



13

The Archer Lady

It is one of the symbols of Bydgoszcz. The sculpture is located in the Jan Kochanowski Park in the vicinity of the Polish Theatre and the Pomeranian Philharmonic. The sculpture was designed by Ferdinand Lepcke and was unveiled on the 18th of October 1910. "The Archer Lady" has changed its location several times.



14

Casmir the Great University Botanical Garden

The garden, featuring ponds and numerous rare plant species, is an excellent place, where one can escape from heat and street noise. It was established in 1930 as the School Botanical Garden. Next, in the years 1951-1977, it was a research and didactic garden, and in 1995 it gained the status of arboretum (complex nature monument). In 1999, it was handed over to the present Casimir the Great University.



16

Building of the Eastern Railways Management

Our attention is riveted by the monumental neo-mannerist building, with a front garden, erected in the years 1886-1889 for the then Eastern Railways Management – designed by Martin P. Gropius & Heino Schmieden, modified by domestic construction inspector Bergman. Impressive, brick facades contrast with a rich, sculpture detail made of light sandstone.



17

Sielanka

In 1912, the final project was prepared by Joseph Herman Stübgen, which became the foundation for marking out of a district called Sielanka. The district green square (now Marian Turwid Square) was placed in the centre. The district was very popular among the Bydgoszcz elites. Physicians, lawyers, architects and factory owners used to live here.



18

Nicolaus Copernicus Sculpture

In the green square near the Pomeranian Philharmonic, one can see natural stone ellipses with individual planets travelling along them. The Sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth with its moon, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are placed there symbolically. This idea stresses the discovery concerning the place of the Earth and the Sun in the universe by Nicolaus Copernicus. The sculpture, symbolising the figure of the great astronomer, weighs 864 kg and is 4.57 m high. This metal spatial design, light in its form, made by Maria Chudoba - Wiśniewska has for years been stimulating the imagination of passers-by with this non-standard image of Nicolaus Copernicus. Mostly it is inspiring, and sometimes it is abstract for viewers.



19

Peter Pan mural

This is the largest and the most famous mural in Bydgoszcz, painted in the summer of 2009. In the vicinity, you will find many other interesting large format graphics.



20

Basilica

From afar one can see the dome of the largest church in Bydgoszcz – Basilica Minor of the Vincent de Paul (designed by Adam Ballenstedt), which is modelled after the Roman Pantheon. The church dome was decorated with rosettes with Polish flower motifs.



22

Municipal Water Lock

This lock was constructed within the redevelopment of the Bydgoszcz Canal in the years 1908-1915, replacing the old structure causing many problems. This is a single chamber lock of dock structure, measuring 57.4 x 9.6 m, with lifting height of 3.33 m. Lockage here takes about 10 minutes. In the years 2015-2016, the lock was completely renovated.

Bydgoszcz official city guide app including:

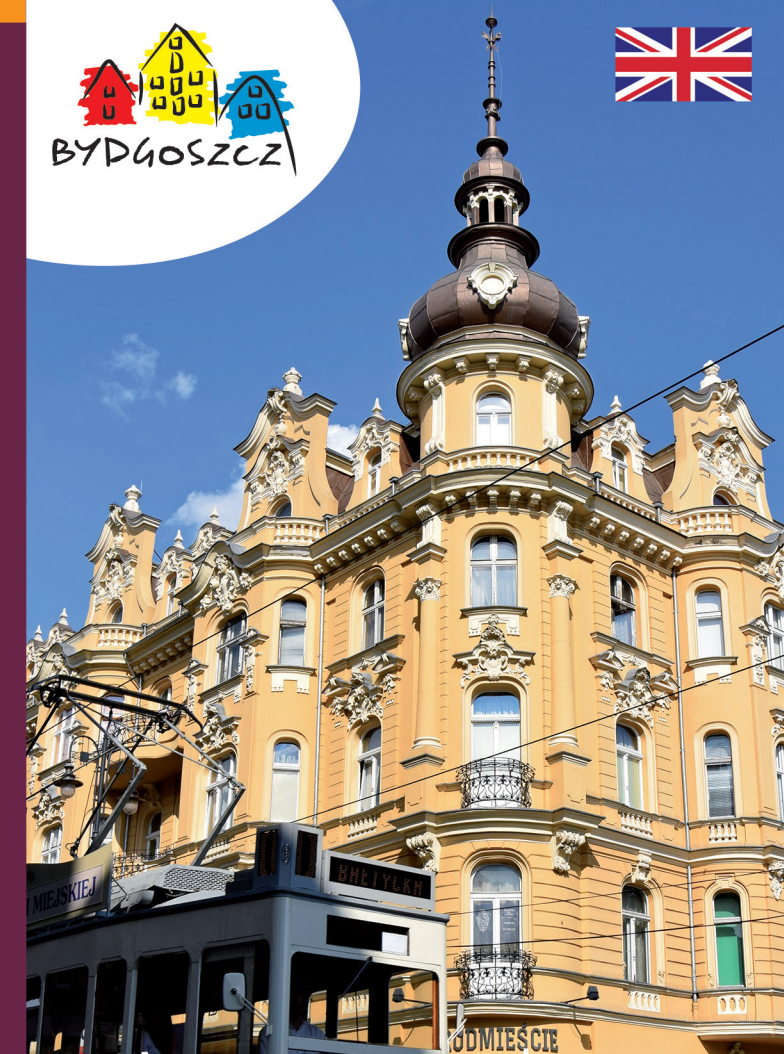
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The city of Bydgoszcz 2018

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Around downtown



1

The Church of the Poor Clares

Going around the city centre, it is worthwhile starting it from the Church of the Assumption (colloquially called the Church of the Nuns of St Clare), which was occupied by the local convent of the Nuns of St Clare in the past. A neo-Renaissance portal leads to the church interior (1925, designed by Stefan Cybichowski), where we will see relics of frescos from the 17th century, first of all, an excellently preserved wooden ceiling from the 1640's decorated with painted rosettes, amidst which we will not find two identical ones.



2

5 Gdańska Street

Going out of the church, we turn right into Gdańska Street. En route we pass several classicism buildings, amidst which the house in 5 Gdańska Street stands out, converted by Rudolf Kern, who made decorations referring to the forms of Berlin Art Nouveau, with a frieze decorated with stylised swans. "The Pharmacy under the Swan" was functioning incessantly here from 1853 until recently. Currently, its adaptation for a museum of pharmacy is underway. The Bydgoszcz Centre for Non-Governmental Organisations and Volunteering occupies the tenement house as well.



3

15 Gdańska Street (Department Store "Jedynak")

Going further up Gdańska Street, at the intersection with Dworcowa Street, we will see an old modernistic department store from the years 1910-1911 designed by Otto Walter from Berlin. Ferroconcrete was used for its construction for the first time in Bydgoszcz. The decoration of its facade features figures of Greek goddesses: Aphrodite, Eris, Hera and Athena, and in the tympanum above the corner window a relief with a depiction of Silenus.



4

17 Gdańska Street

In 17 Gdańska Street, at the corner with Pomorska Street (street with medieval provenance), there is the area's oldest two-story tenement house from 1852 (designed by B. Brinkmann), topped with crenells, reminiscent of a fortified castle.



5

Pod Orłem Hotel („Under the Eagle Hotel“)

Opposite the Department Store in 14 Gdańska Street, the edifice of the Pod Orłem Hotel from the years 1892-1894 rivets your attention – the building with neo-baroque forms designed by J. Świącicki. Looking inside, we will see the glamorous lounge with stucco work, stained-glass windows, and gilded wrought-iron balustrades. In 1921, Józef 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 Fridrich Adler. The cornerstone was put in 1872. The old Protestant church, now Catholic, was constructed on the plan of the Latin cross. In the spacious interior decor, our attention is attracted by stained-glass windows in the sanctuary, made at the Imperial Stained Glass Institute in Berlin, funded by emperor William I.



7

1 Wolności Square

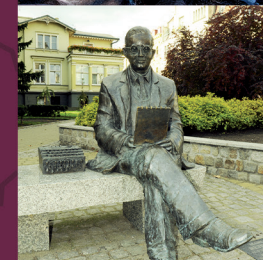
Right next to the church, the next big city tenement houses delight with their beauty. The first one – neo-baroque, designed by J. Świącicki, dating back to 1896. On the other side, in 27 Gdańska Street (head office of the newspaper Gazeta Wyborcza, among others) – modernism tenement house (1908, designed by Adolf Schleusener) with a renovated interior featuring a working historical lift.



8

"Deluge" Fountain

This impressive fountain, designed by Ferdinand Lepcke, was placed here in 1904, in the then garden of the Bydgoszcz Regency. In a large pool made of red sandstone, the artist placed a composition referring to the Biblical deluge.



9

Little bench of Marian Rejewski

The famous mathematician and cryptologist, who contributed to the breaking of the cipher of the German cipher machine "Enigma" during World War Two.



10

48 Gdańska Street, "Villa Flora"

Further before us two magnificent villas occupied by the Polish Radio Station. The first one, no. 48 with the "café au lait" colour reflects the original colour of the facade. The villa "Flora" owes its name to the now non-existent polychromy decorating the loggia. The facility was designed by Berlin architect Heinrich Seeling. Constructed in 1898, the villa is one of the most beautiful examples of the scenic trend in the architecture of the late 19th century in Bydgoszcz. In the old garden, at the back of the house, there is a historical fountain from the late 19th century with a unique, polychromed sculpture of a heron.



11

50 Gdańska Street, head office of Radio PiK

The neighbouring villa, no. 50, was constructed in the years 1900-1902 (designed by Hildebrandt from Berlin) for Wilhelm Blumwe, the owner of the Woodworking Machines Factory. The author created the residence's Renaissance forms inspired by the famous Villa Rotonda by Andrea Palladio in Vicenza. Unfortunately, only a smart room with a glazed plafond has been preserved in the converted interior on the ground floor.



12

Cieszkowskiego Street

It is worth while going for a while into Cieszkowskiego Street, marked out and developed with grand tenement houses within only 10 years (1894- 1904). The sculpture of a halberdier at the corner of house no. 22 (1898, designed by F. Weidner) watches over the street.