they were brought to Opole at that time.

Later, it was destroyed by fires, the Swedish army, and at the beginning of the 19th century – after the secularization of religious goods – it was turned into a warehouse, and part of a hospital. **Today, rebuilt, it is the city's chapter church**. It includes, among others, a 17th-century depiction of the **legendary stay of st. Wojciech in Opole**, or from the same century, the **image of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary**, brought to Opole by repatriates from Stanisławów.





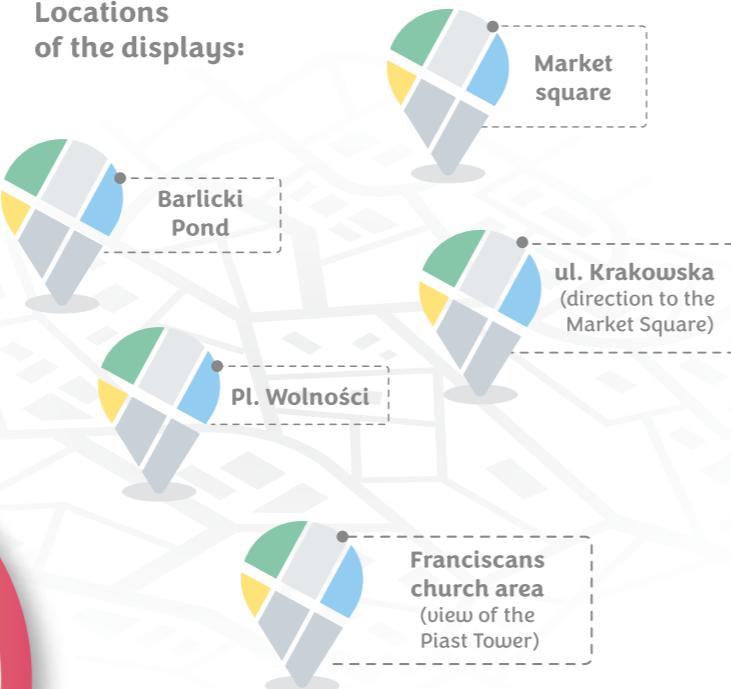
Then and now tourist trail

As part of the celebration of the **800th anniversary of the founding of Opole**, a dedicated tourist trail was created within the **most famous places in the history of the city**. Along the "Opole then and now" route there are **glazed displays**, with old photographs showing specific objects or places with a description in three languages: Polish, English and German.

The displays were installed in such a way so it could be possible to stand in front of them and **compare the view of the same place from the past and now**. In addition, each glass has a QR code, thanks to which you can view the materials in an electronic version.



Locations of the displays:



Festival tourist trail

The Festival Trail runs through Opole in the footsteps of places related to the **National Festival of Polish Song**. You need to follow the '**Birdhouses**' with a **QR code**, thanks to which we have access to full information about the place where it is located. The City Tourist Information Centre has also prepared **special leaflets**.



leaflets available at the City Tourist Information Centre



The birdhouses, suspended at a height of about 2m, refer to one of the **symbols of the Capital of Polish Song – the Piast Tower**. Birds are a symbol of a 'singing' Opole.

Apart from the birdhouses, in various places we can encounter '**bird navigators**', which show the direction of the Festival Trail.

They are positioned to lead the visitors to the end of the route, i.e. the **Amphitheatre, National Centre of Polish Song and the Polish Song Museum in Opole**.

Both the little houses and the birds are made of bronze. The design author is **Andrzej Czyczło, an artist from Opole**.





In the footsteps of the famous inhabitants of Opole tourist trail

"In the footsteps of the famous inhabitants of Opole" **was established as part of the celebration of the 800th anniversary Opole**. In various places, special commemorative plaques – related to the activity of the **distinguished inhabitants of the city** – can be found.

There is a short description of one famous inhabitant of Opole in Polish, English and German on each plaque, as well as a QR code that refers to them in a form of **a broader biography in an electronic version**.

The plaques commemorate many well-known individuals associated with Opole, **not only in Poland, but also in the world**. Among others, we can find those honouring:

Franz Waxman – the two-time Oscar winner and the creator of music for over 200 films, who spent his childhood in Opole; **Leo Baeck**, who wrote his best-known book in our city, "The Essence of Judaism"; and **Jerzy Grotowski**, theatre reformer in Opole, who created the Theatre of 13 Rows. It is also worth mentioning the world-famous traveller born in our city – **Emin Pasza**, whose character can be found in the novel by **Henryk Sienkiewicz** "In Desert and Wilderness"; **Theodora Kaluza** – a physicist, mathematician and astronomer, who corresponded with Einstein himself; and **the world famous artist, Ben Muthofer**.

"In the footsteps of the famous inhabitants of Opole" trail points

- 1 **Leo Baeck**
at the intersection of Piastowska and N. Barlickiego streets
- 2 **Edmund Osmańczyk**
corner of Osmańczyka street and the Market Square
- 3 **Theodor Kaluza**
9 Strzelców Bytomskich street
- 4 **Emin Pasza**
Helena Lehr Square
- 5 **Jerzy Grotowski**
Market Square 4
- 6 **Franz Waxman**
6/1 Maja street
- 7 **Ben Muthofer**
Jan Dzierżoń street



Learn about our history tourist trail

The "Learn about our history" route is very popular among the visitors. **All you need to do is approach the brown plate by the monument, scan the QR code and pick up the phone. The monuments then come to life! This way you can become familiar with the history** of Prince Kazimierz I, Agnieszka Osiecka and Wojciech Młynarski, Old Gentlemen's Cabaret (Kabaret Starszych Panów), Karol Musioł and Ceres.

The most popular is the **new equestrian statue of Prince Kazimierz I**.

This is the first that was put in place to cater to the needs of our foreign-speaking tourists – you can listen to its commentary in English and German.



The city of Opole has decided to **extend the project to other important monuments** and now the route leads additionally by the monument of the Fighters for the Polishness of Opole Silesia, Junona, Let's defend our Opole (Brońmy Swego Opolskiego), Lady Pasieczna (Dama Pasieczna) and the well of St. Wojciech on the University Hill, as well as the unique door of the Opole Cathedral.

On this page: www.poznajhistorie.pl you can read about the new monuments and learn about the details of the project.

www.poznajhistorie.pl





- 1 The Town Hall
- 2 The Town Square
- 3 Zoological Garden
- 4 Polish Song Museum
- 5 Millennium Amphitheatre – The National Centre of Polish Song
- 6 Polish Song Walk of Fame
- 7 Alojzy Smolka Opole Doll and Actor Theatre
- 8 Jan Kochanowski Theatre
- 9 The Opole Philharmonic
- 10 Modern Art Gallery
- 11 University Hill
- 12 Hilltop Castle
- 13 City Public Library
- 14 Opole Silesia Museum
- 15 Opole Rural Museum
- 16 Bolko Island
- 17 Opole's Venice on the Młynówka Channel
- 18 Grosz Bridge – "Little Green Bridge"
- 19 Oder Park
- 20 Piast Tower
- 21 Castle Pond
- 22 Tenement House
- 23 Opole Cathedral
- 24 Church 'on the Hill'
- 25 Franciscan Church

The city of Opole

Rynek 1A, 45-015 Opole

📞 +48 77 45 11 800

✉️ urzad@um.opole.pl

City Tourist Information

Rynek 23, 45-015 Opole

📞 +48 77 45 11 987

✉️ mit@mosir.opole.pl

Opolskie Tourist Information Centre

ul. Żeromskiego 3, 45-053 Opole

📞 +48 77 441 25 22

✉️ info@ocit.pl

 Miasto Opole

 Odkryj Opole

 www.opole.pl

