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### Rother's Mills

The history of Rother's Mills dates back to the early 19th century. Located in the heart of the city, on the Mill Island, the complex once served as an industrial site. Today, its revitalized spaces host a vibrant cultural centre. From the rooftop observation deck, visitors can enjoy a panoramic view of the city.



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### Venice of Bydgoszcz

Townhouses on the swift current of the Młynówka (former Brda riverbed). These buildings, which seem to rise straight out of the water, are called the Venice of Bydgoszcz. In the past, rich burghers built here their workshops and plants, among others dye houses, distilleries, sawmills, and a bathhouse operated here as well.



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### Tower no. 5

This is the only remaining fragment of a flanking tower in Bydgoszcz. Built of Gothic bricks laid in a regular Flemish bond, it has undergone many repairs, taking its final form between 1948–1949. During that renovation, a gateway was added on the moat side and the stairs leading from the guard walkway were reconstructed.



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### Długa Street

Walking among elegant townhouses, mostly from the late 18th and early 19th centuries, you can feel the atmosphere of old Bydgoszcz, even though this former merchants' main road has long lost its role as the city's trade center. It is worth visiting the unique Museum of Soap and the History of Dirt at 13–17 Długa Street and stopping by the 17th-century townhouse at number 22 — the birthplace of the painter Maksymilian Piotrowski (1813–1875), professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Königsberg. According to legend, King Jan III Sobieski stayed in the same building in 1676 during his journey along the Vistula River to Gdańsk. Beneath our feet, along the street, you can see the Bydgoszcz Autographs — the signatures of people who have made a special contribution to the city.



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### Casimir the Great monument

One of the most renowned monarchs in Polish history, King Casimir the Great, granted Bydgoszcz its municipal rights in 1346. The monument depicts the king on horseback, holding the city's charter in his hand and facing the Old Town. The bronze sculpture stands on a granite pedestal and was unveiled in 2006.



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### Witold Belza Voivodeship and Municipal Public Library

The building was erected in the 18th century for the Prussian administration. Collections of the library that used to belong to the Bydgoszcz Bernardine monastery are kept in the building. This is the city's oldest preserved book collection, whose origins date back to the late 15th century. In front of the main entrance of the library, there is the bewitching sculpture-fountain "Children playing with a goose" – a work of Karl P. Kowalczewski, which has been adorning the Old Market Square since 1909. Originally, the fountain was located in front of the Pharmacy under the "Golden Eagle", because it was funded by its owners, the Kupffender family, on the centennial anniversary of the operation of their pharmacy.



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### Master Twardowski

Twice daily (1:13 p.m. and 9:13 p.m.), the figure of Master Twardowski appears in the top window of the townhouse at number 15 in the Old Market Square.



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### Covered market

Down Magdzińskiego Street we go towards the historic covered market opened in 1906 (to a design by the Berlin company of architects Boswau & Knauer). Above the entrance to the covered market, there is the city's impressive coat of arms, whereas inside the steel structure of the roof is noteworthy.



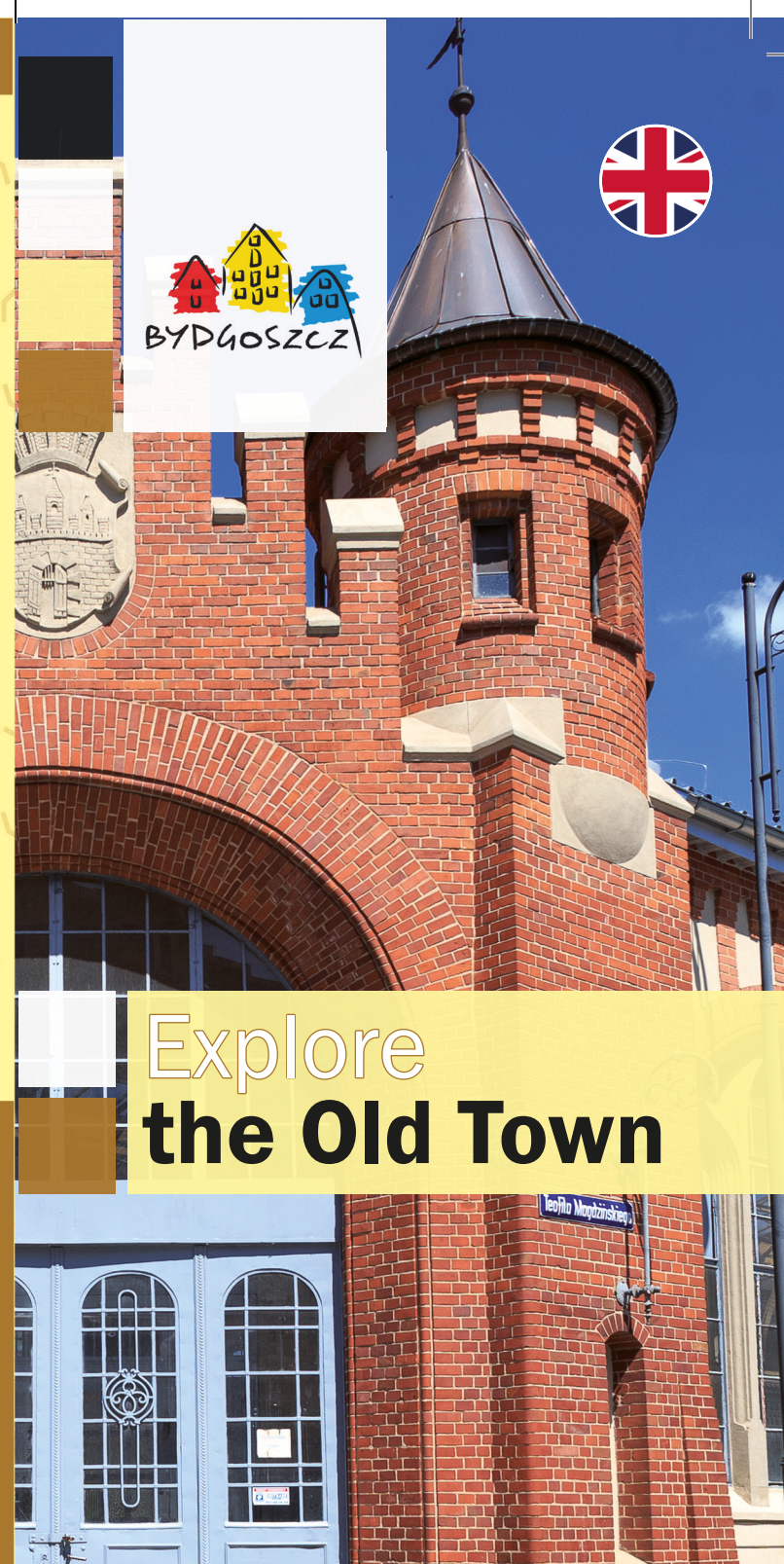
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### Church of St Andrzej Bobola

The view axis from the Old Market Square via Magdzińskiego Street is closed by the neo-Gothic Church of St Andrzej Bobola with a slender clock tower, dominating over Kościeleckich Square. The church, designed by Berlin architect Heinrich Seeling, was erected in 1903 for the Bydgoszcz Protestants. Quite surprising is the fact that even today the Jesuit church still remains the highest building (76.9 m) in Bydgoszcz.

## Bydgoszcz official city guide app including:

- Tourist attractions
- Sightseeing routes
- Events calendar
- Public transport
- Travel information



# Explore the Old Town

## The city of Bydgoszcz

Bydgoszcz Information Centre  
2 Batorego Street / 1 Niedzwiedzia Street;  
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### 1 The Old Town

We begin exploring the Old Town in the Old Market Square. It was laid out in 1346 when the city was chartered by King Casimir the Great, and its current buildings date mainly back to the 19th century. As part of its revitalization in 2019 the line of the 18th meridian, the outline of the former town hall and the clock indicating local time - were incorporated into the square.



### 2 City Hall

Magnificent edifice of the old Jesuit College from the 17th century.



### 3 Cathedral

The Bydgoszcz Cathedral was originally made of wood. After a fire, it was decided to build a grand brick Gothic church. The church was built between 1466 and 1502. The high altar painting captivates both the faithful and tourists. This is a late-Gothic painting of Our Lady with the Child Jesus, holding a rose in her other hand.



### 4 „Farny” Weir

While walking behind the cathedral, make sure to see the Farny Weir, i.e. the place where the Młynówka (former Brda riverbed, flowing around Mill Island), flows into the Brda River. The building currently housing the Small Hydroelectric Power Plant, located next to the weir, was originally a groat mill.



### 5 St John Nepomucene

On the northern side of the cathedral one can see the oldest monument in Bydgoszcz (from the first half of the 18th century) The statue of Saint John Nepomucene was intended to protect the residents against floods.



### 6 Granaries on the Brda River

Three half-timbered granaries from the turn of the 19th century, picturesquely situated on the Brda River. Historically, these were among the many grain storehouses in the city, and are currently part of the Leon Wyczółkowski District Museum.



### 7 “Man crossing the River”

The balancing sculpture suspended above the Brda River is the man "Crossing the River", a tightrope walker gracefully balancing on the rope. This artwork commemorates the day Poland joined the European Union in 2004 (designed by Jerzy Kędziora).



### 8 Lemara barge

This is a Gross Finow-Maskahn-type steel cargo non-motorized barge, built in 1937 at the Bydgoszcz Lloyd Shipyard and Machine Works. The cargo holds and the open deck are now used for concerts, lectures and gatherings of skippers' families.



### 9 Lloyd Palace

The little "Palace" in the Dutch Mannerist style on the right bank of the Brda River, built between 1885 and 1886 (designed by Waldemar Jenisch), formerly housed the headquarters of several companies, including Bydgoszcz Lloyd, one of the biggest shipping companies in the Second Polish Republic.



### 10 Opera Nova

The building was designed in 1961 (by Józef Chmiel and Andrzej Prusiewicz), and its construction took over 30 years (1973–2006). It is both a music stage and an important conference centre. In Bydgoszcz every year the Bydgoszcz Opera Festival takes place, where you can admire plenty of music theaters from Poland and abroad.



### 11 Main Post Office

The Main Post Office is one of the most spectacular buildings located on the Brda river bank. It was built at the end of the 19th century in what is known as the Prussian national style. The building serves as a post office to this day. The history of the Royal Mail system in Bydgoszcz dates back to the first half of the 18th century.



### 12 Rafter sculpture

Along the Brda River boulevard we can admire the Rafter sculpture (designed by Michał Kubiak), reflecting the city's historic connection to the river. Rafters used to float timber down the Brda River. In the past, such a sight was an everyday occurrence for the residents. Presently, we can think about these beautiful traditions while walking along the riverfront. Sponsored by the Embassy of Hungary, the statue is also intended to remind us of the cartographer and engineer Ferenc Flórián Csáky.



### 13 Bydgoszcz Marina

On the other side of the river, in the western part of Młyńska Island, you can immediately spot the modern building of the Bydgoszcz Marina, which blends perfectly with its surroundings (designed by APA Rokiccy). The marina, completed in 2012, has won not only the hearts of Bydgoszcz residents but also many prestigious awards owing to its unique architecture.



### 14 Mill Island

Młyńska Island (Mill Island) is the green heart of Bydgoszcz, an enclave in the very city centre. The park, old tree-lined avenues, expansive lawns, and paths with benches, and the hum of the water cascading over the weir and culvert create a relaxing atmosphere here. Here we will find historic museum buildings with modern interactive exhibits, a water tram stop, a marina, a playground, an amphitheatre, many bicycle and walking paths, and even a beach, right next to a vast lawn, where Bydgoszcz residents eagerly lounge.



### 15 White Granary

We pass by the oldest structure on the island, known as the White Granary from the late 18th century, which currently houses archaeological collections of the District Museum.



### 16 European Money Centre

Walking along Międzywodzie, an artificial canal crossing the island, on the left-hand side we pass by the building of the European Money Centre, erected on the site of the former Bydgoszcz Mint (which operated between 1594 and 1688), and the old steam mill from 1861, referred to as the Red Granary, now the Modern Art Gallery. Here, you can see the "Treasure of Bydgoszcz" – a unique collection of gold coins and artefacts from the 16th and 17th centuries found in the Bydgoszcz cathedral in 2018.



### 17 House of Leon Wyczółkowski

The central part of the Mill Island is dominated by a mill complex dating from 1848–1849, i.e. the huge Rother's Mills. The charming yellow building, located opposite them, is today known as the House of Leon Wyczółkowski, where one can admire paintings, prints, and the studio of the patron of the Bydgoszcz museum.



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