



# My surroundings

Stara Miłosna, Sulejówek & Wesola

## *History of Stara Miłosna*

- Stara Miłosna is the oldest housing estate of Wesoła, whose documented history dates back to the fourteenth century. It was a noble village. The oldest record of the name is Milosin, later: Miłośnia, Miłośna, up to the Miłosnę known from the present day . A tract led through Milosna, which chased herds of cattle, as well as supplies for Warsaw. There were numerous inns and postal houses along the route. In the first half of the 19th century, the owner of a large part of Milosny was Prince Franciszek Ksawery Drucki-Lubecki, then the Minister of the Treasury, who had a summer palace here, destroyed during the battle for Olszynka Grochowska.

## *History of Sulejówek*

- The first mention of Sulejówek comes from 1526. In the files incorporated into the Crown of Masovian Lands there was a mention of the noble village of Sulewo. There were several huts and an inn in it. The noble village of Sulewo was located in 1580 in the Warsaw poviat of the Warsaw district of the Masovian Voivodeship [8]. In 1815, the village of Sulewo had 57 inhabitants. In 1866 a railway line was launched.

# *History of Wesola*

- During World War II, Wesola was a center of underground activity. The organizer of the underground fight and the founder of the Fifth Company of the Home Army of the „Dęby” regiment in Wesola was Lieutenant Stefan Berent – the pseudonym „Steb”. On October 27, 2002, most of the inhabitants of Wesola decided to enter the city in Warsaw in a referendum. Wesola then became one of the 18 districts of the capital. About 25% of Wesolas residents took part in the vote, of which over 70% voted for joining Wesola to Warsaw.

*Church of Sts. Antoni  
Padewski in Warsaw  
(Stara Milosna)*

*Roman Catholic parish  
of the Sacred Heart of  
Jesus in Warsaw*





## *Church of Sts. Antoni Padewski in Warsaw (Stara Milosna)*

- This church was originally built in 1916 as a wooden chapel in village of Rokitno. It served there as a place of worship during the reconstruction, after war damage, of the baroque church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

After World War II, it was dismantled and taken to the Starej Miłosnej . Here it was re-assembled and became the parish church of Stara Milosna.

Currently, the building has a historical function, it hosts such celebrations as weddings or funerals.





## *Sulejówek - "Milusin", manor house of Marshal Piłsudski*

The house was built from funds gathered among soldiers as the "Gift of the Polish Soldier Committee". Since 1923, for three years, it became the family home but also the place of work and meetings of the Marshal with former subordinates. Politicians and private persons have made pilgrimages to "Milusin." Crowds have been seeking for the meeting. The plot was formally owned by the wife of Marshal Aleksandra Piłsudska. It was one of the first buildings which electricity installed.



## *Interiors and life in the manor house*

The two-level interior is a large vestibule that leads to the living room. Here were all kinds of furniture, and on the floor lay the famous bearskin donated by the uhlans. From the living room we get to the dining room where the Piłsudski's family ate dinner every day. Further in the building there was the marshal's office. On the first floor there were huge library with over 2,000 books and private rooms. Along with the marshal and his wife, lived two daughters Wanda and Jadwiga.





# *Nowadays*

A modern museum and educational building will be built in the vicinity of the "Milusin" manor house, combining exhibition, educational and animation functions. The museum and educational complex of the Józef Piłsudski Museum in Sulejówek will consist of a historical part and a museum and educational building. The former garden will also be part of the museum. Completion of construction is scheduled for 2020.





## Peat reserve Bagno Jacka

The area of the reserve is over 19 hectares, it was created to preserve the transitional peat bog with characteristic flora and fauna, it was included in the peat bog reserves. In the reserve, a small area (about 0.5 ha) is occupied by a dystrophic lake. Over time, the waterlily leaves and flowers of the white waterlily appear on the surface of the water.

Due to the difficult to access terrain, as well as the appropriate conditions, the reserve is a refuge for many animal species. Water and mud birds nest here: ducks, coots and reeds. There are wild deer and elks here. There is a zigzag viper here, sporadically you can find a grass snake.



*Thx for waching !!!*

