

Stanisław Liszewski

Urban Tourist Penetration Space : an Industrial City Case Study

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Stanisław Liszewski*

University of Łódź

URBAN TOURIST PENETRATION SPACE – AN INDUSTRIAL CITY CASE STUDY

Abstract

The author defines the concept of the “urban tourist penetration space” and identifies this type of space within an industrial city (Łódź). Research has proved that tourist penetration mainly concerns the areas developed in the 19th c. by industrialists, who were built the city.

Keywords: tourism space, tourist penetration space, urban tourist penetration space, the city of Łódź

Introduction

For several years, tourism space has been an important paradigm in the geographical research on tourism. It can be observed in numerous publications in scientific journals (e.g. “Tourism”) and thematic monographs.¹ There are also conferences devoted to the issues of tourism space.²

* Email address: stliszew@geo.uni.lodz.pl.

¹ B. Meyer, „*Turystyka jako ekonomiczny czynnik kształtowania przestrzeni*”, *Rozprawy i Studia*, t. 545, Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Szczecin 2004, p. 436; B. Włodarczyk, *Przestrzeń turystyczna. Istota, koncepcje, determinanty rozwoju*, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, Łódź 2009, p. 268.

² *Przestrzeń turystyczna. Czynniki, różnorodność, zmiany*, M. Durydiwka, K. Duda-Gromada (eds.), Uniwersytet Warszawski, Wydział Geografii i Studiów Regionalnych, Warszawa 2011, p. 456.

In 1995, the author published an article entitled “Tourism space”,³ in which he redefined this space and identified its five sub-types: tourist exploration, penetration, assimilation, colonization and urbanization space.

Several years later, Liszewski⁴ made the meaning of the exploration space more precise, on the basis of an analysis of urban space.

The aim of this article is to define and identify the tourist penetration space. It will be presented using the example of an industrial city, commonly regarded as not touristic. The city is Łódź, the third most populated city in Poland.

1. Terms and definitions. The factual and territorial range

In order to achieve our aim, we must first define the basic terms relating to the space in question. This mainly concerns the urban tourism space and the form of tourist traffic identified with the tourist penetration space. We will also try to explain why it is difficult to identify the urban tourist penetration space.

The assumption of the tourism space concept is that it is “a functionally distinct subspace of broadly understood geographical space, which consists of the natural, economic and social environment”.⁵ Włodarczyk⁶ identifies tourism space with tourist traffic, claiming that “tourism space is the part of geographical space where tourist traffic occurs”.

Without going into much discussion, we should remember, however, that in the geographers’ opinion, the most general term is geographical space, understood as the Earth’s surface consisting of various sub-spaces, including the tourism sub-space.

Following this way of thinking, we shall try to identify urban tourism space, i.e. space which is formed and develops within the city limits.⁷ This will require

³ S. Liszewski, *Przestrzeń turystyczna*, “Turyzm” 1995, t. 5, z. 2, pp. 87–103.

⁴ S. Liszewski, *Miejska przestrzeń eksploracji turystycznej. Przykład Łodzi*, “Turyzm” 2009, t. 19, z. 1-2, pp. 59–65.

⁵ S. Liszewski, *Przestrzeń...*, op. cit., pp. 87–103.

⁶ B. Włodarczyk, *Przestrzeń turystyczna. Istota, koncepcje, determinanty rozwoju*, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, Łódź 2009, p. 268.

⁷ S. Liszewski, *Przestrzeń turystyczna miasta (przykład Łodzi)*, “Turyzm” 1999, t. 9, z. 1, pp. 51–73.

defining the concept of urban space first. According to Liszewski,⁸ urban space may be defined as “a distinctive type of geographical sub-space, of characteristic organization, function and physiognomy, as well as legal status”. The definition implies that the most important attribute of urban space is its organization, i.e. the way it is arranged to satisfy both, the individual and the social needs of city inhabitants.

Both urban and tourism space are sub-spaces of the general geographical space, but they are identified on the basis of different criteria: tourism space – on the basis of the functional criterion (the occurrence of tourist traffic), and urban space – on the basis of the organization and functions typical of cities (mainly the third sector). This means that both sub-spaces may occupy the same part of the general geographical space. Liszewski⁹ assumes that the urban tourism space is a social product. This means that in given conditions of the civilization development, urban space is considered to be cognitively or recreationally interesting by the people arriving in the city. It is the tourists who discover the tourism space in the city.

Earlier research points to the fact that in order to say to what extent and in what form urban space is used for tourism purposes, we may adopt the types of tourism space proposed by Liszewski.

In his article, Liszewski¹⁰ discussed the tourist exploration space in more detail, identifying its two sub-types: realistic (objective) and individual (subjective). It must not be ignored, because the urban tourist exploration and penetration spaces are sometimes difficult to tell apart and controversial.

In this paper, the author wants to identify the tourist penetration space within the area of Łódź – a large industrial city. The choice of this city was not accidental, because Łódź has never been regarded as a tourist city, and finding out about it has often been a kind of exploration. Practically speaking, it was only after industry in Łódź had declined (after 1989) that many industrial heritage resources were made accessible / available.¹¹ Passing from tourist exploration to tourist penetration of Łódź seems particularly interesting to study, as it involves visitors taking up urban spaces which have been unknown so far.

⁸ S. Liszewski, *Przestrzeń miejska i jej organizacja. Geografia – człowiek – gospodarka (Profesorowi Bronisławowi Kortusowi w 70 rocznicę urodzin)*, Kraków 1997, pp. 55–65.

⁹ S. Liszewski, *Przestrzeń...*, op. cit., pp. 51–73.

¹⁰ S. Liszewski, *Miejska...*, op. cit., pp. 59–65.

¹¹ M. Kronenberg, *Wpływ zasobów dziedzictwa przemysłowego na atrakcyjność turystyczną miasta. Przykład Łodzi*, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, Łódź 2012, p. 224.

According to “Słownik języka polskiego”,¹² the word “penetration” is used in two meanings: “access, infiltration” and “searching, exploring, e.g. an unknown area”.

For the purpose of this analysis, we will use Liszewski’s definition¹³ (1999): “penetration is a stage in discovery, but it also means understanding phenomena and processes occurring in a given space”.

Embarking on research into urban tourist penetration space in Łódź, the author wants to point to two features typical of tourism development in industrial cities. The first one is the psychological barrier, which prevents the inhabitants and the city authorities from believing that industrial areas, which have been work-related areas until recently, may be interesting from the tourism point of view. The sooner this barrier is overcome, the faster these areas will become accessible, then promoted, and the tourists will be encouraged to penetrate them.

The other feature is the lack of understanding of the difference between discovering pre-industrial and industrial cities. Understanding an industrial city involves discovering and following traces of the activity of specific, recognizable owners of factories, palaces, parks, etc. The tourist is closer to the object of his discovery, which is fascinating, but also requires broader knowledge. Łódź is a very good example of industrialists’ contribution to the creation and development of the city. Tourists may directly identify their fortunes (wealth), which become accessible as original tourist assets / are within their reach as tourist assets

2. The origins and a short description of industrial Łódź

Industrial Łódź was founded according to plan, “from scratch”, south of a small (about 500 inhabitants) medieval agricultural town, called Łodzia. The first cloth making settlement, called “New Town”, was established in 1821–1823, on the land which became state property after the secularization of church property. The government decision to industrialize the Kingdom of Poland was implemented there by Rajmund Rembeliński, with the support of Stanisław Staszic.

¹² *Słownik języka polskiego. Tom drugi*, A. Szymczak (ed.), Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1979, p. 1087.

¹³ S. Liszewski, *Przestrzeń...*, op. cit., pp. 51–73.

Founding the “New Town”, and then the cotton-linen settlement “Łódka” with water-factory facilities on the Jasień river (1824–1828), attracted many clothiers and cotton weavers, mainly from the German-speaking countries of that time.

According to Puś,¹⁴ in 1822–1830 alone, 1008 craftsman families settled down in Łódź, which triggered the development of the textile industry. There are three main factors, which caused the city to develop at an unusual rate. The first one was the propaganda and the promotion campaign run by the government of the Kingdom of Poland, which encouraged people to settle down in Łódź. The second one was giving large, long-term, and usually unreturned loans for industry development by the government. In 1821–1829, Łódź received over 580 000 Polish zlotys, i.e. 65% of the total amount of money for the industrial development of the Masovian voivodeship / Mazovia Province.¹⁵ The third of the factors, which occurred intermittently (repressions after the insurrections) but was very effective, was the customs policy blocking the inflow of commodities from the West and facilitating the sale of Łódź products on Eastern markets, mainly in Russia.

Referring all those who are interested in the development of Łódź to numerous monographs,¹⁶ we shall focus on the industrialists – the real creators/makers of industrial Łódź (especially before the First World War), whose spatial layout and land use within the circular railway line remained mostly the same until 2000. It will enable us to verify the hypothesis that the formation and current development of the tourist penetration space of Łódź, inhabited by over 700 000 people, is the result of making the remains of the former industrialist fortunes accessible. It was the factory owners who built this mono-functional industrial city in the 19th century.

In order to better understand the financial power and the investment possibilities of Łódź industrialists, it is worth looking at several figures characterizing the textile industry in the whole Kingdom of Poland in 1913, and comparing it to the situation in Łódź. At the time, there were 689 textile companies, employing 164 000 workers. 59 of them (8.6%) employed over 500 workers each, which made 63% of the total

¹⁴ W. Puś, *Dzieje Łodzi przemysłowej (Zarys historii)*, Muzeum Historii Miasta Łodzi, Łódź 1987, p. 150.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*.

¹⁶ *Ibidem*; *Łódź. Monografia miasta*, S. Liszewski (ed.), Łódzkie Towarzystwo Naukowe, Łódź 2009, p. 501; A. Ginsbert, *Łódź. Studium monograficzne*, Wydawnictwo Łódzkie, Łódź 1962, p. 378; *Łódź. Dzieje miasta. Tom I do 1918 r.*, R. Rosin (ed.), Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa – Łódź 1980, p. 674.

number of the people employed in this trade (104 000).¹⁷ In the same year, there were 35 large textile industry plants in Łódź, employing over 500 people each, which made over 59% of all large companies representing this industry in the Kingdom. Their owners decided about the production output/capacity and employment in Łódź industry, and indirectly about the life and development of the whole city.

According to Puś,¹⁸ at the beginning of the 20th c., there were 17 large industrial plants in Łódź, employing over 1000 workers. Using the names of the owners or founders of these companies, let us list them by the number of the employed workers: K. Scheibler, I.K. Poznański, L. Geyer, J. Heinzel, J. Kunitzer, L. Grohmann, Sz. Rosenblatt (all in cotton production) and J. Heinzel, M. Silberstein, Allart, Rousseau and Co., K. Bennisch, F.W. Szweikert, Leonhard, Woelker and Girbart, I. Richter, M. Kon, J. Wojdysławski (in wool production).

This is not a complete list of the owners of important factories in Łódź who were indirectly or directly building this huge industrial city for about 100 years (1821–1914), with all its disadvantages and advantages. Traces of that activity can still be found in Łódź streets and are currently the main tourist assets of this city. More detailed information about Łódź industrialists and their factories can be found in the work by L. Skrzydło.¹⁹

In search of the remains of industrialists' fortunes, as well as the possibility to use them in the study of the tourist product of Łódź, eight Master's theses were written in 2007–2013, based on detailed field study. Their authors tried to trace the remains of the fortunes of seven industrialists' families and establish the possibility of using them to create partial tourist products of Łódź. The theses concerned the following families: Scheibler,²⁰ Poznański,²¹ Geyer,²²

¹⁷ W. Puś, *Statystyka przemysłu Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1879–1913*, Materiały Źródłowe, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, Łódź 2013, 260.

¹⁸ W. Puś, *Dzieje...*, op. cit., p. 150.

¹⁹ L. Skrzydło, *Rody fabrykanckie*, Oficyna Bibliofilów, Łódź 1999, p. 116.

²⁰ K. Wrzeńska, *Fortuna rodu Scheiblerów jako element produktu turystycznego Łodzi*. Maszynopis pracy magisterskiej, IGMiT Uniwersytet Łódzki, 2013.

²¹ J. Kostecka, *Kompleks Manufaktura – nowa przestrzeń turystyczno-rekreacyjna Łodzi*. Maszynopis pracy magisterskiej, IGMiT Uniwersytet Łódzki, 2007.

²² M. Rychlik, *Fortuna rodu Geyerów jako element produktu turystycznego Łodzi*. Maszynopis pracy magisterskiej, IGMiT Uniwersytet Łódzki, 2010.

Grohmann,²³ Richter,²⁴ Biedermann,²⁵ and Kindermann.²⁶

Compiling the studies conducted by the authors of these works will allow us to find the regularities in the factory-residential development of Łódź and to define the accessibility of these resources as original assets of industrial heritage for the purpose of the tourist penetration of Łódź.

3. Examples of urban tourist penetration space and its creators

The wealthiest Łódź industrialists were the Scheibler family, started by Karol Wilhelm Scheibler (1820–1881). He arrived in Łódź in 1854 and signed a contract with the city authorities for building a large cotton spinning mill near Wodny Rynek. The Scheiblers' first industrial-residential complex was built there, called "the headquarters". Scheibler's "kingdom" (or "jurydyka") was situated in the Jasień River valley (Fig.1), and comprised the "Księży Młyn" production area and the area spreading west of Kilińskiego Street, including the "New Weaving Plant" and a power plant. According to Ginsbert (1962), after joining business with Grohmann, the Scheiblers owned an area of about 500 hectares, which made one seventh of the total area of Łódź within the boundaries from 1913.

The area consisted of factory buildings, warehouses, palaces, parks, gardens, workers' housing estates, two hospitals, schools, orphanages, a factory food shop, a fire station, other facilities, as well as the "Księży Młyn" farming estate of 100 ha. All those facilities were situated within the administrative borders of the city. Internal transport was provided by a system of sidings connected to the Koluszki line, which was open in 1866 and linked Łódź with Koluszki.

²³ A. Szymańska, *Fortuna rodu Grohmanów jako element produktu turystycznego miasta Łodzi*, Maszynopis pracy magisterskiej, IGMiT Uniwersytet Łódzki, 2008; M. Bednarski, *Królestwo Scheiblera i Grohmana z początku XX wieku jako obszar penetracji turystycznej Łodzi*. Maszynopis pracy magisterskiej, IGMiT Uniwersytet Łódzki, 2012.

²⁴ D. Skowrońska, *Fortuna fabrykanckiego rodu Richterów jako element produktu turystycznego Łodzi*, Maszynopis pracy magisterskiej, IGMiT Uniwersytet Łódzki, 2010.

²⁵ J. Machudera, *Fortuna fabrykanckiego rodu Biedermanów jako element produktu turystycznego Łodzi*, Maszynopis pracy magisterskiej, IGMiT Uniwersytet Łódzki, 2007.

²⁶ A. Wachnik, *Fortuna rodu Kindermanów jako element produktu turystycznego Łodzi*. Maszynopis pracy magisterskiej, IGMiT Uniwersytet Łódzki, 2008.

In 1921, Karol Scheibler's and Ludwik's Grohmann's heirs joined both companies and created "Karol Scheibler and Ludwik Grohmann' United Industrial Plant". It survived under different names until the beginning of the 21st c. Its decline, change of function and the revitalization of some buildings made it available for tourism. The remains of Scheibler property are currently the largest area of the tourist penetration of Łódź industrial complexes. The most significant facilities accessible to tourists are listed in Table 1.

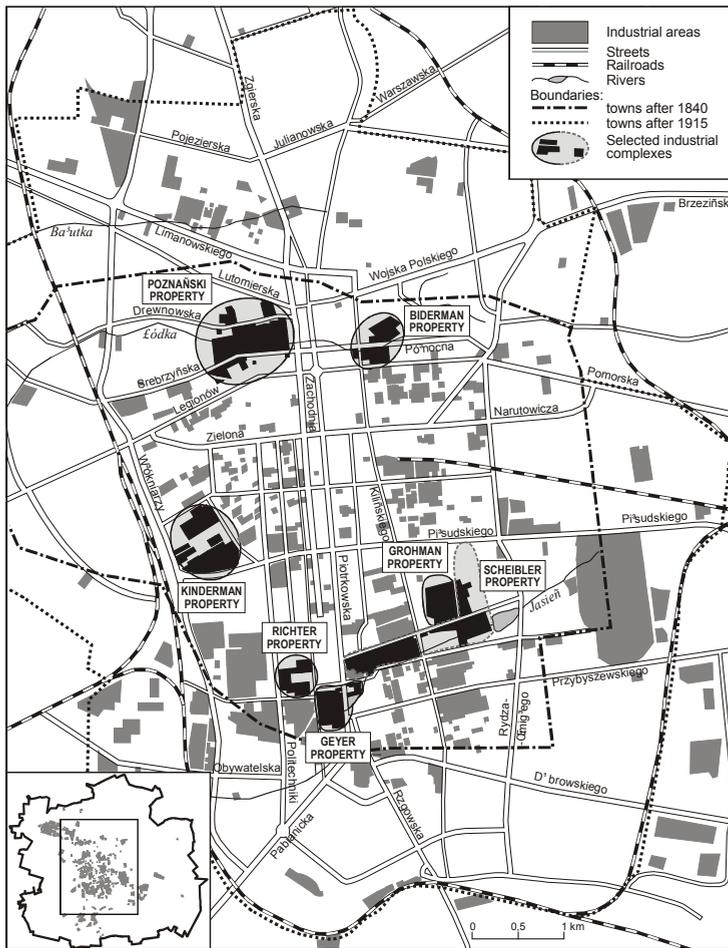


Figure 1. Industrial areas of Łódź in 1986

Source: J. Kotlicka (2008) – revised.

It must also be remembered that the Scheiblers actively participated in the social and cultural life of the city. They financially supported the building of Catholic, Eastern Orthodox churches and synagogues alike; they were the patrons of the Łódź Music Society, and founders and members of the Łódź Christian Charity Society, Municipal Credit Association, Iron Roads Building Society and many other institutions.

Like many other Łódź industrialists, the Scheibler family owned a large building (a goods depot) in the main street of the city (Piotrkowska 11), erected in 1882 according to H.Majewski's design.

The most impressive cemetery construction in Łódź is the Scheiblers' chapel, built in the Neo-gothic style in 1888, at the old Evangelical cemetery in Orodowa Street.

The Scheibler family belong to the greatest builders of industrial Łódź, and the tourist penetration of their "jurydyka" allows us to understand the mechanisms of not only the production organization, but also the life of industrialists and their workers (Bednarski 2012, Wrześcińska 2013).²⁷

The other famous industrialist living in Łódź in the second half of the 19th c. was Izrael Kalmanowicz Poznański, born in Aleksandrów Łódzki (1883–1900), the founder of the Poznański family wealth. Izrael Poznański, who lived with his parents near Stary Rynek in Łódź, in the Jewish district, started his own economic activity from trade. In 1871–1873, he bought plots of land in the Łódka River valley, where he built a textile plant (Fig.1). The fabrics produced there (of rather low quality), were sold to Russia, where he bought cotton.

I.K. Poznański's wealth was growing very fast and towards the end of his life it was worth 7.2 million rubles. Poznański is a classic example of a man, who came into huge wealth over the period of one generation.

He located a complex of factory buildings in the valley of the Łódka River, next to the administration building and his palace - the greatest one in Łódź. Close to the factory, a housing estate for the workers was built. I.K. Poznański funded two hospitals and built three palaces for his children (plus one for himself). Today they accommodate the Museum of Łódź, the Museum of Art and two higher education schools: the Medical University and the Music Academy. Poznański also owned a tenement house at 51 Piotrkowska Street (a goods depot and a shop).

²⁷ K. Wrześcińska, *Fortuna...*, op. cit.; M. Bednarski, *Królestwo...*, op. cit.

Table 1

Urban tourist penetration space on Łódź industrialist families' property (examples)

		Names of Łódź industrialists' families						
Forms of urban tourist penetration space	Industrial facilities	The Scheibler family	The Poznański family	The Geyer family	The Grohman family	The Richter family	The Biederman family	The Kinderman family
		Spinning mill – lofts, restaurants Cotton warehouse – office rooms “Textorial Park”	“Manufaktura” (shopping-gastronomic-entertainment complex)	“White Factory” Central Museum of Textile Industry	Grohman's Barrels (weaving plant gates) – “Gronowalski Crystal Fashion” company	- cotton industry plant – restaurant, pubs - Łódź newspapers offices and printing house	Water tower (protected by law)	Cotton products factory – currently hotel “Fokus”, 21/23 Łąkowa Street
Palaces, villas, residences		(3 buildings) Museum of Cinematography Museum of Art, Palace in Piotrkowska Street (used by the Technical University of Łódź)	(4 buildings) Museum of the City of Łódź, Museum of Art, Medical University Rector's Office, Music Academy Rector's Office	(6 buildings, including:) manor house, residence, 4 villas (e.g. District Medical Chamber, Amplico Life Company)	(6 buildings, including:) Henryk's villa – Museum of Artistic Book, Ludwik's villa	(4 buildings, including:) Scouts' Organisation Headquarters, Technical University of Łódź Rector's Office, International Łódź Fairs Office, Technical University Cooperation Department	(3 buildings) representational University of Łódź buildings	(4 buildings, including:) City Art. Gallery, Polish Teachers' Association Bureau, Appellate Public Prosecutor's Office, private residence

Gardens, parks, green squares	Żródliska I Park, Garden near Herbst's villa	Garden near the palace (Museum of the City of Łódź)	Wł. Reymont Park plus city open-air museum	J. Kiliński Park	Bishop Klepacz Park	park near Alfred Biederman's palace, 19 January Park (Helenów)	-
Houses for workers	"Książę Młyn" estate, workers' housing estate at Zwycięstwa (Victory) Square	Housing estate for workers (Ogrodowa and Drewnowska Street)	Housing estate for workers (Zarzewska Street)	Houses for the family in Tylna Street, Directors' house at 12 Tylna Street	-	Houses for workers (Smugowa Street)	-
Public utility facilities (hospitals, schools, fire brigade, etc.)	Hospital for workers, hospital for children, fire brigade, school and factory shops	Hospitals in Sterlinga and Drewnowska Street, St Joseph Church, cultural site	School, orphanage (Czerwona Street), theatre hall, football pitch, tennis courts	Fire brigade station, founders of the YMCA buildings, German Reformed School (Kosciuszki Avenue)	Co-founders of St Stanisław Kostka Church (Roman-Catholic Cathedral)	orphanage for Evangelists' children (42 Północna Street)	-
Family tombs in cemeteries in Łódź	Family tomb (old Evangelical cemetery in Ogrodowa Street)	Family tomb at the Jewish cemetery	Family burial space at the old Evangelical cemetery in Ogrodowa Street	Grohman family tomb at the old cemetery in Ogrodowa Street	Richter family tomb at the old cemetery in Ogrodowa Street	Family burial space in the old Evangelical cemetery in Ogrodowa Street	Tombstones at the old Evangelical cemetery in Ogrodowa Street

Sources: MA theses by: A. Wachnik (2008), J. Machudera (2007), D. Skowrońska (2010), M. Rychlik (2010), K. Wrzesińska (2013), A. Szymańska (2008), M. Bednarek (2012), J. Kostecka (2007).

During the interwar period, I.K. Poznański's industrial complex was taken over by an Italian bank for debts, and the main palace became the seat of Łódź voivode. After the Second World War, the factory was nationalized, renamed as "Poltex" and as such it was functioning until the end of the 1990s. In 1990–1998, the factory was being restructured. It was bought by a French developer company "Apsys", which performed a full revitalization and changed the functions of individual buildings. The facility was named "Manufaktura Łódzka" and is currently the largest shopping, cultural and recreational facility in Łódź. It comprises shops, restaurants, a hotel, museums, cinemas, and a large square (a popular meeting place). Changing the functions made it the largest area of the tourist penetration of post-industrial facilities²⁸ (Table 1).

Like other industrialists, I.K. Poznański took part in different forms of community activity.

He was buried in a splendid mausoleum at the Jewish cemetery in Łódź, where one can also find the sarcophaguses of other members of his family.

The first great factory owner in Łódź was Ludwik Geyer (1805–1869), who arrived in the city with his family (mother and father) in 1838, from Saxony. He was an educated man. He received a plot of land in the Łódka settlement from the city authorities (Fig.1), where he built a large weaving and spinning plant, called "White Factory" (for its white-plastered walls), with the first steam engine in Łódź (1840).

Geyer's second factory complex (called "New Factory") was built on the opposite side of Piotrkowska Street, in the valley of the Jasień River. The total area used by Geyer was 32 hectares. After his death, his heirs formed a company called "L.Geyer's Cotton Joint-stock Company" (Towarzystwo Akcyjne WYROBÓW Bawełnianych L. Geyera).

Apart from factory buildings, the Geyer family owned six residential buildings (villas and mansions), a workers' housing estate, a school, an orphanage, a performance hall, a park with a pond on the Jasień River (Table 1), as well as a land estate in Ruda Pabianicka.

After the Second World War, the factory was nationalized (F. Dzierżyński ZPB "Eskimo"), and after 2000 the "New Factory" was demolished. The "White Factory" accommodates Central Museum of Textile Industry and the Łódź open-air museum, while other facilities are being used by various institutions (Table 1).

²⁸ J. Kostecka, *Kompleks...*, op. cit.

The third generation of the Geyer family became polonized / turned Polish (L.Geyer's grandson and nephew were murdered by the Gestapo on 12th December 1939).

The Geysers participated in the social activity in Łódź; Ludwik was the founder of the Łódź Men's Singing Society (1846), as well as a co-founder of the Music Society. He also provided a health care system for his employees.²⁹

The tourist penetration of the facilities which used to belong to the Geyer family makes us familiar with the life and activity of the first industrialists in Łódź, who introduced the steam engine to the industry in this city.

The Geyer family were buried at the old Evangelical cemetery in Łódź, in Orodowa Street.

The group of major Łódź industrialists includes Ludwik Grohmann (1826–1889) and his family. Ludwik was the son of Traugott Grohmann, a weaver from Saxony, who first settled down in Zgierz and in the 1840s moved to Łódź, where he received the "Lamus" production area in the form of perpetual lease (in the future Scheibler's factory would be built nearby) (Fig.1). Ludwik Grohmann developed his fathers cotton spinning mill by adding a weaving plant, first water- and then steam-powered. The modern mechanical weaving plant was accessed through a gate called "Grohmann's Barrels".³⁰

The family owned six residential houses (including two villas), the directors' house, and a vast park. The Grohmanns supported the building of a German gymnasium (school) and the YMCA complex. Leon Grohmann founded a Horse Riding Club, while Ludwik was the chief of the City Fire Brigade. By merging with Scheibler into a joint-stock venture, the Grohmanns held 30% of the shares.

The second and third generation of the Grohmann family were well educated; a part of the family felt Polish. Karol Grohmann died in Katyń.

The Grohmann family tomb is situated at the old Evangelical cemetery in Orodowa Street.

After the factory declined, some of the buildings underwent thorough revitalization and changed their function (Table 1). The spatial proximity, as well as the formal merger of Scheibler's and Grohmann's factories into one company encourages tourist penetration of both factories together.³¹

²⁹ M. Rychlik, *Fortuna...*, op. cit.

³⁰ A. Szymańska, *Fortuna...*, op. cit.; M. Bednarski, *Królestwo...*, op. cit.

³¹ M. Bednarski, *Królestwo...*, op. cit.

The next three examples of urban tourism space are connected with less affluent families – the Richters, Biedermanns and Kindermanns, whose property was located in the western and northern part of Łódź within the 19th c. city limits.

The founder of the Richter family in Łódź was Józef, who came from Bohemia and was a Roman Catholic. He arrived in the city in 1825 and set up a small factory in the village of Wólka (today's Skorupki Street) (Fig.1). Several years later, Józef Richter built a large modern plant and in 1886 he returned to Bohemia, where he died in 1888.

The factory was taken over by his three sons, each of whom built his own factory and a villa. All the buildings were situated in the same part of the city. Currently, the Richters' industrial buildings are either used for different purposes (e.g. as Łódź newspapers offices and a printing mill – 17/18 Skorupki Street) or are being revitalized. The Richters' villas, which are surrounded with gardens or a park, represent the highest cognitive value. They are used by the Technical University Rector's Office and the Foreign Cooperation Office, as well as the International Łódź Fairs Office and the Scout Headquarters.³²

The graves of Józef's sons and their families are situated at the old Catholic cemetery in Ogrodowa Street.

The founder of the Biedermann family in Łódź was Ludwik Karol Robert, who was born in 1836, in Zduńska Wola, in a pastor's family. As a skilled dyer, Robert set up his first factory in the Łódka valley, in 1863 (Fig.1). After his death, his sons set up a company, which they ran together. Its main asset was the R. Biedermann Textile Factory Co. in Łódź, which functioned until 1945.

The sons were very active in public life, for which they were awarded – Alfred Biedermann was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta in 1928, and Brunon was awarded the Golden Cross of Merit twice (1931 and 1937). Alfred was the founder of joint-stock societies, which developed urban and suburban tram lines in Łódź.

The material traces of the family include three palaces and villas, currently used by different institutions (including the University of Łódź), parks, workers' houses, an orphanage for Evangelists' children, etc. The Biedermanns' memorabilia can be seen in the Museum of the History of Łódź.³³ The Biedermann family tomb is situated in the old Evangelical cemetery in Ogrodowa Street.

³² D. Skowrońska, *Fortuna...*, op. cit.

³³ J. Machudera, *Fortuna...*, op. cit.

An example of the middle class of Łódź industrialists is the Kindermann family,³⁴ started by Franciszek Kindermann, born in Saxony. He was a weaver working on a manually-operated machine. Franciszek's son, also named Franciszek, was born in Łódź in 1837 (died in 1915). He built a wool products factory, which sparked off the economic development of his family (nine children). His sons, Gustaw and Julian, opened two factories, in Łąkowa and Struga Streets. The former one was revitalized and today it is one of Łódź hotels arranged in post-industrial buildings (The Fokus Hotel).

The Kindermann family owned four villas and palaces, two of which are situated in Piotrkowska Street, one in Wólczańska Street and one in Ruda Pabianicka. All but the last one can be visited. The Kindermanns' graves are situated in the old Evangelical cemetery in Ogrodowa Street.

4. Summary and conclusions

The facts presented in this article have led us to several interesting observations and conclusions. The first one refers to the positive verification of the hypothesis which assumed that the formation and development of the tourist penetration space in a large industrial city is the result of making the remains of former industrialists' property (mainly the 19th c.) accessible. Łódź is a very good example here, and the tourist mega-product ("the fortunes of the promised land" – following the traces of the makers of industrial Łódź), proposed in the Strategy for Tourism Development in Łódź,³⁵ was presented in the MA theses mentioned above. The space of the former industrialists' fortunes, which have been made available for penetration, should be regarded as new tourism space of the city.

Analysing the traces of seven Łódź industrialist families' property made it possible to capture the recurring regularities in the buildings and facilities which made up their wealth (Table 1):

- factory buildings – either destroyed or revitalized (often very thoroughly), they have changed their function becoming hotels, high standard offices, museums, or residential buildings ("lofts");

³⁴ A. Wachnik, *Fortuna...*, op. cit.

³⁵ J. Kaczmarek, S. Liszewski, B. Włodarczyk, *Strategia rozwoju turystyki w Łodzi*, Łódzkie Towarzystwo Naukowe, Łódź 2006, p. 129.

- close to the factories, there are the residences of their owners and family members. They include palaces, villas, residences or houses. Building stylish residences was very popular among Łódź industrialists. Generally, they have survived in a relatively good state (e.g. buildings with stained glass intact) and have been transformed into museums, representational buildings, seats of important institutions, etc. The tradition of having many children, which was also shown in this article, resulted in the fact that there are several dozen residences in Łódź (of course in different state of repair), which may be regarded as a characteristic mark of the tourist penetration space (Stefański 2013).³⁶
- larger palaces and villas were surrounded with parks or decorative gardens. Hence, Łódź has substantial green areas incorporated into the compact structure of the city centre;
- the spaces directly related to the families of Łódź industrialists include the oldest, especially 19th c. cemeteries. The majority of wealthy families have their tombs, burial plots or even chapels at the old Evangelical cemetery in Łódź, or the Jewish cemetery, and much fewer at the old Catholic cemetery;
- industrialists' families built housing estates for their workers, hospitals, schools, orphanages or fire facilities. The industrialists financially contributed to the building of churches of various denominations, tram lines, sports clubs, singing societies, etc.

The spatial layout of the industrial estates in Łódź is very interesting. The largest industrialists created a clearly isolated “kingdoms” / “jurydykas” (Scheibler, Grohmann, Poznański, Geyer), which are fascinating enclaves within the city. The less wealthy cared for at least the close distance between the factory and the residence.

A particular role in the functioning of industrial Łódź was played by Piotrkowska Street, which was the main “showroom” of the city. Therefore, every notable industrialist had to have a villa or another residence, or a large tenement house there.

Due to all those regions, it is not possible to understand Łódź without knowing the activity of its industrialists. Finding out more about it may guarantee an increasing and better organized and developed urban space of tourist penetration.

³⁶ K. Stefański, *Łódzkie wille fabrykanckie*, Łódzkie Towarzystwo Naukowe, Łódź 2013, p. 415.

Just like Krakow or Toruń cannot be understood without knowing their history, Łódź cannot be understood without penetrating the space created and developed by the families of Łódź industrialists.

Therefore, it is so important to make new urban tourist penetration spaces accessible.

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MIEJSKA PRZESTRZEŃ PENETRACJI TURYSTYCZNEJ – STUDIUM PRZYPADKU MIASTA PRZEMYSŁOWEGO

Streszczenie

W pracy zdefiniowano pojęcie „miejska przestrzeń penetracji turystycznej” a następnie zidentyfikowano ten typ przestrzeni na obszarze miasta przemysłowego (Łódź). Badania dowiodły, że penetracji turystycznej podlegają tu głównie obszary zagospodarowane w XIX wieku przez fabrykantów, którzy budowali to miasto.

Słowa kluczowe: przestrzeń turystyczna, przestrzeń penetracji turystycznej, miejska przestrzeń penetracji turystycznej, miasto Łódź