

The Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary/Bazylika Katedralna Wniebowzięcia NMP (32) was consecrated in 1144 and rebuilt several times, retaining its original Roman architectural elements. In the King's Chapel, one can find two kings of Poland – Władysław Herman and Bolesław Krzywousty, each lying in their own sarcophagus. Under their reign, Płock was capital of Poland. The famous Romanesque bronze doors (Drzwi Płockie), constructed for the Płock Cathedral in 1154, came from Magdeburg. Władysław Drapiewski's rich polychromy is also worth the attention of visitors.



Narutowicz Square/plac Narutowicza is the former canonical market and the town's hub. Among the many buildings of historical interest are the **House Under Horns/Dom pod Trąbami (28)** from the 14th and 15th centuries – a former canonry and seminary decorated with a nobleman's coat of arms with horns – the source of its name. The building is characterized by thick walls and underground Gothic vaults. Nowadays, Catholic organizations occupy the building and a restaurant serves customers in the basement. Plac Narutowicza 8 is a Gothic canonry from the 18th century and houses the **Płock Scientific Society/Towarzystwo Naukowe Płockie (27)**, one of the oldest societies of this kind in Poland (established in 1820). Adjacent to it is the seat of the bishops of Płock. This is where Pope John Paul II during his pilgrimage to Poland in 1991, resided. The courthouse at plac Narutowicza 6 is the former **Bishop's Palace/Pałac Biskupi (20)**. The **House of Providence/Dom pod Opactwem (29)**, built in 1830, closes off the square. The **Zielieński Library/Biblioteka Zielieńskich (19)** of the TNP is situated here. It is worth noting that the library's collection includes such valuable items as a thousand-year-old manuscript containing Latin text from the Book of Wisdom, autographs of famous people – among them Adam Mickiewicz and Tadeusz Kościuszko – and rare old prints such as Copernicus' "On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres" from 1543. The library is also in possession of Francisco Goya's "Capricios".



The **Mazovian Museum/Muzeum Mazowieckie (24)** houses the largest collection of art nouveau in Poland and is located in the renovated Secession building on Tumsk Street, the town's main pedestrian zone. The works of S. Wyspiański, L. Wyczółkowski, K. Laszczyka, J. Malczewski and R. Lalique are among the valuable exhibits in the museum. Apart from beautifully reconstructed interiors (dining room, parlor, and boudoir) and the impressive collection of tableware, cutlery and glassware, new exhibits enrich the art deco collection every year. In the adjacent building, a multimedia exhibit "Ten Centuries of Płock" plays for visitors and opposite located **"Przedwiośnie" cinema/kino "Przedwiośnie" (25)** houses Mira Zimińska-Sygietyńska's works. Another building belonging to the museum, the **granary/spichlerz (6)** from the 19th century at 11B Kazimierza Wielkiego Street, displays ethnographic exhibits. Each year in August, the Archaeological and Ethnographic Picnic is organized on the square next to the granary. Its participants showcase medieval craftsmanship and organize handicraft workshops, tournaments for knights, and concerts featuring music of the era.



The Old Town Market Square/**Stary Rynek (13)** was once comprised of inns, taverns, and shops for the rich. Situated at one end of the square is the Gothic town hall and clock tower. Buildings surrounding the square date back to the 18th and 19th centuries. One of the oldest is a Baroque tenement house from the end of the 17th century (at Grodzka St. 2). Stanisław Staszewski, a Polish poet whose works were interpreted posthumously in the songs of his son Kazik and the rock band, Kult, resided here in the 1960s. The **Darmstadt House/Dom Darmstadt (12)**, located at Stary Rynek 8, is the former Berlin Hotel, where the German writer and composer ETA Hoffmann, a precursor of Romanticism in Europe, lived. The **Town Hall/Ratusz (9)**, built in the 1820s, was the venue of the last session of the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish Kingdom in 1831. In its clock tower are two figures, that of Duke Herman and his son, young Bolek, who, when a trumpeter plays the traditional bugle call of Płock, both emerge from their hiding place and present the scene of Bolek's accolade. In 1998, the building was modernized and renovation of the Old Town Market Square was completed. A modern, illuminated water fountain was added.

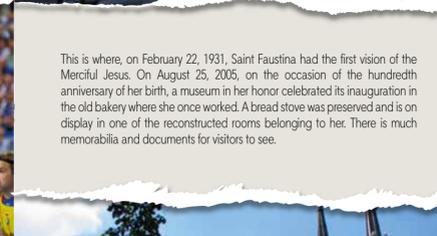


**Marshall Stanisław Małachowski High School/Liceum Ogólnokształcące im. Marsz. St. Małachowskiego (15)**, established in 1180 by the Benedictines as a *trivium* school, and administered by the Commission of National Education in 1773, is currently the oldest in Poland and one of the oldest schools in Europe. Many distinguished people have attended Małachowianka; among them are Ignacy Mościcki, President of the Second Republic of Poland and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the first Prime Minister of the Third Republic of Poland; world traveler and explorer Tony Hawk and Jan Zumbach, commander of the legendary Polish Fighter Squadron 303. To this day, the 13th century wing with the 15th century Gothic tower has been preserved. Nowadays the astronomical observatory is located inside. In 2014 the restoration and conservation work in the former collegiate church of St. Michael were completed. As a result of archaeological discoveries late Romanesque and early Gothic architectural elements of collegiate from 13th century were unveiled. Now they are available to visitors in the school museum school, and they are – apart from historical school textbooks, writing tables from the 19th century – on a display in the frames of a newly formed teaching multimedia path. In addition, in the auditorium of the former collegiate, you can watch the reconstructed wall paintings by Władysław Drapiewski, ceiling paintings and architectural elements of historical design of the auditorium – an apse and east choir as well as a sacred paintings.



The Old Town is Płock's vibrant center and is particularly lively in the spring and summer months. Almost every week, various festivals, concerts, picnics, and municipal recreation events are held. Many restaurants, operating in historical buildings, offer tasty dishes. The **Old Town Market Square/Stary Rynek (13)** was once comprised of inns, taverns, and shops for the rich. Situated at one end of the square is the Gothic town hall and clock tower. Buildings surrounding the square date back to the 18th and 19th centuries. One of the oldest is a Baroque tenement house from the end of the 17th century (at Grodzka St. 2). Stanisław Staszewski, a Polish poet whose works were interpreted posthumously in the songs of his son Kazik and the rock band, Kult, resided here in the 1960s. The **Darmstadt House/Dom Darmstadt (12)**, located at Stary Rynek 8, is the former Berlin Hotel, where the German writer and composer ETA Hoffmann, a precursor of Romanticism in Europe, lived. The **Town Hall/Ratusz (9)**, built in the 1820s, was the venue of the last session of the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish Kingdom in 1831. In its clock tower are two figures, that of Duke Herman and his son, young Bolek, who, when a trumpeter plays the traditional bugle call of Płock, both emerge from their hiding place and present the scene of Bolek's accolade. In 1998, the building was modernized and renovation of the Old Town Market Square was completed. A modern, illuminated water fountain was added.

**Saint Bartholomew's Parish Church/Kościół Farny pw. św. Bartłomieja (8)** with Gothic origins from 1356 is located in the square's southwestern corner. Its highly prized, early Baroque altar dates back to 1640. In 2006, under the guide of the presbytery, two crypts originating from the time of the early Church, were uncovered. Soon after, the original entrance to the sanctuary – adorned with Gothic-Renaissance windows – was found. The Church's bell tower has been standing since the beginning of the 17th century. Next to the church, the Duke Square with the **monument of Bolesław Krzywousty/pomnik Bolesława Krzywoustego (10)** is situated. Former Polish sovereign with his knights. The convent of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Heavenly Mother of Mercy, **Sanctuary of God's Mercy/Sanktuarium Bożego Miłosierdzia (14)** is a sacred place of worship for Poles and houses the painting of the Merciful Jesus as well as the reliquary of Saint Sister Faustina Kowalska.



The **Cathedral and the monastery of the Mariavites/Katedra i klasztor Mariawitów (2)**, erected in the early 20th century in the Neo-Gothic style, are located a few hundred meters from the Old Town Market Square, at 27 Kazimierza Wielkiego Street. The monastic room where the founders of the Mariavite Church Saint Maria Franciszka Kotowska once resided has been preserved. In the monastery's basement are the tombs of Saint Maria Franciszka and three Mariavite bishops. Every year, on August 15, Mariavites from all around the world come to Płock to participate in Marian celebrations.



Tumskie Hill/Wzgórze Tumskie, a scenic viewpoint, offers a beautiful panorama of the Vistula river and its opposite bank, especially at sunset. After dusk, the **Józef Piłsudski Legions Bridge/Most im. Legionów Józefa Piłsudskiego (46)** is impressively illuminated by the setting sun. It is the longest colored bridge in Europe (690 m), consisting of three colors: yellow, red, and blue, the colors comprising the town's flag. Mostowa Street leads passers-by from the hill to the Vistula embankment. Here, in August of 1920, citizens of Płock erected one of the primary barricades to slow the approaching Red Army. Their mutual effort and heroism was recognized by Marshal Józef Piłsudski who awarded Płock the Cross of Valor. The Vistula bank and the **pier (47)**, where one can admire – day or night – the charming Tumskie Hill. Renovation of the **amphitheater (21)**, the shape of which resembles a spacecraft, was completed in 2008. It has since become the premiere venue for cultural events in Płock. Downriver from the amphitheater is a popular beach where festivals such as Auditorium and Reggaeland take place. Also, sailing regattas start here. A bit further down is **Sobótka Lake/Zalew Sobótka (3)** – a municipal bathing area created as an oxbow lake. Sobótka is considered to be one of the cleanest lakes in Mazovia. It is also the venue for national rowing competitions and beach volleyball tournaments.



**Municipal Zoological Garden/Miejski Ogród Zoologiczny (45)**, located at 2 Norbertańska Street, is among the top Polish zoos. In the summer, visitors can get there by the "Ciuchcia Tumską" (tourist train), which route in the summer season goes through Płock Old Town. The zoo is located on 15 hectares of land along the Vistula and is the home to almost 4000 animals representing more than 300 species, including giraffes, lions, penguins, and the smallest monkeys of the world – the tamarins and marmosets. The monkeys have a special enclosure, where during the summer at the posted time throughout the day, they can be observed by the spectators during the feeding. Children especially enjoy mini-ZOO with herb garden and selected area for goats and sheep. The educational pavilion houses the largest collection of reptiles in Poland, including an 85-year old female alligator named Marta, who played a role in Andrzej Kondratiuk's film, "Hydrozagadka". A tropical rainforest complete with snakes, turtles, and butterflies – recreates the sights and sounds of a real jungle. In addition, children can have fun in the rope, pull off the so-called "zip line" or take a picture of a kangaroo bag.



The **house of Władysław Broniewski/dom Władysława Broniewskiego (41)** at 4 Kościuski Street is now home to the Teacher's House, but memorabilia belonging to this distinguished Polish poet can still be found there. The oak tree which appeared in one of Broniewski's poems, grows in the courtyard. A few steps away is the Defenders of Warsaw Square/plac Obońców Warszawy a **monument (37)** designed by Gustaw Zemla in 1972, devoted to Broniewski. The Zielieński Library owns copies of the underground magazine "Młodzi idą" ("The Young are Coming") edited by Broniewski while still a student of Władysław Jagiełło High School (nicknamed Jagielonka), and contains some of his early poems. The **Main Library of Płock/Książnica Płocka (33)** is also located on Kościuski Street, and is also named for Broniewski. It resides in the eclectic banking house constructed at the turn of the 19th century.

The **Water Tower/Wieża Ciśnień (43)** is a historical building of red brick dominating the route leading to the Józef Piłsudski Legions Bridge. In 2013 it underwent a major renovation – surrounded by red brick, on the terrace you can stay and relax drinking coffee in the newly established restaurant. The building is a five-story, octagonal monument dating back to 1892 and is a part of the Route of Brick Gothic. Płock and 30 other cities in Poland, Germany, and Denmark, are members of an initiative to preserve medieval architecture. In Płock, these include the House Under Horns, the TNP, the former Benedictine abbey, Saint Michael's Church, the remnants of the **town's defensive walls (11)** and tower, **Saint Dominic's Church/Kościół św. Dominika (38)** (founded by Duke Konrad Mazowiecki in the 13th century) next to the water tower.



The **Museum of Mazovian Jews/Muzeum Żydów Mazowieckich (18)** is located in the renovated Small Synagogue at 7 Kwiatka Street. The synagogue was built in 1810 as a testimony to the presence of 9 thousand Jews residing in Płock at the time. Until 1943, the synagogue served as a house of prayer and school, whereas during the second World War, it was the seat of the Judenrat, the organ responsible for the administration of the ghetto located there. In 1959, the synagogue was entered into the register of historical monuments as the only synagogue in the region in and around Płock remaining intact. Its renovation began in 2011 and lasted to 2013. The original interior from the 1860s was restored. Visitors learn about Jewish history and culture as it pertains to the Mazovia region, including religious rituals, music, and cuisine from a multimedia presentation. Another exhibit concerns the Holocaust and includes a collection of paintings by Feliks Tuszyński, a 91-year old painter, born in Płock to Jewish parents, living in Australia since 1950. Tuszyński presented the museum with 40 of his works. The exhibit combines modern and attractive means of expression coupled with historical insight. A place associated with Jewish culture and with a cultural aspect of Płock is ancient mikvah at H. Sienkiewicza 36 St., where since 2006 **Płock Art Gallery (17)** runs its activity. Here, in between restored walls of municipal bath, were organized solo exhibitions of very fine artists (including T. Kantor, K. Mikulski, J. Nowosielski, J. Tarasik, K. Berzeznicki, A. Fatat, E. Dwurnik, F. Masłukiewicz, J. Duda-Graczyk, J. Wilkoni, P. Nalwajko, as well as S. Dali and M. Chagall).



The Orlen Arena, sports and entertainment center, opened in 2010 and is located on the Celebration Square/plac Celibry, next to the Wisła Płock football stadium, about 2 kilometers north of Old Town. It hosts tournaments for handball, basketball, tennis, table tennis, and martial arts. Non-sporting events, such as concerts, conferences, shows, and fairs are also hosted here. Apart from that you can go to the gym or skate in Skate Arena. The complex houses a gym and restaurants. It is currently home to the Płock handball team, Orlen Wisła Płock. In the past it hosted international volleyball matches for women's and men's teams. The 30-meter-high arena can accommodate more than 5,000 sport fans and concert-goers.



Kazimierz Górski Football Stadium is located at 34 Łukasiewicza Street and is adjacent to the Orlen Arena. Named after a well-known Polish coach and home to Wisła Płock, the stadium can accommodate nearly 11 000 football fans. It was constructed in 1973 and underwent a thorough renovation in 2004.



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