

THE LOUVRE OF ŁÓDŹ

In September 2020, after a [over] two-year renovation of the Palace of IzraelPoznański, the seat of the Museum of the City of Łódź, was completed. The palace is one of the most representative and valuable monuments in Łódź. The scope of the investment included: repair of the façade of the entire building, renovation of balconies, maintenance of cornices, stuccowork, balustrades, architectural details, figures crowning the façade, insulation of foundations and replacement of the roof covering and gutters, as well as replacement of window frames. The entrance to the building from Zachodnia Street was restored and the museum has been adapted to accommodate individuals with disabilities.

The investment in the palace also means a new exhibition, which is being built underground. The exhibition will present the history of the city of Łódź and the entire region. The exhibition features the history of a city which, in an unprecedented way on a global scale, has advanced over several decades from a number of small, local craft and agricultural centres to the group of large European metropolises.

The exhibition 'The Promised Land Yesterday and Today. Łódź in Europe. Europe in Łódź' is presented in both Polish and English. An integral part of the exhibition is the educational programme.

PALACE OF IZRAEL POZNAŃSKI

The construction of the palace was started by IzraelKalmanowiczPoznański. In 1877, he bought a house on the corner of Ogrodowa and Stodolniana[Streets]and it was this house that became the beginning of a great palace. The first design of the palace is the work of Hilary Majewski from 1888. After ten years, the design of H. Majewski was modified and extended by Juliusz Jung, a Stuttgart architect and engineer David Rosenthal. The palace received its current architectural form of façade and stylishly eclectic interiors only after its reconstruction in 1901-1903. The author of the design was the architect Adolf Zeligson.



THE 'LOUVRE' OF ŁÓDŹ LOOKS FORWARD TO WELCOMING YOU

NEW EXHIBITION
IN THE MUSEUM
OF THE CITY OF ŁÓDŹ
Łódź in Europe
Europe in Łódź
The Promised Land
-yesterday and today

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ŁÓDŹ, OGRODOWA 15



Fundusze Europejskie
Infrastruktura i Środowisko

Ministerstwo
Kultury
i Dziedzictwa
Narodowego

Unia Europejska
Europejski Fundusz
Rozwoju Regionalnego

Rewitalizacja, modernizacja i poprawa infrastruktury zabytkowego obiektu Muzeum Miasta Łodzi – Pałac Poznańskich w części użytkowanej przez Muzeum Miasta Łodzi realizowany w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Infrastruktura i Środowisko 2014-2020.



CITY OF ŁÓDŹ

Where did the idea come from to give this city in central Poland, which in its wildest dreams does not have access to seas or lakes, the name 'Łódź' – meaning Boat in Polish?

Do the terms Promised Land, Polish Manchester, ChimneyChester reflect its character?

How did it happen that within just several years that Łódź was promoted from a small agricultural and craftsmen settlement to a group of large European metropolises?

Who or what paved the way for it: authorities, progress, enterprising and hard-working citizens?

What factors play a key role in urban development?

What defines the city and builds the identity of its inhabitants?

How to measure and understand success?

**VISIT THE EXHIBITION
'THE PROMISED LAND
YESTERDAY AND TODAY.
ŁÓDŹ IN EUROPE.
EUROPE IN ŁÓDŹ'
AND GET
TO KNOW
ŁÓDŹ.**



YESTERDAY AND TODAY

"You have to suss this city, you need to get in it" – this is how in one of the interviewees, Muniek Staszczuk, vocalist of the T. Love group, spoke about Łódź. The new historical exhibition at the Museum of the City of Łódź gives you the opportunity to get to know this unique city, which is difficult to remain indifferent to. Through historical objects, photos, tactile models, mock-ups and multimedia, the exhibition allows you to understand the past of Łódź, get to know the backstage of its phenomenal development and discover its full potential.



This exhibition is a look at the history of Łódź from four different, but complementary, perspectives. Its main axis is the history of the metropolis; but it is worth learning about other aspects of city life and discovering its true richness. Only then will the network of connections and correlations building up this complex urban machinery be revealed. It was the people who built the metropolis; mainly thanks to the progress which contributed to the success of only some of them, however. The exhibition can, therefore, be discovered in many ways: getting to know fascinating aspects related to the Metropolis, Progress, People or Success, walking along designated zones, or wandering between them according to the chronology of events, checking how the penetration of these threads influenced the shape of the city and changed both its look and position in the world.

