

WHAT IS THE GAME?

The present game is a special type of an urban game, since you're supposed to play it independently, the idea of the game being "explore as you play, play as you explore". The participants (individual persons or teams) receive a starting card and then start exploring the city in order to solve the puzzles which they encounter along the way.

Games for individual use are designed for tourists as well as people who want to explore their own city. Unlike guided tours, these games are based on the initiative of the users to reach the locations specified in the game. An introduction based on a specific theme or storyline allows for the creation of the same kind of atmosphere that you experience in traditional urban games.

INTRODUCTION

The present game will lead you to places which are definitely worth seeing, even if they are less frequented by tourists due to their distance from the city centre. While playing the game, you will see many different neighbourhoods of the city of Poznań, full of charming nooks and crannies and steeped in rich, fascinating history.

The game can be played at any time, regardless of the opening hours of individual facilities (such as museums), although it is worth planning the trip in such a way that you may explore the places you visit more thoroughly.

Although the locations included in the game are scattered around the city of Poznań, the distance between individual locations remains moderate. The most convenient way of travelling between these locations is to ride a bicycle, although you can also choose to go for a slightly longer walk.

HOW TO PLAY?

The most important task of the game is to obtain the final password, concealed in the bicycle wheel on the reverse side of this game card. In order to decode this password, you need to visit at least four of the locations specified on the map, one from each colour category.

When you arrive at the given location, you need to complete the task assigned to this location and then write down the number which you obtain in the appropriate field inside the bicycle wheel. Once you have done that, complete the remaining fields inside the wheel and decode the password according to the instructions specified on the reverse side of the game card.

Once you have put together the code word, submit it to the www.poznan.travel website using a dedicated form – your name will appear on the list of winners.

HOW TO COMPLETE THE FIELDS INSIDE THE WHEEL?

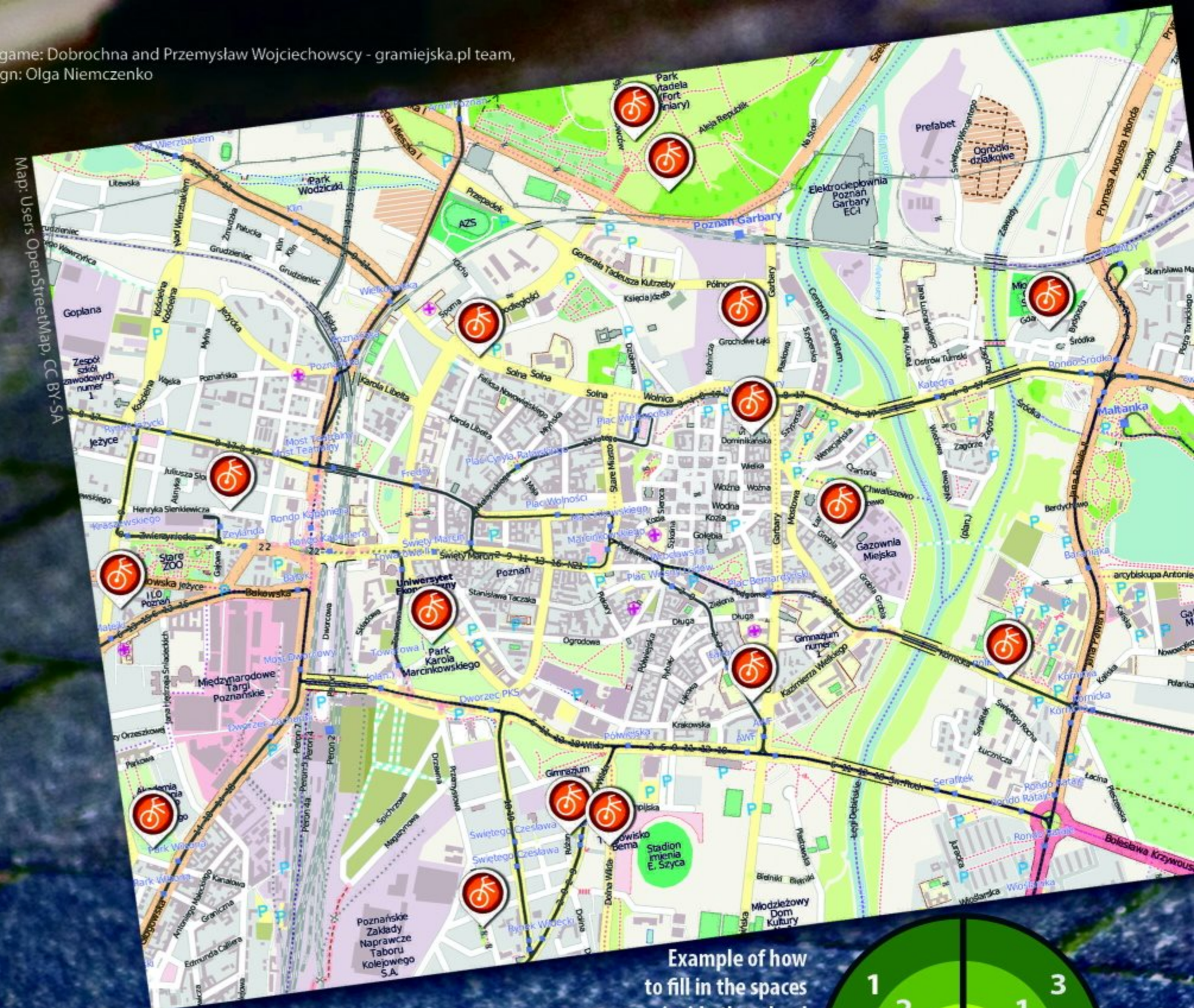
In order to fill in the spaces in the bicycle wheel properly, you need to enter numbers from 1 to 5 in the appropriate circles; the numbers must not repeat. The numbers (from 1 to 5) entered into the spaces between the spokes of the wheel also must not repeat.

Remember:

In order to decode the final password you need to obtain at least four numbers which are concealed in different locations around the city of Poznań. You can fill in the spaces in the bicycle wheel without these numbers as well, but the result you will get will remain ambiguous, making it impossible to decode the final password.

Good luck!

The game: Dobrochna and Przemysław Wojciechowski - gramiejska.pl team,
Design: Olga Niemczenko



Example of how to fill in the spaces inside the wheel for numbers 1, 2 and 3:



PROGRAM REGIONALNY
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI



WOJEWÓDZTWO WIELKOPOLSKIE
UNIA EUROPEJSKA
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214



154



125



231



154



231



534

How to decipher the code word?

The following bicycle wheel consists of circles and segments that make up the field. To decode the password, please write down the letters according to the key: a numeral from the circle - numeral from a field, the circles are numbered from the largest (1) to smallest (5).

Example:

No. of the circle 1 - No. 4 is the letter A.



413

Enter the final password here:

2-3 5-5 4-5
3-2 5-2 2-5 2-4 2-2 5-1



143

The Ethnographic Museum ul. Grobla 25

A long time ago, this resplendent XIX-century villa used to serve as the meeting place for a Masonic lodge called "the Polish and French Fraternity United". From 1962 the building has housed the Ethnographic Museum, presenting various artefacts of the folk culture of Greater Poland. In the Museum courtyard there is an old water well. Check how many horses are depicted on its casing.

The St. Roch Church ul. Świętego Rocha

Outside this historic church building there is a commemorative plaque dedicated to those of the local parishioners who were killed during the Greater Poland Uprising. Count the letters in the name which appears most frequently on the plaque.

Tenement House ul. Szewska 20

The decorations on the facade of this 1898 tenement house are linked with the manufacture of art glass. Find the glassblower - how many letters are inscribed next to him?

The Corpus Christi Church ul. Krakowska 3

One of the oldest churches in Poznań, founded by king Władysław Jagiełło in 1406, in the location where the missing sacramental bread (stolen from the Dominican church which existed there at that time) was discovered. Look at the plaque situated in front of the church and find the date linked with the reclamation of the altar bread. Use the second digit in that date.

The Factory of Dessert Liqueurs and Vodkas

ul. Grochowe Łąki 6

At the end of the XIX century, the area surrounding the Garbary street was teeming with industrial activity. Among the many factories which operated in this location was the Hartwig-Kantorowicz Company which manufactured distinguished vodkas and dessert liqueurs. The company logo can still be seen on the facade of the building which used to house the company's operations. Take a look at the facade, locate the detail shown on the photograph and write down the first digit in the code.

The Museum of Armaments The Citadel Park

The monumental edifice of the former Winiary fort, built by the Prussians between 1828 and 1842, is now home to the Museum of Armaments, located in the former military laboratory vault. A number of heavy military vehicles are parked beside the entrance. One of them has taken part in the largest street battle ever waged by the Polish Military during World War II. Look at the plaque attached to this vehicle and write down the first digit in the second line.

Former Monastery of the Oratorian Fathers ul. Filipińska

The building, the first, western part of which was built in 1746, originally belonged to the first Oratorian congregation in Poland. Later on, however, the building underwent many changes in both use and ownership. Find the detail shown in the photograph and write down the second digit in the corresponding code.

The "Poznań" Army Museum The Citadel Park

The Museum is located in the vault corridor of the Winiary fort, one of the few fortifications which have survived the liberation of Poznań in 1945. On the wall on the opposite side there are commemorative plaques dedicated to various historic events. Look at the one which refers to "the defence of the air boundaries of the Republic of Poland ("obrona powietrznych granic Rzeczypospolitej") and write down the second digit in the last line.

Tram depot ul. Gajowa

Until recently, this facility has been the oldest tram depot still operating in Poznań. 130 years after the commencement of its operations, on December 28, 2010, at 6:47, the very last tram has embarked upon its journey from the depot. Look at the top section of the facade of the building which used to house the management office of the Poznań Horsecar Association and count the animals that were used to draw trams in the earliest days of the Poznań tram system.

The Landratura building Al. Niepodległości 30

The building of the Landratura (district administrator's office) was built in years 1908-1910 for the authorities of the Poznań-East district. The building represents one of the first attempts to introduce the nascent modernist and art deco architectural styles into the urban landscape of Poznań. Locate the octagonal tower and count the windows on the first storey. Once you're done, subtract 3 from the number of windows and you will have the number that you need.

Tenement house ul. Kanałowa 17

The mythical giant Atlas was condemned to hold the celestial sphere on his shoulders. This legend gave rise to a theme which would then appear in architecture for centuries. The tenement house in Kanałowa street is decorated with two Atlantes supporting an elaborate balcony. Locate the detail shown in the photograph and write down the second digit in the code assigned to the photograph in question.

The Barracks of the 6th Grenadier Regiment ul. Szylinga 2

Currently serving as the City Police Headquarters, the building was originally erected for German grenadiers in 1880, in a style typical for military buildings of the era. Check how many original manhole covers from the period when the barracks were built can still be found in the pavement in front of the main entrance.

The Colomb Fort, in the park near the ul. Towarowa

The surviving fortifications are in fact the remnants of Fort no. IV - the Colomb Bastion, forming part of a XIX-century polygonal fortress. The bastion was erected about 1854; half a century later it was demolished using explosives in order to make way for urban expansion. Check how many embrasures can be seen on the right of the entrance into the building. Then add 1 and you will have the number you need.

The Bajerlein Villa, ul. Różana 13

This building was originally the property of a family which has actively participated in the life of the Wilda district of Poznań; Michał Bajerlein has, among other things, provided the financing for the construction of a wooden pulpit at the nearby Church of Christ's Resurrection. The sculpture of Saint Michael the Archangel which adorns one of the facades was purchased during the Paris World Fair in 1900. Find the detail visible on one of the photographs and then write down the final digit in the code assigned to that photograph.

The Poznań University of Technology - The Rector's Office

pl. Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie 5

The building which now houses the rector's office was erected in 1907 as the main building of the Royal Higher School of Machinery Design. The shape of the tower above the main entrance is no coincidence, as the architect wanted it to reflect the architecture of the church in the Wilda Market Square. Sum up the number of eagles above the entrance to the rector's office and the number of faces depicted on the door handle and the decorative door plate on the main door.

The Paul Uecker Villa ul. Berwińskiego 5

While the Łazarz (St. Lazarus) district is rife with beautiful tenement houses, town villas are a rarity in this area. One of such buildings is the house built in the eclectic style in Berger street. During World War II the house was inhabited by Artur Greiser - the Governor of Wartheland. Find the detail of this building shown in one of the pictures and then write down the last digit in the code assigned to this photograph.



TOURIST GAME BY BIKE THROUGH POZNAŃ



www.POZnan.travel

8+

PLAYER'S AGE

180'

TIME OF GAME