



Two days  
of freedom

a weekend  
in Gdańsk

**publisher:**  
The Mayor's Office for the Promotion of Gdańsk / Gdańsk Tourist Organization  
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We thank the following for making photos available:  
The Hewelianum Centre, the Amber Museum, the Gdańsk History Museum,  
the National Museum, the Nowy Port Lighthouse, the European Solidarity Centre.



# reklamny

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# Weekend in Gdańsk

Gdańsk - centuries ago a powerful storehouse for Europe and trade destination for travelling merchants, attracted by famous granaries filled with all types of goods. Today it is an important point on the tourist map of the world. Its fascinating history is like a magnet, with majestic architecture, sea, beach and amber, but above all the spirit of liberty. It is here, in Gdańsk, a movement was born under the charismatic leadership of Lech Walesa which led to the fall of communism in Europe. The forces radiating from the Gdańsk Shipyard caused that from all the corners of the world the City on the Motława River is associated with the most precious value - freedom. To touch it, one just needs to come here for at least a weekend – to marvel at the view of the three crosses rising from Solidarity square, to climb Góra Gradowa and admire from afar the silhouettes of the shipyard cranes - eyewitnesses to major changes, or ascend the tower of St. Mary's Basilica and from there soak up the panorama view of the city.

# Freedom Trail

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On 14 August 1980 a strike broke out in the Gdańsk shipyard. A demand was given for the activists of the Free Trade Unions of the Coast to be reinstated to work, to erect a monument dedicated to the victims of the December 1970 protests, a guarantee not to repress the strikers and wage increases. Lech Walesa stood at the head of the Inter-Enterprise Strike Committee and the strikers presented 21 demands on two wooden boards. Above all they called for acceptance of free trade unions, independent from parties and employers. Today, the wooden boards with the handwritten demands of the strikers are entered on the UNESCO World Heritage List entitled "Memory of the World".



In August 1980 crowds began to gather at gate No 2. The eyes of the entire world were focused on Gdańsk. On August 31, the Polish communist government approved the first independent trade union in the Communist Bloc as well as made a commitment to implement the remaining demands of the strikers. At once construction began on the Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers of 1970. It stood not far from Gate No 2, where the first victims of the anti-communist demonstration in December 1970 were killed. The soaring three crosses with powerful

anchors are symbols of hope, commemorating the bloody sacrifices of victims of the strikes, but they are also a symbol of faith in a better tomorrow. This hope to live in a free country was also accompanied by demonstrators, who after establishment of martial law on 13 December 1981 protested against this decision in the streets of the city. The Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers on several occasions witnessed brutal suppression of protests by divisions of the Citizens' Militia.



Next to it, in the basement of the Independent Self-governing Trade Union “Solidarity”, visitors can return to the facts and the atmosphere of the years 1956-1989 and to important events of that period for our country. A poor food shop from the 1970’s, documents testifying about uprisings against the Communist authority, and a symbolic prison cell from the period of totalitarianism illustrate Polish life up to the birth of the Solidarity movement. Through the recreated historical model of Gate No 2 visitors actually enter the striking world of August 1980. The original gate, as an object of particular importance for history and cultural heritage, received from the European Union the title of European Heritage Label.

Here you can listen to authentic conversations of those striking, extracts from

Holy Mass and the singing of shipyard workers against the backdrop of numerous slides, photos and symbolic blocks of styrofoam. The reconstructed Health and Safety Hall, in which negotiations were conducted with representatives of the shipyard and the government, are filled with such things as large format photographs showing the historical moment of signing the Gdańsk Agreement. The next stage of the exhibition recalls months full of hope, inextricably linked to “Solidarity”, and the return to the nightmare, this time associated with the introduction of martial law. “Time of change” is the title of the last part of this extraordinary exhibition reproducing the historic journey to freedom. At this final stage of the exhibition there is also a room devoted to the transition period in countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

After moving images, it’s time to take a break. In season you can check out the Subjective Bus Line. A historical bus called the “cucumber” takes visitors on a tour around the terrain of the shipyard, where former Gdańsk shipyard workers play the role of tour guides. During tours to shipyard areas that are usually closed on a daily basis you can not only see things such as Lech Walesa’s workshop,

the former Health and Safety Hall of the Gdańsk Shipyard and the place where the leader of “Solidarity” jumped over the wall, but also objects related to the early history of the shipyard - buildings and ramps of the Imperial Shipyard as well as the U-boat Hall.

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ROADS  
TO  
FREEDOM



Before leaving the shipyard area you need to go to the Buffet pub, whose interior is decorated in the likeness of a “milk bar” from communist times. An additional attraction is the extending view of the cranes and the Wyspa Institute of Art adjacent to the bar.

A point along the freedom route that you must see is the Zaspá estate. The large concrete slab residential buildings arising from the former airport runway, which during communist times were sad and grey, are today decorated with Poland’s largest collection of Monumental Paintings. As part of the Festival of Monumental Art 30 large paintings have already been painted.

# The Magic of Amber

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The greatest treasure of the Baltic is amber. Even ancient Romans, appreciating its beauty, magic and health characteristics, came to Gdańsk, infected with the “amber fever”. Today amber is one of the most important symbols of the city, which by no coincidence is called the amber capital of the world. The richest collections of this valuable, raw material can be admired in the Amber Museum, located in the Prison Tower of the Fore Gate Complex. The golden amber wonderfully warms the powerful gothic walls of this building. The exhibition located on several floors allows you to gradually become familiar with amber, from its “birth”, meaning creation of fossilized resins from coniferous trees, to its oldest discoveries reaching to the Palaeolithic Age and the first craft works, all the way to the amber boom in

the Golden Age of Gdańsk. The highest storeys have breathtaking exhibitions of amber jewellery.

Tourists, enchanted by the sight of amber wonders, can satisfy their appetite for Baltic gold in numerous galleries. On Długi Targ Street, the Long Embankment, and above all on Mariacka Street, called the Fifth Avenue of Amber, you may not only make a satisfying purchase from a wide range of jewellery, trinkets and souvenirs from Gdańsk. Here you can also observe the processing of amber, see an exhibition of unusual specimens and inclusions, and even try your own creativity by designing jewellery yourself. To see a true masterpiece of art, you need to visit St. Bridget Basilica at Profesorska Street in Gdańsk.

St. Bridget Church is particularly noted in our history in August 1980, during the labour strikes, as a shelter and meeting place for the anti-communist opposition, supported spiritually by Father Henryk Jankowski. Here is being built a monumental altar from amber 11 metres high. It was designed in the form of a triptych, with the image of Our Lady of the Working Class as the central part. Apart from the emerging



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altar, a small vault with a monstrance 174 cm high and weighing 30 kg catches attention.

The Gdańsk Amber route also leads us to ... the football stadium built for UEFA EURO 2012™. The inspiration for the stadium's designers, built on this area forgotten after the war, was the natural beauty of amber. The delicate, transparent covering of the stadium, with a colour alluding to amber lumps, leaves no doubt that this is the biggest “amber” on the Polish coast. Built over 45 months the stadium is 45 metres high, occupies 34 ha of land and holds 44 thousand people.



# Treasures of Architecture and Art

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Pre-war Gdańsk, perfectly combining the features of a charming city with a powerful centre of port industry, in April 1945 was turned into 3 million cubic metres of debris by the Soviet army. Slowly, thanks to the persistence of new settlers - mainly from former Polish lands that after the war were annexed into the Soviet Union - from this sea of ruins again began to emerge the former shape of the city. Tenement houses, churches, gates and whole streets were painstakingly rebuilt. Today, thanks to the diligence and persistence of post-war builders, architects and artists, the former glory of the city is unveiled, encoded in Gothic and Renaissance brick.

The most representative Gdańsk route is the Royal Route, on which Polish kings solemnly entered the city. It begins at the Upland Gate, which for centuries was an

important part of modern fortifications. Set in massive embankments, surrounded by a moat, stocked with massive weapons and a drawbridge, it defended access to the city. Its military nature is eased by its dazzling beauty, thanks to Wilhelm van den Blokke as well as the witty maxim "Iustitia et pietas duo sunt regnorum omnium fundamenta" (justice and godliness are the two foundations for all kingdoms), in which the fragment "rum omnium fundamenta", which means in a loose translation "rum is the basis of everything", is the most visible.

The Gothic - Renaissance Fore Gate Complex, composed of the Prison Tower and Torture Chamber as well as the Renaissance Golden Gate, referring in shape to a triumphal arch, are the next stages of the royal entrance to the city. Just behind is a view of Długa Street - the

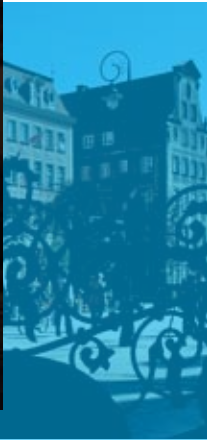
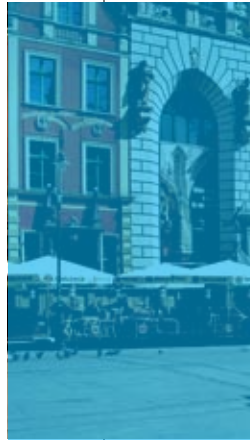
city's longest medieval street.

It is adorned with two rows of tenement houses, which width and design depended on the size of the property owner's money bag. In particular tenement house number 12 catches the eye - the Uphagen House, today the Museum of Middle-class Interiors. Wandering between carefully selected items of furnishings, one can travel back in time to the end of the eighteenth century.

At the meeting of Długa Street and Długi Targ Street is the proud Old Town Hall - the former seat of the government. The gold plated figure of Zygmunt August observes Gdańsk from its tower - and the comfortable

entrance stairs invite you inside. There waiting for guests is the rich Great Council Chamber. It is also called the Red Room because of the colour of the fabric covering its walls. For centuries the City Council held its meetings here, and the importance of their decisions was stressed by the interior, whose the most beautiful element is the images of the floor, with the central "Apotheosis of Gdańsk".

The author of the works, Isaac van den Blokke, presented the city as a republic boasting in wealth and wise authority. Wandering around the rooms of the Town Hall, you must see the Great Hall of Court, decorated with large-format images depicting Polish kings, and going



to the town hall tower - pay attention to the permanent exhibition devoted to life in the Free City of Gdańsk. After all this there is still the remarkable view of the Royal Route from the town hall tower. You should be here on the full hour, when the melody rings from 37 carillon bells, and ... enchantment by the city is guaranteed.

After greeting Neptune, the king of the seas, and seeing his fountain - the symbol of Gdańsk decorating Długi Targ Street, it is worth taking a moment to visit the interior of Artus Court, standing out from the neighbouring buildings with its width and powerful, Gothic windows. The former seat of the merchant brotherhood was not only the centre of commercial life, but also social life. A broad stream of beer always flowed here. Sensible elders cared though for the festive culture and therefore it was forbidden to spit in your neighbour's mug, break a bottle over the head of your fellow guest or ... complain about the quality of the beer. All transgressions were punished with high fines, which had to be paid in silver. Today Artus Court is the trademark of the city. The most prominent guests are received here and ceremonial sessions of Gdańsk Council



City and concerts are held here. Guests are continually impressed with Europe's largest tile stove, with a height of over 11 meters, decorated with images of political and religious life in Gdańsk and Europe, but also with humorous tiles with the figure of Till Eulenspiegel, thrusting his bare buttocks towards the audience. Of note are numerous paintings and sculptures, ship models and the simulacrum by Krzysztof Izdebski – large, digital photography reproductions - (The Ship Church, The Last Judgement, Orpheus among Animals), whose originals disappeared during the war, constituting a splendid link between the pre-war city and the present.



In the highest window of the building neighbouring Artus Court, from 1 May to 1 October, at the hours 13:00, 15:00 and 17:00 appears the Lady at the Window. It is worth raising your eyes to her - for she may give you a fiery smile. The figure referring to Hedwiga, the main character in the novel by Jadwiga Łuszczewska-Deotyma "Lady at the Window" vividly adds colour to the seventeenth-century Gdańsk.

More inquisitive tourists who are interested in values to live by should stop in front of the Golden House. In an artistic way its facade tells about virtues to follow and the owner's coats of

arms held by an angel reminds to whom Gdańsk owes its treasures like the Golden House.

To the east of the Royal Route is the decorative Green Gate, built for the Polish kings visiting Gdańsk.

The beautiful, but cold and moist building, located over the then foul waters of the Motława River, did not encourage rulers to reside in it. It can be assumed that cunning Gdańsk residents by no accident located the royal seat in such a place - they never loved visits from rulers. Today in the Green Gate is a branch of the National Museum in Gdańsk, presenting temporary exhibitions devoted to great masters





as well as the office of Lech Walesa. The former president does not complain about the location and willingly welcomes groups of tourists who stop at the foot of the gate that resembles a palace and separates Długi Targ Street from the Motława River.

Along the Motława River, which flows in the direction of Martwa Wisła River, is the Long Embankment. Hovering over it is the oldest port crane in Europe - The Crane - a massive defensive structure, for centuries used to reload the heaviest of goods, among which reigned barrels of wine - next to beer, the favourite drink of Gdańsk residents of that time.

Many streets lead to the Long Embankment. In particular is Mariacka Street - a street for painters, lovers and admirers of amber - a street for all those who love beauty. Rebuilt after

the war with porches - the characteristic terraces inviting entry and decorated with gargoyles diverting water from gutters, enchant visitors from all over the world. Towering over Mariacka Street is the gothic St. Mary's Basilica - the largest brick building in Europe. Its construction began in the year 1343 and lasted 159 years - almost three generations. Looking at the church's enormous silhouette, it is difficult to imagine that it was built on oak piles, driven into the wetland terrain. The basilica tower visible from afar is more than 80 metres high. At its ground level is the main gate, which leads to a three-aisled hall, covered with a starry, crystal firmament. This impressive, powerful construction inspires admiration and respect for the craftsmanship of the builders at that time. Slabs form the floor

of the church, under which lies honoured townspeople for Gdańsk.

There were more than 500 such slabs in the temple, and given the fact that several bodies were laid under each one, the Basilica could be considered a big cemetery. The church's most valuable monument is the tallest astronomical clock in the world, the work of Hans Düringer, created in the second half of the fifteenth century. Decorated with a kind of "puppet theatre", it shows the days, months, years, phases of the moon and a lot of other data, which however for modern visitors remains in the sphere of secret knowledge. A special monument can be viewed in the St. Reinhold Chapel. Here you can find Pieta Gdańsk, made in the fourteenth century by an anonymous master. The face of Mary mourning her son is the ideal of timeless and cross-cultural beauty.

Wandering around the historic city centre, you need to stop at the Great Armoury. The best time is in the morning when it throws its glow on Piwna Street. Don't miss the Royal Chapel, partly funded by King Jan III Sobieski or the Gothic St. Nicholas Church, to see its baroque interior overflowing with gold. You still need to go down to the waters of the Radunia Canal, dug by the Teutonic Knights, and look at the Great Mill - the largest industrial works in

medieval Europe, but also admire the most treasured painting of Gdańsk - "The Last Judgement" by Hans Memling, located in the National Museum. Among the remarkable historical buildings of Gdańsk the extraordinary St. Catherine's Church stands out. Repeatedly plagued by fires, it was persistently raised from the ruins and restored to its former glory. Today it boasts a 49-bell carillon and the world's first pulsar clock, counting pulses of radio waves emitted by neutron stars (pulsars). Buried in the temple interior is distinguished Gdańsk resident Jan Heweliusz - a great astronomer and brewer.



# City on the Water

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Since the existence of the city, water always has been its greatest wealth. It maintained and defended it.

For many years after the war the city neglected its treasure. Today it is quickly making up for its losses.

Recently numerous canoe and yacht marinas as well as water tram stops allow you to explore Gdańsk from the water.

The Wisłoujście Fortress is a medieval lighthouse, over time enclosed with fortifications defending the entrance to the port of Gdańsk. Earthen bastions were erected with a moat, and the very centre is surrounded by a brick ring with homes built for officers next to it. Today, the historic fortress which is partly open to visitors, has become an interesting place to visit, but also tempts residents and tourists with their offer of reconstruction events. The most attractive is the staging of the naval battle at the mouth of

the Vistula River, attracting crowds on both sides of the river. You need to see the fortification of the Wisłoujście Fortress!

From the seventeenth century communication between the fortress and Gdańsk was maintained by a scow (a small boat), pulled by horses from the shore.

Today, as the only sea fortress in Poland, it is a major tourist attraction. Sailing by water tram down the Martwa Wisła River, just before its estuary to Gdańsk Bay, we see the Monument of the Coast Defenders standing on the mound in Westerplatte. Almost vis-à-vis stands the brick lighthouse in Nowy Port, which up to the year 1984 showed ships the entrance to the port. Twenty years later it was converted into a lighthouse museum, open during the tourist season. Its peak is decorated with a restored

time ball, which measures time with an accuracy of one second per 200,000 years. From the balcony of the lighthouse rising more than 20 metres, you can enjoy a real sea view and fix your eyes on Westerplatte - the place where the World War II began.

The Polish Maritime Museum perfectly reflects the sea climate of Gdańsk - a museum whose facilities are divided by ... the river's water.

Part of the collections, located within the restored granaries, tells about Polish maritime traditions, underwater archaeology and the history of maritime paintings. The Old Crane, standing on the other side of the Motława River, originally the destination of merchant ships of old Europe, today fulfils an educational role. In its interiors we touch models of the former Gdańsk port, we see what the waterfront and light-

houses looked like, we look inside a pile chamber, on which tax was collected. We will also visit a merchant trading office - a place of concluding trade agreements.

Visiting the several floors of exhibition located within the medieval walls of the Crane, through a small window we can see Motława River and the marina built on it, which during the season is full of yachts with various coloured flags. Right next to the Crane is located one of the most modern educational facilities - the Maritime Culture Centre.

With increasing traffic on the river, canoes have been gaining in popularity. During the season those renting water equipment encourage visitors to explore the city from the water level. You can not only admire buildings standing on the most representative water artery, stretching along Long Embankment, but also sail the Oplyw Motława, in order to get to the Martwa Wisła River. For larger groups, the canoe may be replaced by a dragon boat, and for those liking even more comfort, galleons and a water tram are waiting at the Fish Market. They sail to Westerplatte and Sobieszewo Island as well as to Sopot and Hel. Tourists also have at their disposal private motor yachts on which you can sail around Gdańsk Bay.





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At the mouth of Wista Śmiała to Gdańsk Bay, in the immediate vicinity of the sandy beach and the “Bird Paradise” nature reserve is the National Sailing Centre, offering yachts and motorboats for charter. Gdańsk beaches are made up of more than 20 kilometres of golden sand, stretching from Świbna to the border of Sopot. There are guarded beaches set up on them and waiting for beach-goers are places renting deck chairs, screens, umbrellas and sports equipment. At their disposal are changing rooms with showers and for cyclists there are bicycle stands. Children will find pleasure on water slides and air cushions, while at the pier in Brzeźno and Stogi one can take advantage of free internet access.



## Gdańsk for the Young

Gdańsk is becoming a more attractive place for young people. They are attracted by the possibility of active leisure time, numerous pubs and music clubs as well as modern educational institutions.

“Discover, relax, learn” is the slogan of Hewelianum, located near the Gdańsk Main Railway Station. Created for the twenty-first century, this place enlivens the nineteenth century military buildings, placing in their interiors interactive exhibitions - the permanent physical exhibition “Energy, Sky and Sun” and the historical exhibition, “The Time Machine”, organised in the complex of the shelters. Sometimes on a Sunday afternoon you can watch a historical reconstruction group practice. Here, on the hills of the Cultural Park of

City Fortifications “Gdańsk Fortress” with panoramic views of the shipyard and historical Gdańsk, you will want to spend some time. Over the last decade Gdańsk has become a city of cyclists. About 100 km of cycle paths allows cyclists to bike along the sea coast and the main roads of the city, along historical areas and new housing estates. Travelling the route by bike visitors can enjoy the Oplyw Motława River - the old moat surrounding the city from the south and east, but also take a ride along the Radunia Canal or beaches stretching to Sopot and beyond. Cycle paths are complemented by a wealth of forest roads leading through areas of the Tricity Landscape Park. The multitude of trails has something for everyone - whether

it is extreme sports, mountain biking or recreational biking. Whatever the case, there are numerous opportunities to enjoy the passing views.

For the convenience of cyclists there are bicycle rentals, and bike stands are commonplace in many parts of the city. You can also reach the PGE Arena Gdańsk football stadium by bike, and here it is worth changing your two wheels for skates. The modern skate track surrounding the stadium is 1745 metres long and its width ensures safe skating conditions.

Hiking around Gdańsk is mostly associated with the sea coast, sand under your feet and iodine. But it is also worth taking a walk on the paths leading to the moraine hills of the Tricity Landscape Park and around city parks to be convinced that you can also spend there a pleasant and interesting time.

An attraction for many tourists is the pub crawl, meaning travelling from pub to pub around the city. This fashion also came to Gdańsk... who knows, maybe it came here much earlier than to other European cities.

It is this city on the Motława River that for centuries has been famous for the production of many kinds of popular drinks with an amber colouring. It is here that you will find Piwna Street (Beer Street), which before the war was called Joppengasse. Starting the beer journey from numerous pubs on Piwna Street, you also need to drop by the Flisak pub, which for three generations has operated on Chlebnicka Street, and for a longer moment sit at a pub with a view overlooking the marina. Here you will find Degustatoria in the oldest part of the city, which boasts an offer of almost every type of beer produced in the world. In Gdańsk you can also drink a beer watching a game at the amber football stadium. To top off your beer journey you can enjoy a club music concert in the heart of the city, take a walk along the sandy beach or have dinner in one of the many restaurants serving dishes from all over the world.



## Gdańsk Cuisine

The multicultural cuisine of coastal Gdańsk has always been based on fish. Herring, Baltic salmon, sprats, eel, sturgeons and above all cod, turbot and various kinds of flounder types of fish have appeared on tables, served in thousands of ways. Recipes were based mainly on Kashubian, German and Jewish cuisine and consumption was always accompanied by alcohol - beer, wine and spirits.

For tourists coming to Gdańsk, menus composed of gifts of the sea are waiting in the restaurants. You could try fish soup, amber - with a flavour enhanced by the addition of amber liquor and eel soup with dill, Kashubian style herring or herring in oil, as well as many species of

fish fried or served straight from the grill. For meat gourmets, restaurateurs prepare Gdańsk style goose, roast pork with cumin, served with sauerkraut or Grass style braised goose with estragon. Desserts in traditional Gdańsk cuisine are made up of candied fruit and cakes. In Baltic cuisine cakes still reign, while candied fruits are slowly replaced by baked fruits, often with the addition of alcohol. So that tradition could be fulfilled, you need to finish a decent Gdańsk dinner with a glass of Goldwasser, a Gdańsk liqueur, in which flakes of genuine gold dance.

# Alternative sightseeing

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Gdańsk also offers many routes which bypass the typical tourist trails. You can follow in the footsteps of medieval and Gothic fortifications, ancient shipbuilding tradition, the Dutch trail, the Jewish trail or the route of G. Grass, Hevelius or Napoleon. You can follow the trail of love and lions, former granaries and magic parks.

It is worth shuffling down the magic streets of Wrzeszcz, Orunia and Oliwa - districts which were not affected by the destructive actions at the end of World War II.

Particularly worth noting is Oliwa where there is a beautiful park, and in it Abbot's Palace and the Cathedral with its spectacular organs whose decorations move while playing. Gdańsk's attractions are not only beautiful monuments from centuries ago, but also the longest residential building in Poland - a wavy block in Przymorze completed in

1973, more than 800 metres in length. It is also worth seeing the Zieleniak building, visible from the Gdańsk Main Railway Station. It is an imposing building, which was built from ... top to bottom. Another idea is to take a trip to the most beautiful zoo located in Poland.

Full information about places to visit, accommodations and dining as well as public transportation and entertainment in Gdańsk can be obtained from the Gdańsk Tourist Information Centre, located in the very heart of the city, at 28/29 Długi Targ Street and the Pomorskie Tourist Information Centre, located at the Upland Gate near the Coal Market.

An attractive offer for people coming to Gdańsk is the Tourist Card, thanks to which one can receive rebates for hotels, restaurants, souvenir shops, museums and car rentals. In addition to the Gdańsk Tourist Information



Centre, such cards can be purchased at (it) Information Points at the Lech Walesa Airport, in the tunnel of the Gdańsk Main Railway Station at Podwale Grodzkie Street as well as the Polish Tourist Association in Gdańsk (PTTK) at 45 Długa Street.

A device that is useful in discovering Gdańsk is the Audioguide Gdańsk system, a pocket electronic guide of the city, for rent at the "it" point at 28/29 Długi Targ Street. The easy to use device allows you to listen to interesting stories, recorded in simplified and expanded versions, allowing people to tour at their own pace. An interesting proposition is free mobile tourist information - gdansk4u MOBILE BluSend.

The mobile phone application

contains important information for tourists.

A great convenience for people visiting the city is the City Information System, which is a uniform marking of footpaths and roads, important buildings and monuments as well as free wireless internet zones covering the entire Main and Old Town.

A weekend spent in Gdańsk is not enough to get to know this extraordinary city, but enough to love it and return to it.

**gdansk4u**  
MOBILE



# Two days of freedom

## a weekend in Gdańsk

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- 2 "The Road to Freedom" exhibition
- 3 WYSPA Institute of Art
- 4 Gdańsk Shipyard Gate No 2
- 5 European Solidarity Centre under construction
- 6 Health and Safety Hall
- 7 Prison Tower and Torture Chamber; Amber Museum
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- 9 Długi Targ Street
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- 11 The Crane
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- 14 The Royal Chapel
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- 20 Golden Gate
- 21 Uphagen House
- 22 Main Town Hall; Gdańsk History Museum
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