

Historical buildings



History of Poznań goes back over 1,000 years. There are many historical monuments which can't be missed by fans of history!



Cathedral Island

The Cathedral Island was one of the first major centres of the Piast-dynasty state. This is where the first Polish bishopric was established in 968. Inside the cathedral, the tombstones from between the 15th and 16th century, the main Gothic altar from 1512 and 19th century Golden Chapel containing the sarcophagi and statues of first Polish rulers Mieszko I and Bolesław Chrobry are noteworthy.

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Town Hall

The town hall in Poznań is undoubtedly the most magnificent Renaissance building in Wielkopolska and one of the finest in Poland. The Grand Vestibule on the first floor (also called the Renaissance Room) ranks among the most beautiful interiors in Poland. The central pinnacle features a clock above which two tin goats appear every day at noon and horn one another.

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Parish Church

It is one of the most impressive Baroque sacral edifices in Poland. Impressive facade of the church closes the horizon of the street. In the niches there are statues of saints, and in the middle, on the eagle you can see the figure of St. Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Jesuit order. Be sure to check out the interior of the temple, which will enchant you with the wealth of forms and lavish décor.

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Kaiser's Castle

This huge neo-Romanesque building, designed by Franz Schwechten, was constructed in the years 1905-10 for German Emperor William II. After WWI when Poland regained its independence, the Castle housed the faculty of mathematics of Poznań University, whose graduates broke the German Enigma code in the 1930's.

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Former Hugger Brewery - now Old Brewery 5050

Buildings of the former Hugger's Brewery became part of the new complex - multiple award-winning trade, art and business centre. Unusual architecture enters into a dialogue with the site's industrial past, a multitude of nooks and crannies hide mementos from the beer brewing times: ceramic seals, interior design elements, plaques...

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Merchant houses

Located to the south of the town hall, the houses were once used for trade purposes. In the Middle Ages makeshift wooden stalls were erected there where herring, salt, binders, torches, candles and other commodities were sold. The houses featured stalls on the ground floor and apartments on the upper floors.

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Former Jesuit College

This four-storey U-shaped building with a spacious courtyard and a two-wing cloister was erected in

the first half of the eighteenth century. At present it is the seat of the municipal authorities. In 1806, Napoleon himself stayed there for three weeks. It was then that a German chronicler wrote that Poznań was the capital of the world. This stunning building has also seen concerts by Fryderyk Chopin.

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Górka Palace

One of the most wonderful Renaissance baronial mansions in Poland. By Klasztorna Street there is a beautiful Renaissance sandstone portal and an inner courtyard. Now, the palace houses the Archaeological Museum with exhibitions on Greater Poland's and Western Poland's prehistory and ancient Egypt.

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Fort III

The Fort is a part a complex of 18 forts of so called "Fortress Poznań". The 19th century Poznań Fortress is one of the best preserved examples of such objects in Europe. The route of the sightseeing leads through both the underground and the aboveground part of the fort.

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Okraglak

A symbol of Poznan's modernism - 'Okraglak', a building designed by a renowned architect Marek Leykam. This is one of the most famous buildings in more than 1000 years of the city's history. Although it was created in the era pervaded by socialist realism (1949-1954), it represents all of the standard modernist features.

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