

- MTN - Radegast Station**
 12 Pamięci Ofiar Litzmannstadt Getto Av., 91-859 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 291 36 27
 open: Mon - Thu, Sat - Su
www.muzeumtradycji.pl
- Book Art Museum**
 24 Tymienieckiego St., 90-349 Łódź
 tel. +48 502 62 64 66
 open: after a phone contact
www.book.art.pl
- Public Transport Museum of MPK-Łódź**
 51 Wierzbowa St., 90-133 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 672 12 07
 fax +48 42 672 13 19
 open: Mon - Thu, 2 Saturdays a month
www.muzeum.mpk.lodz.pl
- Experymentarium Discovery Center**
 58 Drewnowska St., 91-002 Łódź (Manufaktura)
 tel. +48 42 633 52 62
 open: Mon - Sun
www.experymentarium.pl
- The Jan Muszyński Memorial Museum of Pharmacy**
 2 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź
 tel./fax +48 42 632 17 15
 open: Tue, Thu, other days opened after a phone contact
www.muzeumfarmacji.eu
- Medical University Museum**
 7/9 Żeligowskiego St., 90-752 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 639 32 70
 open: after a phone contact
- University of Łódź Museum**
 1/5 Franciszkańska St., 91-431 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 635 57 26
 open: after a phone contact
www.uni.lodz.pl/ouni/muzeum
- Geological Museum**
 31 Kopcińskiego St., 90-142 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 635 45 93
 open: Mon - Fri
www.muzeum.geo.uni.lodz.pl
- Museum of Nature**
 101 Kilińskiego St., 90-011 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 665 54 89
 open: Tue - Sun
www.biol.uni.lodz.pl/muzeum
- Museum of Education of Łódź Region**
 202 Wólczarska St., 90-531 Łódź
 tel. +48 537 462 100
 open: Mon - Fri
www.pbw.lodz.pl/muzeum_oswiaty.htm

- Museum of Art - Herbsta's Palace**
 72 Przędzalniana St., 90-338 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 674 96 98
 fax +48 42 674 99 82
 open: Tue - Sun
www.palac-herbsta.org.pl
- Central Museum of Textiles And Open-air Museum of Łódź Wooden Architecture**
 (entrance from Milionowa St.)
 282 Piotrkowska St., 93-034 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 683 26 84
 fax +48 42 684 33 55
 open: Tue - Sun
www.muzeumwlokiennictwa.pl
- Paper and Print Museum**
 282 Piotrkowska St., 93-034 Łódź (Domek Papiernika in Open-air Museum)
 tel. +48 516 10 53 15
 open: Tue - Sun
www.papiernictwohistoryczne.pl
- Museum of the Factory**
 58 Drewnowska St., 91-002 Łódź (Manufaktura)
 tel. +48 42 664 92 93
 open: Tue - Sun
www.muzeumfabryki.pl
- Museum of Cinematography**
 1 Zwycięstwa Sq., 90-312 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 674 09 57
 tel./fax +48 42 674 90 06
 open: Tue - Sun
www.kinomuzeum.pl
- Se-ma-for Museum of Animation**
 135 Piłsudskiego Av., 92-318 Łódź
 tel. +48 512 011 071
 open: Mon - Sun
www.se-ma-for.com
- Museum of Archeology and Ethnography**
 14 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 632 84 40
 fax +48 42 632 97 14
 open: Tue - Sun
www.maie.lodz.pl
- Museum of the Struggle for Independence (MTN)**
 13 Gdańska St., 90-706 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 632 71 12
 fax +48 42 636 44 04
 open: Mon - Thu, Sat-Su
www.muzeumtradycji.pl
- MTN - Martyrdom Branch in Radogoszcz**
 147 Zgierska St., 91-490 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 655 36 66
 open: Tue - Sun
www.muzeumtradycji.pl

- Ernst Wever's Factory**
 The factory consists of two combined buildings: an older one from 1880 along Kopernika Street and a newer one from 1903, on the corner of Wólczarska and Kopernika Street, probably designed by Fryderyk Miks. Initially, buttons were produced there, later – haberdashery products. The newer building is a rare combination of Neo-Gothic and modernism. After production stopped, the building housed the Forum Fabricum alternative culture centre for many years.
- Juliusz Kindermann's Factory**
 The massive, three-storey cotton mill building was constructed in 1897 and is surrounded by high towers topped with battlements, with the whole recalling medieval defensive architecture. The top of the central part of the building is engraved with some key information, including the year the factory was constructed. Later, at the far end of the property, the low building of the weaving mill was added, with an interesting Art Nouveau front elevation. At the moment the former cotton mill houses the Focus hotel, and there are plans to create a conference centre in the former weaving mill.
- Adolf Daube's Factory**
 The weaving mill building, erected about 1910, was a part of Adolf Daube's wool products factory. The architectural style of the building refers to historicism, while also containing modernistic elements which are visible in its outsized windows. The building has been thoroughly renovated and now serves as a business centre.
- MMŁ - Museum of Cultures and Religious Traditions**
 2 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 250 51 31
 fax +48 42 250 51 33
 open: Tue - Fri, Sun
www.muzeum-lodz.pl
- Museum of Art - msl**
 36 Więckowskiego St., 90-734 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 639 12 69
 fax +48 42 632 99 41
 open: Tue - Sun
www.msl.org.pl
- Museum of Art - ms²**
 19 Ogrodowa St., 91-065 Łódź
 tel. (+48) 42 634 39 48
 fax +48 42 634 39 62
 open: Tue - Sun
www.msl.org.pl

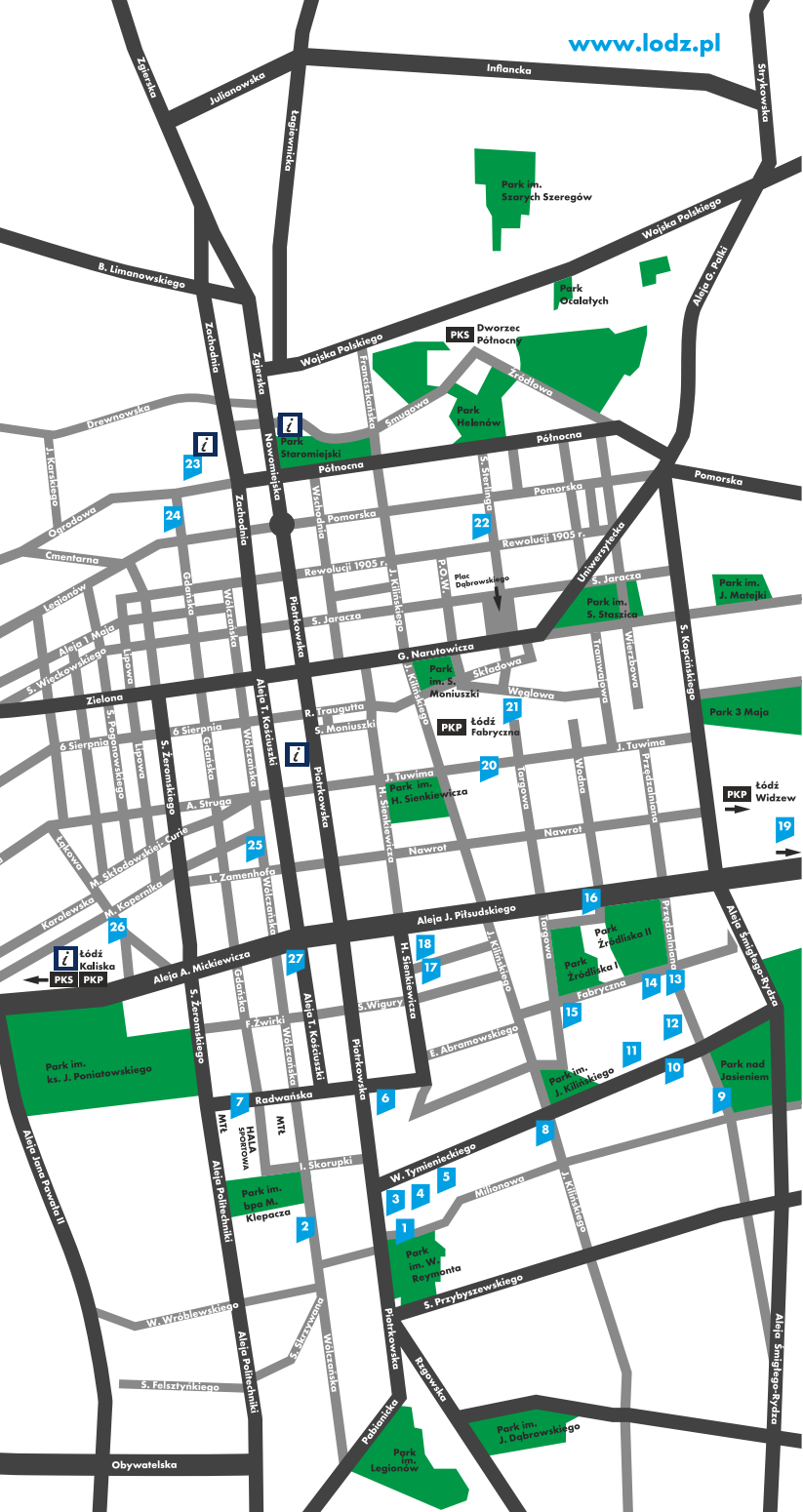
- Juliusz Heinzl's Workers' House**
 This residential house was erected in 1879, probably according to a design by Otto Gehlig, for the workers of Juliusz Heinzl's factory. Because of the lack of free space next to the factory, the house was built at some distance. The architectural style of the building refers to Renaissance and medieval defensive architecture. The courtyard is also worth noting, as apart from rich greenery, the old two-storey sheds have been preserved there.
- EC1 Power Plant**
 The first power plant in Łódź was opened in 1907. The oldest engine room, from 1906-1907, has a reinforced concrete floor-ceiling assembly, and was the first building in Poland to feature such construction. Between 1929 and 1930 the power plant was extended due to construction of a complex called the New Control Station in its western part. At the moment, works connected with the New Centre of Łódź project are under way, which include conversion of the former power plant site into a cultural area. The place already houses the legendary Se-ma-for film studio, and the Se-ma-for Museum of Animation.
- Ferdynand Göldner's Factory**
 Starting life in 1883 as a small spinning mill for vicuña used in the production of stockings and knitting, subsequent years saw the building extended and a rubber tape factory added. The three-storey spinning-mill has an exceptional elevation on the Rewolucji 1905 r. Street side, resembling a residential building. At present, both buildings are connected by a large patio.
- Izrael K. Poznański's Empire**
 The construction of Poznański's industrial complex began in 1872. The first building was a weaving mill with a saw-tooth roof, the first of its kind in Łódź. The most splendid building is the spinning mill situated along Ogrodowa Street, built between 1876 and 1878, probably according to Juliusz Jung's design. Symbolic of the whole complex are the monumental gates on Ogrodowa Street, leading into the former factory site. Apart from industrial buildings, the complex contains the Poznański's family residence, a factory office, workers' homes as well as a school and a hospital. This former industrial complex has been regenerated and now houses the 'Manufaktura' commercial, entertainment and cultural centre. You can learn about the history of the place in the Museum of the Factory. It is also worth visiting the 'ms² - Museum of Art', with its impressive collection of modern art. (opening hours: Commercial part: Mon - Sat 10 am - 10 pm, Sun 10 am - 9 pm Museum of the Factory: Tue - Fri 9 am - 7 pm, Sat - Sun 11 am - 7 pm 'ms² - Muzeum of Art': Tue 10 am - 6 pm, Wed - Sun 11 pm - 7 pm)
- Workers' Houses of Izrael K. Poznański**
 Workers' homes for those employed in Izrael K. Poznański's factory were constructed between 1879 and 1913, probably according to a design by Juliusz Jung and Dawid Rosenthal. Their form matches that of the whole industrial complex. Due to the lack of large space near the factory, they were the highest-built workers' houses in Łódź. The oldest one was plastered, but the rest, for economic reasons, still have red-brick elevations. All are still used for residential purposes.

MUSEUMS

- Museum of the City of Łódź (MMŁ)**
 15 Ogrodowa St., 91-065 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 254 90 11
 tel. fax +48 42 654 90 00
 open: Mon - Thu, Sat - Su
www.muzeum-lodz.pl
- MMŁ - Museum of Canal Dętka (Inner Tube)**
 2 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 654 00 82
 open: V-X, organized groups must call in advance, tel. +48 42 254 90 11
www.muzeum-lodz.pl
- MMŁ Museum of Sport and Tourism**
 21 Ks. Skorupki St., 90-532 Łódź
 tel. +48 42 636 40 53
 open: Mon - Fri
www.muzeum-lodz.pl

- The Scheiblers' Factory Shop in Księży Młyn**
 The factory shop building was built in 1882. Scheibler's factory workers were given special voucher books for purchasing articles from this shop, which was known as the "konsum store". Apart from groceries, most of which came from Scheibler's home farm, it sold factory remnants and defective goods at lower prices. Profit from the sales was allotted to the savings and loans scheme that supported the factory workers. Today, part of the former shop houses the Księży Młyn publishing house.
- Grohmann's Barrels**
 The monumental gate was built in 1894-1896, probably according to Franciszek Chelmiński's design. It led to the former weaving mill owned by Ludwik Grohmann, and resembles austere medieval defensive architecture. The gate is supported on two broad columns commonly referred to as "Grohmann's Barrels", which look like the reels of thread used in the factory. Rumours about the Grohmann's wealth said that a large treasure was hidden in the Barrels. In fact, they were intended to symbolise the factory's strength and, at the same time, to impress the workers passing through the gates.
- Karol W. Scheibler's "Headquarters" Factory Complex**
 In 1854 a plot in the city park was leased to Karol W. Scheibler, from which the amazing career of this legendary industrialist began. His first factory was a cotton mill built in 1855-1856. Unplastered and almost completely devoid of decorations, the walls were an innovative solution. In subsequent years a weaving mill and the finishing shop were added to the complex. Because of the factory's location near the Scheibler family's main residence, the whole area came to be known as "the Headquarters". At the moment, the complex does not serve any manufacturing functions, but does house a number of business entities.
- Winkler and Gaertner's Factory**
 The building of Winkler and Gaertner's knitted products (hosiery) factory was built at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. In 1919 the factory was taken over by the Eitging brothers, Naum and Borys, who continued production. After the Second World War the factory became home to the "Zenit" knitting company. Later, the former factory was converted into a business centre. It is linked with the past by the name "Zenit".
- Józef Balle's Factory**
 Balle's factory building was erected around 1892 according to a design by Stefan Lemené, and in 1898 was complemented with a southern part designed by Lew Lubotnowicz. It housed a rubber tape factory, and since 1909, Michał Nutkiewicz's technical fabrics factory. The building is made of characteristic red brick and is modestly decorated with a frieze and ornamentation above the windows. Today, the renovated building houses the Łódź branch of Gazeta Wyborcza and two radio stations – Złote Przeboje and TOK FM.
- Łódź Thread Factory Stock Society**
 The thread factory was established in 1897 as Towarzystwo Akcyjne Widzewskiej Manufaktury Niciarnianej (Widzew Thread Factory Stock Society). The owners were Juliusz Kunitzer, Juliusz and Ludwik Heinzl and a merchant from Saint Petersburg, Lejzor Lourie. The cotton mill situated on Niciarniana Street combines the features of medieval defensive architecture and Art Nouveau. A former workers' housing estate is situated at the back of the factory complex.

- 14 Księży Młyn St.**
- 15 46 Targowa St.**
- 16 2 Zwycięstwa Sq.**
- 17 82/84 Sienkiewicza St.**
- 18 72 Sienkiewicza St.**
- 19 2/6 Niciarniana St.**



www.lodz.pl

At the end of the 19th century the symbol of Łódź – the city of four cultures, inhabited by Poles, Jews, Germans and Russians – were its smoking brick chimneys and mighty industrial towers. Today, the chimneys are slowly disappearing from the Łódź landscape, while the post-industrial area attracts mostly artists in love with the original views and architects whose imagination knows no limits, who are introducing bold changes to the former factory centre. An industrial architecture trail is not only a journey to the past, into the times of the “Promised Land”, but also an opportunity to observe a dynamically changing city. We recommend you take a walk and see how the beauty of Łódź is drawn out of the post-industrial, heavy walls and cast iron constructions.

INDUSTRIALIST FAMILIES

The Scheibler Family. The builder of the family fortune, Karol Scheibler, settled in Łódź in 1854 and soon became its richest citizen. At the end of the 19th century the family owned about 1/7 of the whole area of Łódź. Many of their buildings survive until now: palaces, factories, and above all, the unique Księży Młyn estate.

The Grohmann Family. The Łódź career of the family began with the arrival of Traugott Grohmann in 1842. Soon the Grohmanns attained a prominent position in the city, the proof of which was the wedding of Karol Scheibler Junior with Anna Grohmann, Traugott’s granddaughter. After WWI, both families decided to join their industrial plants to counteract the post-war stagnation.

The Poznański Family. Izrael Poznański arrived in Łódź with his parents in 1834. He built his position, having worked hard since early youth in trade, and then from 1872 with the establishment of an industrial empire. Soon the Poznańskis became millionaires, the best evidence of which are the impressive residences and huge factory complex, which to today is still serving Łódź and its inhabitants.

The Geyer Family. Ludwik Geyer arrived in the city in 1828. He is known as ‘the father of industrial Łódź’, since he was the first to open a fully mechanised factory. It was also he who introduced the first steam machines here. Successive generations of Geysers continued industrial activity in the southern part of Łódź until WW II.

The Kindermann Family. Franciszek Kindermann, a weaver’s son, began his industrialist career in 1859. His business was later taken over by his seven sons. They ran it with mixed success, yet several residences and factories built by the family still remain to be seen in Łódź.



282/284 Piotrkowska St.

Ludwik Geyer’s White Factory

The first multi-section factory in Łódź with a weaving mill and cotton spinning mill constructed between 1835 and 1838. A special building was erected next to it, containing the first steam machine in Łódź, which had a 60 hp capacity. This classicist building has plastered walls, hence its name – the White Factory. Since 1960 the Central Museum of the Textile Industry has been located here, exhibiting mostly old textile machines and works of art related to textiles. An additional attraction is the Open-air Museum of Łódź Wooden Architecture, presenting buildings that could be found in the city at the beginning of 19th century. Since 1975 the Museum has organised the Tapestry Triennale, presenting the latest world trends in this art.
(open: Tue, Wed, Fri 9 am – 5 pm, Thu 11 am – 7 pm, Sat, Sun 11 am – 4 pm, tel. +48 42 683 26 84)



215 Wólczajska St.

Fryderyk Wilhelm Schweikert’s Factory

The building housing a weaving mill and wool spinning mill was erected in the 1890s, its design being attributed to Fryderyk Miks. The shape of the land parcel – long and narrow – forced combining different production stages (spinning, weaving, finishing) in one, huge building. Nowadays the whole former industrial complex houses facilities belonging to the Technical University of Łódź. The old factory, today housing three Technical University faculties, is called “the tram” by students, for its shape.



3/5 Tymienieckiego St.

Scheibler Factory Warehouses

The area of Karol Scheibler’s former industrial complex was constructed over the 1880s and 1890s. The warehouses situated near the bleachery and the finishing shop were used to store textile products. Between the buildings one can still see the remains of a railway siding belonging to the Scheiblers. Nowadays, the buildings house the Łódź Art Center and Fabryka Sztuki (Factory of Art), while their industrial atmosphere fosters various artistic and cultural projects.



3/7 Tymienieckiego St.

The Scheiblers’ Power Station

The power station was built in 1910 according to a design by engineer Alfred Frisch. It powered all the facilities within the industrial empire of the Scheiblers, and is a rare example of an Art Nouveau industrial building. Inside, the features of most interest are the tiles with floral motives, geometric stained-glass windows and a coffer iron-cast ceiling. Part of the original equipment has been preserved, including an AEG turbine dated 1938. The power plant was closed in 2003 due to its lack of compliance with environmental standards.



5 Tymienieckiego St.

Tytus Kopisch’s Bleachery

The building was constructed between 1828 and 1829. Known as Kopisch’s bleachery, it in fact formed a part of a bleaching plant and served as residential premises for Tytus Kopisch himself. It is one of the oldest buildings in industrial Łódź, classical in form, with a centrally placed triangular pediment. Today in its interior, parts of the original wooden structure have been preserved.



242/250 Piotrkowska St.

Markus Silberstein’s Factory

The weaving mill was built between 1893 and 1894 according to a design by Adolf Zeligson. The three-storey building adhered to an older, one-storey weaving mill situated at the back of the parcel. The massive block is surrounded by two towers giving it the appearance of a fortified building. In the top parts of both towers, the decorative initials of the founder of the factory – Markus Silberstein – can be found. There is also a former administration building attached to it, as seen from the street. It was there that in 1907, one of the workers shot the president of the company board, Mieczysław Silberstein. This was just one of the tragic events in the workers’ protests in 1905-1907.



17 Stefanowskiego St.

Zygmunt Richter’s Factory

This former spinning mill and finishing shop was erected by Zygmunt Richter in stages between 1879 and 1912. In 1927 the factory was bought by a company owned by the brothers Naum and Borys Ettingon, who changed the production profile from wool to cotton fabric. In the spinning mill building at the junction of Radwańska and Stefanowskiego seen from the west and the south, there are details which refer to medieval defensive architecture. The ground floor of the



187 Kilińskiego St.

Karol W. Scheibler’s New Weaving Mill

The so-called New Weaving Mill was built between 1898 and 1899 according to a design by Paweł Rübensahm, and was the last massive factory building belonging to the Scheiblers’ industrial empire. Most interesting here is the building’s elevation as seen from Kilińskiego Street, in a Renaissance style. The most prominent event that took place here was the 1987 visit by pope John Paul II, who came to personally meet Łódź’s weavers.



14 Milonowa St.

The Scheiblers’ Factory Hospital in Księży Młyn

The first factory hospital in Łódź, built between 1882 and 1884 by Anna Scheibler, Karol Scheibler’s widow. The horseshoe-shaped building has few architectural details, such as plastered corners and window frames contrasting with red bricks. To commemorate the founder, St. Ann was made the patron saint of the hospital. The building still functions as a hospital. At present it is named after doctor Karol Jonscher, a distinguished community worker, the Scheibler’s family doctor and the originator of the hospital’s construction.



25 Tymienieckiego St.

Karol W. Scheibler’s Spinning Mill in Księży Młyn

The spinning mill, built between 1870 and 1873, was the first building in Karol W. Scheibler’s “Księży Młyn” industrial complex. Measuring 207 m in length, at the time of its construction it was the biggest industrial building in Łódź, and proof of Scheibler’s domination. The building’s architectural style refers to medieval defensive architecture, mostly due to the massive towers in the corners. At present the building has been converted to residential functions after several years of renovation works.



30 Tymienieckiego St.

The Scheiblers’ Fire Station in Księży Młyn

Firefighters were present in Karol Scheibler’s industrial plants from 1878, while the present building was built in the 1890s. The fire station is dominated by a high observation tower featuring gothic elements. At the back are the former firefighters’ homes and an ornamental pump. After thorough renovation, the building was converted into an office centre. The original appearance was preserved though, including the original doors of the former coach houses and an alarm gong on the tower.



Księży Młyn St.

Scheibler Workers’ Homes in Księży Młyn

This estate of workers’ houses was built between 1873 and 1875, and extended between 1885 and 1889. It complimented the whole industrial complex of the factory, the industrialist’s residence and social and technical facilities. The oldest part consists of 3 rows of residential buildings, in between which there are outbuildings. The homes were only for the families of masters and qualified workers in the Scheiblers’ factory.



13/15 Księży Młyn St.

The Scheiblers’ Factory School in Księży Młyn

Scheibler opened a school for his factory workers’ children in 1876, and it was the first institution of its kind in Łódź. The school building is a part of the Księży Młyn estate, closing the way leading from the spinning mill to the residential houses. It consists of several buildings added in consecutive years, combined into a harmonious whole and consistent with the architectural style of the complex.

TOURIST INFORMATION

Tourist Information Centre in Łódź

Centrum Informacji Turystycznej w Łodzi
ul. Piotrkowska 87
tel. +48 42 638 59 55
+48 42 638 59 56

opening hours:
May-September:
Mon-Fri 9 am to 7 pm
Sat-Sun 10 am to 4 pm
October-April:
Mon-Fri 9 am to 6 pm
Sat-Sun 10 am to 3 pm
www.cit.lodz.pl

Łódź Kaliska railway station (main hall)

Dworzec PKP Łódź Kaliska (hala główna)
ul. Karolewska 55
tel. +48 42 205 42 00

opening hours:
May-September:
Mon-Fri 9 am to 5 pm
Sat-Sun 10 am to 4 pm
October-April:
Mon-Fri 9 am to 5 pm
Sat-Sun 10 am to 3 pm
www.cit.lodz.pl

Manufaktura (entrance from ul. Zachodnia)

tel. (+48) 695 131 113
opening hours:
Mon-Sat 10 am to 10 pm, Sun 10 am to 9 pm
www.fb.com/PIT.Manufaktura

Stary Rynek I

tel. (+48) 42 661 46 66

Tourist Centre at Księży Młyn

Centrum Turysty Księży Młyn
ul. Księży Młyn 12
tel. +48 513 712 411
www.fb.com/CentrumTurystyKsieznyMlyn



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