



The German rule ended on 17 January 1945, when the Red Army entered the city after some fighting. In the 1960s, the first multiple-family housing blocks were erected, and the city's development mostly consisted in the construction of production plants, including the Chemitex Chemical Fibre Factory, the BORYSZEW Pharmaceutical Plant (renamed BORYSZEW – ERG Plastics Production Plant in 1971), Energomontaż and the Uniceramika Boryszew brickworks. A symbolic event was the construction of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary. It was one of the first churches erected after World War II, consecrated by Primate Stefan Wyszyński. After 1989, Sochaczew has been rapidly developing. A new ring road and the Orka swimming pool have been built, the city authorities have transitioned from coal to gas for heating in the entire city, and more than 90% of all residents now have access to the sewage system. In 1999, after the reinstatement of Sochaczew County, the city has once again become its capital.

Panorama of Sochaczew



Przydatne telefony / usefull telephone numbers

- Europejski numer alarmowy / European Emergency number - tel. 112
- Policja / Police - tel. 997
- Straż Pożarna / Fire Service - tel. 998
- Pogotowie / Medical Rescue - tel. 999
- Telefon bezpieczeństwa dla turystów zagranicznych / Tourist emergency helpline - tel. +48 22 278 77 77, +48 608 599 999
- Całodobowy telefon alarmowy do Urzędu Miasta / City hall emergency helpline - tel. +48 46 862 36 82
- Szpital / Hospital - tel. +48 46 864 95 00
- Koleje Mazowieckie / railway transport - tel. +48 22 364 44 44
- Pływalnia „Orka”/„Orca” pool - tel. +48 46 862 77 59, e-mail: mosir@mosir.sochaczew.pl
- Sochaczewskie Centrum Kultury / Sochaczew Cultural Center - tel. +48 46 863 07 68, e-mail: sekretariat.15sierpnia.sck@gmail.com
- Miejski portal informacyjny / municipal information portal - www.sochaczew.pl https://www.facebook.com/urzad.miejski.w.sochaczewie/

Taksówki / taxis

MPT Taxi - tel. +48 191-91 Taxi Nowa tel. +48 888 766 600
Taxi - tel. +48 46 862 28 42

Komunikacja autobusowa / bus transport

Rozkład jazdy autobusów / Bus timetable - www.sochaczew.livebus.pl
PKS Grodzisk Mazowiecki, oddział w Sochaczewie / bus transport around the country - tel. +48 46 862 55 12

Hotele / hotels

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| <p>Hotel „Chopin”
ul. Traugutta 21
tel. +48 46 862 59 99,
e-mail: recepcja@hotelchopin.pl,
www.hotelchopin.pl</p> <p>Osada Puszcząńska
(w okresie letnim/in summer season)
Tułowice 48 (gmina Brochów),
tel. +48 22 551 98 50
tel. +48 888 063 905
e-mail: biuro@osadapuszczanska.pl</p> <p>Kuźnia Napoleońska
ul. Sochaczewska 5,
96-515 Paprotnia,
tel. +48 46 861 52 13,
tel. +48 609 33 99 99,
tel. +48 22 256 97 07</p> | <p>Hotel Chabrowy Dworek
Seroki Wieś 138;
96-515 Teresin,
tel. +48 46 861 30 55
e-mail: chabrowy.dworek@onet.pl</p> <p>Centrum Szkoleniowo - Konferencyjny Dukat
Stary Dębsk 4; 96-513 Nowa Sucha (gmina Nowa Sucha),
tel. +48 502 086 694,
tel. +48 505 320 073
e-mail: biuro@zajazd-dukac.pl</p> <p>Motel Brothers Grzegory
Kuznocin 112B, 96-500 Sochaczew
tel. +48 46 863 59 99
tel. +48 662 159 517
e-mail: biuro@brothers-grzegory.pl</p> |
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Restauracje i pizzerie / restaurants and pizzerias

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| <p>Restauracja Hotel Chopin Business & Spa
ul. Traugutta 21,
tel. +48 46 862 59 99,
668 340 938</p> <p>Przepis na Kompot
Żelazowa Wola 14 (gmina Sochaczew), tel. +48 46 863 21 68</p> <p>Złoty Ul
Kąty 53 b (gmina Sochaczew),
tel. +48 792 732 943</p> <p>Fresco Per Tutti
ul. Żeromskiego 9,
tel. +48 889 523 723</p> | <p>Restauracja Osada Puszcząńska
Tułowice 48 (gmina Brochów),
tel. +48 888 063 905,
tel. +48 22 551 98 50</p> <p>Cafe&Bar
pl. Kościuszki 3,
tel. +48 46 862 25 43</p> <p>Pizzeria Atmosfera
ul. Dywizjonu 303 5,
tel. +48 46 880 71 71</p> <p>Pizzeria Da Grasso
ul. 1 Maja 21,
tel. +48 504 894 864</p> |
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Sochaczewski Punkt Informacji Turystycznej
Plac Kościuszki 12
96-500 Sochaczew
tel. +48 502 231 645
e-mail: turystyka@sochaczew.pl



CITY HISTORY

wrote by Radosław Jarosiński
Museum of the Sochaczew Region
and the Battlefield of the Bzura





Panorama of Sochaczew



Museum of the Sochaczew Region and the Battlefield of the Bzura



Narrow Gauge Railway Museum

CITY HISTORY

Sochaczew is one of the oldest city in Masovian Province, as well as the former capital of the Duchy of Masovia, eventually becoming an important part of the infrastructure of the Polish state. Archaeological research shows that people have lived here since the Palaeolithic, that is since nearly twelve thousand years ago. The castle hill first became home to settlers in the 12th century, though they may have arrived earlier than that. Evidence of the settlement's importance at the time is the presence of a Benedictine monastery, which, according to the Annals of Świętokrzyskie, was where King Bolesław III Wrymouth passed away. This is commemorated by a monument on Staszica St. The castle is first mentioned in 1286, but in a less-than-favourable context – that year, Sochaczew was raided by Lithuanians and Ruthenians. That event, as well as previous raids, forced the locals to fortify the hill. Under the rule of the dukes of Masovia, Sochaczew became the region's capital. The exact time when Sochaczew acquired city rights is still disputed by historians. It most likely occurred before 1324, as all

documents after that date refer to Sochaczew as a civitas. The adoption of the Masovian Statute in 1377, the first document which regulated civil and criminal law procedures, was an important event in the city's history. The end of the Jagiellonian dynasty marked the beginning of Sochaczew's political and economic decline. The Swedish invasion was a heavy blow to the city, with its castle now in ruins (not for the first time, unfortunately). The partitions left Sochaczew under Prussian administration. This did not last long, however, as the borders changed once again after the Kościuszko Uprising. That is when troops commanded by Józef Poniatowski clashed with the Prussian unit stationed here, the result of that battle being the destruction of the oldest buildings in the city – the Benedictine monastery and the Poświętny Church. In addition, the castle was left utterly ruined. After the fighting was over, Sochaczew became part of the Russian Empire. In the mid-19th century, the layout of the city changed – a new route from Warsaw to Kalisz now bisected Sochaczew from east to west, a new town hall was built, as well as trade stands, a butcher's shop and baths. In 1867, Sochaczew became the capital of its county. The 20th century saw the city's economy come back to life thanks to the launch of the Warsaw-Kalisz railway, which connected Sochaczew with the capital.

Unfortunately, this revival was abruptly halted by the outbreak of World War I, and the city itself became a battleground for the Prussian and Russian armies, resulting in its depopulation and the destruction of 90% of all buildings. The interwar period was a time of arduously reconstruction and establishing a new order after regaining independence in 1918. However, all these efforts were once again stifled by yet another war – World War II. The Battle of the Bzura River, which took place in the first days of the war, also reached Sochaczew. As a result of it, the city was partially destroyed once again. An event which went down in history is the heroic defence of the city by the II Battalion 18th Infantry regiment led by Major Feliks Kozubowski, who was killed covering a Polish troops crossing the Bzura near what is now a bridge. Major Kozubowski is now the bridge's patron. After Poland's defeat, Sochaczew was incorporated into the General Government. The grim occupation period was a time of repressions against the local population, annihilation of the local Jewish community, as well as the destruction of the post-Dominican church and the local synagogue. In response to the occupier's ruthless policies, a strong underground resistance movement was formed – the 8th District Home Army Command, codename "Skowronek" (Skylark).



Castle Hill



Kosciuszko Square



National Music School