

**PIOTRKOWSKA STREET**

Piotrkowska Street is the pride and symbol of Łódź. It is one of the longest shopping streets in Europe, stretching 4.2 km in a straight line. This famous promenade still remains the city axis and "parlor" of the city, where tradition meets modernity, and trade meets art.

It can be explored in many ways, e.g. along the trail of the most beautiful eclectic tenement houses, palaces, villas and former factory buildings. You can also see the original gallery of Łódź monuments, the film Walk of Fame, the Rose Passage or OFF Piotrkowska. Shops, cafes, clubs, gardens, a long stroll, or maybe a rickshaw ride? Popularity called „Pietryna”, famous not only in Poland, has its own unique ambience and extraordinary charm!



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**234**  
**A. HÄRTIG'S PALACE**

One of the most interesting city palaces in the southern part of Piotrkowska Street. Erected for the factory owner August Härtig with design referring to Baroque, Rococo and Empire styles. The residence had residential, representative and commercial functions.



**242/250**  
**SILBERSTEIN'S FACTORY**

The factory, initially owned by Markus Silberstein, is one of the most interesting examples of industrial architecture in Łódź. It was built in 1896 in a style reminiscent of Gothic defensive fortresses. In the period of the People's Republic of Poland, in the communist era, the "Olimpia" knitting factory operated here.



**262/264**  
**R. SCHWEIKERT'S PALACE**

Resembling the magnate's estate, Robert Schweikert's palace stands out significantly among the buildings in Piotrkowska Street. The detached residence, surrounded by a garden, was built for the factory owner Robert Schweikert at the beginning of the 20th century.



R. SCHWEIKERT'S PALACE



**265**  
**ARCHCATHEDRAL**

The most important Catholic church in the city, erected between 1901 and 1912. Among funders were the richest city's factory owners of various denominations. The Neo-Gothic archcathedral is one of the tallest churches in Poland. An interior hides interesting details, like stained-glass windows and the main altar funded by Juliusz Heinzel.



**D**  
**ART\_INKUBATOR**

The Art\_inkubator is a uni-que place where activities focus on cultural and artistic education, theatre, visual arts and music. Run by Fabryka Sztuki (The Art Factory), the place combines the historic spaces of Scheibler's factory with art at its best and co-organises events such as Fotofestival, Łódź Design Festival and the RETRO/PER/SPEKTYPY theatre festival.



**282**  
**L. GEYER'S WHITE FACTORY**

The factory building was erected by Ludwik Geyer, which was the first large industrial plant in Łódź. In contrast to the later built factories in Łódź in Gothic-like style, Geyer erected his factory in Neoclassical style. Today, it is the seat of the Central Museum of Textiles.



**293/305**  
**GEYER'S GARDENS**

Ludwik Geyer's former factory complex was built after the success of the White Factory. A typical complex of industrial buildings has been getting a new life in recent years, thanks to the creation of Ogrody Gejera (Geyer's Gardens) - a multifunctional service and restaurant centre.



**292**  
**HOUSE UNDER THE HIGHLANDER**

This unique tenement house is the only one in Piotrkowska Street built in Mountain style architecture called „Zakopane”. A life-size sculpture of a highlander, Podhale style decorations and paintings were an expression of the patriotism and taste of the owner - Jan Starowicz, grandfather of the famous Polish sexologist Zbigniew Lew-Starowicz.



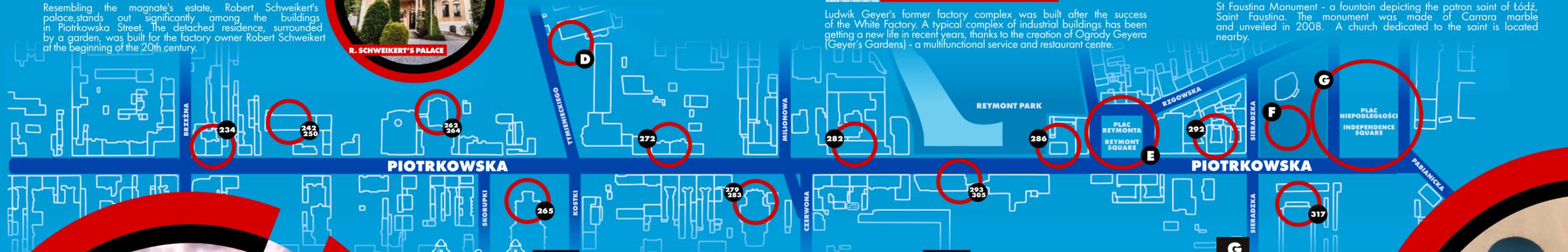
**317**  
**GÓRNIK HALL**

A modernist market hall, erected in 1934 on the initiative of the city authorities to make the trade taking place here more hygienic. The Górnik Hall and Market is one of the most iconic marketplaces in Łódź.



**F**  
**ST FAUSTINA MONUMENT**

St Faustina Monument - a fountain depicting the patron saint of Łódź, Saint Faustina. The monument was made of Carrara marble and unveiled in 2008. A church dedicated to the saint is located nearby.



**272**  
**STEINERT'S PALACE**

The palace of the brothers Karl and Emil Steinert are actually two buildings connected by a single facade. The residence, built in a style reminiscent of South German pseudo-Baroque, was opposed to emphasise the German origin of the family.



**279/283**  
**CHURCH OF SAINT MATTHEW**

The largest, continuously operating Evangelical Augsburg Church in Poland. It was built in the Neo-Romanesque style, it has impressive interior decoration, rosette-shaped stained-glass windows and a pipe organ, which is considered as one of the most valuable concert instruments in Łódź. Thanks to the excellent acoustics, the church hosts numerous concerts.



**286**  
**GEYER'S MANOR HOUSE**

One of the first factory owner's residences in Łódź, built by Ludwik Geyer in 1833. Despite numerous renovations, the mansion has retained its appearance and is one of the few reminders of early industrial Łódź.



**E**  
**REYMONT SQUARE**

The former Rynek Górny (Upper Market Square), one of the main squares of early industrial Łódź. After the expansion of the neighbouring factories, it was renamed to the Geyer Market. It gained its name after its current patron - Władysław Reymont in 1925. W. Reymont was a famous Polish writer, Nobel Prize winner and the author of „The Promised Land”. His bronze statue is standing in the middle of the Square.



**G**  
**INDEPENDENCE SQUARE**

The square is situated at the end of Piotrkowska Street, once called Leonhardt Square - from the name of the manufacturer who had his factory nearby. The square consists of two parts - a square with a church and a statue of St Faustyna and from the tram loop, built in the 1940s. Together with Liberty Square, they are the most important points of reference in the topography of the city.



HOUSE UNDER THE HIGHLANDER

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**PIOTRKOWSKA STREET**

ENG





CHURCH OF THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT



**2**  
**CHURCH OF THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT**

The church was built in the years 1826-1828 in a style corresponding to the neighbouring Town Hall building. In the 1890s, it was extended to its present, eclectic form. Originally, it was erected as the Evangelical Augsburg Church, next handed over to Roman Catholics in 1945.



**3**  
**"THE ROSE PASSAGE"**

A magical courtyard designed by J. Rajkowska. The walls of houses are covered with several thousand pieces of mirrors laid out in a rose shapes.



**11**  
**K. SCHEIBLER'S HOUSE**

The house from 1882, built by wealthy industrialist K. Scheibler, as the main warehouse for goods and the main store of the Scheibler's factory products. This impressive building was in its time the most magnificent and prestigious building in Łódź. In its style it refers to the Italian Renaissance.

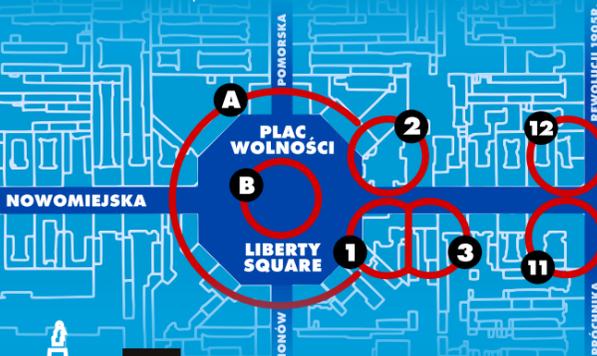


**12**  
**I. SENDEROWICZ'S HOUSE**

The large building erected by I. Senderowicz in 1898. The tenement house is distinguished by its architecture - one can admire Neo-Romanesque, Neo-Gothic, Neo-Renaissance and Neo-Baroque motifs as well as decorations in the shape of dolphins and dragons.

**A**  
**PLAC WOLNOŚCI (THE LIBERTY SQUARE)**

Originally, the New Town Market Square was laid out in 1823 as the heart of the newly established industrial settlement. The Liberty Square (Pol. Plac Wolności) served as a market, and have had communicational and representative functions for many years. It is the most important and most characteristic square in Łódź.



**B**  
**THE T. KOŚCIUSZKO MONUMENT**

One of the symbols of the city. Tadeusz Kościuszko monument was erected in 1930 and designed by Mieczysław Lubelski. T. Kościuszko, who is described as a hero of two nations, took part in the American Revolutionary War in 1776-77.

**1**  
**THE FORMER TOWN HALL**

The former Town Hall is one of the first brick buildings in Łódź. It was erected in 1827 according to a design of Bonifacy Witkowski. It is the most valuable and oldest monument of Neoclassical architecture in the city.



**C**  
**"THE BIRTH OF THE DAY"**

A unique artistic installation by Wojciech Siudmak. Three paintings merged together decorate the walls of the backyard at 4 Włocławskiego Street.



**37**  
**D. SZMULEWICZ'S HOUSE**

The impressive five-storey, Art Nouveau tenement house heralding the arrival of modernism with its form. It was designed by Gustaw Landau-Gutenteger for Dawid Szmulewicz. The construction was completed in 1904.



**43**  
**O. KON'S HOUSE**

The first tenement house in Łódź built in the Art Nouveau style was designed in 1901 by Gustaw Landau-Gutenteger for the factory owner Oskar Kon. It impresses with floral details, typical of the Berlin Art Nouveau. It is known as "The House under the Chestnut Tree".



**72**  
**GRAND HOTEL**

The current Grand Hotel is a former factory of Ludwik Meyer, converted at the end of the 19th century into a guest house. The building was remodelled several times, which caused a loss of its original appearance. In front of the Hotel you can see the Polish equivalent of Hollywood's Walk of Fame - Łódź Alley of Stars commemorating the most important Polish movie stars.



**77**  
**M. GOLDFEDER'S PALACE**

The residence of the banker M. Goldfeder, who was an example of a typical so-called Łódzermensch person characterised by exceptional diligence, perseverance and ability to make great efforts. The palace has features of the Italian Renaissance and rich stucco work. In front of the palace there is a monument of famous pianist Artur Rubinstein.



**86**  
**"UNDER THE GUTENBERG" HOUSE**

The tenement house once belonged to Jan Petersilge, the first publisher of Łódź's newspaper. Building erected in 1896 is considered the most beautiful in Łódź. It impresses with its eclectic facade. The life-size of Gutenberg's statue reminds us of the history - it once housed the editorial office of the oldest newspaper in Łódź - „Łódzki Dziennik”.



**87**  
**SCULPTURE OF MIŚ USZATEK**

The sculpture of Teddy Bear with the floppy ear - a popular Polish children's character from the animated series called "Miś Uszatek" - was created in the SE-MA-FOR movie studio in Łódź. It is a favourite place in Piotrkowska Street for both small and adult tourists.



STATUE OF THE UNICORN



**165/169**  
**THE STABLE OF THE UNICORNS**

The Piotrkowska central tram stop, called by Łódź inhabitants the Stable of the Unicorns, has become one of the most characteristic places in the city. It owes its name to its colourful roof and unusual design. Nearby the stable stands the statue of the Unicorn created in 2019.



**104**  
**J. HEINZEL'S PALACE**

This factory owner's palace was built for the „king of wool” Juliusz Heinzel. The building was designed by one of the best architects in Łódź, Hilary Majewski, in a style reminiscent of the Berlin Renaissance. The facade is crowned with an allegorical sculpture depicting Freedom, Industry and Trade.



**104**  
**TUWIM'S BENCH**

„I prefer Łódź! Its dirt and smoke, are my happiness and delight!”. This is what Julian Tuwim, a famous Polish poet, used to say about his city. Today, he is still sitting on a bronze bench, in the form of a monument - in Piotrkowska Street. Don't forget to rub his nose when passing by - it brings good luck!



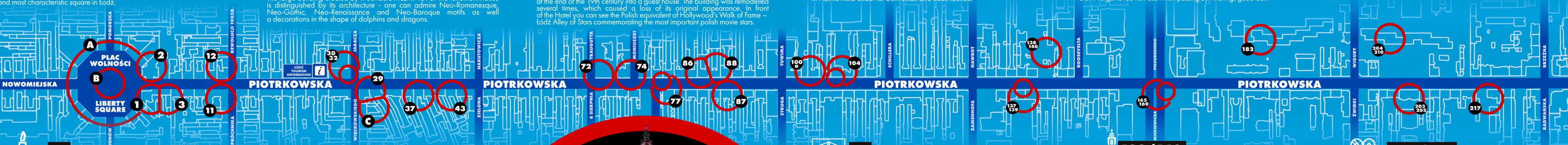
**182**  
**"THE WITCHER" MURAL**

This enormous mural by Jakub Rebelka decorated so-called Łódź Manhattan's high-rise building in 2021. It is the largest in Poland and one of the largest street art works in Europe. The Witcher himself is a Łódź citizen as Andrzej Sapkowski's novel was written here!



**204/210**  
**MANHATTAN**

The most characteristic high-rise building complex in Łódź, once synonymous with luxury housing in the city centre. Some of the famous Polish films were made here.



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**THE FORMER TOWN HALL**

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**30/32**  
**MAGDA DEPARTMENT STORE**

One of the three post-war, modernist department stores located in Piotrkowska Street. It is extremely modest in its style. In front of Magda building, on the square one can see a sculpture depicting three manufacturers - "The creators of industrial Łódź". There are Scheibler, Poznański and Grohman sitting at the table and discussing business.



**29**  
**W. LANDAU BANKING HOUSE**

This property was constructed in 1903 for a Warsaw banker - Wilhelm Landau. Designer Gustaw Landau-Gutenteger skillfully combined the Baroque style with Art Nouveau details, creating one of the most magnificent buildings in Łódź.



"UNDER THE GUTENBERG" HOUSE



**88**  
**JEWISH SUKKAH (ENG. HUT)**

The courtyard of the Chaskiel family house hides a reminder of the city's multicultural past. A wooden sukkah - a kind of wooden balcony-hut where Jews used to spend the festival of tents (Sukkot) can be found above the gate.



**100a**  
**H. SCHMECHEL'S BANKING HOUSE**

One of the most beautiful Art Nouveau department stores in Poland, built for Hugo Schmechel and Julian Rosner in 1909. It has changed its owners several times and acquired the name Esplanada, which, despite the change in the building's function, is still used today.



**138/140**  
**OFF PIOTRKOWSKA**

The former cotton factory of Franciszek Ramisch was transformed after 2011 into a unique place, full of creative venues, restaurants, pubs and showrooms. OFF Piotrkowska is the alternative heart of Łódź, where everyone will find something for themselves.



**137/139**  
**J. KINDERMANN'S PALACE**

The city palace, built in a style referring to the Italian Renaissance, for the factory owner Juliusz Kindermann. Special attention should be paid to the gilded mosaic made in the famous Venetian workshop of Antonio Salviati. In front of the building, Władysław Reymont - the author of "The Promised Land" - sat on a trunk.



**203/205**  
**CHARLIE CINEMA**

The modernist tenement house, originally the Artificial Silk Factory has been associated with the Charlie cinema for years. It offers an ambitious and niche cinema program, standing as an alternative to multiplexes. The building was previously used by the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) - a mosaic on the staircase reminds us of this.



**217**  
**PIOTRKOWSKA 217**

The former iron foundry of Józef John has recently changed into a place full of interesting restaurants and venues. The old brick walls are decorated with numerous murals, and the unique atmosphere makes 217 Piotrkowska Street a popular place for locals and tourists.