



## FOR TRAVELLERS

Discover the beauty of Mazovien nature and architecture

# Mazovia in brief

**Mazovia.**  
heart of Poland

**Text:**

Małgorzata Kalińska

**Translated by:**

Witold Korbecki „AVISTA”,

[www.euroavista.pl](http://www.euroavista.pl)

**Cover design and graphics:**

PANCZAKIEWICZ ART.DESIGN / Paweł Panczakiewicz

[www.panczakiewicz.pl](http://www.panczakiewicz.pl)

**Published by:**

Self-Government of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship

Poland, 03-719 Warszawa, ul. Jagiellońska 26

tel.: (0048) 22 59-79-100, fax: (0048) 59-79-290

e-mail: [urzed\\_marszalkowski@mazovia.pl](mailto:urzed_marszalkowski@mazovia.pl)

**Print:**

PASAŻ Sp z o.o.,

[www.pasaz.com](http://www.pasaz.com)

**Updated edition.****Copy free of charge.**

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without the express written permission of the Publisher.

The publication co-financed by the European Union from the European Regional Development Fund under the Regional Operational Programme of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship in the years 2007-2013 and from the Mazowieckie Voivodeship funds.



REGIONAL PROGRAMME  
NATIONAL COHESION STRATEGY

**Mazovia.**  
heart of Poland

EUROPEAN UNION  
EUROPEAN REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT FUND



ISBN 978-83-63372-78-1

Warsaw 2011





# Mazovia in brief

<b>Mazovia – the Heart of Poland</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Prominent Mazovians</b> .....	<b>10</b>
Frederic Chopin .....	11
Jan Kochanowski .....	13
Oskar Kolberg .....	13
Zygmunt Krasiński .....	14
Cyprian Kamil Norwid .....	15
Aleksander Świętochowski .....	15
Witold Gombrowicz .....	16
Bolesław Prus .....	17
Maria Skłodowska – Curie .....	18
Priest Maciej Kazimierz Sarbiewski ....	19
Henryk Sienkiewicz .....	20
Kazimierz Pułaski .....	21

<b>Culture and tradition</b> .....	23
<b>Monuments and heritage</b> .....	29
<b>Tourism – cultural and natural wealth</b> .....	35
<b>Mazovian agriculture</b> .....	41
<b>Calendare of the most prominent historical events in Mazovia</b> .....	42
<b>Directory</b> .....	44
<b>Mazovia accommodation database</b> .....	48







## MAZOVIA IN BRIEF

Our Mazovia – a land so fair! With purest water and most  
healthful air! Where pines grow high and maidens are fine,  
Where men are sturdy and clear is the sky.

“Jak to na Mazowszu” (“On life in Mazovia”)  
by Teofil Lenartowicz





# Mazovia – the Heart of Poland

Hills with challenging cycling routes; valleys with zigzagging, picturesquely meandering rivers; plains grown with weeping willows; sand dunes and marshes; wild vegetation and diverse animal species – beavers, weasels, martens, badgers, even lynxes. All of that brought together in one place – Mazovia. It is here, in the very heart of Poland, where one can find nature's

finest treasures which other countries and regions can only envy.

What makes the Mazovia region even more intriguing are its medieval castle and palace ruins, the abundance of church architecture and gentry manor-houses, including the manor-house in Żelazowa Wola – the birth-place of Frederic Chopin. This excellent composer was not, however, the



only person to have made Mazovia famous; other notable names associated with the region include artists, scientists and military men who rendered great service both to Poland and the whole world. The idyllic Mazovian life was praised in the poetry of Jan Kochanowski. Zygmunt Krasiński, who lived in Opinogóra near Ciechanów, also sought inspiration in the charms of these lands. Szczuki near Maków Mazowiecki, as well as Warsaw, were places which saw the blooming talent of double Nobel Prize winner, Maria Skłodowska-Curie.

Mazovia is versatile in every field. Apart from having numerous monuments, places of national remem-

brance and cultural centres, this region is also home to developing technology and science which shape the modern image of Mazovia. With worldwide-known scientific centres, digital libraries and excellent telecommunication infrastructure, this area has more tertiary education institutions and attracts more foreign investments than any other place in Poland. Here are the largest workplaces and the offices of the highest authorities; it is also where the most famous events take place.

Mazovia is more than a region surrounding Warsaw. It constitutes a background without which Warsaw could never be as distinctive as it is.

Come and see for yourself.

#### **Mazovia in numbers:**

- area of 35,558 sq km (the largest region in Poland, constituting 11.4% of the country's area)
- 5,204.5 thousand inhabitants (13.6% of Poland's population)
- 37 land counties
- 5 city counties: Ostrołęka, Płock, Radom, Siedlce and Warsaw
- 85 towns with civic rights
- 314 municipalities
- approximately 30% of Mazovia (1,053,625 ha) is covered with protected green areas, including:
  - 20 % of Mazovia covered with commonly accessible forests (mainly pine and oak) with demarcated tourist trails;
  - 1 national park: Kampinos Forest near Warsaw, with area of 38,544 ha (one of the largest forest complexes in Poland);
  - 9 landscape parks: Bolimów, Brudzeń, Chojnów, Gostynin-Włocławek, Górzno-Lidzbark, Kozienice, Mazovian, Nadbużański, Podlaski Przełom Bugu;
  - 177 wildlife reserves;
  - 62 protected landscape areas;
  - over 4,000 nature monuments.



# Prominent Mazovians

Mazovia is the place of birth and work of great artists and scientists who made Poland famous all over the world. Romantic sceneries inspired, among others, Frederic Chopin, whose music provided comfort to Polish expatriates, longing for their country and the rustle of Mazovian brooks and willows. Idyllic rustic life inspired Jan Kochanowski and Zygmunt Krasiński. Warsaw, in turn, was where the careers of Henryk Sienkiewicz, Witold Gombrowicz and Bolesław Prus flour-

ished. Mazovian Warka was the birthplace of Casimir Pulaski and the burial site of Piotr Wysocki. Przysucha was made famous by Oskar Kolberg, while Sarbiewo near Płońsk – by priest Maciej Kazimierz Sarbiewski. Mazovia is also the homeland of other remarkable, famous people, including Marie Skłodowska-Curie, Cyprian Kamil Norwid, Witold Gombrowicz and Aleksander Świętochowski.

Talented Mazovians left a permanent mark on the nation's spiritual culture.



# Frederic Chopin

(1810–1849) – the genius from a town on the Vistula

The sounds of Warsaw's parks and garden; the rustle of Mazovian willows; the awe-inspiring sight of heroic surges of Polish nation; the pining for the country; the beauty of Polish land and echoes of folk fairy tales – such is Mazovia reflected in the music of Frederic Chopin, the most prominent Polish composer. In his youth, his prowess was compared to the genius of Mozart. Chopin discovered his talent already at an early age and started perfecting it while living in Mazovian lands. As a "wonder child", he performed, among other places, in the salons of Warsaw aristocracy and in the Belvedere, where he was invited by Grand Duke Constantine. He was admired and given valuables – e.g. the famous singer Catalani presented him with a golden watch.

In Pamiętnik Warszawski monthly, he was described as a true musical genius. Not only did he play the most difficult piano compositions with utmost ease and exceptional taste, but he also composed his own several dances and variations which never cease to amaze musical connoisseurs.

Although he spent his adult life abroad, his heart stayed in his motherland. The landscapes, the folklore and the atmosphere of the towns where he had lived forever remained dear to

him and inspired him to write famous mazurkas, polonaises and nocturnes.

Following Frederic's last will, the composer's heart was taken to Poland, placed in an urn and secretly (for political reasons) built into a pillar of the Holy Cross Church at Krakowskie Przedmieście in Warsaw. The pillar was marked with a commemorative plate with the following words from the Gospel: "Where thy treasure is, there will thy heart be also." Once Poland regained independence, a second plate was added, reading: "Here rests the heart of Frederic Chopin."



When visiting Poland's capital, one should also make sure see the composer's monument in the Łazienki Park. The park is the site of Chopin Concerts, involving many excellent pianists.

Another must-see place on Chopin's Mazovian trail is Żelazowa Wola. Perhaps it would even be best to begin one's "Chopin" journey through Mazovia in that town, since this is where this great composer was born. (The date of his birth, however, has not been confirmed; according to sources, it was either 22 February or 1 March 1810). Nowadays, the manor-house in Żelazowa Wola is a Branch of Chopin Museum of the



Frederic Chopin Association. The building is surrounded by a park with an original composition of trees, shrubs, flowers and small garden architecture. We also recommend visiting the nearby town of Brochów (where the artist was baptised

in Saint Roch and Saint John the Baptist Defensive Church), as well as Sanniki, where young Frederic used to spend his summer holidays and compose his works. Nowadays, there is a neoclassical palace and park complex in this town.



# Jan Kochanowski

(1530 – 1584) – the most exquisite Renaissance poet

Countryside, serene and jolly, What voice may e'er convey thy glory?" – this is how Jan Kochanowski glorified peaceful rural life in Mazovia in his "Song of St John's Night". The charms of idyllic life in Czarnolas manor-house inspired the developing talent of this great poet. It was where Kochanowski spent many happy years together with his wife, Dorota Podlodowska, and their seven children. Unfortunately, the manor-house did not remain standing to this day. However, the new owners of Czarno-

las – the Jabłonowski family – erected in its place a classicistic building where a museum dedicated to Jan Kochanowski is located. In June, it hosts Czarnolas Saint John's Night Meetings with a poetry competition "For a jar of Czarnolas mead", scientific sessions and classical music concerts. In Zwolen near Czarnolas, where the poet was buried, there is a grave with his portrait on it.



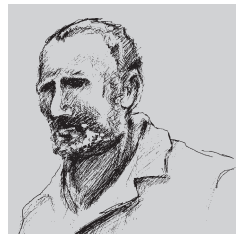
# Oskar Kolberg

(1814 – 1890) – a gifted ethnographer

One of the best-known, outstanding scientists associated with Mazovia was born in Przysucha near Radom, but spent most of his life (57 years) in Warsaw. It was in Mazovia where he commenced his earliest site research and where he was able to conduct it for the longest time and in the broadest scope. His vast monograph dedicated to Mazovian lands comprises seven volumes and describes individual parts of this region. His research was focused on a variety of topics, including history, topography and ethnography of Mazovia. He prepared

a detailed characteristic of the inhabitants' occupations, food, clothing, as well as customs, superstitions, rituals, songs, proverbs, dances, etc.

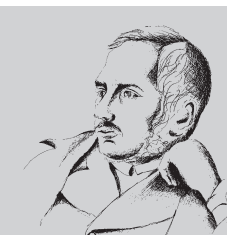
His works are highly valued for their contribution into the culture and science of Mazovia. They are collected, among others, in the Oskar Kolberg Institute in Poznań. In his Mazovian family town of Przysucha, there is nowadays an Oskar Kolberg museum.



# Zygmunt Krasiński

(1812 – 1859) – one of the greatest poets of Polish Romanticism

One of three great Polish Romantic bards, the other two being Mickiewicz and Słowacki. He was born in 1812 in Paris, but spent his childhood and youth in Poland. He discovered and perfected his talent in the Krasiński house in Warsaw and in Opinogóra near Ciechanów. He received his primary education under the supervision of a writer – Józef Korzeniowski, then studied in Warsaw Lyceum and at the law department of the Warsaw University until 1829. He continued his studies in Geneva and never permanently returned to Poland. His ashes were brought to his family's neo-Gothic pal-



ace in Opinogóra, which is currently the location of the only European Museum of Romanticism, comprising several facilities located over a 22-ha park. These include a church with a sepulchre in which Zygmunt Krasiński, his parents and children are buried. Among the exhibitions in the museum, there is a display dedicated to the poet and an extremely interesting set of Napoleon-era exhibits, e.g. the Krasiński family genealogical tree – a copper-plate engraving on silk from 1772, Napoleon's briefcase seized by the Cossacks during the crossing of the Berezina River, early editions of Krasiński's works, graphics, maps and a collection of the poet's letters, considered the top achievement of Polish Romantic epistolography.





# Cyprian Kamil Norwid

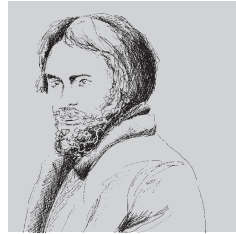
(1821 – 1883) – a Romantic author

One of the most excellent Polish poets was born in 1821 in Laskowo-Gluchy near Warsaw. The 21 years of his life spent in Mazovia stayed in his memory forevermore. The bond with his home region was again and again reflected in nostalgic poems on Polish countryside. While being an expatriate, he wrote about those joyous times in the following manner: "The countryside was all my life; My wings would whisper of its sky."

His artistic development was greatly influenced by hiking trips through the country, taken with Władysław Wężyk and later with Antoni Czajkowski (to

whom he later dedicated his poem entitled "Chopin's Piano").

To honour this great Mazovian artist, a competition called "Norwid" is held every year. During the competition, the Cyprian Kamil Norwid award is given for achievements in the field of literature, music, theatre and fine arts. The aim of this enterprise is to propagate culture as well as artists and craftsmen who in particular contributed to the fame of Mazovian cultural heritage.



# Aleksander Świętochowski

(1849 – 1938) – a publicist and a cultural and social activist

As the leading advocate of positivism, Świętochowski contributed, in particular, to dissemination of knowledge and culture across Mazovia. Some of the enterprises he engaged in included conspiratorial activity in the Literary Society and founding of the Polish Culture Society, with branches in Ciechanów, Pułtusk, Mława, Płońsk and other cities. Świętochowski was a dedicated promoter of liberalism and education; he fought for equal rights of women and Jews and combated conservatism and clericalism.

From 1912 until his death, he lived in the village of Gołotczyzna, where he

bounded with Aleksandra Bąkowska. Following a shared idea, they established two agricultural schools to which they dedicated the rest of their lives. The publicist died and was buried in Sońsk near Ciechanów.

In "Krzewina" ("Shrub") – Aleksander Świętochowski's home in Gołotczyzna – there is nowadays the Museum of Positivism. Next to it stands a manor-house which hosts many cultural events, including Ciechanów Museum Meetings.



# Witold Gombrowicz

(1904 – 1969) – a novelist, essayist and playwright

This extremely avant-garde writer is associated, in particular, with the town of Wsola near Radom. It is here that Gombrowicz would spend his holidays in a palace owned by his elder brother. It is assumed that it was also where Gombrowicz wrote fragments of his earlier works, including the novel "Ferdynand", which outlined the main issues touched upon in his writings: the power of form and social roles in interpersonal relations and human psyche.

In Wsola there is nowadays a Gombrowicz museum, with permanent exhibits including the writer's letters, manu-

scripts and documents as well as valuable photographs from family collections and mementoes left after the writer, e.g. ties, pipes, canes, glasses, a fountain pen, a cup, a typewriter and the writer's two favourite armchairs. One of the most interesting elements of the display is the suitcase which Gombrowicz took with him when leaving Poland in 1939 and which accompanied him in exile.

The artist's wife – Rita Gombrowicz – claims that the opening of the institution means "Witold Gombrowicz coming back to his homeland". The Witold Gombrowicz Museum is located on the route from Warsaw to Krakow (90 km from Warsaw and 10 km from Radom).



# Bolesław Prus

(1847 – 1912) – a writer of Polish positivism

Prus was particularly attached to Warsaw, where he lived and created for over 40 years. In his novel "The Doll", he presented a marvellous and multi-aspectual picture of Warsaw in the 1870s. In "The New Woman", he touched upon the issue of contemporary school system and education of women, while "Pharaoh" shed light on the dramatic aspect of the struggle for power and reconstruction of the country. "Children" was a novel dedicated to the analysis of the Russian revolution of 1905.

The writer was also involved in journalism. He wrote for magazines such as Niwa, Kurier Warszawski, Nowiny and Kraj. As a publicist full of positivist passion, Prus kept track of life in Warsaw and described it in Kroniki tygodniowe weekly.

His funeral in 1912 was attended by crowds of admirers and turned into a mass patriotic manifestation of Warsaw inhabitants and Mazovians visiting the capital. His tomb in the Powązki Cemetery was marked with a writing: "The heart of hearts". Taking into account the slogan promoting Mazovia, one would add: "The heart of hearts" in the heart of Poland.

In his will, Bolesław Prus financed scholarships for talented children from poor, rural families and left his book collection to the Public Library Association in Warsaw.



# Maria Skłodowska – Curie

(1867 – 1934) – the only female double Nobel prize winner

The roots of this outstanding chemist and physicist are Polish and closely tied to the Mazovian land. She achieved outstanding scientific success and fame while remaining an incredibly modest person. During the years spent abroad, she never stopped thinking of returning to

her home region. She was born and educated in Warsaw. In her youth, she worked as a governess for a landowner family of Żórawski in Szczuki near Maków Mazowiecki (formerly Ciechanowskie Voivodeship). Being

a “positivist idealist”, she secretly taught poor children. She also found time for intense self-education. She fully dedicated herself to science while studying in Paris, where she made a true career. Skłodowska-Curie received two Nobel prizes for research on radioactivity and emission of pure radium

and remains to this day the only woman to have received this award twice. She is also the only scientist in history to be honoured with the Nobel prize in two different fields of natural sciences and the first female professor of the Sorbonne University.

Although her fate bound her to France, she stayed closely in touch with Poland. This Nobel prize winner contributed to the creation of the Radium Institute in Warsaw. During a visit to the USA in 1921, she received a gram of radium for the Institute from President Harding. Eight years later, President Hoover gave her a check which enabled her to purchase another gram of this element.

She died of leukemia in 1934 in an alpine clinic of Sancellemoz in Passy. Her condition was most probably caused by high doses of radiation. In 1995, Skłodowska-Curie, as the first woman, was buried for her achievements beneath the dome of Parisian Pantheon.



# Priest Maciej Kazimierz Sarbiewski

(1595 – 1640) – the Christian Horace of Mazovia

Few know that Sarbiewo – the home village of the first famous Mazovian poet – exists to this day. This former estate of the Sarbiewski family is located approximately 10 kilometres from Płońsk, 25 km from Ciechanów and 80 km from Warsaw.

Priest Maciej made Sarbiewo famous worldwide with his remarkable talent. He wrote his poetry in Latin and was even proclaimed the Christian Horace. While studying in Rome, he received a literary award from Pope Urban VIII – the “Poetic Laurel”, comparable to the contemporary Nobel prize.

Prior to this event, he was not appreciated in his own country; however, coming back to Mazovia in the final years of his life, he was already recognised as a great scholar. His name is nowadays more and more frequently mentioned in this region and Sarbiewo, where he was buried, has many visitors. Every year, this town is the site of International Days of Priest Maciej Kazimierz Sarbiewski – “the Christian Horace of Mazovia”, during which, among other events, a poetry competition is organised.



# Henryk Sienkiewicz

(1846 – 1916) – a gifted writer

One of the most popular Polish writers from the turn of the 19th and 20th century was particularly attached to Płońsk. For a year (from August of 1865 until August of 1866), he worked as a private tutor for a landowner-gentry Wejher family in the manor-house in Poświętne at the suburbs of Płońsk. It was here where 19-year-old Henryk wrote his first, unpublished novel, entitled "Ofiara" ("The Victim"). This is also the birthplace of the idea for the historical draft entitled "Spytko of Melsztyn and his family", which later developed into the novel "The Knights of the Cross".

The manor-house is nowadays the Regional Consulting Centre for Agricul-

tural and Rural Development. The facility was entered into the book of immovable monuments of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship.

A number of locations in Płońsk were named after Sienkiewicz, including a street which used to be a hiking route leading towards the city, the oldest secondary school – the Grammar School and the Municipal Public Library. Year 2006 saw the opening of the Sienkiewicz Tourist Route. One of the alleys in the antique park in Poświętne was named Oleńka Avenue after one of the characters of his novels. A hotel located on the route serves, among other things, Sienkiewicz rolls, Kmicic beverage (named after another book character) and nobleman gingerbread pastry.





# Kazimierz Pułaski

(1745 – 1779) – the father of American cavalry

One of the leaders and the Marshall of Bar Confederation, as well as the General and hero of the American War of Independence was born in the Pułaski manor-house in Warsaw. He spent his childhood in Warka, in Winiary palace, which is currently the Casimir Pułaski Museum, collecting mementoes related to the hero. It contains exhibits from the Polish, confederacy period of his life (including two authentic letters from 1770 and 1772) as well as from the "American" period, such as a copy of Pułaski's last letter from 1779, written in English. The exhibits also include urns with earth from battlegrounds, such as one from Savannah, where Pułaski was mortally wounded on 9 October 1779.

On the 200th anniversary of his death, Pułaski's monument was revealed on the square in front of the palace – the site of annual anniversary celebrations, attended by the representatives of the highest Polish authorities, the United States Embassy, local authorities and the inhabitants of Warka.

The memory of Pułaski is also still vivid in the USA, where he is considered a national hero and the founder of the American cavalry. Monuments and statues depicting him can be found, among other places, in Utica, Nilwan-tee, Stevens Point, Baltimore, Detroit and the Washington Capitol. He is the patron of numerous organisations, clubs, associations and foundations. His name was also given to more than 200 towns, numerous streets, bridges, highways, parks and schools. In several states: Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia, there are Pułaski counties, also named in this manner to honour the General.

In 1929, the American senate made 11 October the Casimir Pułaski Day, which is still celebrated. On the first Sunday of October, in New York, the largest Pułaski parade in the USA is organised.





# Culture and tradition

Regional cuisine specialties, unique costumes, music, open-air and regular museums with original collections and well-preserved palaces and gentry manor-houses – in Mazovia, there is plenty of interesting cultural facilities that suit both the lovers of tradition and those who prefer modernity.

The open-air museum in Nowogród offers an opportunity to see what a Kurpie farm used to look like and to taste specialties such as juniper beer, rejbak (a roasted dish made of potatoes and bacon) or Kurpie sour rye soup. To get to know Mazovian countryside, its customs, tools, architecture, etc., a visit to the open-air museum in Sierpiec is recommended.

Vast collections in the Polish Army Museum will surely delight military enthusiasts, while the Warsaw Citadel will remind of cruel executions. The Historical Museum of Warsaw will allow you to go back in time to the most remote periods of the capital's history, while the Warsaw Rising Museum will shatter the stereotype of museums being uninteresting places full of dusty exhibits.

Those who love the theatre and music will find something for themselves in one of numerous cultural institutions placed all over Mazovia, e.g. in the Płock Dramatic Theatre or in one of Warsaw theatres: the National Theatre, as well as Współczesny, Praga

and Wielki theatres or in the National Opera, Operetta or the National Philharmonic Orchestra.

It is recommended to visit institutions promoting culture and creating conditions for its development, such as the Mazovia Region Centre of Culture and Arts in Warsaw and the Mazovian Centre of Modern Art "Elektrownia" in Radom. The centres organise theatrical performances, exhibitions, concerts, festivals and various workshops.

Mazovia is also the site of numerous events popularizing regional culture, such as:

- "Kurpie palm" (a competition for the best-looking artificial palm, held on the Palm Sunday in the town of Łyse near Ostrołęka),
- "Węgrowo Wedding Rituals Festival",
- "Kadzidło International Wedding Rituals Festival",
- "Bread Day" (celebrated, among other places, in Warsaw and Radom).

However, it also hosts prestigious, world-famous music events, such as:

- "The International Frederic Chopin Piano Competition"
- The International Contemporary Music Festival "Warsaw Autumn"
- International Folklore Meetings "Kulpanocka" (organised in Płońsk, Ciechanów, Sierpiec, Sierock and other towns.



Those are only a few of many Mazovian attractions. The Local Government of Mazowieckie Voivodeship appreciates the value of art and finances several dozens of cultural facilities. Places worth seeing include:

#### **Museum of Kurpiowska Culture in Ostrołęka**

Plac Gen. J. Bema 8

[www.muzeum-ostroleka.art.pl](http://www.muzeum-ostroleka.art.pl)

This museum's collections comprise relics from four fields: ethnography, archaeology, history and art. The exhibits depict basically all aspects of the life of Kurpie people, including rituals, folk art, rural crafts and hunting.

#### **Museum of Folk Musical Instruments In Szydłowiec**

ul. Sowińskiego 2 – the Castle

[www.muzeuminstrumentow.pl](http://www.muzeuminstrumentow.pl)

The Museum is located in the castle – one of the most beautiful early Renaissance magnate residences, situated on an artificial island surrounded by a moat. The Museum owns vast collections of musical instruments: from the simplest ones, such as leaves and bark, whistles made of straw or feathers, to extremely complex ones – harmoniums, violins or bagpipes. The museum also contains reconstructions of instruments no longer in use today, including Lublin sukasy, hurdy gurdys or spinets.

#### **Adam Mickiewicz Museum of Literature in Warsaw**

Rynek St. Miasta 20

[www.muzeumliteratury.pl](http://www.muzeumliteratury.pl)

The collections include manuscripts, such as the only existing autograph of "Grażyna" by Adam Mickiewicz, book collections and objects from studies of writers such as Julian Tuwim or Maria Dąbrowska.

#### **Mazovia Museum in Płock**

ul. Tumska 8

[www.muzeumplock.art.pl](http://www.muzeumplock.art.pl)

The inside of this Art Nouveau tenement contains a display of art collections from the turn of the 19th and the 20th century. The archaeology section contains approx. 60 Neolithic flint hatchets and stone axes from many towns from middle Vistula river basin; the art section contains, for example, silvers made by Warsaw companies in 18th–20th centuries, Polish glass and ceramic from the 18th and 19th century and furniture from 17th–19th centuries.

#### **Jacek Malczewski Museum in Radom**

ul. Rynek 11

[www.muzeum.edu.pl](http://www.muzeum.edu.pl)

The museum owns one of the biggest collections of paintings by Jacek Malczewski. However, it also contains archaeological findings and relics mainly associated with the history of former Radomskie Voivodeship.

#### **The Museum of Independence in Warsaw**

al. Solidarności 62

[www.muzeumniepodleglosci.art.pl](http://www.muzeumniepodleglosci.art.pl)

The museum's collections document the history of Poland's struggle for independence: from the Kościuszko Uprising until present day.

### **Museum of the history of Polish Peasant Movement in Warsaw**

al. Wilanowska 204  
www.mhprl.pl

This historic building, popularly called „the Yellow Inn”, contains many mementoes related to the history of Polish countryside, peasants and peasant movement. Among the exhibits, there are emblems of village leaders, elements of partisan uniforms and artistic fabrics.

### **The Asia and Pacific Museum in Warsaw**

ul. Solec 24  
www.muzeumazji.pl

For those who are into the exotic, this museum is a must-see. Its original works of art, ritual objects, clothing, weapons, etc. come from countries such as Mongolia, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Nepal, Vietnam, China and India. Particularly interesting exhibits also include sets of works by Polish artists (Aleksander Kobzdej, Tadeusz Kulisiewicz, Andrzej Strumiłło and Roman Opalka) who were inspired by the contact with Asia.

### **The Railway Museum in Warsaw**

ul. Towarowa 1  
www.muzeumkolejnictwa.waw.pl

This is where one can see exhibitions related to the history of railway as well as historic vehicles. It is also where the only still-existing armoured train in Europe can be found.

### **Museum Armoury in Liw Castle**

ul. Stefana Batorego 2  
www.liw-zamek.pl

This museum is located inside a complex of historic buildings, including a stone baroque manor-house, a Gothic tower and the remains of the castle's defensive walls, erected in the early 15th century. The museum has become one of the biggest arsenals of historic weapons in Poland. Its vast collection includes, among other things, over 100 bayonets from the 18th–20th centuries, coming from 15 different countries; military, hunting and sport firearms from the 16th–20th centuries, pole weapons (halberds, lances and partisans from the 17th–20th centuries) as well as uniforms, hats, badges and maps from the 19th and 20th centuries. The paintings and graphics section contains a unique collection of thirteen full-body portraits of personas from the Ossoliński and Żaluski families from the 17th and 18th centuries.

### **The Museum of Radom Countryside in Radom**

ul. Szydłowiecka 30  
www.muzeum-radom.pl

Collections of vehicles, agricultural machines, copper vessels, beehives and beekeeping tools, fabrics and folklore art – these are some of the exhibits that attract tourists to the Museum of Radom Countryside.

Permanent exhibits include examples of folk architecture. The interior and exterior of these historic buildings changes according to church holidays, field works and seasons. More than 60 facilities built in former



rural style (huts, manor-houses, a church, outbuildings, blacksmith's shops and windmills) are located over an area of 32 ha.

### **The Museum of Mazovian Countryside in Sierpiec**

ul. Narutowicza 64  
www.mwmskansen.pl

One of the loveliest and neatest open-air museums in Poland, with huts and wooden folk architecture monuments, as well as operating farms which recreate the conditions and working style of former countryside. The inhabitants breed animals, cultivate the land and celebrate annual rituals just like they did several decades ago.

### **The Museum of Mazovian Nobility in Ciechanów**

ul. Warszawska 61 a  
www.muzeumciechanow.pl

The museum owns diverse collections, including archaeological relics from excavations in Ciechanów and its surroundings, protective armour from the 15th–18th centuries (including a copy of King Sigismund II Augustus' childhood armour) and the Pułtusk meteor which came down to earth in 1868 in a rain of stones.

The most precious collections include a set of nobility portraits from the 18th–20th centuries, ceramic sculptures and paintings by Józef Piwowar, as well as a collection of folk sculpture from the Zawkrze area from the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century.

### **The Museum of Romanticism in Opinogóra**

ul. Z Krasieńskiego 9  
www.muzeumromantyzmu.pl

The museum is located in a small neo-Gothic castle which was built in the 1840s and used to belong to the Krasieński family. At present, this facility gathers vast collections, mainly related to the most prominent representative of Polish Romantic tragedy – Zygmunt Krasieński (his portrait, early editions of his works, letters, collections of graphics and maps), but also objects of everyday use from the Romantic era (a Duchy of Warsaw-style set of furniture and various knick-knacks from the époque).

### **Siedlce Regional Museum**

ul. Piłsudskiego  
www.muzeumsiedlce.art.pl

Its historical collections include Poland's largest assembly of parts of German V-2 ballistic missiles, as well as a set of glass negatives from Adolf Gancwol-Ganiewski's photography studio in Siedlce from the turn of the 19th and the 20th century. Noteworthy exhibits also include other valuable objects related to the history of Siedlce and the surrounding region (fabrics, household equipment, farming tools) as well as works of art, including glass art, sculptures, paper cuts and graphics.

### **The Museum of Sports and Tourism in Warsaw**

ul. Wybrzeże Gdyńskie 4  
www.muzeumsportu.waw.pl

Established in 1952, it is one of the oldest museums of this type in Europe.



Its collections include 45 thousand exhibits: medals, cups, sport outfits and equipment, stamp and coin collections, photographs, books, documents, as well as works of art dedicated to sport.

### The Sanniki Palace

ul. Warszawska 142  
www.palacsanniki.pl

This neoclassical palace was where Poland's best-known composer, Frederic Chopin, would spend his holidays. Nowadays, music enthusiasts can marvel at the composer's mazurkas during concerts which take place in the palace and the park surrounding it.

The visitors should note the exhibited paintings, dating back to Chopin's early youth, as well as the composer's manuscripts collected by the Frederic Chopin Memory Centre located in the Sanniki Palace.

### National Archaeology Museum in Warsaw

ul. Długa 52  
www.pma.pl

It is a true treasury of the oldest (even 100 thousand-years-old!) relics found during excavations. The museum contains the richest collections of materials related to flint mining, including iron from graveyards and treasures from the Bronze and early Iron Age,

vast cemeteries of the Przeworsk culture and numerous objects imported from the Roman Empire.

### State Ethnographic Museum in Warsaw

ul. Kredytowa 1  
www.pme.waw.pl

Nearly 250 thousand largest and most interesting ethnographic collections in Poland – this is something the State Ethnographic Museum can boast about.

The exhibits include all types of fabrics found in Poland, e.g. "buronki" characteristic of the Kurpie culture, "nospy" from Łowicz, "pstruchy" from Greater Poland (the oldest of them dating back to the second half of the 19th century). Collections of clothes and fabrics are representative sets of outfits, decorative and everyday-use fabrics, embroidery and lace from all over Poland.

A must-see in Poland's largest European collection is the Bulgarian exhibition, displaying objects of everyday use, accessories related to family and annual rituals, e.g. the costumes worn by the Kukers and the Survakars.

New items in the European collection are contemporary devotional items from diverse pilgrimage locations and religious centres in Europe.



# Monuments and heritage

Monuments in Mazovia are among the most valuable ones in Poland. In spite of turbulent history of the region, many of its enchanting castles, monumental cathedrals and palaces or modest manor-houses and village churches have survived. The most precious historic buildings in Mazovia include:

## churches, e.g.

- **12th-century cathedral basilica in Plock**, which gained its Renaissance style when it was renovated in the 16th century. It is the town's oldest catholic church and the most valuable monument, as well as the burial site of Polish rulers;

- **baroque Church of Immaculate Conception of Virgin Mary in Góra Kalwaria**, with baroque and rococo interior, including the rococo pulpit from the 3rd quarter of the 18th century and the baroque sarcophagus of Saint Valerian, made of black marble, from late 18th century;

- **parish church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary** from 1474–1485 in Przasnysz, erected in Gothic style, repeatedly renovated; it is where Saint Stanislaus Kostka was baptised and where his family members found their eternal rest;

- **Saint Sigismund Church in Szydłowiec**, built in 1493 (the first church was erected there in 1401)

in Saxon Gothic style. The interior of the monument is noteworthy due to its gold-plated altars, late Gothic polypych and the polychromy of the lime wood ceiling;

- **Church of Annunciation of Virgin Mary in Czerwińsk upon Vistula**, built in the 11th century (although its main part dates back only to the second quarter of the 12th century) is considered an extremely valuable monument of Romanesque architecture. In truth, the building bears marks of numerous reconstructions which resulted in additional Gothic and baroque features and slight blotting out of its Romanesque character;

## princes and bishops' residences, e.g:

- **Castle of the Mazovian Princes in Plock** – a gothic building, erected by King Casimir the Great; the seat of Mazovian princes until the end of the 15th century;

- **Ujazdów Castle in Warsaw**, which was the residence of, among others, the Mazovian princess Anna Radziwiłł and her sons: Janusz and Stanisław; later, it was also the residence of Queen Bona Sforza;

- **Castle of the Mazovian Princes in Ciechanów**, built in the 14th century by Mazovian prince Siemowit III on marshy ground;



• **Palace and park complex in Radziejowice** comprises a classicist palace, a small neo-Gothic castle, a larch wood manor-house, a Swiss-style house, a former manor blacksmith's shop and a several dozen-acre park with ponds.

### **defensive architecture and sites of historical battles, e.g.:**

• **Modlin Fortress** is one of the largest and best-preserved fortresses not only in Poland, but in entire Europe. It consists of a citadel located on the right bank of the river Narew, fortified Kazuń and Nowy Dwór abutments, as well as two ring forts. Happenings taking place there include reconstruction events;

• **Warszawa Fortress** is a complex of forts and other fortification structures erected in the 19th century by the authorities of the Russian Empire;

• **Studzianki Pancerne near Miszewo.** The segment "pancerne" (meaning "armoured") was added to honour the 1st Armoured Brigade of the Defenders of Westerplatte, which played a major role in the battle taking place between 9 and 16 August 1944. In the village, there is a monument commemorating those events. Its main element is a tank, brought from the site of the battle;

• **Radzymin** is the site of the battle called "Miracle at the Vistula", which was fought against the Bolsheviks on

15 August 1920 – the date which later became the Polish Army Day. In the town, there is a cemetery of Polish Soldiers who died in the battle;

### **wooden architecture, e.g.:**

• open-air museum in Sierpiec is an ethnographic park with over 80 wooden buildings from North-Western Mazovia. Among them are 11 peasant homesteads (with living premises, barns, cowsheds, granaries and pigsties), an inn, a blacksmith's shop, an oil manufacturer, a windmill and a chapel. The homesteads exemplify folk architecture from the 2nd half of the 19th century and the 1st quarter of the 20th century;

• **Radom Countryside Museum** has collected 16 thousand movable exhibits, including collections of vehicles, farming machinery, copper vessels, beehives and beekeeping tools, fabrics and folk art. Over an area of 32 ha, there are more than 60 former rustic architecture facilities (huts, manor-houses, a church, outbuildings, blacksmiths' shops and windmills);

• **Open-air museum in Kadzidło** presents folk architecture from the region of the Kurpiowska Forest from late 19th and early 20th century. The display includes: Kurpie huts, a granary, a broad-front barn with a coach house, a woodshed, a chapel with a roadside statue of Saint John of Nepomuk, a well with a crane, a manege – premises for horse-driven

threshing, a horse-mill, log hives, box hives, carts, carriages, sleighs, chaff-cutters, threshers, querns, looms and household equipment;

### **palace and park complexes, e.g.:**

- **Palace in Otwock Wielki** is one of few well-preserved late-baroque magnate residences in Mazovia. The Otwock palace of the Bieliński family was built on an artificial island surrounded with water. Inside the palace there are, among others, rooms which were the study and the salon of Józef Piłsudski;

- **Palace and park complex in Osuchów** comprises two palaces: one in neoclassic style and the other one built in the spirit of neoclassic modernism. The 15 ha park is grown with ancient trees – mainly native species, including various types of oaks, lime trees, ashes, elms, chestnuts, poplars, alders, maples, as well as black locusts, hornbeams, willows, pines and spruces. The oldest oaks, ashes and lime trees are about 300 years old;

- **Royal Łazienki Park in Warsaw** is one of the most beautiful locations in Mazovia. Numerous facilities located in its area include the Łazienki Palace, also called the Palace on Water (one of the most precious classicist monuments), summer Theatre on the Island, built in 1790 and imitating ancient ruins, a Water tower, the New Guardhouse, the Old Guardhouse, the Hermitage, an

Egyptian Temple, the Temple of Diana and the New Orangery. Historic buildings, filled with works of art, are used as museums. Within the area of the park, there is also the Museum of Polish Emigration and the Museum of Hunting and Horseback Riding;

### **health resort architecture, e.g.:**

- In **Konstancin** there are neo-Gothic, neoclassic, Art Nouveau, neo-Romantic and modernist villas, as well as Zakopane- and Rhineland-style villas;

- **Milanówek** has approximately 400 villas and buildings of historic value, constituting an urban-landscape complex, entered in the national register of monuments. While in the town, it is worth seeing, for example, villas from years 1896–1945 such as “Potęga”, “Matulineka”, “Hygea”, “Borówka” and “Turczynek” villa complex – the army quarters from World War II and parish church of Saint Jadwiga.

- **Podkowa Leśna** is enchanting with its beautiful, pre-war villas, such as “Kasyno Obywatelskie” or “Aida”. It is also recommended to visit the Lime Tree Avenue with its nearly 100 lime trees – natural monuments, as well as the hunting palace of Lilpopa.

### **urban architecture: city halls, tenement houses, e.g.:**

- **Szydłowiec** attracts tourists with its best-preserved late Renaissance



monument in Poland: a city hall built in years 1602–1629, whose basement once served as prison;

In Szydłowiec, there are also many tenement houses from the 19th century.

- In **Mława**, there are Art Nouveau tenement houses from early 20th century and a baroque city hall, built in years 1782–1786 and converted many times, e.g. following fires. The current plan of the building, with its reconstructed tower and a clock is reminiscent, from the eastern side, of its original state;

- **Siedlce** has one of the most precious public architectural monuments – a city hall named “Jacek”. Thanks to its unique form, the city hall is classified as one of the most interesting buildings of this type in entire Poland. It was erected in years 1763–

1766 in the same location as the earlier wooden city halls, which were destroyed in fires.

After the war, it was the seat of many institutions. Currently, it is the Regional Museum;

### **industrial architecture:**

- In **Żyrardów**, there is one of Europe’s best-preserved complete urban-industrial complexes from the 19th and the early 20th century. Its facilities are still operating, due to which the complex is called a „live open-air museum”;

- **Marki** transformed into an industrial settlement in the 19th century, when an English company called “Briggs, Possett & Co.” launched one of the biggest and the most modern, at the time, wool mills in Central-Eastern Europe;





### archaeological relics: located all over Mazovia, e.g.:

- **Pruszków** can boast about one of the largest metallurgy centres discovered in Europe. The centre operated between 1st century B.C. and 4th century A.D., near to where the town is situated nowadays. Archaeological relics are collected by the Museum of Ancient Mazovian Metallurgy;

- **Płońsk** is another town with a fascinating past. Several years ago, archaeologists uncovered the remains of an early medieval fortified town, including fragments of a defensive embankments, a wooden well sized 175 x 175 cm, a cut-off horn, fragments of earthenware, bones, clout nails, a fire hook and

hinges (most probably from a chest). The wooden structures unearthed by archaeologists at 19 Stycznia Street in Płońsk proved to be discoveries of nationwide prominence;

- **The Otwock County** on the Świder river was inhabited as early as in the Paleolithic Era, i.e. 14–10 thousand years ago. Archaeological research has shown that these lands were visited by nomadic reindeer-hunting tribes. The most common discoveries were remains of camps, flint spearheads and tools. Other research confirmed that settlements on the Świder river were also established in later periods: Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age and early Middle Ages.



# Tourism – cultural and natural wealth

Hiking trips over the marshes and sand dunes; unique flora and numerous monuments — such is the touristic wealth of Mazovia. The region has perfect places both for adventure-hungry travellers and for people seeking peace in the bosom of nature.

Wildlife can be appreciated in places such as the Kampinoska or Biała Forest, as well as in Bolimowski or Kampinoski National Park. These places are ideal locations for hiking trips, horse riding, taking a ride in an open carriage or a sleigh ride. The forests also attract mushroom pickers, while clean water and unregulated river sections lure canoeing enthusiasts. Those who love cycling trips will be taken by surprise by high hills, while those who long for castle ruins, historic fortresses, richly ornamented churches and historic towns filled with monuments cannot miss Czersk, Modlin, Płock and Radom.

Mazovia has various tourist trails which allow for joining physical activity with cultural experience and sight-seeing of historical sites. This publication only presents a few of the routes which are worth taking.

## The Trail of Mazovian Princes

This trail leads through towns once ruled by Prince Konrad of Mazovia, his

successors and other leaders. Along the trail, the tourists can see not only famous castles, the oldest Mazovian churches in Czerwińsk, Czersk, Ciechanów, Rawa Mazowiecka, Liwa, Łomża, Płock, Przasnysz or Warsaw, but also less known places with true pearls of architecture. Visitors to Drobin will marvel at Renaissance sarcophagi of princely dignitaries from the Kryski and Szeński families; in Ostrowia Mazowiecka, there is a reconstructed fortified town of Mazovian princes, while in Błonie, Grudusk, Nowogród and Serock there are remains of princely strongholds.

For more information concerning the Trail of Mazovian Princes, go to [www.tur-info.pl/p/ak\\_id,18926,,szlak\\_turystyczny,szlak\\_ksiazat\\_mazowieckich,warszawa,mazowsze,jarmark\\_turniej.html](http://www.tur-info.pl/p/ak_id,18926,,szlak_turystyczny,szlak_ksiazat_mazowieckich,warszawa,mazowsze,jarmark_turniej.html).

## The Pilica River Trail

This 319-km-long river springs from Krakowsko-Częstochowska Highland. The lower, Mazovian section of the river constitutes 1/3 of Pilica's entire length. At this stretch, the river flows through the lowlands, meandering and creating islands and picturesque old river beds.

Banks of Pilica River are the habitat of numerous species of gulls, terns





and sandpipers. The turquoise feathers of a kingfisher are also a common sight in those areas. Moreover, the river is surrounded by interesting architectural monuments, such as an 18th-century church in Łęgonice or a baroque Capuchin church and monastery in Nowe Miasto, where father Honorat Koźmiński – a charismatic confessor and the founder of numerous congregations – used to stay. On the route, there is also Warka – the home town of Casimir Pułaski.

The trail is also accessible for cyclists and hikers. For details, see [www.stero.pl/szlak-pilicy-dolina-srodkowej-wisly](http://www.stero.pl/szlak-pilicy-dolina-srodkowej-wisly).

### **Chopin Trail**

This trail goes through places related to the life and art of Frederic Cho-

pin. The proposed trips to Chopin's land cover several different trails, including Chopin on horseback, Chopin water trail, Chopin educational trail and Chopin for businessmen.

The basic Chopin trail runs from Warsaw through Żelazowa Wola, Brochów and Sanniki. This route may be expanded by a trip to Milanówek (where the composer's heart was kept in Saint Hedwig Church during World War II), Sochaczew (a place of Chopin's frequent visits and concerts, with the Museum of Narrow Gauge Railway and the Museum of the Bzura Battle Ground), Iłów (on the route of the composer's journeys, with picturesque Vistula overflow area, areas of landscape protection and nature reserves), Grаницa (with Kampinoski National Park, an Educational-Museum Centre of Kampi-



noski National park and an open-air museum) or Kampinos (with an 18th-century wooden church of interesting design and a manor-house from the 19th century, where an insurrectionary unit led by Zygmunt Padlewski stationed in 1863).

More information is available at [www.mazowszechopina.pl](http://www.mazowszechopina.pl), in "Tourist attractions" tab.

### **The Trail of Saint Hubertus**

With monuments of stone and wooden architecture surrounding Płock, this route goes through towns such as Miszewo Murowane. Places worth seeing there include a church with a Gothic cross vault and rococo altars from the 2nd half of the 18th century. In Słupno, it is recommended to visit a wooden parish church

built in 1753 with baroque by-altars and paintings from the 17th and 18th century and the main altar from early 17th century. In Szeligi, there is a well-preserved fortified town, located on the left bank of the picturesque Słupianka brook valley. The trail is suited for cycling. Details can be found on the website: [www.zwiedzajmy.pl/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=186&Itemid=239](http://www.zwiedzajmy.pl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=186&Itemid=239).

### **The Great Kurpie Trail**

It is the longest trail (from 55 to 73 km), which allows travellers to get to know both the folklore of the area inhabitants and the nature of the Biała forest. It is also the habitat of a very valuable, local pine ecotype and over 30 protected plant species. The most interesting ones are low birch, forked





catchfly, Turk's cap lily, nailwort and common columbine. Unique bird species occurring there include the black stork.

Monuments worth seeing on the trail are the church include the cemetery in Zambski Kościelne, the churches in Sokołów Włościański, Nowy Lubiel, Porządzie, Sadykierz, Kuźnia Kurpiowska and the church with painted Kurpie motifs in Pniewo, drained marshes of Pulwy, "Rząśnik meadows" and forest reserves of Wielgolas and Popławy. For more information, see [www.pultusk24.pl/content/view/169/80/](http://www.pultusk24.pl/content/view/169/80/).

### **Water Trail of King Stephen Batory**

This trail is considered one of the largest tourist and recreational enterprises in Poland. The 270 km-long

route starts in Warsaw Water Junction and goes through Warsaw Vistula, Żerań Canal, Royal Canal, Żagrze Reservoir, the river Narew, Biebrza and Augustów Canal, all the way to Neman River. Towns located on the trail (including Łomża, Ostrołęka, Różan, Nowogród, Wiznam Goniądz and Tykocin) are the biggest water sports centres in Poland. Approximately 60 km from Warsaw, it is recommended to stop in Pułtusk, and when going east – in the Biała Forest. This is where one can come across the black stork, the lesser spotted eagle, the honey buzzard, also known as the pern, or the eagle-owl. The plan of the route can be found on the website [www.wrotapodlasia.pl/NR/rdonlyres/A807046C-CA40-4930-9FF4-151E5AF0E897/0/StrategiaSzlak-Batoregoaudyt.pdf](http://www.wrotapodlasia.pl/NR/rdonlyres/A807046C-CA40-4930-9FF4-151E5AF0E897/0/StrategiaSzlak-Batoregoaudyt.pdf).



## The Trail of Pułtusk Bridges

This urban trail runs through sites with the most important monuments and charming places in Pułtusk – a city called “the Venice of Mazovia”. It is here where you can find the longest central square in Europe and a city hall with a Gothic tower. Another interesting place is the Polonia House – a former bishops’ residence, collegiate church with the so-called “Pułtusk vault” and a monumental bell tower, as well as the house where Napoleon stayed overnight. The loveliest places in Pułtusk are the bridges, the sluice and footbridges over Narew and its canals.

More information can be found at [www.poplawy.sh.org.pl/content/view/92/89/](http://www.poplawy.sh.org.pl/content/view/92/89/).

## Major Henryk “Hubal” Dobrzański Partisan Trail

The trail runs through areas commemorating the martyrology of the Polish countryside, the fights of January Uprising and the activity of the Polish Army unit commanded by Major Henryk “Hubal” Dobrzański.

Other noteworthy objects include the wisent monument, a historic bridge, a larch wood church of Blessed Virgin Mary the Queen of Poland, the museum of forestry and Polish Home Army, as well as large-furnace plants and the museum of technology. More information is available from [www.rpk.pttk.pl/szlaki/szlak17.htm](http://www.rpk.pttk.pl/szlaki/szlak17.htm).



# Mazovian agriculture

Mazovian farmers cultivate approximately 2.5 million ha of farmlands in the region, which amounts to nearly 14% of entire farmland area in Poland and to the entire farmland area in Belgium, Norway and Luxembourg taken together.

The strength of Mazovian agriculture is mainly the result of the large farmland area and its proper utilisation in spite of low soil quality and bad climatic conditions.

The largest farms are located in the subregion of Ciechanów and Płock (9.16 ha on average) and the subregion of Ostrołęka and Siedlce (7.88 ha). The smallest farms can be found near Radom (4.36 ha). As far as the number of farms is concerned, Mazovia comes second in the whole country with approximately 335 thousand farms. A characteristic feature of the region is a large number of small farms (approximately 200 thousand farms with area of 0.5–5 ha).

Among other regions of Poland, Mazovia distinguishes itself mainly in potato growing, with crops amounting to 13% of production in Poland – which is four times more than, for instance, crops in Opolskie or Lubuskie Voivodeships.

Mazovian fruit are also famous nationwide. Warka and Grójec region is even referred to as the Polish garden or the orchard of Europe. Fruit farming and horticulture are what sets Mazovia apart from other regions. The voivodeship's or-

chards cover an area of 86 thousand ha (which amounts to 3.3% of farmlands), which is equal to nearly 30% of Poland's orchard area. This means that almost one in three fruit trees in Poland grow in Mazovia (most of them in the Warsaw subregion). The most abundant orchards and plantations are those of apples, plums and strawberries. Fruit and vegetable processing plants in the Voivodeship are located, among others, in Tarczyn and Przysucha.

Other known plants include meat establishments in Sokołów or Siedlce. Yet another well-developing sector in Mazovia is milk and milk products manufacturing, which in particular is the speciality of farms in the Ciechanów, Ostrołęka and Siedlce regions.

Many Mazovian farms also specialise in animal breeding (1st place in Poland), poultry breeding (2nd place) and swine breeding (3rd place).

Another aspect the voivodeship can boast about is significant scientific and research potential in the fields of agriculture and manufacturing. In Warsaw, there is the largest agricultural university in Poland – Warsaw University of Life Sciences. Mazovia is also the seat of the most important scientific institutes concerned with agriculture and food manufacturing, including the Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics – the National Research Institute and the Central Agricultural Library.



# Calendar of the most prominent historical events in Mazovia

**5th century** – Slavs arrive in the future region of Mazovia.

**Early 10th century** – Mazovian lands are incorporated into the domain of Polans from Greater Poland.

**1034** – Mazovia separates from Polans as a result of a rebellion led by Mieclaw (also known as Masław or Miesław) – the renegade governor of Płock and steward of King Mieszko II.

**1075** – Mazovian bishopric is established. Its capital is in Płock – the oldest city in the region.

**1079–1102** – Płock is the capital of Poland.

**1138** – the Duchy of Mazovia is established as a consequence of fragmentation of Poland. The land is governed by Boleslaw IV the Curly.

**12th–14th century** – Prussians, Lithuanians and Sudovians repeatedly invade the Duchy of Mazovia, destroying most of the settlements in the eastern part of Mazovia.

**1226** – Konrad I of Mazovia invites the Teutonic Knights – the Order of St. Mary's Hospital in Jerusalem – to Mazovia in order to fight the invaders.

**Starting from the 2nd half of the 13th century** – fragmentation of the Duchy of Mazovia.

**1237** – Płock is granted city rights as the first settlement in Mazovia.

**1410** – the Battle of Tannenberg.

**1526** – incorporation of Mazovia into the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland.

**1569** – Warsaw becomes the venue for the meetings of the General Sejm.

**1596–1611** – the Royal Court of King Sigismund III Vasa is transferred from Krakow to Warsaw. Warsaw becomes the capital of Poland.

**1655–1657** – Swedish invasions lay waste to Mazovia.

**1793 and 1795** – the Second and the Third Partition of Poland, as a result of which Mazovia is seized by Austria and Prussia.

**Late 1806/early 1807** – Warsaw becomes Napoleon's headquarters.

**1807** – the Duchy of Warsaw is created under the terms of the Treaty of Tilsit.

**1815** – the Duchy of Warsaw ceases to exist. Some of its parts are incorporated into the Kingdom of Poland under the Russian rule.

**1830–1831** – fights of the November Uprising take place in Mazovia.

**1914–1916** – the Kingdom of Poland is desolated during World War I.

**1915** – Russians leave Warsaw after one hundred years of occupation.



**1918** – Warszawskie Voivodeship, covering the majority of Mazovia's territory, is established in the independent Second Republic of Poland.

**1920** – "Miracle at the Vistula", a battle over Radzymin fought during the Polish-Bolshevik War.

**1939–1945** – Mazovia is occupied by Germany. Approximately 700,000 inhabitants of Warsaw die during World War II

**1943** – the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

**1944** – the Warsaw Uprising.

**1975** – Mazovia is divided into several voivodeships: Warszawskie Voivodeship, located entirely on the Mazovian land, and Ostrołęckie, Radomskie, Ciechanowskie, Siedleckie, Płockie, Skierniewickie, Białskopodlaskie and Łomżyńskie Voivodeships, situated partially over the region.

**1999** – Mazowieckie Voivodeship in its current form is established.



# Directory

## WARSAW

**Marshall's Office of Mazowieckie Voivodeship in Warsaw**  
 ul. Jagiellońska 26  
 03-719 Warszawa  
 tel. 22 5979-100  
 fax. 22 5979-290  
 e-mail: urzad\_marszalkowski@mazovia.pl  
 www.mazovia.pl

**Mazovian Unit for Implementation of EU Programmes**  
 ul. Jagiellońska 74  
 03-301 Warszawa  
 Hotline: 0 801 101 101  
 tel. 22 54 22 000  
 fax. 22 698 31 44  
 e-mail: punkt\_kontaktowy@mazovia.eu  
 www.mazovia.eu/page

**Mazovian Regional Tourist Organisation**  
 ul. Ciołka 10a, lok. 201, 221  
 01-402 Warszawa  
 tel. 22 877 20 10, tel./fax. 22 877 22 70  
 e-mail: biuro@mazowsze.mrot.pl  
 www.mazowsze.mrot.pl

**Agency for Development of Mazovia**  
 ul. Smolna 12  
 00-375 Warszawa  
 tel. 22 566 47 60  
 fax. 22 843 83 31  
 e-mail: biuro@armsa.pl  
 www.armsa.pl

**Mazovian Office for Regional Planning**  
 ul. Lubelska 13  
 03-802 Warszawa  
 tel. 022 5184900  
 fax. 022 5184949  
 e-mail: biuro@mbpr.pl  
 www.mbpr.pl

**Tourist information – Warsaw Tourist Information**

• **Warsaw Tourist Information Centre**  
 Rynek Starego Miasta 19/21/21a  
 tel. 022 194 31  
 tel. 474 11 42  
 e-mail: info@warsawtour.pl  
 www.warsawtour.pl

• **Tourist Information Points**  
 Central Railway Station in Warsaw  
 – the main hall  
 Al. Jerozolimskie 54  
 Chopin Airport  
 Terminal 2  
 ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1  
 ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 65  
 ul. Okrzei 30

## CIECHANÓW

**Marshall's Office of Mazowieckie Voivodeship Branch in Ciechanów**  
 ul. Wodna 1  
 06-400 Ciechanów  
 tel. 023 673 07 00, 673 07 01  
 fax. 67 30 702  
 e-mail: urzmciechanow@mazovia.pl

**Mazovian Unit for Implementation of EU Programmes Branch in Ciechanów**  
 ul. Wodna 1, 06-400 Ciechanów  
 tel. 023 672 32 74  
 fax. 023 673 07 14  
 e-mail: punkt\_ciechanow@mazovia.eu

**Mazovian Office for Regional Planning Field MBPR Branch in Ciechanów**  
 ul. Powstańców Warszawskich 11  
 06-400 Ciechanów  
 tel. 023 672 35 99  
 e-mail: ciechanow@mbpr.pl

**Tourist Information – PTTK (Polish Tourist Country-Lovers' Society) and BORT (Tourist Traffic Service Office) Branches**  
 ul. Warszawska 34  
 06-400 Ciechanów  
 tel. 023 672 34 20  
 tel. 023 672 58 65  
 e-mail: pttk@ciechanow.pl



**OSTROŁĘKA**

**Marshall's Office of Mazowieckie Voivodeship Branch in Ostrołęka**  
 ul. Gorbatowa 15  
 07-410 Ostrołęka  
 tel. 029 764 40 84  
 fax. 029 764 40 84  
 e-mail: urzmostroleka@mazovia.pl

**Mazovian Unit for Implementation of EU Programmes Branch in Ostrołęka**  
 ul. Poznańska 19  
 07-409 Ostrołęka  
 tel. 029 760 92 36  
 fax. 029 760 92 37  
 e-mail: punkt\_ostroleka@mazovia.eu

**Mazovian Office for Regional Planning Field MBPR Branch in Ostrołęka**  
 ul. Kościuszki 17  
 07-410 Ostrołęka  
 tel. 029 766 65 88  
 e-mail: ostroleka@mbpr.pl

**Tourist Information – PTTK Celuloza Branch**  
 ul. I Armii Wojska Polskiego 21  
 07-401 Ostrołęka  
 tel. 029 764 06 56  
 tel. 029 764 00 02  
 e-mail: gepard@enter.net.pl  
 www.celuloza.pttk.pl

**PŁOCK**

**Marshall's Office of Mazowieckie Voivodeship Branch in Płock**  
 ul. 1. Maja 7b  
 94-402 Płock  
 tel. 24 267 32 80, 267 32 93  
 fax. 24 267 32 90  
 e-mail: urzmplock@mazovia.pl

**Mazovian Unit for Implementation of EU Programmes Branch in Płock**  
 ul. Stary Rynek 20  
 09-400 Płock  
 tel. 024 262 23 74  
 e-mail: punkt\_plock@mazovia

**Mazovian Office for Regional Planning Field MBPR Branch in Płock**  
 Al. Jachowicza 30  
 09-402 Płock  
 tel. 024 262 59 88  
 e-mail: plock@mbpr.pl

**Tourist Information – Tourist Information Centre**  
 Stary Rynek 8  
 09-400 Płock  
 tel. 024 367 19 44  
 fax. 024 367 19 32  
 e-mail: cit.plock@ump.pl

**RADOM**

**Marshall's Office of Mazowieckie Voivodeship Branch in Radom**  
 ul. Kościuszki 5a  
 26-600 Radom  
 tel. 48 368 29 60  
 fax. 48 368 29 61  
 e-mail: urzmradow@mazovia.pl

**Mazovian Unit for Implementation of EU Programmes Branch in Radom**  
 Ul. Kościuszki 5a  
 26-610 Radom  
 tel. 048 340 01 97  
 fax. 048 340 01 98  
 e-mail: punkt\_radom@mazovia.eu

**Mazovian Office for Regional Planning Field MBPR Branch in Radom**  
 ul. Mokra 2  
 26-600 Radom  
 tel. 048 362 56 93  
 e-mail: radom@mbpr.pl

**Tourist Information – Tourist Information Centre**  
 ul. Traugutta 3  
 26-600 Radom  
 tel. 048 360 06 10  
 info@cit.radom.pl  
 www.informacjaturystyczna.radom.pl



**SIEDLCE**

**Marshal's Office of Mazowieckie  
Voivodeship Branch in Siedlce**

ul. Piłsudskiego 40  
08-110 Siedlce  
tel. 25 644 72 23, 644 81 86  
fax. 25 644 92 15  
e-mail: urzmsiedlce@mazovia.pl

**Mazovian Unit for Implementation of EU  
Programmes Branch in Siedlce**

ul. Piłsudskiego 38  
08-110 Siedlce  
tel. 025 631 01 01  
fax. 025 631 01 04  
e-mail: punkt\_siedlce@mazowia.eu

**Mazovian Office for Regional Planning  
Field MBPR Branch in Siedlce**

ul. Pułaskiego 19/21  
08-110 Siedlce  
tel. 025 632 56 43  
e-mail: siedlce@mbpr.pl

**Tourist Information**

**– Tourist Information Centre**

ul. Józefa Piłsudskiego 58  
08-110 Siedlce  
tel. 25 633 38 40



# Mazovia accommodation database

## HOTELS \*\*\*\*\*

### Bristol

ul. Krakowskie Przedmie-  
ście 42/44  
00-325 Warszawa  
tel. 22-551 10 00  
www.lemeridien.pl

### Hilton Warsaw & Convention Centre

ul. Grzybowska 63  
00-844 Warszawa  
tel. 22-356 55 55  
www.warszawa.hilton.  
com.pl

### Hotel Intercontinental War- szawa

ul. Emilii Plater 49  
00-125 Warszawa  
tel. 22-328 88 88  
www.warszawa.interconti-  
nental.com

### Le Regina

ul. Kościelna 12  
01-218 Warszawa  
tel. 22-531 60 00  
www.leregina.com/pl

### Marriott

Al. Jerozolimskie 65/79  
0-697 Warszawa  
tel. 22-630 63 06  
www.marriott.com

### Radisson SAS Centrum

ul. Grzybowska 24  
00-132 Warszawa  
tel. 22-321 88 88  
www.radissonblu.com/ho-  
tel-warsaw

### Rialto

ul. Wilcza 73  
00-670 Warszawa  
tel. 22-584 87 00  
www.hotelrialto.com.pl

### Sheraton Warsaw Hotel

ul. Prusa 2  
00-493 Warszawa  
tel. 22-450 61 00  
www.sheraton.pl

### Sofitel Victoria

ul. Królewska 11  
00-065 Warszawa  
tel. 22-657 80 11  
www.sofitel.com

### The Westin Warsaw

Al. Jana Pawła II 21  
00-854 Warszawa  
tel. 22-450 80 00  
www.westin.pl

## HOTELS \*\*\*\*

### Airport Hotel Okęcie

ul. 17 Stycznia 24  
02-146 Warszawa  
tel. 22-456 80 00  
www.airporthotel.pl

### Aviator

ul. Malczewskiego 18  
26-600 Radom  
tel. 48-362 88 88  
www.aviatorhotel.com.pl

### Best Western Hotel Mazurkas

ul. Poznańska 177  
05-850 Ożarów Mazowiecki  
tel. 22-721 47 47  
www.mazurkashotel.pl

### Chopin

ul. Traugutta 21  
96-500 Sochaczew  
tel. 46-862 59 99  
www.hotelchopin.pl

### Courtyard by Marriott

ul. Żwirki i Wigury 1  
00-906 Warszawa  
tel. 22-650 01 00  
www.marriott.com

### Czardasz

ul. Dobrzyńska 62c  
09-400 Płock  
tel. 24-367 20 47  
www.hotelczardasz.pl

### Holiday Inn

ul. Złota 48/52  
00-120 Warszawa  
tel. 22-697 39 99  
www.holidayinn.com

### Holiday Inn

ul. Telimeny 1  
05-420 Józefów  
tel. 22-778 30 00  
www.holiday.aquila.pl

### Hotel Polonia Palace

Al. Jerozolimskie 45  
00-692 Warszawa  
tel. 22-318 28 00  
www.poloniapalace.com

### Jan III Sobieski

Pl. Artura Zawiszy 1  
02-025 Warszawa  
tel. 22-579 10 00  
www.sobieski.com.pl

### KAWALLO

Leonów 7a, gm. Słubice  
09-533 Leonów k. Płocka  
tel. 24-266 03 36  
www.kawallo.pl

### Novotel Warszawa Centrum

ul. Marszałkowska 94/98  
00-510 Warszawa  
tel. 22-596 00 00  
www.novotel.com

**Sielanka**

ul. Łąkowa 1  
05-660 Warka  
tel. 48-666 16 00  
www.sielanka.pl

**TUMSKI**

ul. Piekarska 9  
09-400 Płock  
tel. 22-262 90 60  
www.hoteltumski.pl

**Victor**

ul. Andrzeja 1a  
05-800 Pruszków  
tel. 22-430 39 00  
www.hotelvictor.pl

**Warszawianka**

ul. Jachranka 77  
05-140 Serock  
tel. 22-768 92 75  
www.warszawianka.pl

**Zajazd Napoleoński**

ul. Płowiecka 83  
04-501 Warszawa  
tel. 22-815 30 68  
www.napoleon.waw.pl

**HOTELS \*\*\*****Admirał**

ul. Kasztanowa 44  
05-816 Michałowice  
tel. 22-723 89 98  
www.motelmarysienka.pl

**AFRODYTA SPA**

ul. Letniskowa 4a  
96-325 Radziejowice  
- Tartak Brzóska  
tel. 46-857 74 05  
www.afrodytasp.pl

**Alicja**

ul. Pocztowa 15  
05-520 Konstancin-Jeziorna  
tel. 22-754 34 90  
www.alicja.oit.pl

**Baśniowa**

ul. Wołowskiego 9  
07-200 Wyszaków - Rybien-  
ko Leśne  
tel. 29-742 07 33  
www.basniowa.pl

**Batory**

ul. Stefana Batorego 9  
05-240 Tłuszcz  
tel. 29-757 24 26  
www.batoryhotel.pl

**Belwederski**

ul. Sulikiewicza 11  
00-758 Warszawa  
tel. 22-840 40 11  
www.hotelbelwederski.pl

**Boss**

ul. Żwanowiecka 20  
04-849 Warszawa  
tel. 22-872 40 48  
www.hotelboss.pl

**COLIBRA**

ul. Wolska 191  
01-258 Warszawa  
tel. 22-836 99 66  
www.colibra.com.pl

**Cyprus**

ul. Mazowiecka 121a  
05-825 Książenice  
tel. 22-734 34 53  
www.hotel-cyprus.pl

**Dębowa Góra**

Nowe Rumunki 40/1  
09-520 Łąck  
tel. 24-384 21 00  
www.debowagora.plock.  
com

**Diana**

ul. Wczasowa 24  
05-127 Białobrzegi  
tel. 22-768 01 41  
www.marinadiana.pl

**Dom Polonii**

ul. Szkolna 11  
06-100 Pułtusk  
tel. 23-692 90 00  
www.dompolonii.pultusk.pl

**Dwór Chotynia**

ul. Chotynia 96  
08-460 Sobolew  
tel. 25-684 83 33  
www.chotynia.pl

**Europejski**

ul. Słowackiego 11  
26-610 Radom  
tel. 48-340 00 21  
www.hoteleuropejski.ra-  
dom.pl

**Everest**

ul. Żeromskiego 21  
07-100 Węgrów  
tel. 25-792 64 16  
www.everest-ikar.pl

**Feliks**

ul. Omulewska 24  
04-128 Warszawa  
tel. 22-810 06 91  
www.felix.starthotel.pl

**Fort**

ul. Modlińska 310/312  
03-152 Warszawa  
tel. 22-819 01 71  
www.fortpiontek.pl/hotel

**Gregory**

ul. Napoleona 4  
05-230 Kobyłka  
tel. 22-786 18 71  
www.hotel-gregory.pl

**Gromada**

ul. Bulwarowa 15  
26-600 Radom  
tel. 48-330 85 86  
www.gromada.pl

**Gromada**

ul. Narutowicza 9  
26-600 Radom  
tel. 48-368 91 00  
www.gromada.pl

**Gromada**

Pl. Powstańców Warszawy 2  
00-030 Warszawa  
tel. 22-582 99 00  
www.gromada.pl



**Gromada**

ul. 17 Stycznia 22  
02-148 Warszawa  
tel. 22-576 46 00  
www.gromada.pl

**Gryf**

ul. Puławska 8  
26-600 Radom  
tel. 48-365 54 05  
www.hotelgryf.radom.pl

**Hetman**

ul. ks. I. Kłopotowskiego 36  
03-717 Warszawa  
tel. 22-511 98 00  
www.hotelhetman.pl

**Hotel De Silva**

Piaseczno  
ul. Puławska 42  
05-500 Piaseczno  
tel. 22-703 73 73  
www.desilva.pl

**Hyatt Regency Warsaw**

ul. Belwederska 23  
00-761 Warszawa  
tel. 22-558 12 34  
www.regency.hyatt.com

**Ideal**

ul. Bolesława Prusa 1  
05-800 Pruszków  
tel. 22-739 27 00  
www.ideal.zalser.pl

**Inter**

ul. Partyzantów 1  
07-401 Ostrołęka  
tel. 29-760 22 50  
www.interhotel.pl

**Janusz**

ul. Pusta 15  
08-110 Siedlce  
tel. 25-633 06 66  
www.janusz.pl

**Kamienia  
u Pietrzaków**

ul. Lipowa 20  
05-220 Zielonka  
tel. 22-799 77 71  
www.upietrzakow.pl

**Kamiza**

Turzyn 192 a  
07-221 Brańszczyk  
tel. 29-742 41 98  
www.kamiza.oit.pl

**Karat**

ul. Słoneczna 37  
00-789 Warszawa  
tel. 22-849 84 54  
www.hotelkarat.pl

**Konstancja**

ul. Źródłana 6/8  
05-510 Konstancin-Jeziorna  
tel. 22-754 11 55  
www.konstancja.com.pl

**Korona**

ul. Sienkiewicza 70a  
06-400 Ciechanów  
tel. 23-672 52 54  
www.hotel-korona.com.pl

**Kuźnia Napoleońska**

ul. Sochaczewska 5  
96-515 Teresin - Paprotnia  
tel. 46-861 52 13  
www.kuzniahotel.pl

**Kyriad Prestige**

ul. Towarowa 2  
00-811 Warszawa  
tel. 22-582 75 00  
www.campanile.com.pl

**Lord**

Al. Krakowska 218  
02-219 Warszawa  
tel. 22-574 20 50  
www.lord.hotele.korona.pl

**Łazienkowski**

ul. 29 Listopada 3B  
00-465 Warszawa  
tel. 22-851 02 32  
www.lazienkowski.pl

**MDM**

Pl. Konstytucji 1  
00-647 Warszawa  
tel. 22-339 16 00  
www.hotelmdm.com.pl

**Mercure**

Al. Jana Pawła II 22  
00-133 Warszawa  
tel. 22-528 03 00  
www.mercure.com  
www.orbis.pl

**Metropol**

ul. Marszałkowska 99a  
00-693 Warszawa  
tel. 22-629 40 01  
www.hotelmetropol.com.pl

**Mistral**

ul. Słoneczna 1  
05-270 Marki  
tel. 22-781 27 54  
www.hotelmistral.pl

**Novotel Aiport**

ul. 1 Sierpnia 1  
02-134 Warszawa  
tel. 22-575 60 00  
www.novotel.com

**Oleńka**

Barak 1a  
26-500 Szydłowiec  
tel. 48-617 49 59  
www.hotelolenka.com.pl

**Palatium**

ul. Przy Trasie 6  
96-321 Żabia Wola  
tel. 46-857 89 18  
www.palatium.pl

**Panorama**

ul. Tarczyńska 109 a  
96-320 Mszczonów  
tel. 46-857 60 70  
www.hotelpanorama.pl

**Pan Tadeusz**

ul. Czesława Miłosza 20  
05-140 Serock  
tel. 22-782 99 00  
www.hotelpanTadeusz.pl

**Partner**

ul. Marywiłska 16  
03-228 Warszawa  
tel. 22-814 23 00  
www.partnerhotel.pl

**Pasymowski**

Uniszki - Cegielnia 31  
06-500 Mława  
tel. 23-655 22 06  
www.hotel-pasymowski.pl

**Poniatowski**

ul. Poniatowskiego 4  
26-600 Radom  
tel. 48-384 01 91  
www.hotelponiatowski-radom.pl

**Portos**

ul. Mangalia 3a  
02-758 Warszawa  
tel. 22-320 20 00  
www.starhotel.pl



**Przy Rondzie**

ul. Dreglin 40  
06-450 Glinojec  
tel. 23-674 09 57  
www.hotelprzyrondzie.pl

**Reytan**

ul. Rejtana 6  
02-516 Warszawa  
tel. 22-201 64 00  
www.reytan.pl

**Relaks**

Wola Ducka 57 a  
05-408 Glinianka  
tel. 22-789 99 25  
www.hotelrelaks.com.pl

**Rusalka**

ul. Płocka 14  
09-520 Łąck  
tel. 24-384 18 00  
www.rusalka.plock.com

**Salwador**

ul. Powstańców 35  
05-091 Ząbki  
tel. 22-781 55 04  
www.hotel.salwador.oit.pl

**Sonata**

Chrzczany 34  
96-500 Sochaczew  
tel. 46-862 31 92  
www.hotel.sonata.oit.pl

**Starzyński**

ul. Piekarska 1  
09-400 Płock  
tel. 24-366 02 00  
www.starzynski.com.pl

**Trylogia**

ul. Poniatowskiego 46A  
05-220 Zielonka  
tel. 22-771 82 24  
www.hoteltrylogia.pl

**U Stefaniaków**

ul. Polna 31  
05-200 Wołomin  
tel. 22-787 95 29  
www.ustefaniakow.pl

**Via Appia**

Al. Krakowska 116  
05-090 Sękocin Stary  
tel. 22-720 96 46  
www.viaappia.pl

**Wiktoriański**

ul. ks. Piotra Skargi 39  
05-600 Grójec  
tel. 48-664 20 02  
www.hotelwiktorianski.pl

**Witkowski**

Al. Krakowska 131  
02-180 Warszawa  
tel. 22-846 70 70  
www.hotelwitkowski.pl

**Zacisze**

ul. Mikołajczyka 8 a  
06-400 Ciechanów  
tel. 23-672 20 46  
www.hotelzacisze.pl

**Zielony Zakątek**

ul. Susk Stary 10  
07-411 Rzekuń  
tel. 29-764 32 55  
www.zielonyzakatek.net

**Złoty Lin**

ul. Wierzbica 9  
05-140 Serock  
tel. 22-782 71 08  
www.zlotylin.pl

**HOTELS \*\*****Ania**

ul. Żydowska 2  
05-825 Grodzisk  
Mazowiecki  
tel. 22-755 52 13  
www.hotelik.waw.pl

**Arche**

ul. Brzeska 134  
08-110 Siedlce  
tel. 25-644 04 33  
www.arche.pl

**Baltazar**

ul. Baltazara 41  
06-100 Pułtusk  
tel. 23-692 04 75  
www.hotel-baltazar.com.pl

**Baron**

ul. Słaska 11  
06-400 Ciechanów  
tel. 23-672 82 86  
www.hotel-baron.pl

**Bella Vista**

ul. Trakt Brzeski 99  
05-070- Warszawa  
tel. 22-773 21 62  
www.bellavista.pl

**Campanile**

ul. Towarowa 2  
00-811 Warszawa  
tel. 22-582 72 00  
www.campanile.com.pl

**COLIBRA B**

ul. Wolska 191  
01-258 Warszawa  
tel. 22-836 99 66  
www.colibra.com.pl

**Delfin**

ul. Dzierżąźnia 41a  
09-100 Płońsk  
tel. 23-661 59 80

**Dipservice**

ul. Kubickiego 3  
02-954 Warszawa  
tel. 22-550 61 00  
www.hotel-dipservice.pl

**FUS**

ul. Poznańska 250  
05-850 Ożarów Mazowiecki  
tel. 22-721 00 63  
www.hotelfus.pl

**GAJA**

ul. Połczyńska 126  
01-304 Warszawa  
tel. 22-665 92 96  
www.gaja.waw.pl

**George**

Al. Krakowska 123  
05-830 Nadarzyn  
tel. 22-729 85 12  
www.hotel-george.pl



**Glass**

ul. Prażmowskiego 17  
26-600 Radom  
tel. 48-340 25 85  
www.hotelglass.radom.pl

**Gordon**

Al., Krakowska 157a  
02-180 Warszawa  
tel. 22-868 46 50  
www.hotelgordon.pl

**GROMAN**

Al., Krakowska 76  
05-090 Raszyn  
tel. 22-729 25 55  
www.groman.pl

**Hartcur**

ul. Niemcewicz 17  
00-973 Warszawa  
tel. 22-592 94 00  
www.hotel.besthartcur.pl

**Harenda**

ul. Krakowskie Przedmie-  
ście 4/6  
00-333 Warszawa  
tel. 22-826 00 71  
www.hotelharenda.com.pl

**Hetman**

ul. Warszawska 133  
08-103 Siedlce  
tel. 25-644 30 00  
www.hetman.siedlce.pl

**Hit Hotel**

ul. ks. I. Kłopotowskiego 33  
03-720 Warszawa  
tel. 22-618 94 70  
www.hithotel.pl

**Hotel 1**

ul. Chopina 28  
09-400 Płock  
tel. 24-262 14 00  
www.hotel1.pl

**Ibis Warszawa Centrum**

Al. Solidarności 165  
00-876 Warszawa  
tel. 22-520 30 00  
www.ibishotel.com

**ibis Warszawa Ostro-  
bramska**

ul. Ostrobramska 36  
04-118 Warszawa  
tel. 22-515 78 00  
www.ibishotel.com

**Ibis Warszawa**

**Stare Miasto**  
ul. Muranowska 2  
00-209 Warszawa  
te. 22-310 10 00  
www.ibishotel.com

**Iskra**

ul. Planty 4  
26-600 Radom  
tel. 48-363 87 45  
www.hoteliskra.  
radom.pl

**Jagielloński**

ul. Radomska 1  
26-800 Białobrzegi - Sucha  
tel. 48-613 03 24  
www.zajazd.jagiellonski.eu

**Julianów**

ul. Wał Miedzeszyński 106a  
04-990 Warszawa  
tel. 22-872 16 30  
www.hoteljulianow.pl

**Kasztel**

ul. Szkolna 11  
06-100 Pułtusk  
tel. 23-692 90 00  
www.dompolonii.  
pultusk.pl

**KOT**

ul. Rozalińska 9  
96-321 Siemierz  
tel. 22-729 91 86  
www.hotelkot.pl

**Krasnodębski**

ul. Gdańska 80  
07-100 Węgrów  
tel. 25-792 27 27  
www.hotel  
-krasnodebski.pl

**Książę Poniatowski**

ul. Wąska 12b  
05-552 Łazy  
tel. 22-757 76 54  
www.hotelponiatowski.pl

**La-musica**

ul. Asfaltowa 27  
05-500 Piaseczno  
tel. 22-737 03 26  
www.lamusica.pl

**Lando**

Bobrowiec 22  
05-502 Gołków  
tel. 22-757 47 42  
www.hotel-lando.pl

**La Terrazza**

ul. Norwida 2/4  
05-600 Grójec  
tel. 48-664 58 17  
www.laterrazza.pl

**Leśny**

ul. Zyguntowo 36  
06-450 Glinojec  
tel. 23-674 00 88  
www.lesny.pl

**Maria**

Al., Jana Pawła II 71  
01-038 Warszawa  
tel. 22-838 40 62  
www.hotelmaria.pl

**Maxima**

ul. Opoczyńska 34  
26-625 Wolanów  
tel. 48-618 79 25  
www.maximahotel.pl

**MOSiR**

ul. W. Witosa 1  
07-410 Ostrołęka  
tel. 29-760 68 89  
www.mosir.ostroleka.pl

**Nad Narwią**

ul. Wioślarska 2  
07-410 Ostrołęka  
tel. 29-760 71 69  
www.nadnarwia.com.pl

**OCSM**

ul. Kraszewskiego 1/7  
26-600 Radom  
tel. 48-331 49 54  
www.ocsm.radom.pl

**Olimpijski**

ul. 17-go Stycznia 60 b  
06-400 Ciechanów  
tel. 23-673 24 84  
www.mosirciech.pl

**Orlik**

09-100 Płońsk, Ilinek  
tel. 23-662 80 00  
www.pal-bud.pl

**Partner**

ul. Konstytucji 3 Maja 7  
05-300 Mińsk Mazowiecki  
tel. 25-759 56 00  
www.hotelpartner.pl

**Petrochemia**

ul. 3 Maja 33  
09-402 Płock  
tel. 24-365 60 01  
www.hotelpetrochemia.pl

**Plock**

ul. Jachowicza 48  
09-400 Płock  
tel. 24-262 93 93  
www.hplockman.pl

**Pod Lasem**

Wola Chynowska  
05-650 Chynów  
tel. 48-661 43 38  
www.chynow.com.pl

**Pod Różami**

ul. Radomska 49  
26-630 Jedlnia Letnisko  
tel. 48-322 21 41  
www.pod-rozami.com.pl

**Pod Sosnami**

ul. Warszawska 68  
08-445 Osieck  
tel. 25-685 70 14  
www.hotelosieck.pl

**Pod Szczęśliwą Gwiazdą**

ul. Polna 1  
09-472 Słupno - Cekanowo  
tel. 24-261 93 93  
www.zajazdgwiazda.pl

**Poświętne**

ul. Sienkiewicza 11  
09-100 Płońsk  
tel. 23-663 07 40  
www.hotel-plonsk.nazwa.pl

**Rest**

ul. Poznańska 33  
05-850 Mory  
tel. 22-721 18 10  
www.resthotel.pl

**Roko**

ul. Mikołajska 2  
02-455 Warszawa  
tel. 22-863 85 43  
www.hotelroko.pl

**Sarmacki**

ul. Mniszew 18a  
26-914 Rozniszew  
tel. 48-622 09 02  
www.sarmacka-noclegiw.  
noclegi.pl

**Słoneczny Dworek**

**Dłużniewo**  
Dłużniewo 41  
09-130 Baboszewo  
tel. 22-661 21 28  
www.zajazdnamazowszu.pl

**Stanica wodna**

ul. Podzamcze 39  
06-100 Pułtusk  
tel. 23-692 90 00  
www.dompolonii.pultusk.pl

**Stawisko Klaudyn**

ul. Cieciewierza 14  
05-082 Klaudyn  
tel. 22 - 722 00 83  
www.stawisko.com.pl

**Sunset**

ul. Wyzwolenia 1a  
06-445 Strzegowo  
tel. 23 - 679 44 37  
www.sunset.pl

**Tina**

ul. Górczewska 212  
01-460 Warszawa  
tel. 22-664 97 20  
www.hotelgina.giorgi.pl

**TiRest**

Grębiszew 4a  
05-300 Mińsk Mazowiecki,  
tel. 25 - 799 26 17  
www.tiresthotel.pl

**TM**

ul. Focha 12  
26-600 Radom  
tel. 48 - 363 27 08  
www.hoteltm.pl

**U Czwarnów**

ul. Królewska 20  
05-825 Grodzisk Mazowiecki  
tel. 22-724 04 56  
www.uczwarnow.com

**Ursynów**

ul. Roentgena 5  
02-781 Warszawa  
tel. 22-546 21 77  
www.hotelursynow.pl

**U Witaszka**

ul. Wł. Lercha 5  
05-152 Czosnów  
tel. 22- 785 00 53  
www.zajazduwitaszka.pl

**Żłota Rybka**

ul. Górka 1a, 06-450 Głinojeck  
tel. 23-674 21 17

**Wiatrak**

ul. Boby 16, 06-100 Pułtusk  
tel. 23-691 08 06

**Wsola**

ul. Warszawska 3  
26-660 Jedlińsk  
tel. 48-381 11 30  
www.hotelwsola.radom.pl

**Zajazd Podkowa**

Opole Nowe  
ul. Warszawska 5  
08-103 Siedlce  
tel. 25-633 00 99  
www.zajazd-podkowa.pl

**Zalewski**

ul. Jana Pawła II 19  
06-100 Pułtusk  
tel. 23-692 05 23  
www.hotelzalewski.pl

**Żłota Rybka**

ul. Górka 1a, 06-450 Głinojeck  
tel. 23 - 674 21 17

**500**

ul. Warszawska 31  
05-130 Zegrze Południowe  
tel. 22-774 66 66  
www.zegrze.hotel500.com.pl



**HOTELS \*****Aramis**

ul. Mangalia 3b  
02-758 Warszawa  
tel. 22-842 09 74  
www.starhotel.pl

**Atos**

ul. Mangalia 1  
02-758 Warszawa  
tel. 22-841 43 95  
www.starhotel.pl

**Eden**

ul. Warszawska 51  
05-079 Okuniew  
tel. 22-783 70 36  
www.eden.info1.pl

**Etap Warszawa Centrum**

ul. Zagórna 1  
00-441 Warszawa  
tel. 22-745 36 60  
www.orbis.pl

**Logos**

ul. Wybrzeże  
Kościuszkowskie 31/33  
00-379 Warszawa  
tel. 22-622 55 62  
www.hotellogos.pl

**Marko**

ul. Polczyńska 55  
01-336 Warszawa  
tel. 22-664 63 52  
www.hotel-marko.ibz.pl

**Mazowiecki**

ul. Mazowiecka 10  
00-048 Warszawa  
tel. 22-827 23 65  
www.hotelbelwederski.pl

**Mława**

ul. Kopernika 38  
06-500 Mława  
tel. 23-654 39 42  
www.hotel.mlawa.pl

**Ostoja**

ul. Leśna 1  
08-440 Piława - Lipówki  
tel. 25-685 61 00  
www.hotelostoja.waw.pl

**Pod Grotem**

ul. Modlińska 15  
03-216 Warszawa  
tel. 22-811 22 00  
www.podgrotem.pl

**Premiere Classe**

ul. Towarowa 2  
00-811 Warszawa  
tel. 22-624 08 00  
www.premiereclasse.com.pl

**Pułaski**

ul. Warszawska 45  
05-660 Warka  
tel. 48-667 24 21  
www.cesir.warka.pl

**Rapsodia**

ul. Fort Wola 22  
00-961 Warszawa  
tel. 22-634 41 65  
www.rapsodia.com.pl

**Relax**

ul. Szpitalna 15  
07-410 Ostrołęka  
Tel. 29-760 44 40

**Salvador**

Al. J. Piłsudskiego 237  
05-261 Marki  
tel. 22-781 28 47  
www.hotelsalvador.pl

**MOTELS\*\*\*****Chabrowy Dworek**

Seroki Wieś 138a  
96-515 Teresin  
tel. 46-861 54 74  
www.chabrowy.pl

**MOTELS \*\*****Delfin**

08-455 Trojanów, Mroków  
tel. 25-683 52 67  
www.delfin.com4.pl

**Euro motel**

Solec 157  
05-532 Baniocha  
tel. 22-727 50 49  
www.euromotel.com.pl

**Gościnny Gaj**

07-230 Zabrodzie  
tel. 29-758 28 28  
www.agrotank.pl

**Malwa**

ul. Wiślana 35 b  
05-092 Łomianki  
tel. 22-751 17 72  
www.motelmalwa.pl

**Mini**

ul. Wiosenna 30  
05-092 Łomianki  
tel. 22-751 12 87  
www.motelmini.pl

**Subaru**

Al. Krakowska 151  
02-180 Warszawa  
tel. 22-886 60 74  
www.motelsubaru.home.pl

**Zodiak**

ul. Radomska 18  
26-800 Białobrzegi - Sucha  
tel. 48-613 46 80  
www.zodiak.org.pl

**MOTELS \***

**Copa Cabana**  
ul. Marecka 51  
05-220 Zielonka  
tel. 22-781 03 92

**Motel Billy**  
Dobrut 20a  
26-681 Orońsko  
tel. 48-618 48 49  
www.motel-billy.eu

**BOARDING HOUSES \*\***

**MGOSiR**  
ul. Bohaterów Studzianek 30  
26-900 Kozienice  
tel. 48-611 72 00  
www.kckris.pl

**3rd CATEGORY HOLIDAY RESORTS**

**Rapsodia**  
ul. Fort Wola 22  
00-561 Warszawa  
tel. 22-634 41 65  
www.rapsodia.com.pl

**Polonia**  
ul. Warszawska 34  
06-400 Ciechanów  
tel. 23-672 34 59

**Stegny**  
ul. Inspektowa 1  
02-711 Warszawa  
tel. 22-842 27 68  
www.wosir.waw.pl

**1st CATEGORY YOUTH HOSTELS**

**Agrykola**  
ul. Myśliwiecka 9  
00-459 Warszawa  
tel. 22-622 91 10  
www.agrykola-noclegi.pl

**Szkolne Schr.Mł.**  
ul. Łoteckiego 24  
27-320 Solec n. Wisłą  
tel. 48-376 14 68

**Szkolne Schr.Mł.**  
ul. Kościuszki 39a  
26-500 Szydłowiec  
tel. 48-617 43 11  
www.republika.pl/schroni-  
sko\_szydlowiec

**CAMPINGS \*\*\*\***

**WOK**  
ul. Odrębna 16  
04-867 Warszawa  
tel. 22-612 79 51  
www.campingwok.warszawa.pl

**CAMPINGS \*\*\***

**Rapsodia**  
ul. Fort Wola 22  
00-961 Warszawa  
tel. 22-634 41 65  
www.rapsodia.com.pl



## CAMPINGS \*\*

### MGOSiR

ul. Bohaterów Studzianek 30  
26-900 Kozienice  
tel. 48-614 60 91  
[www.kckris.pl](http://www.kckris.pl)

### Astur

ul. Bitwy Warszawskiej 1920  
r. 15/17  
02-366 Warszawa  
tel. 22-823 37 48  
[www.astur.pl](http://www.astur.pl)

### Nad Liwcem

ul. Żeromskiego 24  
07-100 Węgrów  
tel. 25-792 26 68  
[www.nadliwcem.pl](http://www.nadliwcem.pl)

## CAMPINGS \*

### Zalewski

Grabówiec  
06-102 Pułtusk  
tel. 516 190 939  
/ 22 676 54 61  
[www.osrodekzalewski.pl](http://www.osrodekzalewski.pl)