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Lodz. Tourist guidebook

HISTORIC MONUMENT

Lodz – multicultural landscape
of an industrial city





Historic Monument (Polish: Pomnik Historii) is a prestigious distinction granted since 1994 by means of a Special Regulation by the President of the Republic of Poland to sites which carry an exceptional value for the culture. According to the Law of 23 July 2003 on Protection and Guardianship of Historic Monuments, it constitutes one of the forms of historic monuments protection.

To date, the title has been granted to 58 monuments in Poland. Łódź has just joined this elite group, as its multi-cultural landscape of an industrial city gained the status of the Historic Monument. This is an unique expression of recognition of the unique culture and architecture of the heritage of our city which we all can be proud of.

The borders of the Historic Monument extended both to the 19th-century villas and palaces: the Palace of Izrael Poznański, the Palace of Karl Wilhelm Scheibler, the Villa of Matylda and Edward Herbst, and post-factory complexes: the factory complex of Ludwik Geyer – the White Factory, the complex of former complex of cotton mills of Karl Scheibler and a complex of workers' homes in Księży Młyn. Taking into account the multi-cultural and multi-national character of the founders of industrial Łódź, the List of Historic Monuments also covered elements of sepulchral architecture - the Jewish Cemetery and the Complex of Cemeteries at Ogrodowa Street. An axis joining all of the aforementioned sites is the urban-spatial arrangement in the form of Piotrkowska Street.

The Historic Monument of Łódź, in view of the area it covers and the number of elements this honourable title encompasses, constitutes a phenomenon on a nationwide scale. The granting of this title definitely is an expression of the importance and value of our heritage.

Tuwim's bench at 104 Piotrkowska St.

HISTORIC MONUMENT MAP

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with residential buildings, a park and Open-Air
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19 - 21 Fabryczna St. (odd numbers)
1 - 15 Księży Młyn
1 - 2 Zwycięstwa Sq.
49 - 67, 46 - 58, 71, 72 Przędzalniana St.
25, 30, 30a Tymienieckiego St.

LODZ NECROPOLIS

5 The Cemetery Complex at Ogrodowa Street
Ogrodowa St.

6 The Jewish Cemetery
40 Bracka St.



THE URBAN-ARCHITECTURAL COMPLEX OF PIOTRKOWSKA STREET

Lodz, Piotrkowska Street

1

The urban-architectural complex of Piotrkowska Street is a testimony of innovative economic and planning activity of the authorities of the Kingdom of Poland, initiated in 1820s. From the composition point of view, it also forms an axis of extensive development of handicraft settlements, unique in the European scale, connected with a normalized system of parcels (18 - 21 x 280 m), forming a stretch of land 4300 meters long and 360 to 1200 meters wide, located between the valleys of the Łódka and Jasień rivers.

The Piotrkowski Tract, set out in 1821, gave the rise to the development of the build-up of Lodz and naturally it became the main centre of social and cultural life of the whole city.

Piotrkowska Street – the center of social and cultural life of the whole city





Piotrkowska Street



A fragment of the facade at 90 Piotrkowska Street

Piotrkowska is the largest architectural complex in Poland, stretching over the length of 4.2 km, encompassing residential homes of industrialists, factory offices and tenement houses. The buildings standing at the street represent the richness of styles and expressively reflect the stages of development of the city architecture, from the first half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. At the same time, they are a proof of influence on Lodz of the main artistic centres of Central Europe (such as Berlin, Saint Petersburg and Vienna) as well as Warsaw. The unique character of the street is additionally emphasized by factory buildings characteristic of Lodz, constituting suggestive enclaves of inner city development.

Piotrkowska Street, from the very beginning of its creation, until this day, has remained an unusual, elongated agora of the city, encompassing in its area almost all aspects of life of old and contemporary Lodz inhabitants.

THE PALACE OF IZRAEL K. POZNAŃSKI

with the factory office and high cotton mill

Lodz, 15-17 Ogrodowa Street

2

Izrael Poznański is considered one of the most important factory owners of the 19th-century Lodz, and he started from a modest weaving plant and store. His first factory building was established in 1872 and it constituted only a forecast of the huge cotton empire which would be created along Ogrodowa Street over the next 50 years. The factory complex, built in stages, finally consisted of several sites, including: a weaving plant, a cotton mill, a bleaching station, a finishing station, a dying station, a fabric printing station and auxiliary buildings. The whole development was designed by distinguished Lodz architect, Hilary Majewski. He provided the monumental brick buildings with forms characteristic of defence architecture and Italian Neo-Renaissance.

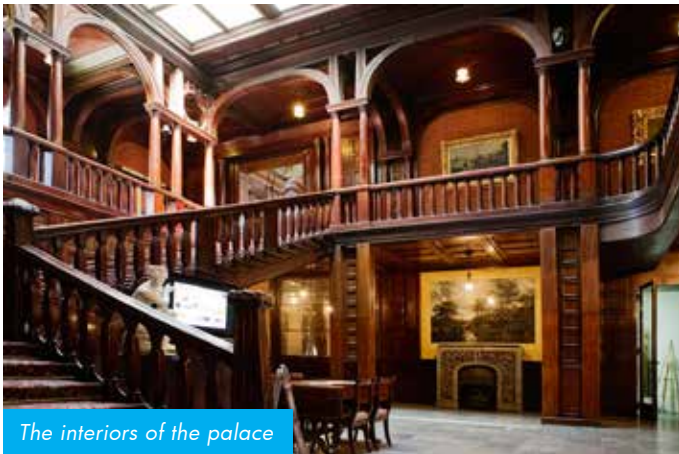
Currently, the site hosts a cultural-entertainment centre of "Manufaktura", including andel's - a four-star hotel.

Izreal Poznański is considered one of the most important factory owner of the 19th - century Lodz. He started from modest weaving plant and store.





Decorative elements in an eclectic style



The interiors of the palace



The palace garden

The Palace of Izrael K. Poznański, thanks to its form and decorative elements referred to as Lodz Louvre, constituted the main seat of the enterprise established by the Poznański family of factory owners. It was constructed over a period of 1888 – 1903 according to designs of several architects: Juliusz Jung, Hilary Majewski, Adolf Zeligson and Dawid Rosenthal.

The palace had a very extended functional programme, unusual for this type of sites, while the residential character, so often emphasized, was in fact highly reduced, but it housed representation premises, as well as a reception, hotel, and even warehouses and a shopping complex.

The main shell of the building, located at the corner of Ogrodowa and Zachodnia Streets is in an eclectic style, with dominating motifs characteristic of Italian and French Neo-Renaissance and Neo-Baroque.

In addition to rich external decorations, the interiors of the palace were also preserved in a good condition, including in particular the glamorous mirror room.

At the turn of 1950s and 1960s, the northern wing was built along Zachodnia Street, which currently is a seat of the Revenue Office.

Since 1975 it has been housing the Museum of the City of Lodz. The regular exhibitions of the museum present, for instance, biographical offices of distinguished personalities connected with Lodz: Karl Dedecius, Jan Karski, Jerzy Kosiński, Artur Rubinstein, Aleksander Tansman, Julian Tuwim.



**Former Cotton Mill
of the Izrael K. Poznański
Plant is one of
the largest industrial
buildings erected in
the 19th century
in the Polish territory**

Former Cotton Mill of the Izrael K. Poznański Plant is one of the largest industrial buildings erected in the 19th century in the Polish territory and one of the largest sites of this type in Europe. It was built over a period of 1876-1878. The authorship of the project is not definitely known, but it is attributed to Hilary Majewski or Juliusz Jung. The four-storey brick building, 170 m long, is provided with a defence character by the introduction of four towers dominating the massive shell and by the application of motifs which are characteristic of Medieval defence architecture.

After revitalization of the factory development, conducted on a large scale in 2008, the interiors of the former cotton mill were adapted for the needs of the four-star andel's hotel, which is there till now.

The factory office is a three-storey building erected in 1885 between the factory gate and the palace development. The facade of the building, maintained in an eclectic style, constitutes an interesting attempt at obtaining "interim" architecture, between the stern industrial development and elegant, glamorous palace. This effect was maintained by applying a different design to the facades facing the seat of the owner and different to the brick facades facing the factory buildings. In 1899-1907, the building of the factory office was extended, which was combined with the reconstruction of the palace. On the ground floor of the building, the authentic office interiors were preserved.

THE FACTORY OF LUDWIK GEYER

with residential buildings, a park
and Open-Air Museum of Wooden Architecture

Lodz, 280 - 286 Piotrkowska Street

3

The founder of the factory, Ludwik Geyer, arrived in Lodz from Saxony in 1828. He was considered one of the most important factory owners during the first decades of the city development. The factory complex constructed by him constitutes the largest and best-preserved site associated with the early stage of industrialization in the territory of the Kingdom of Poland.

The fusion between the complex of residential and factory buildings is provided by visually-uniform style distinguished for its elegant, classicist architecture and entrancing thanks to its white colour. The park forms an integral part of the complex, bonding the factory and residential buildings together. Nowadays, the whole site is complemented by unique Open-Air Museum of Urban Wooden Architecture.

**The Factory
of Ludwik Geyer
so-called “The White
Factory” gained
white plaster which
distinguished
it from other
developments
of this type**





The courtyard of the „The White Factory“



„The White Factory“ from the park’s side

The Factory of Ludwik Geyer (so-called “The White Factory”), built in 1835-1838, was the first industrial plant in the city, equipped with a steam machine. The factory was erected according to an English design, its shell and spatial arrangement (it was shaped as a “U”) resembled industrial plants erected in those days in the area of Manchester.

The Lodz factory differs from English sites by its external appearance. Contrary to the ascetic industrial buildings in the territory of Great Britain, its architectural design is based on classicist proportions, which can probably be attributed to an attempt of adapting the project to the surrounding, existing development. Also the white plaster, uncommon in those days on industrial sites, positively distinguished it from other developments of this type. That is how it gained its name of “The White Factory”.

Since 1954, the building has been housing the Textile Museum. This is one of the world’s earliest examples of adaptation of post-industrial buildings for exhibition purposes, and also one of the oldest museums devoted to the history of textile industry.



The main street of the open-air museum



The interiors of one of the wooden houses



Exhibition of the Textile Museum

The Open-Air Museum of Lodz Wooden Architecture

constitutes the country's unique complex of 19th-century wooden urban development. It consists of wooden houses translocated from the area of the city, as well as suburban villas and the former Protestant church from the Nowosolna village. The open-air museum was opened to visitors in 2008.

The House of Ludwik Geyer

was the first house of the factory's founder. It was constructed in 1833 as a small, single-storey building covered with a hip roof. The architectural expression of the building is emphasized by the middle projection crowned with a triangular top whose grid line joins with the main entrance accentuated with two chunky columns. The forms applied in the building made it resemble the 19th-century mansion house architecture, and that is why it gained its common name of "the Mansion House".

The Palace of Ludwik Geyer

was built in 1845-1846 as the second, larger abode of the Geyer family. In 1850s, due to a debt of the owner, the site was taken over by the Bank of Poland and remained its seat until 1875. Formerly richly decorated with ornaments in a Neo-Renaissance style, at a later stage, as a result of numerous adaptations and reconstructions, the building lost its original character.

The palace constituted an integral element of the factory-residential complex, illustrating the development and history of the enterprise of the Geyer family.

The Villa of Gustaw Geyer

belonging to a grandson of the founder of the factory. Built in 1880s, based on the walls of the so-called "house of leisure", which stood in the same place until 1840s. the villa, built in a Neo-Renaissance style, merges stylistically with the character of the surrounding development.

Władysław Reymont Park

(formerly Geyer's Park) was established in the middle of the 19th century and it constitutes an integral part of the factory-residential complex. The pond was created as a result of accumulation of water from the Jasień river for production purposes. The development is characterized by rich tree stand, including 7 monuments of nature. The whole complex is dominated by the extensive water reservoir and the building of "The White Factory" picturesquely reflected in the water.

THE FACTORY RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX OF K. W. SCHEIBLER

Księży Młyn, Head Office and the Źródlińska Park

19 - 21 Fabryczna Street (odd numbers)

1 - 15 Księży Młyn

1 - 2 Zwycięstwa Square

49 - 67 Przędzalniana Street (odd numbers), 46 - 58 (even numbers),
71, 72, 25, 30, 30a Tymienieckiego Street

4

The factory-residential complex of K. W. Scheibler is an architectural and urban development, unique in the Central European scale, expressively reflecting the features of an urban landscape of a city of an early industrialization era. It constitutes well-preserved, architecturally-uniform, slightly-transformed example of a large residential-industrial complex from the second half of the 19th century. The complex consists of buildings of two textile factories (including the monumental cotton mill at Biskupa Tymienieckiego Street), the residential building of the factory owner, including gardens, model workers' estate at Księży Młyn, including accompanying buildings and the public park, oldest in the city, with trees which are monuments of nature.



Former cotton mill of K.W. Scheibler



The Film Museum



Exhibition of the Film Museum

The Palace of Karol Scheibler was built in the middle of 19th century by one of the largest Lodz industrialists of German origin, Karl Scheibler, referred to as “the king of cotton”. The present Neo-Renaissance decoration was provided as a result of reconstruction which was conducted in 1886-1888. The ornaments of the building, quite spare in form, contrasts with remarkable splendour of the interiors. In the premises, many examples were preserved of richly-decorated stucco work, fireplaces, stoves, painting decorations, wood panelling, furniture, upholstery, wallpaper, mosaic, stained glass and floors. Since 1986, the building has been housing the Film Museum.

The Head Office constitutes the first plant established by Karl Scheibler soon after his settlement in Lodz. Built in a few stages, starting in 1856, the complex of brick factory sites formed the core of the empire of K. Scheibler. On the side of the present Zwycięstwa Square, there is a former cotton mill, and behind it, there are the weaving plant, the boiler house with an office and finishing room. The front cotton mill was equipped with a water tower with characteristic crowning. On the west side, the former palace of the factory owner is adjacent to the factory.



The arbour in The Żródlińska Park

The Żródlińska Park is the park complex which is the oldest in Lodz and which is located in the square formed by the following streets: Przędzalniana, Fabryczna, Targowa, al. Piłsudskiego. Established in 1840, as the so-called Walking Garden, it formed a part of the palace development of the Scheibler family. Currently, the park is composed of two parts (eastern and western), divided by the development of the former factory (the so-called Head Office). In the northern-eastern corner of the park, there is a palm house. The park also encompasses two decorative arbours, an artificial cave and a gardener’s house. Many rare species of trees and bushes may be encountered in the part, such as: ginkgo biloba or pterocarya fraxinifolia, as well as many examples of trees which are monuments of nature.



The Księży Młyn Estate is a residential and industrial complex. It is a company town within the city.

The Herbsts' Villa is a residential building constructed in 1875-1876, most probably according to a design of Hilary Majewski. This is the first estate in Lodz which was built as a villa in the surroundings of gardens. It was built for the daughter of Karl Scheibler, Matylda, and her husband Edward Herbst. The external decorations of the buildings are maintained in a Neo-Renaissance style. The interiors house a large set of preserved moveable property from the second half of 19th century and the beginning of 20th century. The original interior design of the villa was also maintained, e.g. in the mirror living room, the ball room, the hunter's room and in the hall.

Since 1976, the estate has formed a seat of a division of the Art Museum. Currently, a collection of European and Polish ancient art is presented in the interiors.

The Księży Młyn Estate is an estate of workers' homes constructed in stages over a period of 1873-1875. The main core of the complex is composed of 18 residential buildings, placed in 3 rows of 6 buildings each, including outbuildings. The main alley of the estate is closed with a building of the former school and former plant's store (the so-called Konsumy). On the western side, the estate is adjacent to the building of former fire brigade. The workers' estate is complemented by a group of residential buildings at Fabryczna Street and Przędzalniana Street. The whole development is characterized by unchanged, regular and traffic layout, with partially-preserved pavements. In the vast majority of the buildings, the external appearance was preserved in the 19th-century form. In the majority of cases, the layout of rooms in workers' apartments also remained in an unchanged form.

The worker's homes at Księży Młyn Street

LODZ NECROPOLIS

The Cemetery Complex at Ogródowa Street
The Jewish Cemetery at 40 Bracka Street

5 6

Lodz cemeteries are an expressive reflection of the former multi-cultural character of the city.

In combination with the buildings preserved in the territory of Lodz (palaces and factories), they complement the picture of the power of industrial families, represented by opulent tombs and mausoleums. They are places of burial of other distinguished inhabitants of the city as well – honoured representatives of the clergy of various denominations and personalities of the world of culture and politics. They constitute a tangible testimony of penetration of cultures and religions.

A carved tomb at Ogródowa Street



In the Protestant part,
the most impressive
tomb is the mausoleum
of the Scheibler family



The Cemetery Complex at Ogrodowa Street is divided into three parts, each of a different denomination: Catholic - St. Joseph, Protestant - St. Mathew and Orthodox - St. Alexander Newski. Each of the parts encompasses works of sepulchral art characterized by great artistic value and reflecting the mastery of the local masonry tradition. The necropolis preserved its original layout (the layout of alleys), as well as the layout of the green areas (currently of a monumental character) and, to a great extent, the artistically-valuable tombs originating from the period from the times of establishment of the cemetery to the contemporary times.

The monumental mausoleums of industrialists, towering over the rest of the cemetery, are works of distinguished architects and they present unique artistic values.

The oldest preserved gravestone in the Catholic part is the monument of Wojciech Gozdowski - who died in 1857, in the Protestant part - gravestones of Amelie Kielich and Maryja née Opatowska Bitdorf - who died in 1856, and in the Orthodox part - the monument of Jekatierina Fieofitaktowna Swingowa - who died in 1887.

The largest tomb in the Catholic part is the mausoleum of the Heinzl family, built in 1900-1904 according to the design of F. Schwechten.

In the Protestant part, the greatest tomb is the mausoleum of the Scheibler family built in 1885-1888 according to the design of E. Lilpop and J. Dziekoński. This is one of the best examples of Neo-Gothic in Poland and the largest private chapel of the modern era in the territory of Poland. In the Protestant part, we will also find mausoleums belonging to the following families: Geyers, Grohmans, Biedermans, Kunitzers.

An interesting example of the sepulchral architecture is the tomb of the Gojżewski spouses, standing at the border of the Catholic and Orthodox part, whose shell resembles a Byzantine temple.

The Jewish Cemetery is one of the largest Jewish necropolis in Europe, extending over the area of 42 hectares

The Jewish Cemetery is one of the largest Jewish necropolis in Europe, extending over the area of 42 hectares. It houses nearly 180,000 graves.

The cemetery was established at the time when burial possibilities were exhausted at the Jewish necropolis at Wesola Street (which no longer exists nowadays), located to the west of the Old Town. The site of a new cemetery was marked out in 1892 in the area of the then town of Batuty, located outside the borders of the city. First burials occurred in 1893. The preburial house, located outside the interior cemetery gate, was completed in 1898. The cemetery is a burial place of many people who served important roles in the political, cultural and religious life of Lodz, such as rabbis, factory owners, doctors, politicians and social activists.

Among the tombs, mausoleums may be distinguished of well-known families of factory owners: Jarociński, Kon, Prussak, Silberstein, as well as the art nouveau tomb of the Rappaport family. The greatest edifice in the cemetery is the mausoleum of the Poznański family, built in 1901-1903 according to the design of Cremer and Wolffenstein from Berlin.

The cemetery also houses graves of parents of distinguished people of culture connected with Lodz: A. Rubinstein, A. Szyk, A. Tansman and J. Tuwim.

A unique element of the necropolis is the so-called Ghetto Field, which is a burial place of 43 thousand of victims of the Ghetto established in the territory of Lodz during the Second World War.



FIND OUT MORE:

City Architect Office

The City of Lodz Office
City Conservator
ul. Piotrkowska 113
90 - 430 Łódź
phone +48 42 638 43 33
www.uml.lodz.pl

Tourist Information Center in Lodz

ul. Piotrkowska 87
90 - 423 Łódź
phone +48 42 638 59 55
fax: +48 42 638 59 55
www.cit.lodz.pl

Central Museum of Textile Industry in Lodz

Open – Air Museum of Lodz's
Wooden Architecture
ul. Piotrkowska 282
93 - 034 Łódź
phone +48 42 683 26 84
fax +48 42 684 33 55
Open: Tuesday, Wednesday,
Friday 9am – 5pm, Thursday
11am – 7pm, Saturday, Sun-
day: 11am – 4pm
www.muzeumwlokiennictwa.pl

The Film Museum in Lodz

pl. Zwycięstwa 1
90 - 312 Łódź
phone +48 42 674 09 57,
phone/fax +48 42 674 90 06
Open: Tuesday 10am – 5pm
Wednesday, Friday : 9am
– 4pm; Thursday, Saturday,
Sunday: 11am – 6pm
www.kinomuzeum.pl

Art Museum in Lodz – Herbst's Palace

ul. Przędzalniana 72
90 - 338 Łódź
phone +48 42 674 96 98
fax +48 42 674 99 82
Open: Tuesday - Sunday:
11am – 5pm
www.palac-herbsta.org.pl

Book Art Museum

ul. Tymienieckiego 24
90 - 349 Łódź
phone +48 42 674 42 98
Open: after phone contact
www.book.art.pl

Art Incubator

ul. Tymienieckiego 3
90 - 365 Łódź
phone/fax +48 42 207 35 70
www.artinkubator.com

Museum of the City of Lodz

ul. Ogrodowa 15
91 - 065 Łódź
phone +48 42 254 90 00
phone/fax +48 42 654 03 23
Open: Monday 10am – 2pm
Tuesday, Thursday 10am –
4pm; Wednesday 2pm – 6pm;
Saturday, Sunday 11am – 6pm
www.muzeum-lodz.pl

Museum of the Factory

ul. Drewnowska 58
(Manufaktura), 91 - 002 Łódź
phone +48 42 664 92 93
Open:
Tuesday - Friday 9am – 7pm
Saturday, Sunday 11am – 7pm
www.muzeumfabryki.com.pl

Society of The Protection of The Old Cemetery at Ogrodowa St. in Lodz

ul. Wigury 12a
90 - 301 Łódź
www.starycmentarz.org

The Old Cemetery

ul. Ogrodowa 15
91 - 065 Łódź
Open:
1.IV – 31.X - 8am – 8pm
1.XI – 31.III - 8am – 5pm

Foundation For Saving Karol Scheibler's Chapel

ul. Legionów 31
91 - 072 Łódź
phone/fax +48 42 633 80 23
www.scheibler.org.pl

The Jewish Community of Łódź

ul. Pomorska 18
91 - 416 Łódź
phone + 48 42 633 51 56
phone / fax +48 42 632 04 27
e-mail:
symcha@jewishcommunity.org.pl
www.jewishlodz.org.pl

Monumentum Iudaicum Lodzense Foundation

ul. Pomorska 18
91 - 416 Łódź
phone/fax +48 42 639 72 33
e-mail: fundacja@lodzjews.org
www.lodzjews.org

Jewish Cemetery

ul. Bracka 40
91 - 703 Łódź
(entrance from ul. Zmienna)
phone +48 607 459 560
Open: Sunday – Friday
(except holidays according
to the Jewish calendar)
1.IV – 1.XI - 9am – 5pm
2.XI – 31.III - 9am – 3pm

Museum of Lodz City - Museum of Canal „Dętka” (Inner Tube)

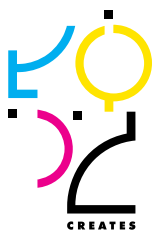
pl. Wolności 2
91 - 415 Łódź
phone +48 42 254 90 11
phone/fax +48 42 654 03 23
Open: V – IX Thursday, Friday
11am – 7pm; Saturday, Sun-
day 12am – 8pm. Organized
groups must call in advance.
www.muzeum-lodz.pl

Museum of Pharmacy

pl. Wolności 2
91 - 415 Łódź
phone/fax +48 42 632 17 15
www.muzeumfarmacji.eu/pl
Open: Tuesday, Thursday: 9am
– 4pm. Organized groups must
call in advance.



POMNIK
HISTORII



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