The Pasamoników (*Haberdashers’*) Tower is one of the elements of Krakow's medieval walls and defensive structures. It is situated at the beginning of Pijarów Street, at the intersection with Szpitalna Street. Its origins date back to the first half of the 14th century. It was expanded in the second half of the 15th century. The name comes from a guild of craftsmen – haberdashers, who made ornaments for garments. The guild was obliged to defend the tower in the event of a siege. The building represents the Gothic style. It is 31 meters high. Its oldest part – the base – was built on a square plan with a side length of seven and a half meters. Irregular, light-colored stones were used for construction to form a six-meter high tower. At the top, there is a semicircular brick section which was added later. Most of the bricks are red, but some are dark gray. The straight wall faces Pijarów Street. The semicircular part – the Planty Park. The tower is topped with a steep, pointed roof made of brick tiles and crowned with a slender turret with a metal flag.

The entrance to the tower is situated in the wall facing Pijarów Street. This is where the line between the stone and the brick is irregular. A four-and-a-half-meter high gate, which leads into the tower, is finished with a semicircular arch. It is closed by an iron grille. At a height of thirteen meters, you can see a rectangular stone window. Almost two meters above it, there are two decorative, shallow recesses. They look like bricked up windows topped with arches. At the top, just below the roof line, there are two arrowslits and three semicircular recesses situated alternately.

The beginning of the tower’s semicircular section from the eastern side, i.e. facing Szpitalna Street, is supported by a stone buttress. It is as high as the stone base – six meters. In the brick wall of the upper edge of the buttress, there is a small door.

The semicircular part of the tower has four arrowslits. The top section of the tower is surrounded by the part protruding beyond the main wall, i.e. the so-called machicolation. It is supported by twenty-nine stone supports. At the bottom of the machicolation wall, there is a strip of decorative, semicircular recesses. At the top, near the edge of the roof, there are seven arrowslits.

The gray bricks on the walls of the tower were built in so that they form a pattern of diagonal lines.