



1 Old Market Square (Stary Rynek) – the heart of the Old Town is a reminder of the days when the smell of vegetables, herring, fruit, poultry and junk intermingled with a multilingual clatter of voices. Near the marketplace visitors can admire the beauty of a neo-Moresque synagogue in Wolborska St. that was later destroyed by the Nazis in 1939. Under the German occupation it was incorporated into the ghetto area. The marketplace borders on the Old-Town Park (Park Staromiejski) founded in 1953 where the Decalogue Memorial was put up to commemorate the coexistence of Poles and Jews.



2 Church of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady (Kościół Wniebowzięcia NMP) – a towering Neo-Gothic sanctuary in the Church Square built between 1888 and 1897 (design by K. Wojciechowski). In the early 15th century this had been the site of the city's oldest parish church until it was moved to 22 Ogrodowa St. The interior is furnished with stylish altars, benches, stained-glass windows, the organ and antique painting of Our Lady of Łódź that originated from the old church. During the German occupation the church was turned into a warehouse while the presbytery served as the Criminal Police (Kripo) headquarters of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto.



3 Izrael Poznański Palace and Factory Complex – 15/17 Ogrodowa St.; constructed in 1872-1902. Izrael Kalmanovich Poznański's home was the largest residential structure among the great factory magnates in Poland. Currently it houses the City of Łódź Museum. Fabulous décor in a wide variety of styles. The Art Nouveau staircase will usher you into a large Neo-Baroque dining room and ball-room. The newly refurbished property provides a superb venue for concerts, performances, exhibitions and social gatherings. This Neo-Baroque edifice is situated on the corner of Zachodnia Street and Ogrodowa Street where massive factory walls and workers' living quarters come into view.



4 Old Cemetery in Ogrodowa St. (Cmentarz Stary) in Ogrodowa St. – Catholic, Evangelical and Orthodox. The elaborate tombs embraced by a splendor of trees and shrubs reflect the lives that were lived in 'the Promised Land'. Many prominent factory owners were laid to rest here: the Biedermmans, Grohmanns, Geysers, Kindermanns, Scheiblers, as well as scientists, actors, artists, national heroes and priests. The largest tomb, unrivalled in Poland, adorns the Scheiblers' burial place. It resembles a tiny Neo-Gothic church.



5 Liberty Square (Plac Wolności) – once the New Town marketplace, it has retained its original octagonal shape at this historic intersection in the city centre. The classicistic Town Hall of 1827, which currently houses the State Archives in Łódź. The nearest corner building is the once Evangelical and now Catholic Church of the Descent of the Holy Ghost. The adjacent building used to be the vocational school of crafts turned into the seat of Municipality, and nowadays – the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography. The square is presided over by the statue of Tadeusz Kościuszko sculpted by Mieczysław Lubelski.

6 Dętka – unique Polish sewer museum is situated underneath Liberty Square. In the underground route of 142 metres you can find archival photos and documents related to the construction of Łódź sewers.



Piotrkowska Street – Poland's longest promenade is lined with shops and more than 100 pubs and restaurants. In summer colourful open-air cafés lure passers-by who can also choose to go for a ride in a ricksha.

- Monuments:
- Three Factory Owners – 32 Piotrkowska St.;
 - Light Maintenance Man – 37 Piotrkowska St.;
 - Arthur Rubinstein's Piano – 78 Piotrkowska St.;
 - Miś Uszatek – Fable Teddybear – 87 Piotrkowska St.;
 - Julian Tuwim's Bench – 104 Piotrkowska St.;
 - Statue of Leon Schiller – 112 Piotrkowska St.;
 - Władysław Reymont's Trunk – 137 Piotrkowska St.;
 - Armchair of Jaracz – 152 Piotrkowska St.;
 - The Turn-of-the-Millennium Monument Honouring Łódź Residents – 12,859 engraved names of well-known and not-so-well-known people from Łódź, set along Piotrkowska Street, from address numbers 98 through 146;
 - The Łódź Walk of Fame featuring star-plaques with some of the biggest names in Polish cinema, along Piotrkowska Street between 6 Sierpnia St. and Rubinstein Passage.



- Tenements:
- 11 Piotrkowska St. – Karol Scheibler's tenement;
 - 29 Piotrkowska St. – Banking House of Wilhelm Landau;
 - 72 Piotrkowska St. – formerly Ludwig Meyer's factory, converted into Grand Hotel ***;
 - 74 Piotrkowska St. – Ludwig Geyer factory's chancellery;
 - 77 Piotrkowska St. – palace of banker Maximilian Goldfeder, currently glamorous 'Klub Spadkobierców' Restaurant. Multicoloured stainedglass windows and fabulously furnished first floor.
 - 86 Piotrkowska St. – in the opinion of Łódź residents, the most beautiful tenement in Piotrkowska St. The facade embellished with the statue of J. Gutenberg;
 - 100 Piotrkowska St. – Art Nouveau style building;
 - 104 Piotrkowska St. – formerly Julius Heinzl's palace – currently the seat of the City of Łódź Office and regional authorities;
 - 137/139 Piotrkowska St. – Julius Kindermann's palace adorned with a Venetian mosaic frieze;
 - 143 Piotrkowska St. – historic tenement of the 'Krusche and Ender' company with fanciful flower polychrome;
 - 152 Piotrkowska St. – one of the largest graffiti in Poland;
 - 262 Piotrkowska St. – formerly Robert Schweikert's residence – currently the seat of the European Institute where symposiums, conferences and seminars are held;



8 Evangelical-Augsburg Church of St Matheus, 283 Piotrkowska St. – the Neo-Romanesque temple was built in 1909-1928, predominant element of the building is an 80 meters-high tower. Excellent acoustics makes it the perfect place for sacred music concerts and festivals.



9 Cathedral Basilica of St Stanisław Kostka, 265 Piotrkowska St. The former Factory Market Square where a church topped with 101-metre spire was built in 1901-1912. The church was designated a cathedral. In front of the cathedral monuments were raised: Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the heroic priest Ignacy Skorupka and Pope John Paul II. Neo-gothic aisles have uniform, stylish décor, historic altars, a pulpit and stained-glass ornaments.



10 The White Factory of Ludwig Geyer (Biała Fabryka) – the Central Museum of Textiles, 282 Piotrkowska St. When constructed in 1835-1839, this industrial plant could boast the most up-to-date technology in Europe. The worldfamous Central Museum of Textiles displays its collection of textile tools and machinery, historic and contemporary fabrics and clothing. The museum organises the International Triennale of Tapestry. The complex adjoins to the **Heritage Park of Wooden Architecture in Łódź** (Skansen Łódzkiej Architektury Drewnianej) – one of a kind object in Poland which shows a city from the pre-industrial era, it reconstructs Łódź streets from the 1820's.



11 'Priest's Mill' (Księży Młyn) – extensive industrial and residential district established by the Grohmanns and Scheiblers, at one time competitors, beginning in 1921 they became partners and operated the largest cotton mill in Europe. The city's oldest industrial plant, the so-called Kopisch's bleachery (bielnik Kopischa) of 1826, is situated at 5 Tymienieckiego St. Other buildings date from the late 19th century. Targowa Street, proceeding up to the Scheiblers' premises, passes a unique factory gate known as 'the Grohmann's barrels' (beczki Grohmanna). The huge complex of functionally related facilities comprises a spinning-mill, fire-station, train station, hospital, school, shops, a farmstead, workers' houses and a palace.



12 Edward Herbst Palace – branch of Museum of Art, 72 Przędzalniana St. An illustrative example of a wealthy factory owner's residence, whose antique furnishings are typical of the tastes of 19th century Łódź manufacturers. You will gasp at the splendour of the ground floor: a ball room, hall of mirrors, dining room, hunting-room and Japanese study. Family rooms are on the first floor.



TOURIST INFORMATION

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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

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Publisher:
The City of Łódź Office
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Photos:
Paweł Augustyniak, The City of Łódź Office Archives