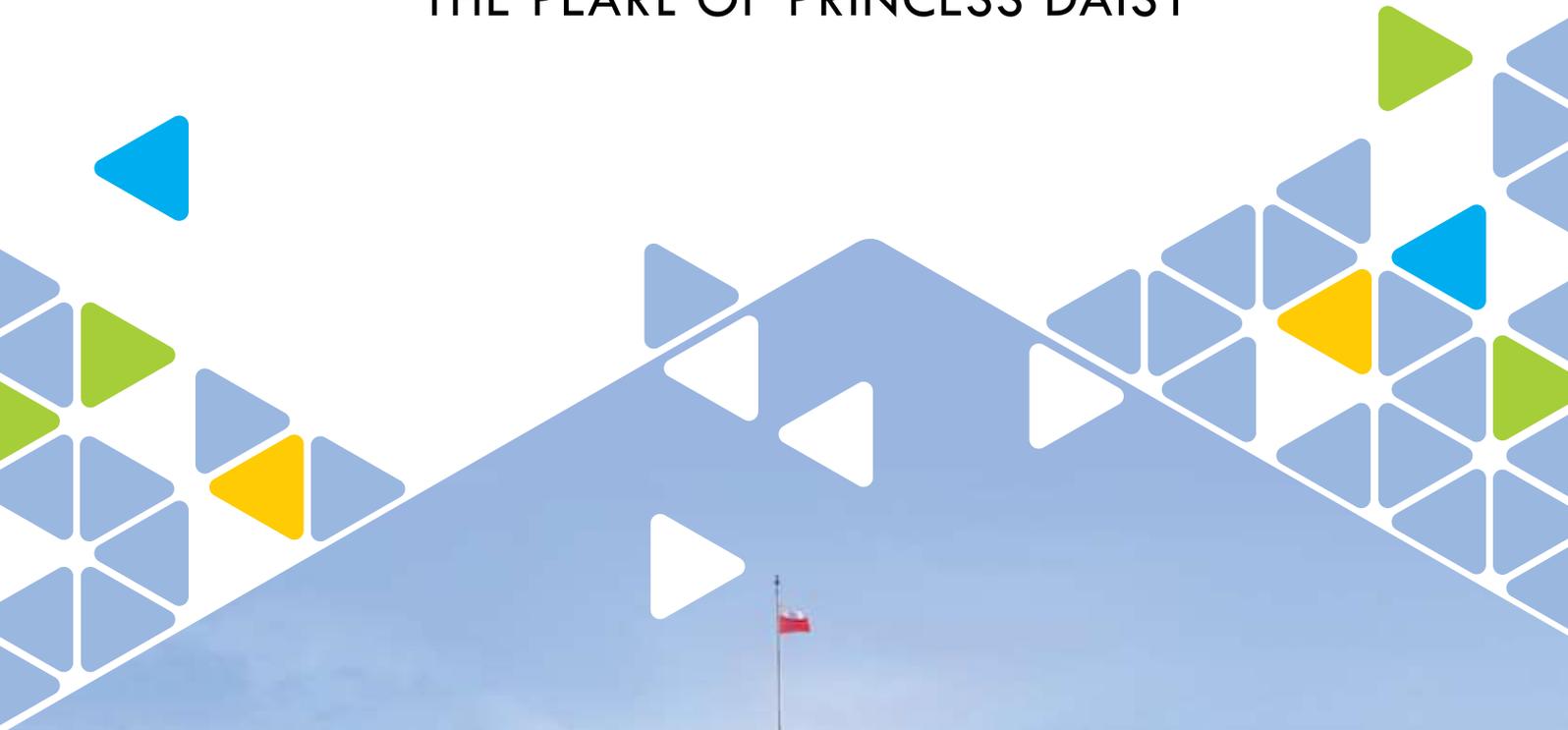




PSZCZYNA

THE PEARL OF PRINCESS DAISY





Time stands still



Gate of the Chosen Ones overlooking the Town Hall in Pszczyna (photo Piotr Komander)

You mustn't miss Pszczyna when you are in Silesia. If you are there, it is good to start your walk in the **old market square** which is a beautiful example of medieval town-planning. It has many times been a witness to significant historic events. It has also been a centre of economic life. It was here that big fairs on St. Jadwiga's and St. Wit's days were organized in the past, which gathered farmers from villages near Pszczyna.

The "heart" of the old town in the present form was built after the town fire that happened on the 8th August 1748. The fire broke out in Johann Hess's house - blacksmith - and within a few hours it destroyed the entire town. Churches, hospitals, town gates as well as townhouse, school, brewery, mill and the castle riding-school were completely destroyed. After that cataclysm, Pszczyna was reconstructed as made from bricks. And so, around the old market square, first ground-floor townhouses were built, then two-storey buildings made of bricks and covered with roofing-tile. Today, they contain restaurants, cafes, banks and shops.



In the north frontage of the market square there is a **neo-baroque Protestant church**, reconstructed between 1905 and 1906 in the place of the first protestant temple in Pszczyna from 1746. When entering the church, attention is drawn to a beautiful portal with two columns, and on the outer wall of the church there is a headstone of a knight, Wilhelm Wenzel, from the town of Zawadzkie-Polanka, who died in 1716. Other interesting building is a two-storey town-hall adjacent to the church, which is today a seat of municipal authority and in the past was used as a watch room and prison. You cannot miss **The Gate of the Chosen Ones**, through which only kings, emperors and royal family members could pass. Old rooms of sentry guarding the safety of the castle hosts is nowadays occupied by Tourist Information Office and a café.

*Townhouse at the end of Piastowska Street
(photo Tomasz Kuliga)*

Near the old market square there is the **All Saints' Church** which has been reconstructed for many times. Inside the temple, our attention is attracted to two-level timber-made choir built in the 18th century, late-baroque main altar and two lateral altars. The left altar contains a worshiped painting of Pszczyna Mother of God which is unveiled ceremonially every day.



All Saints' church (photo Piotr Komander)



The Gate of the Chosen Ones (photo Piotr Komander)



Town hall and protestant church (photo Piotr Łapa)



Wojciech Korfanty Silesian Press Museum (photo Jacek Jarczok)



Wojciech Korfanty Silesian Press Museum (photo Jacek Jarczok)

Wojciech Korfanty Silesian Press Museum was created in the town-house at Piastowska St., the main promenade of Pszczyna, dating back to the turn of the 18th and 19th century. There you can see printing machines and equipment as well as the oldest Silesian press publications. The museum houses Wojciech Korfanty's reconstructed study (original appliances, photos, newspaper copies, etc.). **Telemann's Room** is located at the second floor. While being there, one notices old and valuable musical instruments, especially piano de table from 1805 and positive from 1783.



Wojciech Korfanty Silesian Press Museum (photo Piotr Komander)



Piastowska street (photo Piotr Komander)

Walking further down the streets of old town, we shall find other monuments of architecture of equally interesting past. We can admire striking ornaments and sculptures on them - the proof of historic splendour of the town. Its multiculturalness is confirmed mainly by the house of Jewish district dating back to the middle of the 19th century and the building of former synagogue which was reconstructed into a cinema during the 2nd World War.



Tenements at the market square (photo Piotr Komander)



The painting of Pszczyna Mother of God (photo Iwona Baron)



Bench with Princess Daisy at the market square (photo Piotr Łapa)



Bankowa street (photo Marcin Hernik)



Daisy's gardens at the market square (photo Piotr Łapa)



Old town in winter (photo Tomasz Kuliga)



Splendour of lordly residence



Prince's study room (photo Tomasz Kuliga)



Set of toilet-ware in the bathroom of Grand Apartment (photo Tomasz Kuliga)

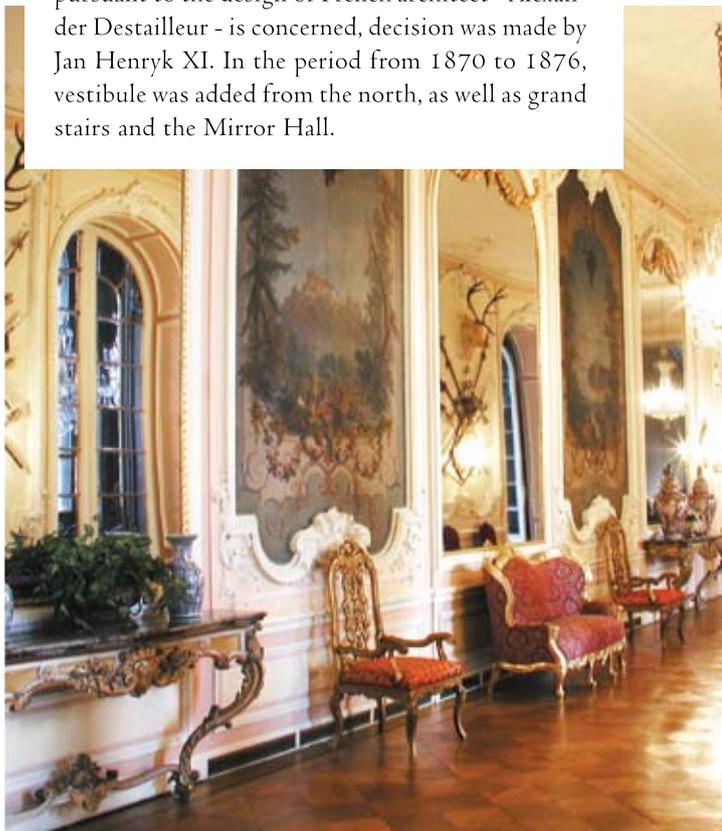
It is called the Polish Versailles. And it is not anyhow exaggerated or complimentary expression. You should only see the vestibule of the **castle** with its marvelous, stone stairs leading to the first floor to be convinced that their decoration refers to architectural standards used in Paris residence of French kings.

Designed pursuant to the 17th century fashion, the stairs lead to the largest and most impressive room at the castle - Mirror Hall. The former dining room is presently successfully used as a concert hall where cyclic music events take place, mainly the famous festival of baroque music - "Evenings at Telemann's".



Castle Museum in Pszczyna (photo Tomasz Kuliga)

The castle has many times changed owners and been reconstructed. It owes its current neo-baroque looks to the family of Duke von Hochberg that took over the properties in Pszczyna from the hands of the Anhalts in 1846. As far as its last reconstruction pursuant to the design of French architect - Alexander Destailleur - is concerned, decision was made by Jan Henryk XI. In the period from 1870 to 1876, vestibule was added from the north, as well as grand stairs and the Mirror Hall.



Mirror Gallery (photo Tomasz Kuliga)



Grand Stairs (photo Tomasz Kuliga)



Grand Apartment - Green Lounge (photo Tomasz Kuliga)

Today, the castle contains a museum first opened on 9 May 1946. At that time, exhibition was very modest and contained mainly the Hochbergs' silverware. Presently, it contains lordly living quarters from the 19th and 20th century, reconstructed with great care of details. The list of items reconstructed on the basis of old photos includes mainly: decorations, furniture, clocks, mirrors, carpets and kitchenware.



Bedroom of princess Daisy (photo Tomasz Kuliga)



Great Lounge (photo Tomasz Kuliga)



Bedroom of emperor Wilhelm II (photo Tomasz Kuliga)

It was widely known that princes from Pszczyna loved hunting. The castle was temporarily a centre of hunting to which aristocracy from the whole Europe came. Deer and bison were hunted. It was a frequent case that the last emperor of Germany - Wilhelm II, who lived in Pszczyna in years 1914-1917 - participated in the hunting. At that time, the western wing of the castle contained the headquarters of German troops. Today you can see a council room there, where important decisions connected with military actions on the fronts of the First World War were made.

Recently, armory returned to reconstructed 15th century gothic basement - the oldest part of the castle. Six halls hold offensive and defensive types of weapon from the period from the 15th century until the first half of the 20th century. Display cases and walls present, among others: guns, cross-bows, hunting spears and pistols, swords and pikestaff weapon. The exhibition is supplemented with cases containing armors, mails and Oriental weapon.

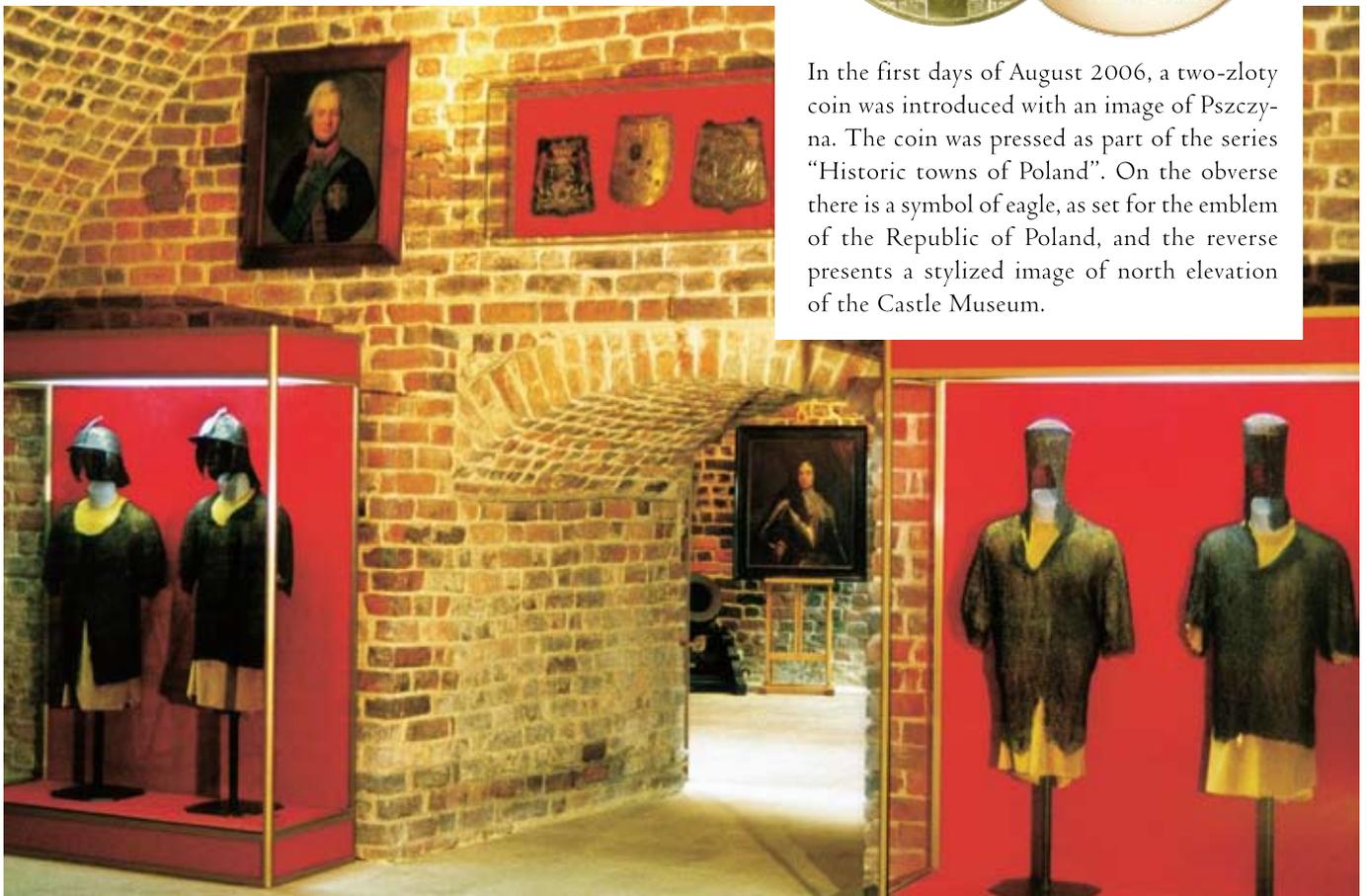
In 2000, prince Bolko von Hochberg, living in Munich, who is a grandson of prince Jan Henryk XV, was granted with a title of Pszczyna citizen of honour. The prince regularly visits the castle and enriches its collection with valuable family memorabilia, among which there was a silver belt with turquoise and a walking stick belonging to his grandmother, princess Daisy.



2nd floor corridor (photo Tomasz Kuliga)



In the first days of August 2006, a two-zloty coin was introduced with an image of Pszczyna. The coin was pressed as part of the series "Historic towns of Poland". On the obverse there is a symbol of eagle, as set for the emblem of the Republic of Poland, and the reverse presents a stylized image of north elevation of the Castle Museum.



Armory in gothic basement (photo Tomasz Kuliga)

Daisy Hochberg von Pless nee Mary Theresa Olivia Cornwallis-West (1873-1943)



*Princess Daisy von Pless in queen Saba's dress, Lafayette Photographics Studio in London, 29.12.1897 r.
(photo M. Nyga, Muzeum Zamkowe w Pszczynie)*



*Princess Daisy von Pless, Lafayette Photographics Studio in London, 02.09.1898 r.
(photo M. Nyga, Muzeum Zamkowe w Pszczynie)*

Daisy was born on 28 June 1873 as the second of three children of colonel William Cornwallis-West and Maria Virginia Eupatoria nee FitzPatrick. She spent her childhood at the estate of her father - Ruthin castle in Denbighshire, in the northern Wales, Newlands in Hampshire, and in London. Her family was closely related to the highest aristocratic houses of the Great Britain as well as with the court of king Edward VII and George V. In 1891, eighteen years old Daisy, seen as one of the most beautiful ladies of her era, got married with an heir of huge fortune, a prince from Pszczyna - Hans Heinrich XV von Hochberg. The marriage ceremony took place in the Westminster Abbey, and the witnesses of the couple were Edward, Prince of Wales - later known as the king Edward VII - and his wife, Princess Alexandra.

The period until outbreak of the 1st World War is known as the "happy years" in the life

of Princess from Pszczyna. Together with her husband, they led a showy life while travelling a lot and staying at the most eminent courts of Europe and other continents. They actively participated in “company seasons”, balls and hunts. Among others, they maintained friendly relations with the British royal couple - Edward VII and Alexandra, as well as with Wilhelm II, German emperor. They could afford such a lifestyle because they possessed large properties in the Upper and Lower Silesia, with, for example, castles in Pszczyna and Książ, hunting palace in Promnice, as well as hard coal mines, industrial plants, construction companies, a spa in Szczawno-Zdrój, Tyskie Brewery, numerous farms and woods.

Daisy was famous for her intransigency, directness and freedom of living, which on many occasions shocked her Silesian family, due to which she had to wait for a long time until she was accepted in her new fatherland where strict court formality prevailed. She was also known for her charity. She was a patron for a great many institutions and organized balls and charity shows during which she willingly sang herself. She fought for better life for poor people of Silesia. She founded an orphanage, a clinic for working mothers and a school for poverty-stricken girls.



The princess from Pszczyna was interested in international politics. During the 1st World War, Daisy, known as a pacifist, sent letters and talked to politicians, diplomats and members of families that ruled Europe, trying to mitigate conflicts and appeal for better treatment of POWs. During the war, she was a Red Cross nurse and worked in hospital trains in Serbia, France and Austria.

Four children were born in the marriage of Daisy and Hans Heinrich - one daughter, who died just after the birth, and three sons: Hans Heinrich XVII, Aleksander and Bolko. Unfortunately, the marriage of the princely couple didn't stand the test of time. In 1923 they officially divorced, after which Daisy moved to France, to the villa Les Marguerites in La Napoule. She also traveled to Munich where “divorce house” was being built for her. In 1929 she published the first part of her famous memoirs on the basis of her diary, which she had kept since her girlish years, entitled Daisy, Princess of Pless by herself. Several years later, another books were published: Better Left Unsaid (1931) and What I Left Unsaid (1936). She died at the age of 70 on 29 June 1943 in villa in Wałbrzych.



Above: Princess Daisy von Pless with her sons, E. Walsleben photographs studio, Breslau, 1913 r. (photo M. Nyga, Muzeum Zamkowe w Pszczynie)

Left: Princess Daisy von Pless, Lafayette Photographics Studio in London, 11.10.1901 r. (photo M. Nyga, Muzeum Zamkowe w Pszczynie)

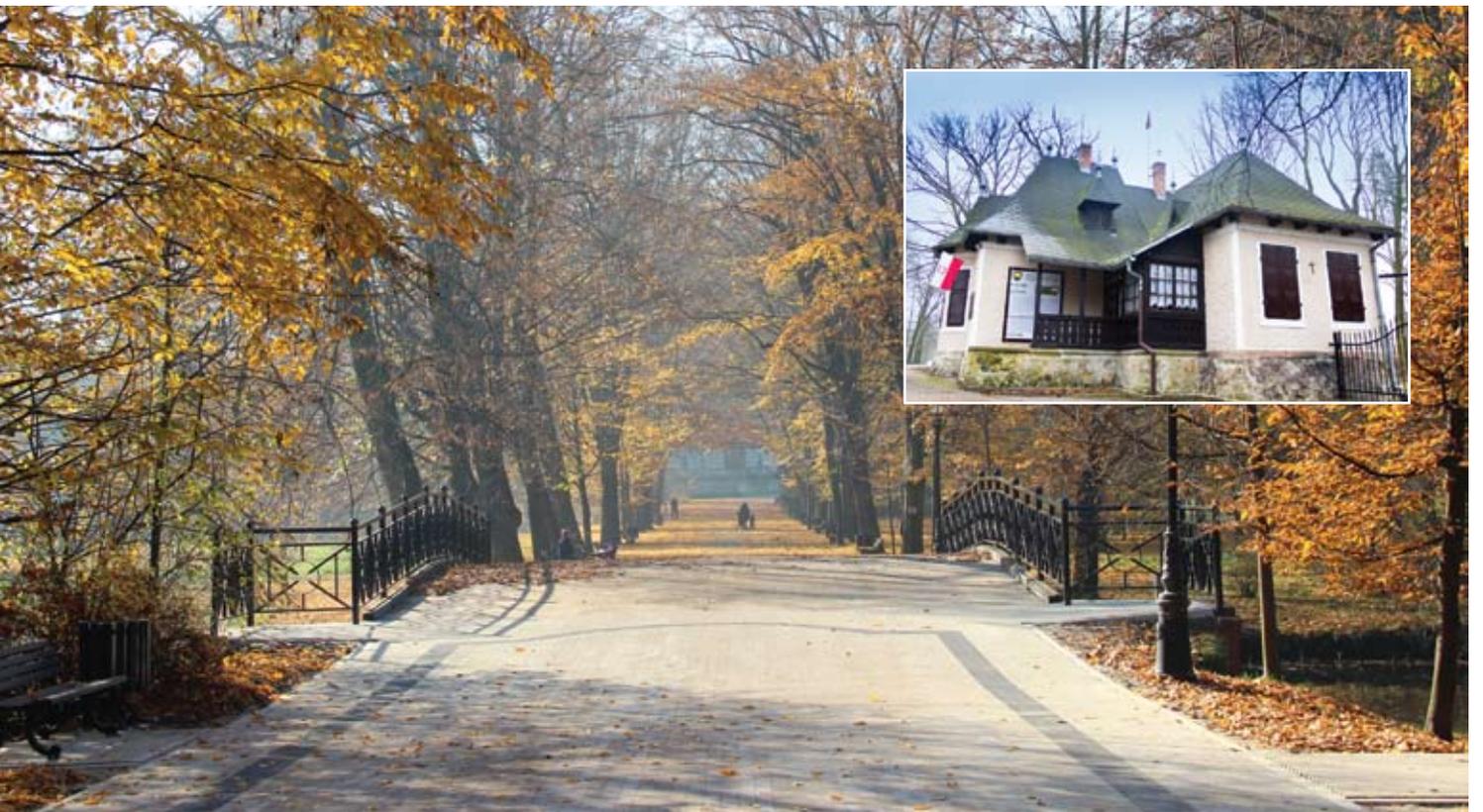


Walk in English style



Castle Park (photo Paweł Strykowski)

The Pszczyna castle stands at the edge of **vast landscape park** established in the 16th century. Before that the park was probably a set of vegetable gardens, however, its current composition dates back to the second half of the 19th century. Nearly 160 ha of the area is composed of three separate parts. Castle Park is its heart. The two other parts - Station Park and Bestiary, also called Wild Promenade, are adjacent on the east and west. Walkers as well as the newlywed (the park is an exceptional scenery for wedding photos) are attracted to the Castle Park by romantic alleys, arch bridges, English-style ponds, islands and picturesque broads of Pszczynka, hidden amongst the old forest of beeches, oaks and pines. Small landscaping elements are situated in between them. There is an oval tea pavilion which, just like the Chinese gate, is a remainder of the past interests of the Hochbergs in the culture and architecture of Orient. Today, just like one hundred years ago, we can drink a cup of good tea there. Furthermore, it is worth visiting a tower with a scenic view from which broad panorama of the park and castle can be admired. In the past it served as a place for storing ice. From here it is only a few steps to the first of two princely park necropolia. Iron-cast crucifix placed at the top of the tomb of Prince Ludwik, who ruled in Pszczyna in the period 1830-1841, towers over a small cemetery of German family of the Anhalt-Köthen-Pless that took over the land of Pszczyna in 1765. Other graves are located in the west part of the Castle Park, on the so-called Cuckoo Hill.

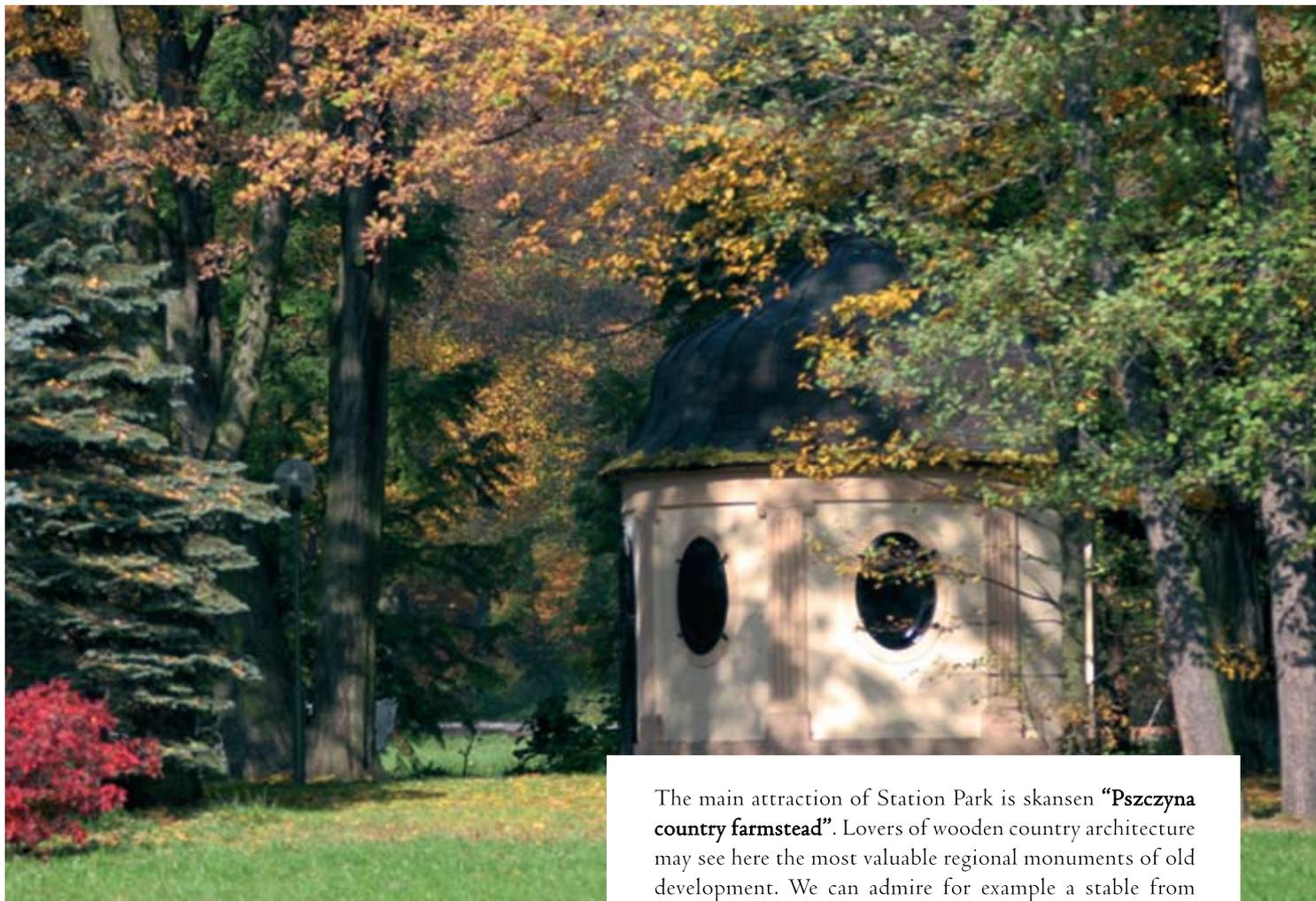


This is a necropolis of the Hochbergs. Here, under a common headstone, lies Jan Henryk XV and his son, duke Bolko who died in unexplained circumstances at the age of 26. The historic building known as the Gardener's House on the edge of the Castle Park at Katowicka Street houses the Military History of Silesia Museum run by PRO MEMORIA. 1939 Pszczyna Battle Society. The museum presents the military history of Silesia in the case of the Pszczyna region. Wild Promenade is the least frequently used part of the park. In the place of dry municipal pond, today there is a golf course, and nearby - Bison Yard, opened in spring 2008.

Nearby, you can visit the "Under Three Oaks" war cemetery with a grave of Silesian insurgents, scouts and Pszczyna district inhabitants shot in 1939 and soldiers killed in the Battle of Ćwiklice as well as soldiers fighting in Rudziczka. In a place known as Three Oaks you can see a boulder with a plaque to commemorate the historic site where members of the Polish Military Organisation used to gather and take an oath. This is where the Pszczyna district insurgents set off for the front of the First Silesian Uprising. You can see a reconstructed fragment of fortifications and a September 1939 combat bunker nearby.



Princely stables (photo Piotr Łapa), top big/small photo: Hornbeam avenue (photo Piotr Łapa), Military History of Silesia Museum at the "Gardener's House" (photo Piotr Lisowski)



Tea pavilion on the island (photo Paweł Strykowski)

The main attraction of Station Park is skansen “**Pszczyzna country farmstead**”. Lovers of wooden country architecture may see here the most valuable regional monuments of old development. We can admire for example a stable from Wisła Wielka, a coachhouse from Miedźna, a forge from Goczałkowice, a manor granary from Czechowice, a cottage from Grzawa, a barn from Kryry and a water mill from Bojszowy. A lot of interesting items are collected inside of them. When walking in the park, it is worth paying attention towards giant pedunculate oaks, yews, small-leaved limes, hornbeams, elms, maples, liriiodendrons, European beeches and red beeches. Furthermore, there are large blooming rhododendrons and decorative azalea shrubs.



Skansen - Pszczyzna country farmstead (photo Piotr Komander)



Skansen - Pszczyzna country farmstead (photo Piotr Komander)



Skansen - Pszczyzna country farmstead (photo Iwona Baron)



Visiting the king of forest



Bull (photo Mieczysław Hlawiczka)

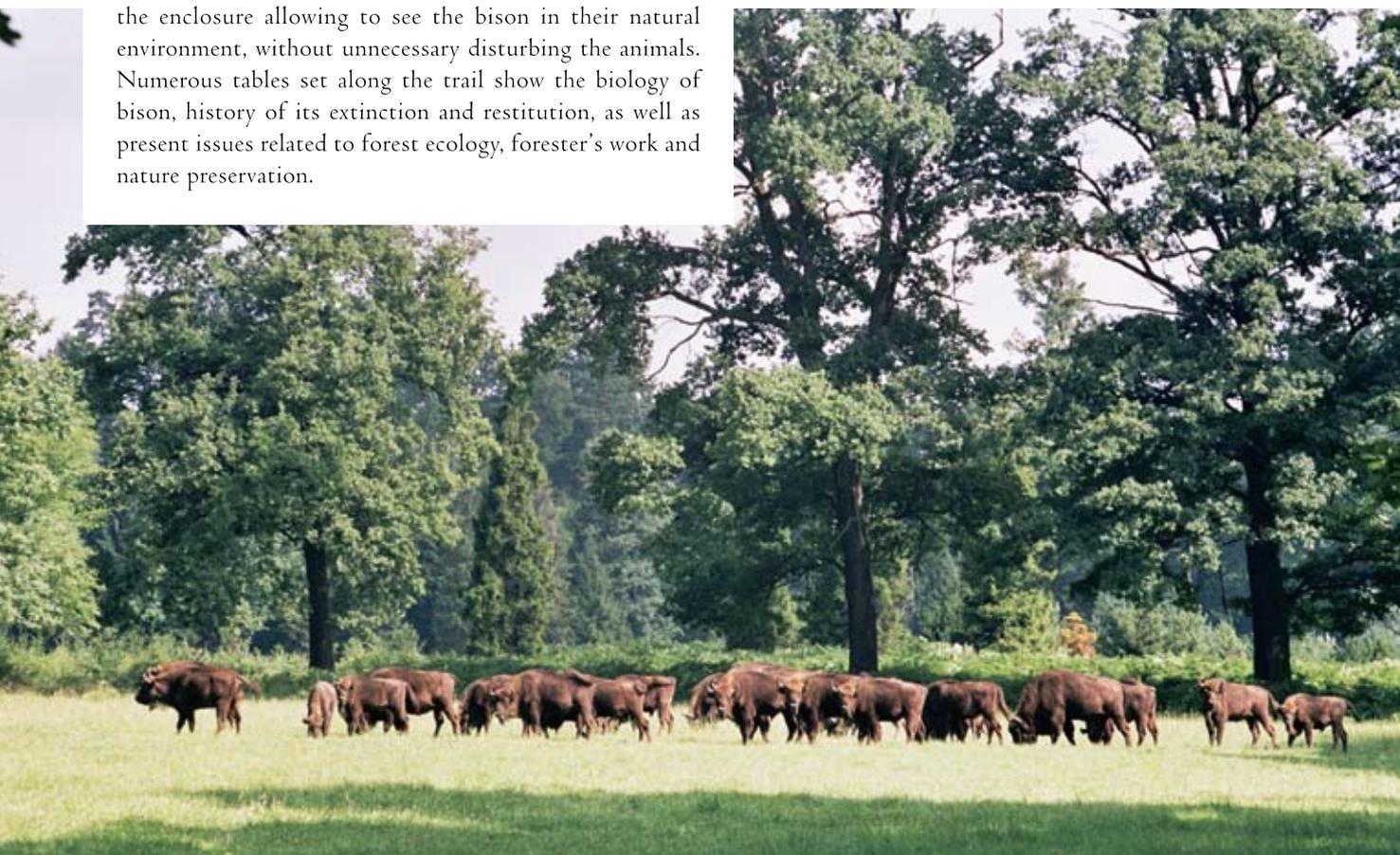
The first bison came to forests near Pszczyna in autumn 1865 from Białowieża Forest. This happened thanks to efforts of the second owner of Pszczyna from the family of the Hochbergs, who was a great lover of hunting, prince Jan Henryk XI. In return for one bull and three cows, he gave a herd of deer to czar of Russia - Alexander II. The animals were brought to make hunting in the prince's properties more attractive, since it was a place which crowned heads and aristocratic families from entire Europe liked visiting. Let's only mention that a few bison in the hunting area of later Great Hunter of the Empire were hunted by the emperor Wilhelm II himself.

The first bison hunting within the property of lords from Pszczyna took place four years later. Prince von Pless invited later emperor of Prussia - Wilhelm I, who shot a bull. Until 1891, the animals lived in "Oberforsten" farmstead, then they were freed into forests between Jankowice and Cielmice. There, after years of closed breeding, they could finally live in natural conditions. Towards the end of twenties of the last century, it was the only herd in Poland living freely.



The bison remained under custody of Pszczyna princes until 1936. When the war started, German occupation authorities took over the breeding. However, 17 animals spent the first three years after the war within a fenced area of several hectares. Today, you can see bison at a 15-hectare breeding farm at the Bison Breeding and Forest Education Centre in Jankowice. There is an educational trail leading around the enclosure allowing to see the bison in their natural environment, without unnecessary disturbing the animals. Numerous tables set along the trail show the biology of bison, history of its extinction and restitution, as well as present issues related to forest ecology, forester's work and nature preservation.

Bison Breeding and Forest Education Centre (photo Mieczysław Hławiczka)



Bison Breeding and Forest Education Centre (photo Mieczysław Hławiczka)



You can also meet the king of the forest in person only a few hundred metres from Pszczyna old town and the castle. **Bison Yard was created in the wild scenery of Bestiary park.** The animals live here safely among old oaks, beeches and hornbeams. Visitors may watch their behaviour and customs from platforms, and see the permanent exhibition dedicated to the history of their breeding. In addition to that, thematic exhibitions related to fauna and flora of the Pszczyna region and film presentation prepared in 3D technology provide unforgettable memories from such a visit. It is very attractive to be able to observe natural way of living of fallow deer, deer and roe deer. Visiting the yard will enable receiving knowledge about the world of plants and animals of the old Pszczyna Forest.



Bison Yard in the wild scenery of Bestiary park (photo Iwona Baron)



Bison Yard in the wild scenery of Bestiary park (photo Piotr Komander)



Shingle, vixens and "saturdays"



Relief in St. Martin church in Ćwiklice (photo Tomasz Kuliga)

Among the most precious monuments of the Pszczyna land there is a group of timber-made temples. Until now, six of such structures maintained. Although they date back to different periods, most of them are of the same log construction, which means that their walls are made of horizontal logs, laid one upon another and connected with use of special cut-outs. Another specific feature is their separate, steep roofs covered with shingle above the aisle and presbytery, as well as the arcades called "saturdays" (except Ćwiklice and Łąka). All the small churches are surrounded by cemeteries and until today have been used for sacral functions.



Numerous pieces of art survived in their interiors. **St. Martin church in Ćwiklice**, erected in the 15th century, is famous for late-gothic triptych “Santa Conversatione” showing the Mother of God in central part with the Child, in the company of St. Stanisław and St. Martin. At the sides of the image, the artist painted effigies of St. Peter, St. Paul, John the Baptist and James, son of Zebedee. Interior of the temple is decorated with beautiful polychromy from the 18th century. Furthermore, the late-baroque altar ornamented with sculptures and decorative baptistery in the shape of angel also have high artistic value. The church houses two late 17th century crypts which contain the remains of the Zborowski Family, village owners. The temple in Ćwiklice is known as the most precious monument of sacral art in the land of Pszczyna.

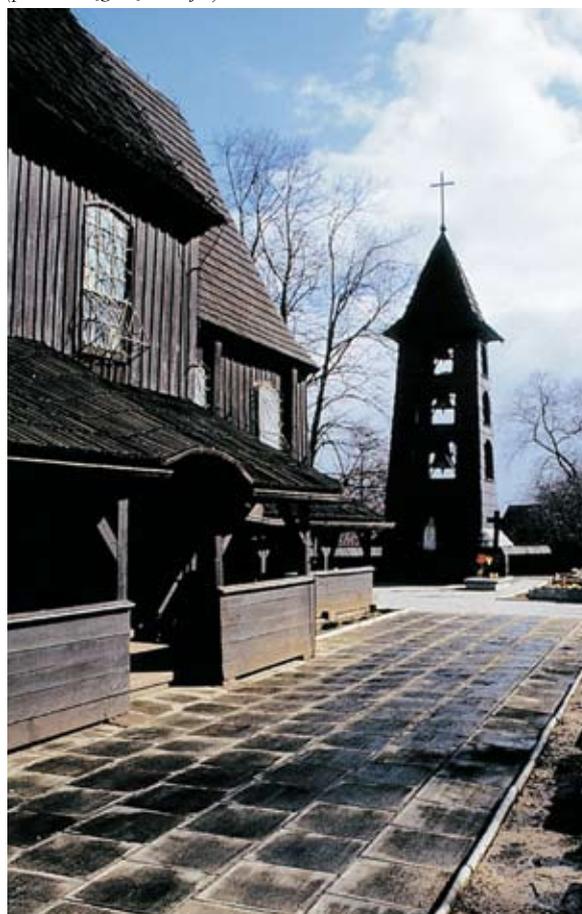
Another example of timber-made construction is **John the Baptist church in Grzawa**. That marvelous construction was built in the 16th century and is characterized by exceptional lightness of silhouette with low falling shingle roofs. Inside there is a very interesting main altar with a 17th century painting of the Holy Mother with the Child and excellent sculptures of St. Peter and St. Paul. The walls and the ceiling are covered with polychromy from the 19th century. The entire composition is in a baroque style, similarly to the interior of the largest church in Pszczyna region, built from timber, which was erected in **Miedźna. St. Clement the Pope church**, surrounded with Saturdays, was built in 1721 by the initiative of Andrzej Rozmus Zabrzeński, who was then a parish-priest there, and its constructor was Michał Plewnia, a carpenter.

Rich outfit remained inside the church, for example the main altar on which we can see a small stained-glass window showing the scene of “Crucifixion”, lateral altars and pulpit. It is also worth noting that there is a patron’s pew for founder of the church and his family.



St. Martin church in Ćwiklice (photo Piotr Komander)

Left: St. Jacob son of Zebedee church in Wisła Mała (photo Grzegorz Seweryn)



St. Barbara church in Góra (photo Marek Gruszczyk)



St. John the Baptist church in Grzawa (photo Tomasz Kuliga)

Probably built in the second half of the 16th century, yet the **St. Barbara's church in Góra** owes its present-day appearance to the most recent reconstruction which took place almost seventy years ago. Decoration of its interior is modest. Among other elements, we can see there a simple altar with two paintings, a pulpit and sculptures.

Another worth seeing monument of timber construction is **St. Nicholas church in Łąka**. It was erected in ca. 1660, in the place of old St. Jadwiga church, which was destroyed in fire. It is distinguished from among other buildings by a detached tower with a bell dating back to the 15th century. Our eyes are also attracted by baroque altar with a fine painting in its central part, presenting patron of the church. The list of timber-made sacral buildings in the region of Pszczyna ends with small **St. James church in Wisła Mała**. The structure is relatively late, since it was built in 1775, and the tower was added in 1782. A lot of valuable monuments, including the main altar with painting of St. Jacob (by Ignacy Günther from Opawa) and Good Advice Holy Mother, were preserved inside. Here, we will also find a late-baroque pulpit and baptistery shaped as angel, and in front of the entrance to the church there are stone stoups dating back to the first years of the 17th century. Unfortunately, the polychromy on the walls was painted over during reconstruction of the church in the twenties of the last century. Wooden churches of the Pszczyna region present remarkable historical and architectural value. Until now, they have been living certificates of spirituality of people living here.



Interior of St. Clement church in Miedźna (photo Tomasz Kuliga)



St. Nicholas church in Łąka (photo Piotr Komander)



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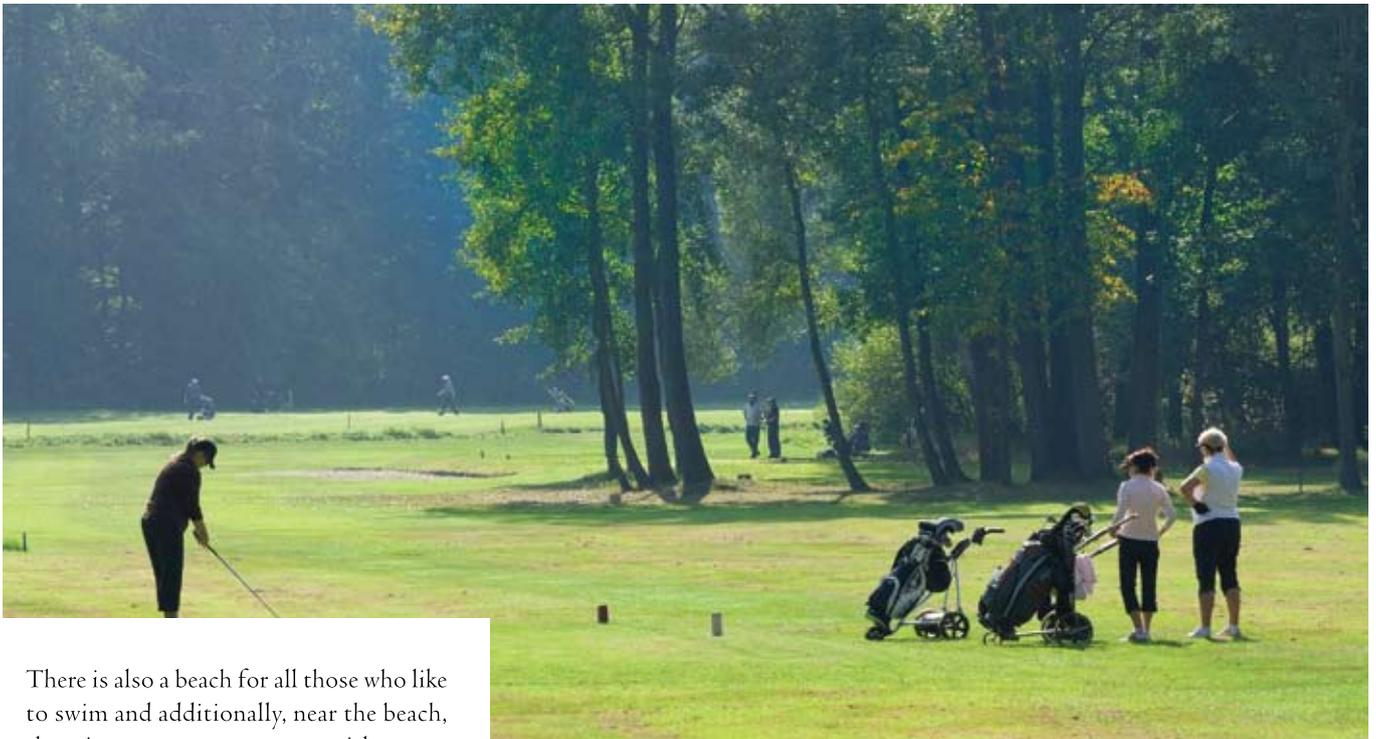
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“On the wheel and on the board”



On the wheel (photo Aleksander Rabij)

The region of Pszczyna is densely crossed with cycle routes and pedestrian routes, and offers a lot of attractions also for a different kind of a tourist who loves active resting. There are convenient conditions for doing numerous kinds of sports and various forms of recreation. Away from mainstream and crowded old town of Pszczyna, there are places where you can ride a horse, sail, windsurf or play golf. It is easy to get there on two wheels. Well-marked cycle routes shall lead you straight to Łąka water region, to horse recreation centres or golf club. From the first days of May until the end of September, sailors and windsurfers use the Łąka lake. A windsurfing board is a well-known component of this landscape.



Golf course in Pszczyna (photo Piotr Komander)

There is also a beach for all those who like to swim and additionally, near the beach, there is a water sports centre with sports field, camping ground, kayaks and water bikes for rent. If you want to play golf, you may use the nine-hole golf course located in a picturesque surrounding of Wild Promenade and in the vicinity of the Bison Yard. They were designed in such a way to comfort both advanced players and amateurs. A lot of stables and horse recreation centres provide active resting in saddle. You can learn horse-riding here under a supervision of experienced trainers, but you can also rent a cab or a coach



Kayak contest (photo Jacek Galuszka)



Horse - jump in front of the castle (photo Jacek Galuszka)



Skatepark in Pszczyna (photo Piotr Łapa)



Criterion racing (photo Piotr Łapa)



Carbo Asecura Cup Race (photo Andrzej Gryn timer)

Twice a year, Pszczyna hosts big feasts with participation of riders and their horses. The first one - Horseriding May Day Picnic - is different each year, however, it always begins with a spectacular parade on the market square. Later, riders present

their skills in contests taking place on the meadow in front of the castle. But the main horse jumping tournament takes place in the Castle Park in July. They gather competitors from clubs and sections of Silesian Horse Riders Union.

Especially for skate-rollers, bmxers and skate-boarders, a skatepark was built right next to the skansen in the Station Park. Moreover, tourists who visit the land of Pszczyna may use stadiums, sports halls, indoor swimming pools, tennis courts, fitness clubs and ice rinks.

Where to eat, where to sleep



▶ Restaurants

Bazar - Kuchnia ze Smakiem, Rynek 7, tel. 664 368 828
Borim, ul. Bielska 50, tel. 32 447 08 39
Bugsy`s Music Restaurante, ul. Lokietka 2, tel. 32 210 57 99
Dworek pod Jemiołą, Ćwiklice, ul. Męczenników Oświęcimskich 115, tel. 32 448 22 09
Frykówka, Rynek 3, tel. 32 449 00 20
Gryfno Karczma, ul. Parkowa, tel. 601 471 383
K2, ul. Wojska Polskiego 15, tel. 503 034 887
Kameralna (Hotel Piaskowy), ul. Piechurów 3, tel. 32 447 44 40
Karczma Wiejska, Jankowice, ul. Żubrów 112B, tel. 32 447 18 82
Karczma Żubr, ul. Żorska 5, tel. 608 426 489
Książęca Bażantarnia, Poręba, ul. Barbórki 47, tel. 601 406 352
MaxiMa (Hotel Styl 70), Piasek, ul. Studzienicka 58, tel. 32 449 30 00
Nova, Plac Targowy 5, tel. 32 210 10 08
Patio Con Gusto. Kuchnia, chleb, wino, ul. Zdrojowa 4, tel. 735 005 969
Punkt „G” astronomiczny Bistro&Bar, ul. Bankowa 1, tel. 32 447 00 01
Pustelnik, Wisła Mała, ul. Pawia 10, tel. 32 448 38 45
Samanta, Piasek, ul. Katowicka 44, tel. 32 211 45 51
Sułtan, ul. Dworcowa 3, tel. 32 210 44 59
U Mikołajca, ul. Katowicka 78, tel. 32 210 45 10
Warownia Pszczyńskich Rycerzy, ul. Bielska 50, tel. 32 215 01 18, 609 820 939
Wodna Wieża. Steampunk Restaurant, ul. Kilińskiego 5, tel. 32 448 54 54, 781 040 000
Zacisze, Brzeźce, ul. Ofiar Faszyzmu 4, tel. 32 212 03 48, 504 267 052, 501 454 630
Zodiak (Hotel Imperium), ul. Bielska 54, tel. 32 212 88 88

▶ Cafe, confectionery

Cafe u Telemanna, Brama Wybrańców 1, tel. 32 449 15 20
Coffee Bistro, ul. Dobrawy 34, tel. 32 441 43 02
Cukiernia Jasiek, ul. Piekarska 2, tel. 32 212 85 75
Cukiernia Niedźbala, ul. Bednarska 10, tel. 32 210 36 91
Cukiernia u Brzęczka, ul. Piekarska 4, tel. 32 212 86 46
Cukiernia u Brzęczka, ul. Słoneczna 6, tel. 32 210 23 09
Dolce Vita, ul. Piwowska 20, tel. 32 212 89 15
Dolce Vita, Rynek 16, tel. 32 447 78 80
Herbaciarnia, park pszczyński (otwarte w sezonie letnim), tel. 503 034 887
Kawiarnia w Stajniach Książęcych, ul. Basztowa 6-8, tel. 660 783 510, 600 223 025
Pijalnia Soków, Rynek 9, tel. 32 210 41 81
The Coffee Factory, Plac Targowy 12

▶ Fast-foods, snacks bars and pizzerias

Amaltea, Rynek 21, tel. 791 856 528, 782 719 569
Antalya Döner Kebab, ul. Strażacka 2B, tel. 511 229 636
Bistro Catalina (Hotel PTTK), ul. Bogedaina 16, tel. 535 733 091
BuongiornO Pizzeria, Rynek 20, tel. 794 203 041

Jadłodajnia u Kmiecia, ul. Piekarska 10
McDonald`s, ul. Górnośląska 44, tel. 32 210 11 12
Mia Piada, ul. Warowna 9, tel. 783 115 340
O.K. Pizza, O.K. Chicken, ul. Męczenników Oświęcimskich, tel. 32 738 76 56
Ośrodek nad Dokawą, ul. Polne Domy, tel. 32 447 21 18, 728 375 789, 604 277 131
Partner Pizza, ul. Skłodowskiej-Curie 54, tel. 32 449 10 66
Pierogarnia Cichy Kącik, ul. Władysława Łokietka 1, tel. 500 875 159
Snack Bar, Plac Targowy 6
Target Pizza, ul. Bratnia 1, tel. 32 449 11 43
Thang Long. Bar orientalny, ul. Sokoła 1, tel. 32 447 30 32, 880 293 880
Venezia, ul. Piwowska 26, tel. 503 152 672

▶ Ice cream parlours

Sopranos, Rynek 19
U Czarnieckich, Rynek 4

▶ Beerhouses, pubs, winehouses

Champions Bar, ul. Bankowa 2, tel. 32 226 67 23
Edynburg, ul. Rymarska 2, tel. 511 568 700
Game Over Pub, ul. Katowicka 26, tel. 723 516 211
Muzyczna Galeria, Rynek 21, tel. 32 449 02 19
Pub Club Pivnica, Rynek 8, tel. 32 210 81 65
Sztamfer Burger Bar, ul. Bankowa 1, tel. 32 634 23 01

► Hotels

Dom Turysty Marco, ul. Cieszyńska 2,
tel. 32 212 85 45

Globus *, ul. Nałkowskiej 17,
tel. 32 210 40 18, www.globus.travel.pl

Imperium ***, ul. Bielska 54,
tel. 32 212 88 88, www.hotelimperium.pl

Karczma Kuban **, Goczałkowice-Zdrój,
ul. Spokojna 72, tel. 32 442 04 10, 32 442 04 11,
www.karczmakuban.pl

Koniczynka **, Pawłowice, ul. Zjednoczenia 16b,
tel. 32 472 21 22, www.hotel-koniczynka.pl

Książęca Bazantarnia, Poręba, ul. Barbórki 47,
tel. 601 406 352, www.bazantarnia.com

Noma Residence ****, **Zameczek Myśliwski**
Promnice, Kobiór, tel. 32 219 46 78,
www.promnice.pl

Piaskowy***, ul. Piechurów 3,
tel. 32 447 44 40, www.hotelpiaskowy.pl

PTTK *, ul. Bogedaina 16, tel. 32 210 38 33,
www.pttk-pszczyna.slask.pl

Pustelnik*, Wisła Mała, ul. Pawia 10,
tel. 32 448 38 45, www.pustelnik.com.pl

Styl 70***, Piasek, ul. Studzienicka 58,
tel. 32 449 30 00, www.hotelstyl70.pl

U Michalika ***, ul. Dworcowa 11,
tel. 32 210 13 55, www.umichalika.com.pl

► Private lodgings and pensions

Kwatera Myśliwska Osowiec, Piasek, ul. Osowiec
2, tel. 32 218 81 81, 606 892 932,
www.kwaternaosowiec.pl

Piano Nobile ***, Rynek 16, tel. 32 447 78 81,
www.pianonobile.com.pl

Pokoje gościnne Piotr Krasoń, Goczałkowice-
Zdrój, ul. Szkolna 21, tel. 695 246 833

Sabi, Goczałkowice-Zdrój, ul. Szkolna 30,
tel. 605 288 706

Willa Anna, Goczałkowice-Zdrój, ul. Uzdrowi-
ska 36, tel. 32 212 77 00,
www.willaanna.goczałkowice.pl

Willa Wiktoria, Goczałkowice-Zdrój, ul. Szkolna
7, tel. 32 210 72 27

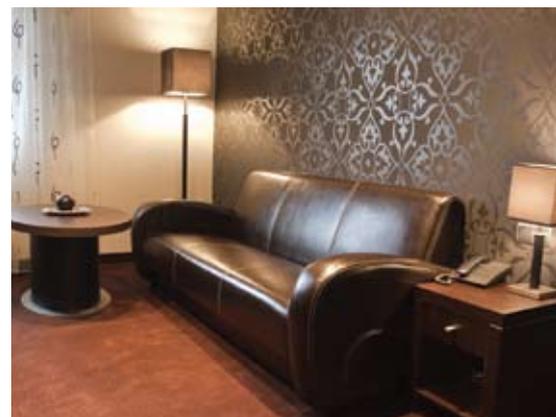
► Agrotourism farm

Agro-Penkala, Pielgrzymowice, ul. Cieszyńska
10, tel. 32 472 30 90, 660 690 523

Agroturystyka /in summer/, Wisła Wielka, ul.
Zalewowa 8, tel. 32 448 10 42, 506 877 928

B. Waclawik, Golasowice Pielgrzymowice,
ul. Sosnowa 2, tel. 32 472 94 13

Cyprianówka, Warszowice, ul. Stawowa 48,
tel. 32 472 99 03, www.cyprianowka.pl



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► *Guide*

Tourist Information Office - Brama Wybrańców 1, tel. 32 212 99 99
Tourist Information Office - Dworzec kolejowy, Plac Dworcowy 1, tel. 667 777 587
Telemann's Room - ul. Piastowska 26, tel. 32 210 16 27
The Museum of Military History of Silesia - ul. Katowicka 1, tel. 795 574 740
Wojciech Korfanty Silesian Press Museum - ul. Piastowska 26, tel. 32 210 16 27
Castle Museum in Pszczyna - Brama Wybrańców 1, tel. 32 210 30 37
Bison Breeding and Forest Education Centre - Jankowice, ul. Żubrów 151, tel. 32 211 54 06
Water Sports Centre - Łąka, ul. Piotra Skargi 44, tel. 32 724 94 17, 664 748 104
Pszczyna Cultural Centre - ul. Piastowska 1, tel. 32 210 45 51
Private collection of old household goods, farming tools and historic weapons
- Tadeusz Żyła, Jankowice, ul. Szewczyka 3a, tel. 32 211 50 14
Demonstration Bison Farm in the Historic Park of Pszczyna - ul. Żorska 5, tel. 32 447 05 03
Townhall - City Hall in Pszczyna - Rynek 2, tel. 32 449 39 00
Skansen - Pszczyna country farmstead - ul. Parkowa 20a, tel. 32 210 57 77, 604 508 718
Princely stables - ul. Basztowa 6-8, tel. 32 211 90 56, 32 210 30 37

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