



Jewish Landmarks in Łódź

**Tourist
Guide**

OS STERLIN

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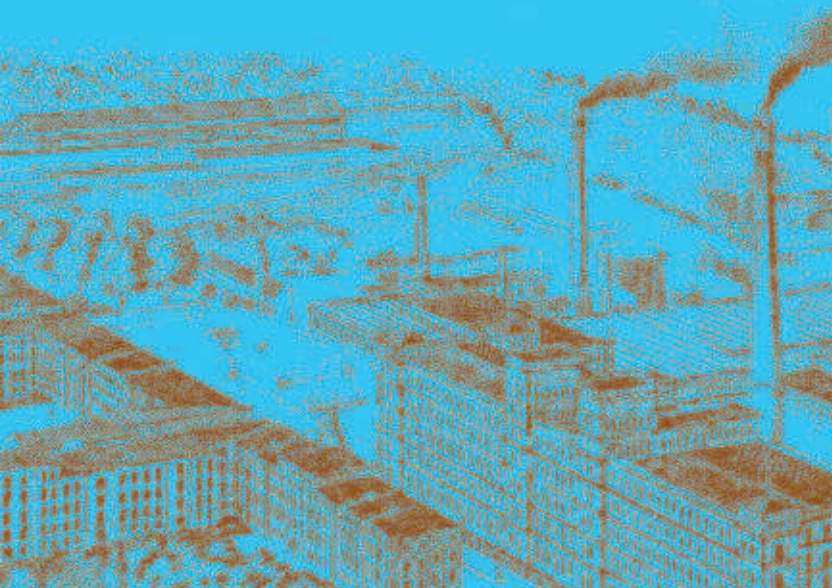
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ZAREJESTROWANO

1947
W Kasadzie Główna z dnia 5 lutego

DZ.U.R.P. Nr. 22, poz. 88/

The first Jewish people started to settle in Łódź at the end of the 18th century. Their number gradually increased as industry developed. Attracted by opportunities of "The Promised Land," they came to Łódź from all over Europe. There were many well-known figures among them and they significantly influenced the cultural, social, and political life of the city. At the beginning of the 20th century, Łódź was the second largest concentration of Jews in Poland and Europe (after Warsaw). The Jewish people made up a third of the city's population. The outbreak of the Second World War brought indescribable tragedy to the 231,000 Jewish inhabitants here. Most of them were forced into the Litzmannstadt Ghetto, established by the German occupiers in February 1940. Records show 150,000 Jews, including 20,000 deported from Western Europe, were murdered in the death camps at Chełmno-nad-Nerem (Kulmhof am Ner) and Auschwitz. Despite the Holocaust, a small part of the Jewish community survived and now, decades later, it is back to life – it numbers a couple hundred active members, and offers regular religious, charity, and educational services. Apart from that, there are several institutions and organizations dealing with Jewish history, culture, and traditions.



Trails

Trails

Jewish residents were very active in the economic, social, and cultural life of the city. They owned more than half of the businesses and factories; they established political parties and associations, and had their representatives in the City Council. Jewish academic institutions, recognized for their high standards, had educated some 20,000 students. Several Jewish newspapers were published in Łódź, both in Polish and in Yiddish. Cultural life flourished, thanks to an array of Jewish artists. Many writers were concentrated around the “Jung Jidysz” (Young Yiddish) group, along with actors, musicians, and painters. Please join us on a tour of the Jewish landmarks in Łódź. Among the sites: palaces, villas, old schools, locations where majestic synagogues once stood, the Jewish Community, a pre-war synagogue, and the Jewish Cemetery.

Izrael Poznański Empire, 17 Ogrodowa St.

Izrael Kalmanowicz Poznański (1833-1900) started his career as a simple shop owner. His empire developed in the second half of the 19th century. It's one of the best preserved factory complexes, designed by Hilary Majewski. Now it has been renovated and transformed into Manufaktura, a shopping and entertainment center. On the other side of Ogrodowa Street are the apartment blocks Poznański constructed for his employees.

Izrael Kalmanowicz Poznański Palace, 15 Ogrodowa St.

This Neo-Baroque edifice is situated on the corner of Zachodnia and Ogrodowa streets. This was the largest residential structure among the great factory magnates in Poland. Now it houses the Historical Museum of the City of Łódź; there are rooms that feature exhibitions on the lives of some of the more recognized Łódź inhabitants: Artur Rubinstein, Julian Tuwim, Jerzy Kosiński, Aleksander Tansman.

Opening hours (see page 31)

Karol Poznański Palace, 32 Gdańska St.

Izrael Poznański had this palace constructed for his son Karol. This palace, designed by Adolf Zeligson, was built during the years 1904-1908. A very good representative of the Neo-Renaissance style, the building now houses the Łódź Academy of Music.

И.К. ПОЗНАНСКАГО ВЪ ЛОДЗИ.



Izraela Poznański Empire

Maurycy Poznański Palace, 36 Więckowskiego St.

The great factory magnate constructed this palace around 1896 for another son, Maurycy, and his wife Sara. Its Neo-Renaissance style was probably inspired by the Sansovin Library in Venice. Since 1947, it has been the home of the Łódź Museum of Art, which has the oldest collection of contemporary art in Europe.

Opening hours (see page 31)

20 Więckowskiego St.

The former home of Artur Szyk (1894-1951), the renowned graphic artist and painter, whose great works include "The Statute of Kalisz," which illustrates events in Polish history from the Middle Ages to the Second World War.

6 Wólczańska St.

Before the Second World War, this was the site of the Wolyner Szil synagogue. The Neo-Roman style building was constructed in 1904 and was used primarily by the so-called Litvaks, the Lithuanian Jews, who were quite numerous in Łódź. The German occupiers torched the structure, along with other Łódź synagogues, on the night of November 11, 1939.

Nowy Theater, 15 Więckowskiego St.

Beginning in 1912, this was the site of the Scala Theater, operated by Juliusz Adler and Herman Sierocki. During the last days of the German occupation, it was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt after the war and housed the State Jewish Theater. In 1948, it became the Nowy Theater.

70 Zachodnia St.

This office building is where the Wilker Szil synagogue and yeshiva were situated. Constructed during the years 1875-1878, it was burned by the Germans, together with other Łódź synagogues, on the night of November 11, 1939.

Trails



The Dajczeszil Synagogue

2 Kościuszki Ave.

This empty spot was the site of the largest synagogue in the city, the Dajczeszil, also known as the Great Synagogue of Łódź. Constructed in 1887, it was known as a reformed synagogue, whose congregants were “up-to-date” Jews, trying to be a little more like the non-Jewish communities in both look and behavior. The congregants were among the richest businessmen - the Poznański, Jarociński, and the Silberstein families. Annual seat fees made it difficult for the poor to access this synagogue. It was burned by the Germans, together with other Łódź synagogues, on the night of November 11, 1939.

1 Kościuszki Ave.

This building was owned by Mieczysław Pinkus, a member of the Synagogue Society, and one of the founders of the Jewish Charity Association of Łódź. The Neo-Baroque structure was designed by David Lande and constructed in 1894.

21 Kościuszki Ave.

This was the site of the Hazomir (Nightingale) Jewish Literary and Musical Society, one of the longest running and most active pre-war cultural centers of Łódź. The association was established in 1899 and used to organize concerts, performances, lectures, and exhibitions. It operated until the outbreak of the Second World War.

111 Piotrkowska St.

Here was the home of Seweryn Sterling (1864-1932), a renowned physician and social activist. He established one of the first TB divisions in Poland, at the Poznański Jewish Hospital. Sterling was a president of the Anti-TB League in Łódź.

Julian Tuwim Bench, 104 Piotrkowska St.

The great poet Julian Tuwim was born in 1894 in Łódź. In 1914, he graduated from high school and left for Warsaw to continue his studies. He spent the Second World War outside of Europe; he returned to Poland and died in 1953. This image of Tuwim was the first in the gallery of sculptures called Famous Łódź Inhabitants. Touch his nose - we believe it brings good luck!



Piotrkowska Street

78 Piotrkowska St.

This was the childhood home of pianist Artur Rubinstein (1887-1982), world famous for his classical and romantic music. His first recitals took place here, in Łódź. In 1898, he began to perform all over the world. In front of his old home is a sculpture of Rubinstein playing the piano.

90 Piotrkowska St.

Beginning in 1926, this was the site of the Łódź branch of the B'nei B'rith Montefiore Jewish Humanitarian Association, a Masonic organization. The B'nei B'rith, originally established in New York in 1843, continues its international humanitarian mission today. In Łódź, the association granted scholarships, supported hospitals, and fought anti-Semitism. A kind of exclusive club for the Jewish upper class, the B'nei B'rith operated here until 1938.

77 Piotrkowska St.

This was the palace of Jewish banker Maksymilian Goldfeder. It was designed by Hilary Majewski and built during the years 1889-1892.

71 Piotrkowska St.

Here was the home of the renowned painter Maurycy Trębacz (1861-1941), who was a student of the great painters Wojciech Gerson and Jan Matejko.

53 Piotrkowska St.

This building, designed by Juliusz Jung, was constructed in 1885. It was owned by the Konstdats, one of the most honored Łódź families, recognized for their charity activities.

Trails



Talmud Tora Jewish Craftsman School

27 Piotrkowska St.

Before the Second World War, this corner building housed the most popular café in Łódź, the Astoria. Popular among artists, it was here the brainstorming of various performances or artistic works took place. After the outbreak of the war, the German authorities arrested numerous artists at the café.

28 Rewolucji 1905 r. St.

The only remaining pre-war synagogue in Łódź can be found in the second courtyard of this residential area. The synagogue was built during the years 1895-1900 as a private prayer house for the Reicher family. The Germans deported the Reichers to the ghetto and the property was taken by a German schoolmate of the Reicher's son. The synagogue building was then used to store salt. Paradoxically, the premises remained almost untouched, as German property.

Visits can be organized through the Jewish Community of Łódź (contact info, see page 19)

18 Pomorska St.

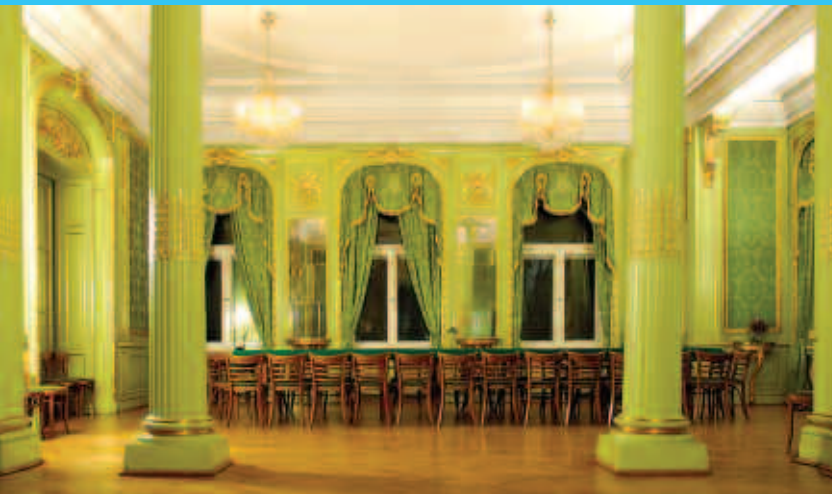
This building was constructed in 1855. Initially, it belonged to businessman Karol Gebhardt. In 1875, after being renovated, Bank Handlowy occupied the site. Beginning in 1934, the Jewish Community of Łódź operated at this address. After the outbreak of the Second World War, the building was taken over by the Germans. After the war, part of the University of Łódź was located here. In 1997, it once again became the site of the Jewish Community of Łódź.

Talmud Tora Jewish Craftsman School, 46/48 Pomorska St.

Beginning in 1901, this building was the Talmud Tora Jewish Craftsman School, which was funded by businessman and philanthropist Zygmunt Jarociński. Established by the Jewish Charity Association, the school's graduates included many founders of Israeli industry.

Leona and Izrael Poznański Jewish Hospital, 1/3 Sterlinga St.

The hospital, funded by the Poznański family at the end of the 19th century, was designed by Hilary Majewski. During the Second World War, the Germans took over the premises. After the war, the building housed the renowned Cardiology Clinic operated by Prof. Jacek Moll. Today this is the Seweryn Sterling Hospital.



Senate Room of the Academy of Music (Karol Poznański Palace)

20 Wolborska St.

Now an empty area, before the Second World War this was the site of the Alte Szil orthodox synagogue. The Mauritanian-style building was designed by Adolf Zeligson. It was burned by the Germans, together with other Łódź synagogues, on the night of November 11, 1939. Traces of the building's foundation can still be seen in the grass. Next to this site is a statue of Moses holding the Ten Commandments, a monument created by Gustaw Zemlo.

Old Market Square

In 19th-century Łódź, this was the main market place. The first synagogue was constructed here in 1809. This was the oldest part of the so-called Jewish district, which existed between 1822-1862. The area, based on anti-Jewish decrees dating back to the Middle Ages, severely restricted where Jews could live in the new industrial centers. At the time, only assimilated and wealthy Jews were allowed to settle outside the district.

The Old Jewish Cemetery, Zachodnia St.

The cemetery, which no longer exists, was situated within the boundaries of Limanowskiego, Bazarowa, Rybna, and Zachodnia streets. This was the first Jewish Cemetery in Łódź. Established in 1811, it was called kirkut (which means "Jewish cemetery") and it was situated on Wesola Street (which, curiously, means Merry Street). Many well-known residents of Łódź - manufacturers, teachers, and social activists - were buried here. The cemetery was partially destroyed during the war. It was fully destroyed after 1948 when Zachodnia Street was widened.

The Jewish Cemetery, Bracka St. (entrance from Zmienna St.)

In what is the largest Jewish cemetery in Europe, the area covers 42 hectares and holds an estimated 180,000 graves. Often referred to as the "new" cemetery through the years, it was established in 1892. In the central part, along the main aisle, tower the huge mausoleums of the great industrialists: the Prussaks, Silbersteins, Jarocińskis, and Poznańskis. Nearby are graves of the parents of renowned Jewish artists: Rubinstein, Tuwim, Szyk. The southern part of the cemetery is the so-called Ghetto Field, where approximately 45,000 victims of the Litzamannstadt Ghetto are buried. Outside the burial area is the Funeral House and a monument paying homage to the Jews murdered during the war. Opening hours: Sunday-Friday 9 a.m.-5 a.m. (April-September), 9 a.m.-3 a.m. (October-March). The cemetery is closed on Saturdays and Jewish holidays.

The Trail of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto

The occupation began, and intine, Łódź would become Litzmannstadt. On February 8, 1940, the German police chief, Johannes Schäfer, announced the formation of a special district in the northern part of the city. It was called the Litzmannstadt Ghetto. This Jewish ghetto, set up in the notoriously impoverished areas known as Bałuty, the Old Town, and Marysin, covered 4.13 square kilometres. On May 11, 1942, the territory was reduced to an estimated 3.82 square kilometres. Initially, the following streets and landmarks made up the perimeter: Goplańska - Żurawia - Stefana - Okopowa - Karnieckiego Sukiennicza - Marysińska - Inflancka - the Jewish Cemetery - Bracka - Przemysłowa - Śródkowa - Głowackiego - Brzezińska - Oblągorska - Chłodna - Smugowa - Łódka River - Stodolniana - Podrzeczna - Drewnowska - Majowa - Wrześnieńska - Piwna - Urzędnicza - Zgierska - Goplańska. Major thoroughfares - Zgierska, which turns into Nowomiejska, and Limanowskiego - would cut through, linking outlying parts of Łódź, and, subsequently, divided the ghetto into three sections. Three footbridges were erected where ghetto inhabitants could cross over from one broken-off section to another. These footbridges, which became a powerful symbol of the ghetto, crossed over Zgierska, one at Podrzeczna, the other at Lutomierska, and over Limanowskiego at Masarska. By April 30, 1940, the Nazi authorities had forced all of the city's Jewish residents into the Litzmannstadt Ghetto. The area was fenced off from the rest of Łódź, and anyone that approached it was immediately shot dead, no questions asked. Records show 2,332 buildings with 28,400 rooms was the living space available for 160,320 ghetto inhabitants, what equals to approximately seven persons per room, and 45,000 people squeezed into one square kilometre. Schools, hospitals, child care centers, orphanages, senior citizen homes, and administrative offices created the impression that a realm of normalcy existed within the confines of the ghetto. All these agencies ceased to exist in October 1941.

Soon, the Litzmannstadt Ghetto became a huge work camp, where some 60,000 people labored away at 103 work sites, what the Nazi authorities called "resorts." In 1942, following a mass deportation to the extermination camp at Chełmno-nad-Nerem, about 80,000 people remained in the ghetto to work. Jewish communities were crushed and obliterated across the land, and there was hope that if the Łódź ghetto could prove it was an efficient and necessary labor force, the Jews there might be saved. In August 1944, when the Warsaw Uprising broke out, the Russian military stopped just before reaching the Vistula River, and a hoped-for liberation was put on hold. The Litzmannstadt Ghetto was liquidated; most of its remaining inhabitants were sent off to Auschwitz. Some 800 people remained - those who managed to hide, or were left to clean up the area.



ARBEITSAMT-GETTO	
<i>Legitimations-Karte</i>	
Arbeiter Nr.:	52140
Name:	Biderman
Vorname:	Aron
geb.:	1.11.1932
wohnh.:	Franzstr 56/55
ist in dem Betrieb Nr.:	6 Schneiderei
Mühlgasse 2	

The Trail of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto



1. Bałucki Rynek (Baluter Ring)

In barracks situated in Bałucki Rynek, the German administration of the Ghetto was located. The Jewish administration fell under the command of the German authorities. The head of the Jewish administration was Chajm Mordechaj Rumkowski, known by the title of Eldest of the Jews. The Jewish administrative headquarters, called the Central Secretariat, began operating in specially-built wooden barracks here, beginning in May 1940 until the ghetto's liquidation. In October 1940, the Central Office of the Labor Departments was established and dealt with the organization of production. Bałucki Rynek was also the site where food and raw materials were delivered to the ghetto. Products manufactured within the ghetto were loaded and transported from here.

2. 25 Łagiewnicka St.

One of the most important buildings of the ghetto era was situated here, where several district offices were housed. By October 1942, the offices of the High Chamber of Control and the Central Trade Committee were set up. Beginning in November 1942, the Presidential Council and the Department of Health were housed in the building. In November 1942, a clock with three faces was erected on the roof. The entrance gate to the ghetto was situated on the opposite side of the street.

3. 1 Limanowskiego St.

The building on the corner housed the Łódź branch office of the Gestapo and the 6th District of the Schupo. From this place, both political and police surveillance of the ghetto was carried out. The main task of the Schupo was to keep watch to ensure that nobody could get into the ghetto area or get out. The Gestapo state secret police moved into this building in April 1940. Beginning in 1941, the Gestapo followed the instructions of the Reich's Main Security Office concerning the so-called Final Solution to the Jewish Question. Gestapo officials directly participated in the transplant of Jews from the regional area and neighboring countries to the ghetto, and, subsequently, in the gradual deportation to the extermination camps.

4. The Old Jewish Cemetery

(see page 7)

5. Piastowski Square

This large square was a site for public executions. During the war, this was a bazaar, a market place called Plac Bazarowy. The first execution took place in February 1942. The victim was Maks Hertz, deported from Cologne, who managed to slip out of the ghetto, but was then caught. Within a few months, the second execution took place.

The Trail of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto



Footbridge over Zgierska St. near Podrzeczna St.

6. 13 Lutomierska St.

In this area where apartment blocks now stand was a building that housed the Juvenile Court, as well as the fire department. In 1942, the ghetto fire department consisted of 176 trained firemen. Within the fire department compound was a large square, a place where Rumkowski gave public speeches. Today, one of the lanes of Zachodnia Street crosses over a part of that old square.

7. 1 Lutomierska St.

The Order Service (Ordnungsdienst), better known as the Jewish ghetto police, was based here. Five district police stations were gradually established. Leon Rozenblat was its commanding officer. After the liquidation of the ghetto, in September 1944, he was replaced by Mordka Bruder.

8. 1 Kościelny Square

Aside from Bałucki Rynek, this was a major and symbolic site of the ghetto. Nearby, a footbridge crossed over Zgierska Street, a thoroughfare that was outside the ghetto boundaries. During the years 1941-1944, the German authorities used St. Mary's Assumption's Church as a sorting and storage warehouse for property stolen and robbed from Jewish people.

9. 4 Kościelny Square

This building housed the Population Records Department, which included the Registration Bureau, the Registry, the Statistics Department, the Archives, the Rabbinical College, as well as the ghetto post-office. One of the most important documents from the war, The Chronicle of the Łódź Ghetto, was compiled in this place.

10. 1 Łagiewnicka St.

This place was called Jojne Pilcer Square. It functioned as the Jewish market place, throbbing with activity, just as it did before the war. In autumn 1941, Rumkowski decided to close the market place and turned it into a central depot for vegetables. The corner building housed a soup kitchen for ghetto physicians.

11. 8 Kościelna St.

This parish building of St. Mary's Assumption's Church was called the "Red House" ("Rote Haus") by ghetto inhabitants. The German Kripo, the criminal police, was located here. People in the ghetto were routinely executed and tortured at this site. Initially, the Kripo's mission was to fight contraband, but gradually its task was to locate and take property hidden away by ghetto residents. The officers carried out searches at all hours, day and night; information was generally gained through torture and beatings. Entry into the "Red House" usually left prisoners dead or severely disabled.

The Trail of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto



12. 10 Jakuba St.

From the beginning of the ghetto, until May 1940, this was an assembly point for people arriving into the ghetto. Here, people were allotted living quarters. Starting in October 1941, this was the housing site for Jews brought in mostly from Vienna and Prague, and subsequently called collectives "Vienna II" and "Prague V." Beginning in May 1942, when many of them were transported to the extermination camp at Chelmno-nad-Nerem, the building served as the tailoring department and the Main Raw-Materials Warehouse.

13. 13/15 Franciszkańska St.

Franciszkańska Street was the longest street in the ghetto. A German guardhouse was located at its most southern end, in the former security post of the Biedermann Palace. Another guardhouse was at the corner of Okopowa Street. The building at 13/15 Franciszkańska St. housed a school until October 1941. Later, the Jews from Prague, known as Collective "Prague II," were settled here. When the Jews were transported to extermination camps in 1942, underwear and clothing departments were started in the building.

14. 27 Franciszkańska St.

The Church of Mariawits, a Christian sect created in Poland in the 19th century, at first was not used in the ghetto, but then was turned into a warehouse. A figure of the Holy Virgin standing in front of the church survived the ghetto because it was encased with boards. In May 1940, the old parish buildings became the headquarters of the 1st District of the Order Service, or the Jewish police. The Summary Court (Schnellgericht) was also housed here. The building also held the Department of Education, responsible for children and teenagers, and organized summer camps and play centers at Marysin. In autumn 1941, deportees from Prague, known as Collective "Prague IIIb," were settled here. At the beginning of 1942, the Displacement Commission was based at the site, where they completed lists of people to be sent to extermination camps.

15. 29 Franciszkańska St.

In the first phase of the ghetto, schools operated here, both in the front and in the rear of the building. Beginning in October 1941, the schools suspended their operations when the building was turned into a residence for Jewish deportees from Prague, known as Collective "Prague IV." Starting in May 1942, a tailoring department was located here, and tailoring courses for youth were conducted.

16. 31a Franciszkańska St.

Beginning in October 1941, a building that housed a pre-war cinema called Bajka was turned into a residence for Jewish deportees from Hamburg. In 1942, a reformed synagogue was established for people that came from Western Europe.

The Trail of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto



17. 84 Wojska Polskiego St.

In November 1941, the so-called Gypsy Camp was established, bordered by what is today called Wojska Polskiego, Obrońców Westerplatte, Sikawska, and Głowackiego streets. More than 5,000 Roma people from the Austro-Hungarian borderland were imprisoned here. The existence of this camp was kept secret. Even the Jews in the ghetto did not know exactly who was in this ghetto within the ghetto, nor why. A double barbed-wire fence marked the border, and on both sides of the fence was a moat nearly two meters deep. From the ghetto, the Jewish police kept guard. It is believed that representatives of the Gypsy upper class might have been imprisoned here. Disease alone killed more than 600 prisoners. In January 1942, everyone else was killed at the extermination camp at Chelmno-nad-Nerem.

18. 88/92 Wojska Polskiego St.

After the liquidation of the Gypsy Camp in January 1942, the Department of Straw Shoes was established in the area. Straw footwear was manufactured here for German soldiers going to the Eastern front. This work site employed nearly 7,000 people during its existence, of which 3,500 were children.

19. 74 Organizacji WiN St.

Until September 1942, the Home for the Aged and the Homeless Shelter were located here. After the older people were deported during the so-called "shpera," a hospital that specialized in the treatment of contagious diseases was started. Polish children held at a camp on Przemysłowa Street were routinely treated here.

20. Monument Commemorating the Martyrdom of Polish Children

This memorial in Szarych Szeregów Park was erected in May 1971 to pay homage to the young prisoners held in a camp for Polish children and teenagers. The monument was designed by Jadwiga Janus and Ludwik Mackiewicz. Nearby, a Memorial Room was set up in Primary School No. 81, located at 28/32 Emilii Plater St.

21. Camp for Polish Children and Teenagers

In December 1942, the camp was established in an area bordered by what is today Bracka, Emilii Plater, Górnicza and Zagajnikowa streets. The belief was that this would be a camp for young criminals. In reality, it was a concentration camp for children and youth, up to the age of 16. The young inmates were forced to work all day long. Many of them died of starvation and the cold conditions. By January 1945, nearly 1,600 Polish children had passed through the camp. These were often children whose parents were murdered or arrested for involvement in the resistance movement.

The Trail of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto



Radegast Station

22. The Jewish Cemetery

(see page 7)

23. Radegast Station

This railway station in the Radogoszcz district, what was commonly called “the loading platform in Marysin,” is one of the most important buildings connected with the history of the ghetto. Here, food, fuel, and raw material arrived for the ghetto; goods manufactured in the ghetto were shipped out from here. Beginning in 1941, this was the point of arrival for deportees from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Luxemburg. Then, starting in January 1942, trainloads of people were sent to the extermination camps. By the end of August 1944, some 150,000 ghetto Jews were transported from this station to Auschwitz. Now the site is a memorial paying homage to the victims of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto. The memorial consists of three elements: the original station building, the Tunnel of the Deported and the Hall of Towns.

Opening hours:

(May-October): Mon-Thu 10 am-6 pm, Sat-Sun 12 pm-8 pm

(November-April): Mond-Thu 9 am-5 pm, Sat-Sun 10 am-3 pm; The site is closed on Fridays.

24. 7 Ceglana St.

Site of the main storage area and sorting station for belongings left behind by Jews deported during the liquidation phase of various provincial ghettos in German-occupied Poland.

25. 7 Ciesielska St.

Site of the Bank for Purchase of Valuable Objects and Clothing.

26. 14 Czarnieckiego St.

Site of the Central Prison complex for Jews sentenced by the ghetto Court of Justice. During the deportation phase, the prison served as the assembly point for people designated for the death camps.

27. 75 Drewnowska St.

Hospital No.2, liquidated in September 1942; it subsequently became the Garment Factory.

28. 20/22 Gnieźnińska St.

Location of the Jewish Prosecutor’s Office, the Court, and Office of Investigations.



SZLAK LITZMANNSTADT GETTO THE TRAIL OF THE LITZMANNSTADT GHETTO

● Obiekty na szlaku / Points of interest along the trail

⊙ Pozostałe obiekty / Other historical sites

— Trasa szlaku / A trail

--- Granice getta / Ghetto boundaries

⤵ Istniejące w getcie kładki dla pieszych
The bridges that existed in the ghetto were at these locations.

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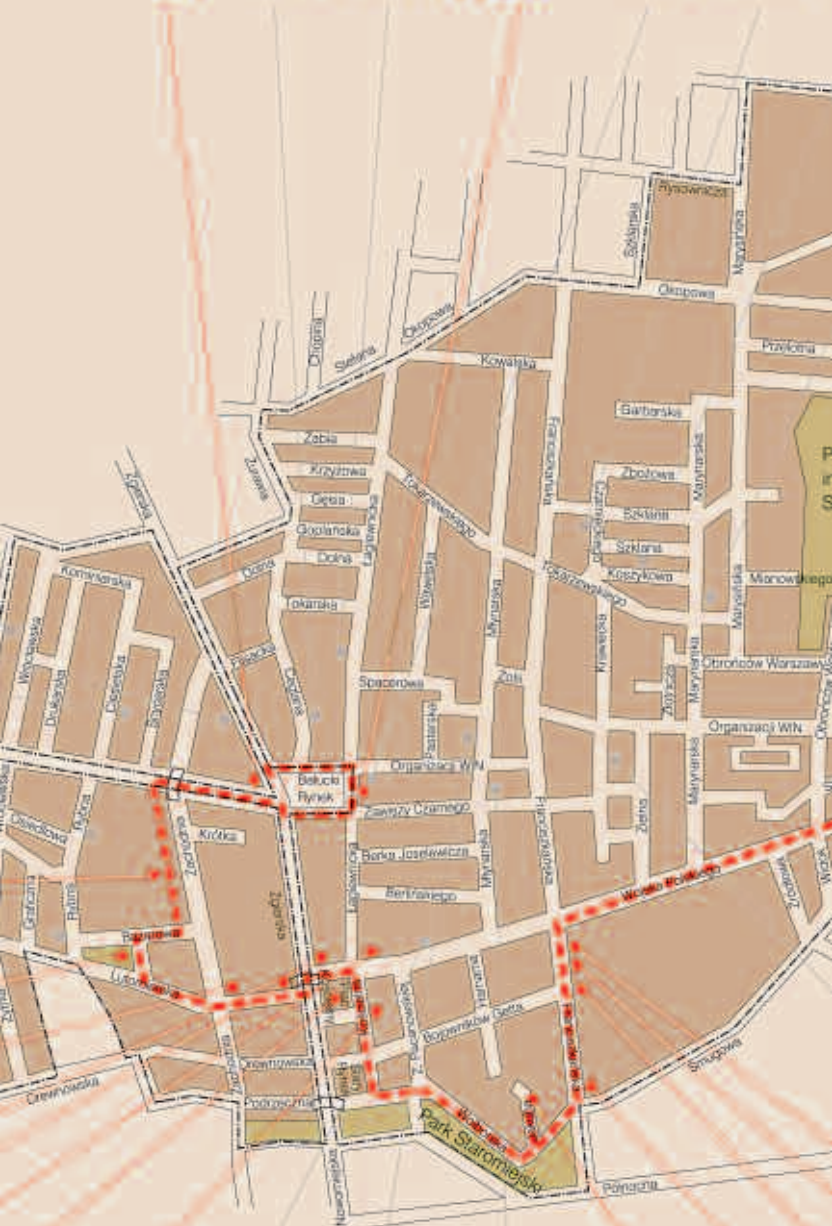
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The Trail of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto

29. 3 Krawiecka St.

The Community Center, also known as the "Kulturhaus," held concerts, revues, children's theater, among other special ghetto events. It was also a site for Rumkowski's speeches.

30. 34/36 Łagiewnicka St.

Site of Hospital No.1, the Health Department, and Rumkowski's apartment until mid-September 1942. It then became the Tailor Workshop. After the liquidation of the ghetto, this was a transitional camp for ghetto inmates selected for factory work in Germany.

31. 55 Marynarska St.

The work site of Mendel Grosman, the renowned photographer who took pictures of the ghetto.

32. 25 Młynarska St.

From the end of November 1941, until May 1942, living quarters for deportees from Hamburg, known as Collective "Hamburg." Later, it housed the Linen Factory.

33. 32 Młynarska St.

Site of the main community soup kitchen and the central matzo depot. Beginning in May 1942, the Medical Commission for Deportations.

34. 119 Okopowa St.

Site of an orphanage and a place where deportees were assembled.

35. 1/3 Organizacji WiN St.

Site of the Office of Appeals and Charges, the Personnel Division, the Central Accounting Office and the Social Security Section.

36. 8 Rybna St.

Site of the Accommodations Department, the Food Rationing Department, the New Arrivals Department, and the Deportation Commission. Here, the Commission prepared lists of Jews from Western Europe who were to be sent to the death camp at Chelmno. The site also served as an assembly point for individuals scheduled for execution.

37. 15 Rybna St.

Site of an elementary school. Beginning in October 1941, living quarters for deportees from Düsseldorf, known as Collective "Düsseldorf." Then, in May 1942, the House Shoes Workshop operated here.

38. 7 Szklana St.

Assembly point for people sent to death camps during the deportations phase.

39. 11 Urzędnicza St.

Living quarters for deportees from Berlin, known as Collective "Berlin III." Beginning in May 1942, a Brush Factory.

40.10 Wojska Polskiego St.

Site of the ghetto printing house and a signboard workshop.

41. 70 Zgierska St.

Living quarters for deportees from Frankfurt, known as Collective "Frankfurt." After May 1942, this was the Clothing Department for distribution of used garments.

42. 83 Wojska Polskiego St.

Survivors' Park's a unique place on a European scale. This became a significant symbol of survival and perseverance. Ghetto Survivors have planted 387 trees here. Each tree is officially registered with a number and the name of the person who planted it. For those who wish to apply for a Survivor's Tree, see page 23. The park covers eight hectares, including part of the Łódka River. The Monument Honoring Poles who Saved Jews During the Second World War will soon be erected here.

A Commemoration of the Jews of Łódź



The rich multicultural heritage of Łódź is truly a fascinating story. Four great cultures played major roles in cultivating the city's distinct character: Polish, Jewish, German, and Russian. Łódź was one of the few European metropolitan centers to emerge at what one might call American capitalist speed. Attracted by growing opportunities, artisans and merchants from different parts of Europe migrated to Łódź. Among these newcomers were a number of Jews. They played a significant role in helping to develop a robust, cosmopolitan center, the second largest in Poland. There is a presence - a Jewish heritage - firmly embedded in the very foundation of this city and it continues to radiate today. In 1939, the Jewish people numbered some 230,000 - about 35 percent of the city's population. Most of the Jewish community, the second largest in Europe, was confined by the Germans in the Litzmannstadt Ghetto and forced into slave labor. Over 90 percent of the ghetto inmates perished in the Holocaust. Only some 12,000 survived. The Commemoration of the Liquidation of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto was initiated by the Mayor of Łódź, Jerzy Kropiwnicki, and co-organized by the Jewish Community of Łódź. The coordination of this complex commemorative project started in 2003 and many different Polish and foreign institutions joined in the effort. An Honorary Committee of the Commemoration listed 100 VIPs from all over the world.

The year 2004 was significant in the history of the city. The 60th anniversary of the annihilation of the Jewish community reminded Łódź of its important place in history. The commemoration consisted of documentary reviews, educational projects, meetings of Polish, Jewish, and German youth, the festival "Encounters with the Jewish Culture," academic conferences, and other official events. Citizens of Łódź, as well as visitors from abroad, participated in these events; Poles, Jews, Germans, students, and Survivors all were in attendance. On August 29, more than 5,000 people marched from the Jewish Cemetery to Radegast Station. At the same time, the construction of monuments commemorating the Litzmannstadt Ghetto was launched.

In 2005, we observed the 61st anniversary of the liquidation of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto. Again, on August 29, we marched in silence from the cemetery to the little train station. There, the Radegast Station Annihilation Monument was officially opened. City officials also set the foundation stone for a monument dedicated to the Poles involved in saving the lives of Jewish people during the years 1939-1945. The commemoration yielded a new sense of rediscovery about our city's Jewish heritage and a rebirth in the study and research of the history of Łódź. The efforts by city authorities have also succeeded in helping to rekindle Polish-Jewish relations. It has resulted in closer cooperation with the City of Tel Aviv, a flourishing relationship with the Organization of Former Residents of Łódź in Israel, and helped in facilitating on-going contacts with the world's Jewish institutions.

see more: www.ghetto.lodz.pl

The Jewish Community of Łódź



The Jewish Community of Łódź operates its administrative offices, a synagogue, Jewish Cultural Center (with internet cafe, meeting room, and a youth club), charity canteen, a senior citizen center, the Łódź branch of the Jewish Social-Cultural Society, Association of Jewish Veterans and Victims of the Second World War, and the Monumentum Iudaicum Lodzense Foundation. In 2005, the community established a Jewish Heritage Foundation.

In addition to the synagogue located on its Pomorska Street premises, the community also owns the historical pre-war synagogue at 28 Rewolucji 1905 r. St. Within the community, there are two fraternal organizations, Bikur Cholim (dedicated to the elderly and those in need) and Chevra Kadisza (the funeral fraternity).

The Jewish community holds regular religious services and observes all Jewish holidays. The Shomrei HaDat yeshiva also operates here. The Community cooperates with all Jewish institutions in Poland and abroad, such as the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Claims Conference, the Organization of Former Residents of Łódź in Israel, B'nei Akiva in Israel, Shem Olam Institute in Israel, and Yad Vashem.

The community is also responsible for the Jewish Cemetery on Bracka Street (see page 7) and other Jewish cemeteries in the Łódź region. These cemeteries include those in Łask, Zduńska Wola, Radomsko, Aleksandrów Łódzki, Pabianice, and Piotrków Trybunalski.

In June 2005, the community opened the Linat Orchim Guest House, which includes 74 beds in single, double, and triple rooms (see page 29), along with the Café Tuwim kosher restaurant (see page 30).

Jewish Community of Łódź

18 Pomorska St., 91-416 Łódź, Poland

tel. + 48 42 633 51 56

tel. / fax +48 42 632 04 27

e-mail: symcha@jewishcommunity.org.pl

Monumentum Iudaicum Lodzense Foundation



Jewish Cemetery

This foundation was set up in 1997 by the City of Łódź, the Organization of Former Residents of Łódź in Israel, and the Jewish Restitution Organization. The foundation was initiated by the late Arnold Mostowicz, a renowned writer and ghetto survivor, who also served as its first president.

Its mission is to preserve historical sites of Jewish Łódź, with a particular emphasis on the Holocaust period and renovation projects at the Jewish Cemetery on Bracka Street. The Foundation cooperates with the State Archive, museums, publishing houses, schools, and cultural centers. Its main partners are the Jewish Community of Łódź, the Organization of Former Residents of Łódź in Israel, and the City of Łódź. The foundation also cooperates with the YIVO Institute in New York, Yad Vashem Institute, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, and the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw.



Monumentum Iudaicum Lodzense Foundation

18 Pomorska St., 91-416 Łódź, Poland

tel./fax: +48 42 639 72 33

e-mail: fundacja@lodzjews.org

Ronald S. Lauder Foundation



The goal of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation is to support and to assist Jewish people throughout the country, to re-establish their bonds with Judaism. The Łódź chapter, typically referred to as the Lauder Club, is a social, religious, and educational center for Jews of all ages, and for anyone interested in the Jewish culture, history, and religion.

The Lauder Club routinely organizes Shabbat and holiday gatherings, offers Hebrew language courses, along with lessons on various aspects of Judaism and weekly Torah study. The club also regularly hosts a variety of lectures, which have included Jewish writers from abroad. The club has a Jewish library, both in Polish and in English, and distributes Jewish books and magazines.

The Łódź Lauder coordinators, who put together a monthly bulletin called Magen Dawid, have worked closely with the Tsilil Jewish Choir, along with other Jewish organizations, the Jewish Community of Łódź, and the city. Among their many activities, they also organize annual Jewish summer and winter camps that attract participants of all ages - children, youth, seniors, and entire families - from all over Poland.

More information can be found on their website at www.lauder.lodz.pl.



Ronald S. Lauder Foundation

tel. + 48 501271 721, + 48 501 288 152

P.O. box 204; 90-950 Łódź, Poland

e-mail: lodzlauder@neostrada.pl

e-mail: boruch56@toya.net.pl

Researching Family Roots



THE STATE ARCHIVE IN ŁÓDŹ

www.lodz.ap.gov.pl

Most of the archive material dates from the 19th and 20th centuries. Whether the research involves someone's family or is more of an academic nature, people will find a tremendous amount of information here. The archive material includes documents from local authorities and state institutions in the Łódź regional area, along with church and public register records. Also preserved, and what is quite unique to the Łódź archive, are documents from the many industrial ventures that shaped the city, as well as from economic institutions. Archival material can also be found from judiciary organs, political parties, along with educational, religious, and social institutions and organizations. Historical information relating to families, land estates, and even papers of individuals may be located. The State Archive in Łódź is proud of its rich collection of material, which involves everything from theater posters to maps. People wanting to do research have access to the archive holdings in the reading rooms. The research can be done in person, by post, or even by e-mail

The State Archive in Łódź

1 Wolności Square, 91-415 Łódź, Poland
tel. +48 42 632 62 01
fax +48 42 632 02 11
e-mail: kancelaria@lodz.ap.gov.pl

THE ŁÓDŹ REGISTRY

The Łódź-Centrum Registry stores birth, marriage, and death certificates recorded in the city over the last 100 years.

The Registry may issue copies of certificates to a person named on the certificate, his/her immediate family, or authorized representative. Anyone else may apply for the certificate, providing legal access to the information.

The Łódź-Centrum Registry / Urząd Stanu Cywilnego Łódź-Centrum

100 Piłsudskiego Ave., 92-326 Łódź, Poland
tel. +48 (42) 638-53-03
fax +48 (42) 638-53-13
e-mail: usc.centrum@uml.lodz.pl



INFORMATION ON GRAVES AND GHETTO INMATES

The Jewish Archive of Łódź at the Jewish Community office has occupation addresses of people who were in the ghetto, data of people buried at the Jewish Cemetery, among other documents that can be useful in family research.

Contact

The Jewish Community of Łódź (see page 19)

Monumentum Iudaicum Lodzense Foundation (see page 20)

SURVIVORS' TREES

Survivors of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto or their families may apply for Survivors' Trees. Written applications should be faxed or mailed to:

Bureau of Promotion, Tourism and Foreign Cooperation, City of Łódź

87 Piotrkowska St., 90 423 Łódź, Poland

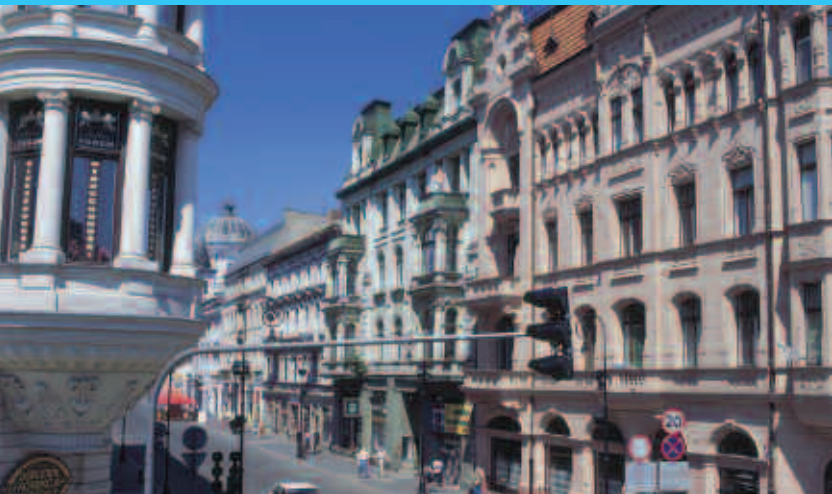
tel. +48 42 638 44 76

fax + 48 42 638 40 89

e-mail: biuro.promocji@uml.lodz.pl

The Survivor (or a relative) may plant the tree or commission the City Office to do so. The city issues a certificate and sends it to the applicant. This is free of charge and trees are provided by the City of Łódź.

Piotrkowska Street



Piotrkowska Street

Once the road to Piotrków, which led the way to the city's unprecedented growth in the 19th century, today's Piotrkowska Street is the very heart of Łódź and tourists' main reference point. Piotrkowska Street starts off at Wolności Square, which celebrates Polish freedom and independence, what was once the New Town market place. This chic promenade is lined with shops and more than 100 pubs and restaurants. In summer, colorful open-air cafés lure passers-by, who can also choose to ride about on a rickshaw or a shuttle bus in the shape of an early-era city tram. Piotrkowska Street is often colored with festivals, fairs, arts gatherings, and sporting events.

Monuments

Three Factory Owners, 32 Piotrkowska St.

Julian Tuwim Bench, 104 Piotrkowska St.

Władysław Reymont's Trunk, 137 Piotrkowska St.

Artur Rubinstein's Piano, 78 Piotrkowska St.

Leon Schiller Statue, 112 Piotrkowska St.

The Turn-of-the-Millennium Monument Honoring Łódź Residents 12,859 engraved names of well-known and not-so-well-known people illuminate the street surface from 98 through 146 Piotrkowska St.

The Łódź Walk of Fame features star-shaped plaques with some of the biggest names in Polish cinema, along Piotrkowska Street between Moniuszko Street and Rubinstein Passage

Historic buildings

11 Piotrkowska St., former home of factory owner Karol Scheibler

29 Piotrkowska St., Wilhelm Laundau Banking House

72 Piotrkowska St., the Grand Hotel, and what was once the Ludwig Meyer Factory

74 Piotrkowska St., former palace and chancellery of the Ludwig Geyer Factory

77 Piotrkowska St., Maximilian Goldfeder Palace and Banking House

86 Piotrkowska St., considered the most beautiful residential structure on the promenade

100 Piotrkowska St., this Art Nouveau structure once housed a store

104 Piotrkowska St., Julius Heinzl Palace; currently houses Łódź municipal government and regional offices

137/139 Piotrkowska St., Julius Kindermann Palace adorned with a Venetian mosaic frieze

152 Piotrkowska St., the largest wall mural in Poland

262 Piotrkowska St., former residence of Robert Schweikert; currently the European Institute

John Paul II Square, Cathedral Basilica of St. Stanisław Kostka

272a Piotrkowska St., symmetrically-divided residence which once belonged to brothers Karol and Emil Steinert

282 Piotrkowska St., Ludwig Geyer White Factory; now the Central Textile Museum

283 Piotrkowska St., Evangelical-Augsburg Church of St. Mathews in a Neo-Romanesque style

Villas and Palaces



Izrael Poznański Palace

The largest and most beautiful homes of the great industrialists were put up next to their factories and workers' living quarters. These majestic structures feature the most beautiful decor, a wealth of art, and furnishings that represent 19th-century high-society Łódź. Today, visitors can admire the interior splendor that colors the parlors, studies, and ball-rooms. In addition to the exquisite residential structures that dot Piotrkowska Street, a number of spectacular mansions overlook picturesque parks and gardens. These palaces include:

Izrael Poznański Palace, 15 Ogrodowa St. (see page 2)

Edward Herbst Mansion, 72 Przędzalniana St.

A classic example of a wealthy factory owner's residence, with antique furnishings typical of a 19th-century Łódź manufacturer's home

Karol Scheibler Palace, 1 Zwycięstwa Square

An unobtrusive Renaissance façade contrasts beautifully with fancy eclectic décor. The palace is currently the home of the Museum of Cinematography. It is surrounded by Źródlińska Historical Park, colored with 300-year-old oak trees

Maurycy Poznański Palace, 36 Więckowskiego St. (see page 3)

Karol Poznański Palace, 32 Gdańska St. (see page 2)

Leopold Kindermann Villa, 31/33 Wólczańska St.

Now the City Art Gallery, this is the most gorgeous Art Nouveau villa in Poland, with its elaborately-decorated facade

Reinhold Richter Villa, 6 Skorupki St.

The villa, a classic example of eclecticism, is nestled in a historical park, which features a huge oak tree called "The Factory Owner"; the building is now the Rector's Office of the Technical University of Łódź

Florian Jarisch Villa, 88 Kościuszki Ave.

Robert Biedermann Palace, 1 Franciszkańska St.

A part of the University of Łódź is now located here

see more: www.cityoflodz.pl

Factory Buildings



Karol Schiebler Factory

Łódź's extraordinary growth in the second half of the 19th century was promoted by what was then known as the Congress Kingdom of Poland. In the 1820s, textile settlements were established in the Łódź area, initially near the old road to Piotrków, what would eventually become Piotrkowska Street. The textile industry emerged around settlements that took on the names New Town, Łódka, and New Łódka, and by the Jasień River. The promising opportunities attracted newcomers from all over Europe. The early factories and mechanized plants were built in a classicistic style, with smooth, rough-cast walls. In the latter part of the 19th century, several hundred brick factories with cast-iron frames appeared. Łódź soon was labeled "The Manchester of Poland."

Izrael Poznański Factory, 17 Ogrodowa St. (see page 2)

The Księży Młyn District on the corner of Przędzalniana and Tymienieckiego streets

This extensive industrial and residential district was established by industrialist Karol W. Scheibler, who operated the largest cotton mill in Europe. The manufacturing complex includes a spinning mill, fire station, train station, hospital, school, farming area, shops, and workers' living quarters.

The Ludwig Geyer White Factory, 282 Piotrkowska St.

The first mechanized spinning mill in Łódź, which dates back to 1839, now houses the Central Textile Museum

Kopisch Bleachery, 5 Tymienieckiego St.

The city's oldest industrial structure, dating back to 1826

Grohman Barrel, 64 Targowa 64 St.

A unique factory gate leading into the old Grohman weaving mill

Scheibler Powerhouse, 3/7 Tymienieckiego St.

An interesting example of Art Nouveau architecture, with its linear shapes, ceramics, and metal decorations, this is a valuable relic of the city's industrial past. Currently, there is a climbing wall inside.

Marcus Silberstein Factory, 250 Piotrkowska St.

The factory building, with its elements of fortification, is now home to the Discovery Exhibition Center

Ferdynand Geldner Factory, 52 Rewolucji 1905 r. St.

This refurbished factory structure now houses the Academy of Humanities and Economics

Practical Information

Code to Łódź +48 42
Directory enquires tel. 118 913

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS


Ambulance service tel. 999
Police tel. 997
Fire Department tel. 998
City Police tel. 986
Emergency services number for mobile phones 112

OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS

City of Łódź
104 Piotrkowska St., 90-926 Łódź
tel.: +48 42 638 40 00
www.uml.lodz.pl
Bureau of Promotion, Tourism, Foreign Cooperation, City of Łódź
87 Piotrkowska St., 90-926 Łódź
tel. +48 42 638 44 76
e-mail: biuro.promocji@uml.lodz.pl

Embassy of Israel
24 Krzywickiego St., 02-078 Warszawa
tel. +48 22 597 05 00

Embassy of the United States of America
14 Piękna St., 00-540 Warszawa
tel. +48 22 504 26 24

 **Tourist Information Centre**
87 Piotrkowska St., 90-423 Łódź
tel. +48 42 638 59 56, tel./fax +48 42 638 59 55
e-mail: cit@uml.lodz.pl
www.uml.lodz.pl
Open: (May-Sep.) Mon-Fri 9am-7pm, Sat 10am-3pm, (Oct.-Apr.) Mon-Fri 8.30am-4.30pm, Sat 9am-1pm. Sunday closed

Cultural Information Centre
20/22 Narutowicza St., 90-135 Łódź
tel. +48 42 633 92 21
e-mail: biuro@cik.lodz.pl
www.cik.lodz.pl

Regional Tourist Organization
87 Piotrkowska St., 90-423 Łódź
tel./fax +48 42 638 59 57
e-mail: biuro@rotwl.pl
www.rotwl.pl

GUIDES

PTTK 12a Wigury St., tel. + 48 42 636 87 64, e-mail: pttk.lodz@wp.pl
Grupa Fabricum 7 Wigury St., tel. + 48 42 636 28 25, e-mail: biuro@fabricum.pl
Association of Pilots for Tourist Groups 12a Wigury St., tel. + 48 42 653 19 89
Regional Tourist Organization
87 Piotrkowska St., tel./fax +48 42 638 59 57, e-mail: biuro@rotwl.pl, www.rotwl.pl

Practical Information

CURRENCY EXCHANGE

213 Piotrkowska St. tel. +48 42 636 59 86
307 Piotrkowska St. tel. +48 42 640 34 65
13 Kościuszki Ave. tel. +48 42 639 78 56
22 Kościuszki Ave. tel. +48 42 632 50 06
8 Kasprzaka St. tel. +48 42 630 25 67

INTERNET CAFES

Cafe Trinity 3 Próchnika St.
COMnata 8 Rewolucji St., tel. +48 42 633 19 14
Empik Language School Internet Cafe 8/10 Narutowicza St., tel. +48 42 633 47 49
Internetowa Kawiarnia Spadochronowa 41 Narutowicza St.
Silver Zone 5 Piłsudskiego Ave. (Silver Screen Cinema), tel. +48 42 639 58 18
megaNET cafe 5 Piłsudskiego Ave., tel. +48 42 636 33 76

FLIGHTS

Łódź Lublinek Airport
35 Gen. Maczka St.
tel. +48 42 688 84 14, fax +48 42 688 83 84
Information
tel. +48 42 688 95 59
e-mail: handling@airport.lodz.pl
www.airport.lodz.pl www.lotnisko.lodz.pl

Flight information PLL LOT
122 Piotrkowska St.
tel. 801 703 703
www.lot.com

TRAINS

Rail information tel. 94 36
Łódź Kaliska Polish Railway Station tel. +48 42 205 44 08 (24hr) www.pkp.pl
Łódź Fabryczna Polish Railway Station tel. +48 42 205 59 39 (24hr) www.pkp.pl

COACHES

PKS coach service
tel. +48 42 631 97 06, 93 16
www.pks.lodz.pl

Polski Express coach service
tel. +48 42 205 56 30
www.polskiexpress.pl, e-mail: info@pex.com.pl

TAXI

MPT Society of Łódź Taxi-Drivers tel. +48 42 91 91
PLUS 0 800 500 919 **ORANGE** 0 502 800 919
Tele TAXI 400 400 tel. +48 42 400 400, 800 400 400
Radio Taxi Dwa Dwa tel. +48 42 96 22, +48 42 646 46 46, 800 222 222
Nowa M1 Taxi tel. +48 42 637 37 37, +48 42 96 24
Merc. Radio Taxi tel.: +48 42 650 50 50, +48 42 96 27

CAR RENTAL

AKM 24 hr information line 801 129 122 servicing centre (24 h) 501 129 122 head office (+48 71) 783 35 65
AVIS 35 Gen. Stanisława Maczka St., tel.: 607 036 308 www.avis.pl
Aviso-Car 20 Wierzbowa St., tel. +48 42 678 17 09, 603 555 445 (24 h)
Hertz 68 Kościuszki Ave., tel. +48 42 636 46 39, 605 150 420 (24 h) www.hertz.com.pl
Malex 32 Burtowa St., tel. +48 42 680 01 71
National Car Rental 228 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 630 16 60, +48 42 630 16 61 www.nationalcar.com.pl
Rental 34 Towarowa St., tel. 691 138 543 free drive to client's place

EMERGENCY ROAD SERVICE

72 Inowrocławska St. tel. +48 42 96 36

HOTELS

- *****AMBASADOR** 8 Kosynierów Gdyńskich St., tel. +48 42 646-49-04, www.hotelambasador.pl
*****CENTRUM** 59/63 Kilińskiego St., tel. +48 42 632-86-40-266, www.hotelspt.com.pl
*****ORBIS GRAND** 72 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 632-19-95, 633-99-20, www.orbis.pl
*****REYMONT** 81 Legionów St., tel. +48 42 633-80-23, www.hotelreymont.infofirmy.pl
*****ŚWIATOWIT** 68 Kościuszki Ave., tel. +48 42 636-30-44, www.hotelspt.com.pl
*****YUCA** 83a Złotno St., tel. 634-72-94, www.yuca.pl
****ALICJA** 19a Politechniki Ave., tel. +48 42 684-63-70, www.hotelsinpoland.com/alicja
****DARIA** 2/4 Studencka St. tel. +48 42 659-82-44, www.hoteldaria.ta.pl
****ESKULAP** 45 Paradna St., tel. +48 42 645-70-99
****IBIS** 11 Piłsudskiego St., tel. +48 42 638-67-00, www.ibishotel.com
****MAZOWIECKI** 53/57 28 Pułku Strzelców Kaniowskich St., tel. +48 42 637-43-33, www.hotelspt.com.pl
****SAVOY** 6Traugutta St. tel. +48 42 632-93-60, www.hotelspt.com.pl
***ADRIA** 152 Obywatelska St., tel. +48 42 686-47-94, www.mercant.cn.pl
***BOSS** 11 Tatrzańska St., www.boss.arg.pl
UNIVERSITY OF ŁÓDŹ CONFERENCE CENTER
16/18 Kopcińskiego St., ul. Rogowska 26, ul. Piaskowa 2
tel. +48 42 635-54-90, 659-87-51, www.uni.lodz.pl
CITY OF ŁÓDŹ HOTEL
9 Boj. Getta Warszawskiego St., tel. +48 42 640-66-09, www.uml.lodz.pl

OTHER ACCOMODATIONS

- A1** 229a Zgierska St., tel. +48 42 658-97-43
AGAT 94 Strykowska St., tel. +48 42 659-71-93
AXEL 17 Objazdowa St., tel. +48 42 688-72-07
DEJA-VU 4/6 Wigury St., tel. +48 42 636-20-60
DUX 23 Junacka St., tel. +48 42 679-53-53
FANTAZJA 296 Kolumny St., tel. +48 42 649-94-91
FLORA MOTEL** 111 Szczecińska St., tel. +48 42 655-72-45
GROSIK 17 Brzoskwiniowa St., tel. +48 42 658-95-29
HOTEL ASYSTENCKI PŁ 277 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 684-69-68
HOTEL ASYSTENCKI PŁ 9 Politechniki Ave., tel. +48 42 631-21-97
NA ROGACH 10/16 Łupkowa St., tel. +48 42 659-76-16
POLONIA 38 Narutowicza St., tel. +48 42 632-87-73
PROCHUS 98 Strykowska St., tel. +48 42 659-90-20
RASS 56/58 św. Teresy St. +48 606-23-77-97, +48 802-27-29
YOUTH HOSTEL 27 Legionów St., tel. +48 42 630-66-80
YOUTH HOSTEL 13 Zamenhofa St., tel. +48 42 636-65-99
U ZAWIERKI 284 Strykowska St., tel. +48 42 659-96-58

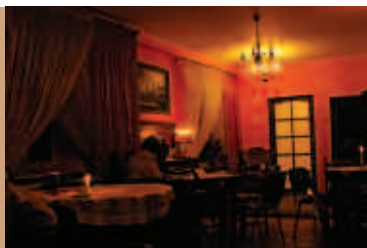
Linat Orchim Guesthouse

18 Pomorska St., tel. +48 42 632 46 61
e-mail: linatorchim@poczta.internetdsl.pl
www.linatorchim-lodz.internetdsl.pl



Restaurants

- A-Dong** 2 Legionów St., tel. +48 42 632 96 80, 92 Piłsudskiego Ave., tel. +48 42 676 26 35
- Akropol** (Greek cuisine) tel. +48 42 632 04 15
- Anatewka** (Jewish cuisine) 2/4 6-go Sierpnia St., tel. +48 42 630 36 35
- Cykada** 137/139 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 637 47 44
- Esplanada** 100 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 630 59 89
- Figaro** 92 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 630 20 08
- Greenski** 59/63 Kilińskiego St., tel. +48 42 633 92 96
- Havana Pub Restaurant** 55 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 630 79 79
- In Centro pizzeria** 153 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 636 99 92
- Karczma Chochoła** 3 Traugutta St., tel. +48 42 630 75 86, 632 51 38,
- Klub Spadkobierców** 77 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 633 76 70
- Krokodyl** 88 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 632 20 14
- La Mia Denise Ristorante** 60 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 630 96 14
- Nothing Hill** 64 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 632 50 63
- Orfesz** 43 Narutowicza St., tel. +48 42 631 98 06
- Qvo Vadis** 64 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 632 50 63, 501 655 759
- Pietrynka** 124 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 632 19 19
- Piotrkowska Klub 97** 97 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 630 65 73
- Portobello** 6 Komuny Paryskiej Square, tel. +48 42 639 77 90
- Presto** 67 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 630 88 83, 142 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 637 37 99
- Restauracja Malinowa** 72 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 633 01 11
- Restauracja Polska** 12 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 633 83 45
- Secesja** 67 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 639 97 78
- Serwantka** 55 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 630 75 45
- Solo Pizza** 41 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 630 01 32, 55 Narutowicza St., tel. +48 42 678 08 88
- Spatif** 33/35 Kościuszki Ave., tel. +48 42 633 41 05
- Sphinx**
56 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 632 36 82
93 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 632 23 68
175/177 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 636 73 34
250 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 636 16 07
- The Mexican** 67 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 633 68 68
- Toskania Pizza** 102 Piotrkowska St., tel. +48 42 634 01 19
- Varoska** (Hungarian cuisine), 4 Traugutta St., tel. +48 42 632 45 46
- Wielki Mur** (Chinese cuisine) 28 Tuwima St., tel. +48 42 630 67 85
- Złota Kaczka** (Chinese cuisine) 53 Rąbieńska St., tel. +48 42 712 64 04



Cafe Tuwim (kosher restaurant)

18 Pomorska St., tel. +48 42 632 04 11

Central Textile Museum

282 Piotrkowska St.

tel. +48 42 683 26 84, 684 61 42

www.muzeumwlokiennictwa.pl

open: Tue, Wed, Fri 9am-5pm; Thu 11am-7pm; Sat, Sun 11am-4pm

Museum of Archeology and Ethnology

14 Wolności Square, tel. +48 42 632 97 14, 632 84 40 ext. 29,

www.zabytki.pl

open: Tue, Thu, Fri 10am-5pm; Wed 9am-4pm; sat 9am-3pm sun 10am-3pm

Historical Museum of the City of Łódź (Izrael Poznański Palace)

15 Ogrodowa St., tel. +48 42 654 03 23, 654 00 82,

www.poznanskipalace.muzeum.lodz.pl

open: Tue, Thu 10am-4pm; Wed 2pm-4pm; Fri, Sat, Sun 10am-2pm

Museum of Cinematography (Karola Scheibler Palace)

1 Zwycięstwa Square, tel. +48 42 674 09 57

open: Tue 10am-5pm; Thu 11am-6pm; Wed, Fri, Sat, Sun 9am-4pm

Museum of Art (Maurycy Poznański Palace)

36 Więckowskiego St., tel. +48 42 633 97 90

www.muzeumsztuki.lodz.pl

open: Tue 10am-5pm; Wed, Fri 11am-5pm; Thu 12-7pm; Sat, Sun 10am-4pm

Księży Młyn District (Edward Herbst Mansion)

72 Przędzalniana St., tel. +48 42 674 96 98, 674 99 11, 674 17 73

www.muzeumsztuki.lodz.pl

open: Tue 10am-5pm; Wed, Fri 12-5pm; Thu 12-7pm; Sat, Sun 11am-4pm

Museum of Struggle for Independence

13 Gdańska St., tel. +48 42 632 71 12,

www.muzeumtradycji.arg.pl

open: Fri, Tue, Thu 9am-5pm; Wed 10am-6pm; Sat 9am-3pm; Sun 10am-3pm

Radogoszcz Branch, 147 Zgierska St., tel. +48 42 655 36 66

open: Wed, Fri 9am-4pm; Tue, Thu 10am-6pm; Sat, Sun 10am-3pm

Museum of Geology

31 Kopcińskiego St., tel. +48 42 635 45 93, e-mail: muzgeol@geo.uni.lodz.pl



Central Textile Museum



The illustrator of the logo adopted by the City of Łódź to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Liquidation of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto was Abraham Koplowicz. The art work depicts what was the tallest building in the ghetto, the church, along with one of the infamous footbridges. Abraham was born on February 18, 1930, in Łódź. He was the only child of Yochet and Mendel Koplowicz. Abraham and his parents were among the last ghetto Jews to be transported to Auschwitz in August 1944. He died in a gas chamber the following month. Abraham was 14. Mendel Koplowicz, the only member of the Koplowicz family to survive the war, found this drawing when he returned to Łódź. He was rummaging through some old items stored in the attic where they had lived and came across a notebook. On the cover of the notebook was this drawing. Above it was written: "A. Koplowicz - My own works." This notebook is now part of the ghetto collection at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem.

The City of Łódź wishes to thank Eliezer Grynfeld for sharing this drawing with us.

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Layout: Katarzyna Jasińska

Łódź is amazing, one of the great Jewish historical centres. The Jewish cemetery is unique, the largest in Europe. You'll also find a very active Jewish community, a community very much alive today.

David Peleg, Ambassador of the State of Israel in Poland

BRUCHIM HABAIM LELODZ! You are now in a very unique city. Built up in the 19th century by Poles, Jews and other minorities, by the Second World War Łódź was a thriving textile center with a variety of ethnic and religious groups working side by side. The German Nazis murdered almost all the Jews of Łódź and ended a vibrant, creative community. Since 1989 the small Jewish Community of Łódź has reemerged and strengthened itself and is a prime example of Jewish revival in the post-soviet period. Łódź is also unique due to the leadership of Mayor Jerzy Kropiwnicki and his inspiring support of Jewish memory and Jewish life.

Michael Schudrich, Chief Rabbi of Poland

