

# Geschichte



Geschichte von Posen geht über 1000 Jahre zurück. Bis zum heutigen Tag bewahrt viele Objekte, die von dieser Zeit hatte eine große Geschichte erlebt. Dies ist der Ort, der nicht von den Fans der Geschichte verpasst werden kann!



## Cathedral Island (Ostrów Tumski)

The Cathedral Island (Ostrów Tumski) was one of the first major centres of the Piast-dynasty state. This is where the first Polish bishopric was established in 968.

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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.

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## Royal Castle

Przemysław I built his ducal residence in the second half of the 13th century atop a hill that rises some metres above the level of the Old Market square. His son, Przemysław II, the later king of Poland, extended the castle with the intention of converting it into a royal seat.

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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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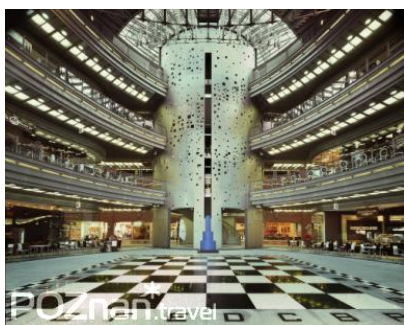
## Okraglak

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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## Stary Browar (Old Brewery) - Shopping, Culture and Business Centre in former Hugger Brewery



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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## Lubrański Academy

The academy was the first tertiary-level school in Poznań and the first modern humanist university in Poland. It was founded in 1518 by the local bishop, Jan Lubrański, who, aided by King Sigismund the Old, also provided necessary funds to support the work of the school.

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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.

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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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## Górká Palace

The Górká Palace - this municipal residence of great splendour that belonged to a prominent Wielkopolskan family was erected in the years 1544-48, replacing old Gothic burgher houses.

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### **Bazar Hotel**

The Bazar building was erected in the years 1838-42 on the initiative of Karol Marcinkowski who contributed to the establishment of the Bazar Poznański joint stock company.

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