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The city of Bydgoszcz | 2021

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13. The archer Lady
It is one of the symbols of Bydgoszcz. The sculpture is located in the Solec Kościeliski Park in the vicinity of the Polish Theatre and the Prosecutor’s Residence. The sculpture was designed by Marek Kijowski and was unveiled on the 14th of October 1978. The “Archer Lady” has changed its location several times.

14. Cowrie the Great University Botanical Garden
The garden, located in the middle of a large park area, is a wonderful place, where you can escape from the hustle and bustle. It was established in 1970 in the School Botanical Garden. Now, in the years 1953-1977, it was a research and educational garden, and in 1978 it became the main university garden (sample nature museum). In 1998, it was handed over to the present Caenius the Great University.

15. Placowicki Square
This is a small Placowicki Square, which was moved out as a market square of the so-called Szlachetne District in the mid-18th century, which was named after Elisabeth Ludzka – the wife of the then Prussian royal Frederick II. There was a pond and a marketplace, which has been functioning in this day. In 1834, a market hall was put up in a shorter frontage, at the intersection with Chełmno Street. At midfield, there is a narrow entrance to a house with a characteristic corner crowned with a cupola.

16. Building of the Eastern Railway Management
Our attention is invited by the monumental, non-residential building, with a inner garden, erected in the years 1860-1862 for the Eastern Railway Management, designed by Władysław Gropel & Heinrich Schallhahn, modified by domenico construction inspector Domenico Impagliazzo, which decades center with a rich, sculptural detail made of light stone.

17. Siedliska
In 1912, the first plant was established by Joseph Herman Jakobs, which became the foundation for making out of a district called Siedliska. The district grew rapidly after the Maslow Tunnel bridge was placed in the centre. The district was very popular among the Bydgoszcz elite; Physicians, engineers, architects and factory owners sought to live here.

18. Nicolaus Copernicus Sculpture
In the square near the Nicolaus Copernicus Museum, we can see a monumental edifice with individual plants travelling among them. The Sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth held by Orion, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are placed three dimensionally. This also centres the Academy concerning the places of the Earth and the Sun in the universe by Nicolaus Copernicus. The sculpture, representing the figure of the great astronomer, weighs 13 tons and is 4.7 m high. This metal spatial design, located in its own, made by Odon Ćwielo. Nicolaus has for years been stimulating the imagination of passers-by with this, the new standard image of Nicolaus Copernicus. Very it is inspiring, and sometimes it is almostas for viewers.

19. Peter Pan mural
This is the largest and the most famous mural in Bydgoszcz, painted in the summer of 2008. To be close, you will find many other interesting large mural graphics.

20. Basilica
Four steps can see the dome of the largest church in Bydgoszcz – Basilica Minor of the Virgin of Paul (designed by Adam Bieńkowski), which is nested after the Basilica Faustina. The church interior was covered with stones with Polish flower mouth.

21. Music district
Bydgoszcz for years has been called a city of music. There is the approximation to the expression. It not contains the Music District, the only district of this type in Poland. A lot of music activities – an annual Music Academy, a Polish Youth Academy of Music, and an Academy of Schools of Music.

22. Municipal Water Lock
This lock was constructed within the perimeter of the Bydgoszcz Canal in the years 1938-1939, replacing the old structure causing many problems. This is a single-chamber lock of light structure, measuring 15.64 x 3.23 m, with height of 3.3 m. The lock has been taken about 10 minutes. In the years 2012, the lock was completely renovated.
1. The Church of the Four Clerics
   Located in the city center, it is noteworthy standing on the site of the Church of the Fourteen (officially called the Church of St. Clare), which was occupied by the local convent of the Sisters of St. Clare in the past. A neo-Renaissance portal door has been preserved, designed by Mikolaj Ptaszynski, with its niche adorned with three sculptures, amidst which we will find two identical ones.

2. Gdanska Street
   Going out of the church, we turn right into Gdanska Street. On the route we pass several decision buildings, amidst which the house in Gdanska Street stands out, conservatively renovated, with many details referring to the forms of Baroque Anticentrism, with a feature designed by Italian architects. "The Pharmacy under the Swan" was functioning incessantly here from 1523 until recently. Currently, it is adapted for a museum of pharmaceuticals.

3. 13 Gdanska Street (Department Store "Jedynak")
   Going further on Gdanska Street, at the intersection with Nowoczesna Street, we can see an old modernist department store from the years 1919-1921 designed by Charles Klauber from Berlin. In 1925-1927, it was converted by the architect from Yaremche. The decortive design of its façade features figures of Greek gods: Aphrodite, Eros, Hera and Athena, and the impression above the corner window relief with a depiction of Minerva.

4. 17 Gdanska Street
   In 17 Gdanska Street, at the corner with Pomorska Street and with the identical ornament, there is an elegant two-story tenement house from 1832 designed by J. Biskup. Trapped with cornice, reminiscent of a fortified castle.

5. Paul Dohre Hotel ("Under the Eagle Hotel")
   Opposite the Department Store 14 Gdanska Street, at the outlets of the Paul Dohre Hotel from the years 1822-1824 (it is now your attention – the building with neo-baroque form designed by S. Swiebodziński. Looking inside, we can see the magnificent lounge with a balcony, stone-clad windows, and a globe hanging over the lobby. In 1921, Jan Piłsudski stayed at this hotel to relax for a few hours.

6. Church of Saints Peter and Paul
   Next, we will see the dominant tower of the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, designed by Berlin architect Friedrich Adler. The cornerstone was put in 1872. The old Romanesque church, now Gothic, was constructed on the plans of the Bishops of Gdansk, in the Gothic Italian style, our attention is attracted by stained-glass windows in the sanctuary, made at the Tarnopol Stained Glass Factory in Berlin, funded by Emperor William I.

7. Wawel Square
   Right next to the church, the next big city treatment house stood with its beauty. The first one – a neo-baroque, designed by J. Swiebodziński, dating back to 1896. On the other side, at 27 Gdanska Street (head office of the newspaper "Gazeta Wyborcza", among others) – modernist treatment house (1906, designed by Adolf Schillinen) with a remodeled interior featuring a working historical lift.

8. "Deluge" Fountain
   This impressive fountain, designed by Ferdynand Szyman, was erected in 1846 in the heart of the Gdansk Regency. In a large round pool of water in the same time, the artist placed a composition referring to the Biblical theme.

9. Little bench of Marian Bohosiewicz
   The famous mathematician and cryptologist, who contributed to breaking the cipher of the German cipher machine "Enigma" during World War II.

10. 46 Gdanska Street, "Villa Floria"
    Further before us two magnificent villas occupied by the Polish Radio Station. The first one, no. 46 with the "so-called" colour reflects the original colour of the facade. The villa "Floria" owes its name to the now non-existent polytechnic decorating the site. The building was designed by Adam Kowarik from Warsaw. Striking. Constructed in 1939, the villa is one of the most beautiful examples of the eclectic trend in the architecture of the late 1920s in Gdansk. In the site garden, on the back of the house, there is a historical mansion from the late 19th century with a unique polyhedral sculpture of a hexagon.

11. 50 Gdanska Street, head office of Radio PIK
    The neighboring villa, no. 50, was constructed in the years 1900-1902 designed by Mikolajowski from Berlin. The owner of the Woodworking Machines Factory. The author erected the residential mansion form inspired by the famous Villa Rothschild by Andrea Palladio in Vicenza. Interestingly, on the inner courn with a polygonal shape has been preserved in the converted interior on the ground floor.

12. Cichewiczowie Street
    It is worth going for a walk into Cichewiczowie Street, marked out and developed with grand treatment houses within only 10 years after World War I. The statue of a field marshal at the corner of the house no. 22 (1919, designed by J. Wilk). We look over the street.