

PIOTRKÓW TRYBUNALSKI



Karol Beithel (1780 – 1875) – a mathematics teacher and headmaster of the middle school in Piotrków (1854 – 1863), a very active social worker, supporting the local initiatives for many years.



Saint Adela's chapel with Burghard's family grave

Karol Burghardt (1815 – 1887) – a landowner and philanthropist; in his last will he left his fortune to the local charity for building a cemetery chapel and for scholarships for poor teenagers.

Woldemar Gastpary (1908 – 1984) – a pastor and professor; since 1940 imprisoned in Piotrków, Oranienburg and Dachau; the pastor of the Evangelical Church in Piotrków and Radomsko 1949-55; later the president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod and the rector of the Christian Theological Academy. He wrote over 150 theses.

Jerzy Gryniakow (1925 – 1992) – a professor of theology and the rector of the Christian Theological Academy in Warsaw; the author of many scientific theses; the pastor of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church in Piotrków for 42 years (1950 – 1991), also the administrator of the parish in Zelów and a consistory advisor; a teacher, a youth chaplain and the director of the Synodal Commission for Youth; a publicist, editor of the fortnightly magazine "Zwiastun" (Harbinger) and the Evangelical broadcast "Chrystus Żyje" (Christ is alive); in 1980 the main spokesman and organiser of the broadcasts from the Evangelical Services on the Polish Radio; a philologist, linguist, social activist; established a family parish in Piotrków.

Ludwig Juliusz Daniel Müller – a pastor in Piotrków for over 50 years (1850 – 1905); a teacher in the local middle school; responsible for creating new Houses of Prayer in Jarosty, Klementynowo, Leonowo and Lubiaszowo.

Leopold Otto (1819 – 1882) – a pastor,

theologian, thinker, well-known also outside Piotrków; a patriot, the member of the Kraków Scientific Society and the City Delegation, which governed Warsaw at the beginning of 1861, after a bloody confrontation between local people and the Tsarist Army (patriotic manifestations started at the funeral of general Sowiński's wife, who was buried at the Evangelical cemetery in Warsaw); arrested for his participation in the January Uprising; the publisher of "Zwiastun Ewangeliczny" (The Evangelical Harbinger) over the period of 1863 – 1882.

Jakób Bartenbach – a prominent member of the Piotrków Charity, a generous donor and the member of a housing commission, the owner of shops; father of three sons: Rudolf Bartenbach (1866 – 1931) – the owner of the brewery and the steam mill at Aleksandryjska Street, Edmund Bartenbach – the owner of a cake shop, Herman Bartenbach (1880 – 1943) – the restaurant owner.

Bogumił Flatt (1796 – 1852) – a middle school teacher of history, geography, statistics and German; stayed in Piotrków since 1833; after his death the townspeople came in great numbers to his funeral to pay tribute to him.

Oskar Flatt (1822 – 1872) – a successful student of the local middle school; a trainee in a department of the War Commission; an official of the Provincial Government in Warsaw, the chairman of the Chancellery of the Railway Board with the headquarter in Warsaw, a journalist of the Warsaw "Daily Newspaper", man of letters and a local historian; the author of the first broad description of Piotrków ("Description of Piotrków Trybunalski – history and statistics", 1850) and the article "Piotrków now and 20 years ago", published in the "Astronomical-Economic Calendar 1954" as well as the "Description of Łódź – history, statistics and industry", 1853); in 1863 arrested and exiled to the Novgorod Governorate for 2 years.

Jan Karol Samuel Hildebrandt (1761 – 1820 or 1827) – born in Brandenburg, since 1790 a resident of Piotrków; the first doctor with a medical degree in the 18th century Piotrków and the only one in the Sieradzkie province (doctor of medicine and surgery, university studies in Berlin and Frankfurt); the royal and district doctor, the owner of the former Jesuit pharmacy at the Market Square (bought from the Commission of National Education after its dissolution); a prominent social activist, a generous doctor, a philanthropist helping the poor and the Jews – by treating them for free, paying for medicines, giving them alms and support. When the area was decimated by typhus, he – concerned about

the poorest people – published in "Gazeta Warszawska" (21th and 23th of 1813) his own instructions and simple forms of fighting diseases and epidemics; what is more, he personally visited ill people in small towns and villages, despite the risk of infection. He emphasized and proved many times his affection for his adoptive country. His children were brought up in the spirit of Polish traditions, his daughters married Polish men, and his three sons – Ernest, Stanisław and Karol – were sent under the wings of the Polish Army (they served in cavalry units in the Duchy of Warsaw and later as officers of the Kingdom of Poland). Despite being an Evangelical, he was buried at the Catholic cemetery next to the Bernardine Church. The obelisk of sandstone, founded by the grateful Jewish community, is decorated with three eagles with their heads down holding mourning ribbons in their claws and a cock – the symbol of vigilance. The pedestal is wrapped around with a snake with its head raised – as the symbol of the medical profession. There is an inscription on the obelisk: Virtuous Man! This cold rock, this sorrow grave/ let it show, what the people lost with you.

Ernest Karol Samuel Hildebrandt (born in 1792) – a Lieutenant of Artillery, under the command of general Chłopicki took part in the battle of Olszynka Grochowska; awarded the War Order of Virtuti Militari.



Rudowski's palace

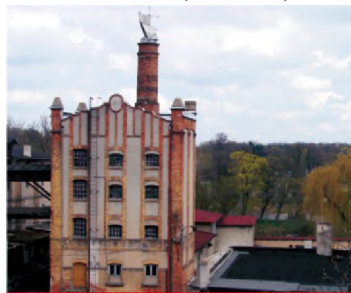
Karol August Rudowski – a merchant, the founder of a credit society for industrialists, a member of the tax office and the Piotrków Charity. In 1872 he married Henrietta Marianna Klawe, they had 6 children.

Maksymilian Romuald Rudowski – a lawyer, in the twenties of the 20th century the vice-president of the Provincial Court in Piotrków; in the thirties the president of the Supreme Court in Warsaw. He transferred to the town a piece of land for the access road to the Market Hall.

Witold Janusz Rudowski – a professor, a famous surgeon and a specialist in transfusion medicine; as a Home Army soldier and a doctor at Dzieciątko Jezus hospital he took part in the Warsaw Uprising, saving hundreds of lives; awarded the Cross of Valour, the Silver

Cross of Virtuti Militari, the Golden Cross of Merit with Swords and the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta; a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and many foreign associations, councils and surgery institutions (in Holland, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, the USA and Australia); a Honorary Freeman of Piotrków Trybunalski. In 1883, he gave the eclectic palace built in 1899 for his grandfather Karol Rudowski, to his hometown Piotrków (in the form of a notarial act) (today Pasaż Karola Rudowskiego 4). In the past, there were a school of economics and a school of construction in that building. Today, the Rudowski Palace houses the I.J. Paderewski 1st and 2nd degree State Music School.

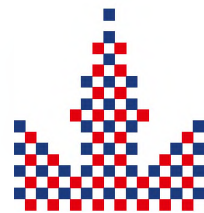
Georg Schwabe (a royal gardener) and his brother Johann Heinrich Schwabe (a gardener of the prince of Hesse from Darmstadt) looked for the Royal Garden at Bugaj for many years: Georg as the leaseholder (1801 – 1811), and Johann Heinrich as the owner (1811 – 1867).



Brauliński and Span's Brewery

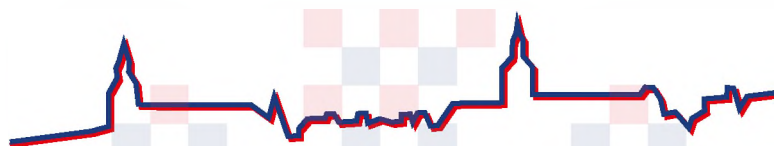
Andrzej Span (1819 – 1882) and his brother Franciszek Ksawery – when they came from Bavaria and settled down in Piotrków, they started using a Polish form of their family name – "Span" instead of "Spahn". In 1848, at the corner of Bykowska and Zagorodna Street (today Wojska Polskiego and Cmentarna) they built a brewery, and after a dozen years a theatre with several hundred seats, which opened on 28th December 1869. (Helena Modrzejewska, Ludwik Soliski, Ignacy Jan Paderewski appeared on the stage of Piotrków). On 3rd May 1906 "Wesele" by Wyspiański was performed here in honour of the Constitution. The theatre burnt down in 1910.

Franciszek Ksawery Span (1821 – 1899) – a widely respected, talented organiser and a creative businessman. It was his initiative to start a Firefighter Brigade in Piotrków, and he was its first chief. Being an active Polish patriot, he patronised the underground youth organization "ZET" (1888).



Piotrków Trybunalski

The Lutheran Route



Before the first German incomers settled down in multicultural and multinational Piotrków, the Reformation had arrived. The beginnings of the Reformation in Poland, which date back to the twenties of the 16th century, did not have any significance at first. To unify the nation under one faith at any cost, the Parliament of Piotrków (1538) threatened Polish citizens studying in the schools of Wittenberg (where Martin Luther's teachings were spreading) with the loss of fortune or office if they refuse to return to their country.

During the Counter - Reformation, the Catholic universal of the king Sigismund III Vasa (1621) obliged the town residents to give permission to settle in Piotrków only to those who had been approved by the parish priest. At the end of the 18th century, so-called Protestants arrived in Piotrków once again and left a permanent imprint on the history of the town.