

PIOTRKÓW TRYBUNALSKI



1. The railway station of Warsaw-Vienna line. (7 POW St.) The railway line was opened on 7th of October 1846. The freight station, the locomotive shed and railway workspace were located in the town as well. After 1880 Foksal, the railway garden, was created.

2. The Factory of Agricultural Tools and Machines. An iron, brass and white metal foundry of Władysław Korzeniowski (the son of Józef, the writer) was established at the rear of the railway station in the years 1868-75. Statues, benches, boards, garden tables, fireplaces, doors and the like were made there.

3. A Steam Mill of Izrael and Jakub Pniower. (36 Słowackiego St.) It was constructed in 1861 and it was one of the most modern plants of contemporary Piotrków. It produced about 2680 thousand tons of flour and groats a year.

4. „Russian Trader” tenement. (15 D browskiego St.) A postbox with the embossed inscription „poczta” in Cyrillic and some inscriptions in Russian survived on the wall advertisements of school articles, fashion accessories and cosmetics.



5. The Credit Landed Society. (7 D browskiego St.) In the year 1886 the construction of The Detailed Management of the Credit Landed Society edifice started. The building was distinctive because of novel technical solutions and a decorative tympanum with a low relief symbolizing the development of the agriculture in Piotrków province.

6. The house of the governors. (7 Sienkiewicza St.) It was built at the former post office square. The complex of the buildings, together with the governor's office, formed the administrative centre. The general, medical, veterinary, construction and administrative departments functioned here.

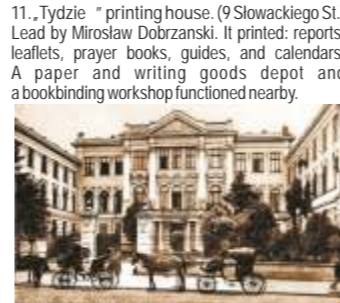
7. The former governor office. (10/12 Sienkiewicza St.) The office of Piotrków governor was located in Jaroszewski's tenement house. The governor, the vice-governor, the secretary, the department councillors and assessors managing the departments formed the province government.

8. The Post Office. (17 Słowackiego St.) The building was completed around 1834. In the years 1871-1885 it was the seat of the Management of Postal District for three other provinces.

9. Popowka. (16 Słowackiego St.) The tenement house was built in 1870 with the purpose of being a flat for an Orthodox priest. The St Zofia orphanage for the Orthodox children functioned here. The first Orthodox cemetery was located nearby.



10. The Orthodox Church of All Saints. (15 Słowackiego St.) In the middle of the 19th century more and more members of the Orthodox Church began to come to the town. The building was completed in 1847. After the year 1867 the church was rebuilt according to the Iwan Wasiljewicz Sirom design. The rich equipment and the two-level carved iconostasis are worthy of attention. In the west side of the church the sarcophagus of Father Mateusz Werzykowski, who died in 1868 and was the first parish priest of the church, is located.



11. „Tydzień” - printing house. (9 Słowackiego St.) Lead by Mirosław Dobrzański. It printed: reports, leaflets, prayer books, guides, and calendars. A paper and writing goods depot and a bookbinding workshop functioned nearby.

12. The palace of justice. (5 Słowackiego St.) The building of the court and the archive was the biggest investment in the period when Piotrków was a province of Russia. It was completed in 1906. The district court, the peace court and the prosecutor's office were located here. Nowadays the building is the seat of Piotrków courts and the National Archive.

13. The Bernardine Monastery. (2 Słowackiego St.) It was the headquarters of the uprising authorities in 1863. Demonstrations of the students of Piotrków schools were taking place by the monastery's cross in 1862. After the dissolution of the Bernardine order, the monastery's garden was made available for the inhabitants of the town and became their favourite place of meetings. The headquarters of editorial team of „Gubernialne Wiadomości”, the government's printing house and a police prison were located in the monastery's buildings.



14. The tenement house „without edges”. (1 Słowackiego St.) The name is explained in an anecdote. During a talk with an architect the investor shouted „Bez kantów!” (in Polish it is a play on words, the sentence has two meanings: „no swindle”, and „no edges”) The designer took it literally and rounded off the corners of the tenement house. Stefan Rowecki „Grot” was born and spent his childhood here. Before he became the commandant of the Armia Krajowa, he had been a member of scouting and Rifle Organization, and also a soldier of legions. He began to fight with the invaders as a child by pouring ink on above-average pupils of Russian school.

15. The palace of Rudowski family. (4 Rudowskiego Passage) A one-storey, eclectic edifice built for Karol Rudowski in 1899. Before the World War One the tsar's clerks lived here in luxury apartments. Nowadays, the State First and second Level Music School is located here.

16. The province bank. (21 3 Maja Ave.) The construction began in 1911. Later on a Russian bank and tax offices were located here as well.

17. The craft's house. (12 3 Maja Ave.) Currently it is the seat of the Town's Cultural Centre. A complex of buildings for the Society of Mutual Assistance and Traders of the Town of Piotrków was erected here in 1991.



18. The palace of Lipiński. (8 3 Maja Ave.) Built in the years 1890-1900. Separated from the street by a little square. Currently it is the seat of Sanitary-Epidemiological Station.

19. Krakowski hotel. (7 Kosciuszki Sq.) It was famous for its restaurants. One of many of wine storehouses and colonial food commodities was located in this tenement house. A horse cab rank was located nearby.



20. Litewski hotel. (2 Rynek Trybunalski) It was located in the corner tenement house owned by Józef Michalski. Imported alcoholic drinks and splendid cuisine were served in the hotel's restaurant. Exhibitions and lectures took place here. Helena Modrzejewska stayed in the hotel, and in 1888 Gabriela Zapolska tried to commit suicide there.

21. Old Town hall. (Rynek Trybunalski) The governor Kochanow designed the building for demolition in 1867. Although destroying the marks of the Polish identity is ascribed to him, the reason behind the demolition of Town hall was the change in urban planning.



22. The tenement house of Grabowski family. (10 Czarneckiego Sq.) It is a building from the second half of the 18th century and it was owned by Orthodox Greeks. At the turn of the 18th and 19th century the first Orthodox chapel in Piotrków was located here. The tenement house is the seat of Michał Rawiła Witanowski PTTK Department.



23. The citadel. (7 Rynek Trybunalski) The tenement house of arski family was the seat of Russian both the Investigating and the Court and War Commissions appointed due to unrest and demonstrations in Piotrków: the prison, in which many of the insurgents from the January Uprising passed through, was also located here. The chronicles say that two questioned insurgents jumped out of a window onto the cobbled surface of Market Square. They were finished off by the use of rifle bullets and whips and they were buried in an unknown grave.

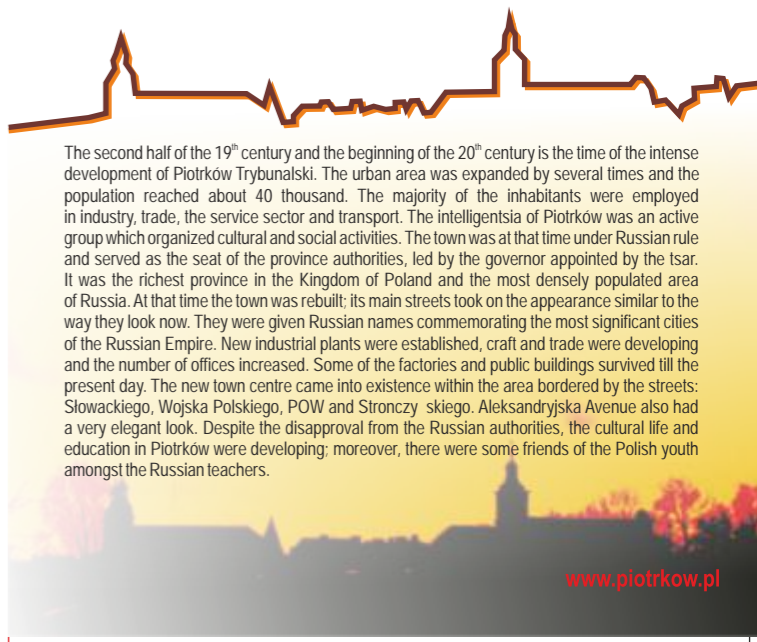
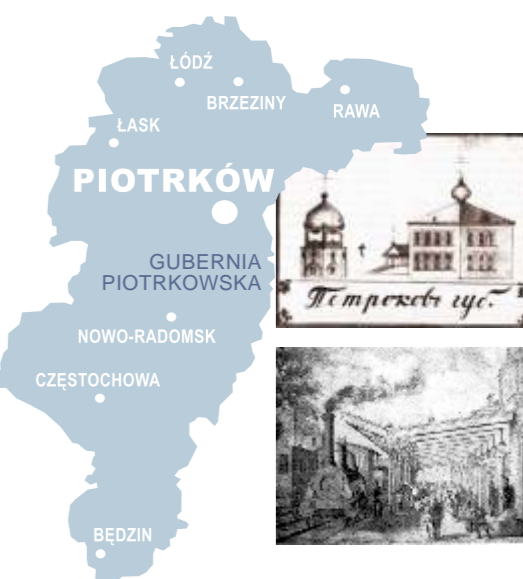


24. The boys' secondary school. (1 Kopernika Ave.) The third floor was added to the buildings of the former Plarist school in 1803. At the turn of the 19th century St. Iwan Ryński Orthodox Church was established here due to russification. The students of the school took part in the school strike of 1905. It was described in once popular Jan Adolf Hertz's play entitled „Młody Las” („Young forest”).



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THE RUSSIAN ROUTE





25.Strawa river canal. (along Pereca Street) It was lined with the stones left from demolition of the town walls. Due to the new street regulation of 1882, a few bridges were built over the river and the shore was planted with an avenue of trees forming a boulevard.

26.Royal castle. (4 Zamkowy Square) It was built for Sigismund I the Old. It was converted into garrison Orthodox church of the Russian army in the period when the Polish people were under Russian rule. Rebuilt after the war destruction, it is the seal of a museum. Tsar's eagle, the coat of arms of the province, a clerical uniform, a blunderbuss, soldiers' arms and uniforms dating back to the time of Russian rule survived in its collection.

27.Franciscan square. The complex of buildings of Franciscan monastery were converted into barracks for the 38th Great Prince Siergiej Aleksandrowicz infantry regiment of Tobolsk stationed in the town since 1892. The 28th infantry regiment of Polock, the 16th Cossacks regiment of Don and the 59th Piotrkow province battalion billeted here afterwards. 1500 soldiers in total formed the Piotrkow garrison.

28.The synagogue. (17 Jerolimiska Str.) The building was constructed at the end of the 18th century thanks to donations from Mojzesz Kocyn Foundation. According to the account of a historian living in the town Mojzesz Feindkin the synagogue was visited by tsar Aleksander I in 1821. To commemorate this event, a prayer for tsar "Hanosen Toszuo" was placed on the walls of the synagogue. The text of the prayer, written in Hebrew and Russian, was destroyed during World War One.



29.The fire brigade building. (Wojska Polskiego Str.) The idea to organize the fire brigade was conceived in 1873. The Russian authorities approved the statute four years later. Due to their cultural activity the fire fighters were not treated favourably by the invaders. When they were forbidden to march in the rhythm of classical marches, they paraded in the rhythm of waltz.



30.A girls' secondary school. (3 Stronczynskiego Str.) The building was constructed in 1889. An elementary school and afterwards the Helena Trzinska's Secondary School was located in the neighbouring buildings of the former Dominican nunnery. Nowadays there is a gallery, a tea shop and internet cafe in the buildings.

31.The tenement house of Stronczy ski. (39 Wojska Polskiego Str.) Kazimierz Stronczy ski the secretary of the Coat of Arms of the Kingdom of Poland, the referendary of the Senate since 1861, the director of the Commission of Faith and Education since 1864, a senator, a member of Academy of Learning in Krakow, the father of Polish numismatics, the first catalogue of monuments of national culture, the author of numerous works on nature, history and numismatics. Mementos of Stronczynski can be seen in the Piotrkow museum.



32.The Span's theatre and brewery. (41/43 Wojska Polskiego Str.) Theatre groups performed here since 1868 and presented extensive and diverse repertoire. The theatre holding 500 and having 20 boxes with 297-seats auditorium was built by Franciszek Span. Helena Modrzejewska, Wanda Siemiaszkowa, Boleslaw Leszczynski and Gabriela Zapolska performed here. The theatre operated till 1910 when blaze destroyed it irretrievably. The oldest brewery with the longest tradition was owned by Franciszek Ksawery Span. It existed as early as 1870. In the nineties, thanks to widespread family connections, the brewery was taken over by Franciszek Braulinski. The beer produced in Piotrkow, which was awarded at an exhibition in London in 1905, was valued in the Russian Empire and in Europe.

33.A chapel. (41/43 Wojska Polskiego Str.) It was built when the dog of the prosecutor of the province damaged the fence of Braulinski and Span garden. The bricklayer who lodged a complain against the owner of the dog lost the case, but as he was a Prussia citizen, he complained to the ambassador in Warsaw. Tsar's Appeal Court in Petersburg ordered the prosecutor to pay the compensation. The citizens of Piotrkow erected the chapel according to Ignacy Markiewicz design when the fence was being rebuilt.

34.The new catholic cemetery. (Partyzantow Str.) It was built in 1890. In the 1920s, thanks to the donations from the public, a monument in honour of the insurgents fighting in the January Uprising was erected. The initiators of the venture were the members of the Polish Tourist Society.



35.The complex of the old cemeteries. (Cmentarne Avenue) The Orthodox cemetery a necropolis with the tombstones of tsar's clerks and soldiers fighting with the insurgents of 1863. A cast-iron sepulchral chapel with stained-glass windows and a funeral chapel located on the outskirts of the necropolis are worth seeing. Capt. Nikiforow monument the vanquisher of the January Uprising. He was caught by the insurgents near Nieklan and afterwards he was hung together with five other soldiers in retaliation for repression towards the insurrectionist parties. The bodies of "the new martyrs" were brought to Piotrkow and ceremonially buried in the local Orthodox cemetery. The Catholic cemetery the Julners' and Burhards' chapel and the Kanskis' tombstone are worth noticing. On January 23rd 1863 Jozef Turczynowicz the organiser of the uprising in Piotrkow province read the manifesto of the National Government calling to fight for freedom. It happened by the grave of Walenty Wosinski.



36.The Society of Charity for the Christians. (75 Wojska Polskiego Str.) Although it was active since 1881, the building was finally completed in 1898 (thanks to donations and contributions from Karol Burhard and others). There is the inscription "Res Sacra Miser" "mercy is holy" on the front.

37.The treasury office. (77 Wojska Polskiego

Str.) In the beginning the Peasant Society (the Peasant Bank) was located here, and since 1869 the Treasury Office had its seat at this place.

38.Cyclodrome on Budki. The construction was completed on 14th May 1893 by Bronislaw Dabrowski, a cyclist from Piotrkow. The Cyclists Society propagated sport and physical activity by organizing gymnastic exercises, bicycle trips, meetings and lectures.

39.The piotrkow glassworks. They functioned in Piotrkow since 1897. Kara and Hortensja Glassworks was the second plant in the Kingdom of Poland if it comes to the number of employees. 75% of the production was exported to Russia.



40.Gasworks. (31 3-ego Maja Avenues) Piotrkow gasworks came into being in 1896. A joint-stock Society of United Gasworks in Augsburg was the owner of the company. Gas, pitch, coke and ammonia were produced here. Soon Piotrkow main streets were lit by gas lights.

41.St. Trinity hospital. (2 Wojska Polskiego Str.) It was built in the years 1850-1852. A Jewish hospital was built nearby at the same time. Both hospitals had about 200 beds.



42.Manufactory (45 Sulejowska Str.) The start-up of the factory had its place in the years 1896-1898. There was a market in the Russian Empire for the products of the spinning mill. The activity of manufactory contributed to the development of the eastern outskirts towards Sulejow.



43.Soviet soldiers cemetery. (Rakowska Str.) 1137 soldiers, who died during the fight for liberation of the town in January 1945 and Soviet war prisoners who died in German captivity during World War Two, are buried here.



Coat of arms Piotrkow Province (after 1869)

VOCABULARY OF SELECTED ORTHODOX EXPRESSIONS

ANTIMENSION a silk shawl with stitched relics, essential to celebrate the Liturgy.

ANALOJCZYK a table for an icon.

BATIUSZKA a colloquial, informal name for an Orthodox clergyman.

DIVINE LITURGY the most important ceremony in the Eastern Orthodox Church. It consists of three main parts: Proskomidia (the preparation of the gifts), the Liturgy of Catechumen, the Liturgy of the Faithful.

HOLY GATES (Royal Gate) the main doors in iconostasis, opened only during the liturgy (the paschal week is an exception on the given signal that Jesus' grave is open, holy gates and deacon gates are open day and night). Only the priest ministering the liturgy, and, during some parts of the church service, also the deacon and the tsar on the day of his coronation can walk through them.

CERKIEW a sacred space for the celebration of the liturgy. In Old Polish it meant a church, in late Middle Ages it started to mean an Orthodox church.

CHOIR there is no accompaniment in the Orthodox Church, only the choir takes part in the liturgy. Choral singing, which dominated the Russian Orthodox tradition till the end of the 17th century, is a spiritual school for a person adapting his or her voice to the sound of the choir. It learns to adapt his or her spiritual world to the spiritual world of other people and the whole universe.

DAROCHRANIETELNICA a dish in which the Eucharist is kept.

DARONOSICA a chest used for carrying Holy Communion to the sick people.

DEACONS assistants of presbyters and bishops during the celebration of the church services. They preach ektenias, read fragments of Acts of the Apostles, Apostolic Letters and Gospels. They assist during sacraments and other ceremonies. The older of the deacons, especially in the bishop cathedrals, are named protodeacons and archdeacons.

DEACON GATES gates located on the right-hand side of holy gates. Clergymen assisting during the liturgy can walk through them. Deacon gates are normally decorated with the images of archangels

Gabriel and Michael or the first of deacons-martyrs: Stephen and Lawrence.

DISKOS (paten) a round, metal plate on which holy bread, pokrowcy and wozduch (throws on a cup and disks) are placed.

BELL TOWER/BELLS bells are the only musical instrument in an Orthodox church. The fathers of the Church gave priority to human voice regarding it as the utmost perfect instrument, created by God Himself. At first their role was only to call the faithful for the prayer. Large bells are used only during ceremonial or tragic moments. Several bells in different sizes are usually hung on a bell tower of an Orthodox church. In Orthodox Church there is a tradition of a bell's polyphony when a bell-ringer sets several dozen bells into motion and each of them plays its part, and the sounds of them all merge together into one harmony.



EKTENIE a kind of litany consisting of subsequent summons for prayer, sung by a deacon or a priest. The people or the choir answers "God, have mercy!". The imploring ektenie is an exception - some summons have the answer "God, please give us"..

ELEUSA (Umilenie) an icon showing Mother of God leaning her head in order to snuggle her cheek into her Son's cheek who holds her neck. In a five-row iconostasis it is located in the first row on the left beside holy gates..

THE UPPER SITE a platform behind priestol on which the throne of the bishop is located.

HADIGITRIA the oldest and the most common iconographic type of showing Mother of God with her Child.

AN ICON a sacred painting which came into being in the Byzantine culture. It shows the saints, scenes from their lives, biblical or liturgy-symbolic scenes.

ICONOGRAPHER (ikonopisiec) a person who writes an icon. Creating an icon is preceded by a confession and receiving the Eucharist. That is why an icon is written, not painted. The canon of colours and ways of showing were, according to the tradition, set in the 1st century. They are still used.

ICONOCLASM (an argument about paintings) a religious movement in the Eastern Roman Empire that opposed the worship of icons and paintings. It came into being in the 8th and 9th century and its objectives were to destroy icons, frescos and even monasteries.

IKONODULI - people adoring icons tormented in the 8th and 9th centuries in relation to spreading of iconoclasm.

ICONOSTASIS a wall with icons, located between the altar place sanctuary and nave for the faithful.

KAMELAUKION a headdress of the lower clergymen in the Orthodox Church. THE DOME OF AN ORTHODOX CHURCH the symbol of the heaven, God, the saints and the angelic world. The number of domes is not random and has a symbolic meaning: 1 dome symbolizes one God, 2 domes symbolize divine and human character of Jesus, 3 domes symbolize the Holy Trinity, 5 domes symbolize Jesus and the four Evangelists, 7 domes symbolize 7 sacraments, 9 domes symbolize 9 angel choirs, 13 domes symbolize Jesus and the 12 Apostles, 33 domes symbolize the number of years that Jesus lived on the Earth. A cross can be found on each of the domes and it means that an Orthodox church praises Jesus.

KOMBOSKION an Orthodox prayer rope.

KOPIJE a triangle knife used to cut a prosphoron.

ORTHODOX CROSS the most common cross is the eight-ended cross. It is the combination of Greek cross, Latin cross and St. Andrew cross. It is the symbol of the whole Orthodox Church, though it can be mainly found in Slavic Orthodox tradition. Three crosswise beams mean: the top one a plate with a sign indicating the blame of the sentenced: INRI Jesus of Nazareth, the King of Jews, the middle one for the hands of the crucified, the bottom one the beam for the legs. One of the ends of the bottom beam is risen it points at the heaven where the Good Scoundrel went. The other end is lowered it points at the hell the place for the scoundrel who did not show remorse.



COCHLEAR it is a gold or silver spoon which has a cross at the end and is used to give Holy Communion to the faithful.

ORTHODOX MONASTERY - a monastery under bishop's authority. It is a complex of residential rooms for monks who are subjects to the clause. Large Orthodox monastery is called lawr.

ORTHODOXY (Greek orthodoxos truly faithful) an expression used since the second half of the 2nd century to indicate the true faith.

PALAMAR a sexton in the Greek Orthodox Church.

PATRIARCH (Greek prefather) a Church hierarch in the late Christianity, a superior of archbishops, ruling a patriarchy specified by the Canon Law. ORTHODOX PRIEST a priest in Orthodox Church and Greek Orthodox Church, it was also used to name Catholic priests in the Middle Ages. Due to Bolshevik propaganda the word got pejorative meaning in some countries and is now considered offensive.

POTIR a chalice.

PRESTOL (trone) the most important place in the altar: it is a table covered with special robe in the form of a cube, made from wood or marble.



PRITWOR (vestibule) the western part of a temple: it was devoted for catechumen or other people remaining outside the faithful community in antiquity.

PROSPHORON a small bread roll made from fermented rye flour, used for Holy Communion. During the Orthodox Christmas Eve the participants share the prosphoron brought from the church, washing it down with holy water. Afterwards they can eat Christmas Eve supper.

PRYSLUZNIK (altar server) a person ministering during celebration of the church service and other sacraments

SCHIZM (the Great Schizm) a schizm in the Christianity onto the western and eastern Churches which had place in 1054.

SIEMISWIECZNIK a heptagon candlestick.

OLD CHURCH SLAVONIC a language used in Orthodox liturgy. The compulsory prayers before and after classes were said in Russian.

ORTHODOX HOLIDAYS the most important are: Resurrection Day, Nativity of the the Saint Virgin, Feast of the Holy Cross, Presentation of the Saint Virgin to the Temple, Annunciation, the Entry into Jerusalem, Ascension of Jesus, Pentecost, Transfiguration, Dormition (Falling Asleep) of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

ZERTWIENNIK (a sacrificial table) placed on the left (north) side of the altar. Its equipment consists of: potir, disks paten, zwiezdzica, kopije spear izyca, pokrowcy, wozduch and disksos.

Names of selected streets in the capital of Petrokow Province and their counterparts in modern Piotrkow

Aleksandrowskaja - 3 Maja Avenue
Aleksandrowskaja Ploszczad - Ko szulski Square
Anne skaja - Stronczy skiego St.
Bankowaja - D browskiego St.
Blichowaja - Narutowicza St.
Bykowskaja Przedmestie - Wojska Polskiego St.
Cerkowna - Konarskiego St.
Dnieprowskaja - eromskiego St.
Donskaja - Przedborska St.
Dunajskaja - I ska St.
Jekaterinie skaja - Rycerska St.
Georgiejewskaja - Jerolimiska St. (Armii Czerwonej Str.)
Gimnaziczeskaja - Pijarska St.
Griczeskaja - Farna St.
Gubernalna - Sienkiewicza St.
Iwanowskaja - Zamrowa St.
Jewrejskaja - Wspolna St.
Kalskaja - Słowackiego St.
Kaza skaja - Garcarska St.
Kiewskaja - Zamkowa St.
Kriwaja - Pijarska St.
Litewskaja - Litewska St.
Siergiejewskaja Ploszczad - Litewski Square
Ljuteria skaja - Balorego St.
Lazienajna Suchajja - Konarskiego St.
Marijskaja Ploszczad - Rynek Trybunalski
Michajilowskaja - Prochnika St.
Moskiewskaja - Wojska Polskiego St.
Nikolajewskaja Ploszczad (Nowy Rynek) - Czarnieckiego Square (Nowy Rynek Ma lany)
Odesskaja - Narutowicza St.
Pietrowskaja - Sieradzka St.
Pocztowaja (Pocztowyj Bulwar) - Sienkiewicza St.
Polawskaja - Grodzka/Szewska St.
Słowianskaja - Krakowskie Przedmie cie St.
Tobolskaja - Wiejska St.
Twerskaja - Kopernika St.
Wladimirska - Roweckiego St.
Włodimirska Ploszczad - Zamkowy Square
Woly skaja - Jagiello ska St.
Worone skaja - Rycerska St. (from Szewskiej Str. to Sieradzkiej Str.)
Zagrodnaja - Cmentarna St. Avenue

Text: Paweł Kendra, Translation: Jolanta Fogiel, Foto: Paweł Kendra, Dariusz mglejski, Jacek Bykowski, Arch. Muzeum, Opracowanie: Paweł Malepszy

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May - September: Monday - Saturday 9:30am-5:30pm, Sunday 10am-3pm;
October - April: Monday - Friday 8am-4pm, Saturday, Sunday: closed
MUSEUM www.muzeumpiotrkow.pl
4 Zamkowy Sq. - tel (+48) 44 646 52 72, (+48) 44 646 43 55
open: Tuesday, Friday - 10am-5pm, Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday - 10-3pm, Saturday - 10am-4pm,
on Mondays and days after holidays closed
PIOTRKOW AEROCUB (DROP ZONE) www.azp.com.pl (www.pete.pl)
48 Przemysłowa St. - tel (+48) 44 647 74 73
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