



## The Piotrkowska Trail



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City of Łódź  
Promotion, Tourism & International Cooperation Office  
104 Piotrkowska St.  
90-926 Łódź  
[www.lodz.pl](http://www.lodz.pl)

Author Piotr Machlański

Translator  
Paweł Kołodziej

Archival photos  
State Archive in Łódź, Private collection: Ryszard Bonisławski and Henryk Poselt

Present-day photos  
Michał Rymaszewski

Graphic design and composition  
Art-Com s.c. Katarzyna Ławeczko i Tomasz Potocki

ISBN: 978 83-920871-1-9



## *The Piotrkowska Trail*

Author Piotr Machlański



Łódź 2010



## The Piotrkowska Trail

For more than 190 years Piotrkowska Street has been the symbol of Łódź's welfare and might, as well as the pride of its citizens. The street forms a historical axle of the city, along which one of the biggest European textile centres was created in the 19th century. Piotrkowska Street forms a part of the Medieval route connecting the cities of Toruń and Kraków. According to sources, in the 18th century it ran through the forest inhabited by deer, lynxes, wild cats and wolves. Piotrkowska linked the Old Town with newly formed industrial cloth village called New Town and the village of Łódka, originally home to linen and cotton manufacturers. Later market squares were outlined in the vicinity of the street, which became the main trade centres of the city: former New Old Town Market (Wolności Square), former Mill Market (Jan Paweł II Square), former Uper Market (Reymont Square). The authorities of the Kingdom of Poland issued an offer directed to textile manufacturers, which attracted a number of craftsmen from all over Europe. Initially they settled along Piotrkowska Street in small wooden houses designed for both living and work, built in accordance to strict government standards. Along with industrial development of the city, the factory buildings and wooden houses appeared, later gradually replaced by magnificent palaces and tenement houses. Piotrkowska soon became the

finest street of the city and at the same time the heart of the industrial giant. The city indeed had magnetic appeal for manufacturers and tradesmen, who made business and multiplied their capital. Piotrkowska was not merely a trade centre, but also artistic salon and cultural Mecca of Łódź. It housed theatres, hotels, cinemas, restaurants, bakeries and cafes along with thriving shops selling luxurious goods and clothes. Piotrkowska was the place where all the novelties appeared first: oil street lamps in 1835, the first factory chimney of the White Factory in 1839, which was the result of the appliance of the first steam machine on the Polish territories; first horse carriages in 1840, telephone in 1883, electricity in 1888, first electric tram in the Congress Poland in 1898. Initially, the street ran from the bridge over Łódka river, today Nowomiejska street, and its end was marked by the Upper Market, where in 1827 appeared a post with the name of the city and the number of homes. Today the street runs from Wolności Square and ends at Niepodległości Square, formerly known as Leonhardt Market, established in 1904. Currently Piotrkowska Street is 4.2 km long. The northern section being a promenade, the southern part still keeps its character of a transport route. Piotrkowska is the only artery in the country to preserve original 19th century urban architecture combining examples of historicism, eclecticism and fantastic Art Nouveau.



The unique character of the street can merely be compared to urban city unit of Vienna. Piotrkowska is a shoppers' paradise, but it also attracts people who seek rest in numerous beer gardens, pubs, cafes, restaurants, clubs and discos. Tourists may enjoy a ride in rikshaw, segway, old trambus (tram on the bus chassis), which stops at every street crossing the promenade. Gustaw Herling-Grudziński, a renowned Polish writer, once referred to Piotrkowska Street as: "a kind of oxygen apparatus for the whole city".

"The Piotrkowska Trail" shows magnificent palaces and tenement houses of extraordinary beauty, the oldest hotel in Łódź and the former site of a distinguished 19th century "Paradyż" Inn. There are also places pictured in films, connected with culture and science, and also monuments commemorating prominent citizens of Łódź. These subjectively selected places are the main axle of the route. "Pietryna" has a lot more to offer. Find out for yourselves. Welcome to Piotrkowska street.

Author Piotr Machlański

## *Wolności Square* former New Town Market

**E**sablished in 1821-1823 as a central square of the industrial village Nowa Dzielnica built for wool weavers also known as cloth manufacturers. It was the initiative of Rajmund Rembieliński, a devoted supporter of industrialization of Polish territories in the 19th century. He was also the head of Mazovia Voivodship Commission (the equivalent of provincial governor), where Łódź was located. The layout of the market complied with contemporary standards of urban landscape design in the period of classicism, the result being an original octagonal shape. The central point marks the beginning of four main streets heading towards four main directions of the world. The streets consequently mark four main axles of New Town. North-South line is the former trade route to Piotrków Trybunalski, East-West axle, Legionów and Pomorska Street, formerly Średnia Street, dividing the centre of the village. The main characteristic point of the square and its dominant at the same time is the statue of commander Tadeusz Kościuszko, designed by Mieczysław Lubelski and erected in 1930. The statue was demolished by Nazis on the 11th November 1939 and replaced by the emblem of Litzmannstadt, the German name of the city during the World War II. In 1960 the statue was rebuilt in the original form. The square houses the most

significant buildings of old Łódź. The former Town Hall and the Roman-Catholic Church of Decent of the Holy Spirit are situated at the exit of Piotrkowska Street. The former magistrate designed by Bonifacy Witkowski and erected in 1827 is one of three classicistic buildings in the city, currently the office of the State Archive. The church replaced the old Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, which corresponded in

architectural design to the neighbouring Town Hall. The contemporary eclectic look is the result of Otto Gehlig's efforts between 1889-91. In 1856 the building of the first German-Russian Realschule was erected at the eastern wall of the church. In 1869 the school changed its profile becoming the well-known secondary school, Crafts High School, educating the technical staff later to work in textile industry.



Today, these venerable interiors are home to the highly interesting exhibition of Archeologic and Ethnographic Museum. The exit of Średnia Street (today Pomorska Street) was closed by city shambles — the stands with brick arcaded fronts covered with a wooden roof built in 1839. In the northern part of the square were 15 butchers' shambles and 15 bakers' stands. On the right side of the Town Hall is located the

house of Bogumił Zimmerman, which houses the oldest chemist's in the city, moved to the current location in 1840 from the house of Antoni Bittdorf (number 7). The chemist's belonged to Karol Ketschon. Worth recommending, next to the chemist's there is a Museum of Pharmacy with a chemist's interior and library with the exhibition of specialist furniture dating from 19th/20th century, scales, specialist



wooden and glass containers and the collection of mortars. Number 9 is the House with the Lion (the animal is sculpted in the balustrade at the top of the building) built in 1890. This site had been formerly occupied by the oldest inn in the city belonging to Jan Adamowski, built in 1824. The house in number 8, which is no longer there, was the premises of the first photo studio in the city when it was set up in 1862 by Józef Zajączkowski. Wolności Square has also its "underground". Under the surface we have a unique Museum of Sewers in the former water reservoir, called "Dętka" (142 metres long), which was used for washing sewers under the city centre. This former market square has been the main representative square of the city since 1902.



## No. 3 Piotrkowska Street former Hotel Polski

What today seems an ordinary house used to be one of the most elegant buildings in the city. In 1835 the one storey weaver's cottage was replaced by an inn, ostentatiously called Hotel Polski, owned by Antoni Engel. Originally it was a simple two storey inn designed by Jan Karol Mertsching - the architect of Łęczycki region. The inn could fit 60 guests in 30 rooms. The more elegant rooms overlooked Piotrkowska Street. Notices

on the door in French were supposed to give the hotel somehow European character. On the ground floor was a den and a diner, serving hot meals to guests. There were two annexes in the courtyard with additional rooms for guests. The inn generally had a good opinion. The rooms were cosy and warm, heated with tiled stoves. A gallery ran around the upper floor overlooking the courtyard. In 1872 the hotel was bought by Teodor Engel. There was an el-

egant restaurant with regular clientele. Among the guests were the most prominent citizens of New Town, such as lawyers and civil servants. The restaurant was well-known for lavish parties and social gatherings in the time of carnival. At the turn of the 19th century some of the rooms downstairs were occupied by Józef Wolski's shop selling "wines, spirits and colonial goods".



## No. 11 Piotrkowska Street „The House of Scheibler”

**I**t was the first grand scale tenement house built in Łódź. Erected between 1879-1881 for the owner of residential-industrial complex called “Księży Młyn”. It received a neo renaissance form on the lines of the finest Italian buildings. The monumental and prestigious character of the building was underlined by projection of the corner of the house, which received a neo baroque dome with a round



bay window towering over the New Town. On the ground floor there were located the main warehouse of the goods manufactured by the owner and exclusive shops. Karol Göppert's salon selling hats occupied the corner of the house. It sold felt, plush and top and bowler hats manufactured right here at the premises. In the 1880's there was also a branch of Warsaw manufacturer of plating materials Norblin & Co. and also the warehouse of Ludwik Speiss and Son, selling Nicean oil, synthetic vinegar and French perfume. On the upper floors were penthouses. In 1890 one of them was occupied by a well-known doctor Jan Wiśłocki. In the mid-nineteenth century the site of the tenement house was occupied by Henryk Volwerk's weaving mill, one of a few factories in New Town. 29 manual workshops operated in the mill, producing flannel, merino and corduroy. The mill closed down after its owner died in 1874.





### No. 12 Piotrkowska Street „The House of Sendrowicz”

This tenement house is one of the most interesting examples of urban architecture in Łódź. Constructed in 1898 for Izrael Sendrowicz at the cost of 42.700 roubles,

a mortgage from Credit Society of Łódź. Originally the site was occupied by two wooden one storey houses built in the initial stages of industrialisation of the city. The tenement house designed by Dawid Lande, received fantastic eclectic form, combined the elements of gothic, renaissance, mannerism and baroque. In order to enliven the high elevation the architect introduced four pseudo-risalits with eclectic tops and in the corner placed a bay-window under the cupola running from the first floor to the top with a tiny lantern. The tops of central risalits are finished with sundials. The addition to the beauty of the house are the elements of stonework around windows and also numerous geometrical, zoomorphic and plant ornaments. The whole building is topped with a high mansard roof, closed with openwork iron balustrade corresponding to French models. The building was the house of Łódź Credit-Saving Societies. Sendrowicz was also the owner of a private synagogue (the house of prayers), which could fit 30 people. In November 1939 the building was demolished by the Nazis.



## No. 29 Piotrkowska Street former Landau Banking House

Erected on the site formerly occupied by the house, which had been demolished in 1898, it filled a large plot of land on the corner of Piotrkowska and Cegielniana Street (Więckowskiego Street today). Designed by a popular Łódź architect Gustaw Landau-Gutenteger, it had four floors and two wings and was spanned with semi-circular corner topped with a dome. The building works

were carried by a local company, Olszer & Szczeciński, and took nearly a year to complete from June 1902. The architect showed a good taste incorporating fashionable Art Nouveau elements into a neo baroque shape. There are plant-geometrical ornaments, female and male faces, lion heads and also a particularly interesting Art Nouveau detail on the dome. The building housed the branch of Warsaw



Bank "Wilhelm Landau". The banking hall and operation rooms were situated on the first floor. The upper floors were designed for luxurious penthouses, the ground floor for shops with large windows. There was a jewellery and watches depot of Aaron Kantor, which offered a wide selection of Geneva watches, gold and silver jewellery, diamonds, rings, snuffboxes and cigarette cases. There was also Ludwik Henig's warehouse of metal accessories with plating goods, cutlery, mirrors in ornamented frames, candelabra and vases. In the 1950's opened the second Department Store "Delikatesy". The former house located in this site was a birthplace of Tadeusz Miciński, writer and poet of the period of Young Poland.



### No. 30/32 Piotrkowska Street

#### **the statue of “The Creators of Industrial Łódź”**

**D**esigned by Marcel Szytenchelm, a drama actor and director, the head of Theatrical Studio “Słup”, the statue belongs to “the Gallery of Great Citizens of Łódź”, which is presented in several places along Piotrkowska Street. The statue depicts

the three major mill-owners: Karol Wilhelm Scheibler, Izrael Poznański and Henryk Grohmann (standing), who finalize the next big deal in Łódź. Empty chairs encourage passers-by to join in the business. The statue is located in front of “Magda”, a department

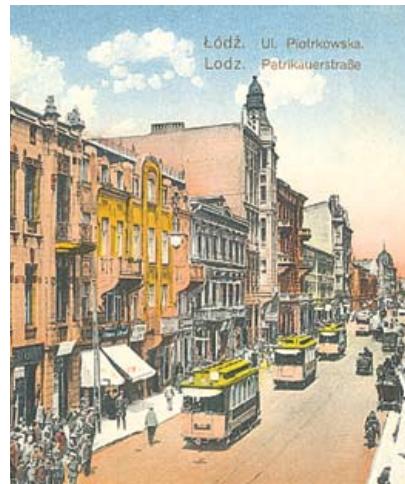
store well-known in the communist period. In 1907 Teodor Junod, the father of a famous actor Eugeniusz Bodo, established here the “Urania” theatre of magic. The audience could seat up to 350 people, who could watch cabarets and movies. After 1918 it was a regular cinema.



## No. 37 Piotrkowska Street

### "The House of Szmulowicz"

This tenement house is the example of Art Nouveau though decorated in a modest manner. It was designed by Gustaw Landau-Gutenteger and erected between 1903-1904 for Jakub Szmulowicz. The decorations are dominated by geometrical elements, which underline both vertical and horizontal division of the façade. The bay-window is a characteristic element determining the central axle of the structure. It is enclosed with a loggia covered with a baldachin and topped with a slender soft-arched dome. The ground floor was designed for commercial purposes, whereas upper floors were purely residential. In front of the building there is a statue of "Lamplighter" designed by Marcel Szytencelm, a local artist. It commemorates the 100th anniversary of establishing power industry in Łódź, on 18 September 2007. A hundred years earlier in the power house in 1/3 Targowa Street, the first 1.3 MW power generator started. The statue represents a stylish lamp post and an electrician (a lamplighter) standing on a ladder leaning against the post. There is a bag also serving as a bench on the pavement.



The statue is located right in front of the shop window of "American Diamant Palace", the former luxurious shop, which for the first time on the 7th May 1906 was illuminated by electric light. It was distributed by the power cord of low voltage (120 V) from so-called "Prowizorium I" set in the basement of "Grand" Hotel.



## No. 43 Piotrkowska Street

### "The House of Kohn"

The house is thought to be the first Art Nouveau building in the city. Built in 1901-1902 for an entrepreneur and financier Oskar Kohn, a long lasting production and sales director, and from 1912 the main stake-holder and managing director of Widzew Manufacture. Originally the site was occupied by the house from the 1870's, in which Kohn had a wool warehouse of Juliusz Heinzl Joint-Stock Association. In 1900 he became the sole

user of the property, which formally belonged to Eisners family, and started refurbishing works in accordance to design of a renowned architect, Gustaw Landau-Gutenteger. A year later the façade was completed. Experts claimed the structure one of the best Art Nouveau works in the country. It is richly ornamented with plant forms masterfully put on rusticated background of elevation. There are stylized flowers, dynamically winding stems, piles of

leaves, and even lavender trees, which surround windows and gate. The most impressive is the top of the central risalit with three-winged window surrounded by lush vegetation, which runs up to the globe on the dome. The building housed one of the city's financial institutions: Shared Credit Society. In the courtyard there was Eliakim Glikasman and Jakub Jankiewicz's private house of prayers built in 1899. It could seat 30 people. The building was destroyed during the Second World War.



## No. 46 Piotrkowska Street

### "The Müller's House"

The house was constructed in late 1860's. Built in eclectic style it has predominant elements of neo renaissance and classicist architecture. At the time of completion it belonged to Józef Rosenthal and W. Lande. In the 1880's the owner changed to



Fryderyk Müller, who moved his chemist's to new premises from number 33 Piotrkowska Street. In the 1890's the building housed a large Gebethner & Wolff piano, melodica and notes warehouse, as this was the sole reseller of goods manufactured by a German company Julius Blüthner. There was also the office of a branch of a Warsaw newspaper "Kurier Codzienny", which from 1884 issued daily chronicle about current affairs in Łódź. The same newspaper in 1897 started printing episodes of Promised Land by the future Nobel prize winner Władysław Stanisław Reymont. It was the very back room of the editorial office where at the uncomfortable couch Reymont spent first few days after his arrival in Łódź in April 1886. He wrote: "I came to do some research, get familiar with the world and business" before starting working on his novel. Later he moved to number 50 Wschodnia Street to the house of Juliusz Goźliński, a book dealer and the head of Łódź branch of bookshop Gebethner & Wolff. The writer was a frequent visitor at his editor's office, where he delivered subsequent episodes for printing and also collected his 50 roubles of down payment, sufficient at the time to feed a fairly large family. However, usually in the middle of the month the writer was penniless.



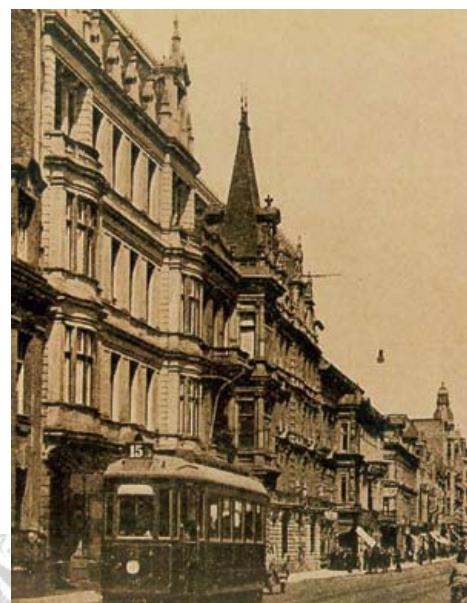


## No. 53 Piotrkowska Street “The House of Konstadt”

The tenement house was built in 1885 in the site formerly occupied by a small one storey house owned by Fryderyk Emde, who sold it a year earlier to Herman Konstadt. It is one of the most elegant tenement houses in the city. Designed in eclectic style by Juliusz Jung, it is on the line of charming French renaissance. The rysalit is the prominent element of the façade. It is supported by two Atlants, the upper storeys are decorated with caryatids and

at the top there is a high quadrilateral dome. A part of the house was occupied by the offices of owner's company making main profit from being an agency of textile company "Krusche & Ender" from Pabianice. At the ground floor was also a branch of Muscovite K&S Popowy Tea Trade Association and St. Petersburg Association "Skorochód", which dealt in shoe retail business with 15 thousand pairs on offer. Konstadt was not only a financier but also a phi-

lanthropist. He founded "The House for Poor People", at number 54 Pomorska Street, and he was also a member of the committee managing building works in "progressive" synagogue and the Orthodox Church of Aleksander Newski. After his death in 1895, the perpetual fund was set up and the Herman & Mina Konstadt Fund, which built a hospital in Radogoszcz for the ill suffering from typhus, and the Jewish Male General School in number 42 Próchnika Street.



## No. 67 Piotrkowska Street former "Victoria" Hotel and "Victoria" Theatre

In 1876 in the plot bought a year earlier from Juliusz Kunitzer, Wilhelm Kern built a hotel, which received the name "Victoria". For many years it was said to be the most elegant in the city. The advert in a daily newspaper stated: "The numbers (rooms in the hotel) are beautifully and tastefully furnished offering all comforts for guests". The hotel restaurant was also highly recommended: "The food is tasty. The cellar is well and neatly equipped with all kinds of drinks as well as the best Hungarian and foreign wines". A year after opening the hotel, Kern built a theatre under the same name at the back of the site. It was a one storey building with 17 boxes inside covered with tar paper on the roof. The initiative came from Józef Texel, a well-known actor and singer, who became a co-owner a year later. Soon the first floor and the extension in the front were completed. The façade was decorated with the pillars. After refurbishment the theatre had 33 boxes altogether. They also set up "a buffer heated by an iron stove with a pipe" and gas lights. The famous Puchniewski and Grabowski troupes performed regularly on stage. In 1894 there was even a performance of famous magician prof. Popiel. It is worth mentioning that Aleksander Zelwerowicz was the director at the beginning of 20th century. After



the fire in 1909 it was turned into a skating track "Victoria Skating Palace", and then two years later changed to "Casino" cinema with an audience seating 1000 people and folding cinema chairs. The tradition has been preserved until today by "Polonia" cinema.





## *The Alley of Fame* also called by the locals **The Star Alley**

The initiative came from a famous and respected actor Jan Machulski. Modelled on "Walk of Fame" in Hollywood, it commemorates Polish actors, film directors, set designers and cameramen. The first star of the actor Andrzej Seweryn was unveiled in May 1998. Each star bearing the name of the honorary person is made of brass and put into a granite block. At the moment there are 45 stars. The Alley is designed to emphasise and pre-

serve the long tradition of film making in Łódź. There is a world famous Leon Shiller's Film and Theatre School, which currently offers courses in Acting, Directing, Cinematography, Film and TV production. Among the graduates of the school are Roman Polański, Andrzej Wajda, Krzysztof Kieślowski, Juliusz Machulski, Piotr Sobociński. Łódź is also the home to famous SE-MA-FOR STUDIO which specializes in postframe puppet animation.

The halls of former Feature Film Studio are currently used by TOYA STUDIOS. The exhibits illustrating the history of Polish film are on display in the Museum of Cinematography. It is necessary to mention that in the nearest vicinity of the Alley of Fame at number 2 Moniuszki Street used to be "Honoratka" café, which was a favourite meeting place for the people associated with film industry in the city.



## No. 72 Piotrkowska Street Grand Hotel

Grand Hotel has been in the same place since 1888, it is one of the most elegant hotels in the city. In the late 1860's there were two wooden weaver's houses. Edward Hentschel, who at the time owned the site, in 1872 built a large brick house and the mill manufacturing woolen fabrics. In mid 1870's the site was bought by Ludwik Meyer, married to the daughter of Hentschl, Matilda, and Juliusz Kunitzer, Meyer's brother-in-law. The partnership survived only a few years, because



Kunitzer eventually withdrew. Then Meyer decided to move factory to new premises at "Mania", while the former buildings were adapted for the needs of the hotel. In 1888 there were 50 rooms with modern equipment, gas lamps and washing facilities (portable washbasin). It cost between 1 and 3 roubles per night. The hotel was thoroughly rebuilt between 1912-1913, the standard of the interiors was raised. In 1913 "Grand" had 150 rooms and a few penthouses equipped with electric light, phone, washbasins

with hot and cold water. 27 rooms had en suite bathrooms. The building had lifts and ventilation system. Apart from that, there were shops, hairdresser's, reading room and cinematographer. "Malinowa" and "Złota" rooms made guests speechless with delight. The Vienna restaurant and café were the most exquisite in the city. In a charming garden musicians played regular concerts of a light repertoire.

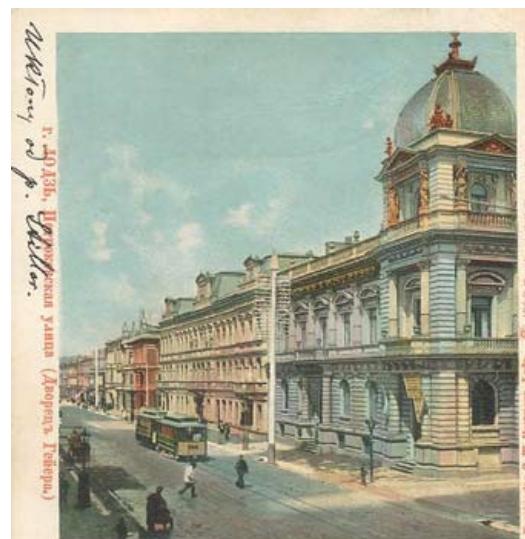


## No. 74 Piotrkowska Street former Geyer's Palace

The former Geyer's Palace was a flagship building of Ludwik Geyer's Joint-Stock Society. Erected in 1884 in the busiest place in the city, it built the prestige of the family business. The building corresponds to Italian renaissance characterised by the abundance of stone work, especially richly present in the corner spanned with a tower supported with caryatids and topped with a dome. It was designed by an architect

originating from Stuttgart, Juliusz Jung. The ground floor was shared between the warehouse of Geyer's goods and Antoni Stępkowski "Delicatessen" offering a rich variety of luxurious goods and the restaurant "with delicious food and great choice of wines". The side wing was used by the Commercial Bank of Łódź. On the first floor was an exhibition hall where young artists who couldn't afford to organise a vernissage presented their works.

It is interesting, though, that the old office has been used several times as film set in various productions. Among them was "Kariera Nikodema Dyzmy" starring Roman Wilhelm in the title role. The richly ornamented entrance was used as the entrance to The Corn Exchange Bank, managed by Dyzma.



Łódź, Ulica Piotrkowska (Pałac Geyera)  
Kolorowa XIX wieku pocztówka wydrukowana w Berlinie, wydawnictwo Adolfa Dohla. Na drukarni był m.in. na rynku, bo mniej, ponieważ jest sklepem, po czym jest obecnie na ulicy Jana Pawła II, 10. W latach 70. XX wieku działała tutaj Galeria Bellona.

## No. 76 Piotrkowska Street former Roszkowski's confectionery

**F**ormer confectionery of Roszkowski, one of the most popular cafes in the city at the turn of 19th century. Established in 1883 by a confectioner of French origin called Reymond, who then at the beginning of 1890's let the café to Aleksander Roszkowski, related to Geyer family. The new owner extended the

building, which became a truly European café. On the ground floor was a large salon with a buffet, and at the first floor there were 5 rooms decorated with red golden wallpapers with Art Nouveau motifs. The walls were decorated with the caricatures of Łódź's prominent citizens. There were also a billiard and chess rooms as well as reading room of current press, both local and foreign. It was a meeting point for the "cream of society" of Łódź, gathering in their

"trade corners". There were separate tables for major mill-owners, doctors, lawyers, engineers, journalists and actors. Among the guests were Artur Gliszczyński and future Noble Prize winner Władysław Stanisław Reymont, and also actors: Józef Texel and Aleksander Zelwerowicz. At "Roszek's" one could try various delicacies: "cakes, layer cakes, desert cakes, "Palermo" pralines, tinned fruit, ice-cream" and many other dainties. It was also possible to have a coffee, tea or even liquor. The building was also occupied by the shop of Weikert and Drechsler, offering iron beds, velocipedes, prams, ice-skates and sleigh.





### No. 77 Piotrkowska Street former Goldfeder Banking House

The former Maximilian Goldfeder Banking House is yet another representative building on Piotrkowska Street. It is an example of neo renaissance architecture referring to splendid Italian models. It is a harmonic, full of charm façade richly ornamented, especially in window surrounds on the first floor. They are put in bays between pillars and topped with semicircular frontage with a shell

motif. There is also a frieze presenting garlands carried by putti. The house was erected between 1891-1892 in a site formerly occupied by a one storey weaver's house. It was commissioned by a banker Maksymilian Goldfeder. The design is attributed to Hilary Majewski, the most recognized architect in Łódź. There is a bank lobby on the ground floor, whereas the first floor was intended for residential and representative

purposes. Additionally, there were two annexes in the courtyard both also for residential purposes. The bank went into liquidation after its owner's death at the beginning of 20th century. It was auctioned in 1930 and sold to the headquarters of City of Łódź Narrow Gauge Railways. After the Second World War it was overtaken by MPK (Public Transport of Łódź), which used the building until the 1980's. It has also been a home to students' club "Siódemki" for more than 50 years.



## No. 78 Piotrkowska Street

### Arthur Rubinstein's childhood house

This is the house where Arthur Rubinstein spent his childhood. It is an eclectic tenement house with the elements of neo renaissance architecture with a risalit in the centre and rusticated angles. Built in 1880 the design is attributed to Hilary Majewski. The first owners were Teodor Jeziorski, and subsequently the financier from Warsaw, Hipolit Wawelberg. At the turn of 19th century it was occupied by Hugon Wulfsohn's

Corduroy and Cloth Mill. Arthur Rubinstein, a world famous pianist, the honorary citizen of Łódź, the "Great Ambassador" of the city and the country, lived in this house for a few years from 1887. The parents of the splendid musician moved to the house when he was a baby. The musician was born on 28th January 1887 in one of the houses located in Południowa Street (today Rewolucji 1905 Street). Nowadays the memory of Rubinstein in his family town is



still alive. Arthur Rubinstein's Gallery of Music in the Museum of the City of Łódź is the only permanent exhibition of memorabilia of this remarkable man in the world. The Philharmonic of Łódź, one of the passages in the city and International Musical Fund, the organizer of International Music Festival, are named after the musician. In front of the house, there is a monument in form of a bench and the piano, called "Rubinstein's Piano", which counts into Marcel Szytenchelm's "Gallery of Great Citizens of Łódź".





## No. 86 Piorkowska Street

### "The Gutenberg House"

Gutenberg House, owes its name to the sculpture of the inventor of printing Johannes Gutenberg located in the niche of a bay window. The building is a model example of metropolitan architecture at the end of the 19th century. It has a richly ornamented façade referring to the art of the Gothic, renaissance and mannerism. The decorative elements include floral and leaf patterns. In the medallions below windows on the upper floor there are the resemblances of masters of printing. The



building was erected in the place formerly occupied by Filip Lisner's house for Jan Petersilge, a lithographer, a printer and the editor of the first newspaper in Łódź, "Lodzer Anzeiger – Łódzkie Ogłoszenia" (Łódź advertisements). The first issue of this bilingual Polish-German paper appeared on the 2nd December 1863. It came out twice a week and contained official announcements and private ads printed on four pages. Initially the print house, the lithography workshop and the newspaper headquarters

were set at number 28 Konstantynowska Street (today Legionów Street). In 1865 the newspaper increased its volume and changed into "Lodzer Zeitung" appearing three times a week, and from 1879 — six times a week. There were new sections added, such as local news, industry news, politics and reprints from Warsaw papers. In 1897 the print house and the headquarters of "Lodzer Zeitung" were moved to new location in the site on 86 Piorkowska Street. On the ground floor there was also the "Louvre" restaurant, frequently visited by Julian Tuwim.



## No. 87 Piotrkowska Street “The Balle House”

The house of Alojzy Balle was built in 1892 for the owner of architect-building company, Alojzy Balle. It is an example of typical tenement house from the end of the 19th century. It has a neo ranaissance form with risalits and rusticated corners. The ground floor and the first floor were originally commercial, whereas the upper floors were residential. In 1948 state authorities turned it into the biggest textile department store in the country, “a number 15 model shop of the Textile Main Warehouse”, also called “The Textile House”. Today it houses the Tourist Information and the Promotion, Tourism and International Relations Department of the Town Hall. There is also the “Galeria 87” also the subsidiary of the Town Hall, which presents the works of artist from Łódź, and those from partner cities. In front of the building there is a unique statue presenting a cult cartoon figure, a teddy bear called “Uszatek”. It is the first statue of a series commemorating the characters from the films produced by Se-Ma-For Film Studio. It opens the tourist trail for children called “A Fairytale Łódź”, which is supposed to link places connected to cinematography, entertainment and

education in Łódź. The bear is one metre tall and is made of bronze. It is the outcome of co-operation of local artists: Magdalena Walczak and Marcin Mielczarek, who were very faithful to the image invented by writer Czesław Janczarski and illustrator Zbigniew Rychlicki.





### No. 98 Piotrkowska Street former Emil Schmechel's Department Store

Former Department Store of Emil Schmechel was the first genuine garment warehouse in the city. It had characteristic large shop windows and original modernist architecture. There is the date 1892 above soft arches of windows in the tower in the corner. The date commemorates the year when Emil Schmechel opened his first shop located in a brick house from the 1830's, which

did not last until today. The building as it can be seen today was built between 1906-1911. Schmechel Department Store sold affordable goods. The offer included elegant coats, suits for men and women and also luxury lingerie. In 1961 the building became The Shoe Store - a State Owned Department Store, which gave the common name to the building which since then has been called "The Shoe House" (Dom Buta).

Initially in the first half of the 19th century there was one of the first pubs in Łódź owned by Jan Bogumił Wustman. In 1845 the authorities offered the site to August Potempa, a doctor and the head of St. Alexander city hospital. Around 1849 Ignacy Kieszczyński's chemist's (one of four in the city at the time) was moved to the premises. The chemist set up a laboratory in the courtyard, in which he prepared drugs for city hospital. Juliusz Knoll and Marceli Kuźmicki were successors of Kieszczyński. The latter moved the chemist's to new location at 95 Piotrkowska Street.



## No. 100 Piotrkowska Street

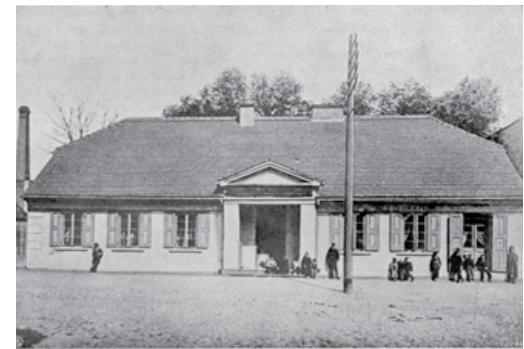
### former House of the Assembly of Master Weavers

The current architectural form of the building is the result of refurbishment in 1911. Originally it was a one storey brick house with a hipped-gabled roof covered with tiles. It served as a meeting place for master weavers, members of the most prominent professional guilds in the city. The building was designed by Ludwik Bethier and erected in 1839. The main entrance is located in the centre facing Piotrkowska Street. It had red door spanned by two pilasters on both sides and topped with a triangular fronton. Originally there were also 6 windows with



red frames overlooking the street. Later, one of the windows was altered and turned into the entrance to the pub. The house was the pride of all the weavers in Łódź. Inside was a large meeting hall and few smaller rooms for the purposes of the archives, the administration of the building and also an infirmary for the ill weavers. In the courtyard were storage buildings and the garden with a bowling alley at the back of the building with the entrance from Dzika Street (today Sienkiewicza Street).

The pub served for so-called citizen balls and also for family gatherings of guild members. There was also a unique Fryderyk Siegman's Mechanical Theatre, which presented puppets playing guitar to the sound of a barrel organ. In the extension built in 1911 sat a modern "Luna" cinema, "heated with steam and lit with electric lights". Between 1912-1913 the building housed the headquarters of the German newspaper "Lodzer Rundschau".



Stary domek Związku Majstrów Tkackich tzw. „Meisterhaus”  
przy ul. Przejazd i Piotrkowskiej



### No. 100a Piotrkowska Street former "Schmechel & Rosner" Department Store

Former "Schmechel & Rosner" Department Store built in 1909 on the land leased by Hugon Schmechel and Juliusz Rosner building company from the Assembly of Master Weavers. Originally the place was occupied by the main office of the Assembly built in 1839. The new building was the most elegant garment house in the city, which offered exclusive clothing for both men and women.

It is also a model example of richly ornamented Art Nouveau architecture. The façade is dominated by a large window with a long soft arch, which originally was paned with Belgian mirror glass. It is surrounded with decorative element of twisting plant shoots. The similar decorative elements can be found on the upper floor along with the emblem of tradesmen, the Caduceus, a short staff entwined by two serpents in the form of a double helix surmounted by wings, which is the symbol of Hermes, the god of trade. In 1926 the building was leased to Wawrzyniec Gierbich, who two years later



set up an exclusive confectioner's "Esplanada", well-known for their goodies. In 1948 the lease was granted to State Consumer Co-operative, which also had its store at the premises. In the late 1990's the building underwent a complete renovation and again serves its original purpose.

## No. 104 Piotrkowska Street

### "Juliusz Heinzl's Palace"

Juliusz Heinzl's Palace, it was the first mill-owner's residence built in Piotrkowska Street. Juliusz Heinzl baron von Hohenfels, was nicknamed the "King of Wool" for his company was the biggest manufacturer of wool goods in the Kingdom of Poland. The palace was designed by Otton Gehlig and erected in 1880. It bears a stylistic reference to Italian renaissance. The full of grandeur seven-bay structure is abundantly decorated. The rusticated ground floor supports the upper floor with two bay windows on top of which there

are balconies with ornamented balustrades. In the space between the bay windows there are 5 windows with columns on each side and topped with triangular tympana. The cornice is surrounded by the decorative frieze with the relief presenting the symbols of trade and industry. The top of the building is finished with the attic which holds the sculpture representing the personifications of Liberty, Industry and Trade. The palace served commercial, representative and residential purposes. The family company was located inside the building. Heinzl's goods



were regularly awarded at international exhibitions in Amsterdam, Paris and Naples. Today the building is used by the Town Hall and Łódź Voivodship Office. It is worth mentioning, that in late 1830's and 1840's, before the palace was erected, the site had been occupied by the house of Jan Kiesewetter, one of very few mechanics repairing industrial machines. In front of the palace there is the "Tuwim's bench", a statue designed by Wojciech Gryniewicz. It is believed that rubbing poet's nose brings good luck.





## No. 107 Piotrkowska Street “The House of Baharier”

The House of Baharier was built in 1881, and then extended between 1895-1897 with richly ornamented upper storeys. It is one of the most elegant buildings in the centre of the city. There is a number of Empire decorations, such as eagles with outstretched wings, mascarons, strings of bay leaves, wreaths with ribbons, torches and festoons, that is, garlands of foliage bound together and suspended

with ribbons in two points. The tenement house was in hands of two successive owners: Salomon Baharier, and then Henryk Sachs. One of the rooms of the house which previously occupied the site was rented by Adolf Abram Likernik, a master of dyeing, one of the first Jews who received the right to live in the centre from the governor of Warsaw, Franciszek Potocki. It was an exception as in the Kingdom of Poland after 1822 for the period of 40 years Jews were banned from settling within city limits and could only live in designated areas. At the beginning of 20th century “Ludwik

Spies & Son” moved to the new premises in the building. The company sold “Nice olive, French perfume, gasoline for stains removal and burning, ultramarine for linen and Restitutions – a fluid for horses”. In 1902 the house hosted the exhibition “Łódź had never seen before” organized by the Artistic Salon. Among the paintings exhibited were works by Matejko, Gerson, Fałat and Chełmoński.



## No. 110-112 Piotrkowska Street The Schiller's Passage

The chiller's Passage, it is one of best-known streets in the city. It is often the place where cultural and music events are held. It bears the name of one of the most remarkable theatre artists, Leon Schiller (1887-1954), a theatre director, a critic and theoretician. In 1955, the National Higher School of Film, Television and Theatre was given his name. Schiller was the rector of

the school (then National School of Theatre) between 1946-1949. After the Second World War he was the manager of Jaracz's and Powszechny theatres in Łódź. There he staged his best adaptations. He was also the editor of "Łódź Teatralna", "Teatr" and "Pamiętnik Teatralny". The 3-metre tall monument of Schiller designed by the sculptor Antoni Biłas, commemorates the Master. It was



revealed on 27th March 1982 celebrating the International Day of Theatre. In 19th century the site of today's passage was occupied by two buildings. Number 110 was Ludwik Nippe's wool finishing mill, whereas number 112 was used by Fryderyk Szelke's mill, later owned by Franciszek Fischer. Until 1937 there were two wooden houses dating back to the early days of industrialization in Łódź.



## No. 128 Piotrkowska Street “The House of Schichts”

The House of Schichts is a building that distinctively differs from neighbouring houses. It is much taller, which somehow added prestige to its owner. The building was designed by a popular architect Gustaw Landau-Gutenteger and erected in 1904 for Mr and Mrs Gustaw and Alwina Schicht. The three

storey house was “dressed” in a fashionable Art Nouveau costume. The building is a model example of early Vienna Secession in architecture of Łódź. The architect included elements such as slight asymmetry on the ground floor, contrasting plasters, soft arches in windows, slender but dynamic wavy lines, geometrical motifs, floral motifs (sunflowers, magnolias, bay leaves), animal motifs (lion heads), the masks of a goddess and satyrs at the top of three-winged dormer windows.



The ground floor had purely commercial character, whereas the upper floors were residential. Gustaw Landau-Gutengen had his studio in the same building. The Schichts family lived in the house until the end of the Second World War, when they went to Germany. In 1841, in the neighbouring Nawrot Street a private person founded the first public well with a sweep and a wooden bucket.

## No. 137/139 Piotrkowska Street "Juliusz Kindermann's Palace"

Juliusz Kindermann's Palace is yet another sumptuous residence of a mill-owner in Łódź. Designed by Viennesse architect Karl Seidl, it was built between 1907-1909. The palace has the remarkable neo renaissance shape modelled on Florence residences. There is a unique mosaic on the façade designed by Viennesse painter Jan Schram and completed by Antonio Salvatti studio in Venice. The work of art depicts cotton trade. The resemblance of

the owner of the palace, Juliusz Robert Kindermann, is presented in the mosaic, it is the second figure to the right. Kindermann established a large cotton company in 23/25 Łąkowa Street. He was also the member of many organisations, such as: Volunteer Fire Brigade of Łódź, the Tuteulary Board of Anna Maria Hospital (today Korczak's Hospital), Łódź Music Association. Before the palace was built, there had been two wooden weaver's

houses, which were later used as offices and a warehouse of finished goods for Kindermann's factory. Originally in 1842 there was Alojzy Kober's shop "Salt Den". The tradesman also sold spices. Today in front of the building there is "Reymont's coffer", another statue in Marcel Szytenchelm's "Gallery of Great Citizens of Łódź". It presents the figure of a Nobel Prize winner Władysław Stanisław Reymont sitting on a travel coffer and scribbling in his notebook.



Dom Juliusza Kindermanna  
jeden z piękniejszych stylowych pałaców Łodzi



No. 143 Piotrkowska Street  
“The House of Krusche & Ender Co.”

The House of Krusche & Ender Co. was erected between 1898-1899 as a representative office of Krusche & Ender, the largest company in Pabianice, specialising in manufacturing of cotton goods. The design comes from Dawid Lande. Originally it was a two storey structure, the upper floors were added in the interwar period. In order to enliven the façade, the architect put a pointing tower with a sundial on one side and a three storey bay window on the other, initially hid under a pointed dome. The façade is covered with a polychrome presenting fairytale dragons, beautiful flowers and twisting plant stems, which is a rarity in our country. The company from Pabianice was established in 1826 by Bogumił Krusche, who arrived in Łódź from Saxony. Initially it was a small cloth mill, which expanded rapidly after installation of steam machine and power looms in 1850. Krusche's products were regularly awarded for the quality, for instance, in 1857 in Warsaw it received a silver medal for “wool, cotton and silk mixed fabrics, plain and patterned”. In 1851 the mill was taken over by Bogumił's son, Beniamin. In 1858 a graduate of Higher Technical School in Chemnitz, Karol Ender, was offered a post in the mill. In a short while, this exceptionally ambitious person became the manager of the mill, soon afterwards he married Beniamin's

daughter, and eventually he co-owned the company. It is worth mentioning, that in 1873 the company expanded and opened a new cotton waste mill, in which they manufactured combed barragon, until then unknown in the territories of the Kingdom of Poland nor in Russia. In 1899 the company was transformed into “Krusche & Ender Joint-stock Association of Cotton Factories”.



## No. 151 Piotrkowska Street “Gustaw Kindermann’s Palace”

Gustaw Kindermann’s Palace is another example of the mill-owner’s residence in the centre of the city. Built between 1910-1911 it is attributed to Karl Seidl, a Viennese architect, due to its resemblance to the palace of his design in number 137/139 Piotrkowska Street. The residence has the neo renaissance form based on Florentine models, with the addition of neo romanesque elements.

In the centre of the façade the architect placed a bay window topped with a tiny terrace, which enlivened the monumental building. The ground floor received a rare solution of sandstone facing. The residence belonged to Gustaw Adolf Kindermann, Juliusz Robert Kindermann’s brother. Kindermann family owned a large cotton mill located at 63 Św. Andrzeja Street (today Andrzej Strug Street). It



specialised in manufacturing elegant women’s shawls. After 1905 Gustaw Adolf, the oldest of 13 children, became the member of the managerial board of the company. In the first half of the 19th century there was a one storey house of the dyer Bogumił Berendt. The building also housed Jan Frank’s school, at the time one of two private elementary schools in Łódź. In 1843 it had 80 pupils all from affluent families. The school fees were 155 roubles a year, which was quite a large amount of money.





## No. 152 Piotrkowska Street

### "The House of Bechtold"

The "House of Bechtold" was designed by Wolf Szereszewski and built for Ryszard Bechtold before the First World War. In order to complete another representative metropolitan house, the investor received a 145-thousand rouble bank loan from The City of Łódź Credit Society. The five storey façade in eclectic style is spanned by two single bay windows. The northern wall is covered with a graffiti-mural, which at the height of 20 metres, the length of 20 metres and the surface of 960 square metres is the largest in Europe. The graffiti was completed in 2001 by the members of "Design Futura" group. They used 2000 spray cans of paint. The monumental mural depicts the most characteristic symbols of the city. A high wave of pavement bricks carries a boat bearing the emblems of the city, in the background it has the city landmarks such as Wolności Square, formerly the New Market Square, the Town Hall, the church of the Descent of the Holy Spirit, the statue of Tadeusz Kościuszko and also the old tram. The mural spans the tradition and modernity. In front of the house there is "Jaracz's armchair" - another statue-bench in Marcel Szytenhelm and Jerzy Sobociński's "Gallery of Great Citizens of Łódź". The statue is a tribute to Stefan Jaracz, a remarkable theatre and film actor of the interwar period, who is sitting comfortably in the row of four theatre chairs.





No. 175 Piotrkowska Street  
former Institute of Radium  
Treatment



**F**ormer Institute of Radium Treatment, which was the first institution of that kind in Poland. It was established in 1927 on the commission of Polish Association for Eradication of Cancer with the active support of the Department of Public Health in the Magistrate of Łódź. The Institute's main offices were located in the annexe at the back of the estate. Doctor Józef Marzyński was the first manager of the institution. The main activities of the Institute included cancer screening in order to detect tumours, and in case of positive result, directing patients for further treatment. The St Joseph's hospital located at 75 Drewnowska Street served as clinical background of the Institute. There was also the first ward for patients suffering from cancer. From 1936 this role was assigned to "Betele" hospital at 15 Podleńska Street. The treatment involved the use of 250 mg of radium, which had been purchased abroad exclusively for the Institute. It is necessary to mention, that in the interwar period Łódź was the second biggest oncology centre in the country right after Warsaw. The organisational structure of the Institute was pioneering, which confirms the institution's high position. In 1917 the first outpatients for people suffering from tumours was opened in the St Alexander Metropolitan



Hospital. In 1926 the first Section for Eradication of Cancer was established within Public Health Department at the Magistrate of Łódź. This body coordinated the activities of all the above-mentioned institutions. The section initiated the opening of the second outpatients for people suffering from cancer located at 83 Gdańska Street.



### No. 175a-177 Piotrkowska Street former "Paradyż Inn"

Former "Paradyż" was one of the most popular sites for entertainment and relaxation at the end of the 19th century. It was situated in the front section of the vast quarter of land stretching up to Wólczańska Street. After demolishing in 1972 the residential building was erected, which can be found in the site today. The complex of buildings around the inn built between 1827-1829 was the property of Jan Adamowski. The inn was a one storey brick

structure with a tiled roof. There were total of 11 rooms. In the courtyard it had stables, wine cellar and a bowling alley. Inside the estate was a so-called "Paradise of Łódź" – a magnificent English garden formed of the remains of the municipal forest, full of fruit trees and with a wooden gazebo. In 1934 "Paradyż" changed the owner to Henrietta Hentshlowa, who after marrying Michał Kunkla, handed the business to her husband. The new manager modernised

the inn and refurbished the garden, where he set up an exquisite restaurant well-known for its delicious meals. The citizens of Łódź were eager to organise family gatherings at the premises. The successor of Kunkel, his stepson August Hentschel, built a wooden theatre in the garden. For August 1867 they planned the premiere of "Otello" starring a world-famous black actor, Ira Aldridge. Unfortunately, on the 7th August 1867 he died unexpectedly of lung infection in his hotel room. "Paradyż" also let its stage to magicians, musical events and very popular social games with artist performing on stage.



## No. 179 Piotrkowska Street

### The Palace of Ewald Kern

**I**t's an example of elegant residence of a mill-owner, located in the centre of the city. It was erected between 1896-1898 to Franciszek Chełmiński's design for the owner of the power looms factory and iron foundry. The palace received a charming and harmonious façade with neo renaissance-empire style, rich with ornamental elements. On the ground floor, based on the socle faced with green granite, there are windows finished with semi-circular tops in the form of a festoon decoration

resembling suspended cloth. The upper floors are separated with meander, a decorative border constructed of a continuous line bent numerous times at the right angle. The windows at the first floor are tightly surrounded by lisenes and finished on top with triangular tympana with acroterion in the form of a shell. There are also festoon decoration in the form of ribbons and wreaths. Above there is a frieze with a relief of floral elements and a cornice with Ionic cymatium. The roof is finished with an attic



in the form of a balustrade with two pinnacles decorated with ornaments referring to industry and trade. In 1903 Ewald Kern faced financial problems which forced him to sell the palace in an auction. Since then the palace have changed owners numerous times. In 1930 it was bought by Fred Greenwood's Public Trade and Industry Association. After 1960 it was occupied by the Provincial Pedagogical Library, which was the subsidiary of Polish Academy of Sciences and also the Science Association of Łódź.





## No. 217-221 Piotrkowska Street former John's mill complex

**J**oseph John was the biggest textile machines and metal parts manufacturer in the city. The first production sector - iron foundry - was opened in 1866. At the time John also used a one storey wooden house, which in the 1880's was replaced by the eclectic building, which remains in the site until today.

In the forthcoming years the factory specialised in manufacturing of toothed gear and worm gear transmission, steam boilers, pumps and heaters. It also made iron casts on individual orders. In 1905 it transformed into joint-stock company. The advertisement printed in local newspaper at the turn of 19th century claimed

that "I. John Transmissions Factory and Iron Foundry in Łódź produced total of transmission units for engines ranging between 100 to 2500 horsepower, for a total power of 65,000 horsepower", which ranked the company on the first position in the Kingdom of Poland. The company had its branches in Tomsk, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Rostov-on-Don and Baku. On 30th October 1941 the company changed its profile to armaments production for German army. After nationalising in 1946, Józef Strzelczyk's Mechanical Plant was established, later replaced by Ponar-Jotes Conglomerate and Ponar Grinding Machines Factory. In 1911 John factory casted "Zygmunt" bell for the Cathedral of Łódź.



## No. 234-236 Piotrkowska Street “The Palace of August Haertig”

The design of the building is attributed to Franciszek Chełmiński. It was built in 1895 for the investor, who owned the dye works and textile finishing house established in 1880. Originally the mill was located at 224

Piotrkowska Street. Along with the rapid development of the company, the management moved it to the back of the plot at 234 Piotrkowska. In the front there had been a weaver's house originally inhabited by Haertigs family.



On neighbouring building plot they built the palace, which is one of the most elegant residences in the city. The architect “dressed” the façade in neo baroque, dynamic and opulent costume. The tympana and lisenes around windows on the first and second floor and the pinnacles on top of the two risalits spanning the façade received unique forms. In the northern risalit above the gate there is a bay window supported by two caryatids entwined with lush vegetation. The cornice projecting from the top of the façade is also richly decorated. In 2005 the palace was fully renovated. The remarkable interiors regained their grandeur. In 1930's the residence belonged to Juliusz Flejszer, deputy manager in Poznański factory. Between 1934-1991 part of the palace was occupied by the offices of the department of Polish Red Cross. At the beginning of 21st century the building was bought by Warta Insurance Company.



### No. 242-250 Piotrkowska Street former Silberstein's mill complex

Former Markus Silberstein's mill complex extends on three building plots, which originally were occupied by one storey weavers' houses from 1825. The mill specialised in production of wool cloth. The first factory building designed by Hilary Majewski was erected in 1878 and it was located at the back of the estate. It was a one storey brick mechanic weaving mill with a modern shed roof. In 1894

along with the development of the company Markus Silberstein on the basis of the existing building erected a new huge three storey structure, which resembles Medieval stronghold. The monumentality of the building, red bricks, the towers in the corners (30 m tall) emphasised the prestige of the owner. The building was completed in 1894. The design was prepared by Adolf Zeligson. At the time, M. Silberstein's

Joint-stock Association of Wool and Cotton Cloth was one of the biggest in wool trade in the country. In 1945 the authorities established the Tribute to the Victims of 10th September 1907 State Mill of Knitting Industry. This was the commemoration of eight workers, who were executed without a trial in the mill. The workers had been involved in the plot which led to assassination of Mieczysław Silberstein (Markus' son). The attempt at his life took place in the factory office which faced Piotrkowska Street. In the period of communism there was "Olimpia" company manufacturing cloths. Today it is used for trade and services.



## No. 243 Piotrkowska Street

### "The Beer's House"

The Beer's House, erected in 1835, is the oldest one storey building in the city.

Originally it was a modest house with 7 windows on each floor overlooking Piotrkowska Street. In order to enliven the façade, there was a balcony added. The house had 3 rooms on the ground floor, 4 rooms on the first floor and 2 in the attic. It is interesting, that the weaver Bogumił Beer built the house illegally, as he was granted permission to erect a one storey

building. The house was later extended and eventually received a neo renaissance form. In 1889 the three-bay annexe in the form of a risalit was added on the southern side. It was designed by Edward Creutzburg. Between 1850-1860 two rooms were used by Evangelic-Catholic elementary school employing two teachers: a Pole and a German. In 1850 there were 400 pupils. The building also housed the oldest German Singers Association in Łódź,

called „Männergesangverein”, for which a magnificent concert hall was built. After the Second World War it was used by Łódź Operetta. In November 1945 the place hosted the first performance of the group of artist from Vilnius called “Lutnia” directed by Władysław Szczawiński. They presented a musical comedy “Double Bookkeeping”. In 1963 “Lutnia” moved to new premises, which took the name of “Teatr Muzyczny” (Musical Theatre). Later the concert hall was used by the Philharmonic.





## No. 258-260 Piotrkowska Street

### **“The house of Birnbaum”**

The house of Birnbaum” was built in 1893 to the design by Gustaw Landau-Gutteneger for the entrepreneur Henryk Rafał Birnbaum, the owner of worsted wool spinning mill, which was located at the back of the estate.

In the interwar period it housed the German Consulate. In 1981 this was the office of Regional Structure of NSZZ “Solidarność” movement. After martial law was declared on 13 December 1981, the building was demolished by ZOMO

(Militia). The members of the Union were arrested. In 1996 the building became the possession of the European Institute, which carried renovation works between 2002-2006. The house was rebuilt almost from scratch. The only section that remained of the original building was the rusticated ground floor. The renovation allowed for reconstruction of original architectural elements. Since 2007 the building has been a Conference Centre named after Alcide de Gasperi, Italian prime minister recognized for his contribution to building united Europe. In 1949 Gasperi was one of the initiators of founding the Council of Europe followed by European Coal and Steel Community in 1951. The conference centre is the result of Polish-Italian cooperation. Its priority is popularization of knowledge about the role and experience of Italy in the process of establishing European structures. There is also a small exhibition room commemorating “Solidarność” movement.

No. 262-264 Piotrkowska Street

**former palace and park complex  
of Teodor Schweikert**

**F**ormer palace and park complex of Teodor Schweikert is one of the examples of the most original urban planning along Piotrkowska Street. It bears resemblance to a Baroque country residence of a magnate. Its design is attributed to Lew Lubotowicz and was completed between 1910-1913. The main part of the layout is the palace, which is particularly harmonious and full of grandeur. It is set to

the centre of the estate with a representative courtyard in front surrounded by outbuildings on both sides (former caretaker's lodge, stables, coach house). All the buildings have neo baroque form with the elements of classicism and modernism. To the west of the palace there is a French garden with a gazebo situated on the main axle of the complex. There is also an interesting fountain set in the central part

of the courtyard, which has the form of a stone sphere moved by water. The first owner of the building was Robert Schweikert, the main heir of the family business – Fryderyk Wilhelm Schweikert Wool Goods Joint-stock Company. Currently the building houses the European Institute, the institution formed in 1993 in order to provide educational, research, editing and informative services in field of legal, historical, political, social and cultural aspects of European integration.





## No. 263 Piotrkowska Street “The Scheibler’s House”

**I**t was a typical onestorey craftsman's house with a seven-bay façade and a tall half-hip roof. Built in 1838, had to be pulled down due to deteriorating condition in the 1990's. The house that was built in the site resembles the original in the architectural form. Unfor-

tunately, it is not a faithful copy. In 1854 Karol Scheibler moved into the house. He came to Łódź from Montjoie in Rhineland. In his life he became the richest citizen of Łódź and one of the tycoons of Europe in the second half of 19th century. Scheibler created the residential-in-

dustrial complex called “Księży Młyn”, located east of Piotrkowska Street on river Jasień. His fortune was estimated at 14 million roubles in gold, which at the time was an incredible amount of money. In 1865 the mill-owner commissioned building of railway connecting Łódź to Warsaw-Vienna Railway in Koluszki. He was a co-founder of Municipal Credit Association and the Commercial Bank of Łódź. Scheibler family donated large amounts of money for charity, for instance, building of churches such as Roman-Catholic Church of Feast of the Cross, Orthodox St. Alexander Newski Church and St. John's Evangelical Church of Augsburg (currently the Sacred Heart of Jesus Roman-Catholic Jesuit Church).



## *John Paul II Cathedral Square former Mill Market*

**F**ormer Mill Market, also known as The Hospital Market. It was the main square of Łódź' industrial settlement of linen and cotton weavers, set in the southern part of the city between 1824-1827. At the time it was the biggest centre of linen and cotton industry in the Kingdom of Poland. Originally the land where the square is situated belonged to the chairman of the Commission of Mazovia Voivodship (the equivalent of today's provincial governor), Rajmund Rembieliński, who wanted to build a house with a garden. Eventually, only the stables, the coach house, servants lodgings and the foundation of the house were completed. Soon the property was bought by Tytus Kopisch, who sold the plot to the city authorities. Since then the market had purely commercial character. The eastern side was closed by a smaller Bleaching Market. In the first half of 19th century Wednesday was a market day, which changed to Tuesday in the second half of the century. In early 40's wooden shambles were built in order to improve the quality of trade in the market. Between 1842-1845 the first hospital in Łódź was erected along western frontage of the market. St. Alexander's hospital had beds for 50 patients. The choice of location was not accidental, because the place was "dry and with good air" Today it houses the

Theological College. There are also a symbolic Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and two statues of John Paul II and Rev. Ignacy Skorupka.





## No. 265 Piotrkowska Street St. Stanisław Kostka Cathedral

Wende & Zarske company from Łódź were responsible for the design, which received the “For God’s Glory” emblem in a competition. The cathedral was built between 1901-1912. It received a slender neo gothic form, based on German and French late gothic models from the 14th century. The building is a three-nave basilica with a transept (a crosswise nave) and a polygonally enclosed presbytery with ambulatory - a passage behind the altar and the chapel. In 1927 the eastern façade was extended with a tower. During works they added portals, rose windows and large lancet windows with colourful stained glass and masterful stonework. The main altar presenting the scene of the Transfiguration of Jesus was founded by Juliusz Teodor Heinzl, the chairman of the Building Committee. The altars located in the transept presenting the patron of the temple, Holy Mother of the Rosary, was founded by the workers of Ludwik Geyer’s mill, butchers and cattle tradesmen from Łódź. The cathedral perfectly reflects the “phenomenon of multicultural Łódź” in the 19th century, that is, erecting public buildings by Łódź entrepreneurs irrespective of origin, faith and tradition. The stained glass windows are the perfect example. In the northern transept they were founded by Jewish Qahal, whereas the ones in the southern were sponsored by the Evangelical



Church of Augsburg. The cathedral witnessed the revelation of Jesus the Merciful to Helena Kowalska, who later became sister Faustyna Kowalska, the Apostle of Divine Mercy.



## No. 266 Piotrkowska Street

### "Karl Scheibler's Palace II"

The building was the residence of the son of progenitor of the family, Karl Wilhelm Scheibler I. In the 1820's there was a plan to build an inn on the site. Eventually, in 1844, the owner, a dyer Karol Gebhardt built a one storey residential house with a seven-bay façade and gable roof. The façade received eight pilasters supporting a triangular fronton. Each floor had 8 rooms. In 1845 the dyer bought a neighbouring plot with a wooden house from Józef Suchert. A year later

the house was replaced by a one storey structure housing a print-house of wool and cotton cloths, and later further inside the estate there appeared the first tenement house in Łódź. In 1852 the property got a new owner, Leonard Fessler, a calico printer, who arrived in Łódź in 1849. He turned the tenement house into a mill, and four years later build the first steam mill in Łódź. In mid 1880's the property was bought by Scheibler family. They demolished the print-house and made several alterations to the residential building, making it an elegant neo renaissance municipal mill-owner residence. The original building received two extra bays in



the northern part, and three bays in the southern section. The southern corner received a turret decorated with hermas and topped with a pyramid roof. Today the building houses the Organization and Management Department of the Technical University of Łódź.

## No. 272a-272b Piotrkowska Street “The Palace of Steinerts”

The Palace of Steinerts was erected between 1909-1910 for brothers Emil and Karol, the heirs of Karl Steinert Wool Cloth Mill and Finishing House. The residence was designed for two families, therefore the buildings have two almost identical wings. In order to give a bit of lightness to a structure modelled on renaissance buildings from



North Germany, the architect Alfred Balcke added two gables finished with volutes and two bay windows situated below. In the central part there are gates above which are emblems with the initials of the owners, the symbol of industry – a figure of a spinner girl in a sprocket reflecting the family profession, and a cartouche with the date of completion of the residence and notice: “Satus intrantibus” (Hail to those who enter). The palace had timber framing on the other side overlooking the garden. The owners were descendants of a Saxon weaver, Karl Steinert, who arrived in Łódź in 1829. Steinert's company occupied three building plots along Piotrkowska Street, numbered 272, 274 and 276. The mill dates back to the 1830's, when a small calico print-house was erected. Later there appeared “Steinert's manor house” with the front overlooking the street. Within few years the mill buildings

were added at the back of the estate. In 1896 Adolf Konrad Steinert (Emil and Karol's father) built a neo renaissance palace at 272 Piotrkowska Street, which was the first family residence.



## No. 283 Piotrkowska Street

### St. Matthew Evangelical Church of Augsburg

**N**owadays it is the only Lutheran church in the city. It was built in unstable times of 1905 revolution and during the First World War. It took almost 20 years to complete (1908-1928). The architecture of the building resembles Romanesque models found in Rhine-land. The church is based on the plan of the Greek cross with extended front section topped with a huge 80-metre tower, which in an upper part takes octagonal form. The central portal is particularly eminent due to its richly decorated reliefs. The interior in the central section is covered with a dome made of reinforced concrete,

supported by four pillars. The highest point of the dome is set at the height of 26 metres, whereas the diameter at the bottom ridge is 17 metres. A massive chandelier with 241 light bulbs hangs from the centre of the dome. There is also an impressive presbytery. The altar section is made of white marble and it depicts the figure of Christ praying in the Olive Garden. It was designed and sculpted by Paweł Senff. The walls of the apse are covered with a colourful mural made with al fresco method (painting on a wet plaster). It present the Stations of the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Deposition and people going to meet the Saviour. Among the characters there is William Tell with his family and Dante. The motif brings the message pointing the direction a human being should follow.





## No. 282 Piotrkowska Street “The White Factory”

The White Factory, currently home to Central Museum of Textiles is one of the biggest postindustrial structures in classicist style in the country. The mill was erected in 1835–1839 for Ludwik Geyer, in his days a major tycoon in textile industry in Łódź. The structure has an enormous 26-bay façade, decorated with three frontal pseudo-risalits with triangular pediments on top. In 1838 the north wing was built followed by south wing in 1848 with a tower dating from the end of the nineteenth century. It is worth mentioning, that the factory was the place where the first steam machine in Łódź was started in 1839. It was also the moment when the first factory

chimney appeared in Łódź landscape, which is still overlooking the factory today. Nowadays, the building houses the Central Museum of Textiles, with a unique collection of artistic fabrics. Since 1960, when the museum opened, more than 1300 contemporary, 1000 historical and 70 thousand industrial fabrics have been added to the collection. The museum also owes an interesting collection of textile machines and exhibits referring to the history of textile Łódź. Since 1974, the museum is the host of International Triennial of Tapestry – an exhibition presenting contemporary artistic fabric. Neighbouring to the museum, there is located the Open-air Museum of Łódź Wooden Architecture. Among its exhibits there are weavers' houses, postevangelic church and holiday villa of a factory owner all moved to the present location from various places in the region.



## No. 286 Piotrkowska Street

### "The House of Geyer"

The House of Geyer, erected in 1833 for Ludwig Geyer's, one of the pioneers of textile industry in Łódź. It is commonly referred to as "a manor" due to its architectural resemblance to lavish noblemen's residences. The current architectural design is the result of restructuring works back in 1951. The former one storey building with a hip roof and a risalit on an axe with a façade and a balcony topped

with a triangle presented itself in a much more modest manner. The Geyer family moved to Łódź in 1828. Ludwik Geyer, obliged by the contract with the city authorities to start 100 weaving looms, leased a large plot of land (Piotrkowska 284-286). At the beginning he built a three-room wooden house with a small calico printing house. After 5 years he erected a one storey factory building and the manor. In the

same year he also bought in an auction the plot of land on the left bank of the pond formerly owned by Antoni Potemp (Piotrkowska 282). 1835-1838 were the time when the "White Factory" was erected. Geyer's company was one of the fastest developing in the city. In 1840 the mill-owner bought land the west of Piotrkowska - numbers from 287-301 formerly owned by Jan Lange and numbers 303-315 formerly in possession of Jan Rundzieher. Successive factory buildings were build in next few years. The Geyers also built their residence in the vicinity of the factory.



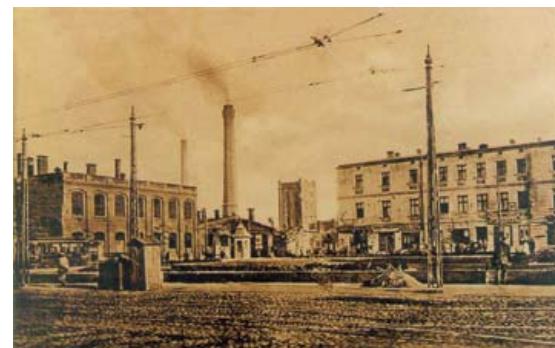


## Reymont Square former Market Square

The square formerly enclosed Piotrkowska street in the south. It was built in 1825 as a result of planning the village of linen and cotton weavers "Łódka". The name originated from the geographical location on the hill between the river beds of Jasień and Dąbrówka. It was also often referred to as Geyer Square, as the name of the owner of the land along west and north side of the street. The square was also

an important interchange. To the south there were ducts in the direction of Piotrków and Kalisz, to the east in the direction of "Ślązaki" settlement and Zarzew village. At the turn of nineteenth century there was a tram terminus for changing motor tram carriage (Piotrkowska Street and Zarzewska Street – Przybyszewskiego Street today). The square was designed for trade and preserved its character until the First World War, therefore no residential buildings surround it on any side. The only exception is the tenement house in the north-west corner of

the square. Erected in 1843 for Geyer family it was the first palace in the city. Initially it was a one storey neo renaissance building. Later received current shape after rebuilding work in 1910. In the first half of the nineteenth century in the square there were two dive bars, owned by Józef Langer and Adam Fiszer. Today, in the centre of the square is the statue of Władysław Stanisław Reymont designed by Waclaw Wołosiewicz.



## No. 292 Piotrkowska Street “The House with a Highlander”

The House with Highlander was built between 1909-1910 for Jan Witold Starowicz, the administrative director of Leonhart, Woelker & Girbardt Spinning Mill, which was located near Niepodległości Square. The house is a proof of cultivating Polish national traditions during the period of Partitions of Poland. One of the ways was showing the elements of culture and folklore of Podhale

region, which served as architectural motifs placed by engineer Leon Lubotynowicz on the façade and in the interior of the building. The most prominent element is the statue of a highlander designed by Władysław Czapliński sets in a niche above the first floor. The tops of the risalits are decorated with the motif of the Sun. There is also well preserved carpentry work on the doors and decorations on windowsills both presenting the motifs characteristic of Podhale region. It is worth mentioning that the house was designed precisely to the requirements

given by the investor, who had had an opportunity to get familiar with the Zakopane style during his frequent visits to the city. Starowicz was also an enthusiast of fire and rescue services. He equipped the 7th Unit of Fire Services at his own expense. An interesting fact is that Jan Starowicz was the uncle of a respectable sexologist, prof. Zbigniew Lew Starowicz. In 1912 the building housed the headquarters of the periodical “Entomolog Polski”, issued by The Entomologists Association of Łódź, which gathered enthusiasts of insects.





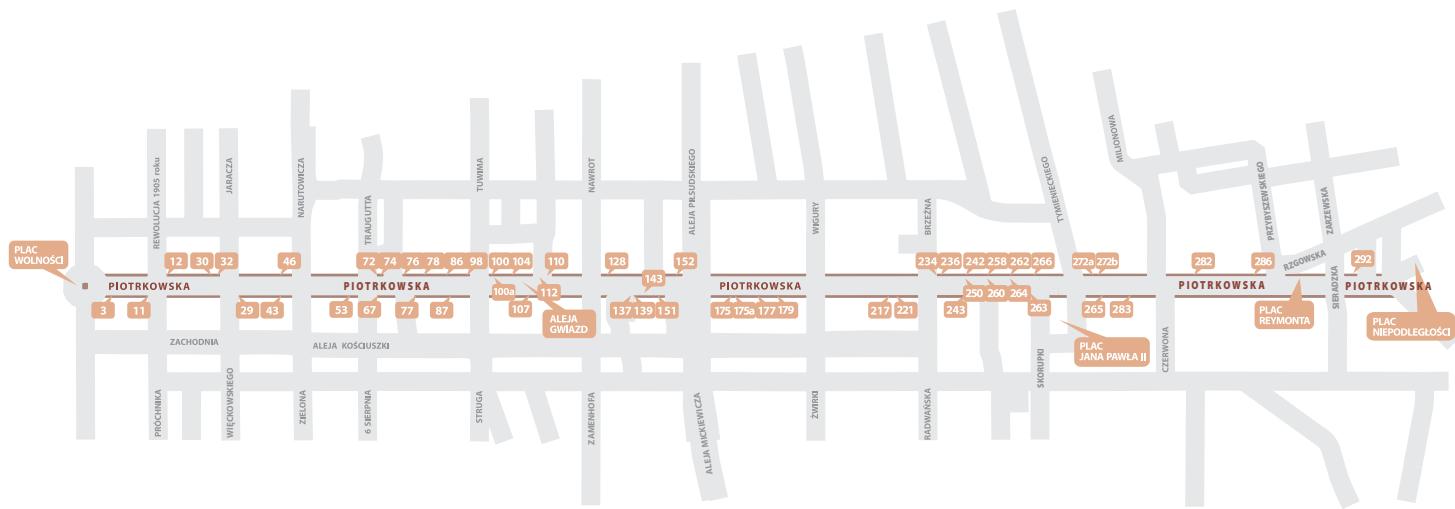
## Niepodległości Square former Leonhardt Market

The idea of setting the market square near the southern city limit saw the light in 1902. It was the result of the plan of moving trade from the Upper Market (Reymont Square) to a new bigger location. The site suitable for the purpose was found in a square belonging to Leonhart, Woelker & Girbardt, the company established by Ernest Leonhardt, which specialized in wool manufacturing.

The market was officially opened on 1st April 1904. It was under the supervision of Jan Starowicz, the administrative director of the company. After few month the market place was full of roofed stands. The goods were sold mainly by farmers from the villages of Stare Rokicie and Chojny. Also the tram terminus was moved from the Upper Market to the new location. On festive days there were circus performances.

Nowadays the commercial character of the place has been preserved to the west of Piotrkowska Street due to the existence of "Górniak" market. On the other side of the street there are bus and tram termini and a green square with St. Faustyna Kowalska Church. There is also a statue (fountain) presenting a kneeling figure of the Apostle of Divine Mercy, the patron of Łódź.





## Tourist Information

87 Piotrkowska St.  
tel. +48 42 638 59 55, 638 59 56  
fax +48 42 638 59 55  
cit@uml.lodz.pl  
[www.cityoflodz.pl](http://www.cityoflodz.pl)

Railway Station PKP Łódź-Widzew  
8 Służbową St.  
tel. +48 42 638 59 56

Railway Station PKP Łódź-Kaliska (main hall)  
3/5 Unii Lubelskiej Av.  
tel. +48 42 205 42 00

67 Sienkiewicza St.  
tel. +48 42 663 77 33, 638 59 57  
[it.centrum@rotwl.pl](mailto:it.centrum@rotwl.pl)

Łódź Władysław Reymont Airport  
35 gen. Maczka St.  
tel. +48 42 683 52 56  
[itarport@rotwl.pl](mailto:itarport@rotwl.pl)

1 Stary Rynek Sq  
tel. + 48 42 661 46 66  
[www.staremiasto.lodz.pl](http://www.staremiasto.lodz.pl)

Manufaktura Sq  
(entrance from Zachodnia St.)  
tel. +48 695 13 11 13  
[it.manufaktura@rotwl.pl](mailto:it.manufaktura@rotwl.pl)

## Museums

ms - Museum of Art  
36 Więckowskiego St., 90-734 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 633 97 90, fax +48 42 632 99 41  
[www.msl.org.pl](http://www.msl.org.pl)  
open: Tue - Sun

Edward Herbst Palace  
- branch of the Museum of Art  
72 Przedzalniana St., 90-338 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 674 96 98, +48 42 674 99 11  
fax +48 42 674 99 82  
[www.msl.org.pl](http://www.msl.org.pl)  
open: Tue - Sun

ms2- branch of the Museum of Art  
19 Ogrodowa St., 91-065 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 634 39 48, fax +48 42 634 39 62  
[www.msl.org.pl](http://www.msl.org.pl)  
open: Tue - Sun

Central Museum of Textiles  
282 Piotrkowska St., 93-034 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 683 26 84, fax +48 42 684 33 55  
[www.muzeumwlokiennictwa.pl](http://www.muzeumwlokiennictwa.pl)  
open: Tue - Sun

Open-air Museum of Łódź Wooden  
Architecture  
282 Piotrkowska St., 93-034 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 683 26 84, fax +48 42 684 33 55  
[www.muzeumwlokiennictwa.pl](http://www.muzeumwlokiennictwa.pl)  
open: Tue - Sun

Museum of Archeology and Etnography  
14 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 632 84 40, fax +48 42 632 97 14  
[www.maie.art.pl](http://www.maie.art.pl)  
open: Tue - Sun

Museum of Cinematography  
1 Zwycięstwa Sq., 90-312 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 674 09 57, tel./fax +48 42 674 90 06  
[www.kinomuzeum.pl](http://www.kinomuzeum.pl)  
open: Tue - Sun

City of Łódź Museum  
ul. Ogrodowa 15, 91-065 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 254 90 00, tel./fax +48 42 654 03 23  
[www.muzeum-lodz.pl](http://www.muzeum-lodz.pl)  
open: Mon - Thu, Sat - Sun

Museum of Sewer „Dętka”  
- branch of the City of Łódź Museum  
2 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 254 90 11, tel./fax +48 42 654 03 23  
[www.muzeum-lodz.pl](http://www.muzeum-lodz.pl)  
open: IV - X

Museum of the Struggle for Independence  
13 Gdańska St., 90-706 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 632 20 44, fax +48 42 636 44 04  
[www.muzeumtradycji.pl](http://www.muzeumtradycji.pl)  
open: Mon - Thu, Sat - Sun

Martirology Branch in Radogoszcz  
147 Zgierska St., 91-490 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 655 36 66, 657 93 34  
[www.muzeumtradycji.pl](http://www.muzeumtradycji.pl)  
open: Tue - Sun

Radegast Station branch  
12 Pamięci Ofiar Litzmannstadt Getto  
91-859 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 291 36 27  
[www.muzeumtradycji.pl](http://www.muzeumtradycji.pl)  
open: Mon - Thu, Sat - Sun

Museum of the History of Pharmacy  
2 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź  
tel./fax +48 42 632 17 15  
open: Tue, Thu  
groups - all week after a phone fixation

Museum of the Factory  
58 Drewnowska St. (Manufaktura)  
91-002 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 664 92 93  
[www.muzeum.manufaktura.com](http://www.muzeum.manufaktura.com)  
open: open: Tue - Sun

„Experimentarium” Discovery Center  
5 Karskiego St. (Manufaktura), 91-071 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 633 52 62  
[www.experimentarium.pl](http://www.experimentarium.pl)  
open: Tue - Sun

Museum of Nature of the University of Łódź  
101 Kilińskiego St., 90-011 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 665 54 89  
[www.biol.uni.lodz.pl/muzeum](http://www.biol.uni.lodz.pl/muzeum)  
open: Tue - Sun

Se-Ma-For Fable Museum  
1/3 Targowa St., B. 24, 90-022 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 681 54 74  
[www.se-ma-for.com](http://www.se-ma-for.com)  
open: Tue - Sun

Public Transport Museum of MPK-Łódź  
51 Wierzbowa St., 90-133 Łódź,  
tel. +48 42 672 12 07, fax +48 42 672 13 19  
[www.muzeum.mpk.lodz.pl](http://www.muzeum.mpk.lodz.pl)  
open: Mon - Thu, two Saturdays a month 10  
am - 2 pm

Artistic Book Museum  
24 Tymienieckiego St., 90-349 Łódź,  
tel. +48 502 62 64 66  
[www.book.art.pl](http://www.book.art.pl)  
open: after a phone fixation

Paper and Print Museum  
223 Wólczańska St., B. 17, 90-924 Łódź,  
tel. +48 42 631 28 58, +48 516 10 53 15  
[www.papiernictwohistoryczne.pl](http://www.papiernictwohistoryczne.pl)  
open: Tue - Fri

Medical University Museum  
7/9 Żeligowskiego St., 90-752 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 639 32 70  
open: Sat

Geological Museum  
of the University of Łódź  
31 Kopcińskiego St., 90-142 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 635 45 93  
[www.muzgeol.uni.lodz.pl](http://www.muzgeol.uni.lodz.pl)  
open: Mon - Fri

Museum of Sport and Tourism  
- branch of the City of Łódź Museum  
21 Ks. Skorupki St., 90-532 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 636 83 58,  
[www.muzeum-lodz.pl](http://www.muzeum-lodz.pl)  
open: Mon - Fri

Museum of Education of Łódź Region  
202 Wólczańska St., 90-531 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 678 55 46  
[www.pbw.lodz.pl/muzeum\\_oswiaty.htm](http://www.pbw.lodz.pl/muzeum_oswiaty.htm)  
open: Mon - Fri

## *Accomodation*

andel's Hotel Łódź \*\*\*\*

17 Ogrodowa St.

91-065 Łódź

tel. +48 42 279 10 00

fax +48 42 279 10 01

[www.andelslodz.com](http://www.andelslodz.com)

Hotel Ambasador Łódź-Centrum \*\*\*\*

29 Piłsudskiego Av.

90-307 Łódź

tel. +48 42 677 15 22

fax +48 42 677 15 40

[www.hotelambasador.pl](http://www.hotelambasador.pl)

Ambasador Hotel \*\*\*

8 Kosynierów Gdyńskich St.

93-320 Łódź

tel. +48 42 646 42 68

fax +48 42 646 49 04

[www.hotelambasador.pl](http://www.hotelambasador.pl)

Borowiecki Hotel \*\*

7/9 Kasprzaka St.

91-078 Łódź

tel. +48 42 288 01 00

fax +48 42 288 01 21

[www.hotelborowiecki.com](http://www.hotelborowiecki.com)

Centrum Hotel \*\*\*

59/63 Kilińskiego St.

90-118 Łódź

tel. +48 42 632 86 40

fax +48 42 636 96 50

[www.centrumhotele.pl](http://www.centrumhotele.pl)

Grand Hotel \*\*\*

72 Piotrkowska St.

90-102 Łódź

tel. +48 42 632 19 95

fax +48 42 633 78 76

[www.grandlodz.pl](http://www.grandlodz.pl)

Iness Hotel \*\*\*

19/23 Wróblewskiego St.

93-578 Łódź

tel./fax +48 42 684 45 54

[www.inesshotel.pl](http://www.inesshotel.pl)

M Hotel \*\*\*

111 Św. Teresy St.

91-222 Łódź

tel. +48 42 652 99 90

fax +48 42 655 72 10

[www.mhotel.eu](http://www.mhotel.eu)

Qubus Hotel \*\*\*

7 Mickiewicza Av.

90-433 Łódź

tel. +48 42 275 51 00

fax +48 42 275 52 00

[www.qubushotel.com](http://www.qubushotel.com)

Reymont Hotel \*\*\*

81 Legionów St.

91-072 Łódź

tel/fax +48 42 633 80 23

[www.hotelreymont.com](http://www.hotelreymont.com)

Światowit Hotel \*\*\*

68 Kościuszki Av.

90-432 Łódź

tel. +48 42 636 36 37

fax +48 42 636 52 91

[www.centrumhotele.pl](http://www.centrumhotele.pl)

Yuca Hotel \*\*\*

83 Złotno St.

94-221 Łódź

tel/fax +48 42 634 71 15

[www.yuca.pl](http://www.yuca.pl)

Alicja Hotel \*\*

19 a Politechniki Av.

93-590 Łódź

tel./fax +48 42 684 63 70

[www.hotel-alicia.pl](http://www.hotel-alicia.pl)

Campanile Hotel \*\*

27 Piłsudskiego Av.

90-307 Łódź

tel. +48 42 664 26 00

fax +48 42 664 26 01

[www.campanile.com.pl](http://www.campanile.com.pl)

Daria Hotel \*\*

2/4 Studencka St.

91-513 Łódź

tel. +48 42 659 82 44

fax +48 42 659 90 11

[www.hoteldaria.oit.pl](http://www.hoteldaria.oit.pl)

Eskulap ICZMP Hotel \*\*  
46 Paradna St.  
93-345 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 272 33 00  
fax +48 42 272 33 68  
[www.hotel-eskulap.pl](http://www.hotel-eskulap.pl)

Flora Motel \*\*  
111 Szczecińska St.  
91-222 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 655 72 45  
fax +48 42 652 05 35  
[www.motelflora.pl](http://www.motelflora.pl)

Focus Hotel \*\*  
23/25 Łąkowa St.  
90-554 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 637 12 00  
fax +48 42 636 98 18  
[www.hotelfocus.com.pl](http://www.hotelfocus.com.pl)

Ibis Hotel \*\*  
11 Piłsudskiego Av.  
90-368 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 638 67 00  
fax +48 42 638 67 77  
[www.ibishotel.com](http://www.ibishotel.com)

Mazowiecki Hotel \*\*  
53/57, 28 Pułku Strzelców Kaniowskich St.  
90-640 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 637 43 33  
fax +48 42 637 637 56 47  
[www.centrumhotele.pl](http://www.centrumhotele.pl)

Polonia Hotel \*\*  
38 Narutowicza St.  
90-135 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 632 87 73  
fax +48 42 633 18 96  
[www.centrumhotele.pl](http://www.centrumhotele.pl)

Savoy Hotel \*\*  
6 Traugutta St.  
90-107 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 632 93 60  
fax +48 42 632 93 68  
[www.centrumhotele.pl](http://www.centrumhotele.pl)

Adria Hotel \*  
152 Obywatelska St.  
94-104 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 686 47 94  
fax +48 42 684 04 40  
[www.adriahotel.pl](http://www.adriahotel.pl)

Boss Hotel \*  
11 Tatrzańska St.  
90-315 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 672 48 89  
fax +48 42 676 31 05  
[www.hotel-boss.pl](http://www.hotel-boss.pl)

Guesthouse No. 1, cat. III  
92 Marysińska St., bl. 42  
91-851 Łódź  
tel. +48 42 657 38 74  
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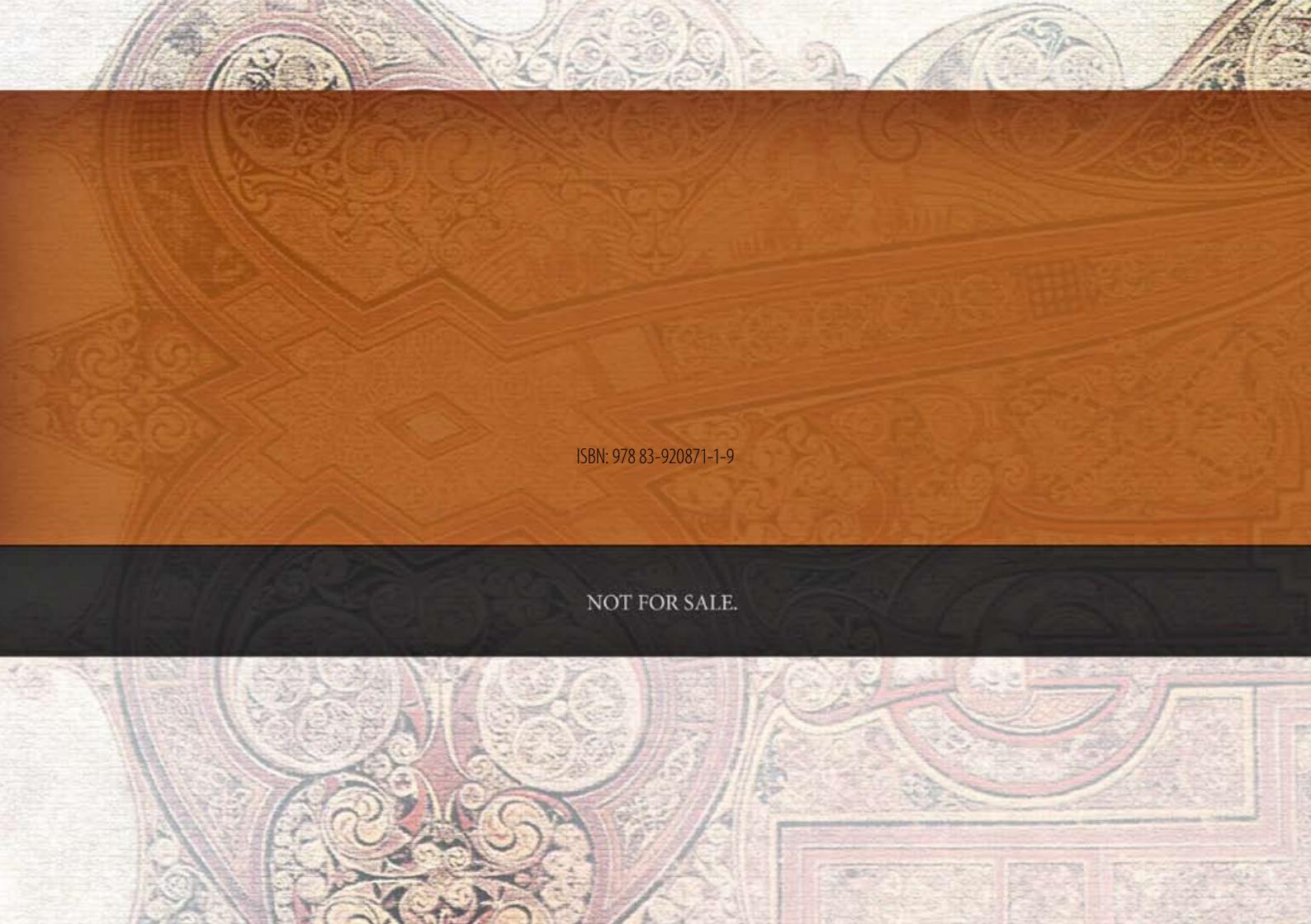
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# - what is it ?







The background of the image features a detailed marbled pattern, often referred to as 'stone' or 'shell' marbling, characterized by its organic, wavy, and shell-like motifs in shades of gold, red, and cream.

ISBN: 978 83-920871-1-9

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