



Chopin Trail

Mazovia. Today – the heart of country. During the formation of the Kingdom of Poland, it was a separate state for over three centuries. As the region's epicentre, the capital presents an enchanting melange of attractions and contrasts, with famous monuments as well as a business city that touches the clouds. Around it stretches an equally extraordinary land, with alluring landscapes of fields, meadows, and forests, picturesquely interwoven with the meander of blue rivers. It is an ideal destination for long or short bicycle trips, family kayaking, and forest hikes. A journey through Mazovia is a true adventure, its route marked by medieval castles, noble manors, churches of many faiths, fields of great battles and landscapes whose diversity has attracted filmmakers over the years. This world is a vast treasury of history, culture, and nature. Simply stand at its borders and say the magic words: Mazovia, open sesame! And then follow your chosen route.

This is the **CHOPIN TRAIL** – a journey to Mazovia as yet untouched by the industrial revolution, and to Warsaw at the beginning of the 19th century, a time when classicists argued with romantics. Following in the footsteps of the very young composer, one can imagine a rapidly developing city from two centuries ago – with stunning Neoclassical architecture, bustling cafes, theatres, and aristocratic salons where cultural life flourished. Crowds also gathered at the corner of Trębacka Street and Krakowskie Przedmieście – at the stagecoach station, from where horse-drawn vehicles departed in all directions. It was from here that the several-year-old Fryderyk would leave for his family's Żelazowa Wola, where today you can listen to his music drifting from inside the noble manor house. And to Sochaczew, where he played a concert for a general bewitched by the talent of the young pianist. And to Brochów too, famous for its unique defensive basilica, where the Chopin family baptised their son in 1810. From here, the 20-year-old composer set forth for Vienna, beginning a journey to fame that would transcend the boundaries of time and space.

The Chopin Trail is one of several thematic routes through which you can discover the heritage of Mazovia. It is worth getting to know them all. The trail of the Dukes of Mazovia is a journey to the land of medieval castles, gallant knights, as well as the wise and ambitious rulers who ruled Mazovia as an independent state for three centuries. The trail of the Battle of Warsaw 1920 is a trip through time and space that demonstrates why the battle from over a century ago is considered one of the most important in the history of Europe. Mazovia on Screen is a great choice for travellers as well as cinema lovers, while Industrial Mazovia offers a wealth of attractions featuring narrow-gauge railways, old factories, power plants, and hydrotechnical facilities.

Detailed information about the Chopin Trail can be found on the website mazowsze.travel.



The Life of Fryderyk Chopin

A chronology

1810

1 March – Fryderyk Chopin was born in Żelazowa Wola. In the autumn, the Chopin family moved to Warsaw.

1815–1818

Fryderyk started to take piano lessons with Wojciech Żywny. In 1817 Chopin's first composition was published – *Polonaise in G minor*. In 1818 the 8-year-old pianist gave his first public concert, which brought him renown and inaugurated his career. 'Pamiętnik Warszawski' (Warsaw Diary) noted: 'A true musical genius: not only does he, with the greatest ease and extraordinary taste, perform the most difficult pieces on the piano, but moreover he has already composed several dances and variations, which continue to dazzle music connoisseurs.'



1823–1825

Fryderyk, previously home-schooled, enrolled for the 4th class of the Warsaw Lyceum. He spent the summers of 1824 and 1825 in Szafarnia in Dobrzyń Land.

1826–1827

Chopin enrolled at the Main School of Music at the University of Warsaw. He attended composition classes with Józef Elsner. In the summer he went to the health resort of Duszniki. In 1827, following the death of the Chopins' youngest daughter, Emilia, the family moved to a new apartment

in Krasieński Palace on Krakowskie Przedmieście. In the same year Fryderyk composed his first serious works: *Variations in B flat major, Op. 2, on the theme of Là ci darem la mano from Mozart's Don Giovanni*, and his *Sonata in C minor, Op. 4*. In the summer he set off on a trip to Gdańsk.

1828–1829

Fryderyk spent the summer vacation of 1828 in Sanniki with the Pruszek family. In September, during a short trip, he acquainted himself with Berlin's musical life. In 1829 he completed his studies and Józef Elsner offered the following appraisal: 'Szopen Friderik – remarkable aptitude, musical genius.' In the summer he went to Vienna, where he made a successful debut on the European stage. In the autumn he visited his godmother Anna Wiesiołowska in Strzyżewo and the Radziwiłł princely family in Antonin.



1830

Two concerts at the National Theatre in March, during which the young artist also performed his own compositions, including his *Piano Concerto in F minor* and *Fantasy on Polish Airs in A major*, which were enthusiastically received by the audience. In the summer Fryderyk began preparations to leave his homeland, visited Poturzyn and spent a few days in Żelazowa Wola. He bade farewell to his family and friends and on 2 November left Warsaw, never to return.

1831–1832

Chopin spent eight months of 1831 in Vienna. In Stuttgart he suffered a breakdown on hearing of the collapse of the November Uprising. In the autumn he reached Paris, where he would live until the end of his life. In February 1832 he gave a public concert at the Pleyel Salon, which elicited the following report: 'He annihilated all the local pianists; the whole of Paris was stupefied.' Thanks to the concert he established himself in musical circles and became a sought-after piano teacher.

1833–1834

Busy months. Chopin's time was filled with concerts, piano lessons and composing. He spent the summer of 1833 in Côteau; he also visited Brussels and Lille. In 1834 he established relations with Mendelssohn, Liszt, Hiller and Berlioz. He visited Aachen, Düsseldorf, Cologne and Koblenz.

1835

In Karlovy Vary, Chopin met his parents, then spent short stays in Diecżyn, Dresden (where his acquaintance with the Wodziński family from Służewo resulted in his engagement to the young Maria Wodzińska), as well as in Leipzig, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, and later also in Strasbourg.

1836–1837

In the summer, Fryderyk visited the Wodziński family in Marienbad, later he went to Dresden, Leipzig, Kassel and Frankfurt. He met George Sand. He devoted more and more time to composing. In 1837 he decided to make a spontaneous trip to London with the piano maker Camille Pleyele. In August he broke off his engagement with Maria Wodzińska.



1838–1843

The start of his relationship with George Sand. In the autumn, Chopin departed to

Majorca with her and her children. In 1839, despite his dire state of health, he composed a great deal. He spent the summer at George Sand's estate in Nohant. In 1840 he worked intensively and was socially active in Paris. He spent the following months flitting between Paris and Nohant. He continued to work very hard and compose.

1844–1846

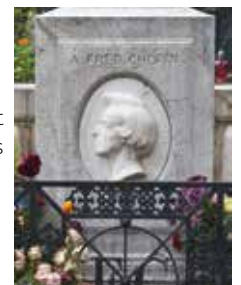
Fryderyk Chopin was blighted by serious health problems of. On 3 May 1844 his father Nicolas (Mikołaj) Chopin died. For Fryderyk Chopin, the year 1845 was filled with work in Paris; he spent the summer in Nohant. The first serious misunderstandings with George Sand. In 1846 lively relations with the émigré circles of Hôtel Lambert.

1847–1848

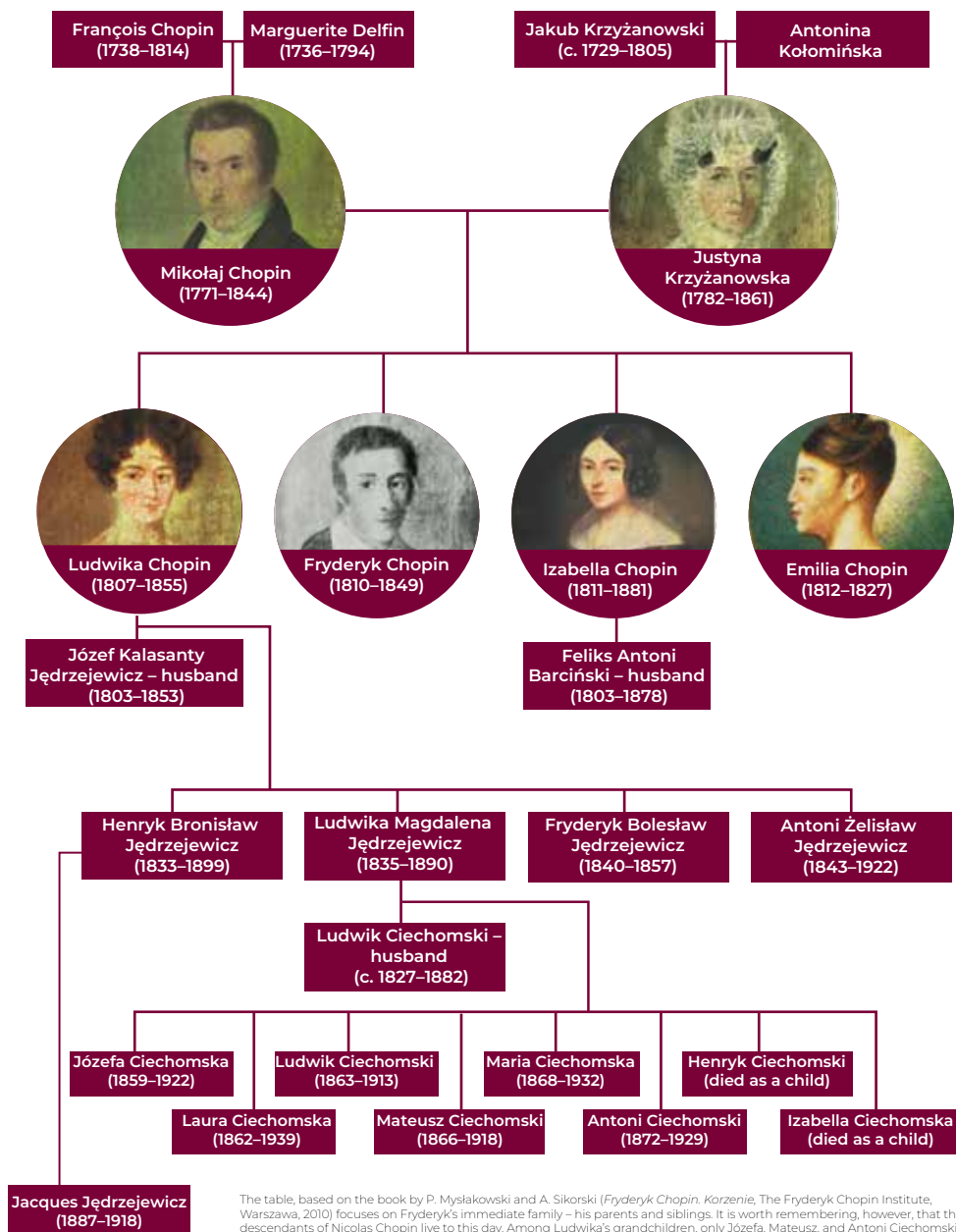
The conflict between George Sand and Chopin intensified and ultimately resulted in their breakup. In 1848, despite the illnesses that afflicted him, Chopin gave concerts in England and Scotland for seven months. On 16 November at the Guildhall in London he gave the last public concert of his life. Gravely ill, he returned to Paris.

1849

A wasting illness forced Chopin to limit receiving visitors and giving lessons. He wrote to his sister Ludwika: 'If you can, come. I am weak and no physicians will help me as you do. [...] Today the weather is beautiful; I sit in the drawing-room and admire my view of the whole of Paris.' The endless medical consultations, unfortunately, brought no improvement in his health. Foreseeing the worst, the composer put his publishing affairs in order and bade farewell to his nearest and dearest. He died on 17 October.



Fryderyk Chopin's family



Portraits of F. Chopin's family (excluding Emilia) – reproductions (1930) of the lost paintings by A. Mieroszewski (1829). Portrait of Emilia – a miniature by an unknown artist.



📷 The Birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin in Żelazowa Wola

FATHER – NICOLAS CHOPIN

(15 April 1771, Marainville – 3 May 1844, Warsaw)

Nicolas (Mikołaj) was born in Nicolas was born in the French region of Lorraine. His family lived on the grounds of an estate belonging to a Pole named Michał Jan Pac. The estate administrator Adam Weydlich, also a Pole, took an interest in the intelligent young man and employed him to help at the castle. When the Weydlich family moved to Warsaw in 1787, they took the teenager with them. Nicolas had a general education, knew the basics of some foreign languages, and had musical talent. He played the flute and the violin as an amateur. After arriving in Warsaw he worked at a boarding school; later numerous landowning families employed him as a tutor. The last place where Chopin worked as a private tutor was the estate of the Skarbek family in Żelazowa Wola. There the French emigrant met Justyna Krzyżanowska, whom he married in 1806. In 1810, after obtaining a permanent post as a French language teacher at the Warsaw Lyceum, he moved to Warsaw with his family and settled there permanently. In addition to his work at the Warsaw Lyceum, he also ran a boarding school for boys, which quite quickly gained a solid reputation.

MOTHER – JUSTYNA CHOPIN, NÉE KRZYŻANOWSKA

14 September 1782, Długie – 1 October 1861, Warsaw)

She came from an impoverished noble family. Her father Jakub Krzyżanowski was the manager of the Skarbek estates in Izbuca, where Justyna grew up. She left her home region between 1800 and 1805 to live in Żelazowa Wola, where she assisted Countess Ludwika Skarbek in managing the estate and running the household. It was probably here that she met the tutor Nicolas Chopin, whom she married in 1806 in the nearby parish in Brochów. In 1807 Ludwika was born, followed by Fryderyk three years later. In 1810, when Nicolas Chopin took up a post at the Warsaw Lyceum, the family had moved to Warsaw. There Izabella (1811) and the Chopins' youngest child, Emilia (1812), were born. Besides her four own children, Justyna also took care of all the agricultural and domestic work connected with the Chopins' boarding school for boys from landowning families. At the end of their lives Justyna and Nicolas lived in the house of their younger daughter (current address: 47 Nowy Świat St.) Izabella and her husband Antoni Barciński.

SISTER – LUDWIKA JĘDRZEJEWICZOWA, NÉE CHOPIN

(6 April 1807, Warsaw –
29 October 1855, Warsaw)

Fryderyk Chopin's eldest sister received her first lessons at a finishing school for young ladies, taking music lessons from Wojciech Żywny. After the collapse of the November Uprising she became active in patriotic associations. In 1832, in Brochów, she married Warsaw lawyer Józef Kalasanty Jędrzejewicz, with whom she had four children. From childhood she was very close to her brother. After Fryderyk left Warsaw she corresponded with him and his friends. She visited him twice in Paris and was at his side at the moment of his death. In January 1850, in accordance with the deceased's wish, she secretly brought Fryderyk Chopin's heart to Warsaw.

SISTER – IZABELLA BARCIŃSKA, NÉE CHOPIN

(9 July 1811, Warsaw – 3 June 1881, Warsaw)

Fryderyk's younger sister enjoyed the best health of all four siblings. She received a thorough general education. Like Ludwika and Fryderyk, she took piano lessons from

Wojciech Żywny. After the collapse of the November Uprising she became involved in patriotic activism and charitable work for orphans and the poor. At the Chopin family boarding school, she met her future husband, later Professor of Mathematics, Feliks Antoni Barciński, whom she married in 1834 in Warsaw. The couple had no children. Izabella's parents – Justyna and Nicolas Chopin – spent the last years of their lives in their home.

SISTER – EMILIA CHOPIN

(9 November 1812, Warsaw –
10 April 1827, Warsaw)

The youngest sister of Fryderyk, probably because of poor health, was first baptised at home 'with water' immediately after birth, and only in 1815 was the baptismal ceremony completed in church. She was a very talented girl, endowed with grace and a sense of humour. She wrote poems and dramas that delighted her family. Despite numerous treatments and a valiant struggle with tuberculosis, Emilia died at the age of only 15. It was a tragic event for the loving and very close-knit Chopin family. It did not fail to affect the sensibility of the remaining three siblings, who were then teenagers.

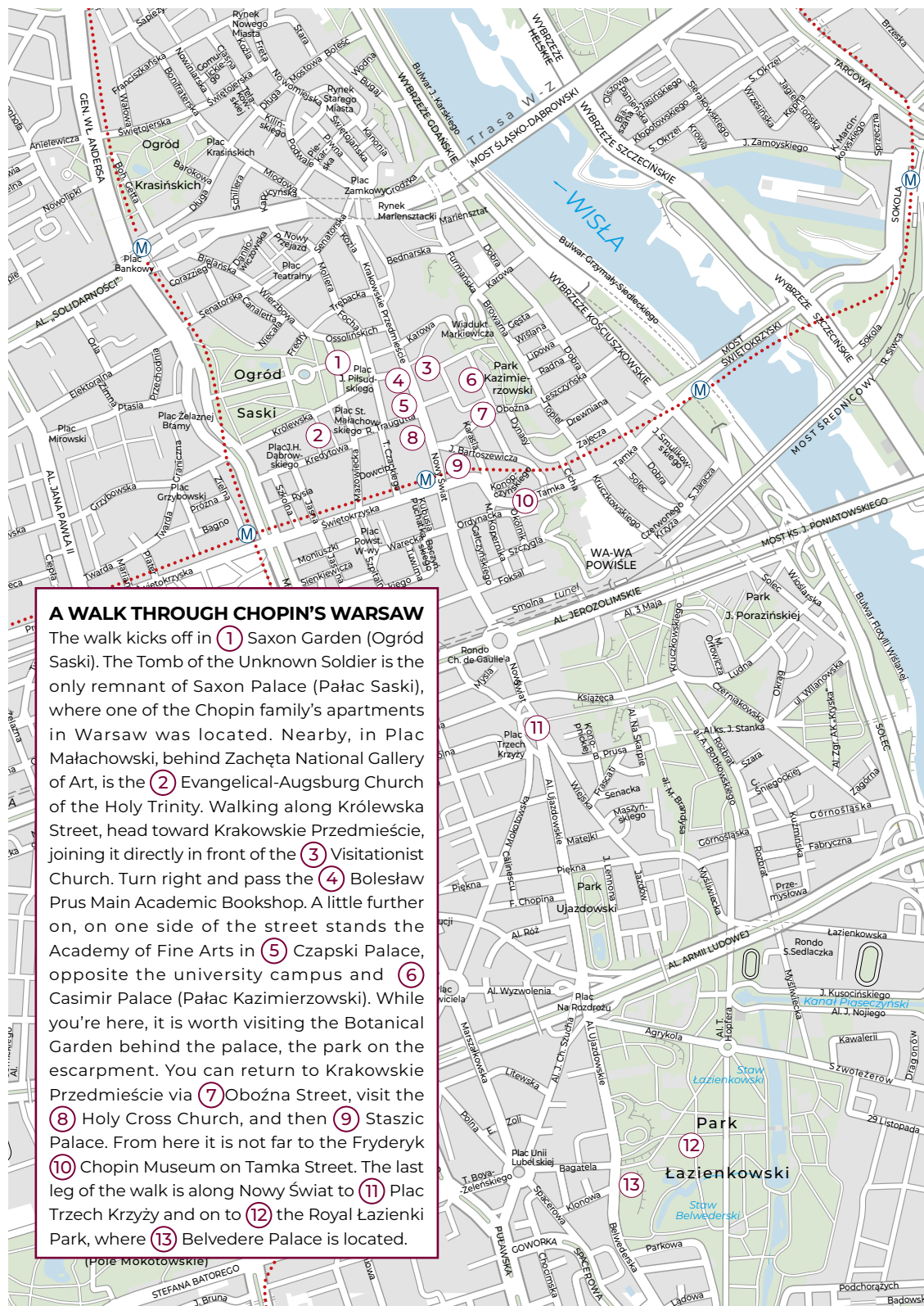


Chopin Monument in the Royal Łazienki Park

Chopin's Warsaw

1 **Warsaw** was home to Fryderyk Chopin for 20 years – approximately half of the composer's life, far too short but very intense. In the autumn of 1810 the Chopin family moved from Żelazowa Wola to the capital of the Duchy of Warsaw. On 2 November 1830 the young, but already fully-formed artist left the capital of the Kingdom of Poland (the so-called Congress Kingdom). The change of the country's name and international affiliations did not have a negative effect on Warsaw. On the contrary: the city developed rapidly at that time. The University of Warsaw and the Institute of Technology were established, the Society of Friends of Learning with its excellent library was in operation, elementary and vocational schools and the Warsaw Lyceum – where Fryderyk's father obtained employment – were active, and cultural and social life flourished. The life of the young pianist unfolded primarily in the vicinity of Krakowskie Przedmieście and Miodowa Street. Here were the apartments where the Chopin family lived in succession, and the schools their children attended. On Krakowskie Przedmieście there were cafés, a library,

a theatre and the Brzeziny bookshop. The bookshop, which had the largest stock of sheet music, sold the scores of Chopin's first published compositions. From childhood, Fryderyk studied piano with Wojciech Żywny, and later composition with master Józef Elsner at the Main School of Music. He received his general education first at the Warsaw Lyceum, and later at the university. He began performing very early. Fryderyk Chopin gave his first public concert in 1818. Until 1830 he regularly played in Warsaw's salons, and before leaving the city he gave three concerts at the National Theatre. He himself also attended performances by other artists, was a regular theatre-goer, and loved opera. He spent almost every day in cafés, where heated discussions about art, fashion and politics took place. At school and the university, during foreign language lessons, and also at his father's boarding school, Fryderyk met his peers and formed his first friendships. He strolled around the city with his friends, and with some of them he went on summer outings outside Warsaw. He also experienced his first infatuation – he fell in love with Konstancja Gładkowska,



A WALK THROUGH CHOPIN'S WARSAW

The walk kicks off in ① Saxon Garden (Ogród Saski). The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is the only remnant of Saxon Palace (Pałac Saski), where one of the Chopin family's apartments in Warsaw was located. Nearby, in Plac Małachowski, behind Zachęta National Gallery of Art, is the ② Evangelical-Augsburg Church of the Holy Trinity. Walking along Królewska Street, head toward Krakowskie Przedmieście, joining it directly in front of the ③ Visitationist Church. Turn right and pass the ④ Bolesław Prus Main Academic Bookshop. A little further on, on one side of the street stands the Academy of Fine Arts in ⑤ Czapski Palace, opposite the university campus and ⑥ Casimir Palace (Pałac Kazimierzowski). While you're here, it is worth visiting the Botanical Garden behind the palace, the park on the escarpment. You can return to Krakowskie Przedmieście via ⑦ Oboźna Street, visit the ⑧ Holy Cross Church, and then ⑨ Staszic Palace. From here it is not far to the Fryderyk ⑩ Chopin Museum on Tamka Street. The last leg of the walk is along Nowy Świat to ⑪ Plac Trzech Krzyży and on to ⑫ the Royal Łazienki Park, where ⑬ Belvedere Palace is located.



☒ Former Rectorate Building, University of Warsaw – Fryderyk Chopin lived here between 1817 and 1827

a student at the Warsaw Conservatory. The locations of these events have been marked on the Chopin Trail, which largely coincides with the Royal Route. Important points in Chopin's Warsaw biography are located on the stretch from Sigismund's Column to Plac Trzech Krzyży. Walking this route, one can be certain: almost two centuries ago Fryderyk Chopin walked this way.

☒ **Warsaw Tourist Information Centre, Warsaw Tourism Office, Palace of Culture and Science** (entrance from Emilii Plater St.)

Plac Defilad 1, Warsaw
phone: +48 503 033 720
warsawtour.pl

Warsaw Tourist Information Centre
Plac Zamkowy 1/13, Warsaw
phone: +48 22 635 18 81
wcit.waw.pl

WARSAW ADDRESSES OF THE CHOPIN FAMILY

In the autumn of 1810, when Fryderyk was just a few months old, the Chopins moved

from Żelazowa Wola to Warsaw. They probably first stayed in the house of Jan Böhme on Krakowskie Przedmieście. The building no longer exists; in its place today stands a tenement building at no. 7 housing Bolesław Prus Main Academic Bookshop on the ground floor. Nicolas Chopin obtained a post as a teacher at the Warsaw Lyceum, and with the position came an official apartment. It was located, like the school, in **Saxon Palace** (Pałac Saski), probably on the second floor of the palace's right wing. This is another Chopin address on Krakowskie Przedmieście that, likewise, has not survived to the present day. In December 1944 it was blown up by the Germans. The only remnant of the Saxon Palace is a fragment of an arcade with the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In March 1817 the Warsaw Lyceum was moved to the **Casimir Palace** (Pałac Kazimierzowski) on the university campus. In the same building the lyceum teachers also took up residence. The Chopins occupied a flat in an annex on the second floor, to the right of the university's main gate.

In 1827, after the death of Emilia, Fryderyk's youngest sister, the Chopin family moved to



📷 Czapski Palace, currently the Academy of Fine Arts

a rented flat in **Czapski Palace** on Krakowskie Przedmieście (currently no. 5). Fryderyk received a separate room for the first time. The small room in the garret, besides the necessary furniture, also fitted an old piano. So, the teenage artist had a place to study, practise, and work on his own compositions. The palace, which in Chopin's time belonged to the Krasieński family, now houses the Academy of Fine Arts.

LYCEUM AND UNIVERSITY

Fryderyk Chopin was home-schooled until the age of 13. In September 1823 he enrolled at the Warsaw Lyceum, qualified straight

into the fourth class (the institution had six classes). The school was located in the main building of Casimir Palace, and just next door, in the service apartment in the annexe, lived the Chopin family. In 1826 Fryderyk enrolled at the Main School of Music, which was part of the Faculty of Sciences and Fine Arts of the Royal University of Warsaw. General lectures took place in the university campus buildings, while practical classes were held in the Conservatory. The university was located in former monastic buildings standing between the Church of St Anne and the Royal Castle. The former monastery also contained the apartment of Józef Elsner – rector of the Main School of Music and Chopin's composition

Chopin Benches

To mark the 200th anniversary of Fryderyk Chopin's birth, a walking route was created in Warsaw connecting places associated with the artist's life. At each site there is a Chopin Bench where you can press a button to play a fragment of the composer's work. All the Chopin Benches feature descriptions of how the particular place is connected to Chopin as well as photo codes to download an app with an audio guide and the music of the great Romantic composer.

warszawa19115.pl/-/laweczki-chopinowskie-w-warszawie



📷 Staszic Palace, the former library of the Warsaw Society of Friends of Learning

Brzeziny Bookshop

'I go to Brzeziny every day', Chopin wrote to a friend. The Brzeziny bookshop at 8 Miodowa Street was the best-stocked source of sheet music in Warsaw. New publications were imported from foreign countries, and Polish scores were published and sold on site (including two early works by Chopin). At the bookshop one could also... play a fine piano.

teacher – and a boarding house where Konstancja Gładkowska, Fryderyk's first young love, lived. The site of the former monastery complex is now occupied by a square above the W-Z Route tunnel, offering a view of the Vistula and the right-bank districts of Warsaw. As a high-school student and later a university student, Fryderyk almost certainly visited the library of the Warsaw Society of Friends of Learning. It was located in the **Staszic Palace** at the junction of Nowy Świat and Krakowskie Przedmieście. Meanwhile, English lessons attended by Chopin together with his classmates were held in a tenement building on the corner of Krakowskie Przedmieście and Obożna Street

CHOPIN'S CONCERTS

In the salons

The Warsaw salon scene had a huge influence on the artistic development of the young Chopin. Almost every aristocratic family (and certainly the Czartoryski, the Zamoyski, the Sapieha, the Radziwiłł, the Czetwertyński and the Wodziński families) vied to hold a concert featuring the child prodigy, and later the brilliant young virtuoso, at their salon. The debut of the eight-year-old pianist on 24 February 1818 at a charity concert at Radziwiłł Palace on Krakowskie Przedmieście (now the **Presidential Palace**) had already brought Fryderyk fame and had been reported in the capital's press. Further invitations then followed. The young musician performed at the Warsaw Charitable Society Res Sacra Miser situated on Krakowskie Przedmieście in the vicinity of Bednarska Street. He also played at the invitation of Grand Duke Constantine in his salon in the **Belvedere** located within Royal Łazienki Park, which was at that time closed to the public and accessible only to the residents and guests of the Belvedere. Over time they became one



📷 Casimir Palace is today the central part of the University of Warsaw campus.

WARSAW CAFÉS

Social life flourished in the cafés of 19th-century Warsaw. Miodowa Street was a hive of activity, where the most interesting debates about politics and culture took place in establishments that the young Fryderyk would often frequent when visiting Brzezina bookshop. The teenage Chopin could be found in Pod Kopciuszką, Dziurka, Honoratka, and also in the modern Lourse's confectionery. He also often visited the U Brzezińskiej café on Kozia Street.

of the capital's most 'Chopin-related' places, chiefly because of the famous monument to the composer standing there since 1926 and the extremely popular summer piano recitals. Other Warsaw salons also became Chopin's concert halls, among them **Morsztyn Palace** on Miodowa Street and **Blue Palace** on Senatorska Street, where the artist was to be found both in the main building with the Zamoyski and at Klementyna Tańska Hoffmanowa's. The pianist also gave recitals in the now-nonexistent Brühl Palace and

probably also in **Potocki Palace** (now the location of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage), **Kossowski Palace**, **Radziwiłł Palace** behind the Iron Gate, where Teresa Kicka had her salon, and also at the home of Colonel Friedrich Philippeus on Senatorska Street.

In churches

The young composer used to play the organ at the **Visitationist Church** on Krakowskie Przedmieście during Sunday Masses attended by students from the Warsaw Lyceum. In May 1825 he also played at the **Holy Trinity Evangelical-Augsburg Church** on Małachowski Square.

CHOPIN THE CONCERT-GOER

Fryderyk Chopin not only performed, but also attended performances by other artists. He went to recitals by famous virtuosos, among other venues at the Town Hall at Senatorska Street, and also at the Royal Castle and the National Theatre.



📷 Wessel Palace, former post office and stagecoach station

At the theatre

Fryderyk Chopin was passionate about opera and the theatre, regularly attending the National Theatre, which was then located in a now-defunct building on Plac Krasińskich. While he was usually in the audience, he occasionally appeared on stage himself. In 1830, he gave three public concerts at the National Theatre, symbolically bidding farewell to Warsaw shortly before leaving his homeland.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN WARSAW

Miodowa Street and Krakowskie Przedmieście were the hub of social life in 19th-century Warsaw. It was there that the young Chopin could most often be found; this was where he lived, studied, attended classes, visited bookshops and frequented cafés. He also met with classmates from the lyceum, university and his English and Italian lessons. At **Chodkiewicz Palace** he visited the Wodziński and the Rembieliński families, and Tytus Woyciechowski. He also called on the Pruszek family on Marszałkowska Street and on Alfons Brandt and Romuald Hube in the New Town. He visited Joachim

Lelewel on Długa Street. It is possible that he also visited his friend Jan Matuszyński on Elektoralna Street (this section is now part of Chłodna Street). The teenage Chopin also



📷 Saxon Axis



📷 St Anne's Church on Krakowskie Przedmieście

visited Antoni Odyniec on Senatorska Street and Kajetan Koźmian on Bielańska Street. The farewell gathering before Fryderyk's departure from Warsaw took place at the apartment of Aleksander Reinschmidt at 10 Dzielna Street.

With his best friend Tytus Woyciechowski he walked, as he himself put it, all over the city, that is from **Plac Trzech Krzyży** to **Sigismund's Column**. He also frequented the **Old and New Town**, and Plac Marywlski (today's **Plac Teatralny**). Sometimes he would head towards Żoliborz, to the Piarist College, to visit Leopold Poletyła, and also to Bielany to the church and monastery of the Camaldolese Fathers. Correspondence with family and friends provides evidence that he knew Browarna and Oboźna Street, where as a child he played in winter on a steep ice slide. Every trip of the young Fryderyk outside the city began at **Wessel Palace** on the corner of Trębacka Street and Krakowskie Przedmieście, where the post office and the stagecoach station were located. Today the stately Rococo building houses the prosecutor's office.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS

The Church of the Holy Cross was the largest church in Warsaw at the beginning of the 19th century. Over the course of two centuries the church accommodated epitaphs and plaques commemorating great Poles including Adam Mickiewicz, Juliusz Słowacki, Józef Ignacy Kraszewski, Bolesław Prus and Gen Władysław Sikorski. This was the parish church of the Chopin family living on Krakowskie Przedmieście. In the Church of the Holy Cross Fryderyk's two



📷 Commemorative plaque in the Holy Cross Church



📷 Holy Cross Church and Krakowskie Przedmieście

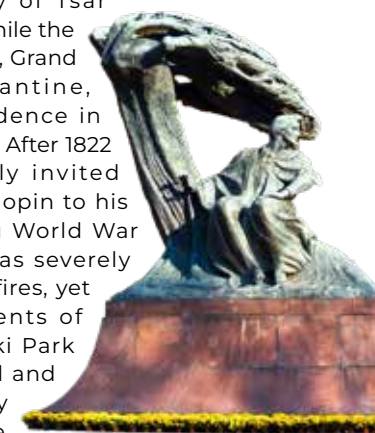
sisters were baptised: Izabella and Emilia. It is here that the urn containing Chopin's heart is kept, which – in accordance with the composer's wish – his eldest sister Ludwika brought to Poland. The church also contains a commemorative plaque dedicated to the composer, funded by the Warsaw Music Society in 1880. It bears a quotation from the Gospel according to St Matthew: *'For where your treasure is, there your heart will be also'*. Slightly above sits a small bust of Chopin by Leonard Marconi. During World War II the church was seriously damaged, but the urn with Chopin's heart had been removed previously for safe keeping (see Milanówek).

ROYAL ŁAZIENKI PARK AND THE CHOPIN MONUMENT

The origins of Royal Łazienki Park date back to the 17th century, when the owner of the land, Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski, built two pavilions: the Hermitage and the richly decorated Bath Pavilion. In the second half of the 18th century they became the summer residence of King Stanisław August. From

that period comes the entire complex of buildings (including the Old Orangery, the White House, the amphitheatre on the island, Myślewicki Palace) then surrounded by wide promenades.

In the 19th century several new pavilions in the Neoclassical style were erected within the Łazienki complex. In 1817, Łazienki became the property of Tsar Alexander I, while the ruler's brother, Grand Duke Constantine, took up residence in the Belvedere. After 1822 he frequently invited the young Chopin to his salon. During World War II the park was severely damaged by fires, yet the monuments of Royal Łazienki Park were restored and a publicly accessible



📷 Chopin Monument in the Royal Łazienki Park



📷 Ballroom with a piano in the Palace on the Isle, Royal Łazienki Museum

museum-and-garden complex was created on the site. Royal Łazienki Park is inseparably associated with Chopin thanks to the monument sculpted by Wacław Szymanowski. It is one of the most famous and beloved likenesses of Fryderyk Chopin in Poland. It stands by the pond, near the park's main gate on Ujazdowskie Avenue. The monument, unveiled in 1926, was destroyed by the Nazis in 1940, hence the inscription that today appears on the plinth: *The statue of Fryderyk Chopin, destroyed and seized by the Germans on 31 May 1940, will be rebuilt by the Nation. 17 October 1946.* After World War II, in 1958, the monument was faithfully reconstructed and returned to its former location. On the plinth were engraved the words of Adam Mickiewicz:

*Fire shall consume painted histories,
The sword and thieves shall ravage earthly treasures,
But the song shall survive unscathed...*
Since 1959 to this day, Sunday Chopin recitals have been held at the monument. They are organised from the beginning of May until the end of September and enjoy enormous popularity.

FRYDERYK CHOPIN MUSEUM

The Museum is located in Ostrogski Castle (Gniński Palace) at 1 Okólnik Street. At the end of the 16th century the castellan of Kraków, Janusz Ostrogski, commissioned the construction of a defensive edifice here. However, the building was not erected until the second half of the 17th century according to a design by Tylman van Gameren, employed by the then-owner Jan Gniński. Since that time the palace has been rebuilt several times, and its functions have changed, as have its owners. Historically this place was not connected with Fryderyk Chopin and his family, but it was here in 1934 that The **Fryderyk Chopin Institute** initiated the institutional protection of Chopin's heritage. The building, almost completely destroyed during World War II, became the headquarters of the Fryderyk Chopin Society after reconstruction was completed in 1954, and remained so until 2005. It now houses a museum managed by The Fryderyk Chopin Institute. The Warsaw Fryderyk Chopin Museum holds the largest collection of Chopin memorabilia in the world. These include personal items (keepsakes of the composer,



📷 Fryderyk Chopin Museum

his family and friends), manuscript and printed documents (autograph letters, compositions), iconographic collections, including valuable portraits, sculptures, etc. This museum is one of the most modern biographical institutions in Europe. It is renowned for its tasteful permanent and temporary exhibitions, which change frequently, anticipating trends in exhibition practice. Concepts for presenting artefacts related to Chopin's life and legacy combine the rich historical background with a modern narrative. The latest modernisation (a project named *Pearl of Warsaw*), linked to the centenary in 2027 of the International Chopin Piano Competition, has, among other things, enabled the museum building to be fully adapted to the needs of people with disabilities and to open free viewing terraces, including a special silence zone. The institution serves as an exceptional cultural centre, conducting exhibition and educational activities, organising workshops, author meetings, and series of piano recitals.

📍 Fryderyk Chopin Museum

1 Okólnik Street
muzeum.nifc.pl

THE FRYDERYK CHOPIN INSTITUTE

The Fryderyk Chopin Institute, established in 2001 by a decision of the Polish Parliament, is involved in a number of areas, including academic research, education about the life and music of Fryderyk Chopin, as well as book, audio and multimedia publications. In addition, the Fryderyk Chopin Institute organises the prestigious International Music Festival 'Chopin and His Europe' (festival.nifc.pl) each August in Warsaw, as well as the International Fryderyk Chopin Piano Competition (chopin2020.pl), whose history dates back to 1927. The Institute also initiates series of concert series, symposia, academic conferences and master classes. It cooperates with Chopin institutions and organisations around the world, collects archival materials and museum objects, and oversees the Fryderyk Chopin Museum in Warsaw and the Fryderyk Chopin Birthplace and Park in Żelazowa Wola. Its official website chopin.nifc.pl is the home of the online Chopin Information Centre.



Chopin's Mazovia

Fryderyk Chopin was born in **Żelazowa Wola**, a small village in Mazovia, but the first place he remembered was Warsaw, where the Chopin family moved when he was just a few months old. He was therefore raised in the urban culture of his time, but was also charmed by the Mazovian countryside and its folklore. He found opportunities to seek inspiration in the idyllic landscape and folk music during numerous excursions outside the city. From his earliest years Fryderyk would spend his summer holidays away from Warsaw. On the one hand, the family was following their doctor's advice to give the ailing young child a change of climate during the school break and, on the other, Chopin senior considered even short trips an important element of education. Despite the paucity of material on Fryderyk's first summer trips, one may nevertheless infer that they were short journeys around Mazovia and visits to the rural estates of families friendly to the Chopins. Above all, however, the Chopins used to go on holiday to Żelazowa Wola. It is possible that in the first years after the move to Warsaw it was almost a second home for Fryderyk's family. During these trips they certainly also visited Sochaczew and the church in Brochów, regarded by the Chopins as their family parish. During his summer travels, Chopin also became acquainted with other sites in Mazovia. In some of these places he would spend his holidays, in others he stopped over during longer journeys – to Szafarnia, Duszyniki, Gdańsk, Berlin and Vienna.

TRAVELLER

Fryderyk Chopin was not a typical traveller of the Romantic era, but a man on the move. He spent one third of his life on the road, and the pace and intensity of the famous artist's travelling correspond more to the standards of the automobile age than to those of the steam locomotive.

As an adult, Chopin regarded travel more as an unpleasant necessity than as a pleasure, an inseparable part of a touring musician's life. Summer trips had been a regular part of his education, social life, and recreation. Frequent journeys taught Chopin to organise travel rationally. From his accounts one can infer that he preferred the latest and fastest means of transport and made use of all available options – from stagecoaches and trains, to ships and ferries. He was aware of the distances covered and endured the hardships and inconveniences of travel with tremendous patience.



📷 St Hedwig's Church in Milanówek



📷 Bust of Fryderyk Chopin in Milanówek



📷 Karolin Centre for Polish Culture

2 MILANÓWEK

At the end of World War II (1944–1945) the urn containing Chopin's heart was kept in Milanówek. After the composer's death his body was laid to rest in the Père-Lachaise Cemetery in Paris, while the heart, in accordance with Fryderyk's last wish, was brought to Warsaw by his eldest sister – Ludwika. It was sealed inside a pillar of the Holy Cross Church. During the Warsaw Uprising, the Germans – convinced that the Holy Cross Church would be destroyed during combat with the insurgents – removed the urn with the composer's heart from the church. General Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski handed it over to Bishop Antoni Szlagowski, the head of the Warsaw diocese during the occupation. The priest kept the composer's heart in his private chapel on the first floor of the presbytery at the St Hedwig of Silesia Church in Milanówek. It was returned to Warsaw on 17 October 1945, on the 96th anniversary of Chopin's death. A commemorative plaque beside the entrance to the presbytery recalls these events and bears the inscription: *The urn containing the heart of Fryderyk Chopin was kept in this presbytery from 9 September 1944 to*

17 October 1945. Immediately next to the church there is also a bust of the composer, created by Janusz Tomasiński, funded by the residents of Milanówek in 1998.

📍 **Parish of St Hedwig of Silesia**
41 Kościuszki St., milanowek.pl

THE CAPITAL OF KRÓWKI (POLISH FUDGE)

Krówki, Poland's delicious version of fudge, are the signature creation of the Poznań confectioner Feliks Pomorski and the pride of Milanówek. At the beginning of World War II, Pomorski, together with his family, was driven out of his own factory by the Germans and expelled from Greater Poland. He ended up in Milanówek, where he opened a new sweets factory. His grandson continues the family tradition and produces the most famous Polish krówki in Milanówek. They can be purchased at the Paczeńy family's confectionery, opposite the Church of St Hedwig of Silesia.

OTRĘBUSY Folk culture and motoring

In the area

The Mazowsze State Folk Song and Dance Ensemble was founded in 1948 in the village of Otrębusy near Warsaw, in the historic Karolin palace and park complex. Since 2009 the legendary troupe's home has become a modern facility which – in addition to a 540-seat auditorium, rehearsal rooms and a costume workshop – also houses a museum presenting the costumes, memorabilia and achievements of 'Mazowsze' (the Karolin-Centre for Polish Culture), as well as conference rooms. Cultural and educational events are held at the Mazowsze Matecznik European Centre, aimed at preserving the cultural heritage of the region and the country and at training community arts leaders from around the world. In Otrębusy there is also the Museum of Automotive and Technology, where you can admire approximately 300 historic cars and motorcycles. The oldest date from the beginning of the 20th century, the newest from the last years of the People's Republic

of Poland. The collection is complemented by older items – from gramophones and militaria to London telephone booths.

mazowsze.waw.pl
muzeum-motoryzacji.com.pl

KSIĄŻENICE

In the area

The young Fryderyk Chopin's summer travels have been precisely documented since 1824 thanks to preserved correspondence, but it is not certain whether the boy also spent time outside Warsaw previously. It is very likely that, at the invitation of the parents of his friend Eustachy Marylski, he went to Książenice, located not far from Grodzisk Mazowiecki. The Marylski family had an estate there with a manor situated among gardens, in an area resplendent with fertile fields, meadows and forests. In this picturesque setting Fryderyk and Eustachy may have spent at least a few summer days. Although it was previously suspected that the boys might have stayed in Pęcice, recent research



📷 Fryderyk Chopin Linden Avenue

indicates that the Marylski family mainly resided at Eustachy's mother's estate in Książenice in those years. The manor where Chopin probably stayed has not survived to the present day. No mementos of the artist have survived either – Fryderyk's letters to Eustachy Marylski were destroyed during the Warsaw Uprising.

③ ŁAZY – PASIKONIE – ZAWADY Fryderyk Chopin Linden Avenue

Łazy is a village located on the former Royal Route, between Kampinos and Żelazowa Wola. Here stand the remains of an 18th-century manor that belonged to the Bromirski family, and later to the Karnkowski family. A picturesque local road about 3 km long leads from the estate to the nearby 19th-century St Dorothy Church in Zawady. More than 850 trees grow along it, mainly small-leaved lindens, of which nearly 780 have the status of natural monuments.

kampinos.pl

④ ŻELAZOWA WOLA The Birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin

The history of Żelazowa Wola dates back to the second half of the 16th century. Notarial documents show that in Chopin's time the estate included a manor house, an outbuilding, an orangery, a stable and a coach house. The manor house was a typical masonry building for that period and region, built on a rectangular layout, with a central hall running through it and exiting into the garden. On both sides of the hall stood the family rooms, as well as a large dining room, a kitchen and a pantry called the 'treasure trove'. The second floor was a high attic with dormer windows. It mainly contained bedrooms. The estate belonged to the Skarbek family, who were friends of the Chopin family. The estate comprised Żelazowa Wola and Orłów together with the surrounding lands. The two parts of the estate were divided by the fast-flowing Utrata River. From 1801 the estate was personally managed by Countess Ludwika Skarbek, who lived here with her children, including her eldest son Fryderyk – later the godfather of



📷 Birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin – exhibition

Fryderyk Chopin. It was probably in Żelazowa Wola that Fryderyk's parents met: Justyna Krzyżanowska, who lived with the Skarbek family and helped manage the household, and the French tutor Nicolas Chopin. After their marriage, the Chopins moved into the outbuilding opposite the manor house, and it was there, on 1 March 1810, that Fryderyk Chopin was born. His childhood, however, was not associated with Żelazowa Wola, because in the autumn of 1810 the Chopin family moved permanently to Warsaw. In later years, the Chopins often visited the Skarbek family, mainly during the holidays and summer vacations. Fryderyk returned repeatedly to his birthplace. He probably spent some time there in the summer of 1823. Together with his sister Ludwika, he spent Christmas 1825 and New Year 1825/1826 there. He visited the Skarbek estate for the last time in the summer of 1830, together with his family. During visits to Żelazowa Wola, much time was devoted to making music together in the manor house or in the garden, where the piano was brought outdoors for the occasion. The idea of transforming the manor house at Żelazowa Wola into a place commemorating

Chopin emerged as early as the late 19th century. In 1891, efforts began to establish a museum there. In 1894, the Tsarist authorities granted permission for the erection of a commemorative obelisk in the park, where it still stands today. The site was recognised as a monument of exceptional importance to

The 15-year-old Fryderyk Chopin wrote to his friend Jan Białobłocki, 24 December 1825: *Dear Jaś! You would never guess where this letter is coming from! You might think it's from the second door of the pavilion of Casimir Palace?... No. Well then perhaps from, from – don't bother; you'll never guess. Here from Żelazowa Wola. One question already answered, but now guess when I am writing? when?... And you won't guess that either, so I must tell you that I am writing this sitting in the villa having alighted from the carriage. Fate willed it, and although Mother very much did not want me to go, nevertheless nothing helped, and Ludwika and I are in Żelazowa Wola.*



📷 Park in Żelazowa Wola

Polish culture only in the 1920s, after Poland regained its independence.

Thanks to the efforts of several associations and the enormous support of the public, it was possible to assemble a collection of antique items dating from the early 19th century. A Pleyel piano, favoured by Chopin, was brought to Żelazowa Wola. Among the numerous gifts were also saplings from various parts of

ŻELAZOWA WOLA IN NUMBERS

The Birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin in Żelazowa Wola is visited each year by over 200,000 tourists. Members of royal families and government delegations on official visits to Poland come here. For people of the arts, especially musicians, it is an exceptional, almost sacred place. Representatives from more than 200 countries around the world have signed the guestbook. On the first weekend of June, during the grand picnic, Żelazowa Wola is overrun by children. Every year on Children's Day several thousand young music lovers visit this place.

the country and the world, sent specifically to enrich the park, phenomenally designed and executed by Professor Franciszek Krzywda-Polkowski. During World War II the museum and the surrounding park were completely devastated. Only in 1949, on the hundredth anniversary of Chopin's death, did the ceremonial inauguration of the newly recreated exhibition take place.

Since 2005, the Żelazowa Wola estate has been managed by the Fryderyk Chopin Institute. Following extensive restoration and redevelopment, the restored Birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin was officially reopened in the spring of 2010 to mark the bicentenary of the composer's birth. Thousands of new plants were introduced into the park, while the banks of the Utrata River were comprehensively redesigned to include the 'Barcarolle' summer stage. Three new pavilions, designed by Bolesław Stelmach, were also built: Prelude, housing the reception area, bookshop and visitor facilities; Étude, containing a cinema and café; and the orangery, Scherzo.

The current permanent exhibition, opened in 2015, was conceptualised according to the

latest research into the history of Żelazowa Wola and the annexe where Poland's greatest composer was born. The narrative focuses on the two parallel histories of the Chopin and Skarbek families, and the establishment of the museum together with the unique modernist park-memorial. An important feature of the exhibition are the numerous original items, presented so extensively in the Birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin for the first time, as well as attempts to reconstruct historic interiors – the Chopins' living room and Michał Skarbek's study.

Sunday piano concerts have been organised at the Birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin since 1954. The concert season runs from May to September. This is an extraordinary experience for pianists and the general public alike. The recitals take place in the outbuilding, with open doors and windows

through which Chopin's music drifts towards the gathered audience. For several years, annual events for children have also been held in Żelazowa Wola, including Children's Day during the first weekend of June – an excellent opportunity to enjoy live concerts performed both by professional Chopin pianists and by talented child prodigies. This event also offers the opportunity to meet authors of children's books, listen to excerpts read by well-known actors, and enjoy educational workshops and outdoor games about the music and life of Fryderyk Chopin.

 **The Birthplace of Fryderyk Chopin and Park in Żelazowa Wola, a branch of the Fryderyk Chopin Museum in Warsaw**
Żelazowa Wola 15

phone: +48 46 863 33 00, muzeum.nifc.pl

ŻELAZOWA WOLA – THE SKARBK FAMILY ESTATE

Countess Ludwika Skarbek née Fenger (born in 1765 in Toruń, died in 1827 in Warsaw) came from the wealthy noble family of a merchant and banker with evangelical traditions. As a well-educated and wealthy woman she was an excellent candidate for marriage. In 1791 she wed the Castellan of Inowrocław, Count Kacper Skarbek. The couple had five children (the eldest, Fryderyk, was a well-known economist, historian and man of letters who was regarded by the Chopin family as Fryderyk's godfather; Anna – later the wife of Stefan Wiesiołowski of Strzyżew, Fryderyk Chopin's godmother; Anastazy Teodor; Michał; and Kazimierz, who died in childhood). This advantageous match allowed the count to emerge from debt, but it did not change his extravagant lifestyle. Were it not for the strength of character and resourcefulness of Countess Ludwika and her decision to divorce, he would have driven his wife to financial ruin as well. In 1801 Kacper Skarbek fled from his creditors and from then on the entire burden of managing the estate and raising the children fell on Countess Ludwika. It is possible that the circumstances in which she found herself led Justyna Krzyżanowska, who assisted the countess in numerous duties, to take up residence in Żelazowa Wola. Soon a French tutor, Nicolas Chopin, was employed permanently. It was probably in Żelazowa Wola that the future parents of Fryderyk met. According to Piotr Mysłakowski, *the relations between Ludwika and the Chopins can be described as employer and employee, but with a marked degree of domestic familiarity, with some blurring of differences in social and material status. It was the close nature of their relations that likely underlay assertions of a family connection between Justyna and the Skarbek family.* The Chopins remained permanently in Żelazowa Wola until the autumn of 1810, when they moved to Warsaw in connection with Nicolas Chopin starting work at the Warsaw Lyceum. From that time on, the two families maintained friendly relations and visited each other on numerous occasions, both in Warsaw and in Żelazowa Wola, which as a result of sale from 1818 passed into the hands of the countess's sons (first Fryderyk, later Michał).



☒ Church of St Roch and St John the Baptist in Brochów

5 BROCHÓW

St Roch's Church in Brochów is an important place for the Chopin family. On 28 June 1806 Nicolas Chopin and Tekla Justyna Krzyżanowska got married before the altar of the Brochów church. On 23 April 1810, during Easter, Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin was baptised in the same place. The Chopins regarded Fryderyk Skarbek as their son's godfather, however in the baptismal register a certain 'Franciszek Grembecki from the village of Ciepliny' is entered, who perhaps acted as proxy during the ceremony. The godmother of Nicolas and Justyna's only son was Anna Skarbek, later Wiesiołowska. Chopin's eldest sister, Ludwika, got married also in Brochów – to Józef Kalasanty Jędrzejewicz in 1832. The Chopins probably visited the St Roch's Church every time they stayed in Żelazowa Wola. Located on the bank of the Bzura River, the church is one of the few fortified basilicas in Poland. The first church in Brochów was probably built before 1113, during the reign of Władysław Herman. Around 1350 construction began on the brick church. The basilica acquired its present form after the reconstruction carried out by Olbracht Adrian Lasocki, completed in 1665. This red brick church is crowned by

three cylindrical towers and surrounded by a wall with corner bastions. Inside the church (now dedicated to St Roch and St John the Baptist) the Chopin family's history is recalled by commemorative plaques, as well as by the baptismal font preserved to this day and already in use during the first half of the 19th century. When approaching the main gate of the church, on the left-hand side stands the historic statue of St Roch – the patron of the parish.

brochow.pl
brochow-parafia.pl

In the parish register of baptisms, 22 February 1810 was recorded as the day of Fryderyk Chopin's birth. For many years this day was cited in the literature devoted to the composer and became established as the correct one. Meanwhile Chopin and his family always gave 1 March as his true date of birth. Controversies surrounding the composer's date of birth concern not only the day. There are many grounds to call into question the day, month, and year of the composer's birth

ST ROCH'S CHURCH IN BROCHÓW ACCORDING TO OSKAR SOSNOWSKI

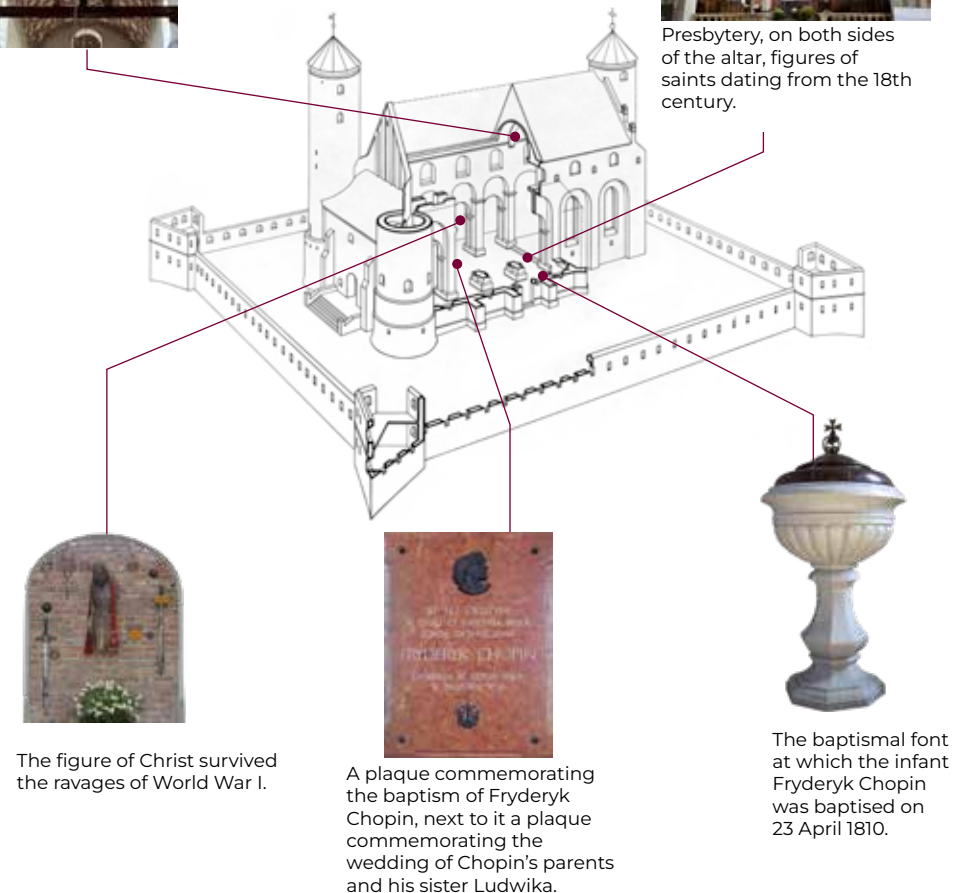
The church in Brochów suffered serious damage during both World Wars and was rebuilt each time. In 2008–2009 the church underwent a thorough restoration as part of the Fryderyk Chopin 2010 programme. Among other things, the paintings on the walls and vaults were restored. The furnishings are contemporary, while statues of Dominican saints from the 18th century, the baptismal font, the wooden figure of Christ that survived the 1914 bombardment, and the Lasocki family graves in the crypts have been preserved. The Chopins are commemorated by memorial plaques and a display case with a copy of the composer's baptismal record.



Decorative painting of the vault and walls carried out as part of the church's restoration before 2010.



Presbytery, on both sides of the altar, figures of saints dating from the 18th century.



The figure of Christ survived the ravages of World War I.



A plaque commemorating the baptism of Fryderyk Chopin, next to it a plaque commemorating the wedding of Chopin's parents and his sister Ludwika.



The baptismal font at which the infant Fryderyk Chopin was baptised on 23 April 1810.



📷 Monument to Fryderyk Chopin in Sochaczew

6 SOCHACZEW

Sochaczew lies on the route from Warsaw to Silesia and to Dobrzyń Land, which Chopin traversed many times during his numerous journeys. He is also known to have visited Sochaczew during his trips to Żelazowa Wola. The most interesting story connected with Chopin's stay in Sochaczew took place in the summer of 1830, when the twenty-year-old composer arrived with Michał Skarbek at the camp of the Third Infantry Brigade at the invitation of a great music-lover – General Piotr Szembek. The soldiers were then stationed in the former Dominican convent on the hill near the ruins of the Castle of the Dukes of Mazovia. Nothing came of this musical gathering then, but soon another opportunity presented itself, or rather was manufactured: on 29

Chopin's pace of life could be described as hectic. Once he went to Sochaczew, gave a concert there, ate, returned to his home in Warsaw, went that same day to the National Theatre for the evening performance and, despite being slightly late, caught the first act of the opera.

THE CHOPIN MONUMENT

In the park in Sochaczew, at the junction of Warszawska and Traugutta streets, stands a monument dedicated to Fryderyk Chopin. A bronze commemorative plaque paying tribute to the greatest Polish composer is mounted on a stone base, and the adjacent obelisk features a relief profile of his face. The designer and creator of the monument is the well-known sculptor Mirosław Biskupski.

August 1830 Fryderyk was virtually abducted from his home in Warsaw and brought to the military camp in a 'fast carriage' arranged especially for him, along with a spare relay of horses. *'The day before yesterday, I was also at General Szembek's Camp for the second time'* Fryderyk wrote in a letter. *'You should know that he is always stationed at Sochaczew, and Michał and I had arranged for him to take me there. When this could not be done, he sent Czaykowski [...], his aide-de-camp, and they took me to him'*. The regimental orchestra took part in the improvised concert; General Szembek himself also played, of whom Chopin wrote: *'He is very musical, plays the violin*

INTERNATIONAL CHOPIN FESTIVAL IN MAZOVIA

Since 1993 a Chopin festival has been held in Sochaczew, which over time has gained the status of an international event. Participants perform works by Fryderyk Chopin and by Johann Sebastian Bach, whose creative ideas found particular expression in the work of our greatest composer. The performers are judged by a jury composed of distinguished music teachers and pianists from Poland and abroad.

well and is a devoted Paganini enthusiast, and therefore belongs to that distinguished class of musicians'. There was a piano in the camp on which Fryderyk performed his compositions, including the Adagio from the *Piano Concerto in F minor*. After the musical displays were over, Chopin was driven back to Warsaw as swiftly as possible. A fortress of the Mazovian Piasts existed in Sochaczew as early as the 13th century, and the first masonry castle was built in the 14th century. After the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland took control of the town in the 15th century, the castle was rebuilt many times. The most significant alterations, which lent the building an early Baroque character, were introduced in the 17th century at the behest of King Sigismund III Vasa. Only fragments of the walls have survived to this day, having been repeatedly destroyed, notably during the Swedish Deluge and the Kościuszko Uprising. From the beginning of the 19th century no efforts were made to rebuild it, so the view of the castle hill and ruins has remained virtually intact since Chopin's visit to Sochaczew. However, today, after revitalisation, the remains of the castle are excellently integrated into the public space – with an amphitheatre and a riverside boulevard along the Bzura.

Narrow-Gauge Railway Museum

This branch of the Station Museum (Stacja Muzeum) in Warsaw is housed on the grounds

of the former Sochaczew Commuter Railway station. The museum halls contain exhibits related to the work performed by railwaymen. Outside there is an open-air railway museum featuring over 160 steam locomotives, engines, carriages and other rail vehicles to be admired. This is one of the largest collections of its kind in Europe and includes some unique exhibits such as a vehicle modelled on Marshal Józef Piłsudski's car, General Wojciech Jaruzelski's saloon carriage, a Warszawa-brand car adapted to run on rails, and the Koziołek Matolek carriage.

Through meadows and forests

An additional attraction offered by the museum from April to October is a Saturday ride on the Retro train. The excursion begins with a guided tour of the museum. Afterwards passengers board the train, which sets off with its characteristic whistle through the town towards Kampinos Forest. At the first station the guide takes anyone interested on a walk through Kampinos Forest. Another attraction along the route is Osada Puszczańska (Forest Settlement) in Tułowice. Right next to the historic little station is a charming spot where visitors can enjoy a picnic around a campfire on a large, carefully landscaped clearing.

Chopin's delicacies

In Sochaczew you can sample dishes inspired by the composer's culinary tastes. The restaurant of the Hotel Chopin (hotelchopin.pl) serves a specially designed Chopin menu, combining Old Polish elements and influences of French cuisine. Sochaczew confectioneries sell an abundance of desserts and sweets with Chopin names (e.g. 'Mazurek Chopinowski', 'Tort Chopinowski').

sochaczew.pl
sochaczew.stacjamuzeum.pl





📷 Fryderyk Chopin European Arts Centre in Sanniki

IŁÓW

Iłów, although a town in the years 1506–1863, today is officially a village. Its urban past is evidenced by the town layout with a centrally located market square. In 1506 the owners of Iłów, the Radzanowski family, obtained from King Alexander a privilege to found a town under Chełmno law and to organise 4 annual fairs and 1 weekly market. Large markets in Iłów are still held to this day on the first Wednesday after the 1st and on the 15th of each month.

The most important historic building in Iłów is the Late Baroque Parish Church dedicated to the Finding of the Holy Cross and Our Lady Queen of Poland, founded by Adam Lasocki, Castellan of Sochaczew. The masonry church was built in 1781 as a single-nave structure with a narrower chancel terminating in a three-sided apse. Over the centuries, the church was repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt.

A major tourist attraction in the Iłów municipality is the Uroczysko Rzepki reserve. An area of approx. 43 ha features habitats of mixed coniferous forest and oak-hornbeam forest. A roughly 7 km-long

educational trail runs through the reserve's buffer zone. Because the reserve itself is under strict protection, this trail allows tourists to experience the local richness of flora and fauna without harming the ecosystem.

MŁODZIESZYN

The picturesque landscapes of the Bzura River surround the village of Młodzieszyn, situated near Sochaczew. One of the most interesting sites in Młodzieszyn is a historic park of nearly 5 ha established in the 19th century and gradually revitalised, also featuring a nature trail. Next to the Parish of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Młodzieszyn stands a bell tower – a remnant of the former church from 1875. During the Nazi occupation the Germans murdered approximately thirty prisoners at this site. In nearby Kamion it is worth visiting the Church of St Michael the Archangel and St Anne. Historic manor-and-park complexes are also located in nearby Ruszki and Witkowice. They have undergone thorough renovation, but remain in private hands.



📷 Fryderyk Chopin European Arts Centre, interior

7 SANNIKI

The first records of Sanniki date from the Middle Ages. The name of the village derives from the word for sleighs, which the villagers specialised in making. The palace itself, where Chopin once lived, is a historically authentic building, untouched by the ravages of time. It was erected in the final years of the 18th century.

18th-century polychromes

The years 2011–2013 saw a comprehensive renovation of the palace and park. During this project, original polychromes were uncovered in seven palace rooms; they had been created at the end of the 18th century and during the first several decades of the 19th century. Scientific studies confirmed their authenticity, and thereby the palace's construction has been dated to 1793–1796. This makes it certain that Fryderyk Chopin once lived here.

Fryderyk Chopin composed here

Fryderyk Chopin spent the summer of 1828 in Sanniki. He came at the invitation of a school friend, Konstanty Pruszek. Fryderyk thoroughly enjoyed the summer, resting,

From a letter written by Fryderyk Chopin to Tytus Woyciechowski dated 9 September 1828: *My dearest Tytus! You would not believe how eagerly I awaited news of you and your Mother; you may therefore form some idea of how gratified I was when I received your letter. At that time I was in Sanniki with the Pruszek family. I spent the whole summer there. – I will tell you nothing of the amusements there; you were in Sanniki yourself.*

walking and making excursions around the area. At the music-making Pruszek household there was no shortage of good instruments, so he could play to his heart's content and even work on his own compositions – he managed to adapt the Rondo in C major from one to two pianos and to work on the Trio in G minor, as well as a composition for piano, violin and cello.

The governess

The governess of Olesia, Konstanty's younger sister, also came to Sanniki for the summer holidays with the Pruszek family. Fryderyk spent a great deal of time walking in the vast park, accompanied by the governess



📷 Sculpture of Fryderyk Chopin and the governess in the palace park



📷 A scale model of the old manor house in Sanniki

mentioned above. At one point, when it was discovered that the governess was pregnant, the first suspicion fell on the unsuspecting Fryderyk. It soon became clear, however, that the father of the child was a mysterious 'N'. To this day, the seducer's name and surname remain unknown. We do not even know the governess's first name. The whole affair remains shrouded in great mystery.

Sanniki in the annals of history From the Siemowit to the Pruszek family

For centuries, the Sanniki estate belonged to the Dukes of Mazovia and later formed part of the royal estates leased to the nobility. In the mid-18th century the Sanniki holdings came into the possession of the Pruszek family, and the first lessee of the estate was Tomasz Tadeusz. It was he who, in 1793–1796, built the palace in Sanniki. The building was originally designed with a rectangular layout and was intended to serve as the family's summer residence. The heir of Tomasz Tadeusz was Aleksander Paweł, who extended the palace with a northern wing and a tower with a pavilion, creating the first building on Polish soil styled after an Italian villa. After his parents' deaths, the successor to the inheritance was Konstanty Pruszek, a

great friend of Fryderyk Chopin, hence the composer's Sanniki connection.

The Sapieha and the Natanson families

After Konstanty's death the heirs discovered that the estate was heavily indebted. They decided to sell, and the new owner of the land and palace was Prince Leon Sapieha. Shares in the sugar factory built by Konstanty, however, were purchased by a Jewish merchant and banker named Samuel Natanson. In 1873 the Sapieha family sold their part of the Sanniki estates to Samuel Natanson's family. From then on the entire estate fell into the hands of the Natanson family.

In 1925 a commemorative plaque bearing the following inscription was embedded in the wall of the palace tower: *'In this manor lived Fryderyk Chopin in 1828'*. In the grounds of the park in Sanniki stand two bronze monuments to Chopin. The first, erected in 1985, was made by Ludwika Kraskowska-Nitschowa. The second, by Bartłomiej Kurzeja, unveiled in 2014, depicts Chopin at the piano and the Pruszek family's governess gazing at him.

Antonina and Stefan

In 1909 it was bought from the family by Samuel Natanson's granddaughter, the daughter of his youngest son Jakub, Antonina Maria (married name Dziewulska). Antonina and Stefan were the last owners of the Sanniki estate until the end of World War II. It was they who in 1925 funded a brass plaque commemorating Chopin's stay in Sanniki.

The State Agricultural Farms era

After World War II the estate was taken over by the State Treasury, and from 1949 until 1993 a State Agricultural Farm operated here. In the 1970s the Honorary Social Committee for Restoring Chopin to Sanniki was established. Many distinguished figures served on it, including Jerzy Waldorff, Prof. Wiktor Zin, Mirosław Hermaszewski, Włodzimierz Chećko, and Jan Geisler.

From the first Chopin concert to the present day

In the 1980s the local branch of the Fryderyk Chopin Society was established. The concert hall, dressing room and temporary exhibition hall were renovated. In February 1981 Halina Czerny-Stefańska sat down at the piano, accompanied by Wojciech Siemion. Since

that day Chopin concerts have been held continuously for ten months of the year. In addition, from June to August the programme moves into the park and the bandstand. Various piano recitals, performances by musical artists, family festivals for Children's Day, etc., take place there. The **Fryderyk Chopin European Arts Centre in Sanniki** is also based in the palace-and-park complex in Sanniki. This is a local government cultural institution co-organised by the Local Government of the Mazovian Voivodeship and the Town and Municipality of Sanniki.

Creative Arts Retreat

This includes guest rooms located on the first floor of the palace and within the shell bandstand. Simply call or write to enjoy a wonderful weekend in a peaceful, quiet spot, surrounded by beautiful nature and against the backdrop of Mazovia's musical heritage.

📍 Fryderyk Chopin European Arts Centre in Sanniki

142 Warszawska Street, 96-500 Sanniki
sanniki.pl, ecasanniki.pl
Tourist Information Point
phone: +48 24 268 11 08



📷 Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Płock

8 PŁOCK

...today in Płock I shall turn the whole post office upside down, just in the hope that there'll be something for me there – wrote Fryderyk Chopin on 6 July 1827 from Kowalewo to his family in Warsaw. Płock is a large town picturesquely situated on the Vistula, historically one of the oldest and most important in Mazovia – in the Middle Ages it was the capital of the Duchy of Mazovia. At the beginning of July 1827, Fryderyk Chopin set out with Count Zboiński on a journey to Gdańsk. Earlier the composer had spent several days at the count's estate in Kowalewo, not far from Płock. Zboiński's entire immediate family – his wife and three daughters – were staying there at the time. The stay at this beautiful property passed in an idyllic atmosphere, mainly in preparations for the onward journey. In the meantime Ksawery Zboiński decided to give Fryderyk a tour of Płock and served as his personal guide around the town. They certainly visited Płock's oldest district and the medieval castle walls with two Gothic towers – the Clock Tower (Wieża Zegarowa) and the Nobles' (Wieża Szlachecka). They also entered the Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, beautifully situated on Tumskie Hill above the

Vistula, and there the Royal Chapel, where in 1825 sarcophagi with the remains of two rulers of Poland were placed: Władysław Herman and Bolesław Krzywousty. Chopin was enchanted by the panorama unfolding from the Vistula escarpment. The travellers also visited the bell tower, the post-Benedictine monastery, the Dominican church, and perhaps also the new Płock town hall that was under construction in those years. They also went to the Płock post office, where Fryderyk expected to receive a letter from his family.

Tumskie Hill

Tumskie Hill is an ideal vantage point overlooking the Vistula valley. From here you can admire the panorama of the river and its opposite bank. The sunsets viewed from here are particularly striking, as is the illuminated bridge at night.

Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

The Płock cathedral basilica stands on Tumskie Hill, which rises above the Vistula valley. The church was consecrated in 1144. Although it was rebuilt many times over the centuries, original architectural elements have survived to this day. The porch is separated from the nave by a replica



📷 Mazovian Museum in Płock – Art Déco Branch

of the famous bronze Płock Doors, crafted for Płock Cathedral around 1154 in Magdeburg. Beneath the basilica's north tower lies the Royal Chapel. Its crypt holds the remains of Polish rulers Władysław Herman and Bolesław Krzywousty, as well as fifteen Mazovian dukes. The walls are adorned with rich polychromy created by Władysław Drapiewski.

Former Benedictine Abbey and a fragment of the ducal castle

Opposite the cathedral basilica stands a former Benedictine abbey and a fragment of the ducal castle with the Nobles' Tower and Clock Tower. It houses the Diocesan Museum with a treasury which holds some extremely valuable items, including the 14th-century reliquary bust of St Sigismund, the 13th-century chalice of Konrad of Mazovia, and Gothic monstrances. The museum's second building, located next to the basilica, houses archaeological collections and a collection of around 100 kontusz sashes.

Plac Narutowicza (Narutowicza Square)

Narutowicza Square is surrounded by historic buildings. Particularly interesting is Dom pod Trąbami dating from the turn of 15th century. It is a former canonry and seminary. The

House under Providence currently houses the Zieliński Library of the Płock Scientific Society, whose collections include valuable examples of written heritage, among them a thousand-year-old manuscript containing a Latin text from the biblical Book of Wisdom, the autographs of Adam Mickiewicz and Tadeusz Kościuszko, and such rare early printed books as Copernicus's *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres* from 1543. The library also holds the only collection in Poland of Francisco Goya's 80 Caprichos prints.

A museum times seven

A visit to Płock is an excellent opportunity to visit the wonderful, modern, and diverse branches of the Mazovian Museum in Płock. On Tumska Street stands a magnificent Secession Tenement with a collection of period furniture, costumes and jewellery. The Art Déco branch boasts an exhibition featuring a red convertible automobile. In the 19th-century synagogue on Kwiatka Street a branch of the museum tells the history of Mazovian Jews. And that's just the start because this museum has a grand total of seven branches.

📍 **Mazovian Museum in Płock**
muzeumplock.eu

Old Market Square

There is as much bustle on Płock's market square as in medieval times, but otherwise a great deal has changed. Inns, taverns and shops once lined the square here. In the middle stood a Gothic town hall with a tower, and an execution scaffold in front of it. The townhouses that surround the market today were built at the turn of the 19th century. The new town hall was built in the 1920s. In 1998 it was restored and the surrounding area redeveloped.

Tourist Information Centre

8 Stary Rynek St.
phone: +48 24 367 19 44
turystykaplock.eu

9 KOWALEWO

Dear sisters, I wanted to send you my waltz, but I don't have time to write, because we are just about to set off. It is morning now, eight o'clock (as we never get up before seven). The air is fresh, the sun is shining gloriously, the little birds are chirping, there is no babbling brook but there is a pond, and the frogs are singing beautifully – wrote Fryderyk Chopin in Kowalewo.



 Autograph of a letter by Fryderyk Chopin written from Kowalewo to his family, 6 July 1827

Count Ksawery Zboiński's picturesque estate was the base for their excursions to Pomerania during the summer holidays in 1827. Although the young Chopin spent

Count Franciszek Ksawery Zboiński was born in 1795 in Kozłowo. His ancestors came from the Zboiński of the Ogończyk coat of arms from Zbójno and Ossówka. He was the son of royal chamberlain Jan Nepomucen Zboiński and Joanna née Jeżewska, and the heir of the Kozłowo estates in Pomerania. Kozłowo was a family entail (a large hereditary estate that could not be divided or sold) located in Świecie County in Royal Prussia. Count Zboiński also owned the estates of Kowalewo, Lubcza and Dziewanowo. On 4 November 1818 in Radzanów in Mława County, he married Antonina Niemojewska of the Rola coat of arms, who bore three daughters. As small children, Chopin met them during his stay in Kowalewo. The close relationship of Zboiński with the Chopin family is evidenced by the fact that in 1815 the count was asked to become godfather to their youngest daughter Emilia. In later years Count Zboiński emigrated and returned only around 1839. In the 1840s he actively opposed the occupier, for which he was imprisoned. He died in 1853 in Świecie.

just a few days in Kowalewo, the pastoral atmosphere and the company of the count's closest family – his wife and three young daughters – were delightful. He mentions one of them, Kamila, later in the letter: *But the funniest of all is the blackbird, which sings its noisy songs outside the windows, and after the blackbird comes the youngest, little Kamila, Count Zboiński's daughter, who is not yet two years old. She has taken a liking to me and chatters: 'Kagila koteć pana koteć'.* It is not known how the Kowalewo estate looked in the first half of the 19th century. It belonged to the Zboiński family until 1843, when Krystyna Fink bought it. To this day only a ruined manor survives, erected before 1859 for Antoni Jabłoński, to whom Kowalewo then belonged. It was probably built on the same site where the estate that hosted Chopin in 1827 once stood.



 Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc

10 SIERPC

Sierpc is not associated with Fryderyk Chopin's travels in Mazovia. There are no accounts or documents attesting that the composer might have stayed in this town. However, tourists should come here to see with their own eyes what Mazovia looked like and how its inhabitants lived at the time when Chopin lived and composed in this region. A visit to the **Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc** is a true journey into the past, an opportunity to encounter local history and the rituals and customs of a Mazovian village.

The open-air museum is located at the junction of the Sierpienica and the Skrwia rivers, on an area of over 60 ha. The exhibition consists of eleven peasant homesteads with thatched cottages and farm buildings, as well as an inn, a smithy, a post mill, a church and a manor complex. The appearance of the homesteads faithfully corresponds to how they looked in their heyday. The furnishings of the village cottages and the arrangement of the homesteads indicate that some owners were wealthier than others. Beside more affluent homesteads stand poor huts fitted with just the bare

necessities. Moreover, the positioning of the buildings is not accidental. The open-air museum reconstructs the spatial layout of a linear village — the type of agricultural settlement most frequently found on Polish lands. Authenticity is enhanced by the arable fields that surround it. One can imagine that it was through villages like these that Fryderyk Chopin passed during his travels through Mazovia.

Part of the open-air museum's exhibition is also a manor complex, consisting of a landscaped park and a reconstructed manor house with beautiful interiors prepared with meticulous attention to detail and historical accuracy. The ensemble is completed by an original 17th-century chapel.

The exhibition rooms, made to resemble manor farm buildings, contain a sculpture gallery with the *Collection of Folk Sculpture from the Collections of the Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc* exhibition, as well as the coach house, which houses the *Court Transport in the Collections of the Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc* exhibition.

At the Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc, it's not just the buildings that matter, but also their surroundings. Well-tended



📍 Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc

vegetable and flower gardens nestling beside the cottages, apiaries and animals give the impression of a village teeming with life. On summer weekends a blacksmith works in the smithy and a folk band plays in front of it; the inn serves food and a small shop sells souvenir. The interiors of the buildings are furnished according to the functions they serve, and the cottages' decor changes with the rhythm of the seasons.

Temporary exhibitions are held at the open-air museum, and competitions and events related to preserving folk traditions also take place. Spring brings the opportunity to participate in the welcoming of spring ritual, which involves crafting, burning and drowning a Marzanna doll. On Palm Sunday a Mass is celebrated in the church on the grounds of the open-air museum and a contest for the most beautiful palm is held. The festivities are accompanied by live music performed by folk ensembles.

In Sierpc itself it is worth seeing the Neoclassical town hall standing in the centre. The building is owned by the Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc. Temporary exhibitions promoting local and regional culture, as well as the cultures of other nations, are organised there. The town

hall also hosts meetings for children and teenagers connected with festive and folk customs.

Sierpc has several historic churches. The oldest of these is the Gothic parish **Church of St Vitus, Modestus and Crescentia**. Its history dates back to the 14th or 15th century. The interior was reconstructed in the Baroque style, and the altar features Rococo elements. Fragments of an earlier Romanesque church have been preserved in the church walls. According to local tradition, it was built on the ruins of a pagan sanctuary. Also of interest is the **Gothic Church of the Holy Spirit** from the end of 15th century, made of brick with a rectangular layout. It is a single-nave church with no distinct chancel. It was probably built by master mason Jan of Przasnysz with his sons Nicolas and Piotr. It stands in the Old Town. The interior of the church is adorned with Gothic polychromy from the beginning of the 16th century, which was only discovered in 1958 during renovation work.

📍 **Museum of the Mazovian Countryside in Sierpc**

64 Gabriela Narutowicza Street
09-200 Sierpc



📍 Scene depicting Fryderyk Chopin's welcome in front of the manor in Rościszewo

11 ROŚCISZEWO

'So then, today in Płock, tomorrow in Rościszewo, the day after tomorrow in Kikół, a few days in Turzno, a few days in Kozłowo and a moment in Gdańsk and back! – wrote Fryderyk Chopin on 6 July 1827 in a letter addressed to his family in Warsaw, listing the successive stages of his planned summer journey. The young man accompanied Count Ksawery Zboiński on a trip to Pomerania. Today it is difficult to state with one hundred percent certainty whether Chopin managed to reach the Baltic Sea, but the localities the travellers visited along the way are known thanks to the composer's correspondence. They certainly stopped for several days in Rościszewo, the historic ancestral home of the Rościszewski of the Junosza coat of arms. At that time the village and estate belonged to the Jeżewski family – ancestors of Count Zboiński's mother. The travellers were hosted in a late Baroque manor house surrounded by a beautiful park. During his stay in Rościszewo, Fryderyk visited the nearby Church of the Patronage of St Joseph. The history of the parish dates back to the 14th century, but the church visited by the composer was built between 1779 and 1781 on the site of an earlier brick church dating from

the late 16th century. Like the manor house, the church was founded by Benedykt J. Jeżewski, a general in the Crown Army. The interior preserves many valuable elements from the 17th and 18th centuries, including an original Baroque pulpit, while the present form of the church is the result of an extension carried out in the 1930s. An 18th-century single-storey manor with two outbuildings – the former home of the Jeżewski family – has survived to the present day. It was rebuilt several times in the 19th and 20th centuries. By the end of the 20th century it had nearly fallen into ruin, but in the following years the historic park complex was restored together with the manor. Visitors can stroll through the park along renovated alleys in the shade of old linden trees and sycamores that recall Chopin's visit, and then rest by the ornamental pond. The restored manor house now houses the **Rościszewo District Council Office**, as well as a **Memorial Room** dedicated to the composer. In front of the building stand life-size wooden figures depicting Chopin being welcomed as he arrives at the manor.

📍 **Rościszewo District Council Office**,
1 Armii Krajowej Street
rosciszewo.pl

Mazovian Tourist Information System

WARSAW

Warsaw Tourist Information Centre****

Warsaw Tourist Office,

Palace of Culture and Science (entrance from Emilii Plater Street)

Pl. Defilad 1, 00-901 Warszawa

phone: +48 503 033 720

warsawtour.pl

Warsaw Tourist Information Centre**

Pl. Zamkowy 1/13, 00-267 Warszawa

phone: +48 22 635 18 81

wcit.waw.pl

PŁOCK

Tourist Information Centre***

8 Stary Rynek St., 09-400 Płock

phone: +48 24 364 99 90, +48 24 367 19 44

turystykaplock.eu

SIEDLCE

Tourist Information Centre****

7 Pułaskiego St., 08-110 Siedlce

phone: +48 535 068 593

pttksiedlce.pl

RADOM

Tourist Information Centre (MOSiR)****

Pl. Dworcowy 2, 26-600 Radom

phone: +48 48 360 06 10, +48 793 456 783

cit.radom.pl

IŁŻA

Tourist Information Point – Centre of Culture and Tourism**

Pl. 11 Listopada 2, 27-100 Iłża

phone: +48 537 458 111

turysta.ilza.pl

KORCZEW

Tourist Information Point*

20a Księdza Brzóska St., 08-108 Korczew

phone: +48 25 631 20 22

tygielodolinybugu.pl

KOZIENICE

Tourist Information Point of the Kozienice Cultural Centre****

29 Warszawska St., 26-900 Kozienice

phone: +48 48 611 07 50

dkkozienice.pl

MOŚCIBRODY

Tourist Information Point **

52 Mościbrody St., 08-112 Mościbrody

phone: +48 600 369 056

dwormoscibrody.pl

NOWY DWÓR MAZOWIECKI

Tourist Information Centre****

164 Bałki Murmańskiej St.

05-160 Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki

phone: +48 664 775 326

3rzeki.pl

OSTRÓW MAZOWIECKA

Tourist Information Point *

68 3 Maja St., 07-300 Ostrów Mazowiecka

phone: +48 29 645 71 00

powiatostrowmaz.pl

PUŁTUSK

Tourist Information Point in Pułtusk at the Regional Museum**

43 Rynek St., 06-100 Pułtusk

phone: +48 23 692 51 32

pultusk.pl

SANNIKI

Tourist Information Point ***

142 Warszawska St, 09-540 Sanniki

phone: +48 24 268 11 08

ecasanniki.pl

SZYDŁOWIEC

Tourist Information Point ***

Rynek Wielki 5a, 26-500 Szydłowiec

phone: +48 48 326 20 54

szydlowiec.pl

WARKA

Tourist Information Point in the Pułaski Museum**

24 K. Pułaskiego St., 05-660 Warka

phone: +48 48 667 22 67

muzeumpulaski.pl

ŻYRARDÓW

Tourist Information Centre***

45 1 Maja St., 93-300 Żyrardów

phone: +48 46 854 24 24

resursa.zyrardow.pl