

"Relics of Jewish culture in the Łódź region" is a publication which opens in a book form, which was subject to heroic extermination, something unimaginable today. It is the world which for ages was an integral part of the history of the present Łódź voivodeship. Łódź itself is often referred to as the former city of four cultures in which Poles, Jews, Germans and Russians coexisted in harmony. Everybody knows that the Jewish Cemetery in Łódź is the largest of such necropolises in Europe. We all remember about the tragedy of Litmanstätt Ghetto, where thousands of Jews from all around Europe were brought before they were killed in extermination camps in Chelmno, Treblinka, Oswiecim. In 1939, 231 thousand of 72 thousand Łódź inhabitants were Jews. Many prominent Poles, famous all around the world, are of Jewish origin. Artur Rubinstein, Aleksander Tansman, Ary Sternfeld, Jerzy Kosiniński, Roman Polański, Julian Tuwim, Aleksander Ford, Aleksander Bardini, Ida Kaminska, Horacy Saffrin, a great poet, comedian and author of fables, lived and worked in Łódź. For many of us, however, the lives of Jews from towns and villages in the present Łódź voivodeship are a blank spot, an uncharted area. Our map will help you follow their traces and see what has left of the huge Jewish community in the 19th and 20th cent., Poland was the second largest (after the Ottoman Empire) centres of Jewish population in the world. Jews appeared in our region already in the 13th century. Kings and owners of private towns would often invite Jews to their settlements, as their talent helped in quick development of trade and craftsmanship, which was of economic benefit to entire localities. In the late 18th and early 19th century, there was an especially significant influx of Jews. Jewish communities were established quickly, synagogues and houses of prayer were erected, along with hospitals, orphanages and shelters, cemeteries were set up. At the same time, rich cultural life developed. Jews had their own schools, theatres, community organisations, and even political parties. Thanks to their diligent attitude to work, they dominated many branches of crafts and services. In many localities, 80 to 100 per cent of craftsmen were Jewish. Moreover, in a few towns (Incl. Radomsko, Aleksandrów Ł., Biela Rawska), the Hasidic movement developed. In the interwar period, a significant part of Polish intellectual elite were Jewish. 33.5 per cent of doctors & 53 per cent of lawyers in the pre-war Poland were of Jewish origin. Many towns became famous thanks to Jews, for instance Brzeziny which was known for its excellent Jewish tailors across the world. Jews were also involved in the Łódź voivodeship of that time, there were 2.2 million people of whom as many as 326 970 were Jewish (12 per cent). World War II brought a very sudden end to this world and made it disappear like a candle blown by the wind. The Holocaust destroyed across the world Jewish communities, in 1945 there were 140 to 180 thousand. The majority left Poland they no longer had families, homes, even their burial grounds had been taken from them. The aim of our publication is to recall their history. We will follow the traces of the material culture of Jews from the Łódź region until we reach the year 1939.

We do not aim to show the immense suffering of Jews during the German occupation. We do not focus on the memorial sites, ghettos, areas or places of Jewish resistance. For obvious reasons, we have shown only the place of extermination of the Jews of the Łódź region, namely Chelmno at the Ner, situated near Dąbie in the Wielkopolska voivodeship. We want to recall the pre-war times, when the towns and villages in our region were full of life. Poles and Jews living side by side, the largest of such necropolises in Europe. We all remember about the tragedy of Litmanstätt Ghetto, where thousands of Jews from all around Europe were brought before they were killed in extermination camps in Chelmno, Treblinka, Oswiecim. In 1939, 231 thousand of 72 thousand Łódź inhabitants were Jews. Many prominent Poles, famous all around the world, are of Jewish origin. Artur Rubinstein, Aleksander Tansman, Ary Sternfeld, Jerzy Kosiniński, Roman Polański, Julian Tuwim, Aleksander Ford, Aleksander Bardini, Ida Kaminska, Horacy Saffrin, a great poet, comedian and author of fables, lived and worked in Łódź. For many of us, however, the lives of Jews from towns and villages in the present Łódź voivodeship are a blank spot, an uncharted area. Our map will help you follow their traces and see what has left of the huge Jewish community in the 19th and 20th cent., Poland was the second largest (after the Ottoman Empire) centres of Jewish population in the world. Jews appeared in our region already in the 13th century. Kings and owners of private towns would often invite Jews to their settlements, as their talent helped in quick development of trade and craftsmanship, which was of economic benefit to entire localities. In the late 18th and early 19th century, there was an especially significant influx of Jews. Jewish communities were established quickly, synagogues and houses of prayer were erected, along with hospitals, orphanages and shelters, cemeteries were set up. At the same time, rich cultural life developed. Jews had their own schools, theatres, community organisations, and even political parties. Thanks to their diligent attitude to work, they dominated many branches of crafts and services. In many localities, 80 to 100 per cent of craftsmen were Jewish. Moreover, in a few towns (Incl. Radomsko, Aleksandrów Ł., Biela Rawska), the Hasidic movement developed. In the interwar period, a significant part of Polish intellectual elite were Jewish. 33.5 per cent of doctors & 53 per cent of lawyers in the pre-war Poland were of Jewish origin. Many towns became famous thanks to Jews, for instance Brzeziny which was known for its excellent Jewish tailors across the world. Jews were also involved in the Łódź voivodeship of that time, there were 2.2 million people of whom as many as 326 970 were Jewish (12 per cent). World War II brought a very sudden end to this world and made it disappear like a candle blown by the wind. The Holocaust destroyed across the world Jewish communities, in 1945 there were 140 to 180 thousand. The majority left Poland they no longer had families, homes, even their burial grounds had been taken from them. The aim of our publication is to recall their history. We will follow the traces of the material culture of Jews from the Łódź region until we reach the year 1939.

Aleksandrów Łódźki
The town was founded in 1816 by Rafał Barczowski, who named it in honor of Tsar Alexander I, helping the city in gaining town rights in 1824. The town was located on the knitting industry and became a destination for the Jewish community in Łódź. The town was founded in 1830. Before World War 2 this community consisted of 2,600 people (33%). Aleksandrów became a Hasidic centre. It was there that the tradition of the Danziger dynasty.
In 1878 the town was built in the area of the Łódź houses three and a half kilometers from the Chasidim from the Danzinger family, the building is now a boarding house for the local secondary school.
The cemetery (5-19-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery includes a lapidarium, an ohe! and several matzevot on the graves. The town was destroyed by the Germans in 1939. The remains of the cemetery were placed behind the lapidarium. The cemetery is the resting place for Izadok, including Góra Kalwaria. The grave is a traditional Jewish tombstone.
Belchatów
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Biela Rawska
The town was founded in 1816 by Rafał Barczowski, who named it in honor of Tsar Alexander I, helping the city in gaining town rights in 1824. The town was located on the knitting industry and became a destination for the Jewish community in Łódź. The town was founded in 1830. Before World War 2 this community consisted of 2,600 people (33%). Aleksandrów became a Hasidic centre. It was there that the tradition of the Danziger dynasty.
In 1878 the town was built in the area of the Łódź houses three and a half kilometers from the Chasidim from the Danzinger family, the building is now a boarding house for the local secondary school.
The cemetery (5-19-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery includes a lapidarium, an ohe! and several matzevot on the graves. The town was destroyed by the Germans in 1939. The remains of the cemetery were placed behind the lapidarium. The cemetery is the resting place for Izadok, including Góra Kalwaria. The grave is a traditional Jewish tombstone.
Belchatów
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Bolesławiec
Jews became to settle here in the middle of XVII century. Before the Second World War 504 Jews were living here (50%).
Cemetery (Konia Bolesławiec - Cróśna) Sarny Street XIX century. During the WW 2 almost totally devastated. Around 10 graves saved only.
Bolimów
The settlements held town rights between 1370 and 1870. The first Jewish settlers arrived in the 18th century. In 18th century it was inhabited by 350 Jews (32%).
The synagogue (99-417-44 Farm.)
The 18th century wooden synagogue was destroyed by the Nazis. After the war the building was rebuilt and now houses a post station.
The cemetery (99-417; Skierniewska Str.)
The settlement received town rights as early as the 14th century. The first Jews arrived in the 16th century. In 18th century the town was inhabited by 2,100 Jews (53%).
The synagogue and the mikveh (99-417-44 Farm.)
The 18th century wooden synagogue was destroyed by the Nazis. After the war the building was rebuilt and now houses a post station.
The cemetery (99-417; Skierniewska Str.)
The settlement received town rights as early as the 14th century. The first Jews arrived in the 16th century. In 18th century the town was inhabited by 2,100 Jews (53%).
The synagogue and the mikveh (99-417-44 Farm.)
The 18th century wooden synagogue was destroyed by the Nazis. After the war the building was rebuilt and now houses a post station.
The cemetery (99-417; Skierniewska Str.)
The settlement received town rights as early as the 14th century. The first Jews arrived in the 16th century. In 18th century the town was inhabited by 2,100 Jews (53%).

Breznica Starsa
The village began in the 17th century. Before World War 2 the town was inhabited by about 150 Jews (60%). Synagogue built in the 18th century. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Burzyn
The village was founded by the road to Częstochowa. Dating back to 1850, it was destroyed by the Nazis. Only fragments of the wall have survived.
Burzyn
Jews started living here in the 16th century. The Jewish community was established in the 18th century. The cemetery at the neighboring village of Witów served as the resting place for the Jews since about 1812. It was the place of residence for many rabbis who were well known in the region. Abraham Bar Wot, Bukko, Zwi Pincus, Mendel Dawidowicz. In 1939 the Jewish population was of 180 people (20%).
The synagogue (99-260; 2 Koszelewa str.)
The 18th century wooden synagogue, the oldest dated back to the mid-18th century, was burned down when the war broke out. The site of the synagogue was still a shell of a structure. After 1952 it housed a mechanical workshop. Currently, the building is used as a residential house.
Cemetery (near the Samborz village) Destroyed by the Germans.
Działoszyń
Played an important role for trade on the borderland between Greater Poland and Silesia. Jews started settling here in the 16th century. They engaged in major-scale cotton trading. Since the 19th century, the interior was destroyed because it was not restricted. Built in 1760 by Jachaja Leś, the synagogue was destroyed by the Nazis. After the war the building was rebuilt and now houses a post station.
The cemetery (99-215; 15 Tomowa str.)
A brick building constructed at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Germans during WW2. After renovation it serves as a commercial object. The building stands alone among all the other surviving synagogues in the region because of its location. The building was used for prayers for Tsar Nicolas II and his family. The inscriptions in Hebrew are located on the southern wall, and the ones written in Russian can be found on the northern wall.
The cemetery (99-215; 15 Tomowa str.)
Founded in 1820, the cemetery was devastated during WW2. Now only several tombstones remain (oldest dating back to 1831).
Józów
Held town rights between 1272 and 1870. Its location on the trade route between Greater Poland and Silesia facilitated the town's development. Jews and their families lived here since the 17th century. The first synagogue burned down during the outbreak of WW2. In 1939 the Jewish population was of 3,400 people (47%).
The Regional Museum (2 Zamkowy Pl.)
The collection includes many sepia photographs, including those from the liquidation of the ghetto, memoirs, some documents and reports.

Grabów
Held town rights between 1372 and 1870. Documents indicate that Jews started living here as early as the 16th century. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Grabów
Held town rights between 1372 and 1870. Documents indicate that Jews started living here as early as the 16th century. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Grabów
Held town rights between 1372 and 1870. Documents indicate that Jews started living here as early as the 16th century. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Grabów
Held town rights between 1372 and 1870. Documents indicate that Jews started living here as early as the 16th century. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.

Kierznia
Held town rights in 1567 and held them until 1870. Jewish settlement started in the beginning of the 18th century. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Kierznia
Held town rights in 1567 and held them until 1870. Jewish settlement started in the beginning of the 18th century. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Kierznia
Held town rights in 1567 and held them until 1870. Jewish settlement started in the beginning of the 18th century. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Kierznia
Held town rights in 1567 and held them until 1870. Jewish settlement started in the beginning of the 18th century. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.

Konstantynów Łódźki
The town was founded in 1824 as a private settlement for factory workers. At first the majority of the population consisted of German weavers, joined later by the Jews. In 1825 the Jewish community included a wooden synagogue, a cheder, a school and a mikveh. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Konstantynów Łódźki
The town was founded in 1824 as a private settlement for factory workers. At first the majority of the population consisted of German weavers, joined later by the Jews. In 1825 the Jewish community included a wooden synagogue, a cheder, a school and a mikveh. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Konstantynów Łódźki
The town was founded in 1824 as a private settlement for factory workers. At first the majority of the population consisted of German weavers, joined later by the Jews. In 1825 the Jewish community included a wooden synagogue, a cheder, a school and a mikveh. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Konstantynów Łódźki
The town was founded in 1824 as a private settlement for factory workers. At first the majority of the population consisted of German weavers, joined later by the Jews. In 1825 the Jewish community included a wooden synagogue, a cheder, a school and a mikveh. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.

Krośnice
The settlement was granted town rights in 1442. The favourable location on the borderline between Kuyavia and Masovia facilitated the development of trade and multiplied the town's wealth. Jewish settlement started in the mid-18th century. The religious community was founded in 1765. Before the outbreak of WW2 the Jewish population consisted of 1,250 people (30%).
The synagogue
It was built in the mid-19th century and later destroyed by the Germans. It was a wooden house with a square tower. In 2004 it was sold by the town authorities. Today it houses a funeral home.
The cemetery (Poznańska str.)
Founded in 1820, the cemetery was devastated during WW2. Now only several tombstones remain (oldest dating back to 1831).
Kutno
Held town rights between 1272 and 1870. Its location on the trade route between Greater Poland and Silesia facilitated the town's development. Jews and their families lived here since the 17th century. The first synagogue burned down during the outbreak of WW2. In 1939 the Jewish population was of 3,400 people (47%).
The Regional Museum (2 Zamkowy Pl.)
The collection includes many sepia photographs, including those from the liquidation of the ghetto, memoirs, some documents and reports.

Łódź
The city of four cultures. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Łódź
The city of four cultures. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Łódź
The city of four cultures. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Łódź
The city of four cultures. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.

Łódź
The city of four cultures. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Łódź
The city of four cultures. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Łódź
The city of four cultures. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.
Łódź
The city of four cultures. The Jewish community was established in 1830 and in 1831. In 1939 the town was destroyed by the Nazis. The site now holds a pharmacy.

Lutomiersk
The town thrived on the trade by the river crossing across the Ner. Jewish settlement started in the end of the 17th century. In 1772 a wooden synagogue was built according to the design of Benjamin Hilliel. It was considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in Poland. The town was destroyed during WW2. Before WW2 the town was inhabited by 2,000 Jews (40%).
Lututów
A town owned by the gentry which quickly fell into the hands of the nobility. In 19th century it was inhabited only by peasants. Jewish settlers started settling here in 18th century. In 1939 the town was inhabited by 1,703 Jews (70%).
The synagogue (98-300; 4 Woronowska str.)
Built in the mid-19th century and devastated during World War 2. After liberation the building was used for a cinema, and now houses a tailoring workshop.
The cemetery (Wodziska str., Młynek) 98-300; 4 Woronowska str.
Established in the mid-19th century, the cemetery was destroyed by the Germans during WW2. After the War it was converted into a sand mine. The Jewish cemetery was destroyed by the Germans during WW2. After the War it was converted into a sand mine. The Jewish cemetery was destroyed by the Germans during WW2. After the War it was converted into a sand mine.

Maszevot in museum in Belchatow
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Matzevot in museum in Belchatow
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed in 1941, the other one from an unknown location. The collection also includes documents related to the town.

Monument in Tyjałowca Park
The private ownership of the town allowed the Jews to settle without any restrictions. In 19th century they constituted 76% of the town. The outbreak of WW2 the town was inhabited by 6,000 Jews (55%). The most important buildings of the Jewish community were: the synagogue, the school, ritual bath-house, kosher slaughterhouse were destroyed by the Nazis. They were located at the current 19 Sycyzna Street.
Cemetery - Park Tyjałowca 97-400; Lipowa str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The cemetery was destroyed during WW2. The fragments of broken Polish tombstones were placed in a lapidarium.
The Regional museum
97-400; 11 Rozdój Helwigów str. - 97-400; Łódź (19-21-27-70 Górná str.)
The museum also shows two ritual scrolls and fragments of the Torah one from a synagogue in Belchatów destroyed