

# GRUDZIĄDZ

CITY GUIDE

HISTORY

CITY MONUMENTS

ATTRACTIONS

ACCOMMODATION

GASTRONOMY

USEFUL INFORMATION





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Grudziądz. City guide.

Edition IV

**Publisher:** Miejski Ośrodek Rekreacji i Wypoczynku  
Informacja Turystyczna  
3-5 Rynek Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
[www.itgrudziadz.pl/en](http://www.itgrudziadz.pl/en)



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ISBN 978-83-942813-9-7

Grudziądz, 2024

# CITY HISTORY



## PRE-TEUTONIC PERIOD

- **1222** Prince Konrad of Masovia granted the Prussian bishop Chrystian, on 5 August in "Lonyz" (probably in Łońsk in Kuyavia), the property in the Chelmno (Kulm) Land together with Grudziądz. This is the first certain source reference to Grudziądz. The bishop soon established his headquarters and most probably the episcopal city here.

## RULE OF THE TEUTONIC KNIGHTS

- **1228** On 23 April, Konrad of Mazovia granted the remaining part of the Chelmno land to the Teutonic Knights as a material base for their actions in defence of the Prussian mission.
- **1243** The defeat of the Teutonic Knights at Rządź lake (now within the city limits).
- **1245** Bishop Chrystian dies on 4 December.
- **1260** The Teutonic Knights started construction of a castle.
- **1286** Beginning of construction works on St. Nicholas' Church.
- **1291** On June 18, Meinhard of Querfurt, Country Master of the Teutonic Order issued the foundation charter for the city of Grudziądz at Lipienek Castle.
- **1299** The construction of a chapel in the Teutonic Knights' castle is completed.
- **1351** Completion of construction of 'The Bornwald's Granary', the oldest in the Vistula complex.
- **1380** On July 1, Grand Master Winrich von Kniprode allowed sale of beer in the Town Hall cellars, opening in this way the first pub in Grudziądz.
- **1396** The weaponry of the castle featured 6 light cannons and 2 cannons using stone cannon balls.
- **1410** On July 15, in the Battle of Grunwald, one of the greatest battles of Medieval Europe, the Komtur (Commander) of Grudziądz Castle – Wilhelm von Helfenstein was killed.
- **1411** Polish knight Mikotaj of Ryńsk, who supported the Polish king in the battle of Grunwald with his forces was decapitated without a sentence in the Market Square, in the presence of Grand Master Heinrich von Plauen, after a 'false-friendly' invitation to the castle.

- **1454** Local residents expelled the Teutonic Knights from Grudziądz.
- **ROYAL PRUSSIA**
- **1466** A session of the provincial diet of Royal Prussia was held for the first time in Grudziądz.
- **1500** The first brick houses were built.
- **1522** On March 21, Nicholas Copernicus presented his Treatise on Money to the Diet.
- **1552** King Sigismund Augustus allowed excavation of the Trynka Canal, designed by Nicholas Copernicus, to supply the city with fresh water.
- **1626** On September 30, King Sigismund III Vasa ordered construction of a permanent bridge over the Vistula River.
- **1629** The city suffered the first raid by Swedes.
- **1631** Construction started on the Abbesses' Palace.
- **1646** The city becomes the property of Queen Marie Louise, who was generating income from the Grudziądz County, using it for personal needs.
- **1647** In March, the Parliament of the Republic of Poland allowed for foundation of the Jesuit College.
- **1655** Swedes invaded Grudziądz for the second time; they expelled the Jesuits and Benedictine Sisters from the city.
- **1656** Grudziądz served as the main headquarters of the Swedish army of Charles Gustav for two years. The king lived with his family in the castle.
- **1657** The first known map of Grudziądz was drawn, used by the Swedes to plan their fortifications.
- **1659** The Polish Army with 15,000 soldiers, led by Grand Marshal of the Crown Jerzy Lubomirski, seized the city and castle by assault in August; the withdrawing Swedes burnt half of the city.
- **1678** The first theater performance, staged by students of the Jesuit College, was held.
- **1703** The Swedes invaded Grudziądz for the third time.
- **1707** The city was occupied by the Russians (until 1718).
- **1711** Peter the Great, the Tsar of Russia stayed in the castle.
- **1721** Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier was consecrated on December 13.
- **1728** Beginning of construction works on the convent of the Benedictine Sisters.
- **1750** Construction of the church and monastery of the Order of the Reformati. The Franciscan youth detention center, which was later changed into a prison (the local penitentiary has been operating to this day).

## PERIOD OF THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND

- **1772** Based on the agreement of partition, Grudziądz was annexed by Prussia.
- **1776** On June 6, construction started of a stronghold on a hill close to the city (it was completed in 1789).
- **1778** Frederick II, King of Prussia ordered demolition of the castle.
- **1785** The newly built Evangelical church on the Market Square is consecrated.
- **1802** The Reformati monastery were turned into a youth detention centre, which was later changed into a prison, operating till today.
- **1806** Napoleon's Army captured the city and besieged the Citadel for six months (ineffectively).
- **1816** A Teachers' Seminary (until 1896) was established in the former Jesuit College.
- **1834** The seat of the Masonic lodge was built at Wybickiego Street.
- **1843** First streets were paved.
- **1844** A synagogue was built on Mickiewiczza Street (it was demolished by the Germans in 1940).
- **1865** Gas street lights started to illuminate the streets of Grudziądz.
- **1867** A river port was built at the outlet of a manmade trench called Rów Hermana to the Vistula River.
- **1872** The Citadel was disarmed and changed into barracks and warehouses.
- **1873** The Jewish Orphanage for children of Eastern Prussia was built (today, the building houses the Civil Registry); it is the only preserved building of Judaic architecture in Grudziądz.
- **1876** Construction of a railway-road bridge over the Vistula River started in April (completed in 1879).
- **1877** A permanent passenger service on the Vistula between Grudziądz and Gdańsk is launched.
- **1878** Railroad service was established to Jabłonowo; a year later – to Laskowice, in 1882 – to Toruń, and in 1883 – to Malbork (railway junctions).
- **1883** The Neogothic building of the Post Office was erected.
- **1884** The Municipal Museum of Antiquity was opened.
- **1885** Most of the medieval city walls were demolished and the moats were backfilled.
- **1891** Expansion works started on the Grudziądz Stronghold.
- **1896** A tram line was activated from the railway station to the Tivoli Gardens (since 1899 electrical).
- **1897** Poland's first nature-lovers' association was founded; they established garden plots called "Kąpiele Słoneczne" (Sunbathing).
- **1903** Several granaries were consumed by fire; after rebuilding, some of them were changed to residential buildings.

- **1904** Construction of a brick railway station.
- **1907** Ceremonial opening of the City Park.
- **1908** Bathing beach was opened on the Vistula River on July 1.
- **1913** The first printed guide to Grudziądz was published by Wiktor Kulerski.

#### TWENTY-YEAR INTERWAR PERIOD

- **1923** The 18th Pomeranian Cavalry Regiment of Uhlans stationed in the Citadel, arrived for its permanent stay to Grudziądz.
- **1925** Grudziądz was awarded with a gold medal for its municipal green areas.
- **1933** King John III Sobieski Botanical Garden was established on the 250th anniversary of the victorious Battle of Vienna, where Polish army stopped the Turkish invasion of Europe.
- **1935** An outdoor swimming pool was opened in Tarpno.

#### MODERN TIMES

- **1939** The German army entered the town on 4 September.
- **1945** On March 6, the German Nazi forces surrendered after 6 weeks of fights; 75% of buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged.
- **1956** The Museum took over the Baroque building of the Convent of the Benedictines.
- **1972** The Planetarium and Astronomical Observatory were opened; geothermal, saline waters rich in minerals were discovered in the Grudziądz area.
- **1980** Bronisław Malinowski, a local athlete of GKS Olimpia, won gold medal at 3000 meters steeplechase at the Summer Olympics in Moscow (he died a year later in a car accident on the Grudziądz bridge).
- **2006** 'Geotermia' Resort, using saline for recreation and medical purposes, was opened.
- **2010** Completion of revitalization of the Market Square; Pope Benedict XVI raised the local Fara Church to the status of a basilica.
- **2011** Grudziądz was connected with A1 Highway.
- **2014** On the renovated Castle Hill, the Klimek viewing tower was erected on the foundations of the former castle tower; in the same year, the revitalised Schulz Port with the Grudziądz Marina was put into use and the historical rose garden from 1914 was recreated in the City Park.
- **2015** A bench with Nicolaus Copernicus the economist was erected in the Grudziądz Market Square.
- **2017** The Granaries were awarded the title of Monument of History.
- **2019** Seasonal café opened on Castle Hill.
- **2022** The Flis Museum of Vistula Trade opened at 33-35 Spichrzowa Street.
- **2023** Spichlerz 57 has been opened.

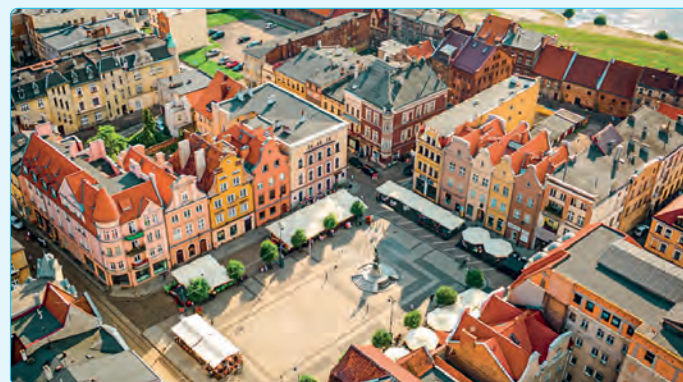
# GUIDE

## TO THE OLD TOWN

### MARKET SQUARE AND HISTORICAL TENEMENT HOUSES

The Grudziądz Market Square is in the shape of a rectangle sized 54 × 70 m, featuring exits of eight streets in four corners. It was paved in 1843 with granite and basalt bricks.

Formerly, a merchant's house and a Gothic town hall stood in the middle. In the mid-19th century the town hall was moved to the western frontage of the square. As a result of the Magistrate building burning down (1893), the former Jesuit College became the seat of the authorities. From 1896, a luxury hotel and restaurant called 'Królewski Dwór' (The Royal Court) operated in the place of the former town hall, but it was destroyed during the war. After the demolition of the Cloth Hall, an Evangelical church known as the Frederick Church was built in the eastern part of the Market Square between 1783 and 1784 and operated until the end of the 19th century.



Until the early 17th century, tenement houses surrounding the Market Square were built from wood, followed later by two-story brick buildings. Almost all structures on the western and southern frontages were damaged in 1945 and rebuilt in a style referring to the Baroque. The oldest tenement house in the Market Square is at Rynek 20, called 'Pod Łabędziem' ('Under the Swan'), dating from the turn of the 17th century. The tenement house was built after connecting two older houses by a common facade.

The 'Polish Soldier' monument is seen in the central part of the Market Square. It replaced the former Independence Monument, which was destroyed by the Nazis in 1939. The Market Square was renovated in 2010. Its former pavement was restored, street lights modeled after 19th century lanterns were installed, and the monument base was modeled after the previous pedestal from the beginning of the past century.

In 2015, a bench with Nicolaus Copernicus the economist, who delivered his treatise on coinage in 1522 in the Town Hall in the Market Square, was erected in the north-west corner of the square.



## ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH

The church was built in the Gothic style, facing the east, featuring the nave and two side aisles. The chancel is closed from three sides and has a sacristy in the north. The nave is taller than the side aisles. Statues of Saints Andrew, Paul, Peter and Jude Thaddeus are seen in the lower story of the high altar; statues of Saints John Nepomucene, Gregory the Great, Nicholas and Francis Xavier – in the upper story; whereas a statue of St. Mary and Child is seen in the finial. The central field of the altar features a painting of St. Nicholas made by Jerzy Hoppen in 1950; the upper story – a depiction of the Holy Trinity by Leonard Torwirt dating from 1950; and an image of St. George in the finial. In front of the chancel, on the right, there is a 13th century baptismal font in the Gotland style, decorated with floral ornaments, dragons and mascarons, with a Romanesque granite goblet.

The side altars, designed by L. Torwirt in 1954, feature components dating from the turn of the 18th century. The northern aisle presents the preserved central part of the altar and a couple of openwork columns, and a predella with a painted scene of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary as well as statues of St. John the Evangelist and St. Luke the Evangelists. In the middle of the altar, there is a 17th century painting of St. Mary and Child in a silver, embossed robe dating from the 18th century, decorated with two gilded crowns consecrated by Pope John Paul II on March 9, 2002. Other historic objects seen in the church include 17th century paintings depicting the Virgin and Child with St. Anne, St. Nicholas painted on board, the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary which, according to legend, comes from the castle chapel, 18th century

image of St. Anthony in a Neogothic frame, and two medieval, granite baptismal fonts dating from the 13th/14th centuries in the vestibule and under the steeple. The steeple blends in the nave. Over the nave, from the east, there is a fleche with an octagonal lantern. Construction of the church started in 1286. The chancel was built before 1310. The nave was built around the mid-14th century, whereas the side aisles and steeple date from the turn of the 15th century. Sessions of the general council were held in the church in the 16th century. In 1572–1598, the church was taken over by the Protestants. After 1620, the burial chapels of the Kostka family and the octagonal chapel of the Działyński family were added from the north. Since 1622 until construction of their own church, the chapel belonged to the Jesuits. A chapel was added from the south in 1632; it was probably reconstructed as today's vestibule.



During the Swedish occupation in 1655–1659 the church was once again a Protestant place of prayer. During warfare, it was damaged by fire in 1659. In 1728, the Baroque high altar was added to the thoroughly renovated Fara Church. In 1738, the roof on the tower was replaced with a Baroque dome, and a fleche was built in 1769. In the same century, the terracotta statues from the old castle chapel were built in the western part of the steeple, from the direction of the river. At the turn of the 19th century, the Chapel of St. Michael the Archangel, as well as the chapels of the Kostka and Działyński families were pulled down. In 1939, polychromes – fragments of Gothic murals were unveiled. The church was consumed by fire during the siege of the city in 1945. After the war, the steeple was rebuilt. In addition, the church regained the bells dating from 1482 and 1777 that were taken to Germany. In 1950–56, the altars were restored after war damages. On July 20, 2010, Pope Benedict XVI raised the church to the status of a Minor Basilica.

## ASTRONOMY LOVERS' SQUARE

A triangular square where a statue of Nicolaus Copernicus has stood since 1972. The astronomer's bust together with a granite pedestal is over 6 metres high. Nicolaus Copernicus' head was cast in bronze by employees of the Pomeranian Foundry and Enamelling Plant (now HV). The author of the monument is Henryk Rasmus, an artist from Grudziądz.

Dopisać do Plac Mitośników Astronomii: In 2023, a mural of Nicolaus Copernicus, created by Grudziądz-based artist Marek Fijałkowski, was unveiled on the wall of a tenement house on Stara Street. The figure of the astronomer is depicted against the backdrop of the now-non-existent Toruń Gate and the city walls, referencing the historical urban landscape of the city.



## CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

Along with the neighbouring college, the church comprises a complex funded by Jan Działyński, who brought the Jesuits to Grudziądz in 1622. The church was built in the Baroque style in 1647–1723. The façade of the church faces the Astronomy Square. Its upper part features three niches with statues of the saints Ignatius Loyola, Stanisław Kostka and Andrzej Bobola. The interior decoration is in the Regency style, in the Sino-Japanese manner, which can be seen in particular on the columns in the main altar, the pulpit or the choir palate. The placement of oriental motifs in the church is not coincidental, as the church's patron saint, St Francis Xavier, was a missionary to the Far East. A Baroque painting of the patron saint from the second half of the 17th century is located in the centre of the altar, adorned by sculptures of figures of various races.



## JESUIT COLLEGE

The college was funded by Chełmno voivode Jan Działyński. The building was erected in 1647–1725 on a rectangular floor plan, featuring two wings from the north. 18th century polychrome with illusionistic painting of a dome is seen on the vault in the entrance hall.

On the first floor in the western wing there is a refectory with a cavetto vault and lunettes, featuring stucco decoration dating from 1720–1730.



When the Jesuit Order was disbanded in 1781 the building was housing a middle school, and starting from 1816 – a teachers' training college. In 1897, after the Town Hall in the Grudziądz Market Square was consumed by fire, the Municipal Office was moved here, operating in this place to this day. Starting from July 22, 1956, the Grudziądz bugle call composed by Cpt. Stanisław Szpulecki has been played in the Baroque tower.

## CASTLE HILL

The Teutonic Order built a defensive castle on the highest hill in Grudziądz in 1260–1299. It was built on a quadrilateral plan with the most important rooms in the south wing (refectory, chapel) and with the dormitories (knights' flats) to the west.



Utility rooms were built in the northern and eastern parts of the castle, including a kitchen, a bakery, a brewery and a hospital. In the courtyard of the castle, a free-standing defensive tower called Klimek was built, it served several functions: defence, observation, signalling and prison. A 50 m deep well was also dug in the courtyard.



The castle was damaged many times, particularly during the wars with Sweden. Since 1781, the castle had been pulled down at the request of Frederick II, King of Prussia. The bricks from the castle were used to build a fence around the youth detention center in the former monastery of the Order of the Reformati. The only reminders of the old castle were the Klimek Tower and a well. The year 2013 marked the beginning of revitalization of the relics of the Teutonic Castle and construction of a lookout tower modeled after the old Klimek Tower. This twenty-meter high tower offers a scenic, panoramic view of the city and The Vistula River Valley. More at: [www.muzeum.grudziadz.pl](http://www.muzeum.grudziadz.pl)

Opening hours:	XI - II	IV - IX	III and X
everyday	9 a.m. - 4 p.m.	9 a.m. - 8 p.m.	9 a.m. - 6 p.m.

## CHURCH AND MONASTERY OF THE REFORMATI

The Reformati monastery and the Church of the Holy Cross were built in the suburb of Fijewo in 1750-51, in the Baroque style, according to a design by the royal architect Antonio Solari. The main altar and four side altars, built of non-polychrome wood, were consecrated in 1755. As a result of the Partitions of Poland and the suppression of most religious orders, from 1801 the monastery building housed a reformatory and then a penitentiary, which still operates here today.

The façade of the church is decorated with pilasters, a large window in the middle and niches for statues of saints. The façade is topped with a triangular pediment and a round window. Adjoining the church to the north are the monastery buildings consisting of three wings, which form a small courtyard in the middle.

The Church of the Holy Cross, courtesy of the employees of the Penitentiary Facility No. 1 in Grudziadz, is open to the public several times a year, usually around public holidays. Visitors can sign up for a tour at the Tourist Information Office approximately three weeks before the tour date.



## COMPLEX OF GRANARIES

The first brick granaries were built in the 14th century, constructed as a compact, continuous line of structures. In that time, they served as grain warehouses and defensive buildings; after their reconstruction in the 19th and 20th centuries, several of them were turned into residential buildings. The majority of granaries date from the 16th-18th centuries. From the side of the Vistula River, they are multi-story buildings, supported by tall buttresses, and from the direction of the city (Spichrzowa Street) – mostly two-story buildings. Several of them have facade of common tenement houses. Wood structures and beam ceilings are usually well preserved inside these granaries. One of the tidbits is cannonballs built in exterior facades.



In 2017, the granaries were awarded the title of Monument of History. Currently, some of the granaries are part of the complex of buildings of the Museum of Grudziadz and the Flis Museum of Vistula Trade.



## WATER GATE

It was built in the early 14th century; in the past it was closed with a portcullis (the present replica serves only as decoration). It was consumed by fire in 1659 and 1945, rebuilt from scratch after the war. Built into the city walls, it offered access to the city and castle from the Port Square (Błonia Nadwiślańskie). As a result of the postwar reconstruction, its facade was changed from the direction of the city; that's why it lost its Gothic character.



## CONVENT OF THE BENEDICTINE SISTERS

The first convent was built in 1631. The building was burnt during the Swedish Deluge. The present, Baroque structure dates from 1728–1731. When the convent was disbanded, the building housed the local teachers' training college and later a home for the elderly during the war. These days it features a museum. The building has an irregular shape, in the shape of the letter L, having the longer side from the direction of the Vistula River. The building is a brick structure with a basement under part of it. Its shorter wing joins the Church of the Holy Spirit. Currently the seat of the Rev. Dr. Władysław Łęga Museum in Grudziądz.



## ABBESSES' PALACE

Built in 1631, it served as a monastery gatehouse. Built of brick, plastered, one-storey on high cellars, in the Baroque style. The façade of the palace is decorated with shell niches containing statues of eight holy Benedictine monks and nuns. Between the windows of the ground and first floor, the façade is decorated with floral motifs. Currently, the palace is the seat of the Rev. Władysław Łęga Museum - it houses an exhibition devoted to the Cavalry Training Centre in Grudziądz.



## ST. JOHN'S

## EVANGELICAL AUGSBURG CHURCH

A church built of brick, in the neo-Gothic style simplified in the spirit of modernism in 1916. Single-nave, towerless, with a shallow chancel. The building is distinguished by a façade with a triangular gable, accentuated by a dense rhythm of diagonally positioned pinnacles, from which narrow, brightly plastered blends stand out. The side elevations are reinforced with buttresses. Inside, there is a neo-Gothic altar with a painting from 1936 depicting the calling of Christ's first disciples, a neo-Gothic pulpit, a baptistery and an organ prospectus.



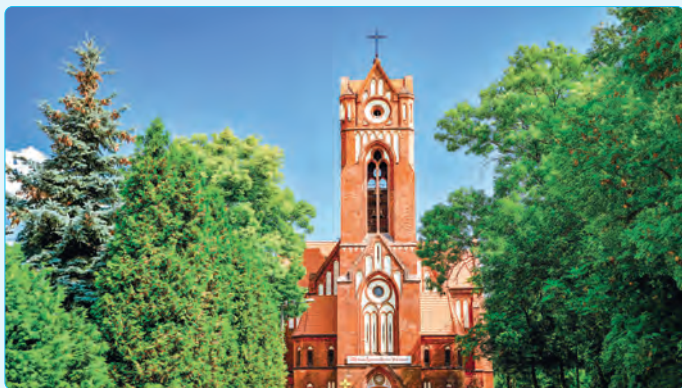
## CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Erected in the 13th century by the Teutonic Order, originally wooden, it served as a hospital. Destroyed by fire in 1345, it was replaced by a single-nave brick church with an elongated rectangular ground plan, today with completely lost Gothic features. During the Reformation, it was twice taken away from the Catholics and handed over to the Protestants. From 1624 it was taken over as a monastery church by Benedictine nuns. Destroyed during the Swedish wars and again in 1945. The church was rebuilt between 1956 and 1959. In 1971, the artist Teodor Nowak placed a sgraffito scene of Pentecost in the presbytery.



## CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY

The church was erected in the Neogothic style in 1896–1898. It was designed by August Menken of Berlin for the needs of the Grudziądz Protestant community. Earlier, the community was using the church in the Market Square, which was built in 1785. Damaged during warfare in 1945, it lost its 67-meter tall steeple crowned with a soaring dome. After rebuilding, both the church interior and the shape of the steeple were changed. These days, it is used by the Congregation of Marian Fathers.



## CITY WALLS

The city walls were erected in the beginning of the 14th century. Access to the city was offered by four gates called Wodna, Toruńska, Boczna, and Łasińska. The castle was accessed from the city by the Castle Gate, which neck connected with the outer settlement of the Teutonic stronghold. Ten towers were built on the walls. The walls had been constantly expanded and fortified throughout centuries. Some walls were pulled down as a result of expansion of the city in the late 19th century. Structures that have been preserved include the southeast corner of the tower and a waterworks tower in the southern stretch of the walls, which in the past was used to draw water from the Trynka Canal (today, it runs underground). The water tower is one of the oldest water supply systems in Poland.



## MAIN POST OFFICE



The building of the former Imperial Post Office was built from the funds coming from the French tribute after the Franco-Prussian War in 1883. The structure was built in the Neogothic style, featuring front facade with many pinnacles and a clock. The whole building is lined with glazed brick in three colors. The post office operated in Grudziądz

as early as the 15th century, when the Municipal Council and affluent merchants took up the burden of maintaining messengers. Inns, which in the past served as trading posts, have survived in the suburbs to this day. The building preserves the only openwork staircase in Grudziądz leading to the remains of the tower and the wooden structure of the clock tower.

## LACHMANN'S SHELTER



Built in 1873, it served as the Jewish Orphanage of the K. Lachmann Foundation, called 'Lachmann's Orphanage.' It also housed the Adam Mickiewicz Elementary School. Starting from the interwar period, the building has served as the Second Town Hall. Our special attention is focused on the stained glass windows in the Wedding Hall, which can be seen during working hours of the office. The building is richly decorated with cornices and terracotta tiles with floral and shell motifs. The corners are topped with octagonal turrets covered with metal helmets. It is the only preserved building of Judaic architecture in Grudziądz.



# ATTRACTIONS

## WORTH SEEING

### MUSEUM

It is a good idea to start your sightseeing tour of Grudziądz with a visit to the Rev. Władysław Łęga Museum. The complex of a former Benedictine monastery, where the museum is currently located, is one of the most valuable monuments of Baroque architecture in Pomerania. The intimate interiors of the monastery house the Gallery of Contemporary Pomeranian Painting. Other exhibitions are located in the Abbots' Palace and granaries.



- **THE CAVALRY TRAINING CENTRE IN GRUDZIĄDZ 1920-1939** (4 Klasztorna Street, Patac Opatok) - the Abbotess' Palace presents the history of the Cavalry Training Centre. Here one can admire a magnificent collection of weapons. In the central part of the hall, a life-size sculpture is set up, depicting cavalymen on horseback, at a gallop, referring to the famous charges of the 18th Pomeranian Cavalry Regiment and the 14th Jazłowiec Cavalry Regiment, from September 1939. A further part of the Hall is dedicated to the history of the school and everyday life in the barracks. On the first floor, original cavalry uniforms with equipment and a collection of firearms and elements of cavalry equipment are presented. The second area is dedicated to the all-round training of the cavalryman. Personal memorabilia of cavalymen can also be found here. In front of the entrance to the hall, there is a replica of the banner of the Cavalry Officers' School, by which successive classes of cadets from the Cavalry Cadet School and the Cavalry Reserve Cadet School were sworn in.



- **THE GALLERY OF MODERN POMERANIAN PAINTING** (Central Building, 3/5 Wodna Street) - The small and cozy interior of the central building features the Gallery of Modern Pomeranian Painting, which is the showcase of the Art Section. It displays the works by Pomeranian artists since 1945. The collection includes a number of multivalent works representing various artistic trends from realistic art to various kinds of abstract art.
- **THE HISTORY OF GRUDZIĄDZ** (Granary, 9 Spichrzowa Street) Four floors of the granary are home to a permanent exhibition recording the history of the town and its development from the medieval period up to the year 1939. The exhibition is arranged chronologically – each room is devoted to a particular period. The first room shows the Grudziądz of the Middle Ages and the Nobles' Commonwealth period (from 13th to 1772). The second room features the spatial arrangement and architecture of Grudziądz through a wide range of maps, prints, photographs, and a mock-up of the town, which is an excellent prelude to sightseeing. The third room shows Grudziądz under partitions and during the assumption of independent statehood by Poland in 1920. An undeniable attraction is a mock-up of the fortress. Finally, the fourth room boasts souvenirs recording the history of Grudziądz in 1920–1939 – the period marked by the development of industry, craft and cultural life.
- **ARCHEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS** (Granary, 11/15 Spichrzowa Street) Here you will find archaeological exhibitions: „Small medieval stronghold in Plemięta”, „Roman influences in Grudziądz”, „Medieval jewelry from Gruzno” and „Northern part of Kulmerland in prehistory and Middle Ages”.
- **RUN, BRONEK, RUN...! BRONISŁAW MALINOWSKI (1951-1981). OLYMPIC CHAMPION. ATHLETE** (15-17 Spichrzowa Street) - an exhibition devoted to the memory of Bronisław Malinowski presents a profile of the outstanding Polish athlete, runner, and gold medalist at the Olympic Games in Moscow. The exhibition presents numerous medals, including the most valuable Olympic medals, as well as sports and commemorative cups, medals and documents, and photographs illustrating the most important events of his sporting career. Bronisław Malinowski died on 27 September 1981 in a car accident on a bridge in Grudziądz.

- **THE FLIS MUSEUM OF VISTULA TRADE** - The FLIS Museum of Vistula Trade is a branch of the Rev. Władysław Łęga Museum in Grudziądz. It is located in two historic granaries number 33 and 35 dating from the 16th to the 17th century.

The main idea of the exhibition is to show in the broadest possible historical and cultural aspect, the Vistula route running through Grudziądz as a trade route. At the same time, it is a story about the people and the city that grew up on the banks of the 'queen of rivers'. The exhibition presents the basic types of vessels, the various goods that were floated down the river, as well as the professions involved in the Vistula trade.



While visiting the Museum of Vistula Trade, one is also introduced to the history of granaries in Grudziądz and the local industry connected with grain processing, the main branches of which were: baking, the production of alcoholic beverages and the manufacture of agricultural machinery. The exhibition is complemented by bread baking educational workshops - for both individual and group visitors.

Opening hours from May 1 to September 30	
Monday	closed
Tuesday (free entry) – Friday	10 a.m. – 4 p.m.
Saturday – Sunday	10 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Opening hours from October 1 to April 30	
Monday	closed
Tuesday – Sunday	10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

**Muzeum im. ks. dr. Władysława Łęgi**  
3/5 Wodna Street, 86-300 Grudziądz, tel. +48 56 465-90-63  
[www.muzeum.grudziadz.pl](http://www.muzeum.grudziadz.pl)

**Muzeum Handlu Wiślanego Flis**  
33-35 Spichrzowa Street, 86-300 Grudziądz,  
tel. +48 56 465-90-63 w. 62  
[fb.com/muzeumhandluwislanego](https://fb.com/muzeumhandluwislanego)

## CITADEL

After the first partition of Poland in 1772, the main strongholds of Pomerania, Gdańsk and Toruń remained in the Polish hands. Frederick II, King of Prussia, predicting an unavoidable war with Russia, ordered construction of a stronghold on a Vistulan hillock between Kwidzyn and Grudziądz.



• **HISTORY** – Its construction started in 1774 to design by Count d'Heinze, who in the same year left his job due to illness. He was replaced by a Swiss in Prussian service, engineer Paul von Gontzenbach, who built earlier the stronghold in Srebrna Góra, Kłodzko area. Pomerania's geological conditions were completely different – one had to battle water, silt and sand. After two floods, Frederick II agreed to move construction of the stronghold to the proximity of Grudziądz. The Grudziądz Citadel was erected 1.5 km north of the city, on a tall bank on the Vistula riverbank. This place had great natural surrounding; from the north – by the Osa River, from the east and south – by the Trynka Canal.

• **CONSTRUCTION OF THE STRONGHOLD** – The stronghold was outlined on June 6, 1776 during visitation of the construction site by King Frederick II. It is commemorated by the stone standing in the area of the donjon with an inscription '6 Juni 1776.' Construction works progressed at a fast pace. Miners from Silesia were brought to build miners' heading; several brickyards were built on site. 6.918 people, including 367 bricklayers, were working at construction of the stronghold. When there were not enough bricks in 1780, works started on demolition of the old Teutonic castles in Rogoźno and Grudziądz. Construction project consumed an unimaginable amount of 130 million bricks. Difficulties of technical nature made that fortifications required deeper foundation and trenching because of many springs flowing out of the area. The estimate worth 1.8 million thalers was insufficient; therefore, construction of some headings was abandoned. Out of 56.400 meters of corridors, only 32.000 were built; landmines were also laid under the bastion and ravelin embankments in case they were captured. Construction of the stronghold was completed in 1789 and its final cost amounted to 3.671.146 thalers.

• **ARCHITECTURE** – The floor plan of the Citadel was based on the middle of a regular octagon with a centrally placed donjon, five bastions and four ravelins. From the direction of the Vistula River, the courtyard was closed with the Great Warehouse, which featured many utility rooms, including a granary storing flour, bakery, blacksmith's shop, and stewards' apartments. The lower floor was occupied by a brewery, distillery, storage rooms, and stables. Access to the Citadel was offered by four gates: the Upper Gate from the south (today's entry from Czwartaków Street), the Lower Gate from the north, and a couple of Water Gates from the direction of the Vistula River. The stronghold was reinforced from the south by the Hornwork called 'Dzieło Rogowe', construction of which started in 1788.

• **THE SIEGE OF THE STRONGHOLD** – The Grudziądz stronghold fulfilled its military role only once, during the Napoleonic wars in 1807. In that period, the Citadel was blocked and besieged by the French and Polish armies since January. The defense of the stronghold was managed by General Baron Wilhelm de Courbiere. The siege ended with a treaty signed on July 9, 1807 in Tilsit (Tylża); however the army withdrew and stopped the siege only in December of that year. During the fights, only 23 soldiers died out of the whole defending garrison of 5.813 people, whereas 751 died as a result of epidemic. Due to revolutionary progress in military craft, the stronghold lost its status as early as the mid-19th century; however, after construction of a bridge over the Vistula River in Grudziądz in 1879 its military value was restored. In 1920, the Citadel was taken over by the Polish Army, which placed the 18th Pomeranian Cavalry Regiment of Uhlans in the stronghold.



• **PRISON** – In the past, the Grudziądz Citadel, in addition to its military function, served also as a political prison. Some of its inmates included soldiers who participated in the November Uprising; in 1838–1839, the cell over the Lower Gate was used for imprisonment of German poet Fritz Reuter for his affiliation to student organizations supporting unification of Germany. In 1910, a museum displaying the poet's memorabilia was established in the cell. During World War I, Entente officers were detained in the stronghold. Prisoners of war and civilian people were imprisoned in the Citadel during World War II.

• **VISITING** – These days, the Citadel is occupied by the army, although it is also open to the public for touring. The best period to visit

the stronghold is on May 3 and November 11, between noon and 3:00 pm. In that time guided tours are free of charge. In all other times visiting of the stronghold is possible after previous arrangements with the Rawelin Association, foreigners need the special permission from the military authorities.

**Cytadela**, 1 Czwartaków Street, 86-300 Grudziądz

**Tourist Services:** Rawelin Association  
1 Anny Walentyńowicz Street, 86-300 Grudziądz,  
tel. +48 504-991-262  
[www.rawelin-grudziadz.pl](http://www.rawelin-grudziadz.pl)

## VISTULA SINGLETRACK

In Grudziądz, you can feel as if you are in the mountains thanks to the Vistula Singletrack, which was created in the style of "single-track" routes popular in the Polish mountains. The 7.5-kilometre route and 120 metres of elevation gain per loop will give your cycling adventure an extra boost. If you like winding, technical sections, then you will love the Strzemięcińska Escarpment and Vistula Singletrack.



**START PLACE:**

[www.wbmtb.pl/thread/trasa-stw/](http://www.wbmtb.pl/thread/trasa-stw/)



## THERMAL SALINE WATERS GEOTERMIA GRUDZIĄDZ

Saline water withdrawal in Geotermia Grudziądz is based on drawing of rich underground deposits of chloride and sodium waters. Saline at an approximate temperature of 40 degrees and salinity up to 8% is used thanks to its curative properties for balneological purposes, as well as recreation. A wide range of services offered by Grudziądz salines makes that there is something for everyone.

- **GRADUATION TOWER** – Europe's only pyramid with the graduation tower is used for inhalation with aerosol made from natural saline,

rich in diverse mineral composition, including iodine and bromine. It is used not only in conditions of general exhaustion of the body, but first of all in treatment of the upper respiratory tract and hypertension, contributing also to improvement of the immunological system. Specialists researching the local salt waters confirmed that absorption of valuable minerals and iodine for 45 minutes of inhalation in the pyramid equals one day spent at the seaside.

- **COMPLEX OF SWIMMING POOLS AND SAUNAS** – For those who enjoy bathing, Geotermia Grudziądz offers relaxation in its complex of swimming pools and saunas, which features four swimming pools with varied salt concentration, offering baths to both children and adults. Every swimming pool can be distinguished by something unique, including counter-flow, lifting roof and power shower. Children can take advantage of safe, shallow wading pool with low-concentration salt water. Baths in saline are recommended for people suffering from rheumatoid and orthopedic diseases, as well as for those who fight acne and cellulite.



**Geotermia Grudziądz**

36 Warszawska Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
tel. +48 56 464-45-84  
[www.geotermiagrudziadz.pl](http://www.geotermiagrudziadz.pl)

Geotermia resort is open 7 days a week.

## WIELKA KSIĘŻA GÓRA FORT

The Księże Mountains, dominating Grudziądz from the east, are the most strategically important location for the city's defense. Therefore, in the late 19th century, the Prussian military authorities decided to build massive fortifications there, including the heaviest – armored ones.

Fort Wielka Księża Góra was built in 1889 on the hill, initially consisting of infantry and ammunition shelters. In subsequent years, barrack shelters, guardhouses, artillery positions, and armored towers were added. In 1920, the fort was taken over by the Polish Army, and in September 1939, it served as a command post. During World War II, the Germans used the fort as a storage site for ammunition and explosives,

and in 1945, it was taken over by Soviet forces. After the war, the Polish Army established a storage facility there. Since 2017, the fort has been cared for by the Fort Wielka Księża Góra Association, which organizes military-patriotic events and maintains a memorial room.

A particularly noteworthy feature is the armored howitzer battery — one of only three existing in Poland. Four armored towers for 15cm howitzers model 93 are embedded in the bunker's roof. Additionally, the rotating artillery observation tower model 94 is notable for its rarity, with only four ever produced. A must-see is the underground corridor (potern) connecting the infantry shelter (with its observation towers) to the armored battery..



**Sightseeing:** Tourist services at the fort are provided by **Stowarzyszenie Fort Wielka Księża Góra**  
Wielkie Lniska 22, 86-302 Grudziądz, tel. +48 607-399-030  
fortwkg@gmail.com, www.fortwkg.eu

## VIEWPOINT OVER THE VISTULA

On the other side of the Vistula, in the village of Dragacz, there is a vantage point overlooking the Grudziądz panorama. It offers a beautiful view of Gothic granaries, the Klimek tower, the Water Gate and the Benedictine monastery. The panorama looks particularly impressive in the splendour of night time illumination.



## THE SCULPTURE OF THE UHLAN WITH A GIRL

The sculpture of the Uhlan with a Girl depicts a couple captured in a dance. It was created by Grudziądz-based artist Ryszard Kaczor. The sculpture was unveiled in 2008 during the 20th Cavalrymen's Reunion, marking the event's anniversary. It references Grudziądz's rich cavalry traditions, as the city was home to the most important military academy, the Cavalry Training Center, from 1920 to 1939, which trained future officers of this esteemed formation. A fragment of a poem by General Bolesław Wieniawa-Długoszowski is inscribed on the pedestal: *"For the heart of an uhlán, when you lay it in your hand: A lady comes first, before the lady only... the horse."*



## HISTORIC SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT



The origins of the historic sewage treatment plant and pumping station date back to 1906. In addition to the pumping station, which operated at high Vistula levels when sewage could not flow by gravity, a mechanical sewage treatment plant was built, based on a Wurl-Rinsch screen with mechanical rakes (coarser impurities) collection. The effluent treated in this way was directed via an outlet channel to the Vistula River. This treatment plant operated after the necessary modifications until 1970,

but the facility at Skłodowskiej-Curie Street was maintained until 2002, when the wastewater treatment plant at Nowa Wieś was commissioned.

The premises of the former sewage treatment plant are up to 10 m below ground level, but the excavation and some of the facilities are up to 12 m deep. Restored today, they bear witness to the capabilities of technology from more than a century ago. In the old pumping station, exhibits testifying to the history of Grudziądz can be seen, including fragments of crockery from the Królewski Dwór Hotel restaurant located in the Market Square, as well as the remains of dishes from the first network restaurant selling food for tokens, which was located in Grudziądz at Stara Street.

The facility is not open every day. Visits are possible after making an appointment by phone (one month in advance).

**Historic sewage treatment plant**  
**Miejskie Wodociągi i Oczyszczalnia Sp. z o. o.**  
10 Skłodowskiej-Curie Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
tel. +48 56 450-49-01 [www.mwio.pl](http://www.mwio.pl)

## TRAM RIDE

Grudziądz is the only city in Poland where the tramway enters the Old Town Square. The ride through the narrow streets and sharp bends will stay in your memory for a long time.

You can start your journey from the Market Square towards the northern part of the city. Legionów and Wybickiego Streets are extremely rich in historic architecture and former military buildings. Along the Aleja 23 Stycznia and then along Chełmińska Street, one of the longest streets in Grudziądz, you will head towards the southern part of the city. You will see, among others, the buildings of the smithy - the former August Venzki's Agricultural Machine Factory, the buildings of the former meat processing plant and the former barracks of the pioneer battalion. You will end your journey in the Rządź district.

Tram ride description ↑ QR code



## HISTORIC TRAM DEPOT

The history of trams in Grudziądz dates back to the late 19th century, when the first horse-drawn tram line was launched, connecting the railway

station to the West Prussian Crafts Exhibition on what is now Legionów Street. The tram network expanded rapidly, and by 1899, it included 10 electric tramcars, with the number increasing steadily in the following years. In 1911, the second tram line to Chełmińska Street was opened.

The rapid development of trams in Grudziądz required new infrastructure, leading to the construction of a new tram depot in June 1912. The facility included workshops, a paint shop, and a carpentry shop. One of the workshops still houses a more than 100-year-old lathe for tram wheel rims and a crane from 1905.



**Historical Tram Depot**  
**Miejski Zakład Komunikacji Sp. z o.o.**  
47 Dworcowa Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
tel: +48 56 45-04-210, [www.mzk.grudziadz.pl](http://www.mzk.grudziadz.pl)

## PIOTR JANOWSKI MUNICIPAL PARK



This is the oldest park in Grudziądz, established in 1865 in the heart of the city. A picturesque pond with a fountain, a diverse and largely old tree stock (maples, hornbeams, magnolias and cherry trees), a historic rose garden, recreated according to the original from 1914, and a modern, multifunctional playground are a favourite place for Grudziądz residents and tourists to relax. In the Park you can rent, among other things, scooters, rollerblades, mini-golf and boules equipment.



The most valuable element of the historical rose garden is undoubtedly its collection of roses. Here, you can see one of the most beautiful polyanthas, "Katherina Zeimet," the continuously blooming "Little White Pet," and the "Pearle d'Or" rose, which showcases a perfect bud, once commonly worn in buttonholes. The garden also features the most famous Bourbon rose, "Mme Isaac Pereire," whose large flowers captivate with the scent of ripe raspberries.

1 Wigury Street, tel. +48 785-986-878

## WESTERN CITY MEGA-PARK

In the immediate proximity to Grudziądz, in a beautiful forest close to Lake Rudnickie, we can find a western city called Kansas City... After entering the city, you will move to America from the late 18th century. In the clouds of dust raised by horses' hooves, you will take a look at the Wild West. You will learn about the life of the western city.



The city is open during the season,  
from the end of April until September.

**MegaPark**, Zielona Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
tel. +48 667-697-687, [www.mega-park.pl](http://www.mega-park.pl)

## THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

The Botanical Garden is a botanical-dendrological complex located between Bema and Armii Krajowej Streets, along the Trynka Canal. Thanks to the efforts of the Association for the Beautification of the City of Grudziądz, a decision was made in 1933 to create a Botanical Garden named after King Jan III Sobieski. Flower carpets were created in the southern part of the garden, a pool with fish was established and a sundial was built. Today, the Botanical Garden is home to rare varieties of trees and shrubs such as the Korean fir, limber pine, cedarwood, evergreen boxwood, perukowiec Podolski and jasmine.

The Botanical Garden in Grudziądz is located on Aleja Nad Trynką Street, between Bema and Armii Krajowej streets.



## MUNICIPAL BEACHES

### • Municipal beach at the Lake Rudnickie Wielkie

Visit the supervised bathing area and sandy beach at the Lake Rudnickie Wielkie. Visitors to the beach can use: a sanitary building with a reception desk (changing rooms, toilets, showers, including those adapted to the needs of disabled people, a room for mothers with children), a water equipment rental shop, a bike rental shop, Nordic walking poles, deck chairs, sports equipment, grills, benches and a fireplace. There are two playgrounds for children: one on the beach and the other located near the water equipment rental. There is a summer time police station and sanitary facility on the site, and swimming lessons can be organised. Campfire parties can be organised.



There is a restaurant on the beach and a Holiday Tourist Information Point with a souvenir shop. **The supervised bathing area is open from June to August.**

During the summer season, the beach is accessible by the city bus line R, and there are car parks - a paved one and a forest one - in front of the beach. The seasonal accommodation in the form of Camping 134 is located in the vicinity of the beach.

1 Zaleśna Street , 86-300 Grudziądz  
tel. +48 727-797-383, www.moriw.pl



#### • Municipal Beach at the Lake Tarpno

Visit the supervised bathing area and revitalised beach at Lake Tarpno. It offers a sanitary building (changing rooms, toilets, including those adapted to the needs of the disabled), a room for a mothers with a children, a water equipment rental, a bicycle rental, deckchairs, a place for a bonfire, a volleyball pitch. A playground has been prepared for children. A refreshment kiosk is available in the spring and summer seasons. **The supervised bathing area is open from June to August.**



Swimming equipment hire is available from May to September. In the remaining months you are welcome to enjoy playgrounds, walks, bonfires and fishing. The facility is available daily, all year round.

It is possible to organise campfire parties. In the summer season, the beach is accessible by the city bus line T, and there is free parking in front of the beach.

38 Jaśminowa Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
tel. +48 510-708-938, www.moriw.pl



### RUDNIK SAILING STATION

Rudnik Sailing Station is a modern sailing center that serves not only as the headquarters for the KST Elektryk and Gryf clubs but also as a meeting place for all water sports enthusiasts. During the season, there is a water equipment rental available at the facility. Visitors can rent windsurfing boards, SUP boards, pedal boats, kayaks, and touring yachts.

4 Spacerowa Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
tel. +48 693-952-554, www.moriw.pl



### PLANETARIUM AND OBSERVATORY

The building is located in the Technical School Complex at Hoffmanna Street, serving as an astronomy laboratory and a centre for the popularisation of astronomy. The Grudziądz Planetarium was established in 1972 to mark the 450th anniversary of Nicolaus Copernicus' visit to Grudziądz. The planetarium is complemented by an astronomical observatory where, using a Meniscas mirror telescope with an objective diameter of 150 mm and a focal length of 2250 mm, the spots on the sun, as well as the stars and planets, are observed.

Planetarium and observatory  
Technical School Complex

1-7 Hoffmanna Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
www.planetarium.grudziadz.pl

Reservations:



### LOCAL PRODUCTS



**Grudziądz Brewery**

Craft Beer

**Company store:** Hotel RAD

144 Chełmińska Street, Grudziądz



**Grudziądzka Spółdzielnia Mleczarska**

Cheese, butter, cream...

**Company store:**

12-14 Rapackiego Street, Grudziądz



**Wytwórnia Octu i Majonezu „Ocetix” Sp. z o.o.**

Mayonnaise, mustard, vinegar...

**Company store:** 5/7 Focha Street, Grudziądz



**Zakład Produkcji Cukierniczej „Wista”**

Local chocolate products.

**Company store in Grudziądz:**

23 Mickiewicza Street, 5/2 Włodka Street  
1 Porucznika Krzycha Street,  
32 Wybickiego Street ,

# ACCOMMODATION

## IN GRUDZIĄDZ

### Hotel Ibis Styles\*\*\*

18 Piłsudskiego Street  
tel. +48 56 696-89-11  
www.ibis.com

### Hotel RAD\*\*\*

144 Chełmińska Street  
tel. +48 56 465-55-06  
www.hotelrad.pl

### Hotel Rudnik\*\*\*

2 Miła Street,  
tel. +48 56 464-41-93  
www.hotelrudnik.pl

### Hotel Czarci Młyn\*\*

208 Chełmińska Street  
tel. +48 56 465-43-16  
www.czarci.pl

### Hotel Przy Solankach\*\*

36A Warszawska Street  
tel. +48 538-383-607  
www.hotelprzysolankach.pl

## GRUDZIĄDZ MARINA

Tourism and water sports enthusiasts are invited to a new marina situated on the right bank of the Vistula River, in the revitalized, historic Schulz Port in Grudziądz. The port can be accessed by a canal, over which there is a swing bridge, which is activated when larger vessels head to the port. The bridge offers a direct access from the marina to the immediate proximity of the Old Town and the Alfa Shopping Center.



Water sports enthusiasts can take advantage of a modern quay with 14 spaces for yachts, motorboats and houseboats, with direct access to water and electricity. Bathrooms and showers are offered to those mooring at the marina. The complex of Marina Grudziądz features a hotel with conference center, able to accommodate 28 guests in double rooms. The same building has two rooms, able to seat 30 people each, designed to organize training courses and conferences. The port peninsula offers 12 places for campers in separated sectors for comfortable parking.

Every sector has a connection with access to electricity. Motorized tourists can take advantage of a separate building with restrooms. Biking paths run in the immediate proximity to the marina, including the Vistula Cycling Route, which offers access to the complex of Gothic granaries, The Castle Mountain, and the Grudziądz Citadel. In the complex of Marina Grudziądz, you can also play tennis at a new court with synthetic turf and lights.

### MARINA GRUDZIĄDZ

8 Portowa Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
tel. +48 726-921-919, www.marina.moriw.pl

Price lists for services are available at [www.marina.moriw.pl](http://www.marina.moriw.pl)

## CAMPING 134\*\* ON LAKE RUDNICKIE

You are invited to relax in our seasonal resort, which consists of 31 tourist cabins able to accommodate 124 guests and campsite-RV park with 200 spaces, situated in the middle of a pine forest, on Lake Rudnickie Wielkie, 7 km away from downtown Grudziądz. The high standard of the campsite, which is a member of the Polish Camping and Caravaning Federation, was many times awarded with the title Mister Camping. The entire area of Lake Rudnickie is designated as a quiet zone. Guests can also take advantage of free parking in a fenced area. In the proximity of the camping there are small fast food restaurants and grocery store. In the proximity of the resort, there is a seasonal bus stop 'R' of public transport, which allows to reach downtown Grudziądz in 15 minutes.



### Camping 134\*\* on Lake Rudnickie

1 Zaleśna Street, 86-300 Grudziądz  
tel. +48 727-797-383, +48 665-931-919, www.moriw.pl

# GASTRONOMY

## IN GRUDZIĄDZ

### RESTAURANTS

#### Bodega

26, 23 Stycznia Street  
tel. 56 643-15-15

#### Hoang Gia

13 Szewska Street  
tel. 56 470-95-33

#### Kuchnia Pełna Smaku

2 Długa Street  
tel. 56 462-22-66

#### Loft

6 Reja Street  
tel. 510-510-006

#### Magazyn 44

44 Spichrzowa Street  
tel. 782-276-560

#### Majero Steakhouse

15/17 Kościelna Street  
tel. 56 642-77-53

#### Sayuri Sushi

10 Sienkiewicza Street  
tel. 504-836-386

#### Solo Pasta

6 Długa Street  
tel. 507-490-260

### PIZZERIAS

#### Don Corleone

1 Rynek Street  
tel. 726-262-626

#### ODNOWA

28 Długa Street  
tel. 56 64-222-22

#### Tomato

5 Szewska Street  
tel. 667-997-947

### BARS

#### American Burger

11 Szkolna Str., tel. 780-113-572

#### Bar Gabi

23 Stycznia Street  
tel. 885-648-000

#### Bar Swojskie Jadło

54C, 23 Stycznia Street  
tel. 691-146-106

#### Bistro Majka

22/23 Długa Str., tel. 606-441-991

#### Habibi Kebab

10, 23 Stycznia Street  
tel. 739-635-253

#### Jedyny taki kebab w mieście

3 Mickiewicza Street  
tel. 536-777-823

#### Klasyk Burgers & Cocktails

ul. Rynek 10, tel. 730-564-444

#### Stodola

2/4 Szewska Street  
tel. 880-666-908

### CAFFE

#### Fado Cafe

3 Reja Street, tel. 603-058-077

#### Francuz

15 Mickiewicza Street  
tel. 56 462-14-38

#### Gelateria Italiana

7 Rynek Street  
tel. 509-901-601

#### Strawa i Kawa – Góra Zamkowa

tel. 519-147-156 (seasonal)

#### Torino (seasonal)

16 Rynek Street, tel. 883-132-902

# USEFUL INFORMATION

### FREE WI-FI ZONES

- [www.itgrudziadz.pl/wifi](http://www.itgrudziadz.pl/wifi)

### CURRENCY EXCHANGE OFFICE

- **Centrum**, 23 Stycznia 52 Street, tel. +48 56 461-55-84
- **DOLAR**, 28 Toruńska Street, tel. +48 56 462-60-30
- **DUKAT**, 24 Toruńska Street, tel. +48 56 462-12-64
- **EURO**, 44 Wybickiego Street, tel. +48 56 465-83-65
- **Exchange** (Shoppig Mall Alfa), 4 Chetmińska Street  
tel. +48 56 643-15-21

### GRUDZIĄDZ ON THE WEB

- **Official city portal** – [www.grudziadz.pl](http://www.grudziadz.pl)
- **Grudziądz Tourist Information** – [www.itgrudziadz.pl/en](http://www.itgrudziadz.pl/en)
- **Tourist Information fanpage** – [www.facebook.com/itgrudziadz](http://www.facebook.com/itgrudziadz)
- **Instagram** – [instagram.com/visit\\_grudziadz](http://instagram.com/visit_grudziadz)

### CITY GUIDES

- **Koło Przewodników PTTK im. Józefa Błachnio**  
tel. +48 691-825-616, [www.przewodnicy.grudziadz.pttk.pl](http://www.przewodnicy.grudziadz.pttk.pl)

### TAXI

- +48 800-100-200

### BIKE RENTAL

- **Marina Grudziądz**, 8 Portowa Street, tel. +48 726-921-919
- **Plaža Miejska Rudnik**, 1 Zaleśna Street, tel. +48 727-797-383
- **Plaža Miejska Tarpno**, 38 Jaśminowa Street, tel. + 48 510-708-939

### CAR RENTAL

- **Wypożyczalnia samochodów Janusz Kubera**  
52 Szosa Toruńska Street, tel. +48 798-602-040  
[www.kuberacars.pl](http://www.kuberacars.pl)

### FREE PARKING

- Portowa Street

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ISBN 978-83-942813-9-7



**HISTORY**

**CITY MONUMENTS**

**ATTRACTIONS**

**ACCOMMODATION**

**GASTRONOMY**

**USEFUL INFORMATION**