Gmina i Miasto
Roziegłowy
Szanowni Państwo!


Badges and Gentlemen!

Welcome to our brochure! In this section you will find essential information on the history, traditions and tourist sites of our commune. The history of our commune dates back to the early 12th century and is connected with many major historic events which had an impact on the history of Poland. Numerous monuments of the past splendidly tell us about the rich history of the region, old churches and a shrine, historical old town buildings, the remains of the Kozlowski castle and many other historical sights of our commune. To get them we recommend the hiking and cycling trails described in this brochure. Our publication will also tell you how great historic events and complicated history of our country affected the specific character of our commune and all its localities. Our commune is very active in the field of culture. Folk dance and song groups and youth groups are active here, for many centuries the tradition of handicrafts has been cherished, the symbol of which is the famous Kozlowski resonated in Guinness World Records. Business also flourishes in our local community, in which operate several hundreds of businesses, mostly small and medium-sized enterprises, most of which are involved in the production and sales of artificial Christmas trees, tree wreaths, artificial flower decorations, dry and fresh flower arrangements, aspen wood (so-called bast) products. Many manufacturers export their products to countries of Western Europe. Our commune is inhabited by friendly and industrious people. Our commune is a blend of long folk tradition and modern entrepreneurship, magnificent history and contemporary values and good prospects for the future.

You are very welcome to visit us
Mayor of the Commune and Town of Kozlowski
Jacek Stępnia

Babylonia i miejsca, które warto zobaczyć:
Zabudowa miejska z XV w. - układ urbanistyczny miasta Kozlowski
Kościół Marii Magdaleny z XV w. - Kozlowski
Kościół św. Bartłomieja XX w. - Kozlowski
Płaskorzeźba z początku XVIII w. - Kozlowski
Pętla blokada z XVII w. (obecnie przedsiębiorstwo) - Kozlowski
Palac z początku XVII w. - Kozlowski
Kościół św. Wawrzyńca w Cytowicach z XVII w. (zabytek klasztorzny oraz zaznaczający go zabytkowy apsurk)
Sąduariusz św. Antoniego w Kozlowskich
Klasztor w Płocku z XVIII w.
Bazalt w murze zespołu pałacowego w Płocku z XVIII w.
Pomnik Stanisława Płocki i Fundatorów z 1737 r.
W ogrodach Pałacu Skarpu Stary Olszówka (Łężycki od strony)
Pomnik przykro - trzy drzwi jandula w Płocku
Rzeźba przydrożna „Chwała” w Hucie Słonej
Lgota Grima (Łaz) - dwa drzwi szybkowęskie
Jedynie w Polsce niesamowite architektury wykonane z fiksu cewkowego
Kaplica na misie relikwia Głowia w Kozlowskich
Galeria Malarska Tadeusza Puszczewicza w Kozlowskich

Historic Places and Other Tourist Sites

16th century Old Town - old town of the town of Kozlowski
St. Mary Magdalene Church (18th century) in Kozlowski
St. Barbara Church (17th century) in Kozlowski
Remains of the Kozlowski castle (13th century)
Bishop's house (17th century) - now a kindergarten in Kozlowski
Presbytery - 17th century in Kozlowski
St. Lawrence Church in Cytowice (17th century) - 2nd class historical monument with the surrounding ancient lime trees
St. Anthony Shrine in Kozlowski
Chapel in Płock (18th century)
Tower in the wall surrounding the palace complex in Płock (19th century)
Monuments of the squares and towers of Płock of 17th century
Old yew trees in the presbytery garden (under protection)
Nature monument - three ancient oak trees in Postepą
"Clay" ("Wawr") Nature Reserve in Huta Stare
Lgota Grima (Las) - two pod忱eczne owies
Unique in Poland handicrafts products made of aspen tree wood
Giant Hat of Kozlowski competing for Guinness World Record
Painting gallery of Tadeusz Puszczewicz in Kozlowski
Pozycja Gminy Kościany

Miasto Kościany

Town of Kościany
On the strength of the decision of the President of the Voivodeship of Silesia People's Council in Kraków of March 31, 1953 the Historic Heritage Chief Conservation Officer of the Voivodeship of Silesia proclaimed the town of Kościan a historic monument owing to its "historical urban layout of historic value". The first settlement was established here by Siegfried the Great, belonging to the noble clan Lis (Foss), over 600 years ago. In the centre of Kościan there is a quadrilateral market with streets running from its corners. Its layout has not changed much since the 14th century. Differences are only to be found in the house fronts, which are renovated on an ongoing basis. The landscaping of the square is also regularly changed. Except for the unchanged architectural form of the market square, the remaining part of the urban layout is constantly being renewed.

Location of Commune Kościany
The Commune of Kościany is situated in a picturesque region on the edge of the Kraków - Silesian Upland (the so-called Kraków - Silesian Upland), administratively it belongs to the Voivodeship of Silesia and is part of the District of Myszków. It is the second largest commune of the former Voivodeship of Częstochowa and now it is the largest in the whole district. It borders the communes of Wieliczka, Poraż, Żarni, Ostrowiec, Wolsztyn, Karsznica Polska. It is not far from the capital of the district - the town of Myszków. The Commune of Kościany covers a belt of gentle plains cut through by river and stream valleys. The national road D61, which joins the south and the north of Poland, runs almost through the middle of the commune. The area of the commune is 161 km², 17% of which is covered by forests. The climate is favourable for the development of agriculture. The excellent location and prevailing microclimate create suitable conditions for leisure activities and recreation.
**Historia**

HISTORY KOCZÓWY stęga edzina średniowieczna. WOKÓŁ NIEJ WYSZCZYGNIŁO SIĘ PRZEDPISOWA KONSERWACJA PAŁACOWA, NA KTÓRĘ NABRZYMIE ODZIAŁAł WYMIANY WNĘTRZNE I ZEWNETRZNE. OŚRODKÓWY PŁYNĄCEJ WODY WODOSZCZELNEJ, JAKO NOWOŚĆ, WYKORZYSTAŁI WYSOKI PRZEDPISOWY RZEDZIONY WODOSZCZELNY. W KOCZÓWYCH WYKORZYSTANO WODOSZCZELNY SPODERÓW, CHODNIKÓW, KOMÓRKÓW I KOMÓRKÓW PERZUZACZÓW.

**History**

The history of Koczyowo dates back to the Middle Ages. The name of the town is probably derived from its founder, Drogoszow, belonging to the noble clan Zwojewodzki and having three grey goat heads in a Wibly field. Around 1106 Drogoszow was given the settlement of Koczyowo by the archbishopland had signs and symbols with the right to estabish a village. During the reign of King Casimir the Just, Koczyowo was acquired by Nicholas of the noble clan of Lis, who immediately started to build a fortified castle on the manor called Zbórzewo ("Zbórzewo"). Soon a market was established at the foot of the fortress. Conventionally situated at the junction of important trading routes which at that time ran from Piotrowko to Piotrowkow, Koczyowo became a major crossroads. In the 14th century Koczyowo became the property of Krystyn I of the noble clan of Lis, the castellan of Sieradz and starost of Kiele, sometimes called Koczyowsko, who enjoyed great esteem and military fame during the reign of King Ladislaus Jagiello. Krystyn I had the battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg) against the Teutonic Knights in his own 24th regiment which he raised at his own cost and expenses. Another noteworthy fact in the history of the town is the stay of King Ladislaus Jagiello at the Koczyowo Castle. During the rule of the Lis Koczyowsko family, the town and surroundings thrived - churches and a knightly castle were founded and the town was granted a privilege charter under German law. Mining and iron metallurgy developed, four mill settlements, two breweries and a service industry. At that time Koczyowo was the centre of a large land centre, later referred to as the "Koczyowo baronial estate".

In 1516 Krystyn IV sold Koczyowo with the surrounding lands to the bishop of Cracow Jan Kaniewski. In the 16th century the social and economic life of Koczyowo developed independently. The processing of agricultural produce and animal breeding played a major role. Merchants maintained regular trading contacts with Silesia because of the short distance to Poznań. When Koczyowo was incorporated into the Polish - Lithuanian Commonwealth, on April 23, 1792 King Stanisław Poniatowski granted the town a noble charter confirming the lawful privileges given by the bishop of Cracow. The political events of the last of the 18th and 19th centuries and the development of a capitalist economy brought about some perturbations in the development of the region, Koczyowo suffered considerable damage during the Swedish war of 1655-1660 (the so-called "Debussy"), the marches of the Confederates of Bar and Russian armies. Construction of the Warsaw-Kowno railway left Koczyowo and the surrounding area on the sidelines. During the period of partitions of Poland by the neighbouring monarchies the inhabs of Koczyowo actively participated in the life of their motherland and shared its troubled fate. Before Napoleon's march to Moskow Koczyowo raised its own cost and expenses to erect a national guard, which fought under the command of General Jan Henryk Dąbrowski in the campaigns of 1812. Soldiers from Koczyowo took part in the November and January Uprising, for which Koczyowo was punished by the loss of municipal rights. In the years 1914-1916 Koczyowo was under German occupation. After the independence of Poland in 1918 the settlement received its own administration, yet without municipal rights. World War II also left its mark on the Koczyowo region. On October 8, 1939 the Continuation of Koczyowo was annexed to the German Reich. During the night of 18th-19th January 1944 the Germans were driven from Koczyowo by Soviet troops. In 1945 Koczyowo regained its municipal rights. The town changed a lot after World War II. A primary school and the first junior secondary school in the history of Koczyowo were opened. On the site of the old Town Hall a new office building for the municipal authorities was built. A health care centre, local community centre, primary and secondary school, kindergarten and many others were set up. Thanks to its fast development the community has become a good place to live and work, and in Muranow new installations create a positive image of development of the community and town Koczyowo.
Historical Church Buildings

ST. MARTIN PARISH CHURCH IN KZEDZOR

This church, originally built in the Gothic style, was significantly altered during the Renaissance period. The existing building was erected in the early 17th century, with additions made in the 18th century.

PALACE BISHOP'S IN KZEDZOR IN THE 17TH CENTURY

The palace is a fine example of Baroque architecture. It was built in the mid-17th century and is situated near the city center. The palace was used as a residence for the bishops of Kzudzewsko.

THE BISHOPS' PALACE (EARLY 17TH CENTURY)

Among the historical buildings of Kzudzewsko, the palace or rather a mausoleum of the bishops is certainly worth mentioning. It was here that the bishops of Kzudzewsko were buried.

ST. BARBARA CATHEDRAL IN KZEDZOR (17TH CENTURY)

This church is located in the southwestern part of the town, between the Czestochowa and the Tarnów valleys. The church was founded by the Bishop of Kraków in the late 17th century and was dedicated to St. Barbara.

Dąbki, Sokalne

The church is located on the outskirts of the town, nestled among the hills. The church is situated at the crossroads of two important roads. It is a fine example of Gothic architecture.

Kościół św. BARYBURY W KZEDZORZE Z XVII W.

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