

Tourist Information Center in Łódź  
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Władysław Reymont Airport (departures hall)  
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Łódź-Kaliska Railway Station (main hall)  
ul. Karłowicza 55, 94-023 Łódź, tel./fax (+48) 42 205 42 00, e-mail: cit@kaliska@cit.lodz.pl

**Cinematography Museum and "Kinoatograf" Cinema**  
Pl. Zwycięstwa 1, 90-312 Łódź, tel. (+48) 42 674 09 57, www.kinomuzeum.pl  
open: Tuesday - Sunday

**Book Art Museum**  
ul. Tymienieckiego 24, 90-349 Łódź, tel. (+48) 502 626 466, www.book.art.pl  
open: after phone contact

**Herbst's Palace - Art Museum in Łódź**  
ul. Przędzalniana 72, 90-338 Łódź, tel. (+48) 42 674 96 98, www.palac-herbsta.org.pl  
open: Tuesday - Sunday

**Ikonka Gallery**  
ul. Fabryczna 19, 90-344 Łódź, tel. (+48) 691 680 728, www.galeriatikonka.pl  
The gallery is located in a post-industrial mansion. Visit after phone contact.

**Palm House**  
Al. Piłsudskiego 61 (Park Źródlińska), 90-329 Łódź, tel. (+48) 42 674 96 65, www.botanicznym.lodz.pl  
open: Tuesday - Sunday

**Łódź Art Incubator**  
ul. Tymienieckiego 3, 90-345 Łódź, tel. (+48) 42 207 35 70, www.artincubator.com  
Cultural-art centre operating within the space of XIX century warehouses in Scheibler's factory.

**Higher School of Art and Design in Łódź**  
ul. Targowa 65, 90-324 Łódź, tel. (+48) 42 678 05 50, www.wslp.edu.pl

**The Leon Schiller National Higher School of Film, Television and Theatre in Łódź**  
ul. Targowa 61/63, 90-323 Łódź, tel. (+48) 42 275 58 00, www.filmischool.lodz.pl

**Cesky Film Pub & Restaurant**  
ul. Tymienieckiego 25a, 90-350 Łódź, tel. (+48) 881 403 888, www.ceskyfilm.pl  
The restaurant, located in the very neighborhood of the weaving mill, offers Czech cuisine and many beer styles.

**Tubajka Family coffee-shop**  
Gardener's House, Park Źródlińska 1, 91-001 Łódź, tel. (+48) 664 954 996, www.facebook.com/tubajka  
A place for families with children with an interesting educational activities offer and ecological delights.

**LeLoft Cafe & Restaurant**  
ul. Tymienieckiego 20, 90-349 Łódź, tel. (+48) 42 661 61 75, www.leloft.pl  
A cozy restaurant at the junction of Tymienieckiego and Killińskiego streets which serves home-style meals: inside you can find the works of artists and students from art schools in Łódź.

**U Szwajcara Restaurant**  
ul. Tymienieckiego 22/24, 90-349 Łódź, tel. (+48) 42 674 04 40, www.uszwajcara.pl  
A small restaurant located in the old reception house. From the menu we recommend a typical dish from Łódź: "Kneadle Scheiblera" (Scheibler's Dumplings).

**Gronowski Restaurant & Buddha Pub**  
ul. Tymienieckiego 22/24, 90-349 Łódź, tel. (+48) 42 673 02 90, www.buddhapub.pl  
The restaurant, located in the old Gromann's silk cotton factory, offers Polish and Italian cuisine.

**Loft Apartments - Hotel Apartments**  
ul. Tymienieckiego 25c, 90-350 Łódź, tel. (+48) 730 252 525, www.loftaparts.pl

**Loft & Suite Apartment**  
ul. Tymienieckiego 25c/300, 90-350 Łódź, tel. (+48) 501 284 258, www.loft-suite.pl

**Studio-Loft**  
ul. Tymienieckiego 25c/17, 90-350 Łódź, tel. (+48) 601 290 510, www.studio-loft.pl

**Poclego do Łódź - Souvenir Shop**  
ul. Księży Młyn 11, 90-435 Łódź, tel. (+48) 698 787 504, www.poclegodolodz.pl  
The first shop with souvenirs from Łódź in Księży Młyn.

**K** Henryk Grohman's Villa, Tymienieckiego Street 24

Its construction began in 1892. It was meant to be office space but eventually one of Traugott Gromann's grandchildren and Ludwik's son Henryk moved in here together with his family. He inherited the family business from his father. Henryk was a keen expert and collector of works of art. The villa was rebuilt numerous times, but on its outside as well as inside many architectural details and original house furnishings have survived, e.g. the manufacturer's office arranged in Vienna Secession style. In the surrounding park, which is full of beautiful and impressive trees, there is a period style summer house. Since the beginning of the 1990s the villa has been the head office of the Book Art Museum, the founders of which, the Tryzna family, are enthusiasts and publishers of fine books. In 1994 their unique publication "Jacob Bohme's revelations on God, nothingness and nature, and the human body and soul" was deemed the most beautiful book in the world.

**L** Fire depot, Tymienieckiego Street 30

The building was constructed in 1891 and was meant to be a depot for an equine fire brigade. In 1900 a five-storey fire watchhouse designed in medieval style was built on. After the renovation the building was converted into an office centre. The original façade of the building has survived, including the original doors of a former coach house and an alarm gong in the watchhouse. In front of the cobbled driveway there is a historic cast iron steam pump. At the back of the plot old housing estates built for firemen and a climbing wall have survived. This colourful building "played" a police station in the series "Komisarz Alex".

**M** Scheibler's Spinning Mill, Tymienieckiego Street 25

This massive 207m building is the former spinning mill of Karol Scheibler's factory. Initially it was four-storey and was constructed from reinforced concrete. This modern (for those times) technology ensured that the building was vibration - and fireproof. In the central part of the building a steam engine was placed which powered all the workshops on each floor. The spinning mill was equipped with 70,000 spindles! Octagonal towers were the locations of staircases and lifts. The origin of a decorative cast iron ventilation hood, whose style refers to Arabic art, and which is part of the façade in front of the entrance gate, remains a mystery. It is a rarity in industrial architecture. Today the building houses design apartments, so-called lofts, and hotel apartments for tourists.

**N** Workers' housing estate, Księży Młyn Street

In 1875, opposite the entrance gate to the factory, a street inside the workers' housing estate "Księży Młyn" was marked. It was called Karol Scheibler's Alley. It was a broad street with trees and lawns. Along the alley two rows of houses were built, and a third row was built in Przędzalniana Street. The houses are two-storey, of red brick; their walls are not rendered or decorated. The entrances to these buildings faced the street and were preceded by long corridors. Each floor comprises four double rooms and four one-room flats. Between the houses there are toilets and storage rooms. The whole area is fenced and closed for night time. As time passed new buildings were added. They were built in the same manner as in Księży Młyn. As a result, a well-organized and planned housing estate for Karol Scheibler's factory workers was built. It was called "family".

**O** School building, Księży Młyn Street 13

The oldest industrial school in Łódź was built for Karol Scheibler's factory workers' children. When it was open in 1875 it consisted of three departments and employed three teachers. A few years later the school allowed girls, and it then had 240 pupils. This number was constantly growing, which forced the Scheiblers to add more buildings. In 1885, Edward Herbst, chief officer of both schools, announced their fusion. Four boy's, three girl's and one mixed (preparatory) departments were created. Up to the present time the school has kept its fine design, and since recently it has been the head office of the Strzebiński Academy of Fine Arts in Łódź.

**P** Konsumy, Księży Młyn Street 14

The building, built in 1882, housed "konsumy", i.e. stores which sold dairy products, textile leftovers and lower quality products from the factory at low prices. Only workers with special purchase papers could buy in the stores. The income from sales was transferred to social funds for factory workers. Today this building is occupied by the "Księży Młyn" Publishing House, which specializes in publications about Łódź. "Koci szlak" alley (Cat's path) starts next to the building.



Photos: Archives of Tourist Information Center in Łódź

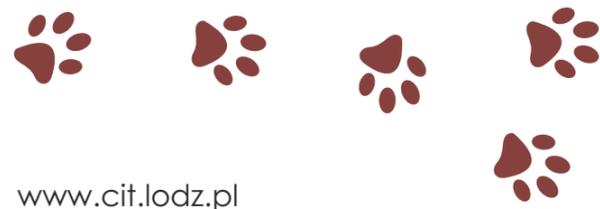
**Q** Źródlińska Park



Photos: Archives of Tourist Information Center in Łódź

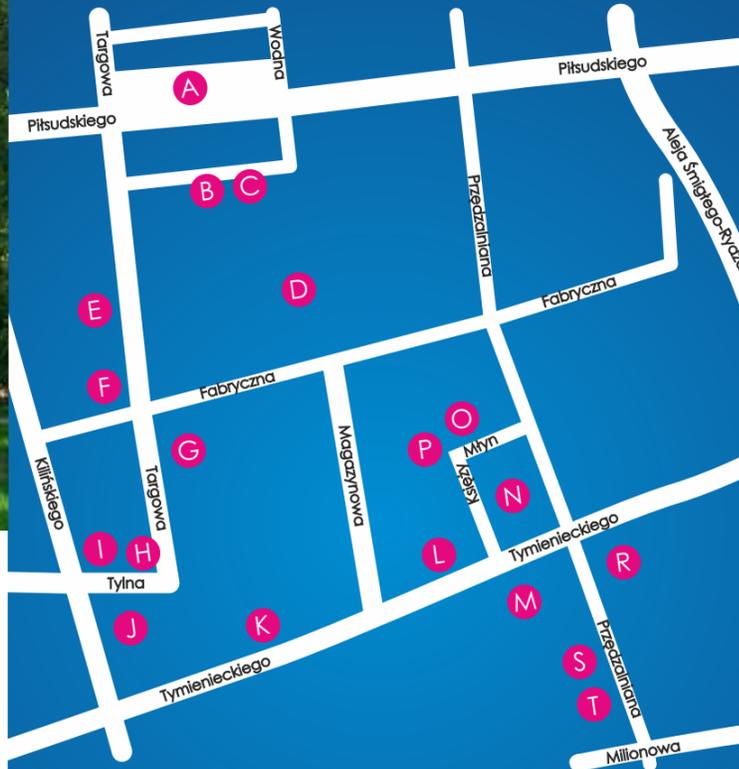
**R** Matylda and Edward Herbst's Villa, Przędzalniana Street 72

This mansion is a very important element of Księży Młyn. It was built in 1875-1877, and was a gift for Karol Scheibler's daughter Matylda and her husband Edward Herbst, who was a worker and later the factory director and co-owner of Scheibler's fortune. The Italian renaissance villa was designed by Hilary Majewski. It comprised 16 rooms - representative guest rooms, bedrooms, dressingrooms, a house owner's office and a dining room. A ball room and orangery were also added. A masonry connector led to staff rooms. The building with a small tower designed by Adolf Zeligson, which was not far from the villa, housed a stable and a coach room. Now the mansion is home to a branch of the Art Museum in Łódź, and the exhibition presents industrial interiors of the XIX and XX centuries. The collection of furniture, paintings, daily necessities and bric-a-brac comes from various post-industrial palaces in Łódź. The former stable and coach room are home to the Old Masters Gallery.



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**S** The Priest's Mill



**S** Krystian Wendisch's House, Przędzalniana Street 71

This building is thought to be the oldest housing estate in Łódź. It belonged to Krystian Wendisch, who in 1824 signed an agreement with the Kingdom of Poland authorities in which he was obliged to open a cotton factory in Łódź. In 1825 the manufacturer received the area of Księży Młyn on perpetual lease, and in the same year he built the house, which from the outside resembled a Polish manor house.

**T** Karol Jonscher's Hospital, Milionowa Street 14

Scheibler family's doctor, Karol Jonscher, presented a design for an industrial hospital for workers, which was the first in Łódź and the third in Poland. In 1884, on the Jasień river and not far from the factory, the hospital was built. Its founder was Karol Scheibler's widow, Anna Werner. In the 1950s the hospital was named after Karol Jonscher, and today it still serves the residents of Łódź.

ŁÓDŹ  
AROUND  
THE PRIEST'S MILL



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Photos: Archives of the City of Łódź Office

# Around the Priest's Mill

The "Priest's Mill" (Księży Młyn) urban complex is the largest historical industrial complex in Łódź. It was built in the XIX century on the site where a grain milling hamlet belonging to a local priest used to be (hence its name). The complex was originally created by Karol Wilhelm Scheibler, an entrepreneur from western Rhineland who came to the Kingdom of Poland in 1848 and after a few years settled in Łódź. It comprises factories, housing estates, the mansions of the owners, the villas of directors, a school, hospitals, a fire brigade depot, a gas-works and a factory club, as well as gardens and parks. The development of Scheibler's cotton empire started from building the industrial complex at Wodny Rynek (Water Square), now Plac Zwycięstwa (Victory Square). Further investments embraced the area of Priest's Mill, where the largest multifunctional complex of cotton factories in Łódź was built. It was also interconnected with workers' housing estate and the factory director's mansion. The experience Scheibler gained in west European companies, and his enthusiasm for technological advancements made him the leading manufacturer in Łódź, and he was treated as a role model by other manufacturers of the time. In greater detail, Priest's Mill is the name of the settlement, a large cotton mill and workers' housing estate, together with a short street between them, lying on the west side of Przędzalniana Street, between Tymienieckiego Street, Fabryczna Street and Źródlińska I Park. Broadly speaking, it covers the whole urban complex, which had taken shape by the 1920s and includes the estates of the Scheibler and Grohman families. In 1971 the urban complex was granted historical industrial architecture status. The recent decline in the cotton industry forced changes in the economic activity of the area. The Priest's Mill of today acts as a magnetic force which attracts tourists, artists and photographers. These extraordinary industrial areas are home to interesting cultural events, festivals and fashion shows, and the old mansions and estates have been converted into museums. We would like to take you for a walk around Scheibler's old cotton empire.

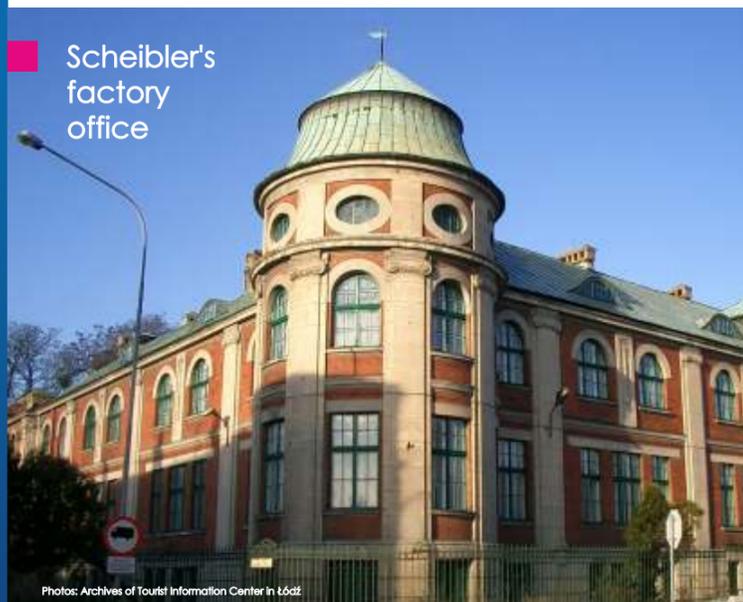
## A Wodny Rynek (currently Plac Zwycięstwa)

It was built after 1840 as the main city market in the New District, which expanded beyond the borders of Łódź at that time, covering the area between today's Narutowicza, Uniwersytecka, Fabryczna and Kilińskiego streets. The name of the place comes from the abundance of water in the area. The square actually started to act as a place of trade after 1851 when the road to Rokiciny was built. In Rokiciny there was the closest rail station on the Warsaw-Vienna route. The city market was expanding and gaining popularity among the city's residents. Soon the most powerful manufacturer in Łódź, Karol Scheibler, started building his empire there. A one-storey house was adapted into a home for the manufacturer's family, a cotton mill was erected, and in the northern part of the square the first workers' housing estates in Łódź were built in 1865 - 1868. It was Jan Bojankowski's project. They were situated opposite the palace and factories, thus creating a characteristic urban pattern for a XIX century industrial area.

## B Karol Scheibler's Palace, Plac Zwycięstwa 1

In 1856 it was a modest one-storey manufacturer's house, but no more than 10 years later its reconstruction began. Its current neo-renaissance image was achieved during the reconstruction in 1884 - 1887. The mansion has a beautiful mirror room, and the rooms are furnished with decorative fireplaces and furnaces. The walls are covered with cloths, wood and ceramic tiles. A beautiful mosaic by Antonio Salviati, a Venetian artist, which features a woman in oriental clothing holding a tambourine, has been preserved in the office. For 25 years the palace has been home to the only museum in Poland devoted to cinematic art - the Cinematography Museum. Its collection includes: a historic film projection device, film posters and set designs from Polish film productions. An extraordinary object in the collection is the historic Kaiserpanorama from 1900, which was used in "Vabank" by Juliusz Machulski. Currently, it presents three-dimensional photographs of historic places in Łódź. The interiors of Scheibler's palace were often adapted for film sets in such films as "Ziemia obiecana" and "Stawka większa niż życie", and scenes from "Cafe Rose", "Żelazny Krzyż", "Powrót wilczyca", "Między ustami a brzegiem pucharu" and "Pożegnanie jesieni". Part of the museum is the cinema "Kinematograf", which shows cinematic études written by students of the National Film School in Łódź, and films about Łódź.

## Scheibler's factory office



Photos: Archives of Tourist Information Center in Łódź



## Oskar Kon's Palace

Photos: Archives of Tourist Information Center in Łódź

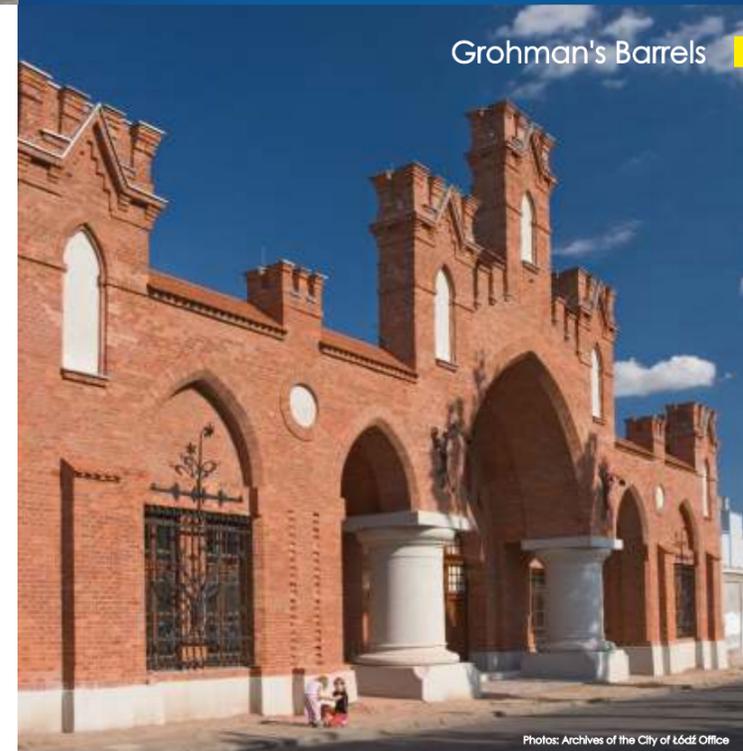
## E Oskar Kon's Palace, Targowa Street 61/63

This neo-renaissance mansion was built in 1903, and is said to have been designed by Franciszek Chetmiński. In 1918 it changed owners to Manufaktura Włdzw and became the head office of its director Oskar Kon. At that time he was considered to have been one of the richest men in Łódź. A portico supported by two columns leads to the entrance to the mansion. Richly furnished and decorated salons have not survived. What has survived are remnants of moulding, stained glass and wooden stairs. Currently the building is owned by the National Film School in Łódź. This is where the famous stairs leading to the school's cinema are. They were a famous meeting point for students of the Film School, such as Roman Polański, Krzysztof Kieślowski and Andrzej Wajda. On the annual Day of the Film School in Łódź visitors can see the everyday life of the school, meet its lecturers and students or watch special film projections.

## F Scheibler's factory office, Targowa Street 65

An impressive building, erected in 1912, occupies the area at the corner of Targowa and Fabryczna streets. Built on a plan in the shape of the letter "L" and richly decorated with Art Nouveau details, the building was given soft and asymmetric ornamentation and contrasting colours on elevations. The main entrance to the building leads from Targowa Street, while the second entrance from Fabryczna Street led to a kindergarten. The walls inside the children's place were decorated by the company with drawings based on Grimms' fairytales, which was obviously delightful for the children. Today the building is the head office of the Higher School of Art and Design in Łódź.

## Grohman's Barrels



Photos: Archives of the City of Łódź Office

## I Scheibler's Spinning Mill



Photos: Archives of the City of Łódź Office

## G Grohman's Factory (so-called Grohman's Barrels), Targowa Street 46

The historic neo-gothic entrance to the weaving mill in Ludwik Grohman's factory is one of the symbols of industrial Łódź. The Grohmans, like the Scheiblers, were German settlers who found their promised land in Łódź. Starting as manufacturers producing cloth manually, they became the owners of automated textile factories and were one of the most affluent industrial families. After World War I the Grohmans and the Scheiblers consolidated their factories into a shared company - Scheibler and Grohman PLC.

The facade of a decorative entrance gate to L. Grohman's weaving mill resembles medieval castles. The broad arch is supported by monumental pillars whose shape resembles spools of thread. Since the Grohmans were heads of the fire department in Łódź, after building the gate some people thought that the columns were water barrels or, as the urban legend goes, places where the factory owner hid some of his fortune.

## H Traugott Grohmann's House, Targowa Street 81

At the junction of Targowa and Tylna streets there is a craftsman's house typical of the early times of industrial Łódź. It belonged to Traugott Grohmann - the father of a Łódź factory-owning family. Initially he conducted his business in Warsaw, then in Zgierz, but in 1843 he moved with his family to Łódź and rented land where he built a weaving mill. He lived in a modest house next to the factory. Today, in the thoroughly renovated building, the German Socio-Cultural Association has its head office.

## I Alfred Grohman's Villa, Tylna Street 14

Another house belonging to the Grohmans. This one is very different from the modest Traugott Grohmann's house. It proves that the family developed their position together with the development of their manufacturing business. A three-storey manor style building was erected in 1873. It underwent complete refurbishment in 2001, during which mouldings, balustrades and other decorative elements were reconstructed with the utmost precision. In the backyard there is a garden with a summer house and a sculpture by the famous American artist Soli LeWitt. Today the building is owned by the District Chamber of Legal Advisers.

## J Ludwik Grohman's Villa, Tylna Street 9/11, and Jan Kiliński's Park

In 1889, opposite the Traugott house, one of the first luxury mansions in Łódź was built. Its designer was Hilary Majewski. This neo-renaissance villa, owned by Ludwik Grohman, Traugott's son, perfectly reflected its owner's affluence. In 1894-1896 a staircase and winter garden were added, and just before the outbreak of World War I a multi-storey annex with a separate entrance was built on. In 1945 the building was seized by the Peoples Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD) and plundered. Only a few paintings, china tableware and Grohmans' desk were saved (and moved to Herbst's villa). The building kept changing owners. In the 1990s, its renovation started, and has not yet been finished. The mansion is famous for its impressive gate with wrought-iron fence which features the letters L and G (Ludwik Grohman). The villa is surrounded by the Jan Kiliński Park, which covers an area of almost 3ha. It was laid out at the end of the XIX century by L. Grohman. Several trees which are natural monuments grow here. In its central part there was once a pond.

## I Factories of Priest's Mill



Photos: Archives of ITP