

KSIĘŻY MŁYN

It is the largest historical industrial-residential complex in Łódź, dating from the second half of the 19th century, which has outlasted in an almost complete form. It was created by the Scheiblers and the Grohman's - competitors at first, but from 1921 onwards partners who managed the biggest cotton factory in Europe.

In 1971 the urban complex was declared the monument of industrial architecture and in 2015, together with other historical monuments of Łódź, was granted the title of the Monument of History.

The name "Księży Młyn" ("Priest's Mill") comes from the mill erected on the Jasień River some time after 1428 and owned by a priest from Łódź. In 1822 the area was assigned for the construction of government-owned industrial plants. In 1824 Krystian Wendisch, who had come here from Saxony, entered into an agreement with the Polish Kingdom authorities, obliging him to establish a cotton spinning mill in Łódź. In 1825 the factory owner was granted a perpetual lease of the Księży Młyn area and built the first brick house, which resembled Polish manor houses (71 Przędzalniana Street).

Księży Młyn changed its face permanently in 1853, when Karol Wilhelm Scheibler arrived in Łódź and created an industrial empire in the area in question.

01 THE HEADQUARTERS OF KAROL SCHEIBLER'S FACTORY

PLAC ZWYCIĘSTWA 2

It is the oldest part of the factory complex. The spinning mill, made of red brick, was built in 1855 in the vicinity of Ogród Spacerowy (Źródlińska Park) near Wodny Rynek (Water Market). An innovative 40 HP steam engine was installed there. In the following years other monumental buildings were constructed: weaving mills, boiler-plants, warehouses and finishing plants.

02 KAROL SCHEIBLER'S PALACE

PLAC ZWYCIĘSTWA 1

In 1856 the factory owner's modest single-storey house stood here, but less than 10 years later its rebuilding began. The palace had not gained its present Neo-Renaissance look until the rebuilding in the years 1884-1887. The building's modest ornamentation contrasts with the sumptuousness of its interiors, where one can find ornate fireplaces and stoves, walls lined with textiles, wainscoting and tiles.

The Palace houses the only museum in Poland dedicated to the film art - **the Film Museum**. Exhibited collections include: historical motion picture projection equipment, movie posters and set elements from Polish films. A remarkable treat is an antique Kaiserpanorama dating from 1900. The Scheibler Palace's interiors have served many times as a set for movies, including "The Promised Land", "More Than Life At Stake", "Return of the Wolf", "Between the Cup and the Lip".

Opening hours: Tue. **10 am - 5 pm**, Wed., Fri. **9 am - 4 pm**, Thu., Sat., Sun. **11 am - 6 pm**, phone no. **+48 42 674 09 57**, www.kinomuzeum.pl

03 ŹRÓDLISKA PARK AND PALM HOUSE

The oldest city park in Łódź, founded in 1840. Its name derives from many springs present in the area. Currently the oldest plane trees in Łódź and monumental, over 300 years old oak specimens grow here. In the Palm House visitors can see, among others, palms planted by Karol Scheibler's wife Anna.

Palm House, Źródlińska Park I, al. Piłsudskiego 6, phone no. **+48 42 674 96 65**, www.botaniczny.lodz.pl, opening hours: April - September: Tue. - Sun. **10 am - 6 pm**, October - March **9 am - 4 pm** In the middle of the park, in the gardener's house a café is located [Tubajka](#)

04 OSKAR KON'S PALACE

UL. TARGOWA 61/63

It is a Neo-Renaissance residence of 1903. Currently the building houses Leon Schiller National Film, Television and Theatre School in Łódź. Here one can find the famous stairs leading to the school cinema, where Lodz Film School students used to hang around, among them Roman Polański, Krzysztof Kieślowski or Andrzej Wajda.

At the back of the campus, in the "Z" building, there is a bookshop café, phone no. **+48 42 275 59 67** [zet.cafe](#)

05 SCHEIBLER'S FACTORY OFFICE

UL. TARGOWA 65

A grand building of 1912. L-shaped, lavishly embellished with art nouveau decorative elements, it gained a smooth, asymmetrical ornamentation. Today the building is the seat of the Higher School of Art and Design in Łódź.



- 01 "The Headquarters" of Karol Scheibler's factory
- 02 Karol Scheibler's Palace
- 03 Źródlińska Park
- 04 Oskar Kon's Palace
- 05 Scheibler's Factory Office
- 06 Grohman's Barrels
- 07 Traugott Grohmann's House
- 08 Alfred Grohman's Villa
- 09 Ludwik Grohman's Villa
- 10 Ludwik Grohman's Factory
- 11 Henryk Grohman's Villa
- 12 Karol Jonscher Hospital
- 13 Matylda and Edward Herbst's Villa
- 14 Scheibler's Cotton Spinning Mill
- 15 Workers' housing estate
- 16 Fire Station
- 17 School building
- 18 Konsum stores
- 19 Wendisch's house - one of the oldest brick house in Łódź

06 GROHMAN'S BARRELS

UL. TARGOWA 46

The historical, Neo-Gothic entrance to the weaving mill of Ludwik Grohman's factory is one of symbols of industrial Łódź. The top of the ornate gate brings medieval castles to mind. A broad arch rests on monumental pillars, which shape resembles thread spools. Because the Grohman's were the leaders of fire brigades in Łódź, when the gate was built some people thought that the columns were in fact barrels containing water or, according to an urban legend, a hiding place for part of the factory owner's fortune.

07 TRAUGOTT GROHMANN'S HOUSE

UL. TARGOWA 81

A craftsman house typical for the early industrial Łódź. It belonged to Traugott Grohman - the forefather of the Łódź factory owners family.

08 ALFRED GROHMAN'S VILLA

UL. TYLNA 14

This three-storey building was constructed in 1873 in a manor style. It differs significantly from the much more modest house of Traugott Grohmann, which indicates that the financial standing of the family gradually improved as they were becoming rich thanks to textile manufacturing.

09 LUDWIK GROHMAN'S VILLA

UL. TYLNA 9/11

In 1889 one of the first luxury residences in Łódź was built opposite Traugott's house. The Neo-Renaissance villa, the property of Ludwik Grohman, Traugott's son, perfectly reflected its owner's wealth. In the years 1894-1896 a staircase and a conservatory were added to it and just before the outbreak of the First World War a two-storey annex with a separate entrance was built. In 1945 the building was occupied by NKVD and most of items inside were stolen.

10 LUDWIK GROHMAN'S FACTORY

UL. TYMIENIECKIEGO 22

Grohman's factory was constructed in the years 1896-97. Its buildings housed: weaving mill, drawing mill, raising mill, dye mill, bleachery, finishing plant and boiler plant. In the years 2010-2012, thanks to the efforts of the Łódź Special Economic Zone, the factory underwent revitalization. At present the building serves as the seat of the Łódź SEZ and a conference centre. Revitalized Grohman's Factory was given credit at Expo Real 2013 in Munich, where it was declared the best and the most unique commercial property among 40 projects from all over the world. At the entrance to the premises of the Łódź SEZ one can find **Gronowski Restaurant & Buddha Pub**, phone no. **+48 42 673 02 90**, www.buddhapub.pl

11 HENRYK GROHMAN'S VILLA

UL. TYMIENIECKIEGO 24

The construction of the villa started in 1892. At first it was supposed to serve for office purposes, but ultimately Ludwik Grohman's son, Henryk, who took the company management over from his father, came to live here. Now the villa houses the **Book Art Museum**, which founders - Mr. and Mrs. Tryzno - love and publish beautiful books. Their unique publication "Jakuba Boehme'go objawienia dotyczące Boga, nicności i natury, także duszy ludzkiej i człowieczego ciała" ("Jakub Boehme's revelations on God, nothingness and nature, and also human soul and body") was declared the world's most beautiful book in 1994. Opening hours: by prior arrangement, phone no. **+48 502 626 466**, [BookartMuseum](#)

In 1881 Karol Scheibler, influenced by a distinguished physician and community worker Dr Karol Jonscher, decided to build a factory hospital. In 1884, on the other side of the Jasień River, near the factory, the first in Łódź and the third in Poland factory hospital for factory workers was erected. It was founded by Karol Scheibler's widow, Anna nee Werner. At the beginning the hospital had only 50 beds, but nevertheless it counted among the most modern in the Polish Kingdom. In 1951 the hospital was dedicated to Karol Jonscher and it serves the residents of Łódź to this day.

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MATYŁDA AND EDWARD HERBST'S VILLA

UL. PRZĘDZALNIANA 72

Constructed in the years 1875-1877, the villa was a gift from Karol Scheibler to his daughter Matylda and her husband Edward Herbst - an employee at first, and then a factory manager and wealth co-owner. The villa, built in the Italian Renaissance style, counted 16 rooms - residential drawing rooms, bedrooms, dressing rooms, the study of the master of the house and a dining room. Later on a ballroom and a greenhouse were added.

At present the residence houses a branch of the **Museum of Art in Łódź** and the exposition here shows the interiors of factory owners' houses at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. In a building some distance away, a former stable and carriage house, the Gallery of Old Masters was established.

Opening hours: Tue. - Sun. **11 am - 5 pm**, phone no. **+48 42 674 96 98**, www.palac-herbsta.org.pl

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SCHEIBLER'S COTTON SPINNING MILL

UL. TYMIENIECKIEGO 25

The 207 meters long spinning mill building made of reinforced concrete was constructed in 1872. This innovative, at the time, technology prevented vibrations caused by running machines and was fire resistant. In the centre of the building a steam engine was mounted, which drove workshops located on various storeys. In the weaving mill 70 thousand spindles were installed! Octagonal towers held staircases and lifts.

At present the building houses stylish loft apartments and hotel suites. On the 2nd floor one can find **Cafe Loft**, phone no. **+48 535 090 309**, [f Cafe Loft Lodz](https://www.facebook.com/CafeLoftLodz)

A single-storey building of the former warehouse houses **Cesky Film** restaurant & Pub, phone no. **+48 881 403 888**, www.ceskyfilm.pl

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WORKERS' HOUSING ESTATE

UL. KSIĘŻY MŁYN

The housing estate designed for workers employed with Scheibler's factory. Built in stages, from 1873 to 1875. Its core comprises 18 residential buildings, arranged in 3 rows - two opposite the factory entrance and the third one along Przędzalniana Street. In-between the houses toilets and closets were added.

In 2012 the revitalization programme for Księży Młyn housing estate was launched, which allowed to renovate a few historic buildings. Since 2017, at number 12, the **Księży Młyn Tourist Information Center** has operated, providing information, offering workshops and souvenirs from Łódź.

Open in the tourist season: **Tue. - Sun.**, phone no. **+48 513 712 411**,

[f Centrum Turysty Księży Młyn](https://www.facebook.com/CentrumTurystyKsiezzyMlyn)

In the multi-dwelling buildings along Przędzalniana Street a café

[f kreatoora](https://www.facebook.com/kreatoora) and art studios [f pracowniekm](https://www.facebook.com/pracowniekm) have been opened.

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FIRE STATION

UL. TYMIENIECKIEGO 30

The fire station of fire brigade using horse-drawn equipment, built in 1891, to which in 1900 a watchtower referring to medieval architecture was added.

The building has preserved its primary look to this day, including the original doors of the former remise and an alarm gong at the tower. Today the facility serves as an office building, which "featured" as a police station in the series "Komisarz Alex".

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SCHOOL BUILDING

UL. KSIĘŻY MŁYN 13

The oldest factory school in Łódź was meant for children of workers employed at Karol Scheibler's industrial plants. When it was opened in 1875, it had three sections and three teachers working there.

At present the grand building is managed by Strzeminski Academy of Art in Łódź, which plans to move here in 2018 the Academic Design Center, which combines the functions of an education and research centre and an exhibition space.

Opposite the school a shop offering unique souvenirs from Łódź is located, **Pociąg do Łodzi**, phone no. **+48 533 705 005**, www.pociagdolodzi.pl

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KONSUM STORES

UL. KSIĘŻY MŁYN 14

The building, constructed in 1882, housed factory-owned stores, so-called konsums, where groceries and factory left-overs and rejects were sold at lower prices. Only factory workers who had special shop books were entitled to buy goods there. Profit earned on sales was allocated to a provident fund for the factory workers.

Today "Księży Młyn" Publishing House, specialized in Łódź-related publications, resides here. In the northern part of the building, at no. 16, one can find **Fatamorgana Restaurant**, phone no. **+48 880 832 509**, [f fatamorganalodz](https://www.facebook.com/fatamorganalodz)

In the vicinity of the building an archaeological site is located - the remains of the former cold store of the butcher's. Next to it the lane named "Koci Szlak" ("Cat's Route") begins, following the trail of former railway siding. This renovated pedestrian and bicycle path connects the workers' housing estate with Źródlińska Park.