



### 1 PIAST TOWER

The tower is one of the best observation points of the city and also one of the best-known historic objects of Opolo. But it is also one of the oldest objects of defensive architecture in Poland. The tower was constructed about 1300, it is 35 metres tall, and about 42 metres when counting together with its steeple. At present, it is the only relic of the Piast Castle, which has not been preserved. It is the silhouette of the tower which is visible over the famous amphitheatre of Opolo during television transmissions of the National Festival of Polish Song. Visiting the Piast Tower is complemented with an extensive multimedia presentation.

### 2 MUSEUM OF POLISH SONG AND MILLENNIUM AMPHITHEATRE

The modern and completely multimedia exposition of the museum presents an outline of the history of the Polish song from the twenties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century until the present times. Enthusiasts of the famous festival of Opolo will find here detailed information on each occurrence of the event, as well as numerous genuine stage requisites and costumes of stars, which can even be tried on virtually. The seat of the museum is located in the legendary Millennium Amphitheatre in Opolo, where the National Festival of Polish Song (KFPP) has been held since 1963, one of the oldest European festivals and the most famous in Poland event of popular music. It is due to the festival that Opolo won the name of the Capital of Polish Song. The unique stage has created dozens of artists and hundreds of hits.

### 3 OPOLE ZOO

A trip to the Opolo ZOO denotes fauna and flora of the whole world in a nutshell. Walking along charming pathways, it is possible to meet majestic giraffes, sweet red pandas, agile pumas, elegant zebras, friendly anteaters, and numerous species of monkeys and prosimians. There is also a pool for California sea lions and an enclosure for exotic gorillas! The ZOO has 1.5 thousand inhabitants of 290 animal species. The latest investment is the Land of Biodiversity, which is an exotic glasshouse with an aviary for birds. In the climate of hot countries, where the temperature is set depending on the season of the year and the amount of light, it is possible to feel like in the tropics.

### 4 MARKET SQUARE IN OPOLE AND CASIMIR I OF OPOLE

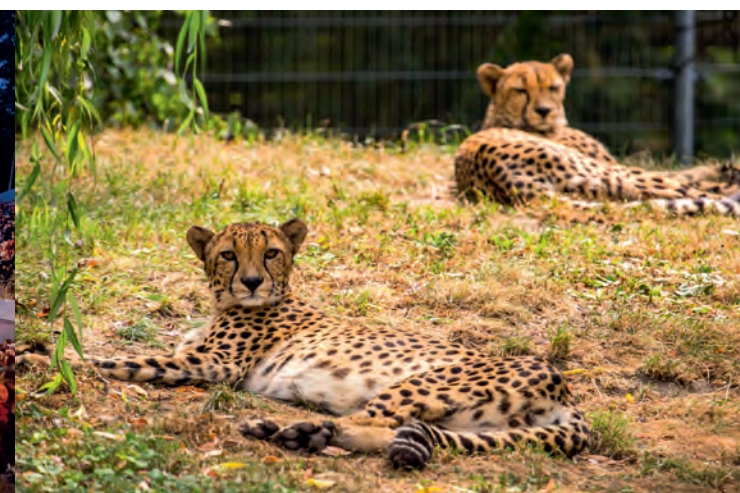
Cosy, surrounded with stylish, beautifully renovated tenement houses, the Market Square in Opolo is one of the most charming places in the city. Despite the destructive winds of history, it preserved its medieval form. The atmosphere is created by the pastel shades of facades and subtle ornaments of historic buildings, which house numerous boutiques, restaurants, and cafes. The heart of the place is the Town Hall of Italian style, a little smaller version of the one in Florence, the Palazzo Vecchio. The Market Square is enriched also by the magnificent bronze monument to Casimir I of Opolo, the founder of the city, who proudly looks at Opolo, sitting on his horse.

### 5 VENICE OF OPOLE

Spreading out upon the beautiful Mlynówka Channel separating the strict centre of the city from the quiet residential area of the Pasieka Island, the Venice of Opolo is one of the most romantic places in the city. The Mlynówka Channel is an old riverbed of the Oder river, which took its name from grinding mills situated by the river years ago. The Venice of Opolo looks the most beautifully in the evening, when tenement houses embedded in water, illuminated with colourful lights, reflect in the channel.

### 6 OPOLE HERITAGE PARK MUSEUM OF RURAL ARCHITECTURE

The heritage park in Bierkowice presents the history of the Opolo Land village of the period from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Within the vast green terrain full of trees it is possible to see completely reconstructed farmsteads with wooden cottages arranged according to cannons from centuries ago, which can be entered. Apart from cottages, there are also historic wooden buildings of public use, as a church, chapels, a village school, an inn, even a smithy and two beautiful windmills. The heritage park of Opolo is a place where for almost all year round it is possible to breathe a sigh of relief from the bustle of the city.







### 7 UPPER CASTLE

The Upper Castle was situated within the range of the defensive walls of medieval Opole, in a close distance from the Goslawice Gate. Its name was derived from its location at the highest point in the city, which was Górk (Hillock). The venue, one of the most mysterious buildings of Opole, was constructed within the period of 1382 – 1387, on the initiative of Duke Vladislaus II of Opole. At present, the only relic of the Upper Castle is its Gothic tower. The entry road to the tower ran over the bridge on the moat situated at the foot of the tower. Nowadays the object is partially built into a complex of school houses, as there is a Mechanical Complex School. The Upper Castle was opened for visitors in November 2018, after it had been renovated and revitalised.



### 8 UNIVERSITY HILL

The University Hill is the highest elevation within the area of the Old Town (165 m. a.s.l.). From the place, a beautiful panorama of the city can be admired. There is the Gothic church of Our Lady of Sorrows and St. Adalbert, the patron of the city. After 1996 the name of the University Hill was accepted, as it is here where the main buildings of the Opole University were located, the Collegium Maius and the Collegium Minus. In the eastern part of the hill there is the Skwer Artystów (Artists' Square), where sculptures presenting Polish artists were placed, whose artistic activity was related to Opole and the Opole Festival of Polish Song. Here we can meet Agnieszka Osiecka, Czesław Niemen, Marek Grechuta, Kabaret Starszych Panów (Elderly Gentlemen's Cabaret), as well as Jerzy Grotowski.



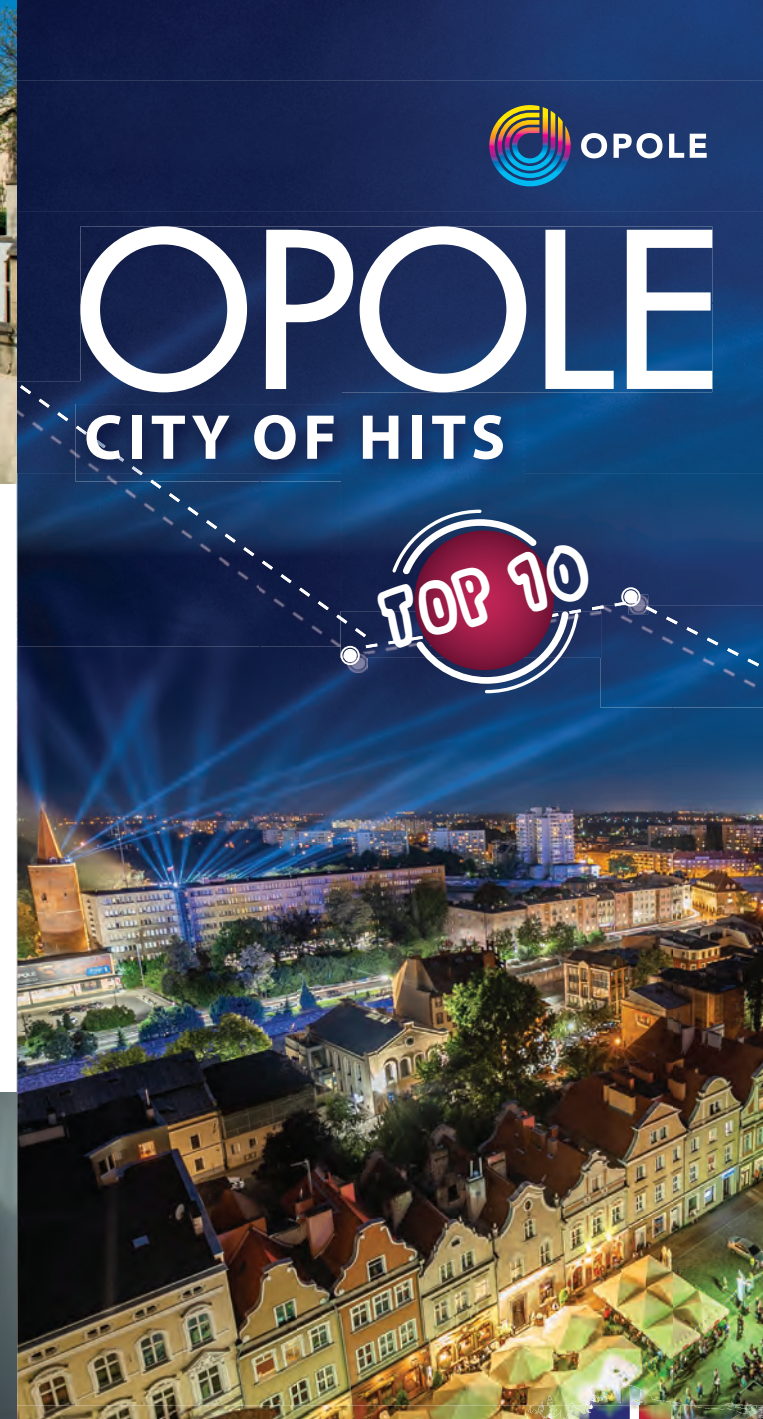
### 9 CASTLE POND WITH MUSICAL FOUNTAIN

The small pond is a relic of the old moat surrounding the Piast Castle. In the past, there were boats on the water in summer, and in winter the pond turned into an ice-skating rink. Near the pond, the Skating Association constructed the Ice House, where a tourist hostel of the PTTK Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society was located, and at present there is a restaurant. In 2013 the multimedia musical fountain was put into operation. During shows, illuminated with colourful lights water columns come out of the nozzles of the fountain, according to musical rhythms of great hits of Polish songs. The shows are performed from the beginning of May to the end of October.



### 10 TENEMENT HOUSE

In the tenement house, bourgeois interiors are presented from the period of 1890 – 1945, to make it possible for the following generations to see how an average inhabitant of Opole used to live. The uniqueness of the place, which is a relic of construction engineering, is based on preserving solutions applied by the designer of the house about 1890. In the house, five flats are presented, each of them shows features of the furniture industry style which was common within the period of 1890 – 1965, including one post-war flat from the period of 1945-1965. Apart from furniture, kitchen utensils and trinkets, which formed the climate of home, there are also various room heating methods presented, as well as things related to a household of those days.



Opole Municipal Office  
Rynek Ratusz, tel. 77 45 11 800, www.opole.pl  
Facebook/MiastoOpole

Municipal Tourist Information  
Rynek 23, tel. 77 451 19 87, www.mosir.opole.pl

www.opole.pl

