From the editors,

This is yet another thematic publication presenting the assets of the Lodzkie Region that has recently been made available to you. This time we have an opportunity to introduce you to the subject of palaces, manors and villas that are abound in the Lodzkie Region, particularly in the Kutno and Sieradz Districts or in the Skierniewice area.

But how can you tell apart a castle from a palace, and a palace from a manor house or villa? Over the years the castles have often been rebuilt and even changed their use, hence some of them are difficult to recognise today. It should be remembered however, that the castle primarily acted as a fortress and was defensive in nature, which is why it was characterised by its small windows and specific location, often on a hill or in a river fork. Palaces, on the other hand, had chiefly a representative role. They were built by the wealthy elite – monarchs, princes, aristocrats and nobles – with the residences becoming the seats of their families. The palaces had no defensive features, although they were sometimes surrounded by a moat. They were usually built in picturesque surroundings, accompanied by beautiful gardens with valuable trees. The manor house was a typical residence of Polish nobles, and the custom of building it survived until the 1920s. These single-storey buildings typical for local upper class were located in rural areas. It had a porch supported by two or four columns in front of the main entrance, and there were many outbuildings around the manor proper. The difference between the palace and the manor house, on the other hand, can be summarised as such: the palace had a representative function and is more imposing, while in case of a villa the representative function was secondary, hence its intimate character.

Among the magnificent palace-park residence complexes in our region, one can find gems of architecture, valued for their architectural craftsmanship, such as the 17th-century Italian Renaissance palace-villa in Poddębice, the 18th-century Radziwiłł palace in Nieborów with its romantic park in nearby Arkadia, which have a status of a Historical Monument, and the Rococo palace in Sokolniki built by the Dresden architect Friedrich Nax. Classical palace buildings include the Walewice residence, the Małachowski residence in Białaczów, the Rzewuski palace in Bratoszewice, as well as palaces and former bishops' residences in Skierniewice built between the 17th and 19th centuries and 17th-century bishops' residences in Wolbórz. Ubiegutkou noblemen's manor houses, most often situated in park surroundings occupy a unique place in the cultural landscape of the Lodzkie Region. The most valuable examples of such architecture include the above manor house of the Bartochowski family in Ozarów, the Walewski manor house in Tubądzin, the 18th-century manor house in Mikujewice and many others. Particularly noteworthy are also fortified mansions – once the seats of magnates and state or church authorities, in our region they are represented by the 16th-century Rennaissance manor house of the Kraków chapterhouse, located in Pabianice, and known as the castle, an early Renaissance fortified manor house, also known as the castle, built around 1531 in Skotnik, a fortified manor house in Siemkowice built in the 16th or 17th century and a 16th century fortified manor house in Łopatki. The factory owners' residences in Łódź have a slightly different character – villas and palaces located along the central streets of the city, chiefly demonstrate 19th-century Neo-style architecture. The most characteristic buildings of this type are: the palace of Karol Poznański at 32 Gdańska Street, the Renaissance Revival Poznański's palace at 36 Więckowskiego Street or the recently revitalised Steinert's Palace at 272 Piotrkowska Street. It is also worthwhile to a look at the wooden summerhouse moved from Ruda Pabianicka to the Łódź City Culture Park, with its impressive, rich architectural woodcarving.

We attempted to present all the palaces and manor houses in the Lodzkie Region. Some of these are privately owned, so access to them will be impossible or significantly restricted. Nevertheless, we warmly invite you to learn about and discover the cultural heritage of our region.

Radziwiłł Palace in Nieborów

Nieborów, 35 Ligowa Avenue, phone: 46 838 55 35, www.nieborow.art.pl


P. Wojtyczka

Nieborów Palace is one of the most magnificent magnate residences in Poland. It was built between 1690 and 1696 on the initiative of Michał Radziejowski and designed by the best architect of the time, Tylman van Gameren. From 1774 to 1945 it was owned by the Radziwiłł family. Since 1945, it has been a seat of the National Museum, which includes the Radziwiłł Palace together with the garden in Nieborów and the Romantic Garden of Helena Radziwiłł in Arkadia. Established in the palace, the museum showcases interiors of the Baroque era, including stylish furniture, textiles, paintings by Dutch, French, German, Italian and Spanish masters, sculptures and arts and crafts. The library contains more than 10,000 volumes of Polish and foreign works, including antique prints from the 15th century. Another valuable item in this room are two 17th century globes on pedestals – the work of the Italian geographer, Vincenzo Coronelli.

Set on a rectangular plan, the building has two storeys. The body of the palace is characteristic of the northwestern European Baroque style. The two four-storey alcove towers, covered by Baroque cupolas, are decorated with bossaged surfaces, pilasters, cornices and blendes. The elevations have faux avant-corps on its axis, divided by a cornice on the sides. The avant-corps have tympanums with flat stucco carvings and coat-of-arms cartouches. The central part of the building is the only remnant of the original manor house from the 16th century. The palace complex also includes a large and a small greenhouse, a former brewery, an officials' house, stables, a hunting pavilion, a coach house and two parks: a French geometrical park and an English park. The residence is surrounded by an impressive park layout, consisting of two parts: a rectangular French-style garden, modelled on the one in Versailles and located on the axis of the palace, and an L-shaped English-style garden resembling a forest. Nieborów Palace was the set for the films "Pan Samochodzik i niesamowity dwór" and "Akademia Pana Kleksa".



Walewice Palace and Stud Farm

Walewice, phone: 693 422 684, www.walewice.pl


P. Wojtyczka

Between 1773 and 1783, Anastazy Walewski, the chamberlain to King Stanisław August Poniatowski, erected a Classical palace designed by Hilary Szpilowski. Built on a rectangular plan, the residence is decorated at the front with a columned portico with four Ionic columns. The tympanum crowning the tympanum contains the Pomian coat of arms belonging to the later owners of the palace, the Grabiński family. The main body of the building was connected to the two side sections by glazed, arcaded, single-storey galleries.

Immediately after its construction, the ground floor of the palace had large, representative halls with ornate brick fireplaces and elaborate furnishings, and spacious palace rooms. The ground floor was occupied by the living room, dining room, library and chapel. Residents and visitors stayed upstairs. However, the palace has been rebuilt several times and its use has been changing.

In the mid-19th century, Walewicki estate had been owned by Jan Grabiński who renovated the palace and, prior to 1945, established an oriental horse stud farm on the palace grounds. In 1945, the palace, the stud farm and the homestead became state property. Today, they are owned by a state-owned company.

Behind the palace there is a 33-acre landscape park established in 1886 by Walerian Kronenberg. The Mroga River flows through it. The garden first had a French layout and later was restructured according to English style. It houses a number of Baroque and Classical sandstone sculptures, alluding to mythical characters. In the northern part of the park there are fish ponds

The Walewice Palace is associated with Maria Walewska (née Łączyńska), Napoleon Bonaparte's paramour, who gave birth to a son of the French Emperor here, in 1810. It is interesting to note that in 1966, the palace was used as the location for the shooting of Leonard Buczkowski's "Marysia i Napoleon" movie based on a romantic story from the past.

Today, the residence is an attractive destination for horse lovers. The Walewice Stud Farm, famous for breeding Anglo-Arabian horses, organises auctions of mounts and horseracing competitions, and also offers horse riding or carriage rides. In addition, overnight accommodation is available in the palace flats or in the old coach house, which has been adapted for hotel purposes.



Saxon Palace in Kutno

Kutno, 20 Józef Piłsudski Square, phone: 24 337 19 01-, www.palacsaski.eu


P. Wojtyczka

The palace in Kutno, located by the market square, was built during the reign of Augustus III of Saxony and his numerous trips between Dresden and Warsaw in 1750. Back then, the palace was used as an accomodation for the royal retinue. The designer and chief builder of the palace was Johan Martin Walter. The palace has been referred to in history and literature as "Saxon", "royal", "traveller" or "postal". The palace is not very large and consists of a single-storey building set on a "C" plan with two short side wings and avant-corps facing the road and the inner courtyard. It is crowned by a gabled shingled roof. The building was of a timber-frame construction reminiscent of a "Prussian wall", where the spaces between the beams were filled with brick and lime mortar and then covered with plaster. On the inside of the building there was a courtyard with a coach house and a nearby kitchen. The Kutno palace retained its function until the king's death (i.e. until 1763). It later became part of the estate of the owners of Kutno, and from the 2nd half of the 19th century it had passed into private hands and was gradually converted into shops and service outlets, which operated here until 2003, when part of the historical building was ravaged by fire. In 2015, the revitalisation of August III's traveller's (postal) palace began.

The building is a unique combination of wooden architecture with features of a palace residence combined with the function of an inn, built in the so-called Dresden Baroque style. It is the only preserved secular historical building in Poland that remembers the times of the Polish-Saxon Union.

The palace was extensively reconstructed between 2019 and 2022 and now houses the Saxon Palace Museum. The interiors meticulously recreate the dining room, palace chapel, audience rooms, royal office and suite with dressing room and bedroom. The museum complex also houses exhibitions on the history of the palace and the Polish-Saxon Union, presenting the culture and customs of the period, and exhibitions on the history of Kutno or the Duchy of Warsaw including a thematic exhibition of artifacts from the Napoleonic era.



Primate's Palace in Skierniewice

Skierniewice, 1/3 Konstytucji 3 Maja Street (9 Prymasowska Street), phone: 46 833 22 11, www.inhort.pl


T.Grala

The Primate's Palace, also known as the Archbishop's Palace, was built between 1610 and 1619 in Renaissance style on the initiative of Primate W. Baranowski and Primate W. Gębicki. The building was renovated and rebuilt several times and was given its final shape by the architect Ephraim Schroeger in 1780, during the tenure of Archbishop Ostrowski. The palace then took on Classical features. The facade and interior layout were reconstructed. The palace chapel and gallery were added. Another extension took place in the 19th century and was designed by Hipolit Antonowicz Monighetti. The tsar's coat of arms appeared on the attic of the palace. Outbuildings, an English-style park and an the greenhouse (palace kitchen) were built around it, giving rise to the palace settlement that still exists today. In addition to the above-mentioned buildings, the palace and park complex also includes three outbuildings, a coach house, a Dutch barn and Villa Alexandria, known as the hunting lodge. A historic palace gate leading into the complex is adorned by a massive Gothic Revival red brick tower and a gate with an original door. The complex is located within an extensive 105-acre landscaped park, with the Lupia (Skierniewka) River flowing through it. The railway line (the former Warsaw-Vienna railway) divides the park into two parts. Each of them has retained its historic spatial layout, landscaping and tree stands.

The palace's interiors are worth visiting, especially the audience hall, library, hunting room, hall with a mirror or the Primate's chapel, and the "Pod Jutrzenką" hall, which features a plafond depicting the goddess of dawn with the face of Joanna Grudzińska, wife of Grand Duke Konstantin. Representative staircase decorated with portraits from the 18th and 19th centuries is the highlight of the interior.

Many events have taken place in the complex. During the interregnum and the king's absence, the primates ruled the country from their Skierniewice seat.

Conventions of bishops, magnates and nobles were held here, and important decisions for the country were taken. The last archbishop to reside in the palace was Ignacy Krasicki, famous poet and writer of the Enlightenment era. In 1884, the meeting of the three European emperors, the congress of the so-called "Three Black Eagles", designed to seal the alliance between powers that will soon divide Poland between themselves.

Today, the palace of the Archbishops of Gniezno is the seat of the Institute of Vegetation, while the hunting lodge from the 19th century houses the Institute of Pomology and Floriculture. The Institute allows free tours of the facility after prior contact by phone or email.



Palace of Izrael Kalmanowicz Poznański in Łódź

Łódź, 15 Ogrodowa Street, phone: 42 207 29 57, www.muzeum-lodz.pl


P.Augustyniak,MHŁ;T.Grala

The Izrael Poznański Palace is the largest factory owner's residence in Europe. The eclectic palace and garden were built in the vicinity of factories and workers' houses (families), which, from it former 4 factory and residence complex. The building was built between 1890 and 1902 to a design by Hilary Majewski and with the participation of other architects: Juliusz Jung, David Rosenthal, Adolf Zeligson.

The body of the building is based on an L-shaped foundation, with a stroll garden at the back designed by Leon Grabowski. The Baroque Revival character of the palace was achieved by the raised, domed roofs decorated with sculptures – allegories of industry. In contrast, the interiors display an eclectic style reminiscent of the fashionable trends prevailing in the second half of the 19th century and Art Nouveau. The monogram of the Poznański family, the letter P, appears in furnishings such as furnitures and stuccos. This opulent residence combined representative, residential and commercial functions. The first floor included the family's private area, guest rooms and a conservatory covered by glass domes, while on the ground floor, in the main body, there was the chairman's office, trading rooms, offices and warehouses. The palace only served the Poznański family for a short time – the founder himself died before the building was completed. In the interbellum period the building was rebuilt and housed state offices. It was not until the 1970s that the building was recognised as a valuable monument. Today it houses the Museum of the City of Łódź and hosts balls and artistic events. Visiting the astonishingly rich and decorative interiors of the Łódź Louvre, one can learn about the history and culture of 19th-century Łódź and become acquainted with the phenomenon of this multicultural and multiconfessional industrial metropolis. The permanent exhibition "Pantheon of Great Łódź" introduces the profiles of seven artists associated with the city: Władysław Reymont, Juliusz Tuwim, Jerzy Kosiński, Artur Dedecius, Artur Rubinstein e Aleksander Tansman. In the well-kept palace garden, a gallery of contemporary sculptures is also worth visiting.



Herbst Palace in Łódź

Łódź, 72 Przędzalniana Street, phone: 42 674 96 98, www.pałac-herbsta.org.pl


P.Augustyniak,MHŁ;T.Grala

The villa was built in 1876 for Matilda, daughter of Łódź's greatest entrepreneur, Karol Scheibler and her husband Edward Herbst, who became a director of the Scheibler textile mills after his father-in-law's death. The building was designed by the urban architect Hilary Majewski, who gave it the unique form of a Renaissance Revival mansion. The aesthetic qualities of the villa are largely accentuated by the surrounding garden which gives the whole establishment the character of a country residence. The owners also erected stables in the immediate vicinity of the residential building.

It is a two-storey building designed in style reminiscent of the Italian Renaissance, on an almost equilateral rectangular plan, covered by a hipped roof with a belvedere. The elevations are richly decorated and the representative entrance is sheltered by a columned portico. The central avant-corps of the western facade contains a niche with a figure of a spinner – a symbol of the owner's industrial activity. At the back of the palace is a unique French-style garden with around 100 species and varieties of plants. Trees that still remember the 19th century include small-leaved linden, chestnut, beech, oak and ash. The garden, richly planted with roses, is distinguished by a variety of shrubs, including numerous varieties of barberry, lilacs, broom, forsythia, calla lilies, azaleas, boxwoods, firethorns, cotoneasters, quinces, and spireas.

The residence was meticulously renovated in 2011-2013, recreating the state and appearance of the house of the factory owner's family from the time when Matilda and Edward Herbst lived there. In the magnificent residential interiors you can see the Museum's exhibition "Herbst Palace – Historical House", with the full functional layout of the rooms preserved. An exhibition "The Herbsts. History Unfinished" dedicated to Herbst family members is also worth visiting. The exhibition presents and describes the fate of two generations of the Herbst family living in this villa. A collection of paintings from the 19th and early 20th centuries is on display in the former stable.



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LODZKIE
MARSHAL'S OFFICE

PALACES, VILLAS AND MANSIONS

of the Lodzkie Region

THEMATIC MAP 1:290 000

Olszewski Manor House

Bełchatów, 11 Rodziny Hellwigów Street
phone: 44 633 11 33, www.muzeum.belchatow.pl


Museum in Bełchatów

The manor house was built in the mid-18th century on the initiative of the Rychłowski family using Nałęcz coat of arms. It has changed owners several times, with the last ones the Olszewski family. The building has retained its late Baroque character. Of note are the roof truss, the door and window elements with glass panes, the fireplace or the parquet mosaic. Behind the manor house there are the remains of a park, and a geological trail with fragments of rocks and boulders from the Bełchatów Mine. It now houses the Regional Museum.

Manor in Słupia

Słupia 6; Kluki
phone: 44 60 00 123, 505 916 010, www.dworsluspia.pl


Manor house in Słupia

In 1925, the farmstead belonging to the Kaszewski estate was taken over by Stanisław Sułkowski from Głosków who began the construction of the manor house and parkland. The estate was then sold to the Skibniewski family, who finished the construction of the manor house and furnished it. The historic park has spruce, birch, lime and hornbeam trees that are more than 100 years old. A watercourse, which is an old channel of the Widawka River, runs through the middle of the park. In 2011, the site was purchased by a private owner and a conference facility was established here.

Villa of Dr. A. Troczewski

Kutno, 4 29 listopada Street



A two-storey villa with Neo-Renaissance decoration was built in 1897 on an irregular floor plan. Originally, a Secession-style garden was located at the back of the building, but it was removed after World War II. Today, a vast Traugutt Park stretches behind it.Between 1910 and 1920, the building was owned by Doctor Troczewski. During the interwar period, organizations associated with the national camp had their headquarters here. After World War II, the building housed a medical clinic. Today, it is the seat of the Civil Registry Office.

Villa of Tworzyjanki

Tworzyjanki, 22 Sieradzka Street; Brzeziny
phone: 783 985 926, www.jankus.com.pl



The summerhouse was built in the Swiss style at the beginning of the 20th century by a German pharmacist. It is a timber-framed, three-bay building with a wooden tower on the axis of the facade and a gabled and pent roof. The villa is characterised by richly carved gables and verandas. It is surrounded by a landscaped park dating from the early 20th century, partly of a woodland character. The park is laid out on a trapezoidal plan and has an area of 3.8 ha (9 acres).

Palace in Brzeziny

Brzeziny, 49 Piłsudski Street, phone: 46 874 33 82
www.palac-pomorum.pl



The Neo-Gothic Romantic palace from 1903 is located next to the park. The building was designed and commissioned by engineer and architect Stefan Kleiber and is reminiscent of English hunting lodges. Since 1980, it has housed the Regional Museum, which presents the town's history, its tailoring traditions and the folklore of the region. Next to the palace lie the remains of matzevas from the devastated Jewish cemetery in Brzeziny. The palace is the birthplace of actor Zbigniew Zamachowski.

Eclectic villa in Radomsko

Radomsko, 4 Narutowicz Street

The villa was built in the years 1879-80 as a residential residence for the owners of the Metallurgia company based in Radomsko. It is a single-storey building, built in H-shape, combining elements of the Neo-Baroque and Classical styles. Characteristic of the villa are the stamp ornaments such as window lintels, bands, corbels and festoons. After the Second World War, a nursery operated in the villa. Since 1986 the building houses The Municipal Public Library.

Siemieński Manor

Zgorzała, 50 Konopnicka Street, phone: 504 421 598
www.dworzyztnie.pl



In 1819, Jan Siemieński began the construction of a Classicist manor house. At the end of the 19th century, the palace was enlarged with a Renaissance Revival two-storey wing. During the preparation for the January Uprising, manor house had become a place of patriotic meetings. It was also frequented by famous people, such as Henryk Sienkiewicz, St. Wanda Malczewska or the painter Jacek Malczewski. After the Second World War the manor has been converted into a school. Today, the privately-owned, revitalised building serves as a hotel and restaurant.

Okęcki Manor

Rylsk Duży 42; Regnów, phone: 781 090 243
www.dworokeckidyzajny.com

The manor house built on a rectangular plane was erected in the second half of the 19th century. The central part of the building has a porch supported by square columns. South exit has several steps leading to a garden. The building is covered by a pitched metal roof. The 19th-century landscaped park with an area of 3.5 ha (9 acres) are home to numerous specimens of old-growth forest, 3 ponds and a stable. The historical building is privately owned (conference facility), but its grounds have been opened to the public.

Wierzbicki Palace

Wola Chojnata 59, phone: 513 126 775, www.palacchojnata.pl

Renaissance Revival palace from the second half of the 19th century is a two-storey brick building set on an elongated rectangular plan, built on a high basement and decorated with three impressive avant-corps, each surmounted by a terrace with baluster railings. The historic park houses the palace itself, the granary and the wooden chapel. The building has been extensively renovated and serves as a hotel and conference centre.

Wieszczycki manor house

Daszyna 40, phone: 24 389 04 09



The building was constructed in the 2nd half of the 19th century. It is a timber-framed, rectangular building with a basement and two porches. A brick extension adjoins the manor house to the west. Interior floors, fireplace and tiled cookers have been preserved. The manor house is surrounded by a 6-acre English-style landscape park with an area of 10 ha (25 acres) with valuable specimens of beech and oak trees. An avenue of chestnut trees leads to the manor house. The Community Public Library has its headquarters here.

Palace in Goślub

Goślub-Osada 2; Piątek



The residence was built in the 18th century according to the design of the architect Joseph Hauss. Reconstruction took place at the end of the 19th century. It is a brick building, one storey high, in classicist style. The facade is decorated with a porch adorned with 4 columns. The palace is surrounded by a late 19th century park designed by Hipolit Cybulski. It is interesting to note that Jan Chęciński, the author of the libretto to "The Haunted Manor", grew up here. The site now belongs to the State Stud Farm in Walewice.

Manor house in Byszewy

Byszewy 43; Nowosolna



The main designer of the building, which was built at the end of the 18th century, was Tadeusz Pilchi. Between 1911 and 1931, the manor was visited by Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz, a renowned Polish author, what was commemorated by a memorial plaque embedded next to the entrance to the building. His recollections of this place are also included in the "Book of My Memories". The mansion was built on a rectangular plan. The porch on the front is supported by four columns. After a fire in 2009, where the roof and interior burned down, the building was renovated.

Manor house in Giemzów

Giemzów Str. Brójce, phone: 601 666 333
www.dworgiemzow.pl



Built ca. 1850 for the Żychliński family, the manor house is preserved in very good condition as it operates as a conference facility. It is surrounded by a garden with nearly two hundred years of trees. The manor house is a single-storey building in Classical style. It is characterised by two symmetrically placed alcoves that once housed conservatories. The front boasts an enclosed porch with an entrance between columns. The building is covered by a hipped roof.

Kindler Palace

Kasarówka; 12 Szkolna Street, phone: 501 299 506
www.palackswarzedz.pl


DO in Pabianice

In 1897, Oskar Kindler built a grand palace on the site of the wooden manor house. The residence, designed by Ignacy Markiewicz, was built in the style of a Renaissance Revival French chateau. Following the death of the founder's heirs, the estate had multiple owners. In 2012, the palace was acquired by a private owner, who began revitalising the neglected monument. The facade and interiors have been renovated and the park has been cleaned up. The facility is designed for special events.

Manor house of the Kraków chapterhouse

Wolanice, 1 Stary Rynek , phone: 42 215 39 82


DO in Pabianice

The Pabianice manor house, known as the castle, was built between 1565 and 1571 and designed by Wawrzyniec Lorek. It was the seat of the regents of the Kraków chapterhouse until 1796. After the Second World War it housed the Museum of the City of Pabianice, which is still there today. The late Renaissance manor house was built on a rhomboid plan. It is three-storey, has a basement and is topped by a high, decorative attic. The building's shape is spiced up by a three-storey tower and adorned with decorations such as the Latin inscription above one of the windows.

Małachowski house

Białaczów, 21 Piotrkowska Street



The palace was built between 1797 and 1800 by Jakub Kubicki for Stanisław Małachowski, one of the authors of the 3rd May Constitution and the Marshal of the Great Sejm. The building consists of a main section connected to two quarter-circle galleries, associated with two pavilions. In the interior, rich painting and stucco decorations have been preserved. The representative halls were modelled on the Łazienki Park in Warsaw. The palace is surrounded by a historic 15th century park established by the previous owners, the Odrowąż family.

Męciński Palace

Dzialoszyn, 22 Zamkowa Street, phone: 43 843 00 00



At the beginning of the 17th century, Andrzej Męciński built the palace in the late Renaissance style. The single-storey, single-bay brick building was built on a rectangular plan, on an artificially raised hill. The building is distinguished by its location and its surroundings in the form of a French-style park, together with which it forms a picturesque composition. The palace has a unique facade, covered with sgraffito decoration. In 2007, the building was extensively renovated and made available for use as a museum and library.

Palace in Stróża

Stróża 41; Rzeźnia



The palace, which still exists today, was built in the 19th century. The square building represents the Renaissance Revival style. Its front is decorated with a avant-corps with a recessed portico on the three-bay ground floor. It is supported by two Ionic columns. The building was overbuilt and is contemporary form is significantly reduced, largely losing its stylistic qualities. The remains of the park have also been preserved. Since the 1970s, the building housed a primary school until 2024. Its is currently being renovated.

Palace in Ozarów

Ozarów, 43 847 17 24, www.muzeum.wielun.pl

The revitalised manor complex consists of a wooden, larch manor house from 1757 with a mansard Polish roof and two alcoves, a park with natural monuments and ponds, a gazebo and an observation tower. The manor house was built in the late Baroque style. Its walls are constructed of larch logs and set on a stone and brick foundation. The building now houses the Museum of Manor Interiors.

Ostrowski Palace

Tomaszów Maz., 11/15 POW Street, phone: 44 724 48 48
www.muzeumtomaszow.pl



This Classical palace was built in 1812 by Antoni Ostrowski (founder of the town). As a result of the alterations, the style of the building changed to Romantic. It now houses the Regional Museum. The original single-storey body of the palace with its turn, garden avant-corps has an oval shape and is topped with an attic. The palace is covered by a mansard roof with dormer windows. The complex also includes an outbuilding and a Baroque park with an area of 4 ha (10 acres) sporting a geometric layout with old trees.

Taczanowski Palace

Lutomiersk, 3 Kilinowska Street



The palace was built in Classical style in the 19th century by the Taczanowski family. It is a two-storey residence built of plastered brick on a rectangular plan, with a hipped roof and surrounded by a well-tended landscape park with old trees. The palace now houses the Agricultural Training Centre School Complex. Noteworthy features of the School's Memorial Chamber include a wooden sculpture of St. John of Nepomuk dating from the second half of the 19th century. The park has a small open-air museum with a collection of old agricultural machinery.

Siemiątkowski Palace

Wojsławice 113, phone: 43 825 14 91

The palace was built ca. 1900 by the Siemiątkowski family, the last heirs to the estate. It has an irregular body with several avant-corps structures and an extension on the eastern side. In the central front avant-corps with attic there is an entrance porch with columns and stairs. The garden-facing facade features an avant-corps with a triangular gable and an exit with stairs. The palace houses a museum chamber presenting collections related to folk culture: costumes, furniture, and objects of everyday use from the area around Zduńska Wola.

Złotnicki Manor

Zduńska Wola, 12 Złotnicki Street

T.Grala

The manor house was built in Classical style the first half of the 19th century by Stefan Złotnicki, founder of Zduńska Wola. After the Second World War, the building was extended and rebuilt. Above the entrance there are the coats of arms of Stefan Złotnicki and his wife Honorata Złotnicka née Okołowicz, with the latter being adopted as a current municipal coat of arms. The building is in very good condition. Presently, it houses the seat of the municipal authorities - the Town Hall. The manor house is situated in the city centre and is surrounded by the city park.

Jaxa Palace of Bykowski family

Piotrków Tryb., 9 Kasztelańska Street

CD in Piotrków Tryb.

The Byki Castle from 1604 was transformed into a late Renaissance palace with four towers at the beginning of the 17th century and later developed in 18th and 19th centuries, but it was eventually destroyed during the World Wars. The manor was restored in the years 1959-1964. The brick building was built on an elongated rectangular plan facing east. The building has a two-story gate avant-corps, and there are two three-storey towers in the corners. The building now houses the Agricultural Advisory Centre.

Rudowski Palace

Piotrków Tryb., 4 Karol Rudowski Passage

CD in Piotrków Tryb.

The Eclectic style palace was built in 1899 for the Rudowski family. The building has many Renaissance Revival elements. The single-storey brick residence was built on an E-shaped plan, with three projecting wings. Since the second decade of the 20th century, the palace has served, and continues to serve, social purposes: after the First World War it housed a trade school, then a school for merchants, construction and clothing industry. Since 1989, it has been the seat of the State Music School.

Małachowski house

Bąkowa Góra 82; Rypcino

This Baroque manor house was built by Adam Małachowski in the 18th century, on the hillside near the castle ruins. It is a single-storey brick building on an elongated rectangular plan, covered with a slated Polish roof. The most charming and characteristic element of this building is the vestibule with its Baroque pediment and columns on the sides. The projected monument. The facade and interiors have been renovated and the park has been cleaned up. The facility is designed for special events.

Grudziński Palace

Podtoplice, 5/11 Mickiewicz Street, phone: 517 667 947
https://pdkls.podtoplice.pl/



This late Renaissance residence was modeled after of the Renaissance-era noble manor houses of Lesser Poland, and built at the beginning of the 17th century by Zygmunt Grudziński. It is a brick, one-storey building with a pitched roof. The silhouette of the palace catches the eye with its decorative gables, the 17-metre high tower (formerly the treasury) and the characteristic corner pilasters. Next to the palace there is a ornate chapel. The building is surrounded by a historic landscaped park.

Manor house in Skierniewice

Skierniewice, 4 Św. Floriana Street, phone: 780 288 415

The larch manor house was once home to Konstancja Gładkowska, Fryderyk Chopin's first love. This 19th-century building was built on a rectangular in plan and features a gable roof. On the facades, under the windows, there are modest decoration in the form of relief rosettes. Today, the building houses the Skierniewice Chamber of History that displays memorabilia presenting the history of the town, documents, prints and maps, as well as original editions of Ignacy Krasicki's works.

Palace in Pierunów

Pierunów 25; Wodzierady, phone: 43 676 34 40
www.palac-pierunow.pl

In 1925, Lucjan Niemyski built a brick, two-storey manor house on a T-shaped plan. In 1939, the estate was taken over by the Germans. After the war, it housed a state farm. In 2004, the estate was bought by a private owner and was subsequently renovated and extended. It now houses, among other things, a hotel, spa, restaurant and conference centre. The manor is surrounded by a park with numerous ponds. Before the Second World War, the palace has been visited by Maria Dąbrowska on several occasions. Here, she wrote seven chapters of her "Night and Days" novel.

Manor in Sędziejowice

Kolonia Sędziejowice 10, phone: 43 677 10 04

Brick, Classical manor house on a rectangular plan, covered with a Neo-Classical hipped roof was built by Gen. Lazanov in the mid-19th century. A four-column decorated porch with a balcony can be seen at the front. An interestingly carved door leads inside. Surrounding the manor house is a landscaped park with a historic hornbeam avenue and an ancient oak tree. It now houses the Agricultural School Complex.

Manor in Kliczków Mały

Kliczków Mały 45; Brzeźnio

The timber-framed larch manor house was built in the 19th century and is located on an island surrounded by a moat. Originally there was a bailey manor, and later later a wooden fortified manor house. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, the island was expanded and a manor house was built, which can still be seen today. After the Second World War, it housed a primary school. Since 2003, the facility has been privately owned and used as accommodation. The manor is surrounded by a park with monumental trees such as oaks and maples.

Manor in Tubądzin

Tubądzin 31A, Wróblew, phone: 43 821 37 26
www.muzeum-sieradz.com.pl

The Classical manor house, built in 1796 by Maciej Zbijewski, now houses the Walewski Family Museum presenting the manor house interiors, portraits of the family and family memorabilia from the collection of Kazimierz S. Walewski. Next to the manor house is an outbuilding and a well-maintained historic park with and area of 3.2 ha (8 acres) featuring a small pond. The manor building is brick, one-storey with a rectangular footprint, and covered by a hipped roof with rafters and a balcony supported by columns.

Okęcki Manor

Nowy Dwór 61; Nowy Kawęczyn, phone: 728 812 102
www.rehabilitacjanowykawczyn.com

In the 1920s, a new Polish-style brick manor house was erected in place of the wooden one, with an adjacent English park. The manor complex also includes the granary, the former laundry building, the gardener's and servants' cottages, the workshop buildings and the historic main gate. The area behind the manor house features several large ponds. In 1989, a comprehensive renovation of the building that stayed dilapidated for years, was completed. The property currently operates as a private Rehabilitation Clinic.

Huntsman's Lodge

Maków, Zwierzyniecka Street

MG in Skierniewice

The Neo-Gothic manor was built in the 1820s. Its owner was Włodzimierz Flejszer. Originally, the building was part of the complex of the Imperial Game Reserve (Zwierzyniec Cesarski) near Skierniewice. The structure is dominated by an observation tower (guard-house). It is a single-storey building without a basement, with a non-functional attic, built on a T-shaped plan. The Huntsman's Lodge closes the perspective of Zwierzyniecka Street and was originally attached to the gate leading to the Imperial Game Reserve.

Łączyński Palace

Kiernozia, 6 Kościuszko Street

DO in Łowicz

The Classical palace in Kiernozia is the birthplace of Maria Łączyńska, better known as Mrs. Walewska. The former Łączyński estate with its surrounding park dates back to the 1st half of the 19th century. Unfortunately, the palace is not open to the public by its private owner. The park with an area of 7 ha (18 acres) is, however, freely available and houses a mound built in memory of Tadeusz Kościuszko.

Dean's Manor (Suffragan's Residence)

Łowicz, 24 30C Stary Rynek

The manor – formerly the dean's residence – was founded in 1667 by the Łowicz dean W. Krajewski. It was rebuilt in the second half of the 18th century. After the establishment of the Łowicz suffraganate by Primate Ostrowski, the manor served as the official residence of the suffragan bishop.This late Baroque building stands