



VISIT Zielona Góra

Visit Zielona Góra - the Tourist Information Centre in the town hall 7 1 - in the historic interior of the town hall, you can learn useful information about Zielona Góra and also buy souvenirs. The building contains many hints of its historic past, such as the centuries-old ceiling and old burn marks on its walls.

The Old Town 2 has been a central point of Zielona Góra from the 13th century until today. In the 1960s, road traffic was forbidden from the Old Town, creating one of the longest pedestrian areas in Poland. The 54-metre-high tower of the town hall is also of special interest because it has a slight lean to one side, just like the one in Pisa. To notice it better, look at the tower from the perspective of a street called ulica Mariacka. In the basement of the town hall, you can find an old wine cellar which is currently being used as a restaurant where local wine is served. When walking around the Old Town, it is worth paying a visit to the Pro Arte Gallery 3 to see the works of local artists. Also, the Route of the Little Bacchuses 4 begins in the main square. Here you can meet a collection of miniature metal figurines of Bacchus, the Roman god of agriculture and wine. Two of them are hidden near the Tenement House Under the Owl 5, a uniquely ornamented tenement house with a characteristic owl at the top.

In the Old Town, you may also see a street light with a bunch of grapes which points to a street called ulica Sobieskiego along which you will get to a square where the Winemaker Monument 6 is situated. Here you can also find the fragment of a defensive wall 7 in the backyard of the Försters' tenement house 8 where even John Quincy Adams himself, then the future U.S. president, stayed.

Nearby the tower, an old common yew 16 grows. The tree remembers the genesis of the town. According to botanists, the yew is 600 years old, however, historians claim that it is older and likely to have been a witness to events dating back even more than 800 years ago. A little further, you can see another nature monument, the common ivy 17 that climbs up one of the tenement houses. Now you are only one step away from the most important sacred monument in Zielona Góra, the Co-cathedral of Saint Hedwig - Duchess of Silesia 18, a building which dates back to the 2nd half of the 14th century, or at the beginning of the 15th century. The first official historical records relating to the church come from 1310. Inside the co-cathedral, you can find neo-Gothic altars, late Gothic sculptures of Saint Hedwig and Anna Samotrzec, a baroque organ gallery and gravestones with epitaphs.

Continuing on your walk, you will come to the Church of Our Lady of Częstochowa 19 built between 1746-1748 as an evangelical church of a timber-frame construction filled with bricks, on a Greek cross plan. Primarily, the church did not have a tower, but one was built in 1828. The rich interior furnishings were largely funded by the local town residents. There is, for example, a baroque high altar, a baroque pulpit and a rococo stone baptismal font. Numerous gravestones with epitaphs provide additional historic decoration. Visiting the church is possible only before a mass.

When you leave the church, you will be in Plac Powstańców Wielkopolskich (Greater Poland Insurrectionist Square) 20, a square where one can often listen to concerts of musicians from the Zielona Góra Philharmonic 21. The main part of the philharmonic hall was formerly a Catholic parish house and became particularly significant to the contemporary history of the city, due to the riot that took place on 30th May in 1960 between the police and the residents who were defending the building. Near the new part of the philharmonic hall, you can find the memorial stone 22 that remembers the religious repression of the Jewish people who resided in Zielona Góra.

If you continue on this route, you will pass by a square known as Plac Teatralny (Theatre Square) 28, and get to the Lubuskie Region Museum 29. This museum was built in 1899, but it was originally the residence of one of the local government offices. Now it organises exhibitions within a couple of permanent expositions. Of particular importance are those about viticulture or about torture connected with past witch trials. The museum will also help you find out more about the history of Zielona Góra.

The BWA Gallery 30 is situated next to the museum. It is an ideal option for fans of modern art because they can see here a wide range of works of the latest trends in Polish art. Standing at this point of the pedestrian area, if you listen carefully, you should hear the sound of water in a fountain. Follow it to find a square called Plac Bohaterów (Hero Square) 31 which was designed in the 19th century. On the edge of the square, you will see the Evangelical-Augsburg Church 32. Inside the church, built in the years 1909-1911, there is a baptismal font from the well-known Vang Church in Karpacz. The oak 33 called Dąb Lubuszan, which proudly grows in the square, is often the starting point for local cyclists during their trips to the picturesque vicinity of Zielona Góra.



Zielona Góra's pedestrian area



- 37 Old Raetsch cognac factory
- 38 Train station
- 39 Bus interchange station
- Sports and Recreation Centre Poznań

Your next steps can take you to a square called Plac Słowiański (Slavic Square) 9, a place where the first parades in the 19th century started during the wine festival called Winobranie. By a street called ulica Jedności, one of the small figurines, Czasuś Bacchus together with a Clockmaker 10 takes you back in time to pre-war Grünberg, as Zielona Góra was then called.

In the neighbourhood, there is a square called Plac Pocztowy (Post Office Square), this area developed as a suburb of the town founded in the first part of the 13th century. In the 19th century, there were also famous hotels around the square and the richest residents lived here. The post office 11 dominates the buildings located in the square. Also of interest is the silica brick tenement house 12 which was built in 1901 and was used as a bookstore and publishing house of the old Grünberger Wochenblatt weekly newspaper.

From Post Office Square, you can easily get to the Venus Planetarium 13 where you can find out more about planets, stars and galaxies, and even watch projections inside its huge dome. Keeping on the educational path, you can also visit the Nature Centre 26 where you may learn more about physics, biology, our Earth and human beings by means of the centre's many interactive exhibitions. Both institutions work as parts of the Kepler Science Centre.

The route then leads to the Hunger/Bath Tower 14 which is the only remaining part of the town gate, once a tower of the New Gate. The 35-metre-high brick construction was built on a rectangular plan in 1487. The shooting holes in the tower are indicative of its defensive function. A small art gallery is situated on the first few floors inside. Here is a good place to look north at the cobbled street of ulica Masarska 15. It is one of the oldest streets in Zielona Góra and is especially impressive after dark.

The best-preserved fragment of the defensive wall 23 is another interesting point while sightseeing. Following the outside line of the wall, you will get to the pedestrian area. The colourful tenement houses 24 with floral and oriental ornaments located along a street called ulica Żeromskiego may inspire you to visit one of the numerous cafés or restaurants. Drink a coffee and relax in the company of Bacchus 25. From this monument, created in 2010, you are only a couple of steps away from the Lubuski Theatre 27. The theatre designed by the famous architect from Berlin, Oskar Kaufmann, was built in 1931.

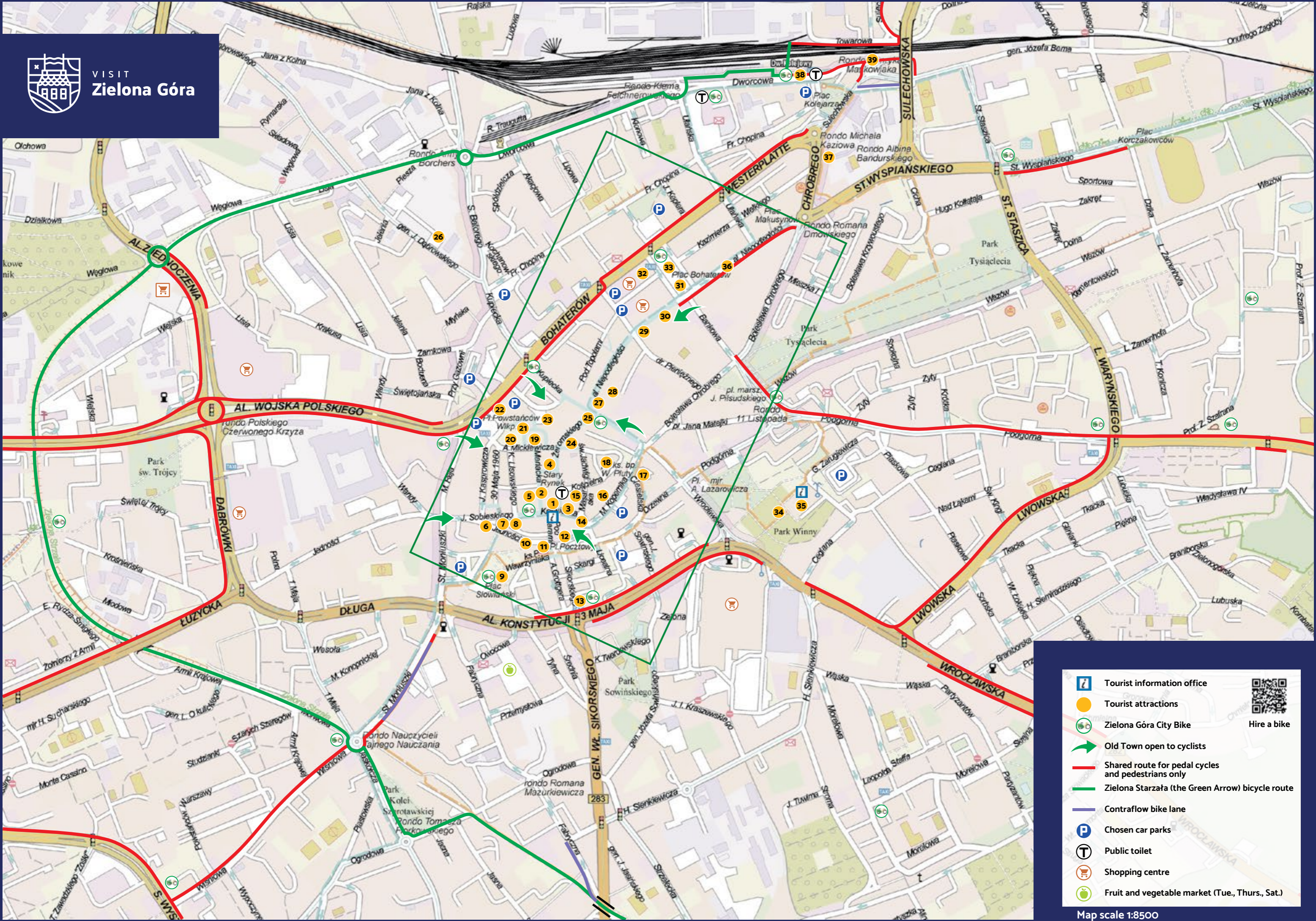
From the fountain, you will come to a park located on a hill called Park Winny (Winery Park) 34 which is one of the most recognisable places in the city. Here you can walk around the historic vineyard via an educational path, or take a rest in the shade of the trees, or simply relax next to the water cascades. Among the attractions for children, there is a maze of plants and a playground. At the top of the hill is the Palm House 7 35. The glass construction surrounding August Grempler's wine house from 1818 contains exotic plants, a restaurant, a café as well as two observation decks with an impressive cityscape view. If you are in the Palm House, you cannot miss the modern wine cellar. A wide choice of local wine is available here for tasting and purchase. From here you can get back to an avenue called aleja Niepodległości and continue strolling through the Old Town.

The avenue lined by lime trees and colourful mansions 36 leads you to the next monument related to viticulture. The old Raetsch cognac factory 37 turns heads even from a distance. The historic barrels and the ornate facade complement each other and create a unique sight. From this place, you can also notice the train station 38 in front of which the Zielona Strzała (the Green Arrow) bicycle route begins. Here you might start your cycling excursion, using a bicycle from the Zielona Góra City Bike rental service. Right next to it, there is the bus interchange station 39 from which you can get to the other areas of the city by a public city bus.

Find out more at www.visitzielonagora.pl



VISIT Zielona Góra



-  Tourist information office
-  Tourist attractions
-  Zielona Góra City Bike
-  Old Town open to cyclists
-  Shared route for pedal cycles and pedestrians only
-  Zielona Starzała (the Green Arrow) bicycle route
-  Contraflow bike lane
-  Chosen car parks
-  Public toilet
-  Shopping centre
-  Fruit and vegetable market (Tue., Thurs., Sat.)



Hire a bike

Map scale 1:8500