

VILLAS AND PALACES



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
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/uni/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 Wólczańska St.,
90-531 Łódź
tel. +48 537 462 100
open: Mon - Fri
www.pbw.lodz.pl/muzeum_oswiaty.htm

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.muzeumwlodziennictwa.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

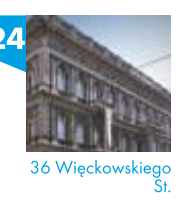
Museum of Archeology and Ethnography
14 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź
tel. +48 42 632 84 40
fax +48 42 632 97 14
open: Tue - Sun
www.maie.lodz.pl

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

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

Maurycy Poznański's Palace
The palace was probably designed by Adolf Zeligson and erected between 1900 and 1902. Its architecture refers to Renaissance. The massive, concise shape is ornamented with a lot of decorations. The staircase, stained-glass windows and marble stairs have been well preserved. Nowadays the palace houses the Art Museum. The Neo-plastic Room designed by Władysław Strzemiński is a source of inspiration for new art projects and educational activities conducted by the Museum.



36 Więckowskiego St.

Leopold Kindermann's Residence
The villa was designed by Gustaw Landau Gutentger and built between 1902 and 1903. It is one of the greatest monuments of Art Nouveau architecture in Poland. The irregular, asymmetrical shape of the building is covered with numerous decorations and made more noticeable by a circular built on the garden side. The pictorial façade is covered with plant and animal motifs. Over the entrance there is a portico supported by two pillars in the form of apple tree trunks. The interiors have been ornamented with stuccowork featuring the motifs of horse chestnut trees, roses, apple trees, irises and poppies. Nowadays the residence houses the Town Art Gallery in Łódź.



31/33 Wólczańska St.

Wilhelm Lürken's Palace
The palace was designed by Alwill Jankau and built, in a historicism-modernism style, between 1912 and 1913. The first floor used to accommodate offices, there were representative rooms on the second floor, and the third floor housed the owner's private quarters, sleeping rooms and salons. The richly decorated interior has retained its stuccowork and beautiful stained-glass windows. Lürken's factory of knitwear and cotton products was located behind the palace.



31/33 Kościuszki Av.



MUSEUMS

Museum of the City of Łódź (MMŁ)
15 Ogrodowa St., 91-065 Łódź
tel. +48 42 254 90 11
tel. +48 42 654 90 00
open: Mon - Thu, Sat - Su
www.muzeum-lodz.pl

MMŁ - Museum of Canal Dętki (Inner Tube)
2 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź
tel. +48 42 654 00 82
open: Thu - Sun, 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

MMŁ - Museum of Cultures and Religious Traditions
2 Wolności Sq., 91-415 Łódź
tel. +48 42 250 51 31
fax. +48 250 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 - ms?
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

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

such as: a dining room, salons, a library, a smoking room. The second floor housed living rooms. The building was surrounded by a garden the fragments of which can still be seen today.

Jakub Kestenberg's Residence
Erected in 1903, the villa was designed by Franciszek Chelmiński as a Neo-Baroque building with Art Nouveau elements. The diversified facade texture, asymmetry and numerous plant ornaments make the villa stand out among austere factory buildings. The function of the building was both commercial and representative. On the first floor there were office rooms and on the second one living rooms ornamented with Art Nouveau stuccowork.



26 Sterlinga St.

Leon Rappaport's Residence
One of the most interesting factory owners' houses, built in 1905. From the western side, the shape of the building is made all the more fascinating by a tower decorated with Art Nouveau elements. The interior used to serve residential and administrative purposes. Numerous Art Nouveau decorations, in the form of floristic wall ornaments, can still be admired nowadays.



44 Rewolucji 1905 r. St.

Alfred Biedermann's Palace
It is a factory owner's palace – its style modernistic with a few classicistic elements - built from 1910 to 1912. The first floor used to serve representative purposes, while the second accommodated the apartments. The interior was decorated by numerous works of art belonging to the Biedermanns family collection. The palace is owned by the University of Łódź today. Apart from lecture halls and classrooms, it features the Museum of the University of Łódź, presenting famous teachers' keepsakes.
opening hours: after a phone contact, phone: +48 42 635 57 26



1/5 Franciszkańska St.

Izrael Kalmanowicz Poznański's Palace
The palace was designed by Hilary Majewski in 1888. The way it looks today results from the enlargement works carried out between 1898 and 1903, and based on Adolf Zeligson's, Juliusz Jung's and Dawid Rosenthal's projects. Its sumptuous architecture makes explicit reference to Renaissance and Baroque. The first floor served administrative and office purposes while the second accommodated representative salons and living rooms. Nowadays the palace houses the City of Łódź Museum. Visiting the historic interiors, you can get to know the history and culture of 19th century Łódź, understand the phenomenon of the multicultural and multid denominational industrial metropolis. The "Pantheon of Great Łódź Residents" permanent exhibition presents the profiles of well-known people related to the city: Julian Tuwim, Władysław Reymont, Aleksander Tansman, Jerzy Kosiński, Karl Dedecius, Marek Edelman and Alina Margolis, Artur Rubinstein, Jan Kariski.
(opening hours: Mon: 10 am – 4 pm, Tue, Thu: 10 am – 4 pm, Wed: 12 am – 6 pm, Sat-Sun: 12 am – 6 pm, phone: +48 42 654 03 23)



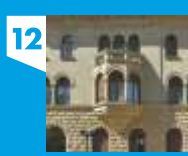
15 Ogrodowa St.

Karol Poznański's Palace
The building was designed by Adolf Zeligson and erected from 1904 to 1908. Its architecture combines Renaissance, Baroque and Art Nouveau motifs. The palace – with its original courtyard surrounded by wings from three sides - was built on the plan of horseshoe. The interior has maintained its original layout and quite many equipment pieces. At present, the building belongs to the Music Academy.



32 Gdańska St.

Gustaw Adolf Kindermann's Palace
The residence was designed by Karl Seidl and built from 1910 to 1911. The façade, veneered with sandstone, combines Neo-Roman and Neo-Renaissance elements. The building façade has been added variety to by a bay window, while an arcade loggia is attached to the annex. The building boasts of interesting and diversified decorations full of well-maintained glass-stained windows, fireplaces and furniture. The two-floor hall with an old fireplace and a fountain, all covered up with wood panels, looks quite impressive, too. The building premises are occupied today by the Appeal Prosecution Service.



151 Piotrkowska St.

Juliusz Kindermann's Palace
The palace was designed by Karl Seidl and erected in 1907. Its architecture refers to Renaissance. The facade, ornamented with precious mosaic, allegorically depicts cotton trade. An entrance hall opens up to the palace interiors. Representative salons used to be entered from a spacious room with a fountain and a fireplace. All the interior elements, featuring original woodwork and a staircase stained-glass window, are very well-maintained.



137/139 Piotrkowska St.

Juliusz Heinzl's Palace
The palace was designed by Otto Gehlig and erected in 1880. It had served three, distinctive purposes: representative, residential and commercial. It was built in an eclectic style, most of its elements reflecting the Italian Renaissance. The central fragment of the frieze crowning the room has been decorated with three allegorical sculptures of women symbolizing Industry, Commerce and Freedom respectively. There used to be a factory - producing wool fabrics - at the back of the palace. Today, the reconstructed interiors of the palace house the Łódź Municipal Office and the Łódź Voivodship Office.



104 Piotrkowska St.

Maksymilian Goldfeder's Palace
The Neo-Renaissance palace was built between 1889 and 1892, according to a design drawn up by Hilary Majewski. It is a very good example of a downtown residence. Until 1920s there used to be M. Goldfeder's bank house on the first floor and richly decorated salons, equipped with different stylistic elements on the second. The ornamentation has not lost any of its splendor to this day.



77 Piotrkowska St.

Ludwik Meyer's Passageway
It used to be a private passageway owned by Ludwik Meyer, an industrialist, designed probably by Hilary Majewski and sided by luxurious villas between 1883 and 1885. The street was the first in town to be equipped with electric lighting while the apartments were fixed with gas and water installations.



Moniuszki St.

Gustaw Schreer's Villa
A factory owner's residence built from 1891 to 1893, according to Gustaw Landau-Gutentger's design. The building architecture resembles the mature Italian Renaissance. The residential interior is still full of neo-rococo and neo-renaissance ornaments. In the vicinity of the villa there used to be a factory building belonging to G. Schreer, where vicugna yarn (used for instance in stockings) was produced.

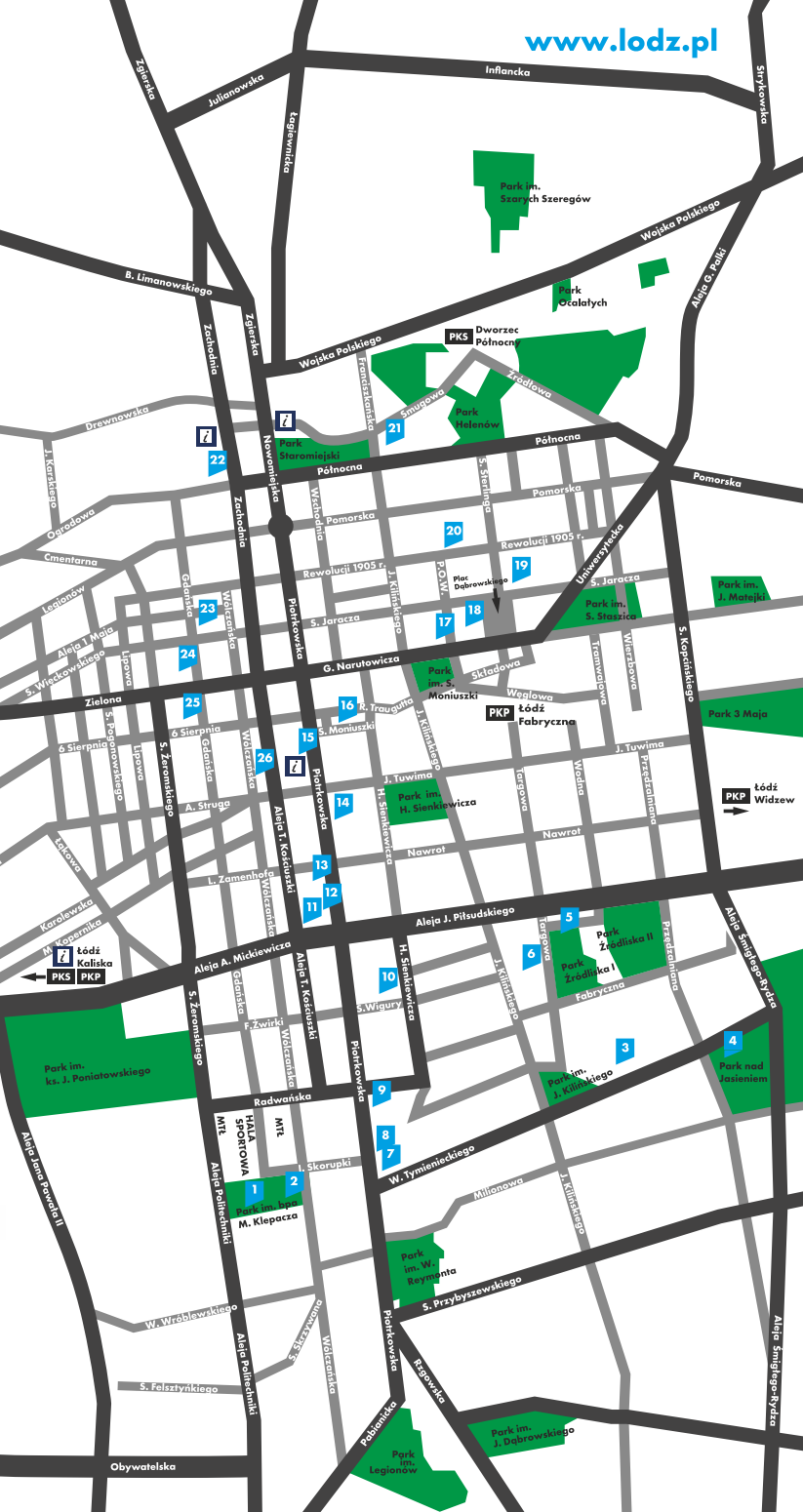


48 Narutowicza St.

Arnold Stiller's Residence
The residence was built, probably according to Hilary Majewski's design, from 1891 to 1893. Then, it was enlarged between 1899-1901. Its style makes reference to Northern Renaissance and Mannerism. The brick facade contrasts with plaster elements and high mansard roofs are diversified with rich form tops. The first floor used to accommodate representative quarters



45 Jaracza St.



At the beginning of the 19th century Łódź, a small city in the Kingdom of Poland, becomes home for settlers from Silesia, Brandenburg, Saxony, Czech state and Moravia. Huge textile factories are being built. Smoking, brick chimneys and factory towers, looking as powerful as castles, become symbols of Łódź. The industrialists – Poznański, Scheibler, Geyer, Grohmann, Biedermann, etc. - are making their fortunes, their houses becoming the testimony of their wealth and power. It took only 30 years for the palaces of people like Maksimilian Goldfeder, Juliusz Heintz, Kindermanns, Schweikerts, Scheiblers and Steinerts to be built on Piotrkowska, the main representative street of the city. In today's Łódź there are still more than 200 manufacturers' residences to be admired. The former palaces serve as seats of major public institutions, offices and museums. Their splendor has not vanished at all and their interiors win admiration because of the diversity of forms one can find in them. It is a great idea to take the "Villas and Palaces" tourist trail walk, transfer oneself back to the times of "Ziemia obiecana" ("The Promised Land") and rediscover the hidden, beautiful secrets of the city.

ARCHITECTS

Chełmiński Franciszek – (1862 – approx. 1933) graduated from the Łódź Higher School of Arts and Crafts as well as from the Civil Engineers' Institute in Sankt Petersburg. From 1892 to 1911 he worked as a town architect. He dealt mainly with designing palaces and tenement houses.

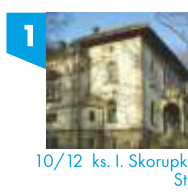
Landau-Gutenteger Gustaw – (approx. 1862-1924) graduated from the Łódź Higher School of Arts and Crafts as well as from the Civil Engineers' Institute in Sankt Petersburg. He is thought to be one of the most outstanding architects of the turn of the 20th century.

Lande Dawid – (1868-1928) a native born resident of Łódź. He graduated from the Łódź Higher School of Arts and Crafts as well as from the Civil Engineers' Institute in Sankt Petersburg. He dealt mainly with designing public buildings.

Majewski Hilary – (1838-1892) graduated from the Tsar's Academ of Arts in Sankt Petersburg. In 1872 he took the position of the Architect for Łódź. He was the most famous builder of the city. 546 buildings were built under his supervision. Those were: manufacturers' palaces, luxurious villas, tenement houses, workers' houses, industrial buildings and public buildings.

Mertsching Jan Karol – (1818–1872) a town architect between 1870 and 1872, designing both secular and sacral buildings.

Zeligson Adolf – (1876–1919) graduated from the Łódź Higher School of Arts and Crafts as well as from the Civil Engineers' Institute in Sankt Petersburg. In 1891 he set up his office in Łódź. He made designs of representative buildings for the Jewish bourgeois from Łódź.



1
10/12 ks. I. Skorupki St.

Józef Richter's Residence
The residence was built, probably according to Karl Seidl's design, from 1898 to 1899. Its style makes reference to the Italian Renaissance. On the first floor there are two salons, a dining room featuring a sideboard and a buffet, and a study. A presentable staircase leads up to the second floor where there used to be sleeping rooms, little salons as well as children's rooms. The basements accommodated a kitchen, a laundry and a place where linen was pressed. Since 1993 the residence has belonged to the Łódź Technical University.



2
6/8 ks. I. Skorupki St.

Reinhold Richter's Residence
The residence was built, according to Ignacy Stebelski's design, from 1903 to 1904. The architecture of the building makes stylistic reference to the German Renaissance. An ornamented entrance from ks. I. Skorupki St. opens into the interior of the villa. From the hallway it is possible to go to the former representative rooms such as a salon and a dining room, a winter garden and a study. The second floor housed living rooms, little salons and sleeping rooms. A porter's lodge and an entrance gate were built near the villa. The residence is surrounded by the Bishop M. Klepacz park featuring many precious trees, for example: "Fabrykant" (English: Factory Owner), a monument oak. Today the villa houses the office of the president of the Łódź Technical University.



3
24/26 ks. bp. W. Tymienieckiego St.

Henryk's Grohmann's Residence
The residence was built from 1892 to 1893, probably according to Hilary Majewski's design, in a style resembling the Italian Renaissance. The building, erected close to a spinning mill, looks more like a factory than a villa. The entrance hallway and the salon have retained their original interior decorations, expressing the spirit of Vienna Art Nouveau. The ball room and the concert hall, in which the music played by well-known virtuosos could often be heard, were the most representative places in the house. At present, the Artistic Book Museum is located in the building.
opening hours: call +48 502 62 64 66



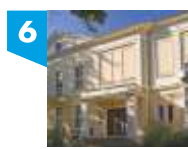
4
72 Przędzalniana St.

Villa of Edward and Matylda Herbsts
This Neo-Renaissance villa was built from 1875 to 1876, probably on the basis of Hilary Majewski's design drawn up for the daughter of Karol Scheibler, a famous industrialist, and Edward Herbst, her husband. It is a typical manufacturer's residence with interior decorations reflecting the predilections of the late 19th century Łódź industrialists. The first floor used to house: the owner's study, a rococo mirror room, a dining room, an Oriental room, a hunter's study and a ball room, built a bit later, from which one could go to the garden outside and the orangery. A spacious staircase leads up to the second floor where there used to be living rooms. An outbuilding was later attached to the villa, and a stable and coach house were erected on the opposite side of the courtyard. Today, the recreated building is the seat of the Art Museum Branch which features a collection of furniture and other everyday objects from former residences of Łódź manufacturers.



5
1 Zwycięstwa Sq.

Karol Wilhelm Scheibler's Palace
The building was erected in 1855 as a plain, one floor house. Its final, presentable appearance resulted from a reconstruction taking place from 1884 to 1886, designed by Edward Lilpop. It used to belong to Karol Scheibler, the greatest Łódź industrialist. The Neo-Renaissance façade stands in contrast to the richness of the eclectic interior. First floor rooms (a mirror room, a dining room, the owner's study) are representative in their character. The second floor used to house living rooms and a terrace. There was a green square behind the house. Today the palace houses the Cinematography Museum.
(opening hours: Tue: 10 am – 5 pm, Thu: 11 am – 6 pm, Wed, 9 am – 4 pm, Fri 9 am – 4 pm, Sat, Sun: 11 am - 6 pm, phone: +48 42 674 09 57)



6
61/63 Targowa St.

Oskar Kon's Residence
It is a Neo-Renaissance villa, built in 1903, probably based on Franciszek Chełmiński's design. After 1918, it became the property of the Widzew Factory and the registered office of Oskar Kon, its president. An entrance covered with a portico, supported by two pillars, opens to the residence interior. The richly ornamented and well equipped salons are no longer inside. What is left are the remains of stuccowork, stained-glass windows and wooden floors. The building is owned today by the Leon Schiller National Filmmaking University. The famous stairway, leading up to the school cinema, on which the



7
266/268 Piotrkowska St.

Scheibler's Family Palace
The building was erected in 1845 as a one floor, classicistic house. Its representative character and Neo-Renaissance interior decorations were created as a result of numerous reconstructions carried out in the 1880s and 1890s for the Scheibler family. A corner tower covered with a tent helmet was a characteristic feature of the palace. The first floor used to house representative salons, a dining room and a mirror room while the second one served as the residents' living quarters. To a large extent, the palace interior retained the rich stuccowork decorations full of polychromic and majolica stoves. These days, the building is used by the Łódź Technical University.



8
262 Piotrkowska St.

Robert Schweikert's Palace
The palace was built from 1910 to 1912, according to Lew Lubotynowicz's design. It is a great example of a manufacturer's residence drawing on Baroque assumptions. This one-floor building, located between a courtyard and a garden, is the seat of the European Institute. The former representative rooms on the first floor – the study, the salon and the dining room – still full of original decorations and equipment pieces, are particularly worth mentioning. The stained-glass window serving as a window in the staircase is very interesting as well. A French style garden with a fountain, a bower and flowerbeds stretches behind the palace.



9
236 Piotrkowska St.

August Haertig's Palace
The palace was built in an eclectic style between 1895 and 1896, according to Franciszek Chełmiński's design. It is a magnificent example of the late 19th century downtown architecture combining residential and commercial functions. There was a factory canton on the first floor, whereas the second floor accommodated elegant salons. The precious elements of the interior and equipment – such as: old majolica stoves, stuccowork and paintings - can still be admired today. There used to be a dye house and a fabric finishing shop on the property. Recent renovation works have restored the former luster of the facade and interiors of the palace.



10
12 Wigury St.

Wilhelm Teschemacher's Villa
It is a Neo-Renaissance building erected between 1890 and 1892. Its architecture resembles the Palazzo Farnese in Rome. The first floor used to house presentable rooms, while the second accommodated the residential premises. The interior art deco parts were created between 1918 and 1939. The orangery is particularly worth seeing as it features a fountain with a mosaic, created by Antonio Salviatti from Venice, placed right over it. At present, the building belongs to PTTK (Polish Tourism Association).



11
88 Kościuszki Av.

The Jarischs' Residence
This small, elegant villa, owned by Austrian industrialists, was built between 1923 and 1925. The central part of the façade is characterized by a semicircular, protruding fragment of the building, which is crowned with a six-sided tower. The interior still features beautiful plant stuccowork, a few stained-glass windows and elements of ornamental woodwork. Today, the building is used

TOURIST INFORMATION

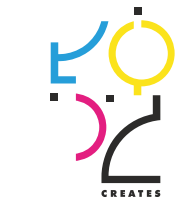
Tourist Information Centre in Łódź
Centrum Informacji Turystycznej w Łodzi
ul. Piotrkowska 87
tel. +48 42 638 59 55
+48 42 638 59 56
opening hours:
May-September:
Mon-Fri 9 am to 7 pm
Sat-Sun 10 am to 4 pm
October-April:
Mon-Fri 9 am to 6 pm
Sat-Sun 10 am to 3 pm
www.cit.lodz.pl

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
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www.fb.com/CentrumTurystyKsiezzyMlyn



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www.lodz.pl

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