

Museums of Poznań

Vintage cars... The interiors of a nineteenth century pharmacy... Egyptian mummies... Militaria... Poznań's museums range from the common to the unique, such as one of only three Museums of Musical Instruments in Europe. Not only tourists enjoy the collections assembled in Poznań's museums, but also art enthusiasts, book-lovers and enthusiasts in other areas. What's more, entrance to many is free of charge with *The Poznań City Card*.

National Museum, Gallery of Paintings and Sculptures

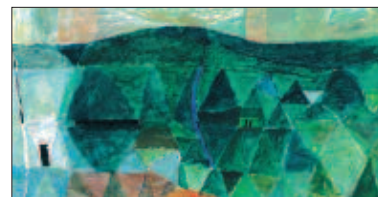
Al. Marcinkowskiego 9
tel. +48 61 856 80 00, 61 852 59 69
www.mnp.art.pl



Built in 1904, the eclectic seat of the **National Museum's Gallery of Paintings and Sculpture** features mainly collections of Western European paintings, including early 19th century Netherlandic, Dutch, Flemish, Italian, and German works and Poland's only collection of Spanish paintings, including works by Francisco de Zurbarán, Diego Velázquez and José de Ribera. The Poznań collection also comprises valuable works by French masters.

Around the main hallway on the ground floor, the Medieval Art Gallery has set up its permanent exhibition featuring dozens of remarkable 12th to 16th century Polish and Western European sculptures and paintings. At the same location, the Gallery of Polish Contemporary Art has displayed a collection of over 200 objects, including portraits of prominent Poles, unique Polish tombstone portraits as well as allegorical and sacral sculptures.

Completed in 2001, the Museum's new wing features works from the Polish Art Gallery representing such styles as Romanticism, Academism, Historicism, Realism, Impressionism and Symbolism (Poland's largest collection of paintings by Jacek Malczewski, including his Vicious Circle, the art of the Young Poland and Inter-War periods, paintings by the Colorists, and a vast collection of contemporary art.



In 2000, the Batory Foundation run by Barbara Piasecka Johnson placed a part of her art collection on display at the National Museum of Poznań. The works included a monumental piece by Jacopo Tintoretto (1518-1594) entitled *The Battle of Asola* (ca. 1544-1545, oil on canvas, 197 cm x 467.5 cm) and a set of twelve large 16th and 17th century tapestry works on Biblical and Mythological themes made in leading Flemish and French workshops. Works by the Venetian painter Jacopo Robusti, known as Tintoretto, are very rare in Polish collections. *The Battle of Asola* lent to the Museum is the only work by the master to be viewed in Poznań.



Tue.-Thu. 9am-3pm, Fri. 12am-9pm, Sat.-Sun. 11am-6pm,
admission: 10 zł and 6 zł, Sat. admission free to permanent exhibitions

Poznań Historical Museum

(Branch of the National Museum)

Stary Rynek 1 (Town Hall)

tel. +48 61 856 80 00, 61 852 56 13

www.mnp.art.pl

Free entrance



with the Card

Since 1954, the Poznań Historical Museum has been located in the Town Hall, the old seat of the City Authorities. Originally built as a small one-story structure, the building dates back to the turn of the 13th century. In mid-16th century, the City Authorities entrusted its conversion to the Italian Architect Jan Baptista Quadro of Lugano who, between 1550 and 1560, turned this modest Gothic Town Hall into an impressive seat of City Authorities. Despite substantial damage during World War II, the Town Hall has retained its Renaissance style of the mid-16th century.

The Grand Vestibule, the Royal Room and the Court Room on the building's first floor comprise space designed to receive prominent guests. The Grand Vestibule (also known as the Renaissance Hall) is famous for its beautiful stucco ceiling ornamentation.

The holdings of the Poznań Historical Museum comprise approximately 12,000 items documenting the town's history from the Middle Ages to the present day. On display on the ground, first and second floors, the exhibitions on the history of Poznań from the 17th century to 1945 feature valuable documents and works of artistic crafts. Some of the most precious items include an 18th century gold-plated and enameled pastoral staff from Limoges, a 1575 **tabletop clock bearing the Poznań coat-of-arms** made to the order of the City Authorities by the local clockmaker Jan Stall and a 1651 shoemaker guild glass.



Equally remarkable are two 1790 and 1792 globes of the sky and the Earth to be found in the first floor Court Room. These maps of the Earth and the sky have been impressed off twelve plates using the copperplating technique. The globe of the Earth is of additional historical value as it shows three routes around the world (including the dates) that were taken by Captain James Cook (1728-1779), one of the best known travelers and explorers in history.



Tue.-Thu. 9am-3pm, Fri. 12am-9pm, Sat.-Sun. 11am-6pm,
admission: 5.50 zł and 3.50 zł, Sat. admission free

Museum of Musical Instruments

(Branch of the National Museum)

Stary Rynek 45

tel. +48 61 852 08 57

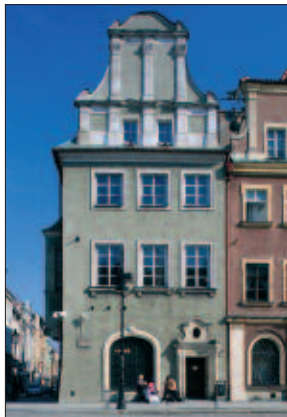
www.mnp.art.pl



Established in 1945 and housed in the historic tenement houses of the Old Market Square, the Museum is the only one of its kind in Poland and ranks as the third largest in Europe. Its collection features some 2,000 items from all parts of the world. The permanent exhibition is made up of stringed instruments (including remarkable violins by Polish and Italian violin-makers) and a vast collection of pianos, wooden and brass instruments. Individual displays are devoted to Polish folk instruments and instruments from Africa, Australia and Oceania, both Americas, Asia and Europe.

Among the most valuable and oldest instruments are one of the world's four surviving **Galic karnyxes** (which are military instruments) dating back to the 2nd/1st century B. C. and an approximately 3,000-year-old ceramic rattle of the Lusitanian period. The ground floor features **mechanical instruments** with a remarkable and unusually long history spanning 30 centuries. The first floor Gothic Room displays Poland's only surviving **double-manual harpsichord** from the early 18th century.

In the Waldorff Room on the same floor there is a 1788 single-action harp that once belonged to Jean Henri Naderman. The Museum's holdings also feature the only permanent exhibition of Lama instruments in Central and Eastern Europe, which covers the Buddhist culture of the entire Himalayan and Mongolian area. The most interesting items include



de telescopic horns, cymbals, oboes and gongs. A set of Lama Monk figures in a separate showcase demonstrates the proper use of the instruments.

The Polish folk instrument room on the second floor is dominated by bagpipes, of which 8 types are on display in individual show-cases. Gostyń-Rawicz, Buk-Kościan bagpipes, Zbąszynek wedding pipes and Sierszeń bagpipes are still in use in Wielkopolska

The Poznań bagpipe collection ranks among Poland's largest.



Tue.-Thu. 9am-3pm, Fri. 12am-9pm, Sat.-Sun. 11am-6pm,
admission: 5.50 zł and 3.50 zł, Sat. admission free

Applied Arts Museum

(Branch of the National Museum)

Góra Przemysła 1

tel. +48 61 852 20 35, 61 856 81 85

www.mnp.art.pl

Free entrance

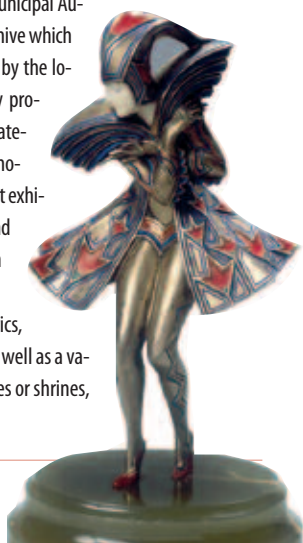


with the Card



The Museum is housed in the former Royal Castle of Poznań, which was erected in 1249, initially to serve as a residential tower for the Poznań Prince Przemysł I. In the 14th century, the castle additionally became the seat of the Governor of Wielkopolska, who was the royal representative. Starting from the 16th century, the building served as the seat of the Municipal Authorities and housed its office, a court and an archive which held documents of land transactions concluded by the local nobility, posthumous inventories of nobility property, as well as assembly resolutions and statements of protest. The Museum was given its modern-day shape in the 18th century. A permanent exhibition can be found in six rooms on the ground and first floors, with two temporary exhibition rooms remaining in the cellar.

The Museum displays furniture, decorative fabrics, valuable silver, china, faience, and tin vessels as well as a variety of decorations once found in castles, palaces or shrines,



and also old clocks and parade weaponry. While most of the items come from Europe, some have been brought in from as far as China and Japan.

The Museum's most precious objects include:

A lion-shaped aquamanile from Lower Saxony, dating back to approximately mid-18th century, excavated in 1854 in Kruchowo. The aquamanile is a ritual vessel used to wash hands before feasts, and was most likely owned by Wielkopolska princes.

Gdańsk vestibule wardrobe, Gdańsk, c. 1700, from the collection of Baron Edward Rastawiecki, topped with a personification of Fortune, Baroque, a presentable, richly-ornamented piece of furniture which once featured in the vestibule of a wealthy townsman.

The Swan Dish Set – a platter lid from a large set of dishes referred to as the Swan Set, which once belonged to Count Henryk Bruehl. The model was made by J. J. Kaendler. The set comes from the Royal Porcelain Works in Meissen and was made between 1737 and 1741.

Decanter with glass depicting a view of Dresden, Samuel Mohn, Dresden, 1813. A glass set decorated with a view of Dresden (as shown in a painting by Bernard Bellotto, known as Canaletto) and the monogrammed initials ZW, presented to Zuzanna Wysiekińska on the occasion of her nameday.



Tue.-Thu. 9am-3pm, Fri. 12am-9pm, Sat.-Sun. 11am-6pm,
admission: 5.50 zł and 3.50 zł, Sat. admission free

Ethnographic Museum

(Branch of the National Museum)

ul. Grobla 25 (entrance on ul. Mostowa 7)

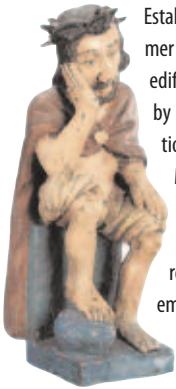
tel. +48 61 852 30 06

www.mnp.art.pl

Free entrance



with the Card



Established in 1986, the Ethnographic Museum is housed in the former Masonic lodge building, in an early-19th century late Classicist edifice. At that time, the plot of land was purchased from the city by Free Masons who immediately proceeded with the construction. The architectural design was most likely authored by Lodge Master Christian Wernicke the Piast.

The Museum houses artifacts of Wielkopolska folk culture. The permanent exhibition entitled Folk Art in Wielkopolska features 19th and 20th century sculptures, paintings, folk costumes, embroidery, decorative items (of ceramic, iron and wood), worship objects and musical instruments. The items are grouped into four categories displayed in the Textiles and Folk Costumes, Folk Art, Technology and Non-European Cultures Sections.

One particularly interesting display is that of Valuable and Invaluable Gifts, which illustrates the diversity of the Ethnographic Museum's collections. The display de-



scribes the specific nature of gifts and the way contributions of ordinary and extraordinary items can be made to the Museum to extend their life. A significant work of art in the Exotic Climates display is a sculpture of the Parvati goddess (cast in bronze, India, mid-20th century), depicting one of the most important goddesses in the Hindu pantheon, the wife of god Siva. The sculpture is a part of a collection of 36 works of Hindu folk craftsmanship and art. It was the first post-World War II contribution donated to the Ethnographic Museum.

Another point of interest are **Moroccan clay vessels** of the mid-20th century (donated by Prof. Augustyn Ponikiewski), that include a vase (poured clay, Rissani, Morocco), **oil lamp** (stone, Tarudant, Morocco) and a **clay vessel with an ornament painted in tar** (Berberic culture, Rif Beni Bu Ajah, Morocco). Other remarkable and highly exotic items include mid-20th century wajang purwa **shadow theater dolls** (paper, water-color painted).



Tue.-Thu. 9am-3pm, Fri. 12am-9pm, Sat.-Sun. 11am-6pm,
admission: 5.50 zł and 3.50 zł, Sat. admission free

Wielkopolska Military Museum

(Branch of the National Museum)

Stary Rynek 9

tel. +48 61 852 67 39

www.mnp.art.pl

Free entrance



with the Card

The post-World War II pavilions located in the southern part of Old Market Square house the **Wielkopolska Military Museum**. The collections destroyed in World War II have been reassembled from scratch, the Museum's collection comprises nearly 40,000 items. The exhibits are divided into three sections: Arms, Uniforms & Military Signs and Historic Documentation. The present collection of arms illustrates advances in arms development in Poland (other than heavy equipment) from the 11th century to the present day. The oldest uniforms da-



te back to the 18th century (heavy cavalry hats and boots) and to the era of the Warsaw Duchy (headgear). The only pre-World War II item saved from the devastation of the war is a fragment of the 1901 panorama by Wojciech Kossak depicting *The Battle of the Pyramids*.



Tue.-Thu. 9am-3pm, Fri. 12am-9pm, Sat.-Sun. 11am-6pm,
admission: 5.50 zł and 3.50 zł, Sat. admission free

Poznań Bamber Museum

ul. Mostowa 7
tel. +48 602 658 961

The Poznań Bamber Museum provides a record of the history and culture of the Bamber farmers hailing from the Bamberg area who arrived in Poznań at the invitation of the city's authorities to settle and help reconstruct nearby villages (today's city districts). The villages were ruined and deserted in the early 18th century as a result of the Northern War and then a plague, depriving the city of its revenues. Although the Bammers were quick to integrate with Poznań's local community, they never lost track of their origins. With rare exceptions, the Museum displays items from the 19th and early 20th centuries illustrating the culture of local rural area Bammers.

The exhibition shows a 19th century house of a wealthy Bamber farmer, surrounded by a garden and furnished with furniture, tools and pictures.



The most precious items include:

- a turn of the 17th century baptism bonnet from Bamberg (deposited with the Museum),
- embroidered bonnets, bands and scarves.



Fri.-Sat. 10am-2pm; please request group tours ahead of time
admission free

Archaeological Museum (Górka Palace)

ul. Wodna 27
tel. +48 61 852 82 51
www.muzarp.poznan.pl



Built in 1548, the Górka Palace has been the seat of the Archaeological Museum since 1967. Its permanent collections include *The Prehistory of Wielkopolska*, *This Is Where Poland Began*, *Life and Death in Ancient Egypt* and *The Archaeology of Sudan*, *Rock Art of the Dakhla Oasis*. Egypt's Western Desert and the granite obelisk of Ramesses II on Museum's courtyard. The Prehistory of Wielkopolska features archa-



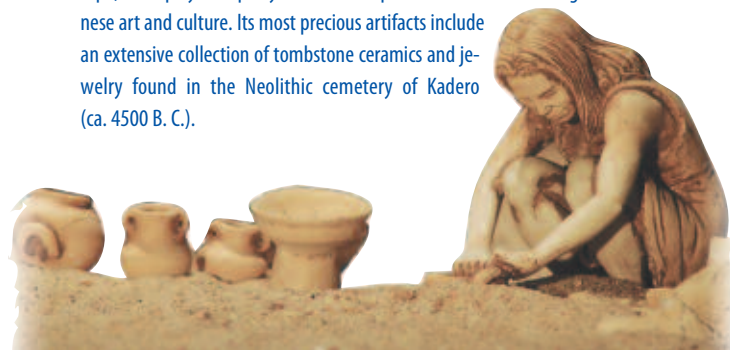
eological finds illustrating the ancient history of Western Poland, the life of Wielkopolska dwellers from the stone age to late antiquity, as well as life-size and 1:10 human and animal figures arranged in snapshots from the lives of hunters, herdsmen and farmers. **Particularly notable are**



the graves of Neolithic princesses from the Kujawy Region containing a wide range of items such as animal bone, shell and stone jewelry, the famous copper oxen of Bytyń, **a replica of the golden treasure of the Scythes** of Witaszków and a unique, beautifully-decorated **breast plate** of Mrowin that has been recovered in full. The second exhibition presents the medieval times and the role our region played in laying the foundations of the Polish state.

The Life and Death in Ancient Egypt collection illustrates papyrus and hieroglyphic writing, the evolution of Egyptian art, worship and funeral rite objects (including mummies). The most significant items are **a fragment of a granite relief** of a Kamula shrine dating back to the Theban period, found north of Western Thebes, depicting Pharaoh Amenhotep II in a ritual race, **a gold-plated Pachnum coffin** dating back to the Ptolemaic period and **a mummy of a woman** named Hat from the late Egyptian period.

The Archaeology of Sudan display represents over 7000 years in the history of the wonderful civilization of the former Nubia (northern and central Sudan). The Poznań Museum is one of a handful in the world (and the only one in this part of Europe) to display an equally vast and complete collection illustrating ancient Sudanese art and culture. Its most precious artifacts include an extensive collection of tombstone ceramics and jewelry found in the Neolithic cemetery of Kadero (ca. 4500 B. C.).



Tue.-Fri. 10am-4pm, Sat. 10am-6pm, Sun. 10am-3pm
admission: 6 zł and 3 zł, Sat. admission free

The 'Poznań' Army Museum

(Branch of the Wielkopolska Museum of the Struggle for Independence)

Cytadela Mała Śluza
tel. +48 61 820 45 03
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.poznan.pl

The museum is housed in an underground gallery corridor preserved after 1945 and now known as the '**Small Lock**', which is actually the **Western Gantry of Fort Winiary**, leading to the Small Lock. The Western Gantry linked Fort Winiary with **Fort Adalbert** (Hake) built at the end of the Small Lock. It created a steep driveway sloping from the western retaining wall. Access across the gantry is by way of the Cemetery Gate.

At the end of the 19th century the decision was taken to remove some of the obsolete fortifications. A section of the Western Gantry with the Cemetery Gate, Small Lock and also Fort Adalbert (Hake) were thus dismantled.

The 'Poznań' Army museum documents the history of military science in Wielkopolska from the **Uprising to the September campaign of 1939** and the Polish underground during the Second World War. A wide range of objects are on display, including mementoes, military effects, graphics, pictures, documents, publications,



press, photographs and films. The museum is currently undergoing a thorough renovation. Visitors can also view the temporary exhibition *The Battle of the Bzura*.

The Poznań Army was one of 7 armies intended to defend the country's borders against Nazi German aggression. General Tadeusz Kutrzeba, one of Poland's finest officers at the time, was appointed its commander.



Tue.-Sat. 9am-4pm, Sun. and holidays 10am-4pm
admission free

Museum of Wielkopolska Martyrs – Fort VII

(Branch of the Wielkopolska Museum
of the Struggle for Independence)

al. Polska

tel. +48 61 848 31 38

www.muzeumniepodleglosci.poznan.pl

The Museum of Wielkopolska Martyrs is housed in **Fort VII – Colomb**, one of the 18 forts that once constituted 'Fortress Poznań'. Fort VII – Colomb was built in 1876-1880. Until 1918 it played an important role in Prussian plans for defending the city and the eastern border of the 2nd Reich. In the inter-war period it acted as an ammunition magazine. During Hitler's occupation, Fort VII became the



first concentration camp on Polish soil. Although Fort VII was officially a prison and holding camp for civilians, it was in reality a death camp.

In addition to being a place of martyrdom, Fort VII is also a tourist attraction, with its well-preserved forested avenue being a fine example of **19th century German fortification architecture**.

The museum documents Wielkopolskan martyrdom under Nazi occupation with a wide range of exhibits from that time. There is a rich collection of camp literature, drawings, photographs, prisoners personal effects, documents issued by the occupying German authorities and everyday objects: 'bread medallions', wallets, dictionaries and rosaries.

from 1st April to 30th September, Tue.- Sat. 9am-5pm, Sun. 10am-4pm
from 1st October to 31st March Tue.-Sat. 9am-4pm, 1st November 9am-7pm,
Sun. and 2nd November 10am-4pm; admission free

Museum of the Poznań Uprising June 1956

(Branch of the Wielkopolska Museum of the Struggle for Independence)

Zamek ('Castle') Cultural Centre,
ul. Św. Marcin 80/82,
tel. +48 61 852 94 64
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.poznan.pl



The Museum of the 'Poznań June 1956' was founded in June 2002. It is housed in the old **Kaiser's Palace**, the scene of Poznań's 'Black Thursday', and now the Zamek ('Castle') Cultural Centre.

This monumental building was built to Franz Schwechten's design between 1904-1910 and functioned as the German Kaiser's residence. Kaiser Wilhelm II stayed here on two occasions: the first in 1910 and the second in 1913.

The museum contains collections connected directly with 'Poznań June 1956' and also with anti-Communist opposition in a wider sense. Exhibits include photographs and memorabilia of the participants and victims of the event in Poznań in June 1956 and also all historical sources of anti-communist opposition activities in Wielkopolska between 1945 and 1989 as well as the great Polish 'watersheds'



of 1956, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1980-1981 and 1989. The museum has an extensive library principally comprised of publications and newspapers published in Poland and to a lesser extent published abroad by those in exile in the 70's and 80's.



Tue.-Fri. 9am-5pm, Sat.-Sun. 10am-4pm,
admission: 4 zł and 2 zł, Sat. admission free

Museum of the Wielkopolska Uprising 1918

(Branch of the Wielkopolska Museum of the Struggle for Independence)

Guardhouse (Odwach), Old Market Square 3
tel. +48 61 853 19 93
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.poznan.pl



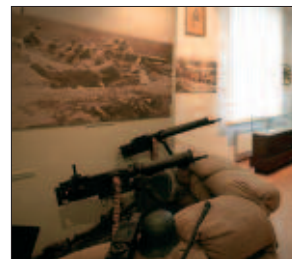
The museum is housed in the **Guardhouse** on Poznań's Old Market Square. Poznań's Guardhouse was first mentioned early in the 18th century. Initially a wood structure, it served as the headquarters of the municipal guard, and during the reign of August Sas II was home to the royal guard. This wooden construction was replaced by a brick building between 1785-1878 and became the headquarters of the newly-founded municipal police force, set up to ensure the safety of the inhabitants. At the beginning of the 20th century, seven other guardhouses in the city centre came under the Old Market Square Guardhouse. All were subordinate to the Commander of Fortress Poznań. At the outbreak of the Wielkopolska Uprising (27th December 1918), the building was occupied by the Guard and Security Service (Wach- und Sicherheitsdienst) mainly comprising of Poles. The following days saw it taken over by the National Guard.



During the Second World War, the Guardhouse was almost completely destroyed during the battles for liberation of Poznań during January and February 1945, with only small sections of the defensive walls surviving. The Guardhouse was rebuilt between 1949-1951.

The permanent exhibition chronicles the events of the **Wielkopolska Uprising 1918-1919**. The Museum documents Wielkopolska's independence traditions from the first half of the 19th century, through the Wielkopolska Uprisings to the inter-war period. The wide range of exhibits from this time include mementoes, military effects, graphics, pictures, documents, publications, press, photographs and films. The vast Museum library numbers several thousand publications dealing with issues related to the history of Wielkopolska and Poland from the 19th century to the present day.

Of particular note is the **heavy machine gun Maxim** exhibit from 1908 presented in surroundings recreating First World War trenches.



Tue., Thu., Fri. 10am-5pm, Wed. 10am-6pm, Sat. and Sun. 10am-3pm,
admission: 4 zł and 2 zł, Sat. admission free

Museum of Arms – Poznań Citadel

(Branch of the Wielkopolska Museum of the Struggle for Independence)

The Poznań Citadel, al. Armii Poznań
tel. +48 61 820 45 03
www.muzeumniepodleglosci.poznan.pl



The Museum of Arms is located on the premises of the former Fort Winiary (the Poznań Citadel), which was built by the Prussians from 1828 to 1842. Today's form of the Citadel dates back to the 1870s when it was reconstructed by prisoners of war. At that time, the Citadel became a key part of the fortifications ring that surrounded the city. The Museum is housed in a Military Laboratory bunker added on in 1872. Originally used to make gun powder and shells, the facility was later converted into a munitions depot.

The biggest attraction of its permanent exhibition are its outdoor displays of military equipment featuring over a dozen military vehicles, nine airplanes, two helicopters, five tanks, as well as numerous canons and mortars. The oldest items date back to the early 19th century.



Particularly remarkable are the Russian World War II tanks: the light T-34 and the unique IS-2 (made in one of the first production runs in 1944), the widely-known BM-13N Katyusha rocket launcher mounted atop an American Studebaker US-6 truck chassis as well as the cars: the unique ZiS-5/12 fitted with an American anti-aircraft search light Z-15-4/3 and three ZiS-151 cars, each with a radiolocation station. The exhibition also features post-war equipment no longer used by the Polish Military, such as Il-28, Su-20 and Jak-12M airplanes, an SM-1 helicopter and T-55A and T-72 tanks.

The part of the shelter which has survived as it was originally built houses a display of militaria, documents, photographs, maps and items recovered from the Poznań fortifications.

A large portion of the display is devoted to the Poznań Stronghold fighting in February 1945 and the involvement of Poznań residents, the so called cytafelowcy or Citadel people. Also to be seen are various types of Russian and German arms, including a set of Mauser and Walther self-loading rifles, artillery shells interestingly displayed in original crates, and a collection of weapons and munitions gathered in the Citadel during the park's construction.



Tue.-Sat. 9am-4pm, Sun. and holidays 10am-4pm,
admission: 4 zł and 2 zł, Fri. admission free

The Henryk Sienkiewicz Literary Museum

(Branch of the Raczyński Library, Poznań)

Stary Rynek 84

tel. +48 61 852 24 96



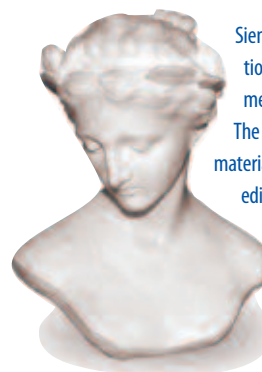
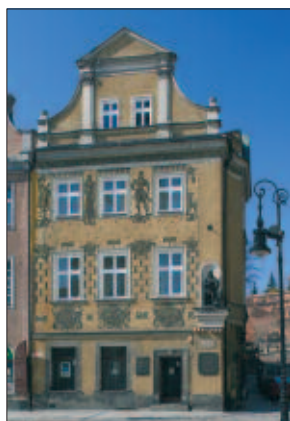
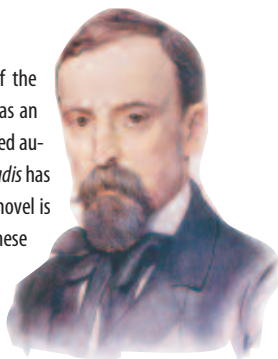
Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), 1905 winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature 'for outstanding merits as an epic writer', remains among Poland's most translated authors. Since its publication in 1896, his novel *Quo Vadis* has been translated into all European languages. The novel is widely read off the European continent in Japanese (with the most recent translation in 2003), Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese and Arabic. Many other language versions are also available in print. The number of editions and reprints of Sienkiewicz's works has surpassed those of any other Polish writer; his popularity compares with those of the world's most renowned authors.

The Henryk Sienkiewicz Literary Museum is located in a Renaissance house that once belonged to Jean Baptiste Quadro, an Italian architect and creator of Poznań Town Hall. In adapting the building to serve as the museum, the designers were careful to preserve architectural details such as antique ceilings, niches, arches, pillars

and moldings. The Museum's collections are displayed in turn-of-the-century interiors. Its rooms contain samples of 19th and 20th-century artisanship, works of art, books, etc., all arranged around motifs related to Sienkiewicz's life and work.

The Museum owes its existence to the personal collection of Ignacy Moś, a wealthy Poznań merchant (1917-2001), whose primary non-professional pursuit was to collect Sienkiewicz memorabilia.

The present collection is composed of many valuable exhibits connected to



Sienkiewicz's personal life and writing, while the exposition's general atmosphere constitutes an authentic document of the era.

The permanent exhibition is comprised of biographical materials (letters, manuscripts, period photographs), first editions and translations, as well as art works inspired by Henryk Sienkiewicz and his writings.

Casts of the writer's death mask and his right hand, made by the sculptor F. K. Black (donated by Barbara Piasecka-Johnson), belong to the most prized exhibits. The Museum's collection additionally features 460 medals relating to Polish literature.



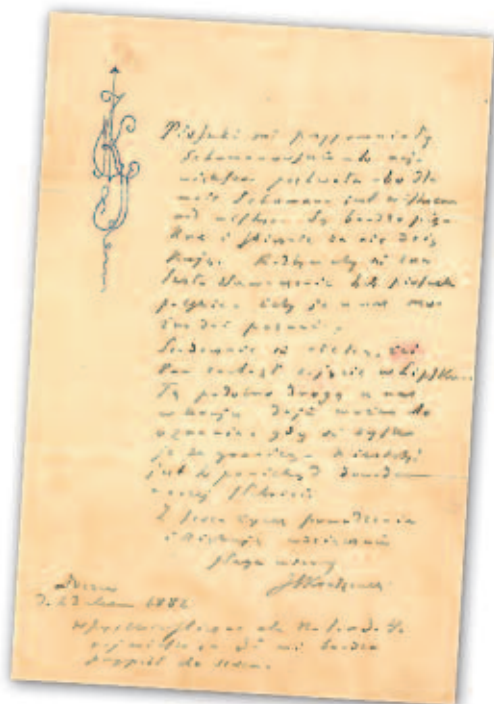
Mon.-Fri. 10am-5pm, please request group tours ahead of time
admission: 3 zł and 2 zł

Józef I. Kraszewski Studio-Museum

(Branch of the Raczyński Library, Poznań)

ul. Wroniecka 14
tel. +48 61 855 12 44

Józef Ignacy Kraszewski (28th July 1812 – 19th March 1887) – Polish writer, publicist, publisher, historian, social and political activist and Polish literature's most prolific writer. His body of work amounts to over 220 novels (with over 400,000 copies published in the 19th century), over 150 novellas and short stories. Some of his works have been brought to the big screen.



The studio was set up on the initiative of Marian Walczak, an admirer of the writer, who bequeathed his collection to the Mayor of Poznań in 1979. This contains 19th and 20th century editions of Kraszewski's works (almost 3,000 volumes) and also original photographs from the author's life. There are also sculptures, medals, graphics and a substantial collection of press cuttings.

A permanent part of the exhibition is Kraszewski's Office and gifts presented to the writer during the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of his literary work. These include the intricately-carved armchair, whose embroidered upholstery features the crest of each of the 12 voivodships of old Wielkopolska.

Mon.-Fri. 10am-2pm
admission free

Kazimiera Iłakowiczówna's Flat and Studio

(Branch of the Raczyński Library, Poznań)

ul. Gajowa 4/8

tel. +48 61 847 36 45

Kazimiera Iłakowiczówna (1892-1983) – Polish poet, prose writer and translator. Started writing poetry in 1905 and received the national poetry award in 1935. The Museum was set up in the flat where the poet lived from 1948 until her death. The exhibition attempts to recreate the atmosphere of this room during the poet's lifetime.



The studio is divided into 2 sections. The first contains an exhibition of literary and iconographic materials and mementoes of the poet's life and work, including the first edition of *The Flights of Icarus*, her literary debut from 1911.

The second part of the studio is an authentic mock-up of the interior of the poet's flat. Everything remains exactly as it was during Kazimiera Iłakowiczówna's lifetime – equipment, books, paintings and other objects used in daily life.

Mon. 1pm-3pm, Thu. 4pm-6pm
admission free

Archdiocesean Museum

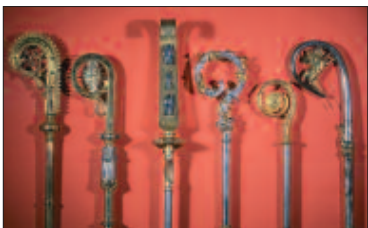
Ostrów Tumski, ul. Lubrańskiego 1
tel.: +48 61 852 61 95
www.muzeum.poznan.pl

The Archdiocesean Museum was established by Archbishop Florian Stablewski on 3rd February 1898. It is located on Ostrów Tumski island, in what used to be the Lubrański Academy building.

The permanent exhibition comprises mainly church exhibits originating from churches from across the Wielkopolska region: a collection of church goldsmithery from 14th to 19th century, liturgical vestments, sculpture and painting, and handicrafts. The exhibition also includes a collection of modern painting and sculpture with a religious theme, furniture and utilitarian articles donated to the museum, as well as paintings and drawings by Leon Wyczółkowski.

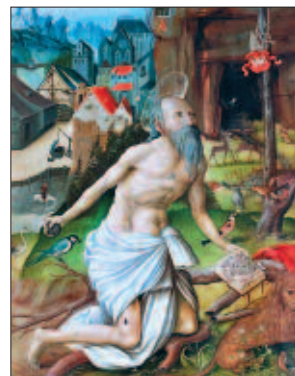
The most precious piece of painting is undoubtedly *Mourning* by Anthony van Dyck, one of the most renowned Flemish painters of the mid-17th century. Of equal note are also Italian pieces of art flanking it: *Ecce Homo* by Jacopo Ligozzi from 1660 and a copy of Giovanni Antonio Guardi's *Death of St. Joseph*.

Another piece which is especially noteworthy is **St. Peter's sword**. According to Długosz (the Polish chronicler), it is the very sword which was used by



the apostle to chop off the ear of Malchias, the high priest's servant, in the Olive Grove when Jesus Christ was arrested. Długosz's account states that Bishop Jordan was presented with this sword by Pope Stephen VII.

Other relics of interest are the **votive plaques** of various shapes: images of eyes, hands, legs and figures. They were all funded by the faithful, as a symbol of gratitude for their prayers having been answered.



Thu.-Fri. 10am-5pm, Sat. 9am-3pm
admission: 6 zł and 4 zł

Pharmacy Museum

Al. Marcinkowskiego 11
tel. +48 61 851 66 15

The Poznań Pharmacy Museum opened in June 1989. The exhibits are donations and deposits from Wielkopolska's pharmacists and their beneficiaries, the Museum of Pharmacy at Kraków's Jagiellonian University. A small number were purchased.

The majority of exhibits are presented in the dispensary dating from the turn of the 19th century, transferred from Miłosław near Września. The exhibits include a large amount of pharmaceutical equipment from wood, white and coloured



glass, stoneware and porcelain.

Most date from the end of the 19th century, although the oldest exhibits come from the late 17th century.

Many cast iron mortars, including ones from the 19th century are also on view, as are pieces of laboratory equipment and pharmaceutical utensils.

The museum also houses a collection of specialist literature numbering approx. 1,200 volumes, including antique books.



Mon., Wed. and Fri. 9am-3pm
admission free

Poznań Public Transport Museum

ul. Głogowska tram depot
ul. Głogowska 131/133, tel. +48 61 869 93 61 ext. 338,
www.mpk.poznan.pl/turystyka/muzeum

The MPK Poznań Sp. z o.o. Museum of Municipal Transport was established in the oldest building at Municipal Transport Company's Głogowska Street depot – the former electrical substation. The building was erected in 1928-1929 and was in use until the 1960s. The Museum opened in 2007,

Among the oldest exhibits are original features of horse-drawn tram system and financial reports dating back over 130 years to the Posener – Pferde – Eisenbahn Gesellschaft company, the precursor of the MPK Poznań Sp. z o.o. Municipal Transport Company.



Visitors can sit behind the wheel of a 102N articulated bus, try out the passenger seats with adjustable backs in an old carriage from Nuremburg, take turns being the conductor and pulling the cord to give the signal to set off, and also try their hand at punching tickets using a vintage ticket validator.



The Museum can be visited as part of trips on the tourist line 0, which leaves the Gajowa depot every Sunday at 1pm, 3pm and 5pm.
Tickets - 3zł and 2zł

Poznań Municipal Transport Museum

in the Kaponiera Roundabout subway
tel. +48 61 847 63 59
www.aw.poznan.pl/muzeum/index.html



The Museum is located at Poznań's busiest intersection, Rondo Kaponiera, at the very heart of the city. Within the space of some 600 sq. meters, the Museum features some thirty cars and motorcycles. Every so often, the collection is rotated to allow visitors to see some of the other items of the Club members' much larger collections that would not all fit into the limited display area of the Museum. All of the cars and motorcycles featured at the Museum are in excellent working order. In fact, they are regularly driven in Polish and foreign rallies of vintage vehicles, they are rented for weddings and films.



At present, the Museum's oldest exhibits are American cars – the **Reo** car dating back to 1909, **Overland** from 1923 and **Nash** from 1926. Among the most recent exhibits two attract special attention, namely **Plymouth PD** and a 40-year-old **Syrena**, which took part in the Monte Carlo rally in 2004. Motorcycle lovers will definitely notice the huge 1928 Harley Davidson.

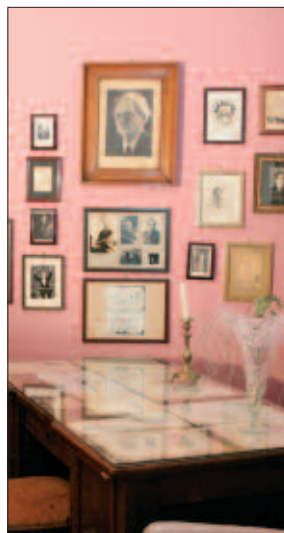
Tue., Wed., Fri. 10am-4pm, Sat. 10am-3.30pm, Sun. 10am-2pm
admission: 4 zł and 3.50 zł

The Feliks Nowowiejski Music Salon – Museum

al. Wielkopolska 11,
tel. +48 61 853 40 76
www.nowowiejski.pl

Feliks Nowowiejski (1877-1946) is one of Poland's most eminent composers, organists and teachers. After Poland regained its independence, the composer settled in Poznań, where he began lecturing at the State Conservatoire in 1920. In 1927 he gave up on teaching and devoted himself completely to composing and performing. He won renown due to his oratorios: *The Return of the Prodigal Son*, *Quo Vadis* and *The Discovery of the Holy Cross*.

The Feliks Nowowiejski Music Salon – Museum is located in the villa in



Wielkopolska Avenue, which has been the home to the Nowowiejski family since 1929. The Music Salon retains its original interior arrangement and decor, as well as housing a collection of art, instruments and everyday objects, all with the view to providing visitors with an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the vast collection of mementos relating to the composer.



Tue.-Sat. 9am-4pm
groups must give prior notice

Model of historic Poznań

ul. Franciszkańska 2, basement of the Franciscan Church, entrance on ul. Ludgardy t
el. +48 61 855 14 35
www.makieta.poznan.pl



The model shows Poznań as it was presented in Braun-Hogenberg's picture of 1618. Its central part is covered by a town located on the left bank of Warta River, in the circle of medieval walls. Additionally, you can see a miniature of Ostrów Tumski, which is of great importance in the history of Poznań and Poland, as well as miniatures of the following suburban villages: Chwaliszewo, Garbary, St. Martin and St. Adalbert.

Visitors may listen to a half-hour recording on old Poznań, the life of its residents and how the town has evolved over the ages. A lighting system highlights successive sections of the town as they are described in the recording.



Special effects (fires, thunder-lights of night storms, flowing rivers) are controlled by computer.

The model took six years to construct. It extends over an area of 50 square meters and comprises more than 2000 items made of paper, modeline, plastic and materials used in contemporary model making. The model town rests on a solid plaster slab foundation. A system of pipes in an empty space below is used to convey smoke to illustrate the fires that were once rampant in Poznań.



daily shows: 9.30am, 10.15am, 11am, 11.45am, 12.30pm, 1.15pm, 2pm, 2.45pm, 3.30pm, 4.15pm, 5pm, Sun from 11 am, 1.06. - 31.08. also at: 5.45pm, 6.30pm, 7.15pm, closed 12.12, 25.12., 31.12. and 1.01., admission: 12 zł and 9 zł

Crypt for Eminent Wielkopolskans

St. Adalbert's Church (św. Wojciech)
Wzgórze św. Wojciecha 1
tel. +48 61 851 90 12, 61 852 69 85

St. Adalbert's Church (św. Wojciech), built in the 19th century, overlooks the city from St. Adalbert's Hill. In front of the church there is wooden, shingled-covered bell-tower dating from the 16th and 17th century, the oldest wooden construction in the city. The Crypt for Eminent Wielkopolskans in St. Adalbert's Church came into existence in 1923 on the initiative of Rev. Bogusław Kościelski and is modelled on the Skałka Crypt in Kraków. At that time the ashes of eminent citizens of Wielkopolska started to be brought to the church.



In the south nave of the church itself lies the sarcophagus of **Karol Marcinkowski**, the 19th-century doctor and philanthropist. Visitors can read the epitaphs of those whose remains lie in the Crypt in St. Anthony's Chapel. The ashes are interred in the Crypt include those of: **Józef Wybicki**, composer of the Polish National Anthem; Antoni Kosiński, the cofounder of Dąbrowski's Legions, Heliodor Święcicki – the founder and first Vice-Chancellor of Poznań University, Feliks Nowowiejski – composer of works such as *Rota*, Tadeusz Szeligowski – composer and **the heart of General Jan Dąbrowski**.

Other famous Poznanians are at rest in the Cemetery for Eminent Wielkopolskans next to the Barefoot Carmelites' Church opposite St. Adalbert's Church.



Sat. 10am-12noon, Sun. 1pm-4pm,
other visiting times by telephone appointment

Poznań Cathedral Vaults

Ostrów Tumski 17
tel. +48 61 852 96 42
www.katedra.archpoznan.org.pl

The Metropolitan Basilica of Poznań, located on the island of Ostrów Tumski, surrounded by the channels of Warta and Cybina rivers, dates back to the very dawn of Christianity in Poland, i. e. mid- 10th century.

The Cathedral vaults contain fragments of the Pre-Romanesque and Romanesque cathedral, as well as tomb relics, presumably those of the first Polish rulers, Mieszko I and King Bolesław Chrobry. There are also the relics of the 10th-century font,



which is said to have been the one used to administer baptism to the first king of Poland, who, together with his lieges, accepted Christianity. The second vault houses an exhaustive collection of relics of various plates and stones uncovered during archaeological excavations carried out between 1946-1956. The next vault serves as the burial place for the mortal remains of Poznań's Archbishops. At the entrance to the vaults there are wall charts produced by prof. Zofia Kurnatowska, which provide information about the rich history of the Cathedral and Ostrów Tumski island.



Mon.-Fri. 9am-5pm, Sat. 9am-5pm except during services, Sun. 1: 30pm-6pm
admission: 2.80zł, 1.80zł; on Sundays and outside the summer season tickets
available from the sacristy

Museum of Knowledge about the Environment

(Agricultural Land and Forest Research Institute
at the Polish Academy of Science PAN)

(ul. Bukowska 19
– access via the Old Zoo on ul. Zwierzyniecka)
tel. +48 61 847 56 01

The museum's permanent exhibition deals with the threat to native fauna and a re-view of the ecosystems typical for Poland.



The first section of the exhibition presents extinct species and those which are currently threatened with extinction.

The second part of the exhibition comprises plants and animals against the backdrop of their various environments, ranging from broadleaf forest, through environments partly altered by human influence through to environments heavily influenced by human activity, such as field greenery and arable land, as well as urban and rural settlements and refuse dumps.



Mon. – Fri. 10am-3pm
Free entrance

Concept and development:

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ph. +48 61 878 55 06, fax +48 61 852 76 86
e-mail: turystyka@um.poznan.pl,
www.poznan.pl

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Archive of the: National Museum, Archdiocesan Museum, Feliks Nowowiejski
Museum, Museum of Motor Vehicles of Automobilklub Wielkopolska,
Archaeological Museum, Henryk Sienkiewicz Literary Museum, Museum of Poznań
Bambers, Józef I. Kraszewski Studio-Museum, Kazimiera Iłłakowiczówna's Flat
and Studio, Pharmacy Museum, Wielkopolska Museum of the Struggle for
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