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Catalogue of monuments of Duch colonization in Mazovia

Introduction

The purpose of this publication is to provide documentation for the material cultural heritage associated with the Dutch settlements in Mazowsze dating from the 17th century to the 1940s, including villages, crofts, residential and farming buildings, as well as churches and cemeteries.

Dutch settlement, which targeted non-cultivated floodplains located along the rivers (Vistula, Bug Wkra, and others), was developed on the lands of the Republic of Poland in the 16th century. The colonists originated in Friesland and Flanders and while their inflow was a result of religious prosecution, it also had pragmatic reasons. Since the settlers were highly skilled in the art of land cultivation and settlement development, they were very desirable colonists.

They were always settled either along rivers, or in lowland and marshy areas. Due to their centuries-old experience in fighting the floods in their native country, the colonists were able to turn barren land, seemingly unsuitable for cultivation, into a state of flourishing agriculture. They achieved this by establishing a complex system of channels, dams, and weirs. Based on cattle-raising and fruit farming, their agriculture was characterized by good work organization, and was much more advanced and productive than that of the local serfs. Therefore, the colonization of the previously uncultivated land was of great benefit to the local landowners.

Their goal was to increase profits not only by exploiting the labor force, but also by expanding the acreage of arable land through colonization of wilderness, marsh drainage, deforestation, and more intensive use of pastures and meadows. The settlers were obliged to pay rent to the landowners for the land they had on lease, which was also an important factor in the colonization process.

The Dutch law, under which the villages were settled, was so advantageous that it attracted not only Dutchmen, but also Germans and Poles.

One of most basic aspects that distinguished the "Olender" villages from the areas not covered by this type of colonization was the architecture. Even today, the Olęder houses, as compared to the Polish ones, look very impressive. The colonists, due to a different farming system, independence, prosperity, and self-government, could afford to erect large houses decorated with exquisite woodwork that leaves the visitor astonished by its beauty and professional execution. The relics of the Dutch settlement and architecture have been undergoing slow transformation and natural destruction. The cultural and historical continuity of the colonized areas was broken in 1945, when the descendants of the colonists were forced to leave. The buildings, crofts, and villages were taken over by newcomers, who transformed them according to their own designs. The current owners are not attached to the land they occupy and do not understand the purpose of specific arrangements: the distinctive lay-out of the homes and crofts, or their location on man-made elevations, which are removed from main roads and surrounded by planted trees.

It is this lack of understanding that is responsible for the underestimation of the previous colonists' true value and achievements. The buildings are not properly maintained and are being adapted to new customs. Moreover, new building sites are not adequately elevated. All of these factors contribute to the transformation of the rural cultural landscape and to the gradual destruction of the old sites. Disregard for the primary objectives of the colonization and its natural interrelation to the environment (especially to the neighboring river) were responsible for a number of undesirable changes. The Olęders' wisdom and experience is proven every year, when the rising ground-water threatens the non-elevated houses. The problem becomes especially acute in the case of snowy winters, after which water floods the entire ground floor. The present land owners do not take advantage of the colonists' experience in cultivating the land. The elevations are leveled; willow trees, poplar trees and osier beds are cut down. Drainage channels and excess-water ponds are left unmaintained and become slimed. All this leads to a gradual transformation of the cultural landscape of the riparian areas. The agricultural use of the area is diminishing as a consequence of depopulation and aging of the village inhabitants. This traditionally agricultural area is becoming subject to urbanization. Many land plots have begun to function as recreational spots. Newly erected buildings have nothing in common with the rural architecture.

In spite of the numerous changes, the villages settled under the Dutch law retained their traditional and historical character; especially in comparison to the surrounding settlements. The greatest changes affected historical architecture. A dozen or so years ago, in Mazowsze, wooden homes constituted one third of the total number of houses in Dutch villages; nowadays, traditional cottages have become increasingly rare.

The village layout has been preserved in much better condition. The riverfront villages, so called *rzędówki bagienne*, remained basically intact. All their elements (road network, plot localization, planted vegetation, drainage system etc.) are in good condition. This is probably a result of the fact that these villages are far removed from administration centers. Local roads and long distances do not favor rapid change. Therefore, the transformation that has taken place does not affect the preservation of the traditional arrangements. Of course, settlements do exist that have completely lost their original character due to their proximity to large urban centers.

The Dutch settlement is still a phenomenal example of successful cooperation between man and nature (river) in shaping the areas flooded by rivers. It shows to what extent man can learn by observation and cooperation with nature. Among the agricultural systems that were present in Poland, this system is probably the most closely related to nature.

It should be emphasized that this settlement is not associated with one area - it has a super-regional dimension and it should be examined in this context. Authors of historical and ethnographic publications assumed that the number of *Olęder* settlements was quite limited. However, the results of the field research and preliminary archival research show differently. For example, the number of *Olęder* settlements in Mazowsze exceeds 190. Although these settlements, in most cases, were founded relatively late (18th and 19th centuries) their sheer number demonstrates the scale of this phenomenon. It is also noteworthy that a large number of relics that are characteristic for this settlement survived. Even now, the settlements in this region can be perceived as a whole (despite the fact that the settlements are located along rivers, creating isolated clusters), and its sites are better preserved than that in the Kurpiowski region, whose sites are degraded to a large extent.

A similar situation occurs in other Polish regions that were colonized. *Żuławy*, which was the first region to be colonized, is the most interesting in terms of the cultural landscape and architectural forms. Action aimed at preservation of the Dutch cultural heritage is already well advanced in that area.

The material relics of the settlement are of immeasurable value not only for Polish culture, but also for that of Dutch and German heritage. Unfortunately, they are treated with indifference and are put at risk of being destroyed, or worse - forgotten.

In order to protect individual objects, their clusters, or the cultural landscape, it is necessary to accurately determine the range of the Dutch settlement in Poland, its sites, and the grade of preserved monuments. It is essential to explain the importance of this phenomenon and present results of the research to authorities and monument conservation agencies. Furthermore, society at large should be made aware of its immense significance for a common European heritage.

The Muzeum Etnograficzne (Ethnographic Museum) in Toruń, together with the Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu (The Center for Protection of Historical Landscape) from Warsaw, organized a conference dedicated to the history of the Dutch settlement and prospects for the preservation of its historical landscape. The conference, proved that the subject is treated with great interest by professional communities, and that their members possess extensive knowledge about the topic. On the other hand, the conference exposed flaws in the protection of Dutch sites, as well as the lack of interest among members of society. The participants of the conference emphasized that the determination of the scope of Dutch historical monuments and popularization of information about this settlement are fundamental for preservation of this heritage.

I hope that this publication addresses both issues.

Settlement characteristics in Poland

While defining the Dutch settlement, it is important to point out that it was defined not only by the ethnic origin of the colonists and the natural environment of the land cultivation, but also by Dutch law. The law, which came with the first Dutch land drainers, was respected by both parties signing the settlement agreements. It was a variant of the Chełmiński and German laws.^[1]

The colonists were always settled either along rivers, or in lowland and marshy and often forested areas. That is why they were obligated to clear forests, in addition to draining of wetlands. The settlers were able to handle both tasks very well.

The colonists were settled based on contracts that were signed between the landowner and the entire community, or its representative acting on the community's behalf. This situation was different from settling under the German law, according to which the settler was acting on his own behalf as a future superior entity in the community's hierarchy. The contracts were signed with settlers treated as free individuals, at the beginning for a dozen or so, or several dozen years, and later, the most common duration of a contract was forty years. The contract reserved the lessee's priority to extend the contract. Before the partition of Poland, the contracts for the royal land lease were subject to the king's approval. Dutch settlers, or their descendants, had the right to renew the contract; however, in such an instance the tenant could expect a rent increase. In the later period (17th - 18th century), the contracts were perpetual. For a certain fee, a settler was able to acquire the perpetual right to the leased land. If the landowner decided to replace the tenants, he was required to pay compensation to the former tenant for the erected buildings. However, if the settler intended to move to a different area he was able to hand over the right to the leased land to a successor. The farm was usually inherited by a descendant, who was appointed in advance by a settler (frequently the eldest son). In the case of the settler's heirless death, the estate was transferred to the deceased's siblings or more distant relatives. If the deceased had no relatives, the estate was inherited in half by the manor and in half by the community.

The initial period (so called "wolnizna") following the colonists arrival was rent-free for 5 - 7 years. During this time, the colonists were required to erect dwelling houses, clear the land (riverfront scrub, bushes) and develop the drainage system.

The entire village was responsible for fulfillment of contract obligations towards the landlord. This solidarity, which mainly consisted of a joint rent payment, was either clearly stated in the contract or was assumed. As a result of the equal status of all members of the village community in relation to the landlord, all settlers had equal rights in the community's internal relations, which created a strong sense of community.

A well-developed system of administrative laws (so called Wilkierz) related to self-government was a manifestation of this type of relations. As a result, the residents of a Dutch village had more impact on the community administration than the colonists settled under the German or Chełmiński law. The sołtys (village leader) was elected for a period of 2 years, and his power was limited. Osadźca (land-owner's agent, who later would become a hereditary village leader) similarly was deprived of benefits to which he was entitled to on account of his function.

The village leadership was not hereditary, neither was it associated with any tax advantages. The sołtys was responsible for contacts between the community and the landowner. This function was associated with certain judicial authority (communal courts for settling non-criminal cases), whose scope was usually defined in the Wilkierz.

In practice, all Ołęders' obligations towards the landowner came down to rent paid in money; whereas, in villages settled under the German law, the villeins, in addition to minimal payments in labor, were obliged to pay in produce. However, starting in the 18th century, the contracts of the Dutch settlers also included additional obligations, for example: corvée labor, carriage obligation, propination law, milling obligation, fishing ban, and others. The Kazuń settlement was required to "deliver ashes and wood fathoms collected on the leased land to the manor" ^[2]. The payable rent was proportional to the owned land acreage and the fee was collected once a year from the entire community at once.

Dutchmen, their descendants, and colonists of other nationalities who were settled under this law retained their independence (they were free peasants) even before they were granted the freehold. The settlers held the right to abandon the land even if the contract was still in effect under the condition that they find a successor, the right not to extend the contract after its expiration, and the right to choose an occupation for their children, etc.

The characteristic feature of the Dutch village was the fact that they maintained their own school and teacher and performed their own religious observances. This way they preserved their language, culture, traditions, and religion, in certain isolated communities separated from the entire peasant community. Therefore, these settlers were not Polonized before Poland was partitioned. Later, many of them were Germanized as a result of the internal policy (among others: inflow of German settlers) adopted by the Prussian government during the period of Poland's partition. This process also occurred in villages located in Mazowsze.

The Frisian settlers constituted a dominating group (Saska Kępa, Nowy Kuzuń) only in the earliest period. With the passage of time, the settlers were predominantly of German and Polish origin, and later, at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries, the majority of settlers were of German origin. Arriving from Polish lands under Prussian rule and settling in the Kingdom of Poland, they practically dominated this type of settlement. They continued to be settled under the Dutch law, but differed from the original settlers in their denomination (Evangelical) and origin (German).

Despite the fact that the German element dominated, the religion of the original settlers survived; there still existed Mennonite congregations, for example in Kuzuń. Even though their community underwent a periodical decline in the middle of the 19th century (many followers converted to Protestantism because of the old religion's severity), it was reformed and underwent revival, (Mennonite Brethren - a very powerful religious faction - was founded).

The Olęder economy was practically entirely agricultural. It was founded on the growth of grains (barley, oats, and wheat), potatoes, sugar beets (especially in the 19th century) and pure-bred cattle and horse raising^[3]. One farmstead usually kept 5-15 cows, whose milk was used to manufacture traditional Dutch cheeses (e.g. Gouda).

In addition to cows, peasants kept pigs, mostly for subsistence, but also for sale (Gąbin's town butcheries, which in the 19th century were usually owned by Jews, provided a perfect selling place). Poultry was also raised: 5-11 chickens and 5-7 geese. In suitable places, settlers planted wicker, which was used to make baskets and then sold at the market. Fruit farming was also well developed; the peasants grew a very popular variety of apples, plums, and pears, which were previously unknown in Polish lands.

The Dutch economy was predominantly agricultural; therefore, the majority of village residents were employed in land cultivation and fruit growing. In reality, even this seemingly uniform group could be divided into smaller subgroups. This division was based on the amount of owned land and affluence level (some farmers hired farmhands).

Nonetheless, in every Olęder village, there existed a group of people who made a living not exclusively on farming. Even though the Mennonite doctrine favored the community's self-sufficiency, settlers would occasionally employ specialized craftsmen, especially in the period until the middle of the 18th century, when the Dutch-law villages were inhabited by Dutchmen, Germans, and Poles.

In the 19th century, the Olęder village provided opportunities for smiths, carpenters, woodworkers, potters, cobblers, sawyers, clockmakers, and canvas weavers, whose workshops proved to be a competition for trade guilds thriving in towns. And, of course, one should not forget the usual Olęders' occupation, that is, tasks related to river regulation: dike construction, dam building and maintenance, maintenance of channels and ponds, which were designed to collect rising groundwater. These works also included planting willow and poplar trees, which make up the characteristic landscape of Dutch villages.

^[1] S. Inglot, *Kolonizacja wewnętrzna a napływ Niemców do Polski od XVI do XVIII w.*, Kraków 1945, p. 41.

^[2] Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych (Main Office of Public Records; hereafter AGAD), *Metryka Koronna (Royal Register)*, 253 I 60.

^[3] I. Baranowski, *Wsie holenderskie na ziemiach polskich*, "Przegląd Historyczny", vol. 19, 1915, p. 80.

Development of Dutch settlements in the 16th and 17th centuries

Colonists from the Netherlands appeared on Polish lands not later than the 13th century. They were summoned by the Teutonic Knights, as well as by individual bishoprics, monasteries, and nobles to drain marshy areas periodically flooded by rivers, which were unsuccessfully managed by the landowners^[1]. Already in that period, the Dutchmen were famous for their extraordinary diligence and skill in fighting the water elements. However, their actual arrival took place at the beginning of the 16th century.



Map of migration

Their appearance was inextricably linked to the rise of Mennonitism. Derived from Anabaptism, Mennonitism was an outcome of the reformation movement within the ranks of the Roman Catholic Church in the first half of the 16th century.

The Mennonites derived their doctrine from the traditions of the early Christian communities, and invoked an example of Jesus Christ, who was baptized as an adult. The group's name literally meant "newly-baptized"^[2]. Members of the sect assumed that in order to follow the road to salvation and live in the community of saints, one must be born again. And precisely the baptism of an adult individual was to symbolize the new birth.



Poland in 16th century

The early development of Anabaptism was closely linked to the peasant wars, which engulfed the entire Germany and part of the Netherlands. The majority of peasant leaders were Anabaptists, and as a result, their program included a mixture of social and religious demands. Like the Anabaptists, they demanded the abolishment of secular and ecclesiastical authority and establishment of the "Kingdom of God", which was to be based on the principles of brotherly love and peaceful coexistence. Anabaptists rejected the idea of private ownership, claiming that people are equal before God, and all his gifts should be commonly owned.

They were in favor of abolishment of all forms of serfdom and privileges. Within their community, the Anabaptists addressed each other "brother", in imitation of early Christian communities, whose members were all "brethren in Christ". They believed that only Anabaptists were authorized to prepare the world for the second coming of Jesus Christ, who would then proclaim the Christ's Kingdom. Nonbelievers were considered sinners who were destined to be annihilated by Elias's sword.

In 1535, the majority of the German and Dutch Anabaptists arrived in Münster, where they believed the second coming of Christ was to take place. In that town, called by the Anabaptists New Jerusalem, the faithful supposedly were to crush all the heathens, that is, people from outside their sect.

The purposeful actions of the Anabaptists provoked disturbances, riots, and pogroms, which were primarily directed at the town patriciate, and had to be suppressed by troops summoned by the Münster's bishop. As a result of the army intervention, many supporters of the sect perished; the group leaders were executed and

their bodies were displayed in cages, which were suspended from the tower of the local cathedral as a warning^[3].

These events, fraught with consequences, led to a collapse of the radical faction of Anabaptism, but at the same time gave birth to a new religious faction - Mennonitism. The sect was created by Menno Simons (1496-1561). Simons, who later became the sect's leader, was born in a little town of Witmarsum in Friesland, a dozen or so miles from the North Sea coast. After a long period of service, he decided to break free of the Roman Catholic Church. Bearing in mind the recent tragic events, he decided that fighting with a sword is not the right way to salvation, and only humility can open the gates to the Kingdom of God. Menno Simons believed that people should be shown the new way to reach Heaven.

The principles of Mennonite faith had a lot in common with that of Anabaptists. For example, Mennonites did not baptize infants, which was in accordance with their biblical concept of the church. It was believed that only adults can be baptized. Since original sin was redeemed by Christ's death on the cross, administering baptism to infants was unnecessary. Baptism of adults confirms an individual's belonging to the Mennonite community.

Mennonites practiced true fraternity and love between members of the church. These principles were manifested through sharing one's own possessions with others in order to satisfy their needs. Mennonitism puts a particular emphasis on the entire community's Mass attendance; hence, only through such participation can an individual achieve union with God. Universal equality, especially before God, was the primary principle of Mennonites.

The events that occurred in Münster were responsible for the fact that Mennonites completely rejected the use of military means, and in consequence, refused to serve in armed forces. They based their lives on the principles of peace, love, and humble acceptance, which were applied to all interpersonal relations^[4]. Mennonites views on authority were similar to that of Anabaptists.

They believed that all individuals should obey the state authorities; hence, any authority was given by God. However, a Mennonite could not hold any office, since this was considered as serving evil. The everyday life of Mennonites was characterized by modesty and faithfulness. They used very simple domestic appliances and clothes devoid of any decoration or refinements. They abstained from alcohol, smoking and dancing.

The religious principles of Mennonites were reflected in their social organization. Solidarity, equality, and joint responsibility were the underlying principles of the group functioning. Assistance was provided to the needy and suffering by all members of the church. This principle was also applied to old and lonely people. Individuals who broke the religious rules were expelled from the community, and deprived of any property and means of livelihood.

The great strictness of the religion and a consistent adherence to its canons were responsible for a certain containment of the group. Mennonites maintained only sporadic relations with non-Mennonites. They did not participate in village life, in which they were a minority, but also did not allow any outsiders in their community^[5].

The Münster events, a hostile attitude from both evangelicals and Catholics, and persecutions that they suffered in northern Germany forced them to emigrate to Friesland, which was relatively more tolerant towards different denominations. However, this relative tolerance was short-lived. The queen of Spain and regentess of the Netherlands, under the influence of Charles V, issued an edict that placed Mennonitism among major crimes. As a result, all its adherents were forced to leave Friesland.

Religion both distinguished Mennonites from society, and also cemented the group ties. The basic organizational unit of the Mennonite congregation was the community, modeled after the early Christian communities. Its function was not only to organize religious activities, but also to control the personal lives of community members. The obligations imposed by the community were ruthlessly enforced. In case of a

breach of any of the religious principles, the community imposed sanctions and punishment on its disobedient member. The doctrine distinguished three types of punishment for such individuals.

The first penalty was an admonition administered in the church office. The next was a reprimand administered in front of the entire community; as a consequence, the punished individual was not allowed to participate in the Mass. The third and most severe punishment was banishment. This penalty was seldom used. The prospect of a penalty imposition by the community elders and fear of being expelled resulted in the fact that the rules were strictly obeyed. This way the community became increasingly closed and did not welcome any outsiders^[6].

At the beginning of the 16th century, Mennonites began to settle in Żuławy Wiślane and in the vicinity of Gdańsk, where their freedom of religion was guaranteed. At that time, Poland was considered a country with religious tolerance and a wide range of liberties. Their arrival was advanced by Jan Łaski, who was probably the most prominent representative of Polish reformation. He visited Friesland several times and met Menno Simons. Together they engaged in doctrinal discussions.

The village Tujce (Trigenhof), which was founded by the Gdańsk mayor Faber, is considered the first Mennonite settlement^[7]. This fact is confirmed by the arrival of Menno Simons in Gdańsk in 1549, which may be an argument in favor of the theory that claims that the Mennonite settlement in this area was an organized operation. Members of the Gdańsk town council guaranteed Mennonites religious freedom and other privileges; for example, concessions associated with rent and taxes paid to the owner and the state.

In exchange, the settlers undertook to complete various works that were to intensify agricultural productivity and develop the marsh and wasteland areas.^[8] Colonization was also favored by political factors. The Konfederacja Warszawska act, which was introduced in 1573, guaranteed freedom of worship to the members of alternative faiths settling in the Republic of Poland. However, in the initial period of settlement development, the principal role was played by the economic contacts between Gdańsk and Amsterdam.

In 1577, there were already 12 villages settled by the Mennonite colonists. The majority of colonists arrived from Friesland; however, their communities also included settlers from Lower Germany.^[9] As early as 1568, Dutch newcomers were settled in the Sartawicko-Nowska lowland by Rożnicki starost Jan Dulski: "he gives 50 włók (surface area unit) to Tomasz and Piotr Jansen, Leonard von Pho, Bernard von Bayer, Andrzej Unruh together with their household members and relatives"^[10]. Subsequent settlements were founded in the vicinity of Chełm and Świecie between 1600 and 1650, as well as around Toruń and Włocławek at the beginning of the 17th century^[11]. Colonists also reached Warsaw and settled Saska Kępa in 1628.

However, in this initial period, the area of Dutch settlement was not limited to the lower Vistula. In 1599, under the Puck starost Jan Wejcher initiative, the colonists settled in two villages, Karwieńskie and Kniewskie Błota, located by the Rega river. The Dutch also colonized areas by the Bug (villages Neudorf and Neubrau)^[12], near Sławatycz^[13], but also areas far removed from larger rivers; for example, villages in the Sochaczew region founded by Hieronim Radziejowski in 1645, such as: Baranów, Jaktorów, Kaski, and Szczawinek^[14].

^[1] S. Ingolt, *Problem kolonizacji flamandzko-holenderskiej w Niemczech i w Polsce*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny", R. XLIII, vol. 1, Lwów 1929.

^[2] K. Mężyński, *O mennonitach w Polsce*, "Rocznik Gdański", R. 1961-1962, no 20-21.

^[3] C. J. Dyck, *An introduction to Mennonite History*, Scottdale 1972, p. 78.

^[4] K. Mężyński, op. cit., p. 224.

^[5] E. Kizik, *Mennonici w Gdańsku, Elblągu i na Żuławach Wiślanych w drugiej połowie XVII i w XVIII wieku*, Gdańsk 1994.

^[6] Ibid.

^[7] K. Mężyński, op. cit., p. 221.

[8] W. Marchlewski, *Mennonici w Polsce (o powstaniu społeczności mennonitów Wymysła Nowego)*, "Etnografia Polska", vol. XXX, 1986, z. 2.

[9] W. Łęga, *Ziemia Malborska*, Toruń 1933, p. 6.

[10] Z. Ludkiewicz, *Osady holenderskie na nizinie sartawicko-nowskiej*, Toruń 1934, p. 31.

[11] E. L. Ratzlaff, *Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen in Zentralpolen*, Winnipeg 1971.

[12] J. Górak, *Holenderskie domy nad Bugiem*, "Polska Sztuka Ludowa", 1971, no 1, p. 31.

[13] I. Baranowski, *Wsie holenderskie na ziemiach polskich*, "Przegląd Historyczny", vol. 19, 1915, p. 68.

[14] *Ibid.*

The 18th and 20th century settlement: coexistence of nations and religions

In the second half of the 17th century, and especially in the 18th century, countless wars, natural disasters, and plagues swept through the Polish countryside wreaking havoc and decreasing the population size. Hence, it was necessary, not only to settle the dilapidated and abandoned lands, but also to colonize new areas. As a result, a new settlement process was initiated; it reached its apogee in 1701 and lasted until the first partition of Poland.^[1]

In the middle of the 18th century, the Dutch settlements lost their uniform character in terms of their economy and ethnicity. Dutchmen still inhabited the settlements, but the population became predominantly German (Lower Saxony) and Polish. The name *Olęder* acquired a specific meaning. In its Polonized form, it ceased to denote the settler's nationality, and started rather to describe a specific model of farming and social organization^[2]. Especially because, due to Friedrich Wilhelm's politics, there was an increased inflow of German colonists in Polish lands.

Large groups of people moved from central and southern Germany, firstly to Eastern Prussia, and then to the lands of former Poland. In 1732, the ruler issued an edict that stated that all Mennonite conscientious objectors were to leave the state of Prussia^[3]. The villages *Błotnica* and *Głęboczek*, situated in the *Noteć* river valley, were founded at that time^[4].

After the first partition of Poland, the rights of conscientious objectors were even further limited as a result of the militaristic policies of Friedrich Wilhelm II. This action pertained to the Mennonite villages located within Prussian borders by the *Vistula* river and in *Żuławy*. Finally, the edict issued in 1789 sealed their fate. This document forbade group members to lease land or own property. According to the edict, Mennonites who were dodging military service had to pay the army 1 gulden each. In addition, Mennonites were officially included in the Evangelical Church, whose duties had just been increased^[5].

Together, these drastic actions of the Prussian authorities led to the emigration of the Mennonites. In 1786, a special envoy of Catherine II proposed that the Mennonites settle in Russia. In the same year, this proposal was additionally confirmed by members of a special tsarist commission. This offer included very attractive conditions: transport to Russia free of charge, 80 hectares of land per family, credit, which was to be paid after the first harvest, and religious freedom. Thus, in 1789, the first group of emigrants left the *Gdańsk* region and moved to southern Russia, where the colonists founded the settlements *Moloscha* and *Chortica*^[6]. At the same time, Mennonites founded two villages in the *Lwów* region. The villages were established under the Tsar's decree, which also exempted Mennonites from military service.^[7]



During the Napoleonic wars, many Mennonite villages were again included under Prussian rule. Considering the state of affairs, some of the residents of the Poznań region moved to Wymyśl and Kuzuń, which were situated within the borders of the Kingdom of Poland. The settlers residing in this area enjoyed extensive legal and self-governing rights. Owing to the change of land ownership rights (the settlers became rightful owners of land and not its lease holders), the Mennonites were growing wealthy, which contributed to a loosening of religious ties.

At the end of the 19th century (starting in 1873), the former area of Poland again became a destination for Mennonites' immigration. This time their origin was from Russia. The direct cause of their emigration was the tsar Aleksander's decree that forced them to enlist in military service. Leaving Russia, they would cross Polish lands and then via Gdańsk emigrate to the United States, Canada, Brazil, and even Argentina^[8]. Those, who remained were exiled to Siberia in 1917.

Mennonites survived in Poland as a religious sect until 1945, when they were forcibly displaced. Polish Mennonites, in the inter-war period, constituted the second most populous group in the world. Although their majority lived in Żuławy, they also inhabited other regions of Poland; for example, in the villages: Przechówka, Nowe Wymyśl, Wola Wodzyńska, and Kuzuń Niemiecki, where they constituted a majority. In other Olęder villages they were in the minority, with only a few families or individuals living in many villages.

Quite often, they passed themselves off as Germans^[9], who often were their neighbors. However, most of them preserved a certain sense of identity, consciously trying to cultivate their Dutch roots. Mennonites considered themselves a separate group, and placed themselves higher than their fellow evangelical settlers. Neither have they forgotten the persecutions they suffered from the Prussian government in the past. They regarded their place of stay as a homeland, especially because the Polish government treated them favorably.

In Małopolska and in the central provinces, Mennonite congregations kept records separately or together with Evangelical congregations. The Ministerstwo Spraw Wojskowych (Ministry of Defense), on November 27, 1925, issued a decree that released the soldiers of the Mennonite denomination from taking a regular oath and provided a special oath, to which they could give a positive answer. Special instruction was issued in 1931, which enabled Mennonites to serve in sanitary units of the army^[10]. The total number in Poland, according to a census from 1921, equaled approx. 1500.

[1] K. Ciesielska, *Na marginesie nowszych prac zachodniemieckich nad osadnictwem Prus Królewskich w XVI-XVIII w.*, "Zapiski Historyczne", t. 26, z. 4, 1961, p. 118.

[2] I. Baranowski, *Wsie holenderskie na ziemiach polskich*, "Przegląd Historyczny", t. 19, 1915, p. 70.

[3] X. K. Zimmerman, *Fryderyk Wielki i jego kolonizacja na ziemiach polskich*, Poznań 1917, p. 67.

[4] *Mennonitisches Lexikon*, Karlsruhe 1967, p. 263.

[5] W. Marchlewski, *Mennonici w Polsce (o powstaniu społeczności mennonitów Wymyśla Nowego)*, "Etnografia Polska", t. XXX, 1986

[6] C. J. Dyck, *An introduction to Mennonite History*, Scottdale 1972, p. 128.

[7] W. Marchlewski, *Mennonici w Polsce (o powstaniu społeczności mennonitów Wymyśla Nowego)*, "Etnografia Polska", t. XXX, 1986, p. 134.

[8] C. J. Dyck, *An introduction to Mennonite History*, Scottdale 1972, p. 140.

[9] *Index of Polish towns based on the first census from September 30, 1921 and other official sources*; vol. 1, city of Warsaw, Warsaw province, Warsaw 1925.

[10] S. Grelewski, *Wyznania protestanckie i sekty religijne w Polsce współczesnej*, Lublin 1937, p. 513.

Introduction

The Dutch settlers - Mennonites, who in the 16th and 17th centuries lived in isolated groups, and in 18th century colonized the Mazowsze lands located on the Vistula river, have been dispersed as a result of numerous resettlements. The dispersion was additionally intensified by the fact that the Dutch colonization, beginning in the mid-18th century, lost its uniform ethnic character. "The Dutch or Lower Saxon element still dominates; however, in some settlements, immigrants from other parts of Germany can be seen, even such whose names point towards Polish origins".^[1] This state of affairs was also a result of the previously mentioned politics of Friedrich Wilhelm, who was importing colonists from Central and Southern Germany and settling them in Eastern Prussia.

The Mennonites settled in Mazowsze until the end of the 1750es (except for the Saska Kępa episode, which occurred in 1628) and initially the single families inhabited the villages near Płock (e.g. Troszyn, Borki Wiączemin, Świniary) and Warsaw (Kazuń). The majority of residents who participated in the Dutch colonization belonged to the Evangelical denomination; therefore, from the very beginning Mennonites attempted to occupy one village. The area inhabited by one Mennonite family attracted others, and the inflow of subsequent families was easily predictable. It was a quite common occurrence that the majority of farms were purchased by Mennonites from Evangelicals, for example in Sady or Wymyśl Niemiecki. This was not an isolated example, and such activity quickly became a pattern. The Mennonites were always motivated by the desire to establish a congregation in their place of residence and live in a community.

The first village entirely settled by the Mennonites was Kazuń Niemiecki, founded in 1764 and situated near Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki; the above-mentioned village of Wymyśle (since 1840) was the second. Erection of a church was always an indication of group consolidation and population increase in the local area. The oldest preserved building in Mazowsze, which is located in the village of Sady (dist. Słubice) and initially included in the dominion Świniary, dates from 1806 and was mentioned in a written document as early as 1809^[2]. It is impossible to determine the year of erection of the first church in Kazuń. It is known, however, that it was destroyed around 1812^[3]. The current building was erected in 1892. The subsequent church was erected in Wymyśl in 1818, when a group of Old-Flemish completed the process of purchasing Olędry Chermińskie (original name of Wymyśl) land from the hands of the Evangelicals^[4].

This village was also inhabited by members of the Old-Frisian church; however, they were not numerous. The differences between these churches consisted in their followers' different relation to the surrounding world. The Old-Frisians were extremely puritan, which was expressed primarily in their dress, habits, and daily life. They criticized Old-Flemish for their bearing: rich dress, immoral - in their opinion - conduct, and excessively luxurious home furnishing. The differences between these two denominations eventually eroded and, beginning in the first half of the 19th century, they merged into one church that gathered all believers in Wymyśl^[5].

The first period of Dutch colonization of the Mazowsze region, which lasted from the second half of the 18th century, had a specific character: the colonists usually remained on the settled area not longer than the duration of their first contract, treating the Vistula river villages as a temporary stopover on their way eastward, where decrees of the emperor Joseph II and the tsarina Catherine II created favorable conditions to colonize the Ukrainian regions Powołże and Wołyń^[6].

A second wave of settlers appeared between 1800 and 1806. The settlement of colonists from Prussia and overpopulated regions of Germany was managed by the Prussian state officials. At that time, the majority of the remaining villages located in the area of interest were settled: Nowe Grabie near Dobrzyków, Secymin Niemiecki (currently Nowy Secymin) and others.

The last settlements were founded at the close of the 19th century and the colonization was ended through the granting of freehold to peasants. The villages settled under Dutch law in the Mazowsze region survived practically unchanged until the outbreak of World War II.

In the second half of the 19th century the religious life of the Mennonites, not only in Mazowsze but in the entire area of the Kingdom of Poland, underwent dramatic changes that were caused by discrepancies between religious principles and community life conditions^[7]. As a result of their increasing wealth, which was associated with a long-term stay in one area, among other factors, one of the fundamental religious

principles - the poverty rule - was broken. The changes in land ownership laws had an unquestionable impact on the settlers' departure from religious doctrines - a slackening of morals and an appearance of previously unprecedented intemperance. The right to purchase land and become its owner replaced the earlier, usually 40-year, lease that was included in various settlement contracts. The religious revival that was caused by the crisis in the Mennonite denomination in Mazowsze began in 1860 and was associated with the transformations in the Mennonite communities in Russia, and also with the activities of Gotfrid Alf in Wola Wodzyńsk (founded around 1820). Gotfrid Alf was a preacher associated with the Baptist church.

The previously-mentioned spiritual and moral crisis, which was deepened by the lack of coherence in the Olęder group, lay at the bottom of these changes. The communities included, not only settlers who originated in different parts of Germany, Dutch who arrived in Żuławy in the 16th century, but also Poles and Jews, as was the case in the villages located around Płock and Gostyń. Low standards of religious education, which was caused by the shortage of educated teachers and the lack of a central institution that would control the religious life of the entire community, contributed to the deepening of the religious crisis^[8]. Unquestionably, the activities of the Baptists and the interactions between members of both denominations, in spite of the doctrinal differences, had a tremendous impact on the revival of the Mennonite church. And precisely these religious disputes contributed to the creation of the Mennonite brotherly church (Mennoniten Bruder Gemeinde - MBG) in Russia. A new doctrine of the Mennonite brotherly church was compiled based on Unger's (a Mennonite from Chorica) perusal of Simon Menno's works, and was initiated by the re-baptism of community members in the river, which was interpreted as sins absolution. The new doctrine's intention was to liberalize life in the community and change the attitude of believers towards members of other religious groups. Simultaneously, the doctrine allowed group members to conduct charitable and missionary activities^[9].

These extensive changes were also met by a response in the Kingdom of Poland. The religious revival also spread over this region as a result of Baptists' missionary activities and contacts with their brothers in Russia. Around 1870 the Wymyśl Mennonites invite two church members from Friedensfeld near Lwów^[10]. In the following year, Haindrich Kliwer and Beniamin Schmidt paid a return visit and were ordained deacon and preacher during the visit. Having returned, they began missionary activities and converted many community members. By 1885, the majority of residents already belonged to the newly founded church. In 1907, the Elder of the former Mennonite church adopted the new faith. The remaining few followers of the old Mennonite church were transferred to the administration of the still-active Kuzuń Niemiecki church (currently Nowy Kuzuń).

Many Polish Mennonites emigrated to America during the interwar period, but those who remained continued cultivating their religion. This right was guaranteed by, among others, Poland's interwar legislation. In that period, according to the 1921 national census, 1500 Mennonites lived in Poland, 736 of whom resided in the Warsaw province. In Gostyń district, 187 Mennonites lived in Wymyśl Niemiecki, 21 in Świniary, 20 in Wąsoszy, 24 in Życk Niemiecki, and 22 in Leonów. In the Warsaw district, 320 Mennonites lived in Kuzuń Niemiecki and 73 in other villages of this district. In the Sochaczew district, 30 group members lived in Arciechów and Bieniew. The Masses were held either in churches or in private apartments.

However, the majority of the Olęder settlement residents in Mazowsze were members of the Evangelical dioceses in Warsaw or Płock. The Olęder churches of the Warsaw diocese were located in Kutno in the Kutno district (branch church founded in 1797 with 822 members, 1 church and 7 cemeteries), Nowy Dwór in the Warsaw district (founded in 1782 with 2000 members, 1 church, 4 houses of prayer, and 15 cemeteries), Radzymin in the Radzymin district (founded in 1844, with 1147 members, 1 church, 6 houses of prayer, and 6 cemeteries), and Karolew in the Gostyń district (branch church founded in 1871, 565 members, 1 church, and 4 cemeteries), among others. The Płock diocese churches were located in Głubin in the Gostyń district (founded in 1829 with 3500 members, 1 church, 5 houses of prayer, and 11 cemeteries), in Gostynin in the Gostynin district (founded in 1826, 2500 members, 1 church, 2 prayer rooms, 11 cemeteries), in Wyszogród in the Płock district (founded in 1805, 2000 members, 1 church, 3 houses of prayer, and 8 cemeteries) and in Secymin in the Sochaczew district (branch church founded in 1805, 3000 members, 1 church, 5 houses of prayer and 7 cemeteries)^[11].

The villages located on the Vistula riverbanks had a high percentage of residents of German ethnicity. Poles were also present in these villages. Neighborliness, mutual respect, understanding, as well as many aspects of the harmonious coexistence did not prevent the approaching tragedy. The cruelties of war, prejudice, Nazi occupation, and the Jałta agreement were responsible for a nearly complete displacement of the indigenous inhabitants of the Olęder villages. For many, the relocation to the west ended tragically. One of the examples is the Elder of the Wymyśl Mennonite community, Leonard Ratzlaff, who was displaced in 1947 and died in Szczecin. A considerable number of the sect members were interned in relocation camps and from there emigrated to Canada. The residency of Olęders in Poland has irrevocably ended. Whether their heritage will share the fate of the people, only time will tell.

Many buildings that were erected by the settlers survive to the present day in the surveyed area. The majority of them were built at the beginning of 20th century; however, buildings dating as far back as the 19th century are also present. The oldest site is the church located in Sady (dist. Słubice) dating from 1806. In Mazowsze, the number of preserved buildings (both residential and farming) equals 193. These objects are located in 56 of the total 191 Olęder villages^[12]. We also registered 53 non-existing objects.

^[1] I. Baranowski, *Wsie holenderskie na ziemiach polskich*, "Przegląd Historyczny", vol. 19, 1915

^[2] W. Marchlewski, *Mennonici w Polsce (o powstaniu społeczności mennonitów Wymyśla Nowego)*, "Etnografia Polska", vol. XXX, 1986, p. 137.

^[3] Ibid.

^[4] E. L. Ratzlaff, *Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen in Zentralpolen*, Winnipeg 1971, p. 10.

^[5] W. Marchlewski, *Mennonici w Polsce (o powstaniu społeczności mennonitów Wymyśla Nowego)*, "Etnografia Polska", vol. XXX, 1986

^[6] I. Baranowski, *Wsie holenderskie na ziemiach polskich*, "Przegląd Historyczny", vol. 19, 1915, p. 71.

^[7] E. Kupsch, *Geschichte der Baptisten in Polen 1852-1932*, Łódź 1933.

^[8] W. Marchlewski, *Mennonici w Polsce (o powstaniu społeczności mennonitów Wymyśla Nowego)*, "Etnografia Polska", vol. XXX, 1986, p. 142.

^[9] C. J. Dyck, *An introduction to Mennonite History*, Scottdale 1972, p. 128.

^[10] E. L. Ratzlaff, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

^[11] S. Grelewski, *Wyznania protestanckie i sekty religijne w Polsce współczesnej*, Lublin 1937.

^[12] In total, 31 cemeteries associated with this colonization were preserved to the present day.

Calendar

The attempt to colonize Kępa Kosku (at the time called Kacza, later Saska) in 1628 is considered the first settlement of Olęders in Mazowsze. The foundation act was recorded in the town register with the date April 4, 1628^[1] and in 1650 the act was ratified by the king Jan Kazimierz. According to A. Wejnert, the town authorities allowed the Dutch to settle for a period of 40 years. They were required to pay rent, which equaled 24 groszy per morga (~1,4 acre) of land. The rent-free period was set to 5 years.^[2] It is commonly believed that their stay was quite short. They left Saska Kępa as a result of the limitations of their rights, which were imposed by Warsaw's city council. However, there is quite substantial evidence that their stay was longer than is believed.^[3]

The next known contract is an agreement concluded between the settlers and Hieronim Radziejowski and ratified by king Władysław IV in the Royal Register on June 9, 1645. The agreement is an example of Dutch settlement in the forested areas or on their borders. The Dutch were allowed to settle in the following villages: Baranów, Jaktorów, Kaski, Szczawinek. The contract provided for a 6-year rent-free period with 100 włók of wastelands and forests to put under cultivation; they were required to pay 30 florin per włóka. The contract provisions remained in force after its extension, which can be concluded from the inventory

protocol of the Kaski lease from May 7, 1773: "The Dutch are settled in the forests that belong to lease no 15. They do not serve in the manor, but six days a year provide transport for the manor; they deliver wood, like others. They pay 15 złotych per powłóczka (according to the units from 1645)".^[4]

The subsequent village was founded in the vicinity of Płock. The settlement lease was signed in Troszyn on the Vistula river on May 12, 1759 between the royal land possessor Ignacy Cichocki and a Dutch representative. The settlers, by virtue of this contract, were granted general privileges, for example free forest clearing for homesteads, but also were required to look after oaks that were undergoing impregnation in the waters of the Vistula.^[5] The Dutch also settled in Kazuń in the vicinity of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. The Mińsk voivode Jan August Hilzen signed an agreement with the settlers' representatives, and they, pursuant to the contract, were to found a settlement in the cleared area on the riverbank.^[6] This contract was complemented with other provisions in 1773. The colonists were exempt from rent for 7 years (on the land allocated for clearing); they received firewood and timber free of charge for the erection of their homestead and for fencing. For a proper fee, which was agreed upon each time with the landowner, they were also allowed to sell charcoal and wood from the cleared land in Warsaw. Subsequent groups of colonists were settled in Kazuń in 1773 and 1787. In 1795, the village was inhabited by 15 families (67 individuals), and in 1827 - by 41 (314 persons).

On February 5, 1778, Stanisław August, the king of Poland, confirmed the provisions of the "emphyteutic contract under which the honest Dutchmen represented by Gutakowski, the Kampinos starost, are to settle the village Wilków".^[7] The settlers are also mentioned in the terrier from 1789.^[8] Nowe Wymyśle, which was founded by Kajetan Dębowski in 1781, was the next village settled by the Mennonites. After the land had been cleared, its acreage was measured in order to determine the settlers' duties. "After the clearing, the land should be measured by a certified surveyor. The surveyor will be summoned and will carry out the measurements at the settlers' cost. The land will be measured from the borders, that is, fences, with a measure that is used by the neighboring Dutchmen. The settlers will pay two złoty for each morga of better soil and four-sixths per a morga of sandy soil in two installments [...]. These people will pay eight days per year per włóka in corvée labor. Half will be paid as carriage for the manor and half with a scythe. The payment will begin immediately when still in the rent-free period at the rate one day per half a włóka".^[9]

In 1781, the Dutch founded another settlement in the vicinity of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki - Kępa Nowodworska. In the same period, two villages, Śladów and Secymin, were settled near the Vistula river.

In 1787, the Dutch village Sady Niemieckie (near Płock) was granted the wilkierz (a system of administrative laws), which defines regulations for the sale of Dutch farms, among other things. "A villager cannot sell or lease his house to an outsider before he notifies the Sołtys (village leader) Office that he so desires; and if during two weeks he finds no buyer, then he may sell the house to an outsider who has no debts or other obligations. After the sale, the seller must properly transfer the ownership rights to the buyer and notify the neighbors about their agreement. If a neighbor desires to buy the house, he has precedence before an outsider. And the precedence is such: the closest neighbor has the pre-emptive right, then the neighbor on the other side, and then a relative. If no such person desires to buy the house then the first buyer has the right to, providing he is a righteous man and has proper certificates and documents.[...]"^[10]

Łęg Suchodół, which belonged to the owner of the dominion Świniary Stanisław Zabłocki, was settled in 1789. The villages Łęg Januszew, Kępa Antonińska, Kępa Pieczyska and others were settled in the same period in the vicinity of Ilów.^[11]

The last villages in Mazowsze were founded in the first half of the 19th century; one of them - Kępa Zawadowska - is currently located within Warsaw's city limits. The settlement contract, which was concluded between the owner and colonists, was ratified on June 22 1832, and by virtue of the contract the settlers were obliged to: "erect buildings necessary to work the adjoining land; the buildings are to be erected in suitable sites at their own cost within four years. For each włóka, settlers are to build a home that is 24 ells long, and 14 ells wide from timber, and a barn for straw that is 20 ells long and 11 ells wide from planks".^[12]

The contract for foundation of the village Kępa Gruszczyńska, near Magnuszewo, was concluded even later - in 1824. The contract was signed by: "Wzny Ludwik Behrends, in person on behalf of Count Entailer Stanisław Zamoyski (...), and Jan Górski, Marcin Holendorf, Kazimierz Bogucki, Gotlieb Zygiel, Marcin Zygiel, Dawid Dasse and Jan Rotman; and colonists inhabiting Kępa Gruszczyńska on the other side". The colonists, according to item 4 of the contract, were obliged to pay a proper rent: "The colonists and leaseholders are obliged to pay rent to the treasury of Count Entiler Stanisław Zamoyski every year in silver coin in the amount of fifteen Polish złoty per one morga. The colonist should not act separately, but jointly - all for one, and one for all - and properly pay in two installments; the first installment on Saint Martin's day, November 11, and the second on Pentecost day, June 6".^[13]

^[1] Z. Kaczmarczyk, *Kolonizacja niemiecka na wschód od Odry*, Poznań 1945.

^[2] A. Wejnert, *Opis historyczny trzech kęp na Wiśle pod Warszawą*, w: "Starożytności Warszawy", vol. 3, Warszawa 1854.

^[3] J. Szalęgin, *Olędrzy w Warszawie*, "Mazowsze", 2001, nr 14.

^[4] AGAD, *Archiwum Skarbu Koronnego* (Royal Treasury Archive), no LVI, p. 4, II. f. 28.

^[5] *Księgi Referendarii Koronnej z 1759 r.*, Warszawa 1957, vol. II, p. 662.

^[6] AGAD, *Księgi Grodzkie Zakroczymskie*, no 120, f. 80r.

^[7] AGAD, *Sigillata* 34, f. 88r.

^[8] *Lustracja woj. rawskiego 1789*, ed. Z. Kędzierska, Wrocław 1971.

^[9] W. Marchlewski, *Mennonici w Polsce (o powstaniu społeczności mennonitów Wymyśla Nowego)*, "Etnografia Polska", t. XXX, 1986, z. 2.

^[10] *Państwowe Archiwum Wojewódzkie* (National Province Archive; hereafter AWP) in Płock, Notarial deed from the notary's office in Gostynin F. Czajkowski, nr 270, 1.

^[11] AGAD, *Księgi Grodzkie* (Town Register) *Gąbińskie i Gostynińskie* from 1788-1791.

^[12] J. Kazimierczak, *Kępa Zawadowska - wieś w granicach Warszawy (1819- -1944)*, Rocznik Warszawski, vol. V, 1964, p. 241.

^[13] *Archiwum Radomskie* (City of Radom Archive; hereafter AR), Notary: Wroczyński, asy. 1824.

Village type and layout

The Dutch colonization in Poland is inseparably linked to a specific village type, and a building layout that was characteristic for the type of terrain (often previously uninhabited) colonized. The landform features of the colonized areas as well as the soil characteristics and productivity had a direct impact on the economic life and other aspects of Olęder material culture, for example the form of the settlement and its architecture. Not only the environment but also the settlement contract were factors that determined and shaped elements of the colonists' life. Most frequently, the Dutch were given free rein in establishing their settlement and in deciding how many buildings and of what type were to be included; the contract only specified that the buildings were to be "Dutch". In some cases, however, the landowner explicitly stated his wishes, to which the settlers were to accommodate (e.g. Kępa Zawadowska). The dissimilarities of Dutch culture and farming style (e.g. settlement and building types) were so obvious and known that the contracts usually did not provide for these issues. The Dutch colonization was usually identified with both a specific colonization law as well as with the originality of the settlement forms and the uniqueness of the homestead appearance.

The oldest type of Dutch village was *ulicówka*, which was common in the 16th and 17th centuries in Żuławy Wiślane^[1]. Villages of this type were usually far removed from the river; whereas, the settlements of *rzędówka* or *rzędówka bagienna* type with a characteristic strip layout of fields and wide dispersal of homesteads predominated in the river's proximity. The land that was connected to individual farms had the form of a long strip, which stretched out perpendicularly from the river. The village was built at the end of this strip - next to the river. The individual farms were connected to a road running crosswise to the plots

along the water (frequently on top of the flood bank). The buildings were located at a certain distance from one another, usually on one side of the road.

A very interesting example of a field layout that is unique to Mazowsze, can be found, for instance, in Nowy Wymiśl. This type of layout is related to the terrain specificity and in that village fields are arranged in rows that stretch from the lowest floodplain to the elevated area - a low escarpment of the Vistula's ice marginal valley with a village located on its crest. Almost all villages were founded on the end moraine dunes and in the outwash fans frayed by the post-glacial waters. The characteristic feature of the Dutch colonization was the fact that each settler cultivated the land in one piece as opposed to the colonization under the German law, in which the settler was required to cultivate the land in the three-field system. The land cultivated by the settlers in Mazowsze was usually characterized by low quality and sandy soils. However, this aspect was largely dependent on the locality; for example, the villages of Nowy Kuzuń, Wilków Nowy, and Kępa Zawadowska, were founded on good quality soils, while the soil in Nowy Secymin or Śladów was of lesser quality.

Such a village layout and the land division were not accidental. Due to this arrangement, each farmer received a share of land of similar quality. Individual plots were separated by drainage ditches. Since the farms were of considerable size, amounting to almost 2 włóka (around 30 ha) in many instances, the narrow 100-150 m wide strip of land stretched as far as 2 km. This type of farm was common in Żuławy. In Mazowsze, however, the farms were less productive and smaller; their area usually equaled 1 włóka.

As part of the leased land, settlers were granted a piece of communal land, which sometimes was exempted from rent. On this plot, settlers built a school, a church, an inn, or a cemetery, which usually was situated next to the church on the edge of the farmland outside of the village.

A dispersed, colonial village was another type of settlement. These villages were most often founded for the purpose of clearing the forest or bringing the forested wastelands, which were periodically flooded by the river, under cultivation. As a rule, the landowner allowed the settlers to clear a specific-size land plot, which was marked off from the larger area of forest or other type of wasteland. Each settler was free to choose a suitable plot for clearing on his own. The plots were allotted in one piece and their shapes resembled a square or a polygon. For the most part, buildings were situated in the plot centers. A farmer linked his homestead with the main route running through a village or in its proximity.

The characteristic features of the Dutch village landscape were the flood-banks and man-made hillocks, on which the homestead was located, in addition to canals and irrigation ponds, which were to collect and channel excess water from the fields. Initially, the flood-banks protecting the settlers' farms against flooding were relatively small and were frequently overrun by spring waters. Therefore, in order to protect the plain against inflow of ice floes from the Vistula and to prevent the buildings from being damaged by the fast current, the settlers planted willows and poplars. Only later, with time, did the colonists build higher embankments, which were more efficient in resisting the surging river waters. The colonists even founded Embankment Associations, the so called *Związki Wałowe*, whose sole purpose was to build and maintain the flood-banks^[2]. In spite of all these measures, the homesteads would frequently get completely flooded. In order to prevent flooding, the homesteads were located on elevated spots. If natural rises were missing, settlers would build artificial hillocks and erect houses on their tops. However, in the case of uncommonly high waters, these rises were not tall enough to entirely protect the homesteads from being flooded.

^[1] O. Kloepfel, *Die bauerliche haus- Hof- und Siedlungsanlage im Weischel-Nogat-Delta*, Danzig 1965, p. 186.

^[2] Z. Ludkiewicz, *Osady holenderskie na nizinie sartawicko-nowskiej*, Toruń 1934.

Homestead

In Mazowsze, the most characteristic homestead type of the Dutch settlement is a single-building homestead. This type of arrangement housed all main elements of a homestead, such as: a home, a cowshed

with a stable (also a henhouse), and a barn. This common multi-element house was based on the Frisian *halen haus* design and was introduced by the first colonists. The layout and the functions of such a house were closely related to the terrain on which the farms were to operate. In the face of recurring periodic floods, such arrangement was necessary to accommodate people and animals, as well as their food supplies under one roof^[1]. However, as a result of departure from tradition and a long-term detachment from the era of the first colonists, new detached elements of the homestead appeared. These elements included a barn, coach house, pigpen, cellar and other smaller buildings that were detached from the residential part.

The plots on which the homesteads were built were usually square or rectangular with the longer side facing the river.

The front of a house faced the river and the road that ran along the waterway and the residential part was located on the up-stream side of the homestead. It only happened sporadically that the gable wall of a house faced the road or the river. This type of arrangement was associated with the dispersed-type settlement or homesteads situated on the outskirts of a settlement.

The homesteads were located in the proximity of the village road and were connected to it with access roads (called *trytwa* in the Puszcza Kampinoska area), which were frequently located on man-made rises.

In the case of multi-building homesteads built in the 19th century, the houses faced the river with their ridges; whereas, the auxiliary farm buildings (most often barns in the Mazowsze region) with the gable wall, on the downstream side of the homestead. The farmyard was most commonly located on the field side of the homestead, which facilitated transport and access to the field.

Homesteads were situated on hillocks or natural rises. In areas that were devoid of natural rises, settlers used the soil excavated from the drainage canals and ponds (called *terp*) to elevate the terrain. On occasion, these man-made hillocks were of considerable size; for example, the still-existing hillock in the village of Sady near Płock is 3-4 m high, around 20 m wide, and around 60 m long. In some cases the house was built before the hillock; if this was the case, the house was erected on high stilts and the area underneath was elevated at later time. Yet another type of arrangement can be seen in homestead no. 21 in Nowy Troszyn, where two hillocks were built as part of one homestead. Such a situation took place when a farmer was not able to provide enough man power, equipment, and material to erect only one hillock. To solve the problem he would complete the project in two stages.

Usually the flood-banks and hillocks under the settlers' houses were relatively small, and they were frequently damaged by spring waters. Therefore, in order to protect the plain against the inflow of ice floes from the Vistula and to prevent the buildings from being damaged by the fast current, the settlers planted willows and poplars on the banks and in the vicinity of homesteads. The greatest number of trees was planted next to the gable wall of a house on the side that faced the upstream direction. The planted vegetation included fruit trees (orchard) and decorative bushes (a vegetable garden) arranged in weaved willow fences. Only later, with time, did the colonists build higher embankments, which were more efficient in protecting homesteads from being damaged and in resisting the surging river waters. Nonetheless, the construction of the low (instead of higher ones initially) flood-banks, which were connected to the slightly higher hillocks, had its reasons and was not the result of a lack of technical skills of the settlers. The Dutch were not afraid of water, and a flood was not considered a disaster providing it only flooded the lower floor or a cellar. Facing such a situation, the Dutch moved livestock, supplies and forage to the loft and let the water flood into the empty spaces. On the one hand, the water caused a lot of damage, but on the other hand it was of great benefit. The water deposited fertile silt which would collect on weaved fences, trees, and bushes; as a result, the land had a high yield. At the same time, the water flushed the manure out of the cowsheds. The above was facilitated by the proper arrangement of the homestead: the homestead faced the upstream direction with its residential part or was perpendicular to the river's current. Therefore, the flooding water, moving with the direction of the current, entered the residential part first and only later the farm section of the homestead. Hence, the entire waste matter was washed out from the homestead and collected on the weaved willow fences that were located on the fields stretched between willows and poplars.

^[1] W. Marchlewski, Przyczynek do dziejów osadnictwa Olęderskiego w środkowym biegu Wisły w XIX-XX w. (do 1945 r.), Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej (hereafter: KHKM), vol. XXXVI, 1988, no 3, p. 510.

The single-building homestead

House types

The Dutch cottage is unique for the area covered by this colonization and does not occur even in the areas bordering this region. Therefore, we can easily determine the range of this colonization in the area where examples of this building style survived to the present day. Most of the time, while writing "a house" or a "Dutch cottage", we have in mind a single-building, multi-element homestead that was so characteristic for the Dutch villages. The majority of preserved buildings were erected at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. However, we can also find buildings that date from the beginning of the 19th century, especially in the vicinity of Płock.

In Mazowsze, we can distinguish three types of houses inhabited by the Dutch colonists. The German type (Langhof, or lined) was the most common, and the greatest number of its examples survived to the present day^[1]. In this type of homestead, both the residential and farm sections were situated under one roof, and their components were lined up one after the other, including a cowshed and a barn. Such houses were built in large numbers in the forested areas, especially by the colonists of German origin who dominated the colonization in the 18th and the 19th centuries (also on the other areas covered by this colonization). This is the oldest and, at the same time, the simplest form of building typical of this colonization.

The second type of building, which was very common in Żuławy, occurs in Mazowsze only in small numbers. This type is characteristic for the earliest period of colonization, that is, for the 16th and 17th centuries. It was called either a corner (*kątowy*) or a Frisian house (*Winkelhof and Kreuzhof*)^[2]. The Frisian homestead consisted of a house that included all buildings under one roof. The buildings were connected to each other at various angles. In the front section of the homestead, the settlers usually built a small residential annex, which was used as accommodation for the family elders. The proper residential building was situated behind the annex; this was followed by a cowshed and stable, and finally, a barn. Between the barn and stable, perpendicular to the building, the settlers added a room for fodder. In the surveyed area, this type of homestead is exemplified by only two buildings: the first one, dating from the beginning of the 19th century, is located in Sady near Płock (no. 17). The second one is in Nowy Kazuń, and dates from the beginning of the 20th century^[3].

Homesteads of the Polish type, which were characteristic for Polish colonists inhabiting the Dutch settlements, are much more common than the Frisian ones. In such a homestead, all buildings (a house, a barn, and a cowshed) were detached from each other and were usually arranged in a quadrangle. This type of layout occurs in Secymin, among other places^[4].

The distinguished types of homesteads, with the exception of the Frisian homestead, which was typical for Żuławy, were not characteristic for a specific area but occurred simultaneously. Their type was, for the most part, determined by the ethnic origin and the level of affluence of the settler.

It was often the case that the buildings were equipped with arcades. A building, which survived to this day in Nowy Secymin no. 14, until recently had a gable arcade, which was situated on the farming side of the building and facilitated storing hay and straw in the loft. The arcade, which supported a gable roof over a cowshed, had a columnar structure and was reinforced by angle and knee braces. An arcade and a porch of a building (taken down in 2000) in Nowe Sady no. 18 near Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki are also noteworthy. The fact that the structure was attached to a German type building confirms the general hypothesis that the adoption of the arcade by *Olęder* Żuławy-type architecture happened for presentation reasons: it was an indication of affluence and position of the house owner. In the case of the cottage in Sady, the owner's affluence is also emphasized by additional wood-carved elements and details. Precisely these elements create a timeless and super-regional link between this German-type cottage and its Żuławy counterpart.

^[1] O. Klooppel, Die bauerliche haus- Hof- und Siedlungsanlage im Weischel-Nogat-Delta, Danzig 1965
^[2] Ibid.

^[3] J. Szałygin, Osadnictwo holenderskie na terenie obecnego województwa płockiego, Mazowsze, 1995, no 6 (2/95).

^[4] J. Szałygin, Osadnictwo Olęderskie na terenie województwa stołecznego i jego ochrona, Ochrona i Konserwacja Zabytków, 1997, no 4.

Materials and structures

The homesteads of the Olęder villages were very impressive in comparison to their Polish counterparts. The buildings were generally of considerable size in terms of their volume, had tidy surroundings, and were situated among orchards and gardens. Modern farming technology was quite profitable; as a result, Dutch homesteads looked very attractive. Their uniqueness was also manifested by their structure and the materials used in their erection.

Foundation

Buildings rested on two types of foundation. The walls of the oldest buildings rested on oak pillars, which were sunk in the waterlogged ground and hillocks (terp). In the later period (beginning in the 19th century), the settlers started using fieldstones, which were often imported across long distances. The fieldstones were also used to reinforce the head of a hillock, which was most exposed to flooding waters from the river. The foundation was built of fieldstones cemented with a lime mortar or simply clay. The length and width of the foundation depended on the building size and reached up to 40 by 10 meters, respectively. It also had to have appropriate strength in order to support 3 m walls covered by an 8m high roof.

Ground sill

The ground sill, usually made of oak, rested on the foundation. It had a large cross-section (up to 30 x 40 cm) and in the lengthwise direction was connected by scarf joints, for example: beveled or oblique scarf joints, which were reinforced with dowels and at quoins connected by complicated timber joints. In older houses, the ground sill was hewn with an axe and in later ones it was cut by saw. At the end of the 19th and especially at the beginning of the 20th centuries, the colonists used pinewood for this element, because of its universal availability and cheapness.

Walls

Primarily pine but also poplar and oak woods (posts) were the basic building materials. Some buildings were built of brick (e.g. a house in Świniary no. 29) or (in the interwar period) of self-made cement and lime blocks (farming section). The colonists also used materials that were readily available, for example, clay or stones. The house, which has been preserved to this day in the village of Pomocnia no. 16 (dist. Poniczów), constitutes a very interesting example of the adaptation of local technology - glinobitka (construction of walls from a mixture of wet clay and straw) to the Dutch concept of construction - thick walls and the previously described layout. The beams were set on top of each other and were connected at quoins by dovetail joints with 4-8cm 'crowns' (log ends). When poplar was used as a building material in the surveyed area, the beams were the widest. The second wall of a building that no longer exists (Wilków nad Wisłą no.2) was 3 m high and was constructed of six beams. The solid beam wall was bound to the tenon-post structure because of the lack of building material of the necessary length. The posts of this structure usually served as door and window posts. Saddle joints were used to connect the four corners of the building and one of the partition walls of the farming section - usually between the cowshed and the barn. A wall that was constructed by this method was additionally reinforced in the farming section because of the lack of any internal walls. A pine summer beam, which tied the ceiling joists, rested on a top plate and one post in the lengthwise direction of the building. The structure was clamped by an "anchoring beam", which was placed across the building below the summer beam. This beam had semicircular endings limited with two dowels, and protruded beyond the wall faces. The dowels, which as a rule were made of oak, were also used to reinforce the wall beams. They were driven into holes that were hand drilled in the beam every 20-30 cm. Carpenters used moss to seal the walls. However, at the turn of the 19th and 20th

centuries, the so-called berliński szpunt (Berlin bung) method became commonly used for this purpose. A carpenter would cut a longitudinal groove where the beams came into contact, and then cover the joint nailing a slat into the groove.

Beginning in the mid-19th century another construction method - the tenon beam / post method - became commonly used, especially for building barns. In this method, the structure was reinforced with angle braces and struts, and planked with vertical boards. Generally at that time the settlers began to build barns separately.

Bricks and hollow bricks were new materials introduced in the 20th century, and were used to complement walls. In some cases, different materials were used in one building, for example: the residential part was wooden while the cowshed was made of bricks.

Beam ends at quoins were the elements that would get damaged in a short period of time. In that case, the tips would be cut off and the joints were planked with decorative small boards. The wall beams were clamped with a top plate, which in turn, supported the ceiling joists.

Ceiling

Ceiling boards, which were connected by a tongue - groove joint, were nailed to the ceiling joists from the top. This type of ceiling was used in the residential section and cowshed; whereas the barn had an open ceiling. The ceiling joists protruded beyond the wall face and were often finished with decorative carvings. Planks - so called zasówki - that covered the eaves area were also attached to these joists. The eaves area was also created by planking the raft endings from outside.

Truss work

In Dutch buildings we can distinguish two types of truss works: rafter - collar beam and rafter - queen post trusses. The rafters were tied by a tenon or bevel joint (the bond was reinforced with a dowel), and were attached to the ceiling joists with a tenon joint or rested directly on top plates connected to them by bevel joints. In such cases the rafter ends, which were often decoratively carved, constituted the eaves of the building. Collar beams (often two in one roof truss) that bonded the rafters were connected by dovetail halving, which was additionally reinforced with a dowel. In some cases, the entire structure was reinforced with king/queen posts, which stiffened the structure and increased the roof height. At the bottom, the vertical posts (vertical studs) were fixed either to the joists or to the lower top plate that rested on the joists lengthwise by mortice and tenon joints. At the top, they supported the upper top plate (mortice and tenon joint), which ran lengthwise. Pointing sills often additionally increased the height of the roof. In this type of structure, the rafter heads rested on the additional longitudinal top plates, which in turn were set on the pointing sills. The roof structure was additionally reinforced with braces and struts, which bound the rafters at different angles and were connected by a cover plate strengthened with a dowel.

The rafters could have been additionally reinforced with ties - diagonal scantlings or battens that ran from the top of the first rafter through the second and third down to the bottom of the fourth or fifth rafter. This reinforcement was applied on an as-needed basis in cases where the roof structure was disturbed by northern or western winds or by snow cover lying on the roof for an extended period of time.

Reed and especially rye straw (głowacze-snopeczki provided smooth roofing) were traditionally used as roofing materials. The material was attached to the battens, which rested transversely on the rafters. It was reinforced with small braided sheaves, the so-called wróble or kozłiny, or simply with an additional layer of straw or potato butts. From the beginning of the 20th century, this type of roofing was being replaced with new materials, namely: tiles (especially pantiles), galvanized metal sheeting, asbestos tile, and bituminous roofing membrane. In the vicinity of Płock, in the interwar period, builders adopted a different roofing material. As a result of the shortage of appropriate materials, roofs were covered with fiberboards impregnated with Xylamite - a preparation used for protection of wood from vermin - or simply with used engine oil.

The gables were planked (especially above the residential section) with boards, which were usually decorated with geometric patterns. The planking fields were separated by eave boards and protected from the top by wind ties, which were topped with a decorative pinnacle. The central part of the gable (located above the residential section) was equipped with one or two symmetrical windows, which lit the loft spaces. The second gable of the roof was usually left plain.

Floors

The residential section was generally equipped with white pine floors resting on floor joists. The boards were either butt or tongue-groove joined. The floor in the hallway and kitchen was sometimes made of brick or cobblestones and, in the interwar period, of cement. The farming buildings usually had a mud floor; the cowshed was the only space with fieldstone or cement floors.

Windows

The Dutch buildings were equipped with two types of windows. The first type was a small, either rhomboidal or rectangular window, which was fixed permanently in the wall beams of the farming section; this part had from 2 to 10 such windows. This window type was only used to light the spaces. Proper windows were located in the residential section of the building. These windows were either single or double and were installed in the wall beams (older houses) or in *lątki - usaki* (newer houses) - in decorative chamfered frames of the *ościeżnicowo-krosnowa* structure type. The windows were either single sided (in the hallway, next to the entrance) or, more often, double sided and had four or six windowpanes. The window sections were suspended on smith-made hinges and had either smith or factory-made hasps. Quite frequently, the window was equipped with shutters, which had either a board or frame-panel structure. The paneled shutters were decoratively painted and their panels were beveled. These shutters were closed inside with centrally located bolted smith-made handles.

Doors

The doors were set inside reveals on smith-made hinges and their doorframe boards were decoratively beveled. In one case, the door was topped with an arch, but in general they were rectangular. They were equipped with rim or ratchet locks, or were closed directly with a hasp (in the farming section). In the residential part, both the internal and entrance doors had either paneled, planked, or batten structure and were often painted. The batten door type was installed exclusively in the farming section; whereas, planked doors can be found in both sections. This type of door is the most interesting and decorative. From the interior side, the doors are batten, while from the outside they were decoratively boarded and sometimes even spiked with smith-made clout nails. The doors were at least double with independently closed sections that were separated halfway up. During warm weather, residents opened the upper part of the door in order to lighten up the interior. The bottom part remained closed when it was necessary to block access of fowl into or out of the kitchen. The boarded doors in the cowshed could be split in an even more complicated fashion. It is possible to come across doors that are divided into three or even four sections and can be partially opened in different parts of the day or year. The paneled entrance door that led to the hallway was sometimes equipped with a fanlight. A very peculiar type of door can be found in the gable wall of the residential section on the garden side. This door type includes a combination of a six-pane window (the upper part) with a paneled door (the bottom part), which is additionally equipped with a double shutter in the bottom section. Sometimes, the entrance door leading to the hallway and the kitchen were double. Such was the case when the inner door was half-glassed. Then, the outer door would be boarded and frequently very stylishly decorated with rhomboidal designs as, for example, in the house located in Nowy Wiączemin no. 6.

The wood of the outer walls of buildings, for the most part, retained their natural color and bear visible traces of being lime-washed, often with the addition of blue paint. Nowadays, this custom has been abandoned, as has the custom of scrubbing the walls with soft soap in order to protect the wood from "vermin". Window and doorframes are the only painted elements - usually according to the pre-war color patterns. Colorful shutters, windows, and entrance doors add luster to the building.

An unusual element of the building is inscriptions, which were usually cut in the door casing over the entrance. The inscription was in the German language, written in gothic style, and normally contained the house completion date and the names of the builder and the owner of the building. The largest number of inscriptions were preserved in the villages of Leonów and Nowy Wiączemin near Płock. Some inscriptions are illegible; they were purposefully damaged by the post-war owners or covered with a thick layer of oil paint. The now non-existent house in Sady near Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki had an example of a different type of inscription. Initials of, probably, the owner and the date of erection were carved in the gable of the porch.

This last building, among others, is an example of the spread of ornamental designs characteristic for Swiss resorts to Dutch architecture. This style became popular in the second half of the 19th century and spread to the entire Europe reaching even Russia (near-Moscow dachas). Houses were decorated with elaborately carved wind ties, slats, roof gable ornaments, window parts, and other elements. Even components of the structure were often ornamented, for example ceiling joist heads. The spread of this type of decoration, especially in the Warsaw region, was associated with two phenomena: the emergence and development of the *świdermajerowski* style, which was created by Michał Elwiro Andriolli in Otwock, and the inflow of carpenters and joiners from Russia, who were settled near Modlin and were employed in fortress construction.

The building interiors were very tidy and clean. The floors were scrubbed with soap and for special occasions were sprinkled with yellow river sand. The walls, depending on the owner's wealth, were lime-washed, painted with a glue color, or wallpapered; wealthy households had their representative rooms beautifully decorated with stenciled designs or with pictures painted directly on the beams. In order to provide better insulation, beams were often plastered with a clay and lime mixture, which was spread on the screen made of slats nailed diagonally to the walls.

Farm buildings

Barn

The barn as a detached building developed late in the Dutch building style - only at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries. In the general homestead layout the barn was always situated "behind the house", that is, in the direction of water flow, with the roof ridge or the gable towards the main road. It should be assumed that initially it was constructed of barks forming an integral part of the whole Dutch building situated under one roof. They were always wide-front buildings. Although no example of this type of building survived to the present day in Mazowsze, we can say with a large measure of certainty that such objects existed, and this is supported by oral sources. Nonetheless, we can find a large number of objects that were erected in the second half and especially at the end of the 19th century. These buildings are characterized by a tenon beam - post structure planked with vertical boards. These barns do not differ in terms of their craftsmanship, structure, or material from the objects of the same type located in the neighboring or even distant areas not covered by this colonization. This could be taken as evidence of full assimilation and interpenetration of barn building traditions in the entire Mazowsze region.

The preserved barns have either a threshing floor and a storage space or two storage spaces, and their volumes are bigger than that of similar buildings located in the areas bordering Mazowsze. This fact indicates that the *Olęders* either had better crops obtained from better, more fertile soils or that individual farmers owned larger acreages of cultivated land.

The barn walls had a tenon - post structure, which was reinforced with angle braces and struts, and rested on large fieldstones (placed under the individual carrying posts). From the top, the structure was bound with a top plate, which in turn supported the ceiling joists. There were no ceiling joists over the storage spaces because the straw and hay were piled all the way to the roof. In this case, only the heads of ceiling joists were installed in place of the full joists. The rafter-collar beam or rafter truss work rested precisely on these elements (tenon and mortice and tenon joints). The partition walls of the storage room (planked ring or stud structure) were connected to the posts with bevel or dovetail joints, which on two sides supported (smith-made strap hinge) a double-leaf batten gate. All joints were frequently reinforced with wooden

dowels. The planking boards were connected to the faces and were nailed to the angle braces and ties. The floor of the barn was usually made of mud (in storage area) or from a clay - straw mixture (glinobitka) in the threshing floor area.

Pigpen

Pig farming was not practiced on a large scale by the Dutch. For the most part, cows and horses were kept for sale, while pigs were raised essentially only for subsistence. Therefore, the farmers built no separate buildings for them. Cows, horses, and pigs were kept together in the farming section, adjoining the residential part of the building. However, there were exceptions to this rule. They are associated with the Polish type farm where the home was separated from the farm buildings; the homestead was built on a square or a rectangle layout and included several buildings. A very interesting example of this type of farm building had survived until recently in Wilków nad Wisłą no. 16. The layout of this farm, which was built in the interwar period, breaks many principles of the Dutch homestead organization. It consisted of two buildings, and although they were situated according to the rules - on a man-made hillock, their position with respect to the river's current direction was switched. A small home was situated on the downstream side of the homestead and faced the river with its gable; whereas, a pigpen-barn complex faced the river with its ridge and the house with the gable and was located on the upstream side of the homestead. The pigpen-barn was covered with one double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof. The walls of the pigpen had a ring structure and were made of sawed pine logs; whereas, the barn walls had a tenon-post structure, and was constructed in the same manner as the above-mentioned barns.

Other farm buildings

A homestead also included buildings of smaller volume. The later the homestead was founded and the more it diverged from the traditional Dutch arrangement, the larger the number of the auxiliary buildings. During the initial period of colonization, settlers did not build any additional farm buildings because they were subject to damage by frequent floods. When the danger of flooding was minimalized as a result of erection of higher flood-banks, settlers built auxiliary farm buildings as the need arose, such as: coach house, shed, woodshed (or one building that had all these functions), and a detached cellar. All of these buildings, with the exception of the cellar, were made primarily of pine or poplar wood and were constructed according to two types of design: a ring structure with logs connected at quoins with dovetail joints with protruding log ends, or had a tenon-post structure, which was planked and covered with a low thatched (rye straw) roof. The coach house was often added at the gable wall of the building, on the farm side of the homestead.

In Mazowsze, the oldest preserved detached cellars date from the beginning of the 20th century. Cellars of this type were built only on farms with large-scale vegetable and fruit production. They were designed for storing larger quantities of agricultural produce than the cellars located directly under the house, and were usually built of fieldstone or brick that was bonded with a lime or cement-lime mortar. A solid, bordered, and single-leafed door, which was installed in the longer wall, led to the cellar's interior and could be reached by small stairs. The space had a semicircular vault that reached up to 2 m.

Ornamentation

In many cases, the examples of Dutch settlement architecture that survived in Mazowsze were richly decorated. The iconographic sources and existing restoration documentation demonstrate that building decoration was more common in the 19th century, and that the later 20th century buildings were less richly ornamented. The oldest buildings, which unfortunately did not survive to the present day, located in Nowy Troszyn, Nowy Wymyśl, Nowy Secymin and Sady (near Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki), were very often exquisitely wood carved - in doors, windows, roof ridge, as well as wall quoins. These elements, however, were not the only decorated parts of a house. The pine or poplar logs were painted at the connecting points, but in some cases the entire wall was whitewashed.

The windows definitely constituted the most visible decoration of the building. The carpenters decorated both the window frames as well as the window heads and sills (even with a quadruple frieze). The latter were made of wide slats, which were installed above and under the window and were decorated with

carved arches, ridges, and geometric motifs. Batten or frame shutters, which were decoratively painted with oil paint and equipped with wrought iron handles, also contributed to the window garniture. The rugged unpainted walls emphasized the aesthetic quality of the whole. This way the green or dark blue frames, which were filled out with white panels, contrasted with the natural wood color. Additionally, the shutters were garnished with smith-made fittings - strap or s-shaped hinges with geometric designs carved on their surfaces.

Both the residential and the farm entrance doors were also decorated. Whereas the residential section doors had a paneled and batten structure with their upper part often glazed, in the farming section only batten doors were installed. These were all at least double doors (except paneled doors) decorated with boarding or wooden pieces (in the form of rhombs or squares), and were often spiked with smith-made clout nails. Some buildings had a double door installed on the farm side of the residential section. In such cases, the outer door had a batten, boarded, single, or double structure; the inner door had a paneled structure and was glazed. The whole design was complemented with strap or s-shaped hinges, which were similar to those installed in the shutters.

Sealing slats were the primary decoration of the wall logs; they were placed in the groove that was cut out at the log contact - the so-called berliński szpunt. This garniture, however, rarely occurred in the surveyed area. The second major method of log decoration was quoin boarding; the boards were exquisitely garnished not only by carving but also by attaching ornamental geometric elements. The roof ridge, especially above the residential section, was also very presentable and was often the pride of the owner. It was boarded with small planks with geometric designs, for instance a check board, separating the fields horizontally with horizontal cornices. Additionally, the gable was equipped with windows of various sizes, whose purpose was to lighten the loft spaces. The most interesting example was a small, triple or quadruple-sided semicircular window, which crowned the gable structure. The whole gable was bonded with a pinnacle, which was turned or carved from a baulk and attached to the wind ties.

The owners of the most impressive houses purposefully emphasized the appearance of the roof structure elements in the gable by decorating the ends of top plates, rafters, and ceiling joists.

The above-mentioned inscriptions, which were chiseled in the main doorframe, are a very unusual ornamental feature. Unfortunately, this element of decoration has now vanished.

Churches

Sacred architecture was one of the most important material manifestations of the Dutch colonists' culture. During the initial period of village foundation, settlers erected the residential and farm buildings leaving the construction of the church for a later period when the cultivated land started to yield profits. Therefore, masses were held in private houses in rooms allocated for this purpose (e.g. in Nowy Troszyn or Wiączeminie Polskim), or in farm buildings adapted to sacred functions. The first sacred buildings were built at the end of the 16th century in Żuławy. They were characterized by a skeleton construction and simple appearance, which resembled that of farm buildings. Only at the beginning of the 17th century, did Mennonites residing in Poland develop a very characteristic type of sacred building, which did not occur in villages founded under other types of law (e.g. German law). Buildings of this type were being successfully built in the entire area included in this colonization. The buildings were made of wood and had a solid beam wall structure covered with a double-pitched roof. Application of this type of structure was a result of the influence of the Polish building tradition. The churches resembled large granaries or barns in their appearance, which was a result of limitations imposed on members of alternative faiths: their churches were not to have any indications of their sacred function. The region of Mazowsze has only two such buildings. Unfortunately, after the war they were adapted for residential purposes. The elder one dates from 1806 and is located in the village of Sady near Płock; unfortunately, the building is in poor condition. However, the other building, which is located in Nowy Kuzuń near Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, is preserved in much better condition. It dates from 1892 and was completely adapted for housing purposes; luckily, its mass has remained unchanged since its erection.

A breakthrough in Mennonite sacred architecture took place around the middle of the 19th century. Economic improvement and the desire to participate in public life contributed to the opening of Mennonite communities. This resulted in revision of the current religious and social norms, and also caused departure from the traditional design of the house of prayer. The majority of buildings erected after the mid-19th century were based on the protestant church design, which was adapted to Mennonite needs by reducing the tower's height. At the time, towerless buildings designed according to the fashionable neo-Gothic and neo-Renaissance architectural styles dominated the church style^[1]. Examples of this style can be found in Nowy Troszyn, Wiącheminie Polskim, Nowym Wymyśle, and Nowy Secymin.

A total of 6 such churches survived in the Mazowsze region. An Evangelical church in Nowy Secymin, which dates from 1924, is preserved in the best condition; it has undergone restoration in recent years.

^[1] M. Warchoń, *Katalog domów modlitwy mennonitów na ziemiach polskich. Przyczynek do badań nad budownictwem sakralnym mennonitów*, mpis in author's collections.

Cemeteries

The cemeteries - burial grounds of the Dutch colonists - constitute an inherent element of the rural landscape of the region colonized by the settlers. Frequently, these sites bear last witness to the existence of a Dutch village. It is often the case that they provide the only evidence that a given village (e.g. Wilcze Tułowskie, dist. Tułowie, province Mazowiecki; originally: Wilcze Holenderskie) was associated with the Dutch colonization.

Only 31 cemeteries survived to the present day of which we can say with certainty or near certainty that they were linked to the colonization. They are often in poor condition. After the departure of the original residents of villages, the cemeteries were neglected or even purposefully destroyed. Cold war propaganda, which followed WWII, largely contributed to this phenomenon. Although attempts to rescue and clean up these cemeteries have been successful, this tendency is still not universal. Only in Żuławy, due to the wide-ranging social involvement and the actions of the *Towarzystwo Przyjaźni Polsko-Mennonickiej* (The Association of Polish-Mennonite Friendship), have several of the cemeteries been cleaned up.

The current residents see the Olęder cemeteries in Mazowsze from the perspective of their war experiences; they associate the heritage of their predecessors with Germans, who in the 20th century constituted the majority among the settlers. The inhabitants who, through their traditions, linked their origin to the Dutch Mennonites were lost in this majority. (In spite of that, the current residents who had Dutch neighbors are aware of the differences between Dutch and Germans and often point them out even to this day.)

The cemeteries were generally located in the village outskirts, and in the case where the village had a church, the cemetery was located next to it. As a rule, the cemeteries were small and often surrounded by a low cement fence and were situated among beautiful old trees. Of course, the older the cemetery was the more exquisite the trees. Every cemetery is unique and worth preserving, ranging from the oldest ones in Nowy Kuzuń or Nowy Wymyśl to the 19th and 20th cemeteries with gravestones dating from the pre-war period.

Every cemetery constitutes a beautiful element of the riverside landscape, but the most precious ones are the splendid historic gravestones, particularly the ones in the form of stalls - cuboidal stone slabs with heights reaching 2,5 m - especially because few of them remain in Mazowsze. Each of them is a unique work of art and often is the last remaining evidence of the settlers' stay, making them even more invaluable because of their connection to the first Dutch colonists in Mazowsze. They can be found, for example, in the Nowy Kuzuń cemetery located across from the church behind the flood bank. The gravestone of Henryk Nikiel, deceased in 1869, stands out among the partially damaged gravestones.

The territorial scope of the catalogue

This catalogue covers - in accordance with the historical atlas of Poland - "The historical region of Mazowsze"^[1] in the form it assumed in the second half of the 16th century, and retained until the partition of Poland in the 18th century. During this three hundred year period, the administrative and ownership systems, the settlement network, transport and trade routes were established, creating the basis for the region's development. Although the settlers did not participate in this development from the beginning, starting from the middle of the 18th century the number villages founded by the Dutch was considerable, and had an impact on the regional economy associated with development of the wastelands and barrens. The last settlements were still being founded in the 19th century, but the majority of settlers were of German origin.

Analysis of the cartographic sources demonstrates that many of the settlements from the total number of villages were founded in the 18th century. Particularly the maps from the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries facilitated a thorough depiction of the region in several chronological sections.

^[1] Atlas historyczny Polski, Mazowsze w II poł. XVI w., red. W. Pałucki, Warszawa 1973.

The catalogue structure

The catalogue is organized in alphabetical order. Its structure is entirely subordinated to the purpose of cataloguing and inventorying the vanishing material heritage of the Dutch colonists, who were subduing the wastelands and flood plains of Mazowsze, that is:

- rural settlements,
- homesteads,
- buildings - both residential and farming,
- churches,
- cemeteries.

Therefore, field research was the most essential component of the project. Its purpose was:

- to verify the range of the Dutch colonization, that is to identify and describe the villages included in this colonization,
- to catalogue all objects that to-date have not been included in the inventory,
- to verify the information regarding objects that have already been catalogued,
- to obtain up-to-date photographic and mensural documentation of the most valuable and representative objects.

The primary goal of the field research was to develop a database drawing on literature, preliminary archival research, as well as existing documentation. The database includes a list of all objects and basic information about them, which has been expanded and updated on an ongoing basis. It contains the object name, its administrative affiliation, historical site registration number (if relevant), a list of the restoration documentation, and information regarding the existing documentation card.

Furthermore, the author's goal was to compile basic information about the sites in the Mazowsze region. To date, this information has been scattered in the relevant literature and archival records. The author also researched publications pertaining to the subject of the Dutch colonization in Mazowsze and in Poland.

Successful completion of this catalogue in 2003 would not have been possible without funding from the Komitet Badań Naukowych, the Royal Netherlands Embassy, as well as the author's previous field surveys and involvement in the subject. Materials collected during surveys between 1995 and 2005, namely photographs, descriptions, and measurements of objects, were included in the catalogue.

Explanations

Each item of the catalogue is comprised of the following parts:

Settlement name

In principle, the village / settlement name is provided in the form that appears in the register of Polish towns and villages or on the universally available 1:200 000 topographic map issued by the Wojskowy Zakład Kartograficzny (Military Cartographic Institute). Some village names no longer function in their original forms. This can be the result of a name change or village inclusion in the administrative limits of another town (e.g. Kępa Zawadowska - currently within Warsaw city limits). If this is the case, the author preserved the traditional name of the settlement (the historical monuments appear under that village name), at the same time providing the name of the town in which the village in question is included.

Every village name includes its administrative affiliation valid on the date this publication was submitted for printing

Historical names

The current village name is accompanied by its relevant historical nomenclature, which draws on sources from the end of the 18th century - to the present. I attempted to list all the names under which a given settlement may have appeared. In the case where the village name has not changed since its foundation, I provided the name in the form of its first appearance. The date of the appearance of the village name is based on the date a map was drawn, and not on the date it was issued. In some cases, the geographic dictionaries of the Kingdom of Poland and other Slavic states are listed as sources of the village name appearance.

Location on the map

The village name is accompanied by a fragment of a historical map that shows the settlement under the traditional name, or in case of a village that did not exist at the time, a place where it was later founded. For clarification purposes, the fragment was selected from one of the following maps: *Topograficzna Karta Królestwa Polskiego* (Topographic Map of the Kingdom of Poland), also called the *Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa* (Quartermasters' Map), or the *Mapa Wojciecha Chrzanowskiego*.

I did not succeed in finding the exact location of the village of Szczawinek, which was settled by the Dutch at the same time as Baranów, Jaktorów, and Kaski.

Description

The description that follows the village name includes:

- a short history of the settlement,
- the village location and description,
- the condition of the preserved cultural landscape,
- a description of the preserved relics of the colonization - buildings (general historical information about the object, location, construction and material, layout, the building mass and spatial structure, and condition) and cemeteries.
- information about no-longer existing objects.

If the description of an object includes information obtained from the monuments and sites record card, or the so-called biała karta (white sheet), it will include: the sheet type (BK - biała karta (white sheet)), ZK - zielona karta (green sheet), author's name and a completion date,

- a list of archival materials and bibliography on the subject.

Plans

The description of each selected object will be complemented with 1:100 plans, which demonstrate the site plan, ground view, or cross section.

Photographs

Because of the large number of objects, I decided to limit the number of pictures to the most precious and representative buildings, which present a given object from the most characteristic angle, allowing easy identification. In the case of villages with more than one object, I presented the most interesting site.

I included photographs taken during field research conducted in 2003 as well as during earlier trips.

Maps

The catalogue includes a map, which was prepared in order to show all Mazowsze villages settled by the colonists. I have prepared the map on the basis of field studies, during which I compared the actual location of the village to its location on military maps. The difficulty was to mark villages that no longer exist and villages that have changed names, especially because the locations of some villages are not accurate on historical maps from different periods. Nonetheless, I made every effort to ensure the proper position of the village on the map.

List of abbreviations

- AGAD - Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych (Main Office of Public Records),
- APW - Państwowe Archiwum Wojewódzkie w Płocku (Provincial Archives in Płock),
- ASK - Archiwum Skarbu Koronnego (Royal Treasury Archive),
- BK - "Biała karta" (white card) - historical monument record card in collections of KOBiDZ, Warszawa,
- cz. - część (part),
- gm. - gmina (district),
- Informator - Informator adresowy miast i gmin wiejskich Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (List of addresses in towns and districts of the Republic of Poland), Warszawa 1948
- KOBiDZ - Krajowy Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków (National Center for Historical Monuments Research and Cataloguing),
- KZSP - Katalog zabytków sztuki w Polsce (Catalogue of Polish Art), vol. X, b. 10, Warszawa 1987
- Lustracja - Lustracja woj. rawskiego 1789 (Survey of Rawski Province, 1789), ed. Z. Kędzierska, Wrocław 1971
- Łaski - J. Łaski, Liber beneficiorum archidiecezji gnieźnieńskiej, ed. J. Łukowski, vol. II, Gniezno 1881,
- m. - miasto (town),

- Mapa Chrzanowskiego - Karta dawnej Polski z przyległymi okolicami krajów sąsiednich (Map of former Poland with adjoining areas of neighboring countries) ed. W. Chrzanowski 1848, Paryż 1859, 1:300 000
- Mapa Gilly - Special Karte von Südpreußen... vom Gilly, 1802-1803, 1:150 000, Berlin
- Mapa Gilly-Crona - Mapa Prus Południowych (Map of Eastern Prussia), ed. D. Gilly-Cron, pub. 1793-1796, 1:50 000
- Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - Topograficzna Karta Królestwa Polskiego (Topographic Map of the Kingdom of Poland), 1:126 000, prepared by
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- Mapa Perthéesa - Mapa Karola de Perthéesa from two last decades of the 18th century scale - 1:225 000 (1784 - Map of Płocki province with Ziemia Dobrzyńska; 1792 - Map of Rawski province; 1794 - Map of Warsaw surroundings),
- ok. - około (circa),
- pow. - powiat (second level of local government administration in Poland),
- SG - Mapa Sztabu Generalnego (Map of the General Staff) scale - 1:100 000 from 1951,
- SGKP - Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich (Geographic Dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland and Other Slavic Countries) vol. I-XV, Warszawa 1880-1902,
- Skorowidz - Skorowidz miejscowości RP (Index of Towns of the Republic of Poland), Warszawa, 1925,
- Tabella - Tabella miast, wsi i osad Królestwa Polskiego (List of Villages and Settlements of the Kingdom of Poland), vol. I-II, Warszawa 1827,
- Taryfa - AGAD, ASK, book 184, Taryfa Dymów 1790, excerpts of prof. Karol Buczek, before 1949, in collections of the IHPAN,
- WIG - Mapa taktyczna Wojskowego Instytutu Geograficznego (Strategic Map of the Military Geographic Institute) scale - 1:100 000 from 1930-1938,
- woj. - województwo (? province),
- Wykaz - Wykaz urzędowych nazw miejscowości w Polsce (List of official names of towns and villages in Poland), vol. I-III, Warszawa 1980-1982,
- ZK - "Biała karta" (green card) - historical monument record card in collections of KOBiDZ, Warszawa,

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"Kwartalnik Historyczny", t. III, 1957.

ARCIECHÓW, gm. Ilów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Arcichów - Taryfa - 1790, Mapa Perthéesa - 1792, Arciechów - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1440. It was settled by the Dutch before 1790. In 1790, it had 11 houses, in 1827 - 12 houses and 129 residents. In 1880, the village had 107 inhabitants and 408 morga in area. In 1900, the village area equaled 3 łan (16.8 ha).

Arciechów is a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula between Łady and Januszewo. The buildings are located on the northern side of the Kamion-Ilów road, between the road and the flood-bank. The cultural landscape of the village is well preserved with abundant planted vegetation, numerous drainage canals, and artificial hillocks with two preserved homesteads with houses.



No. 3 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1900; it faces east with its residential section and is positioned along an east-west line. The residential and farm (cowshed) sections are located under one roof. The entire construction is built of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends. It has a double-pitched, high roof, which is roofed with tiles. The object is in good condition.



No. 9 is a wood / masonry house, erected ca. 1900; it faces east with its residential section and is positioned along an east-west line. The residential section is built in pine; it has a corner-notched log structure and is joined at corners by dovetail halvings. The western section - cowshed is built of hollow bricks. The entire construction is covered with a rafter roof, which is roofed with sheet metal. The object is in satisfactory condition.

Cemetery is located centrally in the village on the northern side of the road. Initially, it was Evangelical; the condition is very poor - no gravestones.

SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 47, t. XV, 1900, s. 47;

Taryfa;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich na Mazowszu, Warszawa 2003, rkps w zbiorach autora.

ARCIECHÓWEK, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Urcziechówek - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Arciechówek - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded by the Dutch in 1785. Colonists (Piotr Bucholc among others) settled under agreement with the Sochaczew castellan Adam Lasocki on 15 morga of land. By 1790, the village already had 8 houses. In 1827, it had 59 residents. In 1900, the village had 129 inhabitants and 329 morga in area.



Arciechówek is a linear village located on the southern side of the river Vistula and the Kamion-Iłów road.

The cultural landscape is well preserved with abundant planted vegetation, drainage canals, and original field layout. The village has modern homesteads located among fields.

AGAD - Księgi Grodzkie Gąbińskie i Gostynińskie z lat 1788-1791, s. 357;

SGKP, t. XV, 1900, s. 47;

Taryfa.

BIAŁKA, gm. Szczawin Kościelny, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Białka - Tabella - 1827, Białko Kol. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded ca. 1805. It had an Evangelical school. In 1900, it had 11 houses, 79 residents and 179 morga of land. Białka is a linear village located to the west of the Żychlin-Gąbin road on the southern bank of the Przysowa river along an east-west line, with homesteads situated on both sides of the road that runs through the village. The village spreads on a rise with cultivated fields and pastures located below the line of buildings.



The cultural landscape associated with the Dutch colonization is well preserved - it has a detectable field layout, with willows planted on the balks, drainage canals and ponds collecting the excess water, and poplar and willow trees planted among the homesteads.

The homesteads are modern with an absence of historical objects associated with the colonists.

Dzieje Gostynina i Ziemi Gostynińskiej, red. M. Chudzyński, Warszawa 1990; SGKP, t. XV/I, 1900, s. 124.

BIAŁOBRZEGI, gm. Bodzanów, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Białe Brzegi od: Iwini Las - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Białobrzegi Hol. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1319. It was settled by the Dutch colonists at the end of the 18th century. In 1900, it had 7 houses and 62 residents, who cultivated 102 morga of land.

Białobrzegi is a linear village situated on the northern side of the Vistula to the south of the Zakroczym-Plock road, between the road and the flood-bank. The buildings are located along two lines, which embrace the Vistula's old river bed from the southern and northern directions.



The cultural landscape of the village is well preserved with abundant planted vegetation, numerous drainage canals, and artificial hillocks with five preserved traditional homesteads with houses.



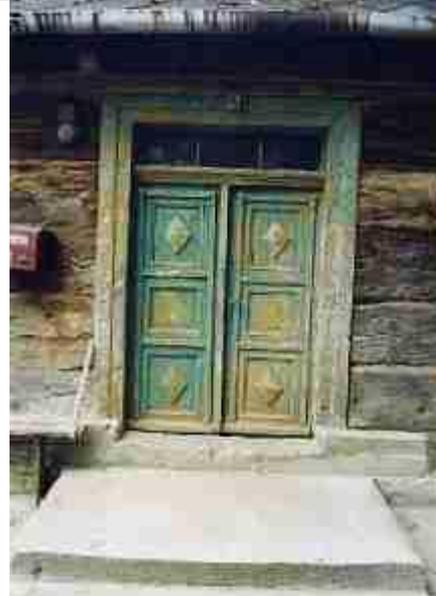
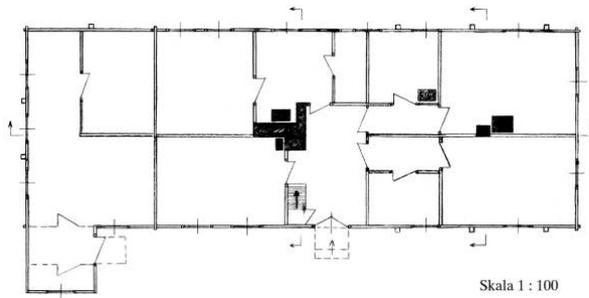
No 24 is a wooden house erected at the end of the 19th century. The building lies along an east-west line on an artificial rise on the northern side of the road. It is entirely built of pine; it has a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends. It has a double-pitched, rafter-queen post, high, straw thatched roof. The entrance to the building is on the southern side. The interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout. The object is in good condition.



No. 26 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1880 located along an east-west line; it faces east with the residential section and is located on a man-made rise. It is entirely built of pine and poplar wood; the walls have a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends and - whitewashed. The structure is covered with a rafter-collar beam roof that is reinforced with queen posts, and roofed with asbestos tiles. The residential section has a two-bay and four-axial layout with a centrally located traditional fire system. It consists of a wide chimney, czarna kuchnia (black kitchen) located on the ground floor, bread oven, heater, three-section kitchen, and a tiled stove. The cowshed is not in use; the internal walls are disassembled. A summer beam, which runs along the cowshed and rests on three posts, is the only preserved element. Initially, the building was longer; it had a barn, which was added to the cowshed. The barn had a boarded timber frame structure and was taken down in 1991. The building is used as a summer house and is well preserved.



No. 34 is a wooden house (former school) erected ca. 1909, located in an east-west line on a man-made rise on the northern side of the road. Initially, the building served as a school or a prayer room (?); currently, it is used for housing purposes. It is entirely built of pine; it has a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends. It has a double pitched, rafter-queen post, high, asbestos tile roof. The entrance to the building is located on the southern side in the veranda. The veranda was added to the south-east corner and has a centrally situated two-leaf door. The interior has a two-bay layout. The object is in good condition.



No. 35 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1912. Initially, the building included the residential and farm sections under one roof. The walls of the farm section collapsed and this part was taken down. The building faces east with its residential section and has a farm annex on the west side. The building is positioned in an east-west line on the northern side of the road. It is built of pine and has a corner-notched log structure with corners joined by dovetail halvings. The building has a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched, low roof (secondary - the original structure was disassembled). The entrance hall is

located on the southern side. The interior has a two-bay and one and a half-axial layout. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.



No. 37 is a wooden house erected in 1889 and faces east with the residential section; it lies in an east-west line ca. 50m from the northern side of the road. It is surrounded by a picket fence. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings. The entire construction is covered with a double-pitched, rafter-queen post roof, which rests on pointing sills and is roofed with sheet metal. It has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located, traditional fire system (heaters, a tile kitchen section

and stoves, and a bread oven). The cowshed has a centrally located passageway with stalls for farm animals on its sides. The building is preserved in a good condition.

SGKP, t. XV, 1900, s. 125.

BIAŁOLEKA, gm. Warszawa-Białoleka, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Białą Łęka - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Białoleka - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Białoleka is an old gentry village that received the Chelmińskie law in 1425. The village was famous for swine-raising. In 1652, its area equaled 15.5 łan (ca. 260 ha). In 1661, the village had 38 houses; while in 1789, there were 63 houses and the village belonged to Warsaw's sword-bearer, Szamocka. In the 19th century it was included in the gm. Bródno; new homesteads and farms were being founded within its limits: Aleksandrów, Brzeziny, Annpol, Konstantynów, Marywil, Różopole, and Ustronie. In 1938, the village had approx. 600 residents and had two parts, Białoleka Dworska and Szlachecka.



In 1951, the village was incorporated into the city of Warsaw.

Dutch colonists settled in the village at the beginning of the 19th century, probably by purchasing land from Poles. Their ranks also included Mennonites, who belonged to the church in Nowy Kuzuń (at the time Kuzuń Niemiecki). Initially, it was a linear village situated to the east of the Vistula and to the north of Tomaszów and Białoleka Dworska.

The village has been greatly transformed as a result of urbanization.

The cemetery is located within the limits of Katarzyna Smoczyńska's farm at Szamocin 13. The site has been substantially devastated; only 8 damaged gravestones remain; the oldest one dates from 1856.

Encyklopedia Warszawy, Warszawa 1994;

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen in Zentralpolen, Winnipeg 1971;
SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 190;

T. Swat, Mennonici na Mazowszu, w: Kultura ludowa Mazowsza i Podlasia, t. III, Warszawa 1999.

BIELINO, gm. Słupno, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Bilino - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Bielino - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1531. Dutch colonists settled in its vicinity in the second half of the 18th century and since then the village has consisted of two parts: the peasant village and the settlement by the river. In 1880, the village had 227 morga in area, while the settlement had 326 morga with 314 morga of arable land. It had 145 residents, who inhabited 21 houses. The village had an Evangelical house of prayer.



Bielino is a linear village located to the north of the Vistula between Pieńki Ośnickie and Liszyn, to the south of the Zakroczym-Płock road. The buildings are located on both sides of a dirt road that runs through the village along a north-south line.

The cultural landscape is well preserved - it has a detectable field layout with willows planted on the balks; it has numerous drainage canals and ponds collecting the excess water. Initially, some of the homesteads were located on the man-made hillocks. Two of these hillocks remain to the present day. The village has modern buildings.

SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 213.

BIELINY, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Bielin - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Bieliny - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded by settlers at the end of the 18th century. In 1827 it had 17 houses and 123 residents. In 1900, the village had 189 inhabitants and 392 morga in area. Bieliny is a linear village located to the west of Kamion Duży, to the south of Januszewo and the Nowy Kamion-Ilów road.



The cultural landscape of the village is well preserved with planted trees along dirt roads; homesteads are located on natural rises. Traditional Dutch buildings are absent. The colonists' cemetery is located in the western part of the village.

The cemetery is situated to the south of the road, beyond the line of buildings. It has a rectangular layout, adjoining the road with its longer side. The cemetery is entirely overgrown with bushes and tall trees. There are no remains of gravestones.

SGKP, t. XV/1, 1900, s. 141.

BIENIEW, gm. Hów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Hol. Biniewskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Biniewo - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The Dutch settled in 1786 under agreement with the Sochaczew castellan Adam Lasocki. The contract was signed by: Krystian Wolff, Johan Egert, and Jerzy Wolff; the colonists were granted ca. 2 włóka of land. In 1902, the village had 185 inhabitants and 349 morga in area. Bieniew is a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula along an east-west line, between Arciechów and Januszewo. The homesteads are located on both sides of the road. The cultural landscape of the village is well preserved with a detectable field layout, planted willow and poplars, remains of traditional homesteads on man-made rises, and drainage canals and ponds located by the homesteads.



House no 6 is located in the central part of the village, on the southern side of the road. It lies along an east-west line on an artificial rise. It is a one-building homestead surrounded by a picket fence. The building is made of pine wood and plastered bricks; it has a corner-notched log structure planked with decorative boards (residential section). A brick annex is added to the north-west corner; it serves as a storage room and has a flat, asbestos tile, pent roof. The walls are covered with a low rafter-collar beam roof, which rests on pointing sills and is roofed with sheet metal. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located fire system, which has been entirely rebuilt. The two-room cowshed has a centrally located passageway; a

henhouse is located in the south-east section. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

AGAD, Księgi Ziemskie Gostynińsko-Gąbińskie. Księga 4. Recog et Oblatei 1788-1791, s. 157.

SGKP, t. XV/1, 1900, s. 145.

BLUMENFELDE - CZ. WSI BIELAWY, gm. Gostynin, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Bielawy Buden, Blumenfelde - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Kol. Blumenfeld - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Blumenfelde is a Dutch village, which was founded between 1792 and 1796 to the south of the village of Bielawy, as part of it. It has not survived to the present day. In 1805, the village had an Evangelical school; in ca. 1880, the village had 111 residents living in 12 houses. Its area equaled 243 morga.

The Dutch part of the village has not survived to the present day; it was situated to the south of Bielawy, which is located on the southern side of the Korzeń Królewski - Gostynin road.



The buildings in the neighboring Bielawy are modern and are located along a north-south line, on both sides of a road. The cultural landscape associated with the Dutch colonization has been transformed.

Dzieje Gostynina...;
SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 210.

BŁĘDOWO, gm. Pomiechówek, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Błędowo-Mapa Perthéesa - 1792, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by Dutch colonists, most probably at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, it had 15 houses and 136 residents. Błędowo is a linear village located on the western side of the Wkra river, along a north-south line.

The village has modern buildings located on both sides of the road. The cultural landscape has been entirely altered as a result of the transformation into a holiday and summer settlement.



SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 248.

BOLESŁAWÓW, gm. Gostynin, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Friedenlust - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Kol. Friedenslust - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The settlement was founded before 1800. Already at that time, the village had an Evangelical school. In 1881, the village had 10 houses, 130 residents, and 210 morga of land.

Bolesławów is a linear village located to the south of the Gostynin-Łąck road along an east-west line; it was built on a natural rise, which stretches latitudinally among the strips of farmland. The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been transformed. One building associated with the traditional colonization has survived.



House no. 11 is made of bricks and was erected before 1945. The building is located on the southern side of a dirt road, and faces it with its gable. The walls are built of bricks, are partially plastered, and covered with a double-pitched roof with cement tiles. Residential and farm (cowshed) sections are located under one roof. The building has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located fire system, which was rebuilt after World War II. The building is preserved in good condition.

Dzieje Gostynina...;
SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 409.

BORKI - CZ. WSI ŁOMNA, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Borki - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Borki - SGKP - 1884)

The Dutch colonists (several families) settled in the village at the beginning of the 19th century, by purchasing land from Poles. The village of Borki was included in the Łomno estate; in 1884 the village had 3 homesteads and 101 morga of land.

Initially, Borki was a linear village located to the south-east of Nowy Kazuń, between Łomno and Czosnowo. The village no longer exists; it has been incorporated into the limits of Łomna.

The cultural landscape has been transformed. The



homesteads have modern buildings located close to the street on an embankment that stretches along the river.

Remains of traditional landscape (pond and drainage canals, planted vegetation) are visible on the meadows and pastures, which are situated lower towards the Vistula.

E. L. Ratzlaff, *Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...*; SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 691.

BORKI, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Holendry Borkowscy - Lustracja - 1789, Borke - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Borki - Tabella-1827, Borki Hol. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa -1830, Borki Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded by the Dutch in 1759, who were settled in the village under agreement with Ignacy Cichocki (simultaneously with Nowy Troszyn). In 1798, a German-Evangelical elementary school was established; 38 students attended classes. By 1827, the village had 25 houses and 230 residents. In 1880, the number of residents increased to 274. At that time, the village had 513 morga in area.



Borki is a linear village situated along a north-west - south-east line and to the east of the Dobrzykowo-Słubice road. The buildings stretch on the eastern side of the metalled road next to the embankment of the Vistula's old river bed.

The cultural landscape associated with the Dutch colonization is very well preserved with the original field layout, planted vegetation (willows, poplars), wattle fences around the homesteads, drainage canals, and numerous examples of traditional buildings.

All houses include residential and farm sections under one roof and have high, double-pitched, rafter-queen post roofs. Residential sections are located on the eastern side. The houses are built of pine wood or bricks. Wooden houses have a corner-notched log structure with dovetail joints at corners and protruding log ends. Some homesteads also include barns, which have a timber frame, planked structure and high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roofs.

The objects include: a wooden house no. 5, ca. 1900 r.; wooden house, no. 6, end of the 19th century; wooden barn, no 8, beginning of the 20th century; wooden barn no.10, beginning of the 20th century; wooden house no. 17, end of the 19th century; wood/masonry house, no 18, 1939; wooden house, no 19, 1890; wooden house, no. 20, end of the 19th century; wooden house, former school, no 21, end of 19th century; wooden house, next to shop, 1890; wooden house, no. 25, 1899.; masonry house, no 26, 1923; wooden house, no 27, beginning of the 20th century; masonry house, no. 28, 1928; masonry house, no. 29, beginning of the 20th century; wooden barn, no. 29, beginning of the 20th century.

House no. 5 is a wooden house made of pine, oak, and poplar wood erected ca. 1900 located on an artificial rise. It is one of the most interesting buildings in Borki. The building is located next to the road to Nowy Troszyn, on its southern side and at a certain distance from the village. The residential section faces the

north-east. The walls of the building are of two types: the residential section and the cowshed have corner-notched log walls with dovetail joints at the corners and protruding log ends; while, the barn has a timber frame structure. High (2.70 m) walls are covered with a high (4.5 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam (two collar beams reinforce each rafter), rye straw thatched roof.

The ceiling structure (on ceiling joists) in the cowshed rests on a summer beam. The building is lime-washed; the windows and doors are painted with oil paint. A shed has been added to the barn gable; it is covered with a pent roof. The building has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located, traditional fire system. The system has a wide chimney with a czarna kuchnia low on the ground floor.

The interior of the farm section has a two-bay layout; a space for horses and cows is located on the yard side, while two spaces for pigs and chickens are located on the side that faces the road. Two sets of stairs have survived inside the building. Both of them lead to the loft, one from the kitchen, the other one from the cowshed. The building is preserved in good condition.



House no. 19 is made of pine, oak, and poplar wood and was erected in 1890. The residential section faces the east. The walls of the building are of two types: the residential section and the cowshed have corner-notched log walls with dovetail joints at the corners and protruding log ends; while, the barn has a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. Low (ca. 2.20 m) walls are covered with a high (4.20 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam (two collar beams reinforce each rafter), rye straw thatched roof; the roof over the cowshed and barn sections is lower.

The building is lime-washed (residential and cowshed sections). A porch with a flat gable roof has been added to the southern elevation. The building has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a brick/tile fire system, which is asymmetrically located. The cowshed interior with a centrally located passageway has no solid partitions. The stalls for animals are limited by poles. It has a stairway leading to the loft. The barn has one threshing floor and a large storage space on the western side. The building is preserved in a good condition.

The cemetery has a rectangular layout and is located on both sides of the village road, on its western outskirts. It has been unattended and is entirely overgrown with bushes and old trees. Gravestones have been destroyed; however, a dozen or so of buried and overturned gravestones have survived.

Dzieje Gostynina...;
SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 312.

BORKOWO, gm. Nasielsk, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Borkowo - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The Dutch colonists were imported at the beginning of the 19th century to drain and cultivate the meadows by the river (eastern part of the settlement).

Initially Borkowo was a linear village; currently, it is has a multi-street layout. Borkowo is located on the western side of the river Wkra and to the south of the Przyborowice-Nasielsk road. The village stretches along a north-south line of the flood-bank.

The cultural landscape has been transformed; however, one house associated with the Dutch has survived in the northern section of the village, next to the flood-bank.



The building has no number. It was made of wood at the beginning of the 20th century and is located along a north-south line. The house is made of pine wood; it has a corner-notched log structure with corners connected by scarf joints; the walls are planked. The house is covered with a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof covered with roofing paper. A porch is situated on its eastern side; it has a post structure - boarded. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

BRÓDNO - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Centrum, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Brodno - Mapa Perthéesa - 1792, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The first mention of the ducal village of Bródno dates from the beginning of the 15th century; in 1433, the village already had the Chełmińskie law. In 16th century it had a status of a royal village. In 1570, the village had approx. 202 ha.

The settlement has been completely burned multiple times; for the last time, it occurred during the November uprising. In the 19th century, it was a dilapidated village with wooden buildings. Ca. 1880, it had 360 houses and 960 residents. In 1916, a part of the village - Nowe Bródno was incorporated into Warsaw and urbanized. The remaining part was incorporated into the capital city in 1951. The Dutch



settlers (several Mennonite families) inhabited Bródno at the beginning of the 19th century; they were attended to by the Elder of the Kazuń Niemiecki church.

The village is located to the south of the Toruń route between Pelcowizna, Zacisze, and Lewinów.

No material evidence of the colonists' residence is present.

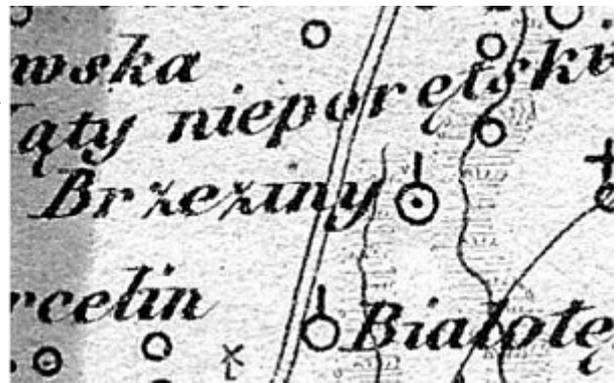
Encyklopedia Warszawy;

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...

BRZEZINY - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Białoleka, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Brzeziny v. Karolka - Mapa Perthéesa - 1792, Brzeziny - Tabella - 1827, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village of Brzeziny was not a Dutch settlement; however, the Dutch settlers (several Mennonite families) inhabited Brzeziny at the beginning of the 19th century. They were attended to by the Elder of the Kazuń Niemiecki church. In 1827, the village had 34 houses and 264 residents. The village is located on the eastern side of the Żerański canal, to the north of Białoleka.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen.

Mennonitensiedlungen...;

SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 416.

BUDY GUZEWSKIE, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Guzew - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Budy Guzewske - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa 1830, Gurzew Holenderski - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Dutch colonists were imported to Budy Guzewske at the beginning of the 19th century. At the end of the 19th century, the village had 15 houses and 160 residents; it occupied 588 morga of land, including 450 morga of arable land, 60 morga of forest, and 46 morga of meadows. Budy Guzewske is a linear village with dispersed homesteads located to the south of the Szczawin Borowy-Gąbin road. The village has modern buildings. The cultural landscape



characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been transformed. No material evidence for the colonists' residence has remained.

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 919;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich na Mazowszu.

BUDY IŁOWSKIE, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Iłowski Nowy Budy - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796; Iłower Buden - Mapa Gilly - 1803; Nowe budy - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830; Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Budy Iłowskie was a Dutch village founded ca. 1760. The geographic dictionary of the Kingdom of Poland... from 1882 states that: "Germans, Evangelicals were imported by the earlier landowners ca. 1760 and settled on the muddy, inaccessible, overgrown with bushes areas located by the Vistula river. They cleared and drained meadows". Ca. 1900, the village had 193 residents on 518 morga of land.



Budy Iłowskie is a linear village located to the north of the Młodzieszyn-Iłów road and to the east of Rzepki. The buildings are located along the village road along a north-south line on a natural rise.

The cultural landscape of the village is well preserved with a detectable field layout, planted trees, and roads planted with willows. The village has modern buildings. No buildings associated with the traditional colonization have survived.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 270, t. XV, 1900, s. 622.

CHORAŻEK - CZ. WSI GOŁAS, gm. Szczawin Kościelny, pow. gostyński, woj. mazowieckie

(Budy nach Potzasków gehörig - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Potzaskowskie Budy - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Potzasków holendry - Tabella - 1827, Hol. Potzaskowskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Potzasków hol. - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Chorażek is a linear village founded by the Dutch at the beginning of the 19th century (between 1803 and 1827). In 1827, the village had 6 houses and 35 residents. During the initial period of its existence, the village constituted a separate settlement. At the



end of the 19th century, the settlement lost its original character to such degree that it was necessary to found a new village in its place. At the beginning of the 20th century, the village of Chorążek was founded.

The village is located to the west of Szczawin Borowy. The buildings are located on both sides of a road that runs along a north-west - south-east line.

The cultural landscape associated with the Dutch colonization is detectable - numerous planted willows and poplars. One building associated with the traditional colonization has survived.

Building no. 13 is located in the western section of the village; it was erected before 1945. The building includes a residential section and a cowshed (on the western side). The walls are made of bricks and are plastered on both sides. The roof has a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam structure roofed with sheet metal.

The building has a two-bay, five-axial layout with three-axial residential section. An entrance hall has been added to the southern side of the building; it has an entrance that leads to the kitchen. The building is very well preserved; it has been considerably altered at the beginning of the 1980-ties.

SGKP, t. VIII, 1887, s. 873.

CHOSZCZÓWKA - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Białoleka, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Koszczówka - Tabella - 1827, Choszczuwka - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The former village of Choszczówka was founded at the beginning of the 19th century on the previously forested area. Currently, it is located at the following streets: Deseniowa, Mehoffera, and Ślepa. The village was included in the gm. Jabłonna.

In 1877, it had 58 residents, and in 1904 - 61. At the beginning of the 20th century, the village began to transform into a holiday settlement. The village has been incorporated into Warsaw in 1951. The Dutch settlers (several Mennonite families) inhabited Choszczówka at the beginning of the 19th century; they were attended to by the Elder of the Kuzuń Niemiecki church.



No material evidence of the colonists' residence is present.

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
Encyklopedia Warszawy.

CZAŚTKÓW, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Niemiecki Cząstków - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Cząstkowo - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The Dutch colonists - Mennonites, settled in the village in 1803. They purchased half of the acreage that was put up for sale by the village council and founded the settlement of Niemiecki Cząstków. Among the buyers were: H. Guhr, J. Bartel, P. Frantz, K. Górtz, H. Nickel i P. Korber. In 1827, the village had 18 houses and 100 residents and in 1884, 13 houses and 417 morga in area.



Initially, Cząstków was a linear village; currently, it has a multi-street layout. It is located to the south of Nowy Kazuń and north of Łomna, between the Warszawa-Gdańsk road and the Vistula river. The soil is good and well suited for wheat. The village has not been subject to flooding because it is located on the area elevated above the meadows periodically flooded by the Vistula.

The village has been transformed - all new buildings. The landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been preserved below the building line towards the Vistula. The balks are planted with willows and poplars; ponds, drainage canals, roads leading towards the flood-bank (also planted with trees) are clearly visible.

E. L. Ratzlaff, *Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...*;
SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 777; t. V, 1884, s. 691.

CZERMNO, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Czermno - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly-1803, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village of Czermno was founded under German law in 1494. In the 16th century, the village belonged to the royal estate. The settlement of Holendry Czermińskie was a part Czermno and was founded in 1781 by the Czermno's landowner Kajetan Dembowski on wastelands situated in the lower section of the village.



The landlord gradually imported a group of 17 Ołędz settlers in three groups. They were granted considerable amount of land and numerous privileges. Apart from 2 days of corvée labor per year per one włóka, the colonists were exempt from all obligations for 7 years. They also were allowed to use timber to build their houses free of charge. After the period of wolnizna (rent free period) each settler was to pay 2 Polish złote per morga on the St. Martin's day and pay yearly 4 days in corvée labor on

horseback and 4 days on foot per each cultivated włóka. The settlers were also to comply with the propination law. They were obliged to buy beverages only in the Holendry Czerwińskie inn.

The village had its own court; its composition (sołtys and two jurors) was confirmed every year by Kajetan Dembowski. The landlord also granted the settlers 3 morga of rent and corvée free land to build a school. The colonists were responsible for all costs associated with land reclamation. Every settler was allowed to sell the homestead including the land, but was obliged to pay 2% of the sale price to the manor. Czerwno is a linear village located on the northern and southern sides of the Wymyśl Polski - Gąbino road above the floodplain on an embankment of the Vistula's old river bed. The northeastern section of the village, which initially was settled by the Dutch, is located below the embankment perpendicularly to the Słubice - Dobrzyków road.

The buildings are modern and are situated on the northern side of the village road. The cultural landscape has been transformed; however, it is still detectable - a field layout, roadsides planted with willows, and drainage canals.

Dzieje Gostynina...;
Lustracja, s. 235;
SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 811.

CZOSNÓW, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Czosnow - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The Dutch colonists settled in the village ca. 1800. After the Kościuszko resurrection, the village was granted to a Russian general Czosnow as a reward for his military services. He sold the village to six Mennonites: Franz Bartel, Johann Jantz and Gerhard Nickel among others.

Initially, Czosnów was a linear village; currently, it is a multi-street village located to the south of Nowy Kuzuń and to the north of Czastków, between the Warszawa-Gdańsk road and the Vistula river. The soils are fertile and well suited for wheat. The village is located on the area elevated above the periodically flooded meadows by the Vistula; therefore, it has been protected against flooding. The village has been transformed and i



ts buildings are new. The landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been preserved below the building line towards the Vistula. The balks are planted with willows and poplars; ponds, drainage canals, roads leading towards the flood-bank (also planted with trees) are clearly visible.

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...

DENDYJA - CZ. WSI OSINY, gm. Gostynin, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Dyndya - Tabella - 1827, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Dendia - Wykaz - 1980-1982)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers at the end of the 18th century. In 1827 it had 11 houses and 62 residents. Dendyja was incorporated into the village of Osiny in 1969. It is a linear village located to the north of Osiny, along a north-south line with buildings on both sides of the dirt road that runs through the village. The settlement is located on a natural rise above the surrounding fields.



The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been transformed. No material evidence for the colonists' residence has survived.

Dzieje Gostynina...;
SGKP, T. II, 1881, s. 251.

DĘBINA, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Dębina v. Czosnów-Mapa Perthéesa - 1792, Kar. Dębina - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

In 1786, several Dutch families settled in Dębina, which was related to the colonization of the neighboring Kazuń. By 1827, the village had 15 houses and 95 residents.

Originally, Dębin was a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula, to the east of Czosnów.

The village has been transformed; it has a multi-street layout and new buildings. No material evidence of the colonists' residence is present.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 16.

DOBRZYKÓW, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Dobrzykow - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Dobrzyków - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of the village dates from 1341. In 1827 the village had 28 houses and 458 residents. In 1881 the village had 48 houses and 139 morga of arable land. The Dutch settlers colonized part of the area located by the Vistula river in the second half of the 18th century.

Dobrzyków is a linear village located at the intersection of the roads (from Gąbino and Howo) to Plock and Włocławek. The fragment of the village that was colonized by the Dutch is located in the northeastern section of the village towards Nowy Troszyn, between the road and the flood-bank. Three homesteads are located on the southern side of the road that runs on the flood-bank. They can be reached by metalled roads that lead southward, all the way, to the wide drainage canal that collects water from the entire floodplain that stretches from Dobrzykovo to Nowe Życko and Świniary.



The cultural landscape is well preserved with a detectable field layout and planted vegetation. The homesteads were erected during the post-war period - no historical objects associated with the colonists.

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 86.

DRWAŁY, gm. Wyszogród, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

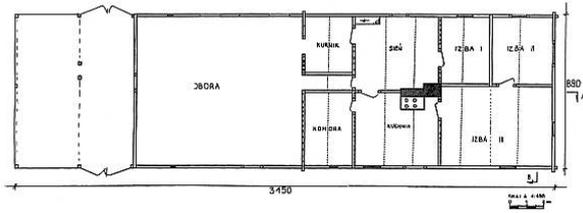
(Drwaler Holl. - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Drwały kolonia - Tabella - 1827, Drwały niemieckie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The first mention of the village of Drwały dates from 1303. In the 16th century the village was a part of the church estate. The Dutch colonists settled within the village limits at the end of the 18th century on the periodically flooded wasteland by the Vistula river. The old section of the village was called Drwały Polskie (until 1830) and the new one - Drwały Niemieckie. By 1827, the village had 43 houses and 336 residents. In 1881, the village had 42 houses, an Evangelical school, a wind mill and a state inn.



Drwały is a linear village located on the northern side of the Vistula and to the south of the Zakroczym - Plock road. The homesteads are situated along an east-west line.

The cultural landscape of the village is well preserved with visible planted vegetation (willows and poplars), a field layout, drainage canals, and man-made rises, on which the settlers built their homesteads. No objects representative for the Dutch architecture have survived.



The last remaining building (from 1890) characteristic for this type of settlement was taken down in 1999. The building no. 45 was located in the eastern section of the village and was parallel to the river; its residential section faced the east. It included a residential section, a cowshed (both had a corner-notched log construction connected at quoins by the dovetail joints with protruding log ends), and a barn

(timber frame construction) under one roof. High (2.7 m) walls were covered with a high (3.4 m) double-pitched, rye straw thatched roof. The entire structure of the building was made of poplar wood. The residential section had a two-bay and four-axial interior with a centrally located fire system. The cowshed had one room; the barn had one threshing floor and one storage space (BK- Jerzy Szałygin, 1994).

The remains of a cemetery are located in the western section of the village, on the southern side of the village road, which runs along the flood-bank. The site is situated on an artificial rise; it is overgrown with trees and bushes, which form a rectangular cluster. No gravestones have survived to the present day.

SGKP, T. II, 1881, s. 175.

DZIEKANÓW LEŚNY, gm. Łomianki, pow. warszawski zachodni, woj. mazowieckie

(Kol. Dziekanów - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded at the beginning of the 19th century under the Dutch law as part of Dziekanów Polski, which from the mid 19th century, belonged to Trębicki family. The Dziekanów estate included 1580 morga of land. In 1881, in Dziekanów Niemiecki, there were 17 farms with 247 morga of land. Dziekanów Leśny is located on the edge of the Kampinos forest, on the western side of the Warszawa - Gdańsk road.



Initially, Dziekanów Leśny was a linear village, but later it has been completely transformed as a result of urbanization. The cemetery is all that remains after the Dutch colonists.

The cemetery is situated on the edge of dunes and the forest in the western part of the settlement, next to the fence of the Instytut Ekologii PAN (Institute of Ecology of the Polish Academy of Science). It is almost completely destroyed and overgrown with trees and bushes.

Remains of a fence and a gate, as well as a few damaged gravestones have survived. The A. Louisówna gravestone has a legible inscription.

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 272;

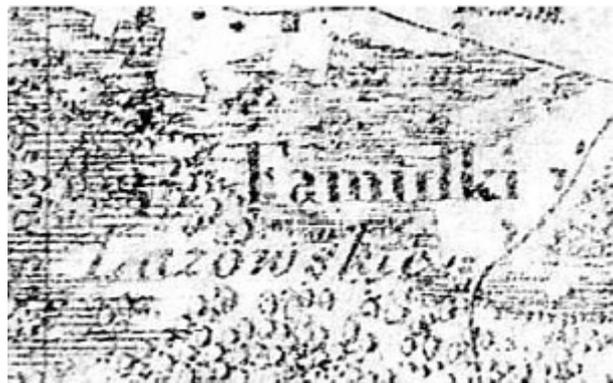
T. Swat, *Mennonici na Mazowszu...*

FAMUŁKI ŁAZOWSKIE, gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Famulki Lazowski - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Famułki Łazowskie - Tabella - 1827, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The Dutch colonists were imported to this area in the first half of the 19th century in order to establish a network of canals and drain the land. In 1827, the village had 11 houses and 80 residents.

Initially, Famułki Łazowskie was a linear village located to the north of the Kanał Łasica and to the south of Famułki Królewskie within the Kampinos forest. The village no longer exists; its land has been incorporated into the Kampinoski Park Narodowy (Kampinos National Park). A cemetery is all that remains after the colonists' residence.



The cemetery is located next to the Kanał Łasica, on its northern side, by the Famułki Królewskie - Władysławowo road. It has a square layout and is completely overgrown with bushes. No gravestones have survived; burial mounds are barely detectable.

SGKP, T. II, 1881, s. 373.

FRANKI, gm. Kutno, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Hollendry - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Gnojno Hollendry - Mapa Gilly - 1803, - Tabella - 1827, Hol. Gnojno - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Gnojno - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Frańki - SGKP - 1881, Franki - WIG - 1930-1938, Franki Wroczyńskie - Wykaz - 1980-1982)

This Dutch village was founded in 1796 near the village of Gnojno. In 1881, the settlement had 4 houses and 48 residents.

Franki is a linear village located to the southeast of Kutno and to the south of the village of Wroczyń



Małe, along a north-south line. Buildings are located on the western side of the road.

The cultural landscape related to the Dutch colonization has been transformed; however, there are two modern homesteads located in slightly elevated area - probably man-made rises. The colonists' cemetery has survived and is located in the north-western part of the village.

The cemetery is located approx. 150 m from the village road and has a rectangular layout. The cemetery is entirely overgrown with bushes; no gravestones have survived.

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 402;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich na Mazowszu.

GAŚNO, gm. Gostynin, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(GasingM. - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, GasnyM. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Gasny - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded by the Dutch colonists before 1796. In 1881, it had 20 houses, 198 residents, 248 morga of light soil suitable for rye, and 50 morga of meadows. A watermill operated in the village until 1945 and produced wholemeal flour.



The northern part of the village has a multi-street layout; while, its southern part - linear. It is located to the south of the Gostynin-Korzeń Królewski road, along a north-south line.

The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been completely transformed. No material evidence of the former residence of colonists is present.

AWP, Starostwo Powiatowe w Gostyninie. Kartoteka młynów - 1945, syg. 263;
SGKP, T II, 1881, s. 498.

GNIEWNIEWICE - FOLWARCZNE /STARE/NOWE, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodorski, woj. mazowieckie

(Gniewniki Holl. - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Gniewowice - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Gniewniewice - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded at the beginning of the 15th century. The Dutch colonists were imported in the 18th century and settled between the road and the river. In 1827, the village had 23 houses and 232 residents. In 1881, Gniewnice Stare had 8 houses and 360 morga of land, Gniewnice Nowe had 15 farms and 235 morga in area, while Gniewnice Folwarczne - 21 farms and 303 morga of land.



The village has a linear layout and is located to the north of Leoncin, on both sides of the Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki - Kamion road. All homesteads are located on the artificial rises along an east-west line; the buildings face east with their residential sections.

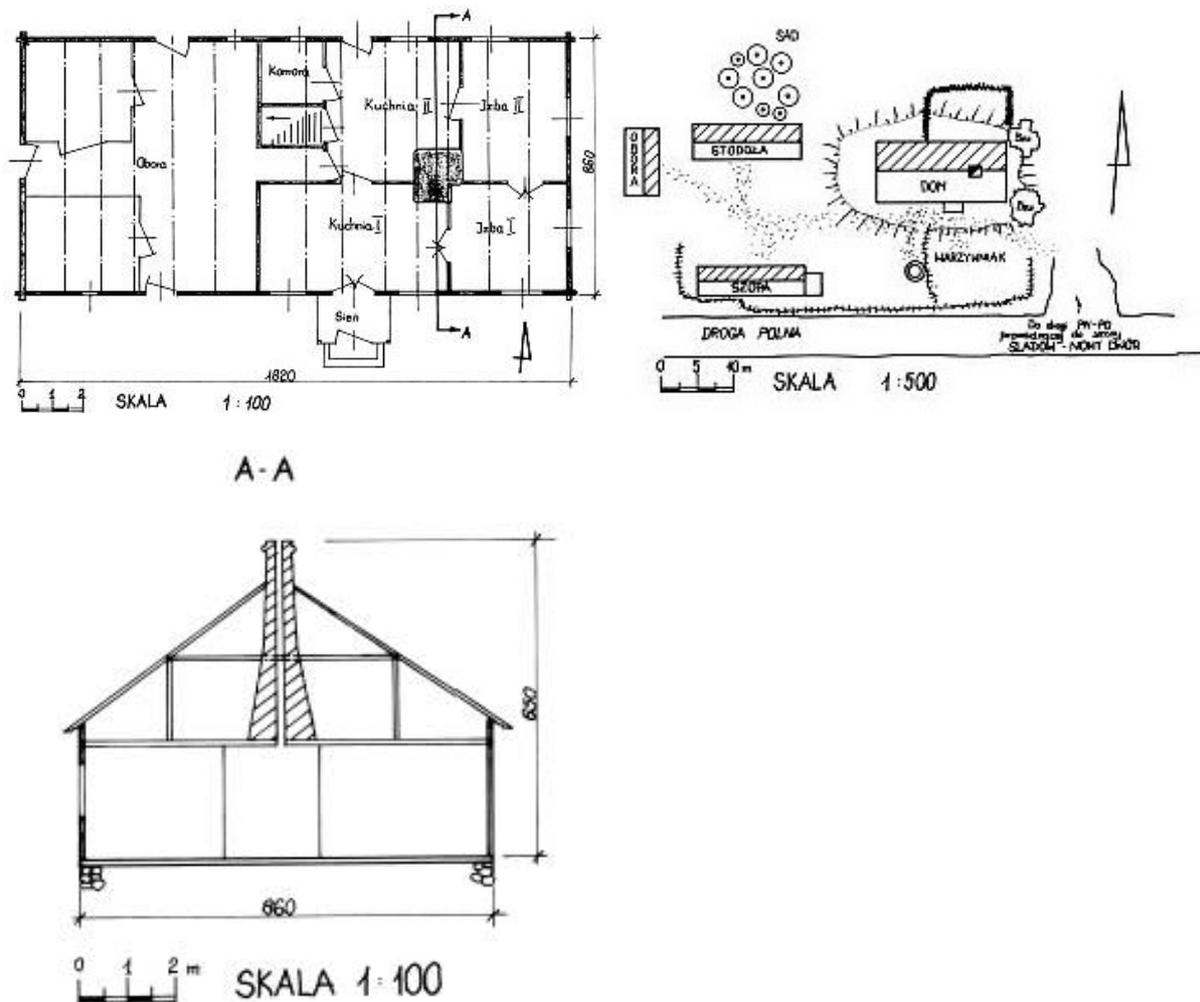
All elements of the cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization are detectable.

Only one object has survived to the present day; it dates from 1926.



Object no. 20 is a residential building located in the eastern section of the village. A residential section and a cowshed are located under one roof. High walls have a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends (2.40 m). They are covered with a 3.65 m double-pitched roof. It has a rafter-collar beam structure, which is reinforced with queen posts and roofed with sheet metal. The building has a two-bay, five-axial layout with three-axial residential section. The building has a centrally located traditional brick and tile fire system with a narrow chimney. An entrance hall has

been added to the southern side of the building; it has an entrance that leads to the kitchen. The building is in poor condition; the farm section is damaged and is not in use. It is covered with a pent roof.



The cemetery is located by the Leoncin-Gniewice Nowe road and has a rectangular layout. It functioned until 1944; it is completely destroyed and overgrown with trees and bushes. One gravestone has survived (Karolina Werman, deceased in 1930).

The architectural documentation of six non-existent buildings is in the author's collection (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1995).. All buildings were built of wood and date from the beginning of the 20th century. House no. 2, 1st quarter of the 20th century; no. 3, ca. 1920; no. 6, ca. 1915; no. 10 from 1919; no. 12 from 1922; no. 13 from 1928.

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 628;

T. Swat, Mennonici na Mazowszu...

GOŁAS, gm. Szczawin Kościelny, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Pustkowie Gołas - Mapa Perthéesa - 1792, Gołas Hollander - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796,-Mapa Gilly - 1803, Gołas Hol. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Gołas - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded in 1796, and starting in 1805 had an Evangelical school. In 1927, the village had 13 houses and 96 residents. Ca. 1880, the village had 7 houses, 57 residents, and 174 morga of land suitable for wheat. Until 1947, the village had a windmill, which belonged to Emil Hinta. Gołas is a linear village located to the south of Szczawin Kościelny along an east-west line with homesteads situated on both sides of the road that runs through the village. The village spreads along a small river on a rise with cultivated fields and pastures located below the line of buildings. The cultural landscape related to the Dutch colonization is well preserved - it has a detectable field layout, with willows planted on the balks, drainage canals and ponds collecting excess water, and poplar and willow trees planted among the homesteads. All homesteads are modern with an exception of two buildings.



House no. 5 is made of bricks and was erected before 1945. The building is located on the northern side of the village road and faces it with a gable. The walls are built of bricks and are plastered. The building is covered with a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which rests on pointing sills and is roofed with asbestos tiles. Residential and farm (cowshed) sections are located under one roof on the northern side. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located fire system, which was rebuilt after World War II. The building is preserved in a good condition.



House no. 10 is made of bricks and was erected before 1945. The building is located on the southern side of the village road and faces it with a gable. The walls are built of bricks and are plastered. They are covered with a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which rests on pointing sills and is roofed with asbestos tiles. Residential and farm (cowshed) sections were initially located under one roof on the southern side. The interior of both the farm and residential sections was completely rebuilt in 1995. Currently, the building functions exclusively as a residence; it is well preserved.

APW, Starostwo Powiatowe w Gostyninie. Referat przemysłu i handlu. Sprawy różne, sygn. 264;

Dzieje Gostynina...;

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 663.

GORZEWNICA, gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Holendry Gorzewnica - Taryfa - 1790, Gorzewnice Hol. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Gorzewnica - Tabella - 1827, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by the Dutch before 1790. In 1827, it had 6 houses and 45 residents.

Gorzewnica is located on the southern bank of the Vistula - directly by the river - on the northern side of the Nowy Kazuń-Kamion road, between Kromowo and Piaski Duchowne.

The cultural landscape associated with the colonists is detectable; however, it has undergone considerable transformation in the post-war period. All buildings have been erected in the post-war period.



SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 730.

GRABOWIEC, gm. Ojrzeń, pow. ciechanowski, woj. mazowieckie

(Grabowiec - Mapa Perthéesa - 1792, Tabella - 1827, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of the village dates from the middle of the 15th century. It was settled by the Dutch ca. 1820. The village was inhabited by Mennonites, who were associated with the Wola Wodzyńska church. In 1827, the village had 11 houses and 76 residents. In 1881, the village had 25 houses and 173 residents. The village had a windmill.

Grabowiec is a linear village and is located to the north of Ojrzeń near the Łydynia river. No material evidence of the colonists' residence is present.



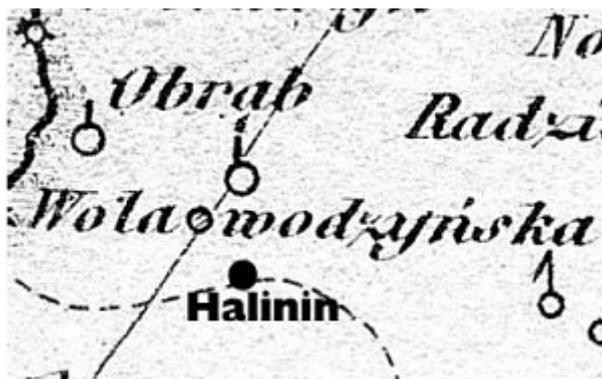
E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 777.

HALININ, gm. Ojrzeń, pow. ciechanowski, woj. mazowieckie

(Halinin - SGKP - 1882)

The village was founded ca. 1820 and partially settled by Mennonites, who were associated with the Wola Wodzyńska church.

Halinin is a linear village located to the south of Wola Wodzyńska. No remains have survived after the colonists' residence.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 20.

HENRYKÓW - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Białoleka, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Henryków - SGKP - 1882)

Henryków is a former village that currently lies in the north-eastern section of Warsaw, to the south of the Modlińska street. The Dutch settlers (several Mennonite families) inhabited Henryków at the beginning of the 19th century; they were attended to by the Elder of the Kazuń Niemiecki church.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 59.

HOLENDRY - CZ. WSI ZAKRZEWO KOŚCIELNE, gm. Mała Wieś, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Zakrzewer Holl. - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Hollander - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Hol. Zakrzewo - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Zakrzewo - Holendry - Skorowidz - 1925)

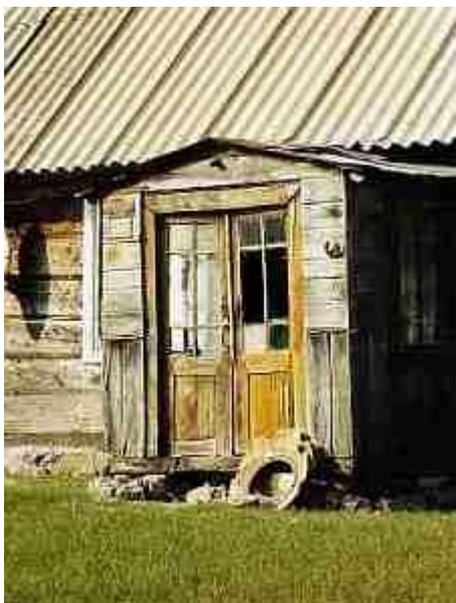
The village was settled by the Dutch colonists before 1796. In 1827, it had 11 houses and 53 residents. In 1895, the village had 11 houses and 85 residents. Its area equalled 92 morga. Holendry is a linear village located on the northern side of the Vistula, to the south of the Zakroczym - Płock road, along an east-west line, and to the east of the village of Rakowo. The homesteads are built on a rectangular plan with longer sides adjoining the village road on its southern and northern sides. The cultural landscape is very well preserved with a detectable field layout and willows planted on balks. Majority of homesteads are situated on man-made hillocks with driveways running perpendicularly to the main road. Trees and bushes are still present on the eastern side. Two examples of traditional Dutch buildings have survived.



Building no. 77 was built of wood at the beginning of the 20th century. It faces the road with its ridge (with the residential section on the eastern side) and is located in the western part of the village, on the southern side of the village road. The building is a part of a three-building homestead with a barn located on the western side and a shed on the northern side. It is surrounded with a picket fence.

The building is made of oak (ground sill) and pine. It has two types of structures: a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings at corners and protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts.

Low walls are covered by a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and roofed with sheet metal. Residential section, cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. On the southern side, the entrance to the hallways is located in a wooden porch. The porch has a post structure and is partially glazed and boarded. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located fire system. The system includes: two tile kitchen stoves, tile heaters, bread oven in the hallway, smokebox in the chimney, and two tile stoves located in rooms. The homestead has a small, single-room cowshed and a large barn with one threshing floor, one storage space, and a separate coach house on the western side. The building is preserved in a good condition.



Building no. 78 was built of wood at the beginning of the 20th century. It faces the road with its ridge (with the residential section on the eastern side) and is located in the western part of the village, on the southern side of the main road that runs through the village.

The building is part of a two-building homestead with a shed on its southern side. It is surrounded by a picket fence. The building is made of oak (ground sill) and pine wood. It has two types of structures: a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings

at corners and protruding log ends and timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts. Low walls are covered by a high, double-pitched roof.

The rye straw thatched roof has a rafter-collar beam structure, which is reinforced with queen posts. The ridge is reinforced with small sheaves - wróble. Residential section, cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located fire system. The system includes: two brick kitchen stoves, brick heaters, bread oven in the hallway, smokebox in the chimney, and two tile stoves located in rooms. The cowshed has one space with a centrally located passageway; whereas, the barn has one threshing floor one storage space. The building is preserved in a good condition.

SGKP, t. XIV, 1895, s. 318.

HOLENDRY, gm. Strzelce, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Holendry - Taryfa - 1790, - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Wieszczyce - Tabella - 1827, Hol. Wieyszczyckie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded before 1790, and is located to the south of Wieszczyce. In 1827, Tabella already included two villages with the same name - Wieszczyce (one of them was probably the village of Holendry). For the last time, the name Holendry occurs on the Chrzanowski map. The settlement ceased its existence after 1859.



Wieszczyce is a linear village located on the western side of the Kutno-Gostynin road, to the west of Strzelce. The village of Holendry was located to the south of Wieszczyce. No material evidence remained after the Dutch colonists in either of these villages.

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

HOLENDRY - CZ. WSI WÓLKA GRUSZCZYŃSKA, gm. Wilga, pow. garwoliński, woj. mazowieckie

(Wola Gruszczyńska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers in the first half of the 19th century. In 1882 it had 11 houses and 118 residents and 146 morga in area. Holendry is a linear village located on the eastern side of the Vistula along the flood-bank between the river and Wilga.



The cultural landscape has been transformed and is barely detectable with an exception of a fragment of the old, low flood-bank, which borders the Wilga's old river bed from the south. The buildings are modern and are situated on the eastern side of the road that runs along the flood-bank.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 99.

HOLENDRY, gm. Zatory, pow. pułtuski, woj. mazowieckie

(Hol. Zatorskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Hol. - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers in the first half of the 19th century.

Holendry is a linear village located near the eastern bank of the Narew river parallel to Zatory.

The cultural landscape is in satisfactory condition - planted trees (willows and poplars) and drainage canals are distinguishable. There are no traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.



SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 99.

HOLENDRY BARANOWSKIE, gm. Baranów, pow. grodziski, woj. mazowieckie

(Baranów holendry - Tabella - 1827, Hol. Baranowskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The information about colonization of Baranów and its surroundings (Holendry Baranowskie) comes from literature and archive materials. The colonists settled in the village in 1645 under the contract (ratified by the king Władysław IV in the Royal Register with the date June 9, 1645) concluded between Hieronim Radziejowski and the Dutch. They were granted a permission to settle in the following villages: Baranów, Jaktorów, Kaski i Szczawinek. The contract provided for a 6-year rent-free period, 100 włóka of wastelands and forests to be put under cultivation. In exchange, the Dutch were required to pay a rent of 30 florins per one włóka.



In 1882, 856 peasants resided in the village.

Holendry Baranowskie is a linear village located to the south-west of Baranów. The village have been completely transformed; there are no objects associated with the Dutch colonists.

AGAD, ASK, nr LVI, s. 4, II. f. 28;

I. Baranowski, Wsie holenderskie na ziemiach polskich, "Przegląd Historyczny", t. 19, 1915; SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 100.

HOLENDRY MAGNUSZEWSKIE, gm. Magnuszew, pow. kozienicki, woj. mazowieckie

(H. Maginiszówskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1882, it had 20 houses and 122 residents and 165 morga in area. Holendry Magnuszewske is a linear village located on the left bank of the Vistula river, to the east of Magnuszewo. The buildings are modern and are positioned along a north-south line.



The cultural landscape associated with the Dutch settlement is in satisfactory condition - remains of vegetation planted on balks and along the roads that lead from the homesteads towards the flood-bank are visible.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 99.

HOLENDRY SIERAKOWICKIE, gm. Gostynin, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Olszowa Hol. - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Sieraków Holendry - Tabella - 1827, Holendry Sierakowskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Olszowa Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists before 1796. In 1798, it already had an Evangelical school. By 1827, the village had 23 houses and 239 residents. In 1889, the village had only 3 farms and 5 morga of land.

Holendry Sierakowickie is a linear village located on the western side of the Kutno-Gostynin road along a north-south line. The buildings are situated on the western side of the village dirt road.



The cultural landscape is well preserved - it has a detectable field layout with willows planted on the balks as well as numerous drainage canals and ponds collecting the excess water. Two homesteads are situated on a rise. No examples of traditional Dutch buildings have survived.

Dzieje Gostynina...;
SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 580;
Tabella, t. II, 1827, s. 170.

HOLENDRY SKOWRODA, gm. Strzelce, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Skorzewa-Taryfa-1790, Kowroda - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Skowroda Holendry - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Skowroda - Tabella - 1827, Hol. Skowroda - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Skowroda - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was colonized by the Dutch settlers ca. 1800. In 1827, it had 8 houses and 39 residents; however in 1889, it only had 3 residents. The village ceased to exist at the end of the 19th century and it does not occur in the atlas of the Republic of Poland published in 1902.



The village was situated along an east-west line between northern and southern Skowroda. The road system in Holendry S. had survived until the 1950s, but later, as a result of drainage works, was eliminated. Buildings that draw on the traditional Dutch designs - the farm and residential sections situated under one roof - can be found in both villages. These buildings date from the interwar period.

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 713.

HOLENDRY SOSNOWSKA KĘPA, gm. Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Holendry Sosnowska Kępa - Mapa Perthéesa - 1791, Hol. Sosnowska Kępa - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Holendry Sosnowska Kępa was founded at the end of the 18th century. The village no longer exists, but it was originally located to the south of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki and Wólka Górska on the northern side of the Vistula.



The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch settlement has been transformed as a result of an erection of a high flood-bank, which runs through the former area of the village.

HOLENDRY STRZELECKIE, gm. Strzelce, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Holendry - Taryfa - 1790, Hollander - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Strzeleckie Holendry - Mapa Gilly-1803, Strzelce Holendry - Tabella - 1827, Hol. Strzeleckie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists before 1790. In 1798, it had an Evangelical school.

Holendry Strzeleckie is a multi-street village located on the western side of the Kutno-Gostynin road along an east-west line.

The village has been completely transformed. No examples of traditional Dutch buildings have survived. The remains of homesteads located to the west of the village, a cemetery, and dispersed, regularly shaped clusters of vegetation (elevated above the marshy terrain) bear witness to the settlers stay in the area.



The cemetery is located in the western part of the village far from the present buildings. It has been established on a rectangular plan on an artificial rise and is entirely overgrown with bushes and trees. No gravestones have survived.

Dzieje Gostynina...;
SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 100.

JAKTORÓW, gm. Jaktorów, pow. grodziski, woj. mazowieckie

(Jaktorowskie Holendry - Tabella - 1827, Jaktorów budy - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The information about colonization of Jaktorów or its surroundings comes from literature and archive materials. The Dutch colonists settled in the village in 1645 under the contract (ratified by the king Władysław IV in the Royal Register with the date



June 9, 1645) concluded between Hieronim Radziejowski and the Dutch.

They were granted a permission to settle in the following villages: Baranów, Jaktorów, Kaski i Szczawinek. The contract provided for a 6-year rent-free period, 100 włóka of wastelands and forests to be put under cultivation; in exchange, they were required to pay a rent of 30 florins per one włóka.

No evidence of the colonists' residence has survived.

AGAD, ASK, nr LVI, s. 4, II. f. 28;
I. Baranowski, Wsie holenderskie...

JANUSZEW, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Januszew- Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Hol. Januszewskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Holendry Januszewskie - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

In 1785, Adam Lasocki, the Sochaczew castellan imported three Dutch colonists: Jakub Baumyard, Marcin Kop, and Michał Wuluram, who settled on Januszew's lands and meadows located by the Vistula river. In 1827, the village had 22 houses and 165 residents; it was part of the Evangelical congregation in Iłów.



Januszewo is a linear village with buildings located on the northern (near a flood-bank) and southern sides of the Kamion-Iłów road.

The cultural landscape of the village is well preserved with planted vegetation, homesteads located on artificial rises, and drainage canals. Homestead driveways are situated on elevated embankments - trytwy. Majority of buildings are modern; however, three traditional Dutch buildings have survived. They are located along an east-west line with residential sections facing east. The building that is in best condition is situated in the western section of the village.

Building no. 42 was erected ca. 1918. Its residential section and a cowshed are located under one roof. High walls are covered with a high double-pitched roof with roofing paper and fiberboard. Walls are built of wood (poplar, pine, oak) and have a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends; they are boarded and covered with roofing paper. The truss work has a rafter-collar beam structure. The interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located wide chimney, which splits the interior into two kitchens and two rooms. Czarna kuchnia is located low on the ground floor.

Originally, until the end of 1970s, the homestead included two other authentic objects, which were erected at the same time as the house and were related to farming - a fruit drying room and a pigpen. The drying room had a mixed structure: drying chambers located on the southern side were made of bricks, while the storage space was wooden and had a post construction planked with vertical boards. The entire space was covered with a rafter-collar beam roof with ceramic tiles. The pigpen was entirely built of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it had a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. This object was also covered with a rafter-collar beam structure with ceramic tiles. It

included two spaces: a summer kitchen and a proper pigpen. Unfortunately, neither of these objects has survived.

A basic architectural documentation has also been prepared for the non-existent objects. These include: a house no. 4, from 1871; coach house no. 4, from 1883; and a house no. 45 erected ca. 1918 r. (BK - Wojciech Marchlewski).

AGAD, Księgi Ziemskie Gostynińsko-Gąbińskie. Księga 4. Recog et Oblatei 1788-1791; SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 442.

JÓZEFÓW, gm. Nieporęt, pow. legionowski, woj. mazowieckie

(Józefów - Tabella - 1827, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1830)

The village of Józefów located to the north-east of Jabłonny was not a Dutch settlement; however, a group of Mennonites, who were associated with the Nowy Kazuń church, lived in the village.

No material evidence of the colonists' residence is present.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...

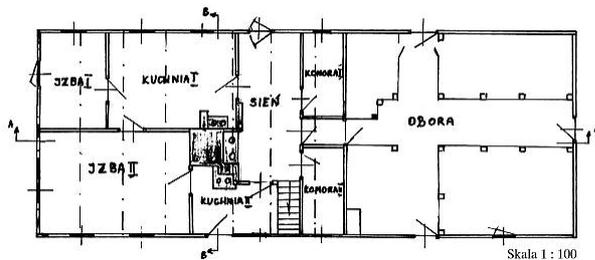
JULISZEW, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Białebloto vel. Juliszew - Tabella - 1827, Fol. Juliszew - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Niewieście - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists in the first quarter of the 19th century. In 1882 it had 8 houses and 138 residents and 231.5 morga of land, of which 120 morga belonged to the Juliszew manor. 3 ell deep peat seams were located within the village limits.

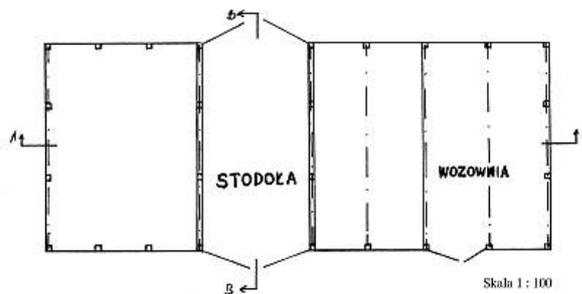


Juliszew is a linear village located on the eastern side of the Wymyśl Polski - Świniary road. The homesteads are situated on both sides of the dirt road that runs through the village. The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been slightly transformed: planted willow and poplar trees are visible, especially on balks and near the homesteads. Several objects of the traditional architecture have survived.



Object no 26 is a traditional homesteads consisting of two large buildings. A wooden house, which dates from 1904, is situated on the southern side of the village road positioned along an east-west line. It faces the east with its residential section. The house is made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends. 2.4 m walls are covered with a high (6.1 m) rafter-collar beam roof, which is

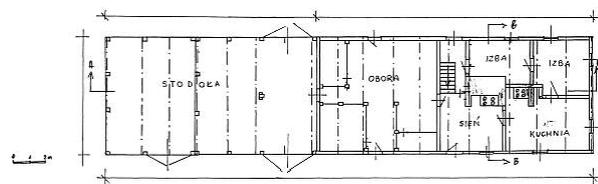
reinforced with queen posts and roofed with ceramic tiles. The ceiling joists in the cowshed rest on a summer beam. The residential section has a two-bay, four-axial layout with a large hallway. A centrally located traditional fire system comprises a czarna kuchnia located at the base of the wide chimney, tile heating stoves, three kitchen stoves, and a bread oven. The building is in a good condition.



Barn no. 26 is parallel to the house and it is located on its north side. The barn dates from 1904 and is made of pine wood; it has a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. High (4 m) walls are covered with a high (4.6 m) double-pitched, rye straw thatched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with ties. The coach house (on the eastern side) and the barn with two threshing floors and one storage space are located under one roof. The interior is partitioned with low walls and boards (the storage

space / coach house). The building is in a good condition.

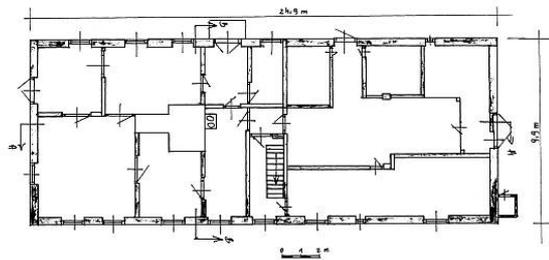
Building no. 27 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1900 and situated on the southern side of the village road; it is positioned along an east-west line, facing east with its residential section. The house is made of poplar and pine (ground sill) wood; it has two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure (barn). 2.6 m walls are covered with a low, (2.7 m) rafter-collar beam roof, which has a rye straw thatched / fiberboard roofing. The ceiling joists in the cowshed rest on a summer beam. The residential section has a two-bay, three-axial layout with a large hallway, which is open on both sides. A centrally located traditional fire system comprises tile heating stoves, two kitchen stoves, and a bread oven. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.





Object no 42 is a traditional homesteads consisting of two large buildings. A masonry building, which dates from 1927, is situated on the northern side of the village road and is positioned along a north-south line, facing the road with its residential section. The barn is situated on the opposite, western side of the yard. The house is made of brick (not plastered) bonded with cement-lime mortar. The walls are separated with three cornices - plinths at the level of the pointing sills. The roof truss-work is made of poplar wood; the rafters are reinforced with queen posts and rest on pointing sills. High (3.9 m) walls are covered with a high (4.5 m) double-pitched, sheet metal roof. An attic room is located in the central part of the roof above the residential section. The interior of the house has a two-bay, eight-axial layout with a fire system, which was rebuilt after the WWII. The building is preserved in a good condition.

part of the roof above the residential section. The interior of the house has a two-bay, eight-axial layout with a fire system, which was rebuilt after the WWII. The building is preserved in a good condition.



Building no 42 is a barn, which was erected simultaneously with the house after 1927. It was built of pine and alder (truss-work) wood. The walls are high (3.5 m). The building has a mixed structure: the northern part has a corner-notched log structure with corners joined by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends; while the southern part has a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and boarded with vertical planks. The truss work has a rafter-collar beam structure. The high (4.8 m), double-pitched roof is covered with sheet metal. The building has a one-bay and three-axial, symmetrical layout with a centrally

located threshing floor and two storage spaces. A dug-out cellar is located in the southern section of the storage room. Annexes have been added to both gables of the barn. They are covered with pent roofs and function as storage rooms. The building is in a satisfactory condition.

Buildings number 30 (ca. 1900), 31 (1928), and 37 (ca. 1910) possess basic architectural documentation; they were disassembled after 1997 (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1995 - all above buildings).

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 624.

KAROLEW, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Grabie Niemieckie - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Karolew - SGKP - 1882)

The village was founded at the end of the 18th century. Originally, it probably was part of the village of Grabie Niemieckie. An Evangelical school was located in the village ca. 1800. The village had 7 houses, 46 residents, and 44 morga of land.

Karolew is a linear village located to the west of the Dobrzyków-Gąbin road along an east-west line with homesteads situated on both sides of the village road.

The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been transformed; however certain elements are still visible, for example planted willows and poplars. There are no historical objects characteristic of the Dutch colonization.



Dzieje Gostynina...;
SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 849.

KASKI, gm. Baranów, pow. grodziski, woj. mazowieckie

(Hol. Kaski - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Kaski - SGKP - 1882)

The first mention of the village dates from the end of 14th century. The information regarding the Dutch settlement comes from literature and archival materials. The colonists settled in the village in 1645 under the contract (ratified by the king Władysław IV in the Royal Register with the date June 9, 1645) concluded between Hieronim Radziejowski and the Dutch. They were granted a permission to settle in the following villages: Baranów, Jaktorów, Kaski i Szczawinek. The contract provided for a 6-year rent-free period, 100 włók of wastelands and forests to be put under cultivation; they were required to pay a rent of 30 florins per one włóka.



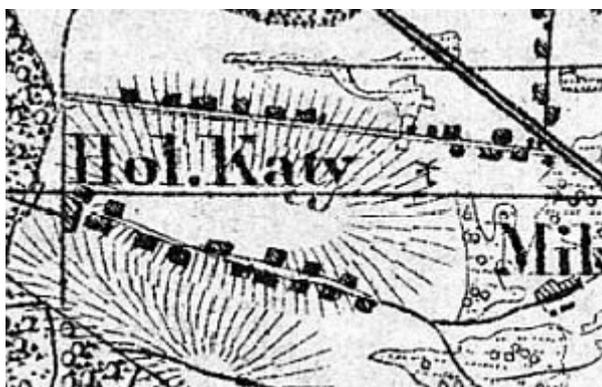
No material evidence of the colonists' residence is present.

AGAD, ASK, nr LVI, s. 4, II. f. 28;
I. Baranowski, Wsie holenderskie...;
SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 849.

KĄTY, gm. Góra Kalwaria, pow. piaseczyński, woj. mazowieckie

(Hol. Kąty - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

A section of the village of Kąty was settled by the Dutch colonists probably at the beginning of the 19th century. The settlement exists only on the Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa; later maps do not include it. Most probably, the stay of the settlers was short-lived (they had moved out before the end of the contract?).



Kąty is a linear village situated by the Góra Kalwarii - Piaseczno road (both sides).

The village have been completely transformed; there are no material evidence related to the colonists.

KĘPA ANTONIŃSKA, gm. Mała Wieś, pow. płocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Antonińska-Taryfa-1790, Antoninen Kempe - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Antonińska Kępa - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Kępa Antonińska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The settlement on the islet is one of the earliest examples of Dutch colonization in Mazowsze. The first colonists appeared in 1759 and settled under agreement with count Dębski from Bolimów, who "occupied the islet together with a few Dutch and their families". The following colonists settled under agreement with the Sochaczew castellan Adam Lasocki in 1789 on 3 włóka and 26 morga of land. In 1882, the village had 51 residents and 101 morga in



area. The village functioned economically until the end of WWII, when all residents were displaced.

Kępa Antonińska is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Rakowo (from the north) and Pieczyska Iłowskie (from the south) No remains have survived after the earlier colonists' residence.

AGAD, Księgi Ziemskie Gostynińsko-Gąbińskie. Księga 4. Recog et Oblatei 1788-1791, s. 479;

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. XV/1, 1900, s. 37.

KEPA CZOSNOWSKA, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Czosnowa Kępa - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796)

The settlement located on the Kępa, which was associated with colonization of the neighboring area (beginning of the 19th century), survived until the end of WWII.

Kępa is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Suchocin (from the north) and Czosnów (from the south).

No remains have survived after the earlier colonists' residence.



KEPA GLNIECKA - CZ. WSI GLINKI, gm. Karczew, pow. otwocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Glineyska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Kępa Glińska - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists probably at the end of the 19th century. In 1827, it had 21 houses and 161 residents.

Kępa Gliniecka is a linear village located on the eastern side of the Vistula and to the north of the Góra Kalwaria - Mińsk Mazowiecki road. The buildings are located along a north - south lane



between the flood-bank and the paved street running through the village.

Practically, the village has been completely transformed; the buildings date from the post-war period. No objects associated with the colonists residence have remained.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 956.

KEPA GROCHALSKA, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Grochalska - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Kol. Grochalska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The settlement located on Kępa, which was associated with colonization of the neighboring area (beginning of the 19th century), survived until the end of WWII.

Kępa is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Zakroczym (from the north) and Grochala (from the south).

No remains have survived after the earlier colonists' residence.



SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 956.

KEPA IZABELA, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Izabelin - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Kępa Izabela - Skorowidz - 1925)

The village was colonized by the settlers at the end of the 18th century and initially, most probably, it was part of Kępa Karolińska - its name appears only after 1830.

Kępa Izabela was a linear village located on the southern bank of Vistula near the riverbed and the village of Kępa Karolińska. It existed until the 1960s. Originally, the homesteads were situated



along an east-west line between the river and the old river bed. All homesteads have been disassembled and the residents were moved behind the high flood-bank. The cultural landscape is in satisfactory condition - remains of the homesteads with high vegetation, orchards, and bushes are distinguishable.

The pastures and arable land are still in use.

KĘPA JANUSZEWSKA, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Januszevska - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The settlement located on Kępa, which was associated with colonization of the neighboring areas (beginning of the 18th century), survived until 1960s (two homesteads located along the river bed).

The islet is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Zakroczym (from the north) and Januszewo (from the south).

The cultural landscape is in good condition - remains of the homesteads with high vegetation, orchards, and bushes are distinguishable. The pastures are still in use due to a weir, which links the islet with Januszewo.



SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 142.

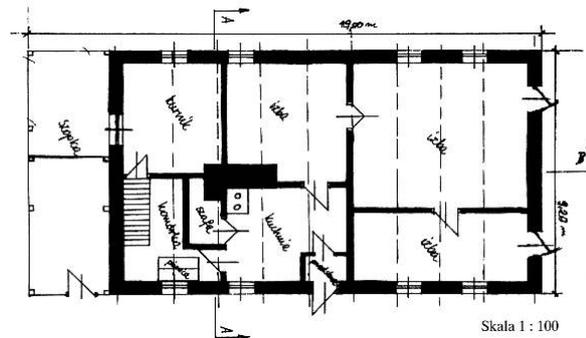
KĘPA KAROLIŃSKA, gm. Hów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Karolina Kempe - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Pomokno dezerta vel Kępa Karolińska - Tabella 1827, Karolina - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The colonists settled under agreement with cześnik (honorary title of a royal official) Stanisław Zabłocki in 1789 on 4 włóka of land. The contract was signed for 40 years by: Peter Fryc, Jakub Gertz, Bogusław

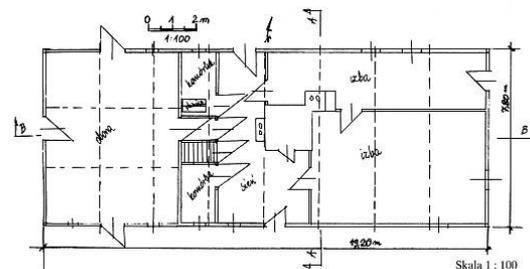


is covered with asbestos tiles. A masonry annex has been added to the northern gable of the barn; it is covered with a pent roof. The building has a two-bay, five-axial layout with an asymmetrically located chimney. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1999).



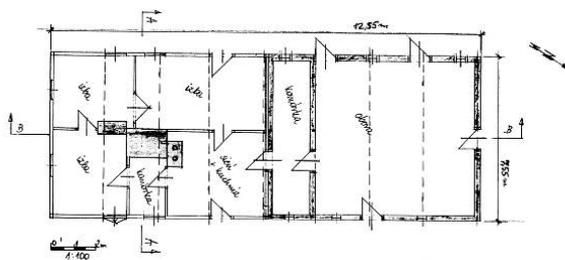
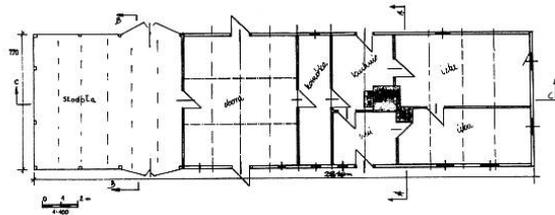
Building no. 9 dates from 1908. Initially, its residential section, a cowshed, and a barn were located under one roof. The barn and a part of the cowshed, which is visible on the photograph from 1992, have been taken down (the cowshed covered with a lowered roof) The building is situated near the flood-bank. The homestead is not fenced. Walls are built of wood (poplar, pine, and oak) and have two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with

protruding log ends and tenon-post structure; they are covered with roofing paper and boarded. The rafter-collar beam truss-work is reinforced with ties. The medium height walls are covered with a high double-pitched roof (total height equals 6.35 m) with roofing paper and fiberboard. The roof covering the farm section is lower, and has been rebuilt after it had collapsed. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located wide chimney, which separates a hallway, two kitchens and two rooms. The building has a brick and tile fire system. Czarna kuchnia is located low on the ground floor. The residential section is preserved in satisfactory condition, while the farm section is in poor condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1999).



Building no. 12 was erected ca. 1819. Its residential section, a barn, and a cowshed are located under one roof. The building is situated near the flood-bank. A concrete road runs by its eastern gable towards the flood-bank. The homestead is not fenced. Walls are built of wood (poplar, oak) and have two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure joined at

corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts (barn) and boarded. The barn has a threshing floor and one storage space; the walls have not been painted and retained natural color of wood. The wall logs are sealed with a berliński szpunt method. The rafter-collar beam truss-work (two pairs of collar beams) is reinforced with ties. The high (2.40 m) walls are covered with a 4 m double-pitched rye straw thatched roof. The residential interior has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a centrally located wide chimney, which separates a hallway, two kitchens and two rooms. The building is preserved in good condition; it is not in use (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1994).



Building no. 15 was erected ca. 1840. Its residential section and a cowshed (erected in place of the old one, which was taken down ca. 1960) are located under one roof. The building is situated near the flood-bank. The homestead is surrounded by a picket and wattle fences. Walls are built of wood (pine, and oak) and have two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a brick

structure, which is bonded with cement-lime mortar (cowshed); the walls are lime-washed. The rafter-collar beam truss-work is made of poplar wood and reinforced with ties. The medium height (2.20 m) walls are covered with a high (4.90 m) double-pitched roof with roofing paper and fiberboard. The residential interior has a two-bay and two-and-a-half-axial layout with a centrally located, wide rebuilt chimney. The building is in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1999).

AGAD, Księgi Grodzkie Gąbińskie i Gostynińskie z lat 1788-1791, s. 471;
SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 853.

KEPA KIELPIŃSKA, gm. Łomianki, pow. warszawski zachodni, woj. mazowieckie

(Kol. Kępa Kielpińska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was possibly settled by the Dutch at the beginning of the 19th century (?). However, as a result of the proximity of Łomianki (manor) and Warsaw, their stay was too short to leave any traces in the local names. Kępa Kielpińska is a linear village located on the western side of Vistula along the flood-bank, between the riverbed and Kielpino and Łomianki. The village has been transformed as a result of urbanization; elements of the traditional



landscape are still detectable: a field layout and planted willows and poplars, among others. Traditional Dutch buildings are absent.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 955.

KĘPA KOTOŃSKA, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Secymińska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The settlement located on the Kępa, which was associated with colonization of the neighboring area (beginning of the 19th century), survived until the 1960s.

Kępa is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to Wilkówiec (from the north) and Nowy Secymin (from the south).

The cultural landscape is in good condition - remains of the homesteads with high vegetation, orchards, and bushes are distinguishable. The pastures are still in use due to a weir that links the islet with Nowy Secymin.



KĘPA NADBRZESKA, gm. Karczew, pow. otwocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Nadbrzeska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Kępa Nadbrzeska is a linear village, which initially was a part of Nadbrzerze. It was founded by German Evangelicals in the middle of the 19th century. Among its residents were settlers with the following names: Darchel, Pełka, Kalmer, and Schultz.

The village is situated along a north-south line and the flood-bank. The traditional cultural landscape has



been considerably transformed with undistinguishable features and modern buildings.

Z. Zakrzewski, Historia wsi gminy Karczew, w: Karczew. Dzieje miasta i okolic, Karczew 1998.

KĘPA NADWIŚLANKA - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Wilanów, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(K. Nadwiślańska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The appearance of the colonists is linked to the colonization of the nearby village of Kępa Zawadowska in 1819.

Kępa Nadwiślanka is located to the north of the village of Zawada.

The village has been transformed and as a result of urbanization there are no remains of the colonists' residence.



SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 955.

KĘPA NIEMIECKA, gm. Bodzanów, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kemper Holl. - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Kępa Niemiecka - Tabella - 1827, Kol. Kępa Niemiecka - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Kępa Niemiecka - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by the colonists at the end of the 18th century. In 1882, it had 19 houses, 183 residents, and 486 morga in area.

The village no longer exists; originally, it was situated on the northern side of the Vistula between Białobrzegi and Kępa Polska.



The cultural landscape has been completely transformed (most probably, as a result of the shift of the Vistula's river bed).

No material remains of the colonization have survived.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 957.

KEPA NOWODWORSKA - CZ. M. NOWY DWÓR MAZ., gm. Nowy Dwór Maz., pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kepa Nowodworska - Tabella - 1827, Nowodworska Kepa - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers in 1781 and was inhabited by their descendants until 1945.

Originally, Kepa Nowodworska was a linear village; currently, it is a part of a town (western section). The buildings are situated on the northern side of the road. Originally, it was located behind a low flood-bank erected by the settlers. Currently, the main runs along the high flood-bank, which was built along the Vistula. The driveways connect the main road with the homesteads. Buildings are located along an east-west line on artificial rises with willows and poplars.



The traditional landscape has been transformed as a result of the fact that almost entire area of the arable land was planted with fruit trees. However, several examples of the traditional Dutch architecture have survived:

A building located at Kepa Nowodworska street no. 1 dates from 1903. Its residential section and a cowshed are located under one roof. It is located on the southern side of the street. The homestead is surrounded by a damaged picket and wattle fences. Walls are built of wood (pine, oak) and have a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends - boarded. The rafter-collar beam truss-work is made of pine and reinforced with ties. The medium height (2.20 m) walls are covered with a medium (3 m) double-pitched roof with sheet metal roofing. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located new chimney. The farm section (cowshed) has been rebuilt; it serves as a storage space. The building is in poor condition.



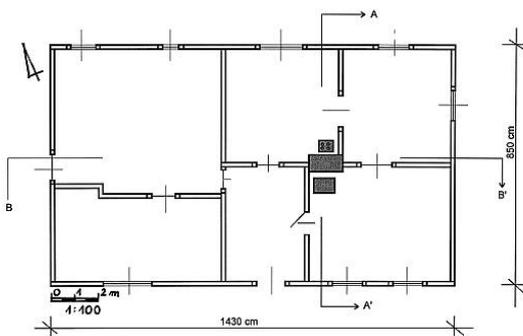
A building located at Kepa Nowodworska st. no. 2 dates from 1921. Its residential section and a storage room are located under one roof. The building is located on the man-made rise on the northern side of the street and faces it with the gable. The farm has been transformed and serves as a modern building. Walls are built of wood (pine, oak) and have a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings

and protruding log ends - boarded. The rafter-collar beam truss-work is made of pine and reinforced with ties. High (2.70 m) walls are covered with a high, double-pitched roof with sheet metal roofing. A porch has been added to the eastern side of the building; its entrance leads to a hallway. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a chimney, which is centrally located in the hallway. The farm section has been rebuilt; it serves as a storage space. The building is preserved in good condition.



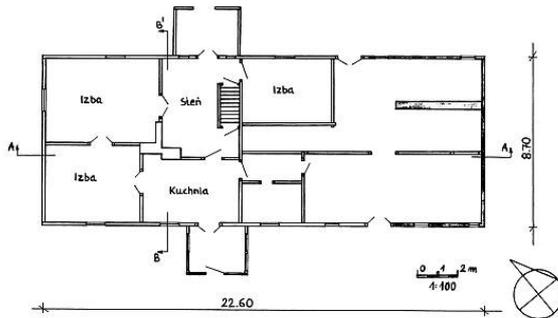
A building located at Kępa Nowodworska st. no. 3a dates from ca. 1920. The residential and farm sections are located under one roof. The building is located on a man-made rise on the northern side of the street and faces it with the ridge. It has a driveway. The homestead is surrounded by a damaged picket and wattle fences. Walls are built of pine wood and have a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings with protruding log ends - partially boarded. A rafter-queen post truss-work is made of pine and rests on pointing sills. High (3 m with pointing sills) walls are covered with a high (4 m), double-pitched roof with roofing paper. The residential interior has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a new centrally located chimney. The farm section (cowshed) has been rebuilt; it serves as a storage space. The building is in poor condition.

residential interior has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a new centrally located chimney. The farm section (cowshed) has been rebuilt; it serves as a storage space. The building is in poor condition.



A building located at Kępa Nowodworska st. no. 4 was built at the beginning of the 20th century. Its residential section and a cowshed are located under one roof. The building is situated on a man-made rise on the northern side of the street and faces it with the gable. It is slightly removed from the street. The homestead is surrounded with picket fences. Walls are built of wood (pine, oak) and have a solid beam-post structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings without log ends - boarded and partially made of hollow bricks (fragment of the cowshed). A rafter-collar beam truss-work is made of pine and

reinforced with ties. High (2.70 m) walls are covered with a medium height (3.5 m) double-pitched roof with sheet metal roofing. It has a dormer on the eastern side. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located rebuilt chimney. The entrances are located on both sides - porches. The loft can be reached by wide stairs located in the hallway. The cowshed has been slightly rebuilt. The building is in a good condition.



KZSP, s. 50;
SGKP, t. III, 1886, s. 246.

KEPA OKRZEWSKA, gm. Konstancin-Jeziorna, pow. piaseczyński, woj. mazowieckie

(Okryszczyńska Kępa - Tabella - 1827, K. Okresińska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The appearance of the colonists is linked to the colonization of the nearby village of Kępa Zawadowska, which occurred in 1819.

Initially, it was a kępa wiślana (islet), later - a linear village located to the south of Kępa Zawadowska on the western bank of the Vistula, along the flood-bank.

The village has been completely transformed as a result of urbanization. The cemetery is all that remains after the Dutch colonists.



The cemetery was established on the rectangular plan and is located in the northern section of the village on the southern side of the village road. It is situated on an artificial rise and is not fenced. It is destroyed; no gravestones have survived.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 955.

KEPA OŚNICKA, gm. Borowiczki, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Ośnica Kempe - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Kępa Ośnicka - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The colonists who settled the islet were imported by the plenipotentiary of the Kujawy bishop, parish priest Wolicki in 1759. The buildings that remained after the colonists were gradually taken down after WWII; they have been inhabited until 1960s.

The islet is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Ośnica and Borowiczek (from the north - Kępa Ośnicka) and Tokary (from the south - Kępa Tokarska). Periodically, these were two separate islets. The cultural landscape is detectable - vegetation planted along fields and driveways and remains of homesteads.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 645.

KEPA PIECZYSKA, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Pieczyska - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Pieczyska Szlach. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The settlement of Dutch on the islet is associated with colonization of the neighboring areas. The settlers were imported by the Sochaczew castellan Adam Lasocki in 1789 and settled on 1 włóka and 10 morga of land. In 1887, the islet was inhabited by 21 residents, who cultivated 65 morga of land. The settlers' descendants remained on the islet until WWII. As a result of the riverbed shift, the islet ceased to exist in 1969.

Originally, Kępa was located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Rakowo (from the north) and Pieczyska Iłowskie (from the south).



AGAD, Księgi Ziemskie Gostynińsko-Gąbińskie. Księga 4. Recog et Oblatei 1788-1791, s. 271;
SGKP, t. VIII, s. 75.

KEPA PIJARSKA - CZ. WSI GLINKI, gm. Karczew, pow. otwocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Piiarska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village's name originated from the Kolegium Pijarów (Pijar College), which was established in 1675 in Góra Kalwarii from funds of Poznań bishop Stefan Wierzbicki. The settlement was probably presented to the bishop. Evangelical settlers of Dutch and German origin were the first residents of the village. Their names are known: Jardell, Janke, Litke, Lemke, Radwald, Rozal, and Daniel. In 1827, the village had only four farmers and the cultivated area 55 morga. Polish colonists settled in the village in the 18th century: Mateusz Golik, Jan Cygan (1782-1832) from Mikówiec (located by the Vistula), and also Kazimierz Baran (1788- 1830).



The village was located along the Vistula's bank and was often subject to flooding. The local soils (fen soils) favored fruit and vegetable farming.

Kępa Pijarska is a linear village located on the eastern side of the Vistula along a north-south line between the flood-bank and the village of Glinki. The traditional cultural landscape has been considerably transformed with undistinguishable features and modern buildings. Drainage canals, which channel the water, as well as willows and poplars growing perpendicularly to the river behind the flood-bank are preserved.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 956;

Z. Zakrzewski, Historia wsi gminy Karczew...

KEPA POPIELARSKA, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Popielarka - Taryfa - 1790, Popielarka - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Popielarka Kempe - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Kępa Popielarska - Tabella - 1827, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Popielarka - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The settlement of Dutch on Kępa is associated with colonization of the neighboring areas (end of the 18th century). In the 19th century, Kępa was included in the Świniary estate. In 1890, there were 3 settlements on the islet and 28 morga of cultivated land.



Kępa is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Białobrzegi (from the north) and Świniary (from the south).

The last traditional settlements were probably eliminated after the WWII. No remains have survived after the earlier colonists' residence.

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...;
SGKP, t. XI, 1890, s. 704.

KĘPA SEMPLAWSKA, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Semplawska - Taryfa - 1790, Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Semplawska kępa - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The settlement located on the Kępa, which was associated with colonization of the neighboring areas (beginning of the 18th century), existed until 1970s (three homesteads used by colonists, who settled in Kępa after WWII).



Kępa is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Drwały (from the north) and Januszewo (from the south). Remains of homesteads located in the northern sec

tion of the islet are the only material evidence of the Dutch settlers' residence. Due to the periodic connection with Januszewo (weir), the islet is still used for cattle grazing.

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 430.

KĘPA SKURECKA, gm. Magnuszew, pow. kozienicki, woj. mazowieckie

(Hol. Skurzeckie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists at the beginning of the 19th century. Kępa Skurecka is a linear village situated on the western bank of the Vistula to the north of Magnuszewo, between the riverbed and the Warsaw-Puławy road. Buildings are located along the flood-bank and a north-south line; buildings are modern.

The cultural landscape is in good condition - drainage canals, trees planted on the river side, and willows along fields.

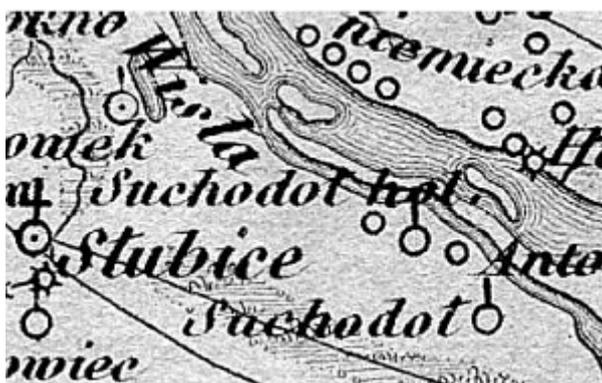


KĘPA SUCHODOLSKA, gm. Brudzeń Duży, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Suchodół hol. - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The Dutch settlement on Kępa is associated with colonization of the neighboring areas (end of the 18th century); it was eliminated after WWII. Kępa is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Podgórze (from the north) and Suchodół (from the south).

No remains have survived after the earlier colonists' residence.



KĘPA ŚLADOWSKA, gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Szladowska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The Dutch settlement on Kępa is associated with colonization of the neighboring areas (end of the 18th century). Before 1866, Kępa was part of the Świniary estate. In 1889, the village had 5 homesteads and 55 morga of land.



Kępa Śladowska is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Czerwińsko nad Wisłą (from the north) and Śladowo and Kromnowo (from the south).

The cultural landscape has been modified. The settlers' buildings had been gradually taken down after the WWII; they were inhabited until the end of 1960s. No material objects have remained after the colonists, except for the road system.

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 755.

KĘPA TARCHOMIŃSKA - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Białolęka, pow. warszawski,, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Tarchomińska - Tabella - 1827, Kol. Kępa Tarchominek - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was colonized by the Dutch before at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1827, it had 40 houses and 98 residents.



Originally, Kępa Tarchomińska was a linear village located on the eastern side of the Vistula, parallel to Łomianki. The buildings were situated along a north-south line.

The village has been significantly transformed and urbanized after having been incorporated in the Warsaw's city limits in 1951. No material evidence of colonists' stay is present.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 955.

KĘPA TOKARSKA, gm. Borowiczki, pow. płocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Tokary - Tabella - 1827, Kępa Tokarska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The colonists, who settled the islet were imported by the plenipotentiary of the Kujawy bishop, parish priest Wolicki in 1759. In 1827, the village had 2 houses and 33 residents. In 1892, the village had 55 residents, who cultivated 101 morga of land. The settlers' buildings had been gradually taken down after the WWII; they were inhabited until the end of 1960s.



The islet is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to the village of Ośnica and Borowiczek (from the north - Kępa Ośnicka) and Tokary (from the south - Kępa Tokarska). Periodically, these were two separate islets. The cultural landscape is detectable - vegetation planted along fields, willows planted along driveways, and remains of homesteads.

A small colonists' cemetery is located in the north-western part of the islet.

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...; SGKP, t. XII, 1892, s. 359.

KĘPA WYSZOGRODZKA - CZ. M. WYSZOGRÓD, gm. Wyszogród, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Ropinowska Kępa - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Kępa Wyszogród - Tabella - 1827, Kępa Wyszogrodzka - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The settlement located on the islet was associated with colonization of the neighboring areas (beginning of the 18th century) and survived until 1970s (one homestead located in the north part of the islet along the river bed). The islet is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to Wyszogród (from the north) and Kamion Mały (from the south).



The cultural landscape is in good condition - remains of the homesteads with high vegetation as well as of orchards and bushes. The road system connecting individual homesteads have survived.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 957.

KĘPA ZAKROCZYMSKA, gm. Zakroczym, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa Zakroczymska - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The Dutch settlement on Kępa is associated with colonization of the neighboring areas (end of the 18th century); the buildings have been gradually eliminated after WWII.

Kępa is located in the Vistula river bed parallel to Zakroczym (from the north) and Głuska and Grochala (from the south).

No remains have survived after the earlier colonists' residence, except for the road system. Due to the existing weir on the side of Głusko, the islet is still used for cattle grazing.



KĘPA ZAWADOWSKA - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Wilanów, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(K. Zawadska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Originally, Kępa Zawadska was a linear village (49 morga), which was founded in order put under cultivation the riverside wastelands that belonged to the Wilanowski Potocki estate. The first (not preserved in the archival records) contracts were signed in 1819 and 1823. The next emphyteutic contract, which has survived to the present day, was concluded on November 24, 1824 for 40 years, with a possibility of extension. The colonists were to pay 15 złoty rent per each morga of cultivated land (the settlers were able to enlarge the area of the arable land by clearing bushes growing within the settlement's limits). The first settlements were



founded on the side of the village of Zawada and manor fields. The contract between the landowner and the settlers was officially concluded on June 22, 1832. According to its provisions the settlers undertook to "erect buildings necessary to work the adjoining land; the buildings are to be erected in suitable sites at the colonists' cost within four years . For each włóka, settlers are to build a home that is 24 ells long and 14 ells wide from timber, and a barn for straw that is 20 ells long and 11 ells wide from planks". In 1827, the village had 7 houses and 64 residents.



J. Kazimierczak, Kępa Zawadowska - wieś olendrów w granicach Warszawy (1819-1944), "Rocznik Warszawski", t. V, 1964, s. 235-256;
 SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 955;
 J. Szatygin, "Olędrzy" w Warszawie, "Mazowsze", 2001, nr 14, s. 39-50.

KEPA ZIELENIECKA, gm. Karczew, pow. Otwock, woj. mazowieckie

(Kępa świderska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded by the Evangelical German and Dutch settlers. It was part of the Otwocki estate. The village was also called Kępa Świderska. The residents' surnames included: Litke, Mantlow, Lempke, Waszkop, and Zielenieccy among Polish families. The last surname was derived from the settlement's name. In the 1880s, the settlement had 5 farmers and 29 morga of land. Kępa Zieleniecka, due to the pressure of the waters, had been changing its location and eventually ceased its existence. Only the name Uroczysko Zieleniec, (situated on the other side of the Vistula) remained after the settlement.

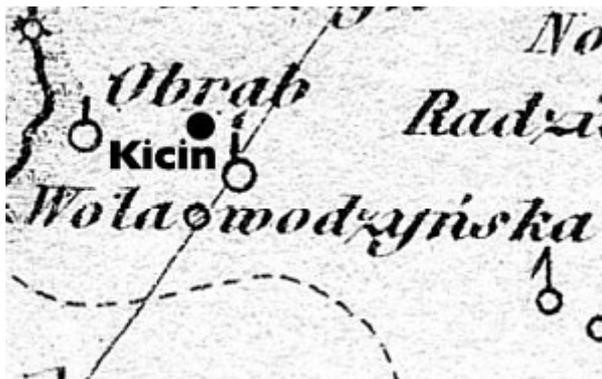


Z. Zakrzewski, Historia wsi gminy Karczew...

KICIN, gm. Ojrzeń, pow. ciechanowski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kicin - SGKP - 1883)

The village was founded by Mennonites who were imported by Brunon Kiciński from Eastern Prussia between 1820 and 1842. Ca. 1854, the Baptist community called Odrodzony Zbór (Newborn Church) in Adamów (30 km from Kicin) began to affect the religious life of the Mennonites who inhabited the village. Kicin was visited by two missionaries from Adamów: Peter Ewart and Johan Penner. As a result of their activities, many residents of the village were converted to Baptism.



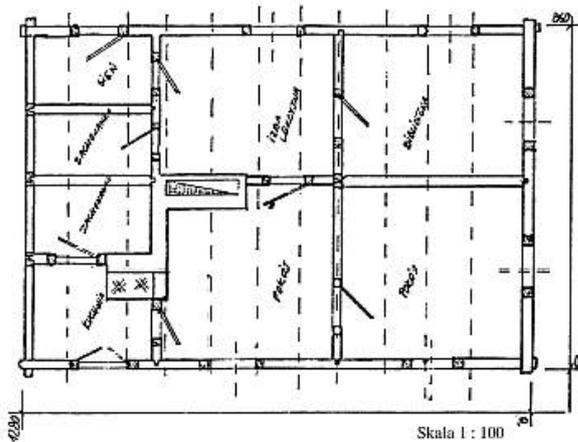
The first baptism in this rite took place on August 25, 1860. Furthermore, a representative of the Mennonite Brotherly Church (MBG), Fridrich Alf carried out missionary activities in the village from 1860 and some of the village residents also began to join the Mennonite Brotherly Church. As a result of this process, the villagers were divided into three denominations. Initially, the Baptist and MBG churches were not recognized by tsar authorities. For example, the erection of the Kicin church was suspended. Only in 1868, did the tsar government recognize the Baptist sect. However, as a result of introduction of compulsory military service by the authorities, all Mennonites and Mennonite brethren left both Kicin and Wola Wodzyńska and emigrated to Canada or the USA.

Only a few Mennonite families remained in Wola Wodzyńska; however, no Mennonite families remained in Kicin after 1874. In 1883, the village had 26 houses and 310 residents. Its area equaled 556 morga of land. A windmill was located in the village. Military actions that began in 1914 led to displacement of the residents to the Russia's interior. As a result of the front passage, the village practically was completely destroyed.

Few residents returned from exile after the war had ended. In Kicin, Baptists constituted the majority of new residents; only several families belonged to the Evangelical church. In 1929, a Baptist masonry house of prayer was completed. At that time Oskar Krauze was the church's Elder. After WWII, as a result of the Jałta agreement, entire German-speaking population was forced to leave the farms. Their land was given to new settlers.

Kicin is situated near the Sochocin - Ojrzeń road. The cultural landscape and the village itself have been considerably transformed. The following are the last surviving houses associated with the Dutch colonization. The basic architectural documentation has been compiled for these buildings.

Building no. 28 is a brick house, erected ca. 1920; it is part of a four-building homestead with a dispersed building layout. The building is located along a north-south line in the eastern section of the plot. It is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar. The truss-work has a rafter-queen post structure and is covered with a double-pitched roof with ceramic tiles. The house was built on the rectangular plan and has an asymmetric, two-bay, and four-axial layout with two entrances on the western side. The building is in a good condition.



Building no. 29 is a wooden house dating from 1927. Before WWII, it was occupied by the Elder of the Mennonite church. It is situated approx. 100 m from the Ciechanów-Płońsk road, along a north-south line. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It has a double-pitched, rafter-queen post roof, which is covered with cement tiles. The interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout. The fire system has been rebuilt and has a brick chimney and tile kitchen stoves. The building is preserved in a good condition.

Building no. 31 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1920. It is situated approx. 30 m from the Sochocin-Ojrzeń road, along a north-south line. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings - planked with vertical boards with slats. It has a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is covered with asbestos tiles. The interior has a two-bay and two-axial layout. The centrally located fire system includes a kitchen and two heaters. The building is preserved in a good condition.

Building no. 51 is a wood-masonry house and was erected in 1920s. It is part of a three-building homestead with a dispersed building layout. The building is located along an east-west line in the northern part of the plot ca. 100m from the Ciechanów-Płońsk road. The building has a timber frame construction; the walls are partially boarded and plastered.

The truss-work has a rafter-collar beam structure, which is reinforced with queen posts. It has a double-pitched roof covered with ceramic tiles. The house was built on a rectangular plan and has a symmetrical, two-bay, three-axial layout with centrally located brick chimney with a traditional kitchen section. The building is in satisfactory condition (BK - all above objects - Wojciech Marchlewski, 1983).

W. Marchlewski, Wola Wodzyńska i Kicin-studium ruralistyczne, Warszawa 1983, mpis w zbiorach Służby Ochrony Zabytków w Ciechanowie; SGKP, t. IV, 1883, s. 10.

KIELPIENIEC, gm. Gostynin, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Kielpiniec Holenderski - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Kielpiniec - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa -1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego 1848)

The village was founded at the end of the 18th century. In 1798, it had an Evangelical school. By 1827, the village had 18 houses and 105 residents. In 1883, it had 21 houses and 151 residents, who cultivated 325 morga of arable land suitable for rye. The residents exploited the local peat deposits.



Kiełpieńiec is a linear village located on the western side of the Szczawin Kościelny - Trębek road.

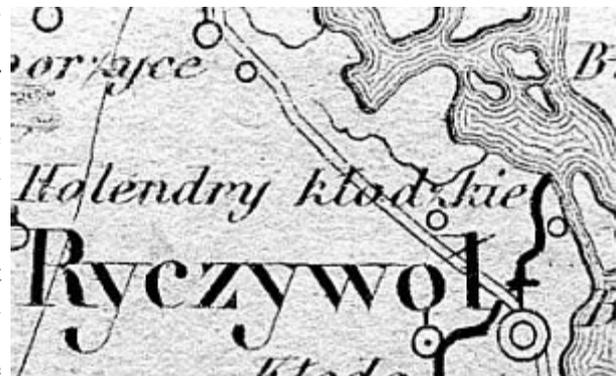
The cultural landscape characteristic of the Dutch colonization has been completely transformed; no evidence of the Dutch colonists is present.

Dzieje Gostynina...;
SGKP, t. IV, 1883, s. 40.

KŁODA, gm. Kozienice, pow. kozienicki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kłoda - Tabella - 1827, Holendry kłodzkie - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of the village dates from the beginning of the 15th century. The Dutch colonists settled the section of the village that is located near the Vistula at the beginning of the 19th century. Kłoda is a linear village situated near the spot where the Radomka flows into the Vistula - on its northern bank. It stretches on the Vistula's flood plain.



The cultural landscape is in satisfactory condition - it has a detectable field layout with willows planted on the balks as well as drainage canals and ponds collecting the excess water. The homesteads are modern; no historical objects associated with the colonists have survived.

SGKP, t. IV, 1883, s. 179.

KOSZELEW, gm. Gąbin, pow. płocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Koszelew-Mapa Perthéesa - 1792, Tabella - 1827, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1390; it was partially settled by the Dutch at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1827, it had 26 houses and 221 residents. In 1882, the village had 25 houses and 238 residents. The village had 993 morga of land, including 439 morga of soil suitable for wheat, 360 morga of forest, and 94 morga of meadows.



Koszelew is a linear village located to the west of Gąbin on the northern side of the Gąbin-Reszki road.

The village is preserved in satisfactory conditions; no objects characteristic of the traditional Dutch architecture are present. The landscape of the southern section of the village is in best condition; it is furrowed with drainage canals. Roadsides planted with willows and poplars are also detectable.

Biblioteka Kórnicka, rkps 194, k. 15-16;
SGKP, t. IV, 1883, s. 483.

KOZIA GÓRA, gm. Strzelce, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Kozia Góra - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Kozia Góra Hol. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Kozia Góra - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of the village dates from 1796. In 1883, it was divided into Kozia-Góra Nowa (manor) with 5 houses and 136 residents and Kozia-Góra Stara with 3 houses, 29 residents, and 74 morga of land (most probably, this was the former Kozia Góra Holendry).

Kozia Góra is a linear village located to the north-west of the Strzelce near the road that goes to Długoręka. The homesteads with modern buildings are located on both sides of the road that runs through the village along an east-west line.



The cultural landscape has been completely transformed. No material evidence of the colonists' residence has survived.

SGKP, t. IV, 1883, s. 542.

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

KOZIKÓW - CZ. WSI NOWY WIĄCZEMIN, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kozikowo - Tabella - 1827, Kalinowo Kozików - SGKP - 1890)

The village was colonized by the Dutch settlers at the end of the 18th century simultaneously with the neighboring areas. At that time, it was part of the Świniary estate. The current village name did not occur on maps. The village was mentioned for the first time in Tabella in 1827. The name has become established after 1945.

Kozików is a linear village situated on the border of Nowy Wiączemin and Nowy Troszyn. It was founded by the Dutch settlers at the end of the 18th century. The homesteads are located along dirt road (on both sides) that runs along an east-west line.



The cultural landscape is well preserved with a detectable field layout with planted willows, driveways, and drainage canals. A section of the Vistula's old river bed is visible to the north-west of the village. No traditional Dutch buildings are present.

SGKP, t. XI, 1890, s. 704.

KROMNÓW (HOLENDRY), gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Holendry Kromnów - Taryfa - 1790, Kromnower Hol. - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Kromnow Hol. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Kromnow Niemiecki - Tabella - 1827, Kromnów Nowy - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

A Dutch settlement existed in the older royal village of Kromnów. It was founded at the end of the 18th century on the church land in the northern section of Kromnów. At that time, the village had two names which distinguished the ethnicity of the residents living in two sections of the village: Kromnów Polski and Kromnów Niemiecki. In 1827, Kromnów Polski had 23 houses and 251 residents, while Kromnów Niemiecki 3 houses and 22 residents. Kromnów is a linear village located on the southern side of the Kazuń-Śladów road. The cultural landscape of the Dutch settlement located on the northern side of the road is detectable with a preserved field layout, artificial rises, and drainage canals. The traditional settlements were destroyed after WWII. The southern section - Kromnów Polski - has been transformed; the buildings are modern.



SGKP, t. IV, 1883, s. 694.

KRUBICZEW, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Krubiczew - Informator - 1948)

The Dutch colonization of the village is associated with colonization of the neighboring areas located directly by the Vistula. The Dutch settled in the village in the first half of the 19th century. They constituted minority. Krubiczew is a linear village located to the south of Nowiny along an east-west line, next to the Leoncin-Nowiny road, on the northern edge of the Kampinos forest. The village has been considerably transformed; the buildings are new. It is located approx. 100 m from the road on its southern side.



The last Dutch building survived until 1993. It was located on the southern side of the road and was built by the carpenter Waclaw Zieliński, who erected similar houses on the north side of the forest. The building was his residence. The house was made of wood and included a residential section (on the eastern side), a barn, and a cowshed under one roof. The building had two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which was planked with vertical boards (barn). The residential interior had a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located fire

system.

LATKÓW, gm. Magnuszew, pow. kozienicki, woj. mazowieckie

(Latków - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded by the Dutch colonists at the beginning of the 19th century. It is a linear village situated on the western side of the Vistula to the north-east of Magnuszewo, between the riverbed and the road to Przewóz. The buildings are located along the flood-bank on the western side of the road.



The cultural landscape is well preserved; however, the traditional Dutch houses are absent. Field layout with willows planted on balks, drainage canals and poplars near the flood-bank are detectable. Old poplar trees are located behind the flood-bank by the riverbed.

LEONÓW, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Leonów - SGKP - 1884)

The village was colonized by the Dutch settlers in the first half of the 19th century. Originally, it was most probably southern part of the village of Życk; therefore, it is mentioned for the first time only in 1884. Leonów is a linear village with buildings located to the south of Życko Nowe and Juliszewo, on the eastern side of the Wymyśl Polski - Wiączemin road.



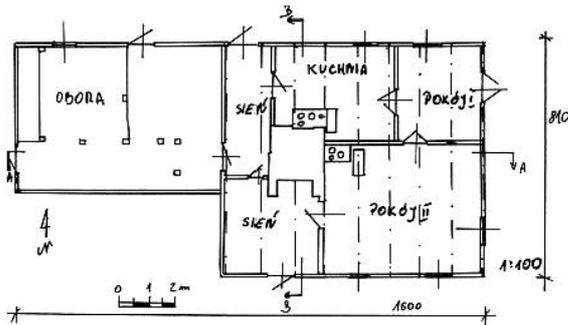
The traditional cultural landscape of the village is very well preserved with planted vegetation, homesteads located on artificial rises, drainage canals, and ponds, which collect excess water. Homestead driveways are situated on elevated embankments - trytwy. The southern side of village has been transformed - the land that was cleared by the settlers has overgrown with alder grove. Majority of village buildings are modern. Traditional Dutch homesteads are located along an east-west line; the buildings face east with their residential sections.

House no. 2 was built of pine wood in the second half of the 19th century. It is part of a two-building homestead. The walls are of two types: solid beam-post structure with dovetail joints at corners and protruding log ends (lime-washed) and a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards (barn). The rafter-collar beam truss-work is reinforced with queen posts. It has a thatched, double-pitched roof. The building was built on the rectangular plan. Its residential section, a barn, and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential section has a symmetrical, two-bay, and three-axial layout with two entrances from the north and south. The building is in poor condition (BK - Wojciech Marchlewski, 1979).



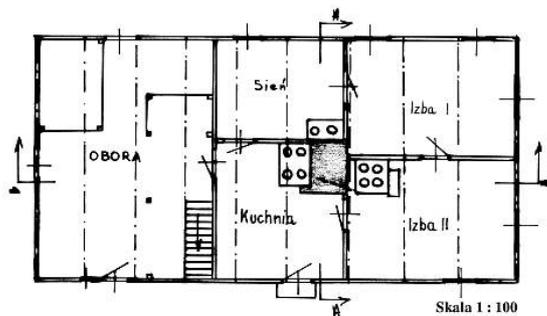
Building no. 7 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1914. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It has a double-pitched, rafter-queen post roof, which is covered with roofing paper. Originally, the residential section and a cowshed were located under one roof. However, the roof above the cowshed has been

lowered as a result of damage. The volume of the cowshed has also been reduced - its southern wall has been moved towards the center. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a fire system, shifted towards the western wall (the cowshed wall). The traditional fire system has a brick chimney, two tile kitchen stoves, and a bread oven in the chimney. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szalęgin, 1999).



Building no. 8 is a wooden house and was completed on October 13, 1856 (the date is located on the kitchen's door frame). It is part of a three-building homestead (house, barn, shed) surrounded by a picket fence. The building is made of pine and oak wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It has a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, thatched roof. The residential section and the cowshed are located under one roof. The residential interior has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a centrally located traditional fire system, which

includes: three kitchen sections (one of them was installed after the war), a brick heater, and a bread oven. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szalęgin, 1995).



SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 146.

LEŚNIAKI, gm. Hów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Leśniaki - SGKP - 1884)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists, most probably, at the end of the 18th century. At that time, it was part of the neighboring settlements - either Łaziska or Obory. Its current name was mentioned for the first time in SGKP. According to this source the village belonged to the Evangelical parish Iłów.

Leśniaki is a linear village located along a north-south line on the north side of the Młodzieszyn-Iłów road. The buildings are mainly situated on the western side of the dirt road that runs through the village. They face it with ridges.

The cultural landscape is well preserved with a detectable field layout and planted trees, which were initially associated with the marshy terrain.



Three examples of Dutch architecture have survived. The houses include a residential sections and cowsheds under one roof. All buildings are dilapidated and have not been occupied in a long time; they have no numbers. The objects are situated along a north-south line and face south with their residential sections. The walls are made of a clay-straw mixture (glinobitka).

The farm section of the house, which is located in the northern part of the village, is built of bricks bonded with lime mortar. The house located in the southern part of the settlement (on the photograph) has a porch on the yard side. The roofs of two houses

have not survived. The roof of the house located in the southern section has a rafter-collar beam structure covered with roofing paper.

SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 159.

LIPOWIEC, gm. Ojrzeń, pow. ciechanowski, woj. mazowieckie

(Lipowiec - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1848, SGKP - 1884)

The village was founded ca. 1820. The village was inhabited by Mennonites who were associated with the Wola Wodzyńska church. In 1884, the village had an Evangelical house of prayer, a school, 16 houses, and 157 residents. The village area equaled 243 morga.



Lipowiec is a linear village located to the north-east of Ojrzeń by the Łydynia river.

The cultural landscape has been transformed with new buildings and homesteads.

There are no preserved buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.

E. L. Ratzlaff, *Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...*;
SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 285.

LISZYNO, gm. Słupno, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Lisin - Mapa Gilly - 1796, Lisino hollendry - Tabella - 1827, Hol. Liszyńskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1363. The Dutch settled in the village at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1884, the village had 38 houses, 197 residents, and an Evangelical house of prayer. Its area equaled 596 morga.

Liszyno is a linear village located on the northern side of the Vistula and southern side of the Zakroczym-Płock road (near the flood-bank). The cultural landscape of the village is well preserved with planted vegetation, homesteads located on artificial rises, and drainage canals. Homestead driveways are situated on elevated embankments - trytwy.



Majority of buildings are modern; however, three traditional Dutch buildings have survived. They are (no. 4 - 1916; no. 6 - 1916; no. 7 - 1934) located along an east-west line with residential sections facing east. The building that is in best condition (no. 7) is situated in the western section of the village.



Building no. 7 dates from 1934. Its residential section, a cowshed, a barn, and a coach house are located under one roof. The high walls are covered with a double-pitched roof with asbestos tiles. Walls are built of wood (poplar, pine, and oak) and have two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and boarded. The truss work

has a rafter-collar beam structure reinforced with queen posts.

The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located wide chimney, which separates two kitchens and two rooms. Czarna kuchnia is located low on the ground floor. The building is preserved in a good condition.

SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 327.

LUDWIKÓW, gm. Gąbin, pow. płocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Grabie Niemieckie - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Ludwików - SGKP - 1881)

The village was founded under the Dutch law at the end of the 18th century. In 1800, it had an Evangelical school. Initially, it probably was part of the village of Grabie Niemieckie because it was not present on the contemporary maps. In 1946, the village still had a wooden windmill dating from 1906. Ludwików is a linear village located to the west of the Dobrzyków-Gąbin road along a north-south line. It was settled by the Dutch at the beginning of the 19th century.



The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been transformed; however certain elements are still visible: planted willows and poplars. No historical objects characteristic of this colonization have survived.

Dzieje Gostynina...;

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 86.

LWÓWEK, gm. Sanniki, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Lwówek - Tabella - 1827, Lwówek Kol. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Leonberg - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Lwówek - Atlas RP - 1902)

The Dutch colonists settled in the village at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries. Majority of them came from Prussia and were of Evangelical denomination. In 1827, the village had 59 houses, 469 residents. In 1884, there were 661 Evangelicals in the total number of 925 residents. Moravian Brethren were also present in the village in large



number (250 individuals). The village had 1356 morga in area, including 1246 morga of arable land. Originally, it was a linear village (currently has a multi-street layout) and was settled at the beginning of the 19th century. It is located to the north of Sanniki, on both sides of the road that goes to the village of Kamień Stary.

The cultural landscape has been modified; it is not detectable. There are no traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.

SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 554.

ŁAZISKA, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Łaziska - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists, most probably, at the end of the 18th century. At that time, it belonged to the Iłów estate. Initially, it was a linear village; however, it has been transformed and currently has a multi-street layout with houses located on both sides of the Młodzieszyn - Iłów road. The houses face the road with ridges and adjoin the road with either longer or shorter sides. They have been built on a rectangular plan.



The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch settlement has been transformed. It is most visible on both village ends in linear homesteads. There are several examples of traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.

Building no. 14 is a masonry house erected before 1945. It is located on the eastern end of the village on the southern side of the road in a four-building homestead with a shed on its eastern side, a barn on the southern side, and a cowshed on the western side. The walls are made of brick and stone, and are bonded with cement-lime mortar (plastered on both sides). The solid structure is covered with a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof with asbestos tiles. The interior has a double-bay, three-axial layout with a centrally located hallway, which is split by a chimney. The fire system has been rebuilt after 1945. The building is in good condition.





Building no. 17 is a wooden house erected before 1945. It is located on the eastern end of the village on the northern side of the road in a three-building homestead with a shed on its eastern side, and a barn on the northern side. It is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure boarded with vertical planks (to the window level) and horizontal planks, which are painted with oil paint (residential section). The structure is partially plastered (farm section). A porch with a pent roof has been added to the northern walls of the residential section. The walls are covered with a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which rests on pointing sills and is covered with asbestos tiles. The building is preserved in very good

condition.



A masonry building (no number), which was erected before 1945, is situated in the central part of the village on the southern side of the road. It is part of a three-building homestead. It is made of bricks bonded with lime mortar. It is only used for housing purposes. The wall structure is covered with a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof with sheet metal roofing. The building is preserved in very good condition.



A wooden building (no number), which was erected before 1945, is situated in the central part of the village on the southern side of the road. It is part of a four-building homestead. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends. Logs are lime-washed. The wall structure is covered with a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof with a jerkin head. It is roofed with sheet metal. The building is preserved in very good condition.

A masonry building (no number), which was erected in the 1930s is situated in the central part of the village on the northern side of the road facing it with its gable (abandoned). It was built of clay - straw mixture (glinobitka technology). The structure is covered with a rafter-collar beam, rye straw thatched roof. Residential and farm (cowshed) sections are located under one roof. The building is in very poor condition.

SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 621.

ŁOMIANKI, gm. Łomianki, pow. warszawski zachodni, woj. mazowieckie

(Łomianki - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

In 1827, the village had 30 houses and 250 residents. It was part of the estate that included a manor and the villages of Łomianki and Dąbrowa. In 1884, Łomianki had 24 farms and a total of 258 morga of land. Łomianki was not a Dutch village; however, it was inhabited by Mennonites, who belonged to the Nowy Kuzuń church. No material evidence of the colonists' residence is present.



Łomianki is located to the north of Warsaw, on the eastern side of the Warsaw-Gdańsk road.

KZSP, s. 34;

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;

SGKP, t. V, s. 691.

ŁOMNA, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Łomna - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, SGKP - 1884)

The first mention of the village dates from 1155. In 1827 the village had 50 houses and 465 residents. In 1884, the village had 31 houses and 626 morga in area. The Dutch colonists (several families) settled in the village at the beginning of the 19th century, by purchasing land from Poles. Initially, Łomna was a



linear village located on the southern side of Vistula by the old Warsaw-Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki road.

The cultural landscape has been transformed. The homesteads have modern buildings located tightly on both sides of the street on an embankment that stretches along the river. Remains of traditional landscape (ponds and drainage canals, planted vegetation) are detectable on the meadows and pastures, which are situated lower towards the Vistula (in northern direction).

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 691.

MAŁA WIEŚ PRZY DRODZE, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Mała wieś - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Malawieś - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers in the first half of the century. In 1827, it had 7 houses and 53 residents.

Mała Wieś Przy Drodze is a linear village located to the north of the Vistula between the river and an old Nowy Kaziń-Kamion road. The village is located along an east-west line with homesteads situated on the northern side of the dirt road that runs through the village.

The cultural landscape has been modified; it is not detectable. The buildings are modern

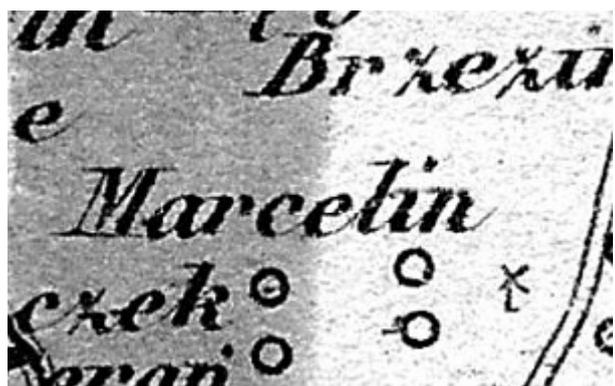


SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 29.

MARCELIN - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Białoleka, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Marcelin - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, SGKP - 1885)

Initially Marcelin was a village and a manor. The village was founded at the beginning of the 19th



century. In 1827, it had 5 houses and 66 residents. The development of fruit farming in the area, which occurred at that time, was associated with the arrival of the Dutch colonists. The colonists were attended to by the Elder of the Kazuń Niemiecki church. In 1905 Marcelin had 22 houses and 239 residents. In 1921, the manor had 10 houses and 161 residents, while the village 17 houses and 60 residents. In 1951, the village was incorporated into the city of Warsaw.

The former village is located in the north-eastern section of Warsaw, to the east of Marywilska and to the north of Płochocińska streets.

No material evidence of the colonists' residence is present.

Encyklopedia Warszawy;
E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 103.

MARIANÓW, gm. Gostynin, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Maryanów - SGKP - 1885)

Originally, the village was probably part of the settlement of Holędry Sierakowickie, which was founded ca. 1796. It was mentioned for the first time as a separate settlement in 1885. At that time, it had 8 houses and 170 residents. The village had 80 morga of arable land suitable for rye. Marianów is a linear village located to the west of Sieraków along the road to Osiny. The homesteads are located on both sides of the road; some of them (on the northern side) are situated in certain distance and form a colony.



The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch settlement has been transformed; however, one example of the Dutch building has survived. It is located by the road that goes to the village of Maciejówek (north-bound direction).



The house has no number and was erected before 1945. Its residential section is located on the southern side of the building. The building is made of hollow bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar. It is covered with a rafter, double-pitched roof, which rests on pointing sills and is roofed with sheet metal.

The farm section is located on the northern side. The building is preserved in a good condition.

SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 149.

MARKOWSZCZYŻNA, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kol.Markowszczyzna - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The settlement was founded in 1798. The Mennonites: Franz Bartel, Heinrich Schröder, Salomon Kohnert, Cornelis Foth, Jakob Ewert, Heinrich Bartel, Jakob Matis, and certain Guhr purchased the village from the Russian general Markow, who had received it as a reward for the military services after the Kościuszko resurrection. In 1885, the village had 14 houses and 215 morga in area. The settlements of Markowszczyzna and Sydykowszczyzna constituted one village.



Markowszczyzna used to be a linear village (it no longer exists) and was located on the area that is currently part of a military outpost. It was situated on the southern side of Vistula to the north-west of Nowy Kazuń directly by the riverbed.

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 131.

MICHOWICE - CZ. WSI ŚWINIARY, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Mnichowice - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Miechowice - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Michowice is a linear village settled by the Dutch at the end of the 18th century. Initially, it was part of the Świniary dominion. In 1885, the village had 18 houses and 127 residents of Evangelical denomination. The settlers cultivated the land (wheat and sugar beets), produced Dutch cheeses, grew fruit (orchards), and also had osier plantations.



The village is located on the southern side of Vistula by the flood-bank, between Wiączemin Polski and Świniary. The buildings were originally located on both sides of the low flood-bank, which was raised after WWII. The homesteads located on the riverbed side were disassembled in the 1970s. The cultural landscape is well preserved - it has a detectable field layout with willows planted on the balks, and ponds collecting excess water.

SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 318;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

MISZORY, gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Miszory Budy-Taryfa-1790, Maszory - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Myszory Budy-Mapa Gilly - 1803, Myszory - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by Dutch colonists, most probably at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, it had 21 houses and 165 residents. The village is located in the north-western part of the Kampinos forest, to the east of Wilcze Tułowskie.



The traditional cultural landscape has been entirely transformed. The cemetery is situated on the northern side of the road in central part of the village. Possibly, it was founded in 1871 - the date, which was carved on the stone located under the centrally located cross. The cemetery has been destroyed. The only preserved gravestone belongs to Wilhelm Gischke (1851-1911).

SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 844;

T. Swat, Mennonici na Mazowszu...

MODRZEW, gm. Szczawin Kościelny, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Modrze Holl. - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Modrzew Holl. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Modrzewie kolonia - Tabella - 1827, Modrzewie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Modrzewie kol. - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists before 1796. In 1798, it already had an Evangelical school. In 1885, it was part of the Trębki estate. The village



had 16 houses, 126 residents, and 200 morga of arable land and 76 morga of meadows.

Modrzew is a linear village located on the western side of the Szczawin Kościelny - Trębek road.

The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been transformed; however, its certain elements are still visible: planted willows and poplars. There are no historical objects characteristic of this colonization.

Dzieje Gostynina...;
SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 574.

MOKRO NIEMIECKIE, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Mokre-Taryfa-1790, Mokra - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mokre Niemieckie-Mapa Gilly - 1803, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Wieś powstała przed 1790 r. W 1885 r. miała 15 domów, 152 mieszkańców i 228 morgów gruntu. Usytuowana była w niej ewangelicka szkoła elementarna.

The village was founded before 1790. In 1885, it had 15 houses, 152 residents, and 228 morga in area. It had an Evangelical elementary school. The village has not survived. Originally, it was located on the eastern side of the Osetnica river to the north-east of the Lucieńskie lake. The former area of the village is completely forested. The cemetery is all that remains after the Dutch colonists.



The cemetery is located on the eastern side of the river and the road the runs through the forest along a north-south line (the original village layout). The cemetery is located on a natural rise on an irregular plan. Originally it was surrounded with a fence (a chain used to be spread between metal posts, which have survived to the present day). Remains of a cement gravestone and a wooden cross (carved decoratively at the ends) have survived in the southern section of the cemetery.

Taryfa;
SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 626.

NADBRZEŻ, gm. Karczew, pow. otwocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Nadbrzeż - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists, most probably, at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1827 it had 30 houses and 270 residents. It belonged to the Otwock estate. In 1885, the village had 223 residents and 218 morga in area.

Initially, Nadbrzeż was a linear village; currently, it has a multi-street layout. It is located on the eastern side of the Vistula and to the north of Otwock Wielki.



The village has been significantly transformed. The objects, which might be associated with the Dutch colonization are located in the northern section of the village - fields furrowed with drainage canals and planted with willows and poplars. No traditional Dutch buildings are present.

SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 856.

NIEDRZAKÓWEK - CZ. WSI NIEDRZAKÓW, gm. Strzelce, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Hollander - Mapa Gilly - Crona - 1796, Niedrzakówek Hol. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Niedrzakowskie Hol. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Niedrzakówek-Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

This linear village was settled by the Dutch before 1796. In 1827 it had 7 houses and 51 residents. In 1886, the number of residents increased to 77. At that time, the villagers cultivated had 148 morga of land.

The village is situated along an east-west line, by the dirt road that leads westward to the Sieraków-Trębki road. The buildings lie on both sides of the road; the homesteads have been built on a rectangular plan and are located on a natural rise above the fields.

The building is in a good condition. Although, there are no traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization, a field layout with planted willows and drainage canals and ditches are detectable on both southern and western sides of the village.



SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 58;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

NOWA MAŁA WIEŚ, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Mała wieś - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Maławieś - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Maławieś za drogą - SGKP - 1885)

The Dutch colonists settled the village, most probably at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries in relation to the colonization of the neighboring areas. In 1827, the village had 5 houses and 83 residents.

Nowa Mała Wieś is a linear village situated along the southern riverbed of the Vistula, to the north of Leoncin. The settlement stretches along an east-west line by the dirt road that runs westward towards the Kazuń-Kamion road.



The traditional Dutch cultural landscape has been modified; it is barely detectable. There are no historical objects characteristic of this colonization. New buildings were erected in the 1990s. The traditional homesteads have been transformed. The last historical object dating from 1938 was taken down in 1994. It included only a residential section.

SGKP, t. VI, 1885, s. 29.

NOWA WIEŚ, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Nowa Wieś Holl. - Taryfa - 1790, Nowawieś - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers in the second half of the 18th century. In 1827, it had 22 houses and 205 residents. In 1886, the village had 188 inhabitants and 365 morga in area. At that time, it was part of the Januszew estate, which was incorporated to the royal estate Iłów. Nowa Wieś is a linear village located to the west of Las Rzepkowski on the northern side of the Młodzieszyn-Iłów road.



The cultural landscape of the village is very well preserved with visible willow and poplar trees planted among the fields as well as man-made rises, on which the traditional homesteads were located. The homesteads can be reached by driveways connected to the main village road. Two examples of the traditional architecture have survived.



Building no. 5 is a wood-masonry house and dates from the beginning of the 1920s. It is part of a three-building homestead, which is surrounded by a picket fence. It faces the road with the ridge and it is located on its southern side. A barn and a shed are located on the western side. A large flower and vegetable garden, surrounded by a picket fence, is located between the house and the road. The building is made of pine and has a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding ends and of bricks, which are bonded with cement-lime mortar and are not plastered (cowshed and barn). The walls are covered with fiberboards (residential section). The structure is covered with a high, rafter-

collar beam roof that is reinforced with queen posts and ties, and is roofed with sheet metal. On the northern side, the entrance to the hallway leads through a wooden porch. The porch has a post structure and is boarded. The walls are painted with oil paint; the windows have paneled shutters. The residential interior has a two-bay and three axial layout with a traditional fire system, which is located asymmetrically - shifted towards the cowshed wall. It includes: a bread oven, smokebox (inside a chimney), two kitchen sections, two heaters and a tile stove located between the rooms along the eastern axle. The homestead includes a single-room cowshed with a central passageway. Stalls for cattle and pigs are located behind partition walls on both sides. The barn has one threshing floor and one storage space. The building is preserved in a good condition.



A wooden building (no number), erected before 1945, is situated on the southern side of the road and faces it with the ridge. It is part of a single-building homestead, which is surrounded with a picket fence. A small flower and vegetable garden and a well are located between the house and the road. The building is made of pine and has a corner-notched log structure with corners joined by dovetail halvings with protruding ends.

The walls are painted with lime with addition of blue color and are boarded on the western side. The structure is covered with a high rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with ties and covered with roofing paper. Initially, the farm section (cowshed and barn) was also included under one roof; it was taken down in the mid-1980s. The interior has a two-bay and two-axial layout, which used to have a traditional fire system with one kitchen, a heater, and a bread oven. The system has been partially disassembled. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 198.

NOWA WIEŚ, gm. Strzelce, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Nowa Wieś kolonia - Tabella - 1827, Hol. NowaWieś - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830).

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists at the end of the 18th century. Ca. 1800, it already had an Evangelical school. In 1827, the village had 39 houses and 352 residents. Ca. 1880, it had an elementary school, two windmills, 42 houses, 811 Evangelical residents, and 650 morga of land. The villagers manufactured oil, among other things.

Nowa Wieś is a linear village; it is situated on both sides of the Sieraków-Trębelki road, on a natural rise. A small river runs by the village on its northern side.



The cultural landscape is well preserved with a detectable field layout and planted willows and poplars. There are no traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.

Dzieje Gostynina...;

SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 198.

NOWA WIEŚ ŚLADÓW, gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Szlaków - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa -1830, Szladow, Szladow Niemiecki, Szladow Hol. - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Nowa Wieś Śladow is a linear village and was settled by the colonists, most probably, in the first



half of the 19th century. In 1875 the village had 614 residents.

The village is located on the southern side of the Nowy Kuzuń-Kamion road with homesteads located on both sides of the road.

The cultural landscape associated with the colonization is very well preserved - numerous trees and bushes planted around the homesteads and on balks, a preserved field layout, and drainage canals channeling excess water to the Kanał Kromnowski. The buildings are modern and some of them are located on artificial rises; no examples traditional architecture associated with the Dutch colonization have survived.

The cemetery was established on the rectangular plan and is located in the western section of the village on the northern side of the dirt road that runs through the village. It is located on a man-made rise and borders the school area. 13 partially damaged gravestones have survived. They date from the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. A gravestone of Jakob Stefan Drachnberg from 1882 is in best condition.

SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 198.

NOWE GRABIE, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Deutsch Grabie - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Grabie Niemieckie - Tabella - 1827, Hol. Grabskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers before 1796. In 1827, it had 40 houses and 390 residents, while in 1881, 44 houses and 433 residents (including 327 Evangelicals and 106 Catholics). At that time, the village had 903 morga in area, including 863 morga of arable land suitable for rye and 40 morga of meadows.

Nowe Grabie is a linear village located to the west of the Dobrzyków-Gąbin road along an east-west line.

The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been transformed; however, certain elements are still visible, for example, planted willows and poplars. The colonists former presence is confirmed by a cemetery located in the north-eastern section of the village.

The cemetery was established on the rectangular plan and is located on the northern side of the paved road that runs through the village. It has an unpaved driveway. It has been unattended and overgrown with bushes and old trees. Remains of shattered gravestones are detectable.

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 765.



NOWE GROCHALE, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(K. Grochale - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Gróchale, Grochale - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was colonized by the Dutch settlers, most likely, in the first half of the 19th century at the same time as the neighboring areas. Nowe Grochale is a linear village situated along the southern riverbed of the Vistula, to the north-east of Leoncin. The village stretches along an east-west line by the Kaziń-Kamion road.



The traditional Dutch cultural landscape has been completely transformed. There are no historical objects characteristic of this colonization. New buildings have been erected starting in 1980s and 1990s; their location does not follow the traditional arrangements of fields and homesteads. The last historical object dating from 1920 was taken down in 1988. It was built of wood and had a corner-notched log structure covered with a rafter-collar beam, straw thatched roof. The building included a residential section and a cowshed under one roof.

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 811.

NOWE ŁADY, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Lady-Taryfa-1790, Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Łady - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa -1830, Łady Nowe - SGKP - 1884, Łady - Skorowidz - 1925)

The village was colonized by the Dutch at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, Łady Stare, Nowe, and Kępa had 112 morga in area. There were 15 houses. After 1969, Łady Nowe and Stare Łady (Szory) have been combined into one administrative entity. Nowe Łady is a linear village located on the western side of the Iłów-Kamion road with buildings stretching along an east-west line. The cultural landscape of the Dutch settlement is in very good condition with a detectable field layout, trees and bushes planted around the homesteads and driveways; the houses are located on rises. The only preserved traditional house is located directly by the road on its western side.



The only preserved traditional house is located directly by the road on its western side.



The homestead no. 2 has a rectangular layout and is situated approx. 100 m from the road in northern direction. It is surrounded by a picket and board fence. The buildings are dispersed with a house located along an east-west line, in the southern section of the plot; a barn, a cowshed, and a shed are located on the western, northern, and eastern sides respectively. All farm buildings are devastated. The house is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure connected at corners with dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. The structure is covered with a rafter-collar beam, jerkin-head roof and is rye straw thatched (reinforced with wróble). A decorative, timber frame porch is located

on the southern side; it has a flat, double-pitched roof. The building has a two-bay and five-axial layout with a centrally located traditional fire system, which includes a bread oven, a smokebox (in the chimney), a tile kitchen, and two tile stoves. The building is preserved in a good condition; it is not in use.

The cemetery is situated on the forest's edge on the western side of the road. The cemetery has a rectangular layout and is entirely overgrown with bushes; no gravestones have survived.

SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 568.

NOWE WYMYŚLE, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Deutsch Wymysle - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Wymysle Niemieckie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded by Kajeten Dębowski in 1781 and was settled by: Jakub Konarski, Jerzy Drews, Jan Konarski, Jan Goln, and Dawid Górski. Under the agreement, the colonists undertook to clear the forest on the assigned area (half awłóka per colonist). They were granted a 7 year rent-free period in exchange. After the land had been cleared, its acreage was measured in order to determine the settlers' duties. The contract also provided for extensive legal and governmental autonomy. They were under the direct judicial authority of the district courts and were outside of the landowners' jurisdiction.

Although the village initially was settled by the Evangelical colonists it constituted one of the three most important Mennonite centers in Mazowsze for many decades. The Mennonite community was established in 1813 by settlers who moved here from villages located near the Vistula (e.g. Sady). They purchased land from Evangelicals. In ca. 1829, the village had approx. 50 Mennonite families, approx. 50 Evangelical families, and 60 families of unknown denomination. The majority of the farms were purchased by the

Mennonites in 1840. The village was primarily inhabited by members of the Old Flemish church (they built the first church in 1813) but also by a few members of the Old Frisian sect. The differences between these two denominations eventually eroded and, beginning in the first half of the 19th century, there was only one church in Wymyśl that gathered all Mennonites. The first church burned in 1845. In 1854, the Mennonites erected a school in its place and a new masonry church was built in 1864 on Michael Loter's plot, located in the center of the village.

The villagers cultivated primarily sandy soils and made a living from animal husbandry (a large part of the land was occupied by meadows with a 4 ell thick layer of peat), cheese manufacturing, and growing osier. In the second half of the 19th century, the religious life of Mennonites underwent dramatic changes, which also affected the Wymyśl community. As a result of increasing wealth and abandonment of religious principles, the religious ties within the community loosened. In 1860, the religious revival began; it was caused by both missionary activities of Baptists and the changes in the Mennonite communities in Russia. In 1885, the majority of residents already belonged to the newly established church of Mennonite Brethren. At that time, the village had 27 farms and 455 morga of land. The Elder of the Mennonite church was the last to convert to the new Brethren church. This happened in 1907 and the old Mennonite church ceased to exist. In 1920s, many residents emigrated to the USA. The Wymyśl Mennonites were forcefully displaced after WWII as a result of the Jałta agreement. The majority of the residents who were interned in Łódź (where all local Germans were detained?) left for Canada.

Nowy Wymyśl is a linear village located on the eastern side of the Słubice-Dobrzyków road. The village can be reached by a dirt road from the Wymyśle Polskie - Świniary road. All buildings are located along an east-west line primarily on the northern side of the road on the embankment of the Vistula's ice-marginal valley. The village overlooks the fields, which border it on the northern side. The cultural landscape practically has not been transformed; all elements characteristic for the colonization have been preserved, that is, planted vegetation, man-made rises with homesteads, field layout, wattle fences, and drainage canals and ponds. Because of the large number of authentic cottages, the village is considered the best preserved Dutch settlement in Mazowsze. Building no. 3 was erected in 1840 and has a solid corner-notched, post and beam structure made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood with dovetail joints at corners and protruding log ends. The last log in the wall structure is decoratively carved. The high walls are covered with a rafter-collar beam roof with fiberboard roofing. It is a three-section building: the residential section located on the eastern side is connected to the cowshed with the barn situated behind the cowshed. Originally, the interior had a two-bay and two-and-a-half-axial layout with a centrally located chimney, a black kitchen low at the ground, and a brick fire system - kitchen tops located in the alcoves with vaulted ceilings. The hallway has entrances to two chambers and the cowshed. The ceiling joists rest on a summer beam. The spaces located on both sides of the central passages have a symmetrical layout. The barn serves solely as a storage space for carts; hay is loaded directly to the loft after a cart enters the barn. The building is preserved in good condition.

Building no. 5 is a masonry house; it was erected in 1860 and was called "the manor house" by the residents because it was inhabited by the richest farmer in the village - Kiesler; later, the estate belonged to the Loter family. In the post-war period, the building housed a district school. The building is located on the eastern end of the village, on the northern side of the road. The building was made of bricks and fieldstones (foundation) with walls plastered on both sides and topped with a crown molding. It is a two storey building. The building has a rafter roof with sheet metal roofing. The rafters rest on a purlin, which is situated on pointing sills. The house was built on the rectangular plan and has a three-bay and three-axial layout with a stairwell located on the northern side. The building is preserved in good condition.

Building no. 13 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1860. It is part of a two-building homestead, which is surrounded with a picket fence. A shed is situated behind the building (northern side). The building is made of pine and oak (foundation) wood and has two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which is planked with vertical boards (barn). It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, straw thatched roof. Residential section, cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay, and three-axial layout with an atypically situated - in the north-east corner - entrance to the loft. A centrally located fire system has a black kitchen, located in the middle and a brick kitchen stove located on the northern side.

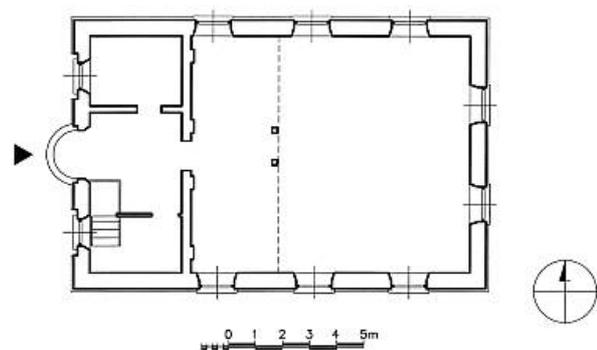
Brick heaters are situated in a room and a hallway (northern side). The building is preserved in good condition.



Building no. 19 is a former Mennonite church; it was erected in 1864 in the central section of the village. The site and the material for the church erection were donated by Michael Loter, who was the richest resident of Wymyśl. During WWI, the building was partially disassembled by the German forces - the roof structure was used to reinforce trenches and metal roofing was smelted. In 1924, the church was completely reconstructed due to aid provided by the Mennonites living in the USA. A new truss-work has been installed and covered with galvanized sheet metal (preserved to the present day). The church is

made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar and rests on fieldstone foundation. The rafter - queen post truss-work is made of pine and is fixed in the ceiling joists that rest on pointing sills. The building has a rectangular layout; it is covered with a triple-pitched roof. It is a one story two-pen building with an organ gallery located on the western sides; three small spaces are located underneath the gallery: centrally situated hallway, library on the northern side, and stairs leading to the organ gallery on the southern side. Initially, a balustrade made of eight profiled and paneled sections, was situated above the stairs at the level of the organ gallery.

The main room of the church was located on the eastern side; the room has eight windows which are topped with arch segments. The western wall is divided by four pilasters and topped with a profiled cornice (a door opening - currently walled up - was located in its central part). The gable has a window with a full arch; it is encircled with a finish casing. A metal cross fixed on a profiled base is located above the window. Elevations have decorative rustications; the windows are encircled by cornices; walls have plinth and topping cornices. The left elevation has two door openings; one of them serves as a direct entrance to the praying room; it was made after WWII. The building in very poor condition.

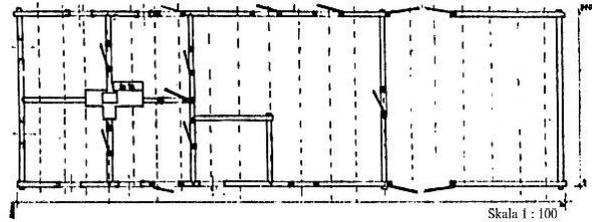


NOWE WYMYŚLE – DOM MODLITWY MENNONITÓW – 1864
PRÓBA REKONSTRUKCJI STANU PIERWOTNEGO
SKALA 1:100



Building no. 20 was made of wood in 1860. It is part of a two-building homestead, which is surrounded by a picket fence. A shed is situated behind the building (northern side). The building is made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood and has two types of structure: a

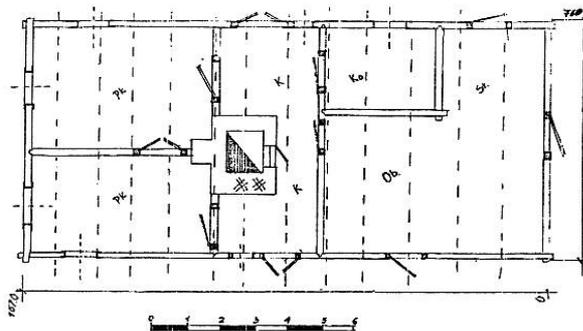
solid beam-post structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which was planked with vertical boards (barn). The walls of the residential section are white-washed at log joints. It has a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof with roofing paper. Residential section, cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial layout. A centrally located fire system was rebuilt after WWII. Authentic heaters, which were made solely of brick, are situated in a room and hallway (southern side). The building is preserved in good condition.



Building no. 21 was made of wood in 1860. It is part of a two-building homestead, which is surrounded by a picket fence. A shed is situated behind the building (northern side). It is built of poplar and oak (foundation) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends.

It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof covered with fiberboard. The residential section and the cowshed are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial

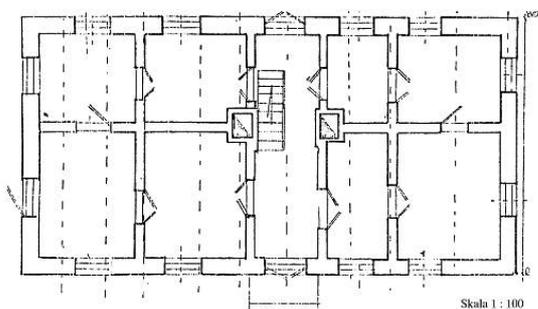
layout with a fire system, centrally located in kitchens-hallways. The system has a black kitchen located in the middle and a brick kitchen stove located on the northern side. Brick heaters are situated in rooms (eastern side). The building is preserved in good condition.





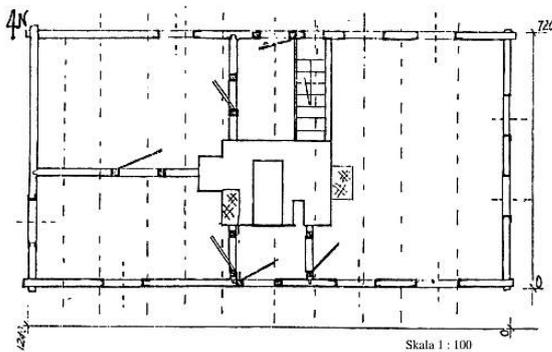
Building no. 24 - a former mill - was erected in 1930 for Rajnold Wegert. The building is located in the central part of the village, on the southern side of the road. The building was made of bricks and fieldstones (foundation); its interior is plastered. The walls are divided with a plinth inter-storey cornice and topped with a crown molding. It is a two storey building. The building has a flat roof, which is covered with sheet metal. The rafters rest on a purlin, which is situated on pointing sills. The building has a rectangular, two-bay, and five-axial layout with a centrally located hallway with a centripetal arrangement. The hallway is flanked by two symmetrically located chimneys. The building is

preserved in a good condition.



No. 26 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1880, which served as a school until 1945. The building is located on the northern side of the road at a certain distance from it and is surrounded by a picket fence. It is made of pine and oak (ground sill) and has a corner-notched log structure with corners joined by dovetail halvings with protruding ends. It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, rye straw thatched roof.

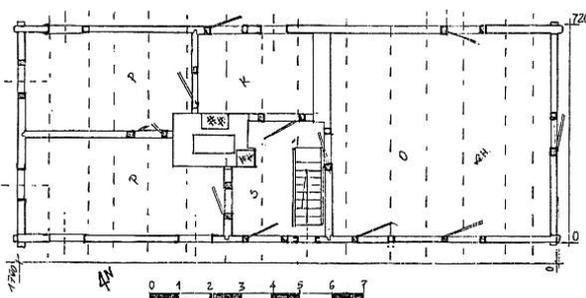
The interior has a one-and-a-half-bay, three-axial, linear layout with centrally located fire system, which divides the hallway into two sections. The western part was originally used as a teacher's apartment; it has a tile kitchen and a brick heater located in the room. The eastern section functioned as a single room classroom; it has a tile stove. The southern entrance leads to the "black kitchen". The building is preserved in good condition.



Building no. 28 was made of wood in 1846. It is part of a two-building homestead, which is surrounded with a picket fence. It is located on the northern side

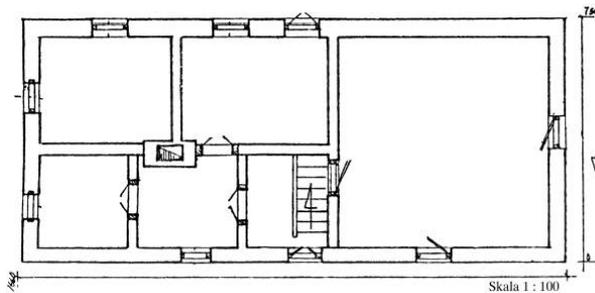
of the road in a certain distance from it. It is built of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, rye straw thatched roof. The residential interior has a two-bay, four-axial, centripetal layout with a centrally located clay, traditional fire system, which includes: two kitchen sections, a smokebox, and a bread oven. The building is preserved in good condition.

No. 33 is a wood / masonry house, erected ca. 1900. It is part of a single-building homestead and is located on the northern side of the village road. It is surrounded by a picket fence. The walls of the residential section and the cowshed are made of bricks, bonded with cement-lime mortar and plastered from inside. The barn walls are made of wood and have a timber frame structure, which is boarded with vertical planks. The wall structure is covered with a high, rafter-collar beam, double-pitched, thatched roof. A brick porch has been added to wall that faces the yard; it has a gable roof. The residential interior has a one and a half-bay and two and a half-axial layout with a narrow chimney, which is located in the central section of the axis adjoining the cowshed. The cowshed has one room. The barn has one threshing floor and one storage space. The building is preserved in good condition.



Building no. 34 was made of wood in 1880. It is part of a two-building homestead, which is surrounded by a picket fence. It is located on the northern side of the road in a certain distance from it. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with log ends. The walls are planked with vertical boards. It has a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, rye straw thatched roof. The residential interior has a two-bay, two-axial, centripetal layout with a traditional, clay centrally located fire system, which

includes: two kitchen sections (in the hallway and in the kitchen), a smokebox, and a bread oven. The loft can be reached by wide stairs located in the hallway. The cowshed has one room with animal stalls located on both sides of a central passage. The building is preserved in good condition.



Building no. 37 was made of wood in 1920. It is part of a single-building homestead, which is located on the northern side of the road. The walls are made of brick and stone bonded with cement-lime mortar - not plastered. The truss-work has a rafter-queen post structure; the roof is covered with roofing paper. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a narrow centrally located chimney. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

Building no. 39 was made of wood in 1840. It is part of a two-building homestead, which is surrounded with a picket fence. It is located on the northern side of the road in a certain distance from it. The building was built of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends. The interior walls of the residential section are plastered. It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, rye straw thatched roof. The residential interior has a two-bay, four-axial, and centripetal layout with a traditional, clay centrally located fire system, which includes: two kitchen sections, a smokebox, and a bread oven. A brick stove is located at the intersection of room walls and is connected with a chimney by a niedźwiadek - a brick pipe that connects a stove with a chimney. The cowshed has a single space with animal stalls located on both sides of a central passage. The barn has one threshing floor and two storage spaces. The building is preserved in good condition.

Building no. 40 was made of wood in 1890. It is part of a two-building homestead, which is surrounded with a picket fence. It is located on the northern side of the road in a certain distance from it. The house faces south with its residential section and it is located along a north-south line. It is built of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, rye straw thatched roof. The residential interior has a two-bay, three-axial, centripetal layout with a traditional, clay centrally located fire system, which includes: two kitchen sections, a smokebox, and two bread ovens. The cowshed has a single room with animal stalls located on both sides of a central passage. The building is preserved in good condition.

Building no. 41 was made of wood in 1841. It is located on the eastern side of the road that runs from Wymyśl towards Świniary (in the western part of the village) below the village buildings (the homestead borders the village from the northern side). The building is slightly removed from the road and is surrounded by remains of a picket fence. The building is made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood and has two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which was planked with vertical boards. A utility room has been added to the eastern side of the building; its walls are made of compressed clay. The residential section, cowshed, and barn have a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof with thatched roofing, while the annex has a separate double-pitched roof - also straw thatched. The residential interior has a two-bay, two-axial, and centripetal layout with a traditional, clay centrally located fire system, which includes: two kitchen sections, a smokebox, a heater, and a bread oven. The cowshed has a single room with animal stalls located on both sides of a central passage. The barn has one threshing floor; straw and hay are stored directly in the loft. The building is devastated.

House no. 44 is a masonry building, erected ca. 1920. It is located in the western section of the village on the northern side of the road in a three-building homestead. The building was made of bricks and fieldstones (foundation) and has not been plastered; the walls are topped with a crown molding. It has a double-pitched, rafter-queen post roof, which is covered with cement tiles. The rafters rest on a purlin,

which is situated on pointing sills. The building was built on a rectangular plan and has a two-bay and two and a half-axial layout with two narrow duct chimneys located in gable walls. The building is preserved in good condition.

A building without number is a masonry house and was erected in 1939. It is part of a three-building homestead, which is located in the eastern section of the village on the northern side of the road. The walls are made of brick and stone bonded with cement-lime mortar. The residential section and the cowshed have two separate rafter-collar beam, gable roofs situated crosswise. Roofing is made of sheet metal. The residential section has a two-story, two-bay, and two-axial layout with a hallway opened on both sides and an asymmetrically located chimney (closer to the cowshed wall). The cowshed has a square layout with passages arranged on a cruciform plan. The building is in good condition (BK - all above and disassembled objects (no. 35) - Wojciech Marchlewski, 1984).



The cemetery was established on the rectangular plan and is located in the eastern section of the village on the northern side of the road. It is surrounded by a dilapidated brick and stone wall. Several granite and cement gravestones have survived. There are visible remains of cast iron fences and grave mounds (without gravestones). It is mostly overgrown with bushes. Majority of gravestones have been destroyed.

W. Marchlewski, *Mennonici w Polsce. O powstaniu społeczności Mennonitów Wymyśla Nowego "Etnografia Polska"*, t. XXX, 1986, z. 2;
W. Marchlewski, *Studium ruralistyczne wsi Wymyśle Nowe*, Warszawa 1984, mpis;
E. L. Ratzlaff, *Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...*;
SGKP, t. XIV, 1895, s. 97.

NOWINY, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Nowiny - SGKP - 1886)

The village was settled by Dutch colonists at the beginning of the 19th century (their settlements were founded in its northern part). In 1886, the village had 135 residents.

Nowiny is a linear village located on the northern side of the Leoncin - Piaski Królewskie road.

The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization is not detectable; it has been almost completely transformed. Only one house, associated



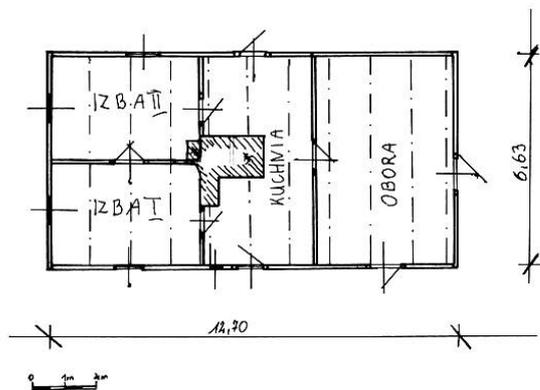
with the colonists, has survived.



Building no. 9 was made of wood at the end of the 19th century. It is part of a three-building homestead and is located on a natural rise. It faces east with the residential section. A drainage canal is located on the northern side beyond the line of buildings. The residential and farm (cowshed) sections are located under one roof. The walls are built of poplar wood and have a solid beam-post structure; the logs are joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. The walls are lime-washed.

It has a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, which is covered with roofing paper. It has a one and

a half-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located, fire system, which includes a heater, two kitchens, and a bread oven. The building is in poor condition.



SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 239.

NOWOSIADŁO, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Kol. Nowosiódły - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

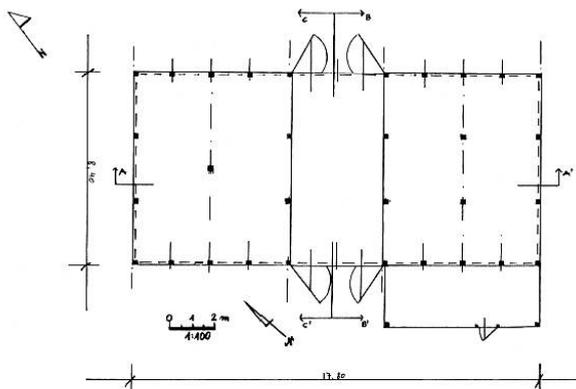
Initially, the village was part of the village of Sady included in the dominion Świniary. The Dutch colonists settled in the village at the end of the 18th century. It occurs as an independent settlement only after 1830. Nowosiadło is a linear village and is located on both sides of the road that goes from Wiączemin Polski to Świniary and then to Życko



Polskie and Piotrkówek. The buildings are positioned along an east-west line. The cultural landscape of the village is very well preserved with visible willow and poplar trees planted among the fields and man-made rises, on which the traditional homesteads are located. The homesteads can be reached by driveways connected to the main village road. Drainage canals situated along the road have been maintained. The landscape is complemented by the preserved examples of traditional architecture.



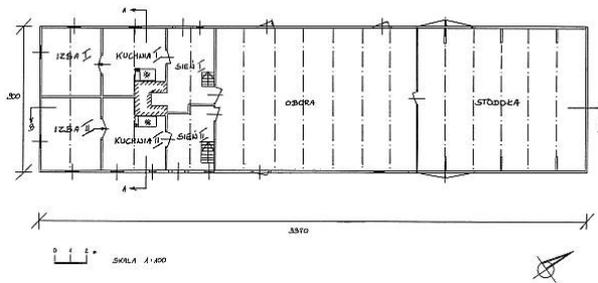
Building no. 1 is a wooden barn dating from 1904. It is part of a three-building homestead and is located on the northern side of a rectangular plot. The building has high (3.7 m), pine and poplar walls, which have a timber frame structure reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. A toolshed has been added to its southern side. The structure is covered with a high (4.6 m) rafter-collar beam roof reinforced with ties, and roofed with fiberboard. The interior has a single central threshing floor and two storage spaces separated with a low wall. The building is preserved in a good condition.



Building no. 2 was made of wood at the end of the 19th century by a settler named Kliver (Edward Putz owned the house before WWII). The building is located on the southern side of the village road and faces south with its residential section. It is part of a homestead arranged on a square plan with a new masonry house and two sheds (from the eastern side) and a shed and a garage (from the western side). A large brick cellar adjoins the southern gable wall of the house. The building is located on the man-made hillock. It is made of pine and oak (foundation) wood and has two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure (cowshed and residential section), joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which was planked with vertical boards (barn). The building has a high, rafter-collar beam roof, which initially was straw thatched, but currently is covered with roofing paper and plywood. The elevations are partially covered with vertical boards and partially with roofing paper. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a traditional fire system. It consists of a "black

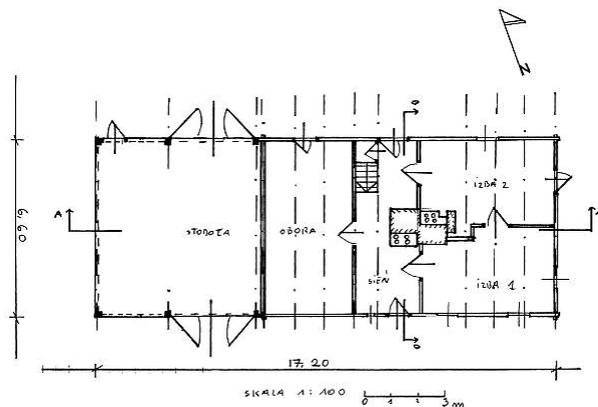
structure (cowshed and residential section), joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which was planked with vertical boards (barn). The building has a high, rafter-collar beam roof, which initially was straw thatched, but currently is covered with roofing paper and plywood. The elevations are partially covered with vertical boards and partially with roofing paper. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a traditional fire system. It consists of a "black

kitchen" low at the ground, two kitchen sections in kitchens, a bread oven, and heaters. The hallway has an entrance to the cowshed and the cowshed to the barn. The building is preserved in good condition.



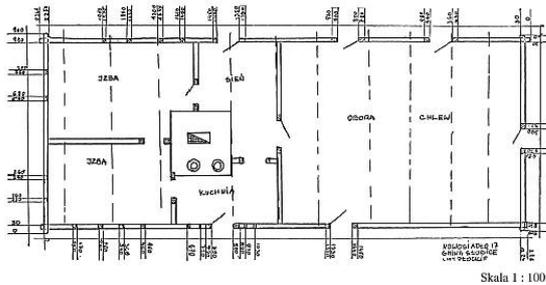
Building no. 4 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1920. It is situated in a homestead, which is arranged on a rectangular plan, and is located along an east-west line with small farm buildings - a cellar, a henhouse, and a shed. Entire homestead is surrounded by picket and wattle fences. The building is made of oak (ground sill) and pine. It has two types of structures, a corner-notched log structure (cowshed and residential section) connected by dovetail halvings at corners with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts. Low (2 m) walls are covered by a high (5 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof. It is covered with rye straw and fiberboards. The walls of the residential section and the cowshed are lime-washed. The residential section has a one and a half-bay and two-axial layout with a hallway open on both sides and a centrally located chimney with two kitchen sections, a bread oven, a heater, and a smoking chamber (on the loft). The building is preserved in good condition

residential section and the cowshed are lime-washed. The residential section has a one and a half-bay and two-axial layout with a hallway open on both sides and a centrally located chimney with two kitchen sections, a bread oven, a heater, and a smoking chamber (on the loft). The building is preserved in good condition



Building no. 6 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1920. It is situated in a homestead, which is arranged on a rectangular plan, and is located along a north-south line with small farm buildings - a henhouse and a shed. Entire homestead is surrounded by a wattle fence. The house is made of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners with protruding log ends. Low (2 m) walls are covered with a medium (3.6 m) rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and rests on pointing sills. The structure is roofed with sheet metal. A shed has been added to the northern gable of the building. The shed is covered with a pent roof. The walls of the residential section and the cowshed are lime-washed. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located, chimney, which includes a heater (between rooms), a kitchen stove, and a bread oven.

The building is preserved in poor condition (BK - all record cards of the above buildings - Jerzy Szalęgin, 1999). The cemetery is located in the eastern section of the village on the southern side of the road near Świniary. The cemetery was established on the rectangular plan on the eastern side of the dirt road that leads to a homestead located in a distance. The cemetery is entirely overgrown with bushes; no gravestones have survived.



Additionally, the KOBiDZ collections possess a record card of a building that no longer exists. Building no. 17 was built at the beginning of the 20th century. Its architecture was typical of the Dutch colonization. The record card was prepared by Wojciech Marchlewski in 1983.

NOWY KAMION, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kamion - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Tabella - 1827, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of the village dates from 1349. The northern part of the village is located near the Vistula. It received the name Nowy Kamion after 1951. Kamion was settled by the Dutch colonists, most probably, in the first half of the 19th century. In 1827 Kamion had 73 houses and 474 residents. At that time Kamion was a linear village and had a wooden church and an elementary school. In 1841, a new masonry church was erected.



The village has a linear layout and is located to the south of the Vistula and to the north of Kamion Poduchowny on both sides of the road to Iłow. The road runs by the river.

The cultural landscape is well preserved, especially on the northern side of the road towards the flood-bank. A traditional field layout, roadsides planted with willows, drainage canals, and man-made rises, on which, initially, the homesteads were located are visible (some of the newer houses are also located on these rises). There are no preserved buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 776.

NOWY KAZUŃ, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kazuń Niemiecki - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of the village dates from 1252. The Dutch colonists settled in the part of the village initially called Holendry, later Kanuń Niemiecki (Deutsch-Kazan), in 1764. On July 1, 1764 the Mińsk voivode Jan August Hilzen signed an agreement with the settlers' representatives and they, pursuant to the contract, were to found a settlement on the cleared area on the riverbank. On the colonists' side the documents were signed by: Bartel, Kohnert, Schröder, Klaus, and Dauter. The land settled by the Dutch was divided among 23 families, according to the number of family members - larger families received more land. The agreement was augmented in 1773. The subsequent groups of colonists were settled in Kazuń in 1773 and 1786. In 1795, the village was inhabited by 15 families (67 individuals), and in 1827 - by 41 families (314 persons). The surnames that are most common among villagers indicate that a large group of colonists moved to the village from the vicinities of Chełmno and Grudziądz. In 1798, a German-Evangelical elementary school was established; 38 students attended classes.



The village was one of the Mennonite centers in Mazowsze. The Mennonites were granted the permission to erect their church only in 1823. Peter Schreder was elected the first Elder. He held this function until his death in 1833. In 1827, the village had 41 houses and 314 residents. The Mennonites also started to settle in the neighboring villages by purchasing land from Poles and Evangelical settlers. They lived in Grochale, Mała Wieś, Kępa Nowodworska, Szamocin, Ożarowo, Januszewo, Targówek, Józefów, Marcelinin, and Głusek, among others. According to the parish record book, which was started in 1834 and complemented in 1902 by P. Schreder from Kępa Czosnowska, the village was much larger in the first half of the 19th century, because, for example, in 1846 there were 28 baptisms. In 1851, there were 38 baptisms and only in the 1860s do these numbers decrease.

This fact was a result of the emigration of Mennonites to Russia and also to America. Nonetheless, all the community members, including those who lived in the east, were still associated with the Kazuń church. The community had a few branches in: Wola Wodzyńska (8 families with 35 members), Lindenthal (Lipowa Dolina - 15 families with 80 members), Ostróg na Wołyniu (2 families with 6 members), Mohylew (2 families with 11 members), Mińsk district (6 families with 21 members), Łuck (na Wołyniu - 8 families with 18 members), Podole i Mętnów (2 families with 3 members), Tomaszów, and Szamocin (20 families with 46 members). In Kazuń and its surrounding areas, the Mennonite family had 75 families with 318 members. In 1861, Heinrich Bartel was the community's Elder. He lived in Niemiecki Cząsktów.

The community had a teacher Gerhard Jantz, who lived in Kazuń (from 1876), deacons - Peter Bartel, who lived in Markowszczyźnie (from 1867), and Dawid Bartel, who lived in Niemiecki Kazuń (from 1873). The last Elder of the Mennonite community - the preacher Rudolf Bartel - was elected shortly before the outbreak of WWI. Military activities forced the residents to leave their homes. A large group of residents moved to other Mennonite communities in Świniary and Wymyśl Niemiecki, and some were deported into Russia's interior. During the war, some of the houses were destroyed and the church was desecrated and devastated: Russian soldiers used it as a storage room. It was renovated only after all residents returned to their homes in 1924, due to aid provided by Mennonites from the USA. In the interwar period, the Kazuń district underwent significant economic development as a result of its proximity to Warsaw. Kazuń was

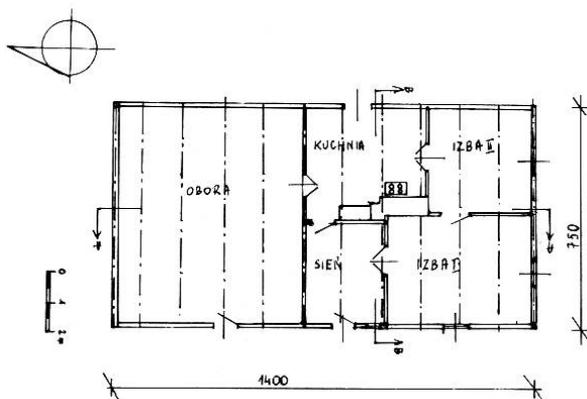
famous for both its agricultural produce and excellent cheeses. Unfortunately, WWII had a disastrous impact on the relations between the community and their Polish neighbors. As a result of the Jałta agreement, all residents of the village and the surrounding areas were displaced; their homesteads and land were settled by new owners.

Nowy Kazuń is a linear village located on the western side of the Vistula on the opposite side of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki. The village has been considerably transformed as a result of development of a new Warsaw-Gdańsk road, urbanization, and a presence of a military post (in the northern section of the village). The cultural landscape of the southern section of the village is well preserved with planted vegetation, a field layout, road system, man-made rises, on which the settlers built the homesteads. Furthermore, traditional Dutch homesteads have survived: two in the northern part of the village and five in the southern part. The church and the cemetery have also been preserved..



Building no. 5 was made of wood at the end of the 19th century. It is situated in a homestead, which is arranged on a rectangular plan, and is located along a north-south line with small farm buildings - a henhouse and a shed. The homestead is not fenced. The house is made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners without log ends; it is decoratively boarded. Medium (2.4 m) walls are covered with a high (3.8 m), double-pitched rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced

with queen posts and rests on pointing sills. The structure is roofed with sheet metal. It has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located, chimney, which includes a heater (between rooms), a kitchen stove, and a bread oven. The building is in poor condition, especially the farm section, which originally served as a cowshed - currently used as a shed..



House no. 7 was is a masonry-wood building and dates from 1933. It is situated in a homestead, which is arranged on a rectangular plan, and is located along an east-west line. It has a large masonry barn. The homestead is not fenced. The house is made of pine, poplar, and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners without protruding log ends; it is

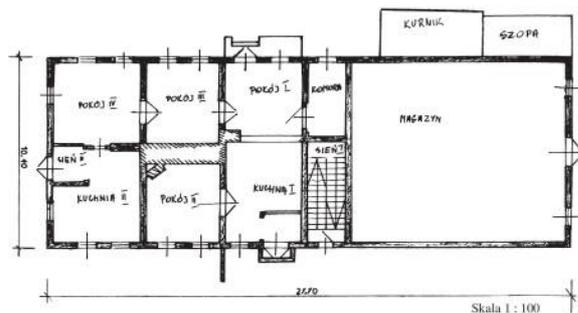
decoratively boarded. The cowshed is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar. It is not plastered.

The north-eastern corner of the residential section is made out of Siporex blocks. The building has high walls (2.7 m), high (4.8 m), rafter-collar beam, gable roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and rests on pointing sills; it is covered with asbestos tiles. The building is split in the middle with a masonry wall that divides the interior into residential and farm sections. The eastern gable is decoratively boarded. It has a two-bay and four-axial interior with two chimneys (third chimney located in the internal wall of the cowshed), which include heaters (between rooms), two kitchen stoves, and a bread oven. Two porches have been added to the walls: a masonry porch situated on the southern side and a wooden one on the northern side. The building is preserved in poor condition, especially its farm section - not in use.

Building no. 7 is a masonry cowshed dating from 1933. It is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar - not plastered. It is part of the homestead and is located in a north-south line, in the western section of the homestead. The truss-work is completely destroyed. The building is devastated, not in use.

A building no 11 is a masonry house erected in 1930s. It is situated near the Warsaw-Gdańsk road along an east-west line (the residential section faces the east). It is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar. The structure is covered with a low, double-pitched roof with asbestos tiles. The building was refurbished and rebuilt after 1945. The building is in satisfactory condition.

Building no. 12 is a masonry house erected in 1918. It is situated near the Warsaw-Gdańsk road along an east-west line. The building houses farm and residential sections under one roof. It is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar - not plastered. The elevations are divided by three cornices: plinth, inter-story, and topping. High walls are covered with high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof (total height - 9.6 m). The roof structure is made of pine and is reinforced with queen posts; it rests on a wall plate supported by pointing sills. The roof is covered with asbestos tiles. An attic room is located in the northern part of the roof; it is also covered with a double-pitched roof. The residential section has a two-bay, four-axial layout with a centrally located wide chimney with two outlets located above the ridge. The building has an additional living space in the loft. Currently, the farm section is used as a storage room. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1999).



Building no 14 is a masonry house erected in 1930s. It is situated near the Warsaw-Gdańsk road along an east-west line (the residential section faces the east). It is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar. The walls are covered with a low, rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which rests on pointing sills; it is covered with asbestos tiles. The building was modernized and rebuilt after 1945; the walls have been plastered at the beginning of 1970s. It is in very good condition.



Residential building no. 22 is a former Mennonite church. The building was erected in 1892 after the earlier one (dating from the middle of the 19th century) had been destroyed by a flood. It is located in the central section of the village on the western side of the Warsaw-Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki road.

Its driveway is made of cobblestones. The building faces the road with its gable; it is positioned along an east-west line and is located among old poplar trees. The homestead includes three sheds situated on the northern, southern, and eastern sides. The house is made of pine wood; it has a corner-notched log structure, which is connected by dovetail halvings at corners and boarded. High walls are covered with a high, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with ties and roofed with sheet metal.

The building was erected on a rectangular plan; it is a narrow-front building with a centrally located two-leaf entrance door, which is topped with a segment arch. Originally, the building housed a room of prayer, a school, and a teacher's apartment. After WWII, the interior of the room of prayer (on the western side) was divided by partition walls. It was transformed into an apartment; a wooden barrel vault was disassembled. In the post-war period, the building housed a district (gmina) office, a police station, and a school. The original layout of the building is still detectable in spite of partition. One third of the building (on the eastern side) was occupied by a teacher's apartment and a school (a central passage separated symmetrically two rooms and two kitchens); the remaining two thirds of the building was occupied by the room of prayer (it has been partitioned into four rooms, a hallway, and a chamber). The building is preserved in good condition.

Building no. 31 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1930. It is located in the northern part of Kazuń Nowy to the south of the intersection of the roads to Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki and Nowiny. It is positioned along a north-south line. A new residential building has been erected next to it. The homestead is surrounded by a wire net fence. The building is made of pine wood and has a tenon-post structure, which is boarded on both sides and filled with sawdust. The walls are covered with a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which rests on pointing sills and is covered with roofing paper. Vestibules have been added to the longer elevations on northern side (both sides) and a residential annex has been added to the eastern elevation on the southern side. The interior is solely residential and has a two and a half-bay and four-axial interior with two symmetrically located chimneys with fire systems, which have been recently rebuilt. The building is in poor condition - to be taken down.



Building no. 43 was made of wood in 1888. It is part of a three-building homestead (two sheds), which is surrounded with a wire net fence. It is located in the northern part of the village along an east-west line. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure with dovetail halvings without log ends; it is decoratively planked with vertical boards. The walls are covered with a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which rests on pointing sills and is covered with roofing paper and asbestos tiles.

The eastern gable of the building is decorated with carved ends of ceiling joists, top plate, and rafters, which are tied with a pinnacle. The building has a two-bay and four-axial interior with two symmetrically located chimneys (one between chambers, the other one in the kitchen) with a fire system, which have been recently rebuilt. The third chimney is made of bricks and constitutes a cowshed's ventilator. The residential section is preserved in satisfactory condition, while the farm section is in poor condition.



The cemetery is located across from the church on the opposite, eastern side of the road, behind the

flood-bank. It has a rectangular layout. The site has been destroyed to large extent; it is overgrown with trees, bushes, and self-seeders. A dozen or so gravestones have survived (whole or in fragments); they are made of sandstone or concrete. The most interesting are gravestones of Andrzej and Henryk Nikiel and Solomon Gertz. They have a form of sandstone stalls and date from the 1860s and 1870s. They are topped with a semicircular rim decorated with plant-like ornaments. Monograms of the deceased are positioned in wreaths with sashes or on a profiled, rimmed disc. The Henryk Nikiel's gravestone is topped with eagle heads.

The central section of the gravestone has a rimmed inscription in Old-German: "Henryk Nikiel, a young man who was passed away, lies here. He was a son of Andrzej Nikiel and was born in Kazuń Niemiecki on June 15, 1841 and passed away on September 7, 1869. Thus, he lived 28 years, two months, and 22 days. . I undertook the struggle in your world by the grace of God and achieved a happy victory in everything." Another inscription has been placed on the back of the stall. It is decorated with plant-like motifs and is only partially legible: "(...) a fatigued body, which no longer is troubled, lies here; my soul has been gracefully and happily delivered to the Savior (...)".

The stall of Solomon Gertz has the following inscription: "We have erected this gravestone with tears. Late Solomon Gertz lies here. He lived in Kazuń Niemiecki, was born in Cząstków Niemiecki on April 9, 1825, he married a widow Anna Bartel, a resident of Kazuń Niemiecki on October 24, 1844. In 1864 he was elected a wójt (district leader) and held this office diligently until his death on January 30, 1870; he was married for 25 years, 3 months, and 6 days and lived 44 years, 9 months, and 21 days".



Non-existent objects:

No 9 - wooden house erected in 1927; taken down in 2000 r. (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1999).

No 15 - wooden house erected in 1920s; taken down in 1994.

AGAD, Księgi Grodzkie Zakroczymskie, nr 120, f. 80r;

KZSP, s. 28;

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 939;

T. Swat, Mennonici na Mazowszu...

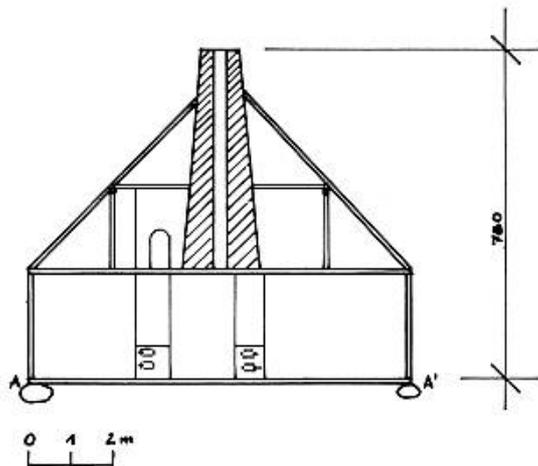
NOWY SECYMIN, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Secymin Niemiecki - Mapa Perthéesa - 1791, Secymińskie Hol. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Secyminek Holenderski - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded at the end of the 18th century. It is situated between the Vistula and the Kampinos forest on the northern side of the Kazuń-Kamion road. In 1798, a German-Evangelical elementary school was established; 24 students attended classes. In 1827, the village had 29 houses and 260 residents. In 1866 the village had 35 homesteads and 603 morga of land. In 1889, the village population reached 333.

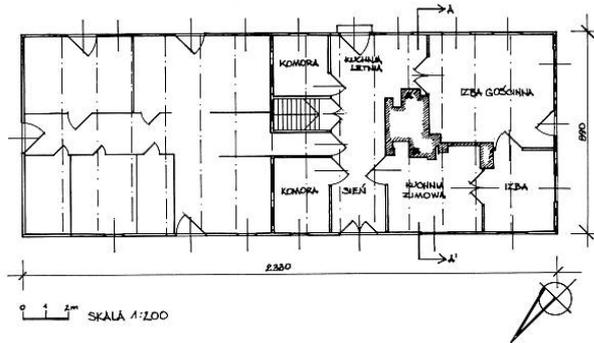


Nowy Secymin is a linear village; the homesteads are located along the flood-bank on man-made hillocks, on the southern side of the metalled road that runs on top of the flood-bank. Ponds collecting water excess are located between the homesteads and the road. The homesteads can be reached by elevated dirt roads. The cultural landscape is well preserved (field layout, planted vegetation, willows along balks, drainage canals, and wattle fences), but in recent years, as a result of urbanization, has undergone considerable transformation - hillocks are being erased; in their place new houses are built. However, examples of traditional Dutch buildings have survived.



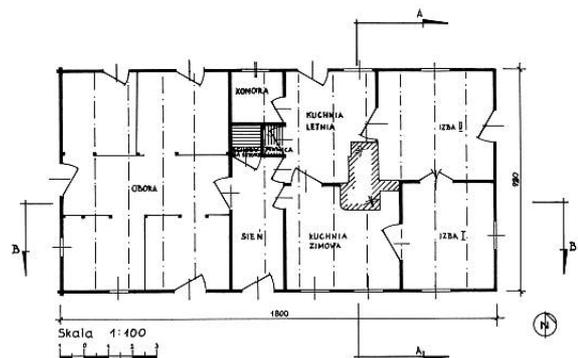
Building no. 2 is a wooden house and dates from 1903. It is located in the eastern section of the village. It is situated near the flood-bank (approx. 50 m). The homestead is surrounded by a wire net fence. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Wall logs are sealed with a berliński szpunt method. The structure is covered with a high, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and roofed with sheet metal. Residential (eastern side) and farm (cowshed) sections are located under one roof on the northern side. It has a one and a two-bay and four-axial interior with a centrally located fire system, which includes heaters, two kitchens, a bread

oven, and a tile stove (between two rooms). The building has wide stringer type stairs that lead to the loft. The stairs are located between two chambers and a passage to the cowshed; they were used in case of flood to transport farm animals to the loft. The building is in satisfactory condition - to be taken down.



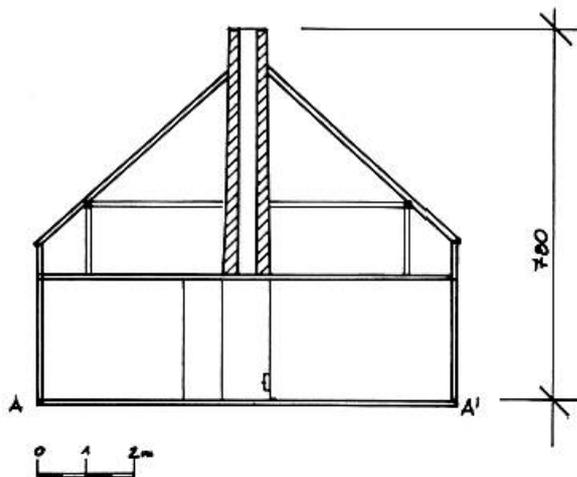
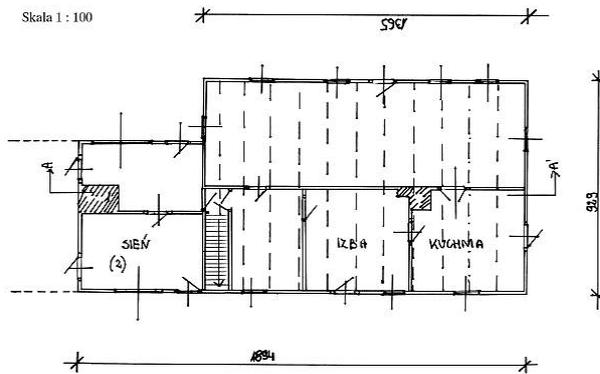
Building no. 6 is a wooden house and dates from 1934. It is located in the eastern section of the village near the flood-bank (approx. 50 m from it). The homestead has a rectangular layout; it includes two buildings (the barn faces the flood-bank with a ridge). It is not fenced. The building is made of pine wood and has a solid beam-post structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Originally, the wall logs were planked with horizontal boards and covered with roofing paper (cowshed). The structure is covered with a medium height, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced

with queen posts and roofed with sheet metal. Residential (eastern side) and farm (cowshed) sections are located under one roof. It has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located fire system, which includes two heaters, two kitchen stoves, and a bread oven. The building has two staircases - one leads to the loft and the other one to the cellar, which is located below the northern chamber. The building is in satisfactory condition; it has been renovated and it is to function as a holiday home.



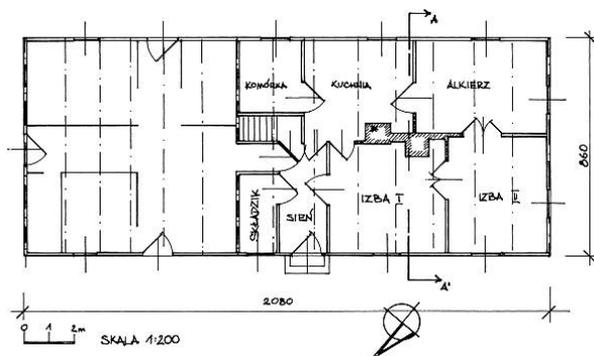
Building no. 8 is a wooden house and dates from 1935. It is located in the eastern section of the village. It is situated near the flood-bank (approx. 100 m from it). The homestead has a rectangular

layout and includes three buildings (the barn and cowshed are located on the western side); it is not fenced and on the southern side adjoins a pond. The house is situated on an artificial rise. The building is made of poplar wood and has a solid beam and post structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings. The wall logs are decoratively planked with vertical and horizontal boards. The 3.5 m walls are covered with a double-pitched, 3.9 m high, rafter roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and rests on pointing sills; it is roofed with sheet metal. A dormer is situated on the flood-bank side; it has a double-pitched roof. The building serves exclusively as a home; it has a two-bay and three-axial layout with an entrance hall added to the eastern gable wall. It has a fire system, which comprises two modern kitchen stoves. The southern bay's partition walls have been torn down.



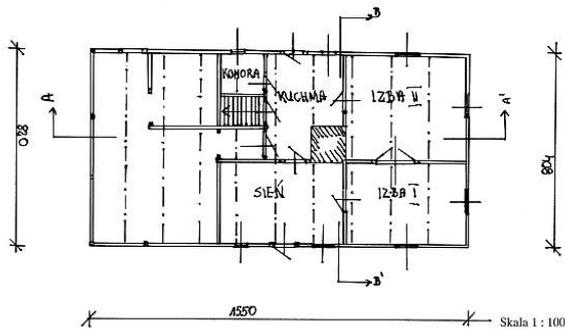
The building is preserved in satisfactory condition. Building no. 10 is a wooden house and dates from 1933. It is located in the eastern section of the village. It is situated near the flood-bank (approx. 50 m from it). The homestead has a rectangular layout; it includes three buildings (a barn and a shed are located on the southern side). It is not fenced. The house is situated on an artificial rise. The building is made of poplar wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings. The walls are not painted and are covered with a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and rests on pointing sills; it is covered with sheet metal. It is a residential / farm building (the cowshed is located on the western side); the residential section has a two-bay and three-

and-a-half-axial layout with a fire system, which is centrally located between rooms, a bed chamber, and a kitchen. It has been rebuilt after WWII. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.





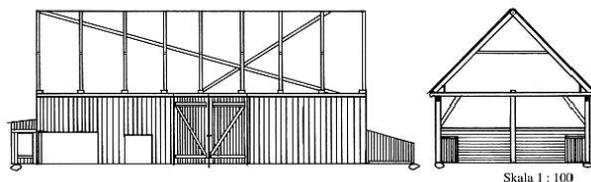
Building no. 14 is a wooden house and dates from 1925. It is located ca. 150 m from the flood-bank on an artificial rise. Its ridge faces the river; the residential section is located on the eastern side. A barn is located in the western section of the plot; the ridge faces the river. A large orchard is located between the buildings and the flood-bank. The homestead is surrounded by a wire net fence. The building is made of poplar wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Wall logs are sealed with a berliński szpunt method. The poplar truss work has a rafter-collar beam structure reinforced with ties. The walls in the farm section have been stabilized with a summer beam. The walls are covered with a gable roof with sheet metal. The building has two parts: the farm section located on the western side (originally, it had an added gable arcade) and the residential section located on the eastern side. It has a two-bay and two and a half-axial layout with a centrally located traditional fire system. A kitchen stove top is located in the chimney's niche. The building is uninhabited and is in poor condition. A part of the western gable is



devastated.

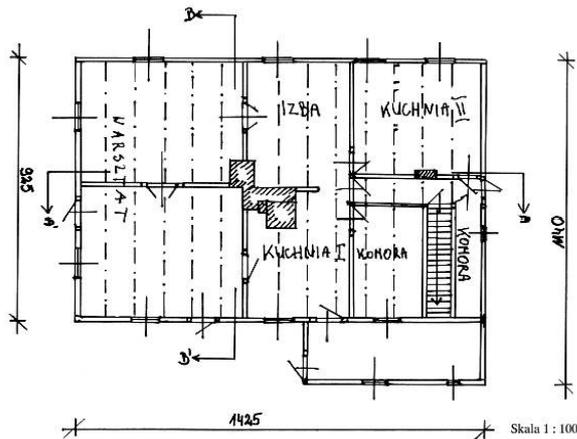


Building no. 14 is a barn; it was built of poplar and pine wood in 1926. It has a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. The walls are covered with a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof, which is reinforced with ties and roofed with straw and sheet metal. It is a single-threshing floor, two-storage space, asymmetrical building with a coach house located in the southern storage space. The medium height (3.3 m) walls are covered with a high (3.85 m) roof. The building is in poor condition.



Building no. 18 is a wooden house and dates from 1925. It is located ca. 50 m from the flood-bank on an artificial rise. Its ridge faces the river; it is located in the central part of the village. The homestead includes a barn, which faces the river with a ridge, and a cowshed positioned with its gable towards the river. A pond is located between the buildings and the road running on the flood-bank. The homestead

is not fenced. The building is made of poplar wood and has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings; it is decoratively boarded. The rafter-collar beam truss-work is made of poplar and reinforced with queen posts; it rests on a pointing sill. The 2.35 m walls are covered with a high double-pitched roof (3.7 m) with sheet metal roofing. The roof gables overhang the walls. A large entrance hall has been added to the northern elevation; a well is located in the western part of the hall. The building has a two-bay and three-axial interior and a centrally located, traditional fire system. The system has a kitchen top located in the chimney niche and a new chimney situated in the western section of the building. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

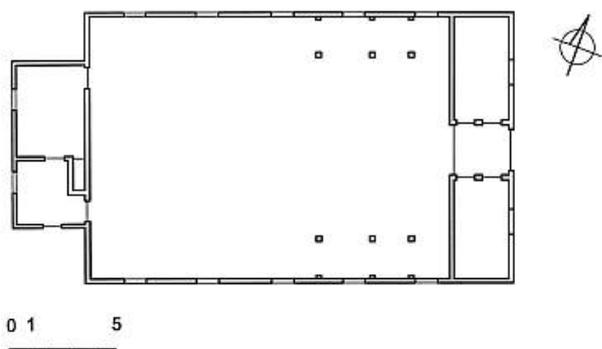


Building no. 20 is a wooden house and dates from 1933. It is located ca. 50 m from the flood-bank on an artificial rise. Its ridge faces the river; it is located in the central part of the village. The homestead includes: a barn located in the western section (its ridge faces the river) and a new house (in the southern section). A pond is located between the buildings and the road running on the flood-bank. The homestead is surrounded with net and wattle fences. The house is built of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a solid beam and post structure joined with dovetail halvings at corners. The rafter-collar beam, pine truss-work is reinforced with queen posts and rests on a pointing sill. The 2.50 m walls are covered with a double-pitched roof (3.8 m) with sheet metal roofing. The roof gables overhang the walls. A decorative air vent is located in the roof ridge. A residential section (eastern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located, traditional fire system, which includes: two kitchen stove tops located in the winter kitchen as well as a bread oven and a tile stove between two rooms. Two sets stringer type stairs are located between the chamber and the entrance hall in the axes that adjoins the cowshed. One staircase leads to the loft, the other one to the cellar. The building is preserved in good condition.



Building without the number is a former Evangelical church dating from 1923. After 1945, it served as a Catholic church. It has been renovated and currently serves sacred functions. It was included in the register of historical sites by the decision no. 1644-A from November 1997. It is located by the flood-bank in the western section of the village. The building is made of poplar and oak wood; it has a corner-notched log structure, which is connected by dovetail halvings at corners. The walls are covered with a double-pitched roof with sheet metal roofing. It has a little bell tower, which is located over the frontal elevation. The walls are boarded. The interior has three sections (starting from the west): a vestry, a

room of prayer, two strong rooms, and an entrance hall. The building has a rectangular layout with two entrances: from the eastern side and from the vestry.



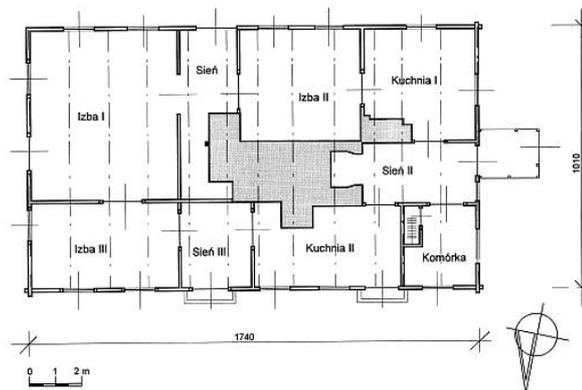
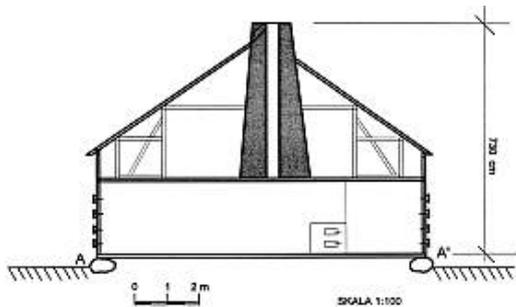
The cemetery is located in the western section of the village on the northern side of the road, almost across the new cemetery. It is located on a man-made rise between two farms. It is separated from the road with a new fence (brick posts and picket fields). Its surface area equals 0.35 ha. It is devastated and overgrown with bushes. Large number of gravestones have survived (mainly made of concrete); some of them are in good condition. Majority of the gravestones date from the 20th century; the oldest ones are from the second half of the 19th century. A cast iron cross located on the Ewa Getzke's gravestone (maiden name Stermer, deceased on November 22, 1898) is quite distinguishable. Among the later gravestones, a gravestone belonging to Emma Peter (deceased on April 18, 1923) and Ferdynand Wermana (deceased in 1932) are worth mentioning.



Non-existent houses:

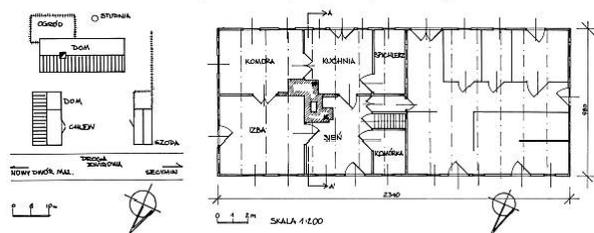


No 3 - wooden house erected in 1902; burned down in 1989 r. It used to be the most beautifully decorated and the richest Dutch building in the vicinity of Warsaw (BK - Jerzy Szafygin, 1994).

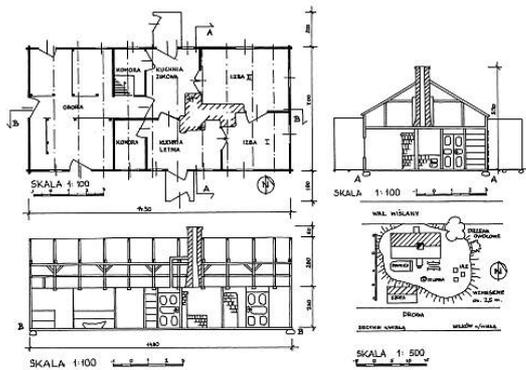


Nr 11 — dom drewniany zbudowany w 1928 r., rozebrany w 1988 r.

No 11 - wooden house erected in 1928; taken down in 1988.



Nr 13 — dom drewniany zbudowany w 1921 r., rozebrany w 1990 r.



No 13 - wooden house erected in 1921; taken down in 1990.

No 15 - wooden house erected in 1920s; taken down in 1994.

No 25 - wooden house erected in 1931; taken down in 1998.

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 411;
T. Swat, Mennonici na Mazowszu...

NOWY TROSZYN, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Troszyn Deutsch - Mapa Gilly - 1796, Troszyn - Tabella - 1827, Troszyn Niemiecki - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The settlement was founded by the Dutch under agreement signed on May 12, 1759 between royal land possessor Ignacy Cichocki and a Dutch representative. The settlers, on the virtue of this contract were granted general privileges, for example they were able to cut trees for building purposes free of charge but also were required to look after oaks that were undergoing impregnation in the waters of Vistula. The colonists, under the contract, settled on 61 włóka, 2 morga, and 141 pręt between the village of Troszyn Polski and the riverbed. Additional contracts were concluded in 1765 and 1783. In 1798, a German-Evangelical elementary school was established; 37 students attended classes. Before WWII, The present village of Nowy Troszyn included three groups of settlements, which were called Troszyn Niemiecki, Troszyn, and Troszynek. In 1892, the village had 27 houses and 252 residents, who cultivated 548 morga of land. The farms were characterized by an advanced level of land cultivation. The economy was based on cattle and horse raising, cheese production, and fruit farming. At the end of the 19th century, the orchards, which had ca. 40 morga in area brought from 150 to 400 rubles per morga in revenue; the meadows (260 morga in area) were used to pasture horses and cows and yielded 70 rubles yearly.



Nowy Troszyn is a linear village located to the east of Dobrzyków on the southern side of Vistula; the homesteads are located along the old flood-bank on man-made hillocks, on the southern side of the paved road and the metalled road that runs on top of the flood-bank. Ponds collecting water excess are located between the homesteads and the road. The homesteads can be reached by elevated dirt roads.

The cultural landscape is very well preserved - it has a detectable field layout with willows planted on the balks, drainage canals, and wattle fences. Examples of traditional Dutch buildings have survived.



Building no. 21 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1900; it is located in the western section of the village (it probably has an old number) in a four-building homestead. The second barn is located behind the house (on the south-western side) on a separate man-made rise. The homestead also includes two newly erected farm buildings. The homestead is surrounded by a wattle fence. A well and a masonry cellar are located in the south-eastern corner of the homestead.

The building is made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood and has two types of structure: a solid beam and post structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which is planked with vertical boards (barn). It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, straw thatched roof. Residential section, cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located, brick and tile fire system, which includes stoves and two kitchen sections. The building is preserved in good condition..



Building no. 21 is a wooden barn, erected ca. 1900. It is made of pine wood and has a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. The double-pitched, rafter-collar beam (double collar beams) roof is reinforced with ties and roofed with rye straw. It was built on a rectangular plan and has a central threshing floor and two storage spaces on sides (the interior is partitioned with two low walls). The building is preserved in satisfactory condition..



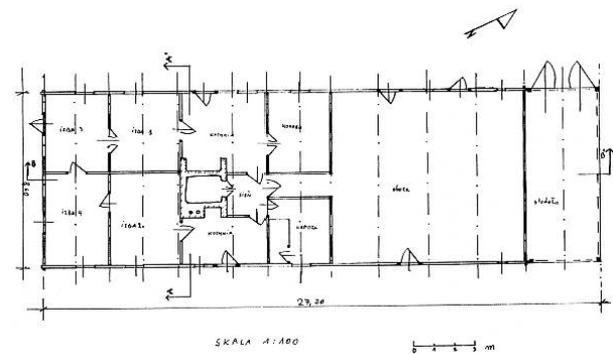
No. 37 is a wooden house (former school) erected ca. 1900. It faces the flood-bank with the gable; it is located in the central section of the village in a single-building homestead fenced with a picket fence. It directly adjoins the road that runs on top of the flood-bank. The building is made of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood and has a solid beam and post structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings - boarded. It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and covered with fiberboard. It is only used for housing purposes. The interior has a two-bay and five-axial

layout with a hallway (open on both sides) and a fire system, which has been rebuilt and is shifted towards the northern gable wall. The building is preserved in good condition.



Building no. 39 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1900. It faces the flood-bank with the gable (the residential section located on the southern side) and is located ca. 100 m from it in the central part of the village in a four-building homestead. The homestead includes: a shed (western side), a woodshed (north-eastern side), and a garage (south-western side) and is surrounded with a picket fence. The homestead is made of pine wood and has two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure (residential section and cowshed), joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure,

which was planked with vertical boards (barn). It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with ties and covered with roofing paper and sheet metal. Residential section, cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and four-axial layout with a centrally located fire system which has a black kitchen located in the middle and a brick kitchen stove, a bread oven, and a smoke room in the chimney. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1995).



Building no. 47 was built of wood in the first half of the 19th century. It faces the flood-bank with the gable (the residential section located on the southern side) and is located ca. 30 m from it in the central part of the village in a five-building homestead. The homestead includes: two sheds (north-eastern side), a woodshed (eastern side), and a new, unfinished residential and farm building (eastern side) and is surrounded with a picket fence. A cellar is also part

of the homestead. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure (residential section and cowshed), joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It has a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and covered with roofing paper and plywood. Originally, the residential section, the cowshed, and the barn were located under one roof. The farm section has been disassembled. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located fire system, which includes: a bread oven and a smokebox in the chimney, tile kitchen stoves - one in the kitchen located on the eastern side and another one in the in the north-western room (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1995).



Building no. 68 was built of wood in the first half of the 19th century. It faces the flood-bank with the ridge (the residential section located on the eastern side) and is located ca. 200 m from it in the western part of the village. The building is part of a four-building homestead that includes: two sheds (southern side) and a new residential building erected in the site of the disassembled farm section (cowshed and barn). It is surrounded with a picket fence. The building is made of pine (ground sill) and poplar; it has a corner-notched log structure with corners connected by dovetail halvings with log ends. It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar

beam, rye straw thatched roof, which is reinforced with queen posts. A porch has been added to the southern wall; it has an entrance to the hallway. The residential section has a two-bay and two and a half-axial layout with a centrally located fire system, which includes: a bread oven and a smokebox in the chimney, tile kitchen stoves - in the north and southern rooms. The walls of the south-eastern room are painted with oil paints and are decorated with rosettes with plant-like motifs - painted with a template. The building is in bad condition - to be taken down.

Building no. 70 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1900. It faces the flood-bank with the ridge (the residential section located on the eastern side) and is located ca. 400 m from it in the western section of the village in a single-building homestead, which is surrounded with a picket fence. The building is made of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood and has two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which was reinforced with angle braces and struts and was planked with vertical boards. It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, rye straw thatched roof, which is reinforced with queen posts. Residential section, cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two and a half-axial layout with a centrally located fire system, which includes: a bread oven and a smokebox in the chimney, brick kitchen stoves locate in the southern and northern rooms. The cowshed is partitioned with short walls, which designate animal pens. It has central and crosswise passages. The barn has one threshing floor and one storage space. The building is dilapidated - in poor condition.



House no. 80 is a masonry building dating from 1920. Its ridge faces the road situated on the flood-bank and is located ca. 100 from it in the western end of the village. It is a five-building homestead and includes: a barn on the western side and three sheds on the remaining sides. It was built of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar; its residential section was plastered. The elevations are divided by three cornices: plinth, inter-story, and topping. The window and door openings are rimmed with a profiled trim. High walls are covered with a high,

double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof. The structure is made of pine and is reinforced with queen posts; it rests on a wall plate supported by a pointing sill. It is roofed with roofing paper and sheet metal. Brick pinnacles are located on the roof corners and gables. Brick porches with entrances are located in the northern and southern walls of the residential section. The residential interior has a two-bay, three-axial layout with a central fire system, which was rebuilt after WWII. The cowshed has a central passage, which divides the space into three sections; animal pens are located on both sides. The building is preserved in good condition.

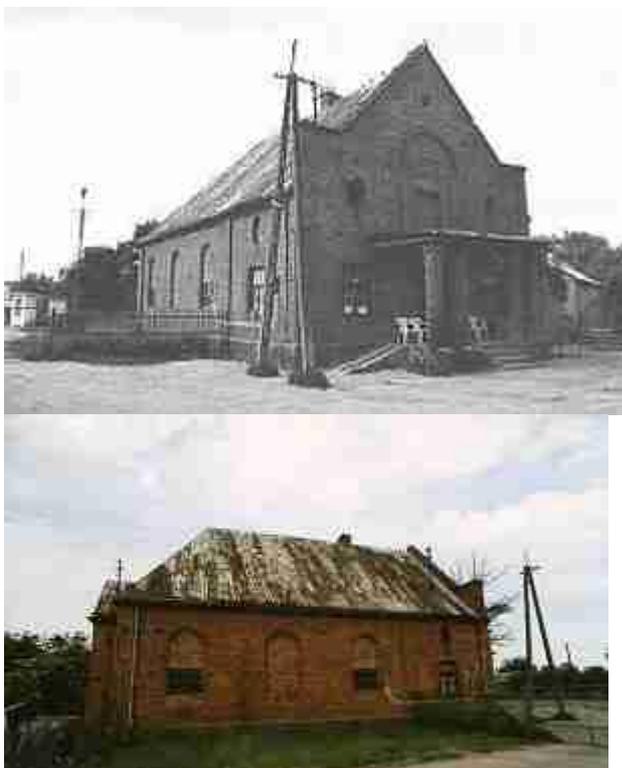
A barn without a number. It was made of wood at the beginning of the 20th century and is located next to the flood-bank in the eastern section of the village. The homestead comprises three buildings: a new house on the eastern side, a cowshed on the southern side, and a barn on the western side. The barn faces the road with the gable. The building is made of pine wood; it has timber frame structure, which is boarded with vertical boards. High walls are covered with a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, with rye straw roofing. It is a single-threshing floor and two storage spaces. The barn is in poor condition (especially the roofing).



A building without a number - a former Evangelical church erected just before the war in 1939. Practically, it has never been used (one mass was held in the building). It is situated in the central section of the village near the flood-bank on the western side of the village road. Its ridge faces the river and the building is slightly removed from it. The building is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar; the structure rests on high foundation. The building has a high, triple-pitched (on the western side, above the chancel), rafter-collar beam roof with sheet metal roofing. The elevations have not been plastered and retained the natural color of

brick. The eastern facade is preceded by a cement pent roof, which is supported by two brick posts. It hides the entrance with high two-sided stairs. The wall is topped with a triangular gable with pinnacles and a centrally located, oval window. The windows in side elevations have been underpinned at the bottom. They are rimmed with brick trims and window sills, which are divided by plinth and topping cornices. The western elevation has an entrance in place of a window. The interior has three sections (originally two). It has a one-bay and three-axial layout and currently houses (starting from the eastern side): a grocery store (established after WWII), storage room, and a hallway (originally vestry). The loft can be reached by wide, stringer type stairs located in the hallway. The building is preserved in good condition.





The cemetery is located in the eastern end of the village on the southern side of the road that runs on the flood-bank. The cemetery had a rectangular layout and is entirely overgrown with bushes and trees. It is devastated with at least six preserved, overturned, cement gravestones. Numerous grave mounds are distinguishable.

The non-existent buildings with monument record cards (currently in KOBiDZ collections) prepared by Wojciech Marchlewski in 1979:

No. 51 - a wooden house, built in the second half of the 19th century.

No. 56 - a wooden house, erected at the beginning of the 20th century.

No. 63 - a wooden house, erected ca. 1890.

No. 66 - a wooden house, erected at the beginning of the 20th century.

No. 69 - a wooden house, erected at the beginning of the 20th century.

No. 72 - a wooden house, erected at the beginning of the 20th century.

Księgi Referendarii Koronnej z drugiej połowy XVIII w., t. II, wyd. A. Keckowa i W. Pałucki, Warszawa 1957;
SGKP, t. XII, 1892, s. 512.

NOWY WIĄCZEMIN, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Wiączymin Niemiecki - Taryfa - 1790, Holendry Wiączeminek - Mapa Perthéesa - 1792, Deutsch Wiączymin - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Deutsch Wioncemin - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Kol. Wiączemin Niemiecki - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Wiączymin Niemiecki - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Wiączemin was mentioned for the first time in the 16th century. The Dutch settled in the village in 1759 under agreement with the owner of the neighboring lands, Szymański. At that time, the village was divided into Wiączemin Polski and Wiączemin Niemiecki. In 1827, Wiączemin Niemiecki (currently Wiączemin Nowy) had 221 residents and 22 houses, in 1893, 263 and 19 respectively. The village had an Evangelical house of prayer (burned in 1945) and a school. The villagers cultivated 521 morga of land (primarily wheat and beets). The economy was based on farming, cattle raising and Dutch cheese production. The settlers also grew osier and used it for basket manufacturing. Nowy Wiączemin is a linear village located to the east of Dobrzyków between Nowy Troszyn and Wiączemin Polski on the southern side of the Vistula.

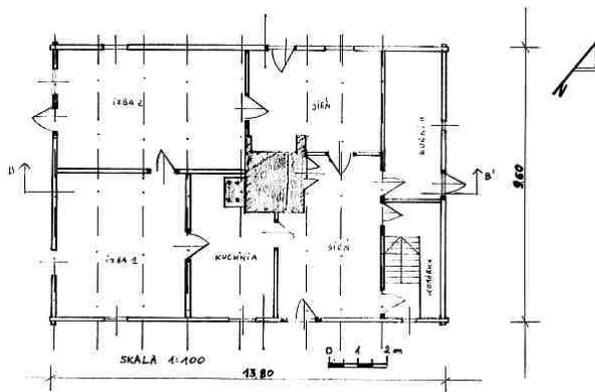
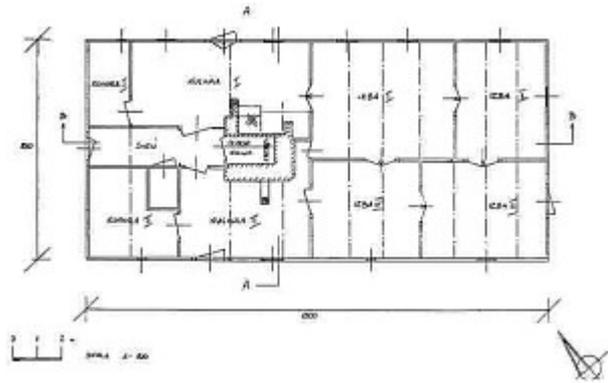


The homesteads are located along the flood-bank on man-made hillocks, on the southern side of the metalled road that runs on top of the flood-bank. Ponds and sections of the old river bed collecting excess water are located between the Vistula and the road. The homesteads can be reached by elevated dirt roads.

The cultural landscape is very well preserved - it has a detectable field layout with willows planted on the balks, drainage canals, and wattle fences. Examples of traditional Dutch buildings have survived.



Building no. 6 is a wooden house erected at the end of the 19th century (date on the well: 1901). It is part of a three-building homestead (in the western part of the village) and is located ca. 50 m from the flood-bank. The cowshed and the barn face the flood-bank and are located in the eastern and western sections of the plot. The homestead is surrounded by picket and wattle fences. The well is located directly in front of the house on the northern side, while a cellar on the southern side. The building was built of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It has a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam (double collar beams) roof, which is reinforced with ties and covered with sheet metal. The window and door casings are decorated - especially the double entrance door that lead to the kitchen from the north (the door leafs are profiled, paneled from the inside and boarded and spiked from the outside, glazed with six window panes). A fragment of the foundation inscription has survived above the frame. The paneled shutters are painted and hang on s-shaped hinges. The building serves solely as a residence. The interior has a two-bay and five-axial layout with a brick fire system located closer to the western wall. It consists of a black kitchen located low on the ground floor, a bread oven, three kitchen stoves, and tile stoves. A smokebox is located in the chimney in the loft. The building in very good condition (BK - Jerzy Szalęgin, 1999)..



Building no. 8 was built of wood at the end of the 19th century. It faces the flood-bank with the gable (the residential section located on the southern side) and is located ca. 100 m from it in the western section of the village as part of the single-building homestead. The homestead is partially surrounded with a picket fence. The house is made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners with protruding log ends. Low (2.2 m) walls are covered with a high (4.9 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof (two pairs of collar beams), with roofing paper. Residential section and remains of a

cowshed (henhouse and cubby-hole - covered with a pent roof) are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and four-axial layout with a centrally located fire system which has a black kitchen located in the middle and a brick kitchen stove (southern side), a bread oven, a heater, and a smoke room in the chimney. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition (BK - Jerzy Szalęgin, 1996).

E. L. Ratzlaff, *Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...*; SGKP, t. XIII, 1893, s. 277.

NOWY ŻYCK, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Życk - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Życk Niemiecki - SGKP - 1895)

Nowe Życko is a part of the old village of Życko, which was mentioned for the first time in 1341. The Dutch colonists settled in the village probably at the end of the 18th century. In 1895, Życko Niemiecki had 350 residents. Its area equaled 563 morga. Until 1925, the village had a windmill, which produced wholemeal flour.

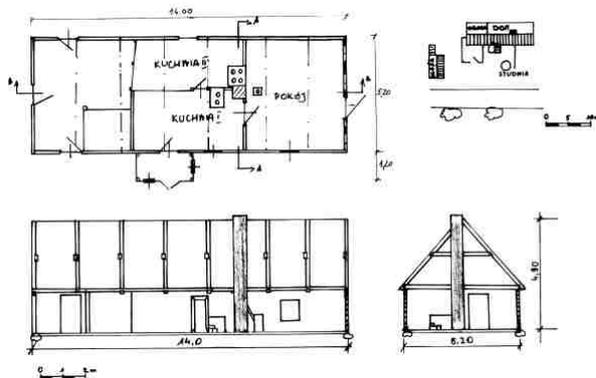
Nowy Życk is a linear village located to the east of Juliszewo between Nowosiadło (on the northern side) and Leonowo (on the southern side) on the southern side of Vistula; the homesteads are located along an east-west line, on man-made hillocks, on the southern and western side of the metalled road that runs

through the village. The cultural landscape is very well preserved (field layout with willows planted along the balks); however in the recent years, it has been gradually transformed. Examples of traditional Dutch architecture and a cemetery have survived.



Building no. 18 is a wooden house erected at the end of the 19th century. It is part of a three-building homestead (shed, barn) and faces the main village road with the ridge; it is surrounded with a picket fence. The building is located in the eastern section of the village. The house is made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners with protruding log ends. Medium height walls are covered with a high (4.5 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof (two pairs of collar beams), which is reinforced with ties and covered with roofing paper. A residential section and a cowshed (on the western side) are located under one roof. The

building has a two-bay, four-axial layout with a centrally located fire system, which was rebuilt after WWII. The building is preserved in good condition.



Building no. 38 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1890. It faces the main road with the ridge (the residential section located on the eastern side) and is located ca. 200 m from it. It is situated in the western section of the village in a two-building homestead with a shed on the south-western side. The house is made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood and has a solid beam and post structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners with log ends. Low (2 m) walls are covered with a medium (3.2 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof with roofing paper. A porch with a flat gable roof has been added to the southern elevation. A residential section and a cowshed (western side)

are located under one roof. The building has a one and a half-bay, two-axial layout with a centrally located fire system, which was rebuilt after WWII. The building is in poor condition-to be taken down (BK - Jerzy Szafygin, 1999).



The cemetery is located in the eastern section of the village at the bend of the road towards the south. Its layout resembles a rectangle. The entrance, which is located on the eastern side, has a concrete gate, which is topped with an arch with a metal cross. The finial has an inscription written in gothic style in German. The cemetery is devastated and overgrown with bushes (only its western part has been cleared from thicket). The gravestones are upturned, damaged, or destroyed.



APW, Starostwo Powiatowe w Gostyninie. Referat przemysłu i handlu. Kartoteka młynów - 1945 r., syg. 263;
SGKP, t. XIV, 1895, s. 703.

OBORY, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Obory - Taryfa - 1790, Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists, most probably, at the beginning of the 18th century. In 1827, it had 7 houses and 93 residents. In 1886, the village had 74 inhabitants and 232 morga in area.

Obory is a linear village located on the eastern side of the Kamion - Iłów road to the west the village of Uderz. The homesteads were built on a rectangular plan; they face the road with longer sides and are located on its northern side.

The elements of the Dutch landscape are well preserved - the road and the homestead are located along an east-west line on a dune, which overlooks the surroundings. The field balks are planted with willows; the dirt roads are located above the terrain - on trytwy. Majority of buildings are new and function as summer houses; however, two traditional homesteads have survived in the eastern section of the village.



House no. 1 is a masonry-wood building dating from before 1945. It is part of a single-building homestead and is located along the road and an east-west line. It is surrounded by a picket fence. It is made of stone bonded with clay-lime mortar - plastered (residential section and cowshed) and of pine wood with a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with

angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. It has a rafter-collar beam roof reinforced with ties. Its eastern section is covered with sheet metal, while western lower section - with rye straw.



House no. 4 is a masonry building dating from before 1945. It is part of a single-building homestead and is located along the road and an east-west line. It is made of stone bonded with clay-lime mortar - plastered. It has a rafter-collar beam roof reinforced with ties roofed with sheet metal. A wooden porch is located on the southern side.

The porch has a timber frame structure and is boarded with vertical planks, partially glazed, and covered with a double-pitched roof with sheet metal.

SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 342.

OLSZYNKI, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Na Olszynach - Taryfa - 1790, Młod: Holl: - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Olszyny budy - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was colonized by the Dutch in the first half of the 19th century. In 1886, it had 222 residents and 278 morga in area.

Olszynki is a linear village situated to the west of Młodzieszynka along the dirt road that runs through the village along a east-west line. The homesteads are situated on both sides of the road on a natural rise. The cultural landscape is well preserved - with abundant planted vegetation, drainage canals, and



ponds collecting excess water. The dirt roads and fields are planted with willows. No objects of traditional Dutch architecture are present.

SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 518.

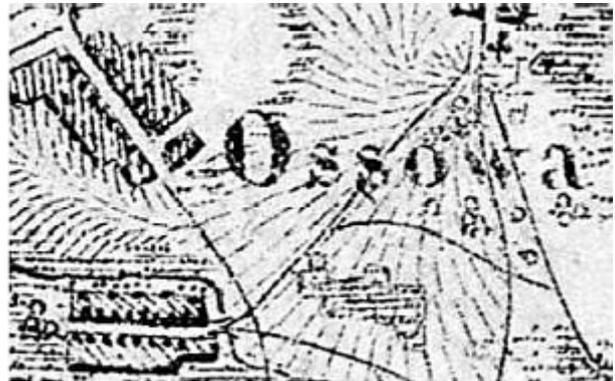
OSOWIA, gm. Szczawin Kościelny, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Osowa Holl. - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Osowie Hol. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Ossowe holendry - Tabella - 1827, Ossowa - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Osowe Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists before 1796. In 1886, it had 20 houses and 172 residents, who cultivated 395 morga of land. It had an Evangelical elementary school.

Osowia is a linear village located on the western side of the Szczawin Kościelny - Trębek road.

The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been completely transformed; no evidence of the Dutch colonists is present.



SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 659;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

OŻARÓW MAZOWIECKI, gm. Ożarów Mazowiecki, pow. warszawski zachodni, woj. mazowieckie

(Ożarów - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Ożarów Mazowiecki is a former village located to the west of Warsaw. In 1827, it had 32 houses and 257 residents. In 1886 the village had 138 morga of land. The Dutch settlers (several Mennonite families) inhabited Ożarów at the beginning of the 19th century; they were attended to by the Elder of the Kazuń Niemiecki church.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen.
Mennonitensiedlungen...;

PELCOWIZNA - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Białoleka, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Fol. Pielcowizna - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The former settlement and the manor are located in north-eastern part of Warsaw to the east of Jagiellońska street. The village was founded by the owner of the Gołędzinów manor, Pelc. Ca. 1820, the road to Modlin running through the village was built. In 1830, the village had 13 houses. In 1916, the village was incorporated into the city of Warsaw. The Dutch settlers (several Mennonite families) inhabited Pelcowizna at the beginning of the 19th century; they were attended to the Elder of the Kazań Niemiecki church.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
Encyklopedia Warszawy;
SGKP, t. VII, 1886, s. 935.

PIASKI, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Napiaskach Kr. - Mapa Gilly - 1803)

The village was probably founded at the beginning of the 19th century as result of growth of large Dutch villages (Wymyśl Niemiecki and Borki); it was established by the road between these villages. In 1887, the village had 137 inhabitants and 285 morga of peasant land.

Piaski is a linear village; it is located on the northern side of the Słubice-Dobrzykovo road between Borki (on the west) and Nowy Wymyśl (on the east). The homesteads are built on a rectangular plan with the longer side adjoining the dirt village road and are located on its both sides. The village is partially situated in a depression (northern section) on a slope leaning towards a drainage canal.



The cultural landscape is well preserved. All elements associated with the Dutch colonization are detectable - planted vegetation, drainage canals, fields with planted willows and poplars, and traditional homesteads. Two houses dating from before 1945 have survived (no. 7 and 9). They are situated on the northern (masonry) and southern (wooden) sides of the village road. They have been considerably transformed after 1945.

SGKP, t. VIII, 1887, s. 49.

PIASKI DUCHOWNE, gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Piaski Duchowne - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1420. Originally, it belonged to the monastery in Czerwińsk. Later, it was a royal village. The Mennonites settled here probably at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, the village had 20 houses and 164 residents. In 1887, the village had 123 inhabitants and 303 morga of cultivated land. It also had a general elementary school.



Piaski Duchowne is situated between the Vistula riverbed and the Kampinos forest. It stretches along an east-west line on the southern side of the Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki - Kamion road, along the Kanał Kromnowski.

The original layout of the village associated with the Dutch colonization has been transformed and is not detectable.



Cemetery - located to the west of the village on the northern side of the road. It is situated on the artificial rise and is entirely overgrown with old trees and bushes. Several damaged gravestones with inscriptions (also in Polish) have survived. The gravestone of Ewa from Rupplów Marchwart, who deceased in 1905, was made by the Marankiewicz company from Płock.

SGKP, t. VIII, 1887, s. 49;
T. Swat, Mennonici na Mazowszu.

PIECZYSKA IŁOWSKIE, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Pieczyska Szlacheckie - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Pieczysk - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Pieczyska Iławskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Pieczyska - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was mentioned in 1449. The colonists settled in its outskirts near Vistula at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, the village had 25 houses and 152 residents. In 1887, the village had 96 inhabitants and 446 morga of peasant land.

Pieczyska Iławskie is a linear village located on the southern side of Vistula, to the north of the Iłów-Słubice near the flood-bank. The homesteads are positioned along an east-west line on man-made rises.



The cultural landscape is very well preserved all elements are detectable - field layout, planted vegetation, driveways, the homestead localization, drainage canals, and ponds. A traditional homestead associated with the Dutch colonization has survived near the flood-bank.



It is a masonry-wooden building (no number), which was erected before 1945; it is situated in the northern part of the village directly by the flood-bank. It is part of a single-building homestead. The building is positioned in an east-west line on an artificial rise with trees planted on its eastern and southern sides. The residential section is located on the eastern side. The residential section is the only original part. It is made of poplar and pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It is covered with a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof with roofing paper.

The interior has a two-bay and two-and-a-half-axial layout with a hallway, which is open on both sides. A brick fire system is located asymmetrically (in a hallway and a room, closer to the cowshed wall); it has been rebuilt. The farm section was built of cement blocks; it is covered with a double-pitched, rafter roof. This section was erected after 1992. The residential section is in satisfactory condition, the cowshed - in very good condition.

SGKP, t. VIII, 1887, s. 75.

PIECZYSKA ŁOWICKIE, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Piecyska Xiężę - Mapa Perthéesa - 1791, Pieczysk primasowskie - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Pieczyska Król. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Pieczyska - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Pieczyska Łowickie - SGKP - 1887).

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1563. The Dutch settled on its outskirts near Vistula at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries. In 1887, the village had 107 residents, who cultivated 190 morga of land. The village was part of the Iłów estate.



Pieczyska Łowickie is a linear village; however, its eastern section has been transformed and currently has a multi-street layout. It is located on the southern side of Vistula to the north of the Iłów-Słubice road near the flood-bank. The homesteads are positioned along an east-west line by the main dirt road that runs through the village.

The cultural landscape is very well preserved; all elements are detectable - field layout, planted vegetation, driveways, the homestead localization, drainage canals, and ponds. There are no preserved buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.

SGKP, t. VIII, 1887, s. 75.

PIOTRKÓWEK, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Piotrkowo - Mapa Perthéesa - 1791, Piotrkówek - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

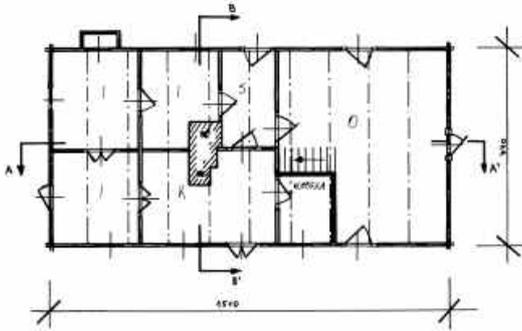
The village was mentioned for the first time in 1427. It was settled by the Dutch in the second half of the 18th century. In 1827, it belonged to the Życk parish and had 42 houses and 432 residents. In 1887, it had 539 residents. 1246 morga of land was cultivated by the villagers; whereas, 18 morga belonged to the manor. It had a general elementary school.



Piotrkówek is a linear village located between Nowosiadło and Suchodół to the south of the new flood-bank. It can be reached by a paved road from Słubice. The homesteads lie along an east-west line, mostly on man-made rises on both sides of the road, which formerly constituted a low flood-bank.

The cultural landscape is well preserved - abundant planted trees and bushes, fields with willows, elevated driveways, and ponds collecting excess water. Examples of traditional Dutch buildings have survived.

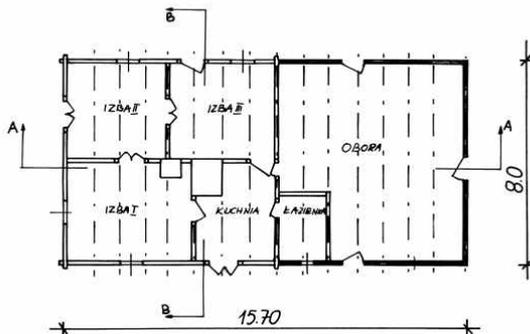
Piotrkówek 105



Building no. 105 was built of wood in 1913. It faces the road with its ridge (with the residential section on the eastern side) and is located in the eastern part of the village. The building is part of a two-building homestead (with a henhouse on its south-eastern side) surrounded by a picket fence. The house is made of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners with protruding log ends. High (2.6 m) walls are covered with a medium (2.9 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof reinforced with ties with roofing paper. The residential section and the cowshed are located under one roof. It has a two-bay and three and a half-axial interior with a centrally located, fire system, which includes a heater, two tile kitchen stoves, a tile stove, a smokebox, and a bread oven. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1995).

The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1995).

Rzut przyziemia Piotrkówek 106 Skala 1:100



A wooden house no. 106 was erected in 1931. Its ridge faces the main village road and the flood-bank (the residential section on the eastern side). It is located in the eastern section of the village as part of a two-building homestead (large barn situated in the north-western corner). It is partially surrounded by a picket fence. The building was made of pine and has a solid beam and post structure with corners joined by dovetail halvings with log ends and of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar (cowshed). It has low walls (2.1 m), medium (3.1) double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof; the structure is reinforced with queen-posts and rests on a pointing sill - roofed with sheet metal.

The residential section and the cowshed are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a centrally located fire system, which includes a kitchen stove located in the kitchen and a tile stove in a room, and also a bread oven and a smokebox located in the chimney. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1995)..

Non-existent houses:

No. 4 - wooden house dating from 1920; a residential section and a cowshed located under one roof.

No. 18 - a wooden house, erected at the beginning of the 20th century; residential function only.

No. 23 - wooden house erected at the beginning of the 20th century; residential section, a barn, and a cowshed located under one roof.

No. 28 - wooden house erected at the beginning of the 20th century; a residential section and a cowshed located under one roof.

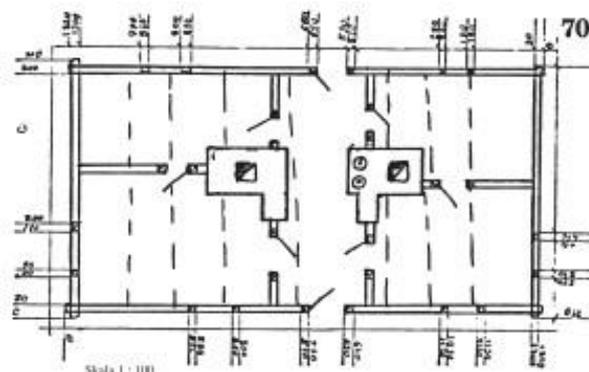
No. 29 - wooden house erected at the beginning of the 20th century; at the time of cataloguing, only residential section existed (all above objects - Wojciech Marchlewski, 1979).

No. 65 - a wooden house, erected in the 19th century; residential function only (ZK M. Mickiewicz, 1968).

No. 68 - a wooden house, erected ca. 1870; residential function only.

No. 85 - wooden house erected at the beginning of the 20th century; a residential section and a cowshed located under one roof.

No. 88 - wooden house erected at the beginning of the 20th century; a residential section and a cowshed located under one roof (BK Wojciech Marchlewski, 1979).



No. 70 - a wooden house built in the second half of the 19th century; residential function only.

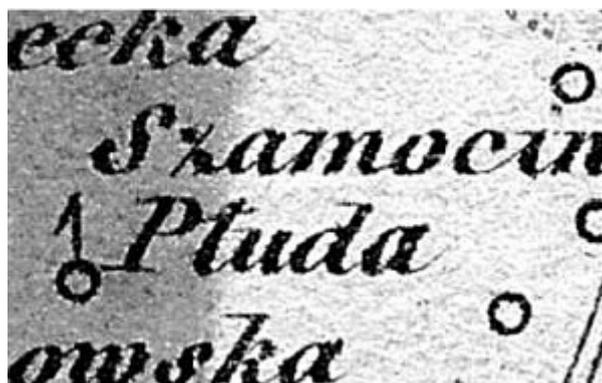
SGKP, t. VIII, 1887, s. 208;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

PLUDY - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Białoleka, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Pluda - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Pludy is a former village, currently located in the north-eastern section of Warsaw to the east of Modlińska street. In the 19th century, the village was part of the Tarchomin estate, which belonged to P. Muchanow and M Kalergis-Mucahnow. By 1886, the village had 27 residents, while in 1904 - 23 houses and 209 residents. In 1951, the village was incorporated into the city of Warsaw. The Dutch settlers (several Mennonite families) inhabited Pludy at the beginning of the 19th century; they were attended to by the Elder of the Kazuń Niemiecki church.



Encyklopedia Warszawy;

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;

SGKP, t. VIII, 1887, s. 326.

PODGÓRZE, gm. Gostynin, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Heinleben - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Tabella - 1827, Kol. Heineleben - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Heindeben - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Atlas RP - 1902, Podgórze - Skorowidz Miejscowości RP - 1925)

The village was founded at the end of the 18th century. Ca. 1800, it already had an Evangelical school. In 1827, there were 16 houses and 142 residents, while In 1882 - 12 houses and 127 residents. The village acreage included 252 morga of light soil suitable for rye and 60 morga of meadows. At that time the village also had an Evangelical school. Podgórze is a linear village located to the south of the Gostynin-Łąck road along an east-west to the east of the Osetnica river.



The cultural landscape characteristic of the Dutch colonization has been completely transformed. No material evidence of the former residence of colonists is present.

Dzieje Gostynina...;

SGKP, t. III, 1882, s. 48;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

POMOCNIA, gm. Pomiechówek, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kol. Pomocna - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Pomocnia - SGKP - 1880)

The village was partially colonized by the Dutch settlers, most probably, in the first half of the 19th century. Pomocnia is a linear village and was founded as a colonial settlement. It is located on the western side of the Wkra river. Part of the village lies on the river's floodplain and part above it.

The cultural landscape associated with the Dutch has been transformed; it is barely detectable. One building characteristic for the Dutch colonization has survived.

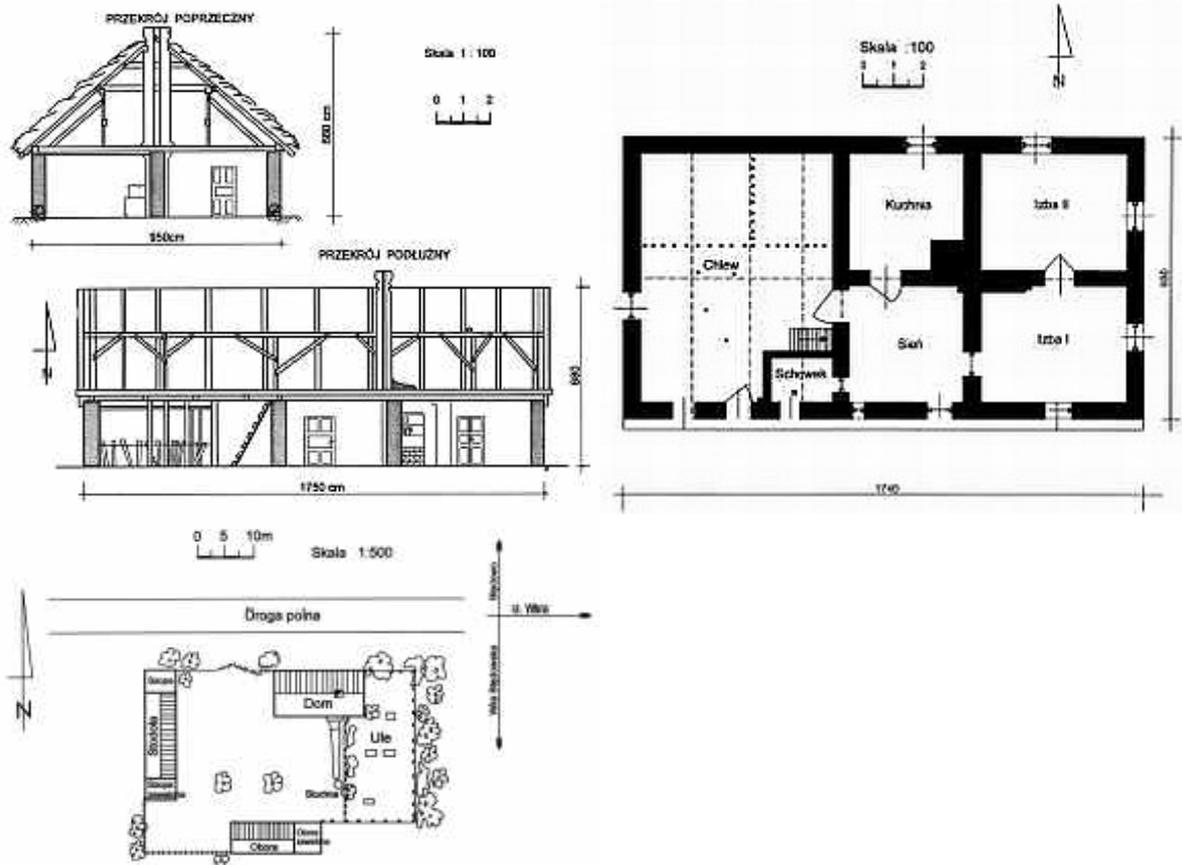




Building no.16 was made of compressed clay, pebbles, and straw mixture in 1926. It is located in the western part of the village on the area that is not directly subject to flooding. The homestead is located on the southern side of the dirt road that is connected to the Zakroczym-Pomocnia road. It is a three-building homestead. The house lies along an east-west line near the road on the northern side of the homestead. A barn is located in the western part, while a small cowshed - in the southern part. It was built by the same method currently serves as a storage room.

The homestead is surrounded by a picket fence. The building has 46 cm thick walls, which are covered with a high double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and has rye straw roofing. The roof ridges are decorated with visible collar beams and pinnacle. The residential and farm sections are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a centrally located fire system, which includes a tile kitchen stove, located in the kitchen and a heater in room I. A cubby-hole (chamber) has been sectioned off in the single-room cowshed. The cowshed has stairs leading to the loft. The stairs adjoin the residential section wall. The building is used as a summer house and is well preserved.





SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 248.

POTRZEBNA, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Potrzebne - Mapa Gilly - 1796, Potrzebno - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Potrzebna kolonia - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by Dutch colonists at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1827, it had 5 houses and 58 residents. In 1887, the village had 67 inhabitants and 75 morga of peasant land. It belonged to the Grabie Folwarkowe estate.

Potrzebna is a linear village and stretches at the fork of the road from Dobrzykowo to Gąbino and Słubice along an east-west line.

The western section of the village has been transformed as a result of the impact of the



neighboring Dobrzyków. Buildings are modern. The eastern section, which is located by the Dobrzyków-Słubice road, is in better condition with traditional elements of the Dutch landscape - planted willows and drainage canals. Two buildings, associated with the traditional colonization, have survived.



The first object (no number) was made of wood before 1945. It is located on the eastern edge of the built-up area of the village along an east-west line; it has been rebuilt. Its ridge faces the road. Originally, the residential section and the cowshed were located under one roof. The cowshed has been taken down (currently, a pent-roof shed is located in its place). The house is covered with a high, rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof with roofing paper. It has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located chimney, which includes a heater (eastern side) and a kitchen stove on the southern side. The building is preserved in good condition.



The second object is a brick house erected before 1945. It is located on the eastern side of the Dobrzyków-Słubice road - slightly remove from it. It faces the road with the ridge and lies along an east-west line. The walls are not plastered and are separated with a plinth and a crown cornice. The building has a double-pitched, rafter-queen post roof with sheet metal roofing. The residential section is located on the eastern side, while the farm one - on the western side. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a hallway open on both sides. The building is preserved in good condition.

SGKP, t. VIII, 1887, s. 873.

PRZEMYSŁÓW - CZ. WSI PIECZYSKA IIOWSKIE, gm. IIów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Folwark Wiesz - Taryfa - 1790, Folwark Wymyśle - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Przemysł - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Przemysłów - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Przemysłów is a linear village founded by the Dutch settlers at the end of the 18th century. In 1827 it had 2 houses and 28 residents. It was part of the government estate Iłów. In 1888, the village had 68 Protestant inhabitants and 113 morga in area.

The village lies on the southern side of the Vistula between Pieczyska Iłowskie and Wola Ładowska. The village stretches along an east-west line with homesteads situated on the man-made hillocks, on the southern side of the dirt road that runs through the village.



The cultural landscape is in good condition - abundant willows and poplars planted along balks and dirt roads, drainage canals that channel out excess of groundwater to the river, which borders the village from the south. No objects of traditional Dutch architecture are present.

SGKP, t. IX, 1888, s. 172;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

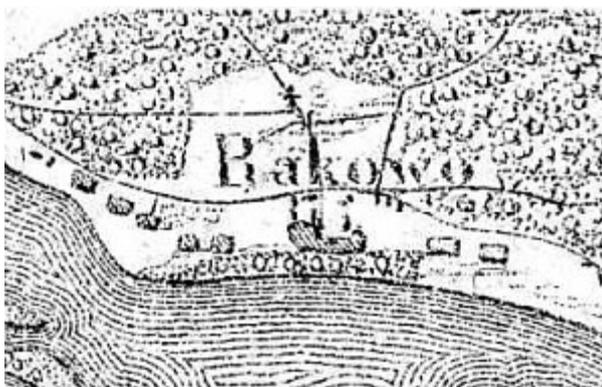
RAKOWO, gm. Mała Wieś, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Rakowo - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1426. It was settled by the Dutch colonists at the end of the 18th century. In 1888, it had 25 houses, 311 residents, and 701 morga of land (including 107 morga of wasteland). It also had a watermill.

Rakowo is a linear village located on the northern side of the Vistula, to the south of the Zakroczym - Płock road, along an east-west line, and to the west of the village of Drwały. The homesteads are built on a rectangular plan with the longer side adjoining the village road on both southern and northern sides.

The cultural landscape is very well preserved with a detectable field layout and willows planted on balks. Majority of homesteads are situated on man-made hillocks with driveways running perpendicularly to the main road. Trees and bushes are still present on the eastern side. Several examples of traditional Dutch buildings have survived including the cemetery.



Building no. 5 is a wooden house, erected ca. It faces the road with its ridge (with the residential section on the eastern side) and is located in the eastern part of the village, on the northern side of the main village road. The building is a part of a single-building homestead. It is surrounded with a picket fence. The house is made of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners with log ends. Low walls are covered with a medium, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof (preserved only over the residential section) reinforced with ties and roofed with sheet metal. Initially, the homestead included the residential section and the cowshed under one roof. The residential interior has a two-bay and two-and-a-half-axial layout with a centrally located fire system with an authentic chimney. The building is in poor condition.



House no. 6 is a masonry-wood building erected before 1945. It is part of a single-building homestead and is located along the road and an east-west line, next to the flood-bank. It is surrounded by a picket fence. The walls of the residential section have a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings; whereas, the cowshed is made of hollow bricks bonded with clay-lime mortar. It has a rafter-collar beam roof reinforced with ties and roofed with sheet metal. The fire system has been completely rebuilt; only a metal kitchen stove and a chimney have remained inside. The building is in poor condition.



Building no. 9 is a wooden house erected ca. 1920. It faces the road with its ridge and is located in the central part of the village, on the northern side of the main village road. The building is a part of a single-building homestead surrounded with a picket fence. It was built of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. The walls are of medium height and are covered with a medium double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with ties and rests on pointing sills. It is covered with sheet metal. Initially, the homestead included the residential section and the cowshed (taken down) under one roof. The residential interior has a two-bay and two-and-a-half-axial layout with a centrally located fire system with an original chimney. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

House no. 12 is a masonry-wood building erected before 1945. It is part of a single-building homestead and is located along the road on its southern side, and along an east-west line next to the flood-bank. The pine walls of the residential section have a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings;

whereas, the cowshed is made of hollow bricks bonded with clay-lime mortar. It has a rafter-collar beam roof reinforced with ties roofed with sheet metal. The fire system is modern. The building is preserved in a good condition. It serves as a summer house.



A building without number is situated in the central section of the village on the southern side of the road near the flood-bank. It was constructed with the glinobitka technology and includes a residential section and a cowshed under one roof.

The cemetery is located in the central section of the village, on the southern side of the village road near the flood-bank. It has a rectangular layout and is entirely overgrown with bushes. There are no remains of gravestones.

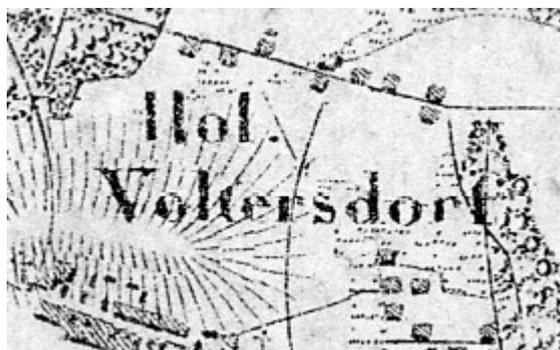
SGKP, t. IX, 1888, s. 519.

REJMONTÓW, gm. Strzelce, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Woltersdorf Hol. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Woltersdorff - Tabella - 1827, Hol. Woltersdorf - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Woltersdorf - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Rejmontów - WIG - 1938)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers before 1803. In 1827, it had 24 houses and 190 residents, while in 1893 - 315 residents, 458 morga of land, and an elementary school.

Rejmontów is a linear village located on the eastern side of the Kutno-Trębki road, along an east-west line with buildings on both sides of the village road. The cultural landscape has been transformed; no elements characteristic for the Dutch colonization are present. Nonetheless, one homestead associated with the settlers has survived.



A masonry building (no number), which was erected at the beginning of the 19th century is situated in the eastern part of the village on the southern side of a single-building homestead. The house faces the road with the ridge and is surrounded with lush vegetation. The building is made of stone bonded with clay mortar; it is covered with a rafter-collar beam, rye straw thatched roof. An entrance hall has been added to its eastern wall (timber frame structure); it is boarded and covered with a pent roof. A residential section (southern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located fire system (devastated). The building is in poor condition - not in use.

SGKKP, t. XIII, 1893, s. 859.

RĘKAWKI - CZ. WSI ŻYCK POLSKI, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Rękawki - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was mentioned for the first time in the 14th century; it was settled by the Dutch at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, it had 9 houses and 94 residents, while in 1888 -119 residents and 224 morga in area. Rękawki is a linear village located on the southern side of Vistula in the northern section of the village of Życk Polski, to the south of Nowosiadło. Homesteads are located along an east-west line on artificial rises.



All elements of the traditional Dutch landscape are in very good condition - homesteads, a field layout, drainage canals, driveways and balks planted with willows. The last houses were disassembled in the 1980s.

SGKP, t. IX, 1888, s. 637.

ROKOCINA, gm. Ilów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Rokocina - SGKP - 1888)

Originally, Rokocina was part of Nowa Wieś. The village was settled by The Dutch colonists at the end of the 18th century. In 1888, it had 62 residents and 153 morga of land. Rokocina is a linear village located to the north of the Młodzieszyn-Ilów road along an east-west line to the west of Rzepki. The homesteads are built on a rectangular plan with the



longer side adjoining the main village road primarily on its northern side.

The cultural landscape is in satisfactory condition - a detectable field layout with remains of willow trees. The homesteads are removed from the main roads and are connected to it with driveways with rows of willows. One example of traditional Dutch buildings has survived.

House no. 12 is a masonry building, erected ca. 1930. It is located in the eastern section of the village on the northern side of the village road. It is a four-building homestead with the house situated on the southern side, summer kitchen on the eastern side, and a barn and a new house on the north-eastern side. The homestead is surrounded by a picket and pole fence. The house is made of stone bonded with lime-clay mortar; it has been lined with cement-lime mortar after WWII. The structure is covered with a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof with fiberboard roofing. Residential (eastern side) and farm (cowshed) sections are located under one roof on the northern side. The residential section has a two-bay and two and a half-axial layout with a centrally located traditional fire system. It consists of a wide chimney, a bread oven (in the kitchen on the northern side), two heaters, a kitchen stove, and a tile stove (in the eastern axis). The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

SGKP, t. IX, 1888, s. 714.

RUMUNKI, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Rumunek kol. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded by Kajeten Dębowski - a Czermiński starost - in 1781, who "imported honest Dutch: Jakub Koniarski, Jan Koniarski, Wojciech Drows, Wojciech Golik, Dawid Górski among others - free individuals". They settled on 1 włóka and 15 morga of land. In 1889, the village had 87 residents, who cultivated 251 morga of land. Rumunki is a linear village located on the western side of the Dobrzyków-Słubice road. The homesteads stretch along the Nida river and an east-west line.



The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization is easily detectable with abundant planted trees and bushes as well as and drainage ditches and canals. One homestead associated with the traditional colonization has survived.



Building no. 1 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1900. It is located near the road on an embankment and faces the road with the ridge. The homestead is surrounded with a wattle fence and can be reached by a dirt driveway. A new residential building is located at the foot of the embankment. The old house borders a pond (surrounded by willows) and a brick chapel on its north-western side. The chapel dates from 1945 - the year when the new owners arrived. The homestead is made of pine wood and has two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure

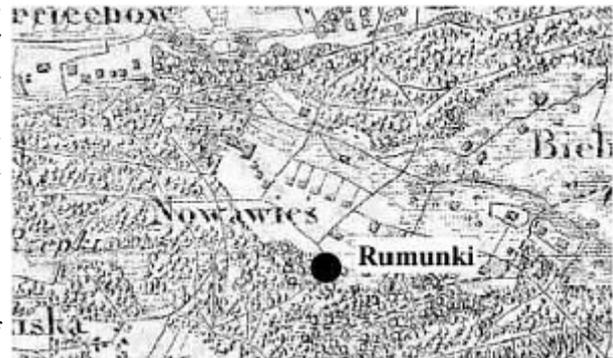
(residential section and cowshed) joined at corners by dovetail halvings with log ends and a planked timber frame structure (barn). The residential (eastern side) and farm (western side) sections are covered with one rafter-queen post roof with rye straw roofing. The interior has a two and a half-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located, traditional, tile fire system, which is located around a wide, brick chimney. The building is preserved in good condition.

AGAD, Księgi Ziemskie Gostynińsko-Gąbińskie, Księga 4. Recog et Oblatei 1788-1791, s. 500;
SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 12.

RUMUNKI - CZ. WSI NOWA WIEŚ, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Rumunki Nowej Wsi - SGKP - 1889)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists in the first half of the 18th century. Its name did not appear until 1889. Administratively, it is part of Nowa Wieś. At that time, the settlement had 88 residents and 93 morga of land. Rumunki is a linear village located to the north of the Młodzieszyn-Ilów road between Rokocina and Nowa Wieś along an east-west line. It has few homesteads.



The settlement has been significantly transformed; only new buildings are present. Remains of traditional Dutch landscape are distinguishable: field layout and willow trees. The colonists' cemetery has survived. The cemetery is situated in the western section of the village by the road that leads southward towards the main village road. The cemetery has a rectangular layout and is entirely overgrown with bushes and trees. Overgrown, regularly shaped grave mounds are distinguishable. No gravestones have survived.

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 12.

RYBAKI, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Rybaki - Taryfa - 1790, Tabella - 1827, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Rybaki is a linear village and was founded by the Dutch colonists at the beginning of the 19th century.



In 1827, it had 2 houses and 17 residents. In 1889, the village had 93 residents and 119 morga of land.

The village lies on the southern side of the Vistula between Kępa Kamińska and Kępa Izabela. It stretches to the north of the old flood-bank (it is split by the new flood-bank). Homesteads are located along an east-west line on artificial rises.

All elements of the traditional Dutch landscape are in very good condition - homestead sites, a field layout, drainage canals, driveways and balks planted with willows. The last houses were disassembled in the 1970s.

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 50.

RYDZYNO, gm. Słupno, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Rezino - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Rydzyno - Tabella - 1827, Rydzyno - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1239; it was settled by the Dutch at turn of 18th and 19th centuries. In 1827, it had 6 houses and 57 residents. In 1889, it had 5 settlements, 7 houses, 67 residents and 120 morga of land (including 87 morga of cultivated land).

Rydzyno is a linear village situated on the northern bank of the Vistula near the riverbed between Borowiczki and Bielino (from the north) and Liszyno (from the south).



All elements of the traditional Dutch landscape are well preserved - a field layout, drainage canals, driveways (perpendicular to the riverbed) and balks planted with willows. The homesteads and crofts have been completely transformed - large modern farms with large volume buildings have been built on leveled terrain - dispersed layout.

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 86.

RZEPKI, gm. Hów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Rzepki - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Rzepki Hol. - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was settled by Dutch colonists, most probably at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, it had 3 houses and 22 residents. In 1889, the village had 106 inhabitants and 217 morga in area.

Rzepki is a linear village situated on the northern side of the Młodzieszyn-Iłów road between Las Rzepkowi and Łaziska.

The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization is in poor condition. Practically, three traditional homesteads are the only remains of the Dutch presence - one of them is dilapidated and the two others have been converted into summer houses.



in satisfactory condition.

House no. 15 is a masonry building dating from before 1945. It is part of a three-building homestead and is located in the western section of the village on the western side of the road along an east-west line. The homestead includes a barn - in the western section and a cellar - in the northern section. The building was built with glinobitka technology. After 1945, it was plastered from outside. The walls are covered with a high, rafter-collar beam roof with sheet metal. A residential section (southern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential interior has a two-bay and two-axial layout; the cowshed has a single room. The fire system has been rebuilt; it is modern. The building is



Object no.15 is a masonry cellar, which was erected at the same time as the house and with the same technology. The walls on eastern and western sides have been covered with dirt. The cellar is covered with a gable, rafter roof with roofing paper. The interior has a single-room layout. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.





currently being renovated.

Another object is a house without a number. It is a masonry building dating from before 1945. It is part of a four-building homestead and is located in the western section of the village on the western side of the road along a north-south line. The homestead includes a modern brick house (southern side), a barn, and a cowshed (western side). The building was made of stone bonded with clay-lime mortar - plastered. The walls are covered with high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof with rye straw roofing, reinforced with wróble. It is used only for housing purposes. The interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout. The fire system has been rebuilt - modern. The building is in satisfactory condition -



(southern side). The cowshed has a single

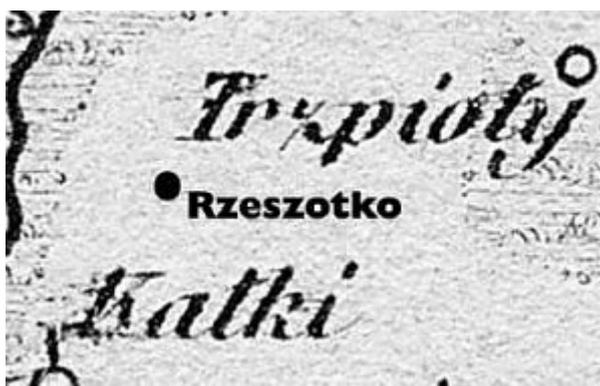
room. The building is in poor condition. Another object without a number is a masonry building, erected ca. 1930. It is part of a single-building homestead located in the eastern section of the village on the southern side of the road along an east-west line. The building is made with a glinobitka technology and walls are made of clay-pebbles-straw mixture. They are covered with a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof with straw and fiberboard roofing. A residential section (eastern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential interior has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a centrally located, brick fire system, which includes a bread oven located in the hallway (devastated) and a kitchen stove in the kitchen

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 148.

RZESZOTKO, gm. Ojrzeń, pow. ciechanowski, woj. mazowieckie

(Rzeszotko - Informator - 1948)

The village was founded ca. 1820. The village was inhabited by Mennonites (from the mid-19th century), who were associated with the Wola Wodzyńska church.



Rzeszotko is a linear village located to the north-east of Ojrzeń by the Łydynia river. The traditional cultural landscape has been transformed; no elements associated with the Dutch colonization have survived.

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...

SADOWA, gm. Łomianki, pow. warszawski zachodni, woj. mazowieckie

(Sadowo - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Dutch colonists settled in the village at the beginning of the 19th century by purchasing land from Poles. In 1889, the village had 115 residents and 104 morga in area. The village was part of the Dziekanów estate.

Originally, Sady was a linear village located on the northern side of the Vistula and to the south of the Warszawa-Gdańsk road.

The cultural landscape associated with the Dutch colonization has been transformed. The homesteads have modern buildings located tightly on both sides of the road.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 203.

SADY, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kol. Markowszczyzna - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Sady - SGKP - 1891)

The village was founded by Dutch at the end of the 18th century. Initially, the village was probably part of the village of Markowszczyzna. It comprised only 6 homesteads. The settlers cultivated land, grew fruit, and also raised cattle - the residents were famous for Dutch cheese manufacture. They were also known for their wickerwork. Numerous osiers planted on the fields provided material for these products. Sady is a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula between Nowy Kazuń and Stare Grochale with houses situated between the



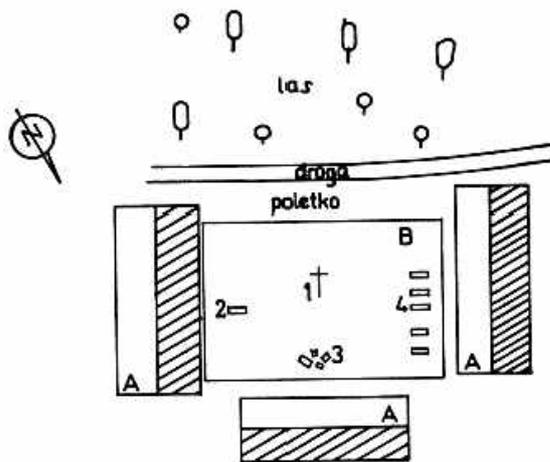
road and the flood-bank on man-made rises (terepey). The cultural landscape has been partially transformed; it has been best preserved in the north-western section of the settlement. Rises with willows, poplars, and orchards are visible around preserved homesteads. Roads that run to the Kuzuń- Ślądów highway perpendicularly to the flood-bank are also distinguishable. Only one building characteristic for the Dutch colonization have survived to the present day from four buildings that existed until 1995.

Building no. 15 was built of wood in 1927. It is located in the western part of the village near the flood-bank; it faces it with the ridge. The building is made of poplar wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It is covered with a high double-pitched roof with asbestos tile roofing. A brick porch has been added to the southern side of the building; it is covered with a pent roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a centrally located chimney and a traditional fire system - two-stove-lid kitchen located in the chimney niche. The cowshed has a single room. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

Non-existent objects:

No 14 - wooden house erected in 1927; burned down in 1991.

amount of uncovered grave foundations, whose symmetrical arrangement suggests the original location of the graves. Seven partial and two whole gravestones have survived (upturned, one buried in the ground). The cemetery also has a grave with a metal cross - probably from the post-war period. A wooden, ca. 4 m high cross is located in the center of the site. Only a few dates can be deciphered from barely legible inscriptions: "1800", "1821", and "1838".



Cmentarz w Sdach:

A - zabudowania masarni

B - cmentarz:

1 - krzyż drewniany

2 - mogiła

3 - główne skupisko płyt

4 - odsłonięte grobowce

Skala 1 : 500

B. Andrzejewska, Inwentaryzacja architektoniczna domu ze wsi Sady 18, Warszawa 1992, w zbiorach archiwum SOZ Warszawa;

T. Swat, Memnonici na Mazowszu.

SADY, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

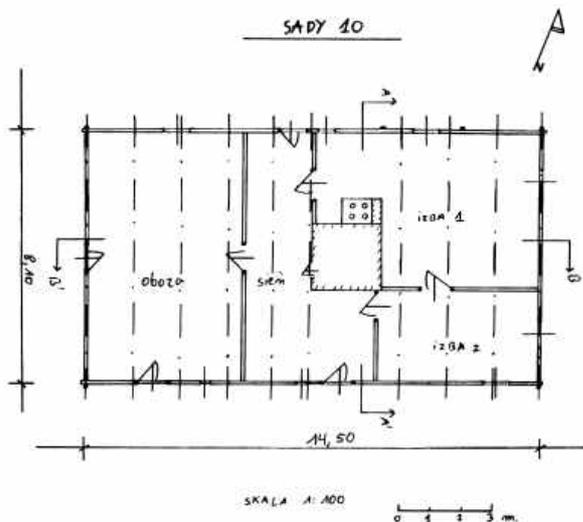
(Sady - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Kol. Sady - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Sady - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded by the Dutch settlers in 1787 under agreement with Adam Lasocki. The colonists were given 30 morga of land. They were also granted a wilkierz (collection of laws) comprising 41 sections, which specified the rules for community self-government: "The residents are to elect a sołtys and two jurors, who are to keep the village lawful and just and are to settle disputes and arguments. They are also to decide all cases and suits, except for criminal and serious matters which



are to be settled by the state courts". And later: "No resident or a stranger may hand over the case to the Higher Authority before the case has been heard by a sołtys and jurors and their verdict has been given. All, who act against this rule will pay a fine of 5 Marks". In 1798, a German-Evangelical elementary school was established; 22 students attended classes. By 1889, the village had 32 houses and 292 residents. Its area equaled 778 morga of land suitable for wheat. The residents grew sugar beets, osiers, produced Dutch cheeses, and above all, grew fruit (at that time, the orchards brought on average 300 rubles in revenue annually per one settlement).

Sady is a linear and colonial village located to the south of Wiądzemin Polski and Wiądzemin Nowy, to the west of the Wymysle Polski-Swiniary road. It is separated from it by a deep drainage ditch. The village is very well preserved - trees planted around homesteads and on fields, drainage canals, wattle fences, and above all, traditional homesteads located on man-made rises. The homesteads are removed from one another (ca. 200-500 m) and are dispersed among fields. The village has the oldest preserved building related to the Dutch colonization in Mazowsze - originally, Mennonite, then Evangelical - church. The building dates from 1806; it was mentioned in a document from 1809.



Building no. 10 is a wooden house built in the mid-19th century. It is located in the central section of the village along an east-west line on a very high, ca. 2.5 m, artificial rise (another rise is situated approx. 100 m from it in the north-western direction; a building, which used to be located on it, no longer exists). A flower and vegetable garden is located on the southern side of the building; it is sectioned off with a picket fence. The building is made of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings - boarded with vertical planks. It is covered with a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof with roofing paper and fiberboard. The entrance to the cowshed is located on the southern side; the door is topped with a segment arch. The residential interior has a one and a half-bay and two-axial layout with a centrally located chimney and a traditional fire system with a black kitchen at the base, a bread oven, a tile stove, a

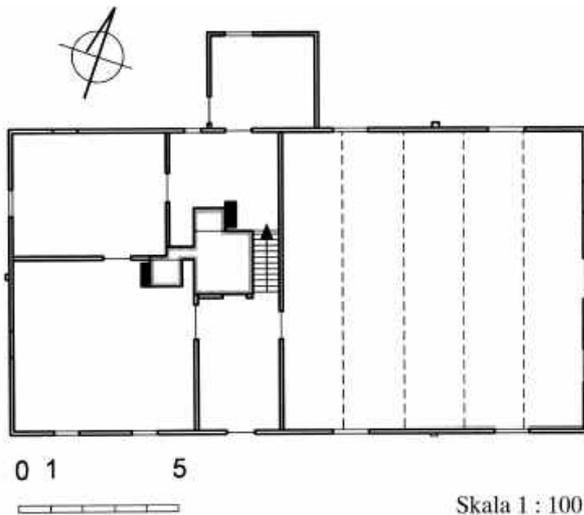
smokebox in the chimney, and a heater. The hallway has a brick heater. The cowshed has a single room. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1999)..



Object no. 15 is a wooden building - a former Mennonite built in 1806 (inscription "praise 1806 the Lord" has been placed on the top plate). It is located in the central section of the village along an east-west line on a high, ca. 1.5 m high, artificial rise. Before, WWII the building served as an Evangelical church (after the war its paraphernalia have been transferred to the church in Wiądzemin Polski). A small cowshed is situated across from it on the western side. Wide concrete stairs are located on the southern side of the building; originally they led to

the prayer room. The homestead is partially surrounded by a picket fence. The cemetery adjoins the building from the southern side. The building is made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with log ends. The walls of the former prayer room are 2.5 m high and are stabilized by vertical braces. The structure is covered with a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof with roofing paper and fiberboard. The entrance to the prayer room leads through a hallway

from the southern side or directly from the eastern side. Originally, the prayer room had a barrel vaulted ceiling (structure disassembled). The residential interior, which originally served as a teacher's apartment and a school, has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a centrally located chimney and a traditional fire system with a black kitchen at the base, a bread oven, a tile stove, two kitchen stoves, and a heater. A smokebox is located in the chimney. The prayer room has a single-room layout and currently serves as a cowshed. The building is in poor condition - the former prayer room is to be taken down because it is seriously damaged. This building is the most precious object associated with the Dutch colonization in Mazowsze.

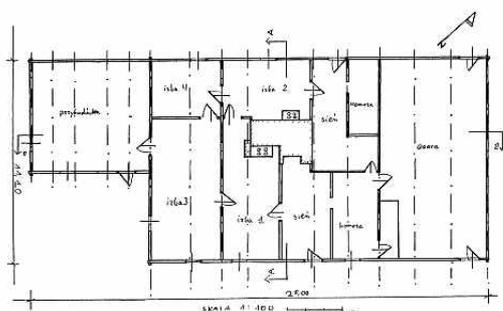


Building no. 15 is a small cowshed built in 1915 of pine wood; it has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. It is covered with a low (1.6 m) double-pitched, rafter roof with fiberboard roofing. It is a single-room building; it is in poor condition..



Building no. 17 is wooden house erected at the beginning of the 19th century. It is located in the central section of the village approx. 200 m from the road to Wiączemin. The homestead can be reached by a paved road that runs between drainage ponds. The building is made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood and

has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with log ends. It is covered with a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof reinforced with ties and covered with roofing paper and fiberboard. The roof structure of the cowshed rests on a summer beam. A residential section and remains of a cowshed are located under one roof. Originally, the cowshed was longer. A timber frame, boarded barn was located behind the cowshed - it was taken down after WWII. The residential section has a two-bay and four-axial interior with a centrally located chimney and a fire system, which includes a black kitchen, heaters, two kitchen stoves, and a bread oven. A residential annex for "the elders" has been added to the southern gable of the house. A cellar has been built under a part of this section - entrance on the eastern side. The cowshed has a single room. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition (BK - all record cards of the above buildings - Jerzy Szafygin, 1999).



The cemetery is located in the central part of the village; it borders the former church. The cemetery has a rectangular layout and is overgrown with bushes; it is devastated but 10 gravestones have survived. They are made mainly of sandstone with inscriptions in German language and majority of them dates from the 1920s and 1930s. Some of them have shattered medallions with photographs of the deceased. Several gravestone bases are entirely destroyed; cast-iron crosses are overturned. Legible gravestones belong to: Michael Krüger, deceased on January 6, 1937 r., Julian Kriger, deceased on April 24, 1926 r. and the Brokop family: Amanda, deceased on June 11, 1881, Berta, deceased on October 31, 1885, and Wilhelm, deceased on January 31, 1904, among others..





AWP, Akta notarialne kancelarii notarialnej w Gostyninie F. Czajkowskiego, nr 270, 1;
 W. Marchlewski, Mennonici w Polsce...;
 SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 206.

SASKA KĘPA - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Praga Południe, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(W XVI w. zwana była Kawczą, w XVII w. - Kosku i Kawcza, Holendry, Olędry, Kępa Miejska, Solecka, w XVIII w. Holandia, Ostrów, a w końcu Saska Kępa - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The colonists appeared on the islet in order to examine a new settlement site on May 11, 1624. Before the colonists settled the area, they were employed (remuneration of 250 złoty) to clean up Góra świętojańska (i.e. Gnojna) and to clear the brush on Saska Kępa, which was to be used to pave and level off town streets. Finally, the settlement of the Dutch was sanctioned on November 13, 1628 and the agreement was signed at the request of: Andrzej Kos, Anua Pokręć, Joachim Darko i Anus Puck. The foundation act was recorded in the town register on the date April 4, 1629, and on December 10, 1650 it was ratified by king Jan Kazimierz.



Before 1643, the Old Warsaw authorities issued another act that forbade the Dutch settled on Saska Kępa to sell the land or transfer the lease to other colonists, unless by succession.

This fact suggests that at least some of the colonists were unable to fulfil the contract provisions and broke the agreement. Differing religions and destructive floods could be other reasons why colonists left the region. However, it is possible that not all colonists broke the tenancy lease and some might have even

extended their contracts. Although according to the relevant literature, it is commonly believed that the colonists' stay in Saska Kępa was quite short-lived and lasted no longer than the duration of one contract, in light of information presented by Aleksander Wejnert in *Starożytności Warszawy*, I would venture to say that at least one of the settlers stayed on the islet longer.

This can be demonstrated by two facts. Even in 1716, part of the land on the islet bore the name of one of the colonists who signed the first contract. The name was slightly changed, but shows that it was present long enough to become established in city documents and stay in people's memory. At that time, Marianna Bielińska, the wife of general Dönhoffa, leased part of Saska Kępa land; one of the plots (98 by 56 pręta) was called Pucki or Puckier. This surname can be found in both the agreement from 1628 and 1636. Two other names, Joachim Darko (aka Olender in 1636) and Anus (Hanus) Pokręty, also appear in both documents.

The colonized site was located in the northern section of the islet near Stara Praga.

Saska Kępa has been completely transformed and urbanized.

No remains have survived of the colonists' residence.

J. Szałygin, *Olędrzy w Warszawie*, "Mazowsze", 2001, nr 14, s. 39-50;
SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 331;

A. Wejnert, *Opis historyczny trzech kęp na Wiśle pod Warszawą*, w: *Starożytności Warszawy*, t. 3, Warszawa 1854.

SŁODOWIEC - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Bielany, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Słodowiec - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, SGKP - 1889)

Originally, the name Słodowiec was associated with a watermill located on the edge of the village of Buraków by the canal that supplied water to a pond in Marymont. The watermill was replaced by a steam mill and, at that time, a settlement was established around the mill. In 1889, the village had 100 inhabitants and 10 morga in area. In 1905, the village had 79 residents, steam mill, a grocery store, and a bakery. It was incorporated into Warsaw in 1906. The Dutch settlers (several Mennonite families) inhabited Słodowiec in the second half of the 19th century; they were attended to by the Elder of the Kazań Niemiecki church.



Currently, the village is located in the north-western section of Warsaw to the north of Armia Krajowa ave. between Broniewskiego and Wólczyńska streets.

No remains have survived after the colonists' residence.

Encyklopedia Warszawy;
E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 813.

STARA KORZENIÓWKA, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Korzeniewka - Tabella - 1827, Korzeniowka - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by the Dutch at the end of the 19th century. Their arrival was associated with the Dutch colonization of the neighboring area of Troszyn. Stara Korzeniówka is a linear (western part) and a multi-street (eastern part) village located on the eastern side of Dobrzyków-Słubice road. The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch settlement is well preserved - field layout, planted willows and poplars, and drainage canals. There are three masonry-buildings characteristic for a Dutch village - two of them have been considerably transformed and the other one only slightly.



Building no. 6 is a masonry house dating from the beginning of the 20th century. It is located in the eastern section of the village on the northern side of the road. The building's ridge faces the road. The building is positioned in an east-west line. A residential section (eastern side) and a cowshed (western side) are covered with common rafter-queen post roof with sheet metal roofing. The residential interior has a two-bay and two-span layout with a centrally located chimney. The fire system has been rebuilt; it is modern. The building is in good condition.

STARE BUDY, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Budy Młodzieszynskie - Taryfa - 1790, Młodziszynski Budy - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Młodzieszyner Holl. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Młodzieszynskie budy - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Holendry - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Stare Budy - SGKP - 1890)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, it had 45 houses and 325 residents. In 1890, the village had 421 inhabitants, 77 homesteads and 1299 morga in area. Stare Budy is a linear village located to the north of Młodzieszyn, along an east-west line with buildings on both sides of the road.



The cultural landscape has been modified. The buildings are modern. The homesteads are dispersed and have a rectangular layout.

SGKP, t. XI, 1890, s. 234.

STARE BUDY - CZ. WSI ŁĄCK, gm. Łąck, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Stare Budy - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists before 1796. In 1827, it had 26 houses and 194 residents. In 1890, the village had 173 residents, who cultivated 343 morga of land.



Stare Budy is a linear village located to the north of the Gostynin-Łąck road along an east-west line. The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been completely transformed. No material evidence of the former residence of colonists is present.

SGKP, t. XI, 1890, s. 234.

STARE ŁADY (SZORY), gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Lady-Taryfa-1790, Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Łady - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa -1830, Łady Stare - SGKP - 1884, Łady - Szory - Skorowidz - 1925)

The village was colonized by the Dutch at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, Łady Stare, Łady Nowe, and Kępa had 112 morga in area. There were 15 houses. After 1969, Łady Nowe and Łady Stare (Szory) have constituted one administrative entity. Stare Łady is a linear village located on the western side of the Hów-Kamion road near the flood-bank. The homesteads are located on the northern side of a dirt road along an east-west line on a natural dune, slightly elevated above the terrain. The cultural landscape of the Dutch village is well preserved - numerous willows and poplars planted especially along the field edges, drainage canals and high bushes around homesteads. A traditional Dutch homestead has survived on the western side..



Building no. 7 is a wood / masonry house, erected ca. 1930. It is located on the northern side of the road along an east-west line in a two-building homestead, which also includes a barb located on the western side perpendicularly to the house. The building is surrounded by a picket fence. The residential section is built of pine; it has a corner-notched log structure and is joined at corners by dovetail halvings; the cowshed is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar. It has a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, rye straw thatched roof. A porch has been added to the southern side of the building; it has a skeleton frame structure and is boarded and glazed. It is covered with a pent roof. The residential section is

located on the eastern side and has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a centrally located chimney, a kitchen stove, and a tile stove dating from the beginning of the 1980s. The cowshed has one room. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 568.

STEFANÓW, gm. Gostynin, pow. płocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Luisenthal - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Stefanów was founded at the beginning of the 19th century. It was inhabited by German settlers. One of their occupations was canvas manufacturing. In 1884, the village had 24 houses, 230 residents, and 270 morga of land. Stefanów is a linear village



located to the north of the Gostynin-Łąck road along an east-west line.

The cultural landscape characteristic for the Dutch colonization has been completely transformed. No material evidence of the former residence of colonists is present.

SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 480.

STOKÓW - CZ. WSI JULISZEW, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Stokowa - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Stokowo - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Stoków - Tabella - 1827, Stokowo - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The Dutch colonists appeared in the village at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, the village had 6 houses and 59 residents. In 1890, there were 5 houses and 36 residents, who cultivated 95 morga of land. The residents primarily subsisted on land cultivation, fruit farming, peat exploitation, and osier farming. Osier twigs were used in crafts.



The section of the village, which was settled by the Dutch, is located on the eastern side of the road from Wymyśl Polski to Świniary and Życk Polski on a natural, small rise on the northern side of the dirt road from Rękawek to Nowe Życko.

The cultural landscape is well preserved - willows planted on field borders, small ponds located in depressions (collecting water excess), vegetation planted on the eastern side of the only preserved homestead (modern buildings) in this section of Julishev.

SGKP, t. XI, 1890, s. 359.

STRZEMESZNO, gm. Gąbin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Strzemieszna - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of the village dates from 1530. In 1827 the village had 13 houses and 141 residents. In 1886, the village had 15 homesteads and 180 morga of land. The eastern section of the village was settled by the Dutch at the beginning of the 19th century.

Strzemieszno is a linear village located to the west of the Howo-Dobrzyków road between Gąbino and Piaski (situated by the road) on an embankment above the Vistula's old riverbed.

Practically, the cultural landscape has been completely transformed. No material evidence for the colonists' residence has survived.



SGKP, t. XI, 1890, s. 475.

SUCHODÓŁ, gm. How, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Holendry na Łęgu - Taryfa - 1790, Łęg Suchodół - Mapa Gilly - Crona - 1796, Suchodół - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, SGKP - 1890)

Suchodół is a linear village founded by the Dutch in 1789. The colonists Piotr Rynas, Krystian Kleś, Jakub Gołąbek, Piotr Pankrac, and Piotr Ładyszka settled in Łęg Suchodolski on 3 włóka and 4 morga under agreement with Gostynin region cześnik (administrative honorary title) Stanisław Zabłocki. In 1827, the village had 8 houses and 77 residents. In 1890, the settlement was inhabited by 149 residents, who cultivated 264 morga of land.

The village lies on the southern bank of the Vistula between Piotrkówek and Władysławowo. Originally, the buildings were located on both sides of a low flood-bank, which ran through the middle of the village (currently a road is located upon it). Nowadays, the buildings are positioned along the river and are separated from it by a new flood-bank. The homesteads can be reached by driveways, which run from the main road in southern and northern directions. The homesteads are located on man-made rises.



The cultural landscape is very well preserved - it has a detectable field layout with willows planted on the balks as well as drainage canals and ponds collecting excess water. No examples of the traditional architecture have survived.

AGAD, Księgi Ziemskie Gostynińsko-Gąbińskie. Księga 4. Recog. et Oblatei 1788-1791, s. 475;
SGKP, t. XI, 1890, s. 535.

SYNDYKOWSZCZYŻNA, gm. Czosnów, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Kol. Markowszczyzna - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Sędykowszczyzna - SGKP - 1889)

The village was founded by Dutch in the beginning of the 19th century. Initially, the settlement was part of the village of Markowszczyzna. In 1889, the village had 83 inhabitants and 125 morga of peasant land.

Originally Syndykowszczyzna was a linear village with homesteads located on the southern bank of the Vistula, to the West of Nowy Kazuń along the road from Kazuń-Bielany to Sady. The settlement has been incorporated into nearby Kazuń.

The cultural landscape has been transformed; however, a field layout with roads located on balks and drainage canals and ponds are still visible. No authentic buildings or remains of the original homesteads are present.



SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 464.

SZAMOCIN, gm. Strachówka, pow. wołomiński, woj. mazowieckie

(Kol. Szamocin - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Szamocin - SGKP - 1890)

In 1827, Szamocin had 7 houses and 95 residents. Ca. 1890, it had an elementary school, 125 residents, 102 morga of manor land, and 274 morga of peasant land. Szamocin was not a Dutch settlement; however, a group of Mennonites, who were associated with the Nowy Kazuń church, lived in the village.



Szamocin is a linear village located to the east of Marki and Białołęka Dworska near the Kanał Żerański.

No material evidence of the colonists' residence is present.

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. XI, 1890, s. 776.

SZCZAWINEK, gm. Puszcza Mariańska, pow. skierniewicki, woj. mazowieckie

Szczawinek was settled by the Dutch in 1645. This information is supported by archival materials and literature. The colonists settled in the village under the contract (ratified by the king Władysław IV in the Royal Register with the date June 9, 1645) concluded between Hieronim Radziejowski and the Dutch. They were granted a permission to settle in the following villages: Baranów, Jaktorów, Kaski i Szczawinek. The contract provided for a 6-year rent-free period, 100 włók of wastelands and forests to be put under cultivation; they were required to pay a rent of 30 florins per włoka. The village has not survived. Most probably, it was originally located on the edge of the Korabiewski forest by the Sucha (Nida) river, on its north-eastern bank.

I. Baranowski, Wsie holenderskie na ziemiach polskich, "Przegląd Historyczny", t. 19, 1915.

ŚLADÓW, gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Śladów - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Szladów - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Szladow, Szladow Niemiecki, Szladow Holenderski - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of the village dates from 1427. The Dutch settled in Śladów at the end of the 18th century on the northern side of the Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki-Kamion (Śladów) road and on its southern side (Nowa Wieś Śladów). Ca. 1889, the village had 61 homesteads and 1840 morga of land. Śladów is a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula. The homesteads stretch along an east-west line.



The elements of the traditional cultural landscape are well preserved - a field layout and planted vegetation. Almost all buildings are modern. Only one house dating from before 1945 has remained.



Building no. 55 is wooden house erected in 1920. It is located in the central section of the village approx. 400 m from the Kazuń-Kamion road. The ridge faces the paved road that goes through the village; the building is located on its northern side. The homestead was built on a rectangular plan and includes modern buildings: two barns (eastern and western sides of the plot) and a cowshed (northern side). A new residential building is located in front of the old building. An old oak (6 m circumference) is located on the eastern side of the building. The house was made of pine wood and has a corner-notched log structure with corners connected by

scarf joints - boarded. The high (2.6 m) walls are covered with a high (4.14) double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof reinforced with double queen posts - asbestos tile roofing. The roof structure rests on a pointing sill. The building serves solely as a residence. It has a two-bay and three-axial layout with two narrow duct chimneys and a modern fire system. Two porches have been added to longer walls of the building (timber frame structure); they are both boarded and covered with double-pitched roofs. The building is preserved in very good condition; however, it is not in use.

Non-existent object:



No 66 - wooden house erected in 1918; taken down after 1985.

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 755;
T. Swat, Mennonici na Mazowszu.

ŚWINIARY, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

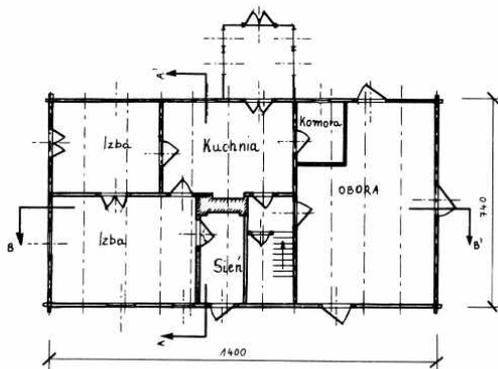
(Swiniary, Świniary Holenderskie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa -1830, Świniary-Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of Świniary dates from the 14th century. The first Dutch homesteads in the village were founded in 1788. Marcin Datzlaw a "German citizen from Sady" undertook to clear the brush. In 1827, the village had 11 houses and 108 residents. In 1890, the village had 23 houses and 183 residents who cultivated 209 morga of land. A 6morga fish stocked lake was situated within the village boundaries. The residents grew sugar beets, osier, and fruit and also produced Dutch cheeses. Świniary is a linear village situated on the southern bank of the Vistula, to the north of Wiączęmin Polski and Nowosiadło. It can be reached by an asphalt road from Wymyśl Polski. The road forks in Nowosiadło in the western direction towards Wiączęmin Polski and in the eastern direction towards Życk Nowy. The homesteads are located between the asphalt road and the flood-bank on man-made hillocks. The village is divided by the Vistula old riverbed, which was formed after the 1981/82 flood. Majority of the homesteads are situated on the northern side of the village road (in the western and central section of the village). The homesteads in the eastern section of the village can be reached by dirt roads that connect them to the main road. Fragments of the old (19th century) flood-bank have survived. The homesteads are arranged on a shape resembling a square or a rectangle and are surrounded by picket or wattle fences. The cultural landscape is very well preserved with numerous examples of traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.



Building no. 9 dates from April 29, 1933 and was erected by Samuel Flemk (inscription on a door frame). It is situated in the central section of the village. Its corner-notched log structure was made of pine, poplar and oak (ground sill) wood with dovetail joints at corners and protruding log ends. High (2.5 m) walls are covered with a high (4.2 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts, and roofed with roofing paper. A residential section (eastern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with an asymmetrically located chimney and a rebuilt brick fire system. The building has a single-room cowshed with a sectioned-off chamber - not in use. The building is in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szaltygin, 1996).

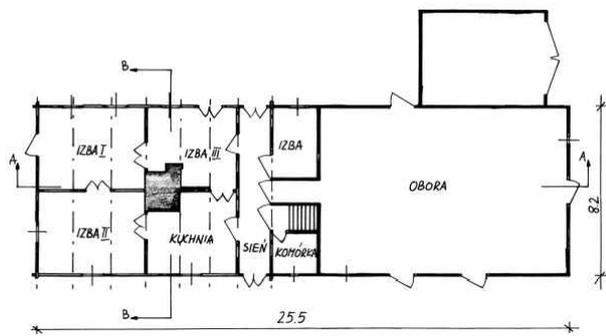
ŚWINIARY 9



8 4 2 m
SKALA 1:1000

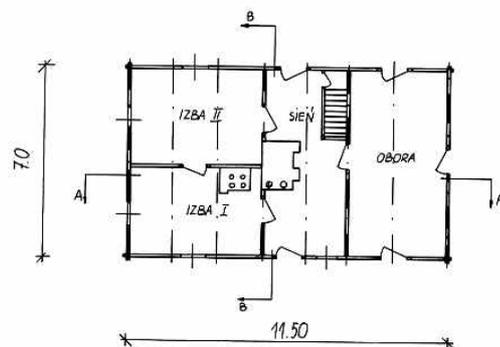
Building no. 20 was erected in 1935 and is located in the western section of the village. It has a solid-tenon-post structure made of pine and poplar (ground sill) wood with dovetail joints at corners and log ends. High (2.8 m) walls are covered with a high (5 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam (two pairs of collar beams), which is reinforced with ties and roofed with fiberboard. The ceiling joists in the cowshed rest on a summer beam. The residential section (eastern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. A shed has been added to the southern side of the cowshed. The residential section has a two-bay and four-axial layout with a centrally located chimney and a brick and tile fire system, which includes a tile kitchen with a cover, a bread oven in the kitchen, a brick heater, and a smokebox in the chimney. The single-space cowshed has a centrally located passageway with stalls for farm animals on both sides. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1996).

Rzut przyziemia Świniary 20 Skala 1:100

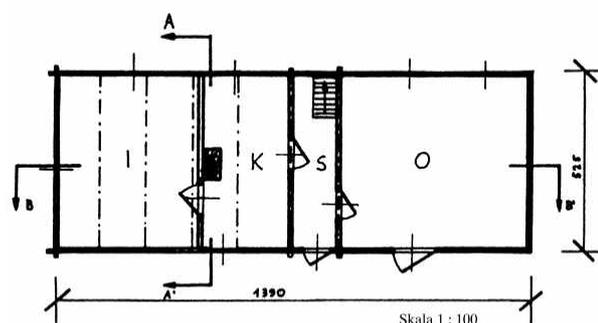


Building no. 24a is a wooden house dating from ca. 1900. It is located in the eastern section of the village on the northern side of the old flood-bank. It is part of a two-building homestead (a barn on the eastern side) and has a solid beam and post structure made of pine and poplar (ground sill) wood with dovetail joints at corners and log ends. Low (2 m) walls are covered with a low (2.7 m) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which is reinforced with queen posts and rests on a pointing sill - asbestos tile roofing. A residential section (eastern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential section has a one and a half-bay, two-axial layout with a centrally located chimney in the hallway and a brick and tile fire system, which includes two tile kitchens (with a cover) located in the hallway and the room, and a smokebox in the chimney. The cowshed has a single room. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1996).

Rzut przyziemia Świniary 24^a Skala 1:100

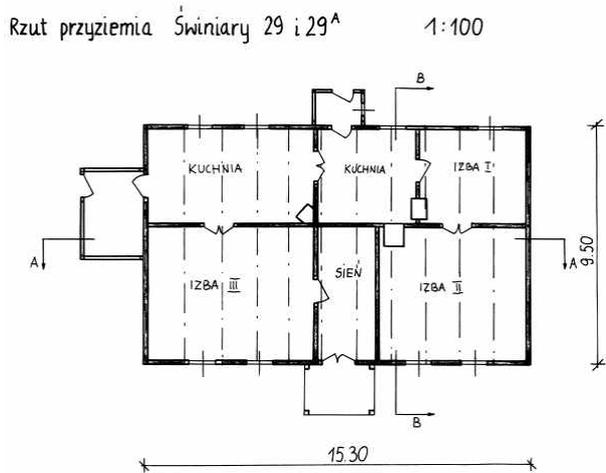


Building no. 26 is a wood-masonry house erected in 1937. It is located in the eastern section of the village on the northern side of the old flood-bank. It is part of a three-building homestead (a barn and a shed on the eastern western sides respectively) and has a corner-notched log structure made of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood with dovetail joints at corners and log ends (residential section). The cowshed is built of hollow brick. Low (2.2 m) walls are covered with a medium (3.3 m) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof, which is reinforced with ties and roofed with rye straw (residential section) and fiberboard (cowshed). The residential section (eastern side) and the cowshed are located under one roof. The building has a single-bay and four-axial layout with a narrow chimney located in the kitchen and a metal stove with



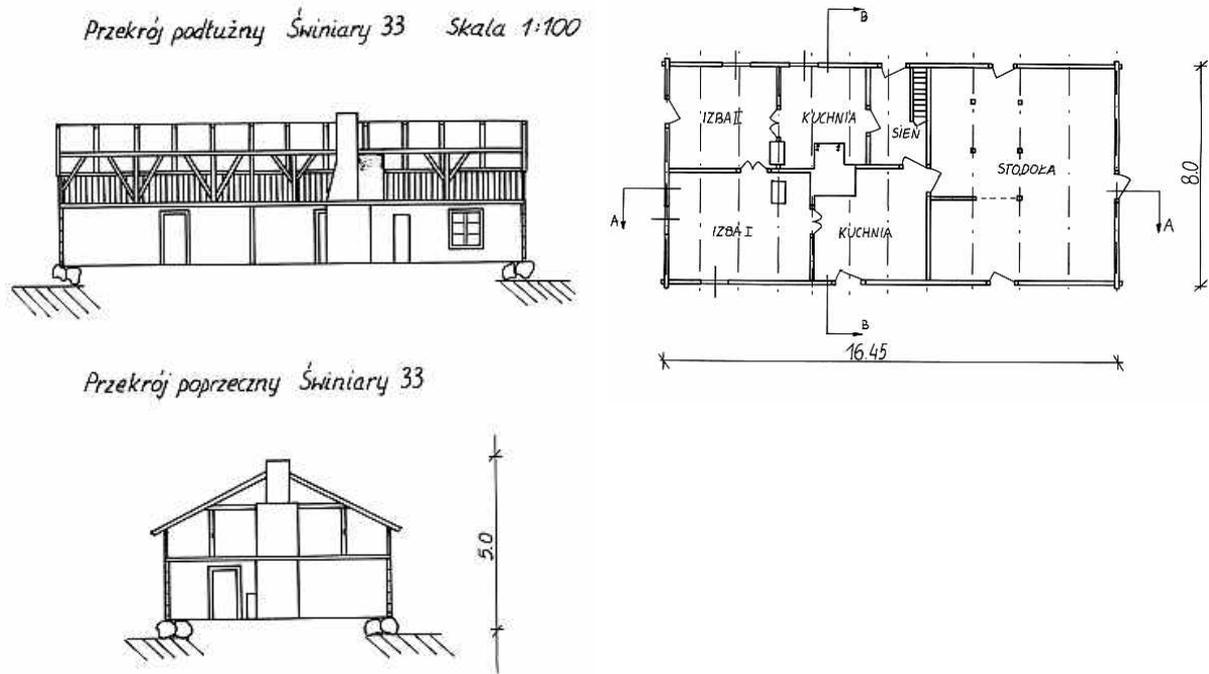
a kitchen top. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1996).

Building no. 29/29a is a masonry house dating from 1938. It is located in the central section of the village on the eastern side of the dirt road that runs from the main road to the flood-bank. The building is part of a four-building homestead with barns from the eastern and northern sides and a cowshed from the southern side. The homestead is surrounded by a wire net and picket fence. Originally, the building also included a farm section (cowshed) under one roof. This section was taken down after WWII. The building is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar - plastered. High (3.7 m) walls are covered with a high (4.2 m) jerkin head, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof. It is reinforced with queen posts, and roofed with sheet metal. Three porches have been added to the building walls on three sides (the western one has been decorated with carved elements). The building has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a pants chimney located in the kitchen and room II, which includes tile stoves and kitchen stoves. The building is preserved in very good condition.



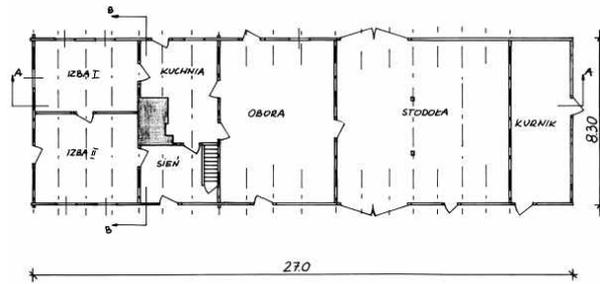
Building no. 33 is a wooden house erected in 1927. It is located in the northern section of the village next to the old flood-bank. It is part of a three-building homestead (a barn and a summer kitchen on the northern side; a well is located between them) with a cellar next located by the south-eastern corner of the building. It has a corner-notched log structure made of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood with dovetail joints at corners and log ends. Short (2.2 m) walls are covered with a low (2.8 m) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which is reinforced with queen posts and rests on pointing sills with sheet metal and roofing paper. A residential section (southern side)

and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two and a half-axial layout with a chimney located centrally between two kitchens, and a brick and tile fire system, which includes two tile kitchen stoves (with a cover) two tile stoves in rooms, as well as a bread oven and a smokebox in the chimney. The building has a single-room cowshed with a summer beam, which supports the rafters. The building is preserved in good condition



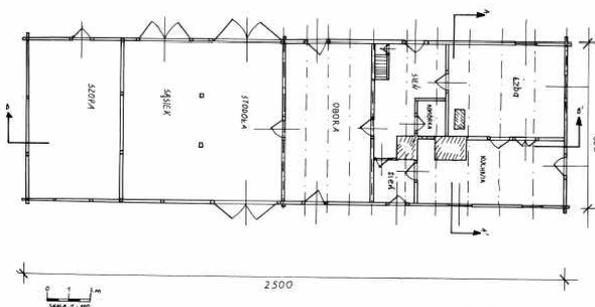
Building no. 36 is a wooden house dating from 1936. It is located in the western section of the village near the road to Wiączemin Polski (on its northern side) along a north-south line. It is part of a two-building homestead (with a cubby-hole and a cellar on the southern side), which is surrounded by a wire net fence. It has two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure made of pine wood with dovetail halvings and protruding log ends and a timber frame structure reinforced with angle braces and struts and boarded with vertical boards (barn). High (2.9 m) walls are covered with a high (4.12 m - original roof covers the residential section, a more recent, lower roof covers the rest), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts (above the residential section), and roofed with fiberboard. A henhouse has been added to the northern gable; it has a pent roof. A residential section, a cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, which includes a brick kitchen stove, located in the kitchen and a bread oven and a smokebox situated in the chimney. The cowshed has a single room and a centrally located passage. The barn has one threshing floor and a storage space and is partitioned with a low wall made of logs. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szalęgin, 1996).

Rzut przyziemia Świnia ry 36 Skala 1:100



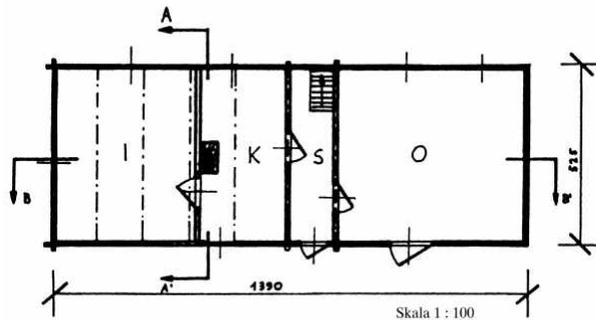
Building no. 37 was made of wood in 1895. It is located in the central section of the village on the northern side of the village road about 50 m from it. It is located along a north-south line in a two-building homestead (a shed and a well on the western side), which is surrounded with a wattle fence. The building was made of pine and has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure (barn and shed), which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. Low (2.2 m) walls are covered with a high (4.50 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar

beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts (above the residential section), and roofed with sheet metal. The ceiling joists in the cowshed rest on a summer beam and on additional crosswise beams. The residential section, the cowshed, and the barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, which includes a tile kitchen stove, located in the kitchen, tile stoves in a room and a hallway, and a smokebox situated in the chimney. The cowshed has a single room and a centrally located passage. The barn has one threshing floor and a storage space; two gates are located on the eastern side. The shed also has a door on the eastern side. The building is preserved in a good condition.



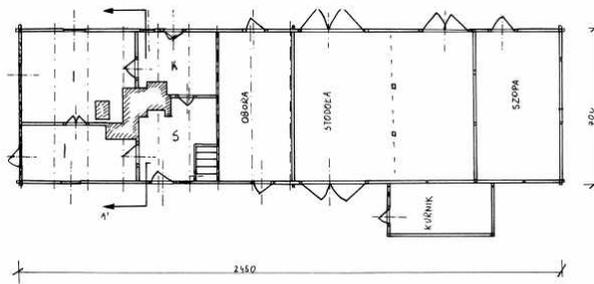
Building no. 42 was made of wood in 1915. It is located in the central section of the village on the southern side of the Vistula's old river bed, approx. 100 m from the road to Wiączemin Polski. It is located along a north-south line in a two-building homestead (a shed on the eastern side and a well on

the western side), which is surrounded with a picket fence. The building was made of pine and poplar wood and has a corner-notched log structure connected at corners by dovetail joints with log ends and of bricks (barn and cowshed - plastered from outside). Medium height (2.4) walls are covered with a medium (3.5 m), rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with ties and covered with rye straw and fiberboard. The walls of the residential section are covered with plywood panels (joints covered with slats). The residential section, the cowshed, and the barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, which includes a tile kitchen stove with a ventilation hood, located in the kitchen, a tile stove in a room, and a smokebox and a bread oven situated in the chimney. The cowshed has one room and a centrally located passage. The barn has one threshing floor and one storage space. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.



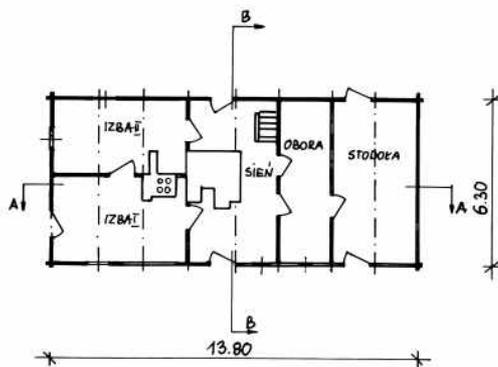
Building no. 43 was made of wood in 1929. It is located in the central section of the village on the northern side of the village along an east-west line. It is a part of a two-building homestead (with a shed and a well located on the northern side), which is surrounded with a wattle fence. The building was made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure (barn and shed), which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked

with vertical boards. Short (1.90 m) walls are covered with a high (4.70 m) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which is reinforced with ties and queen posts and is roofed with rye straw. The walls of the residential section are covered with fiberboard and are stabilized with vertical braces. The residential section, the cowshed, and the barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, which includes two tile kitchen stoves, located in the kitchen and in the eastern room, and a tile stove in the western room. A smokebox and a bread oven are situated in the hallway. The cowshed has one room and a centrally located passage. The barn has one threshing floor and a storage space; two gates are located on the southern side. The shed also has a door on the southern side. A henhouse has been added to the northern wall of the building. It has a timber frame structure and is covered with a pent roof. The building is preserved in good condition.



Building no. 45 was made of wood in 1904. It is located in the eastern section of the village on the northern side of the village road about 100 m from it. It is located along a north-south line in a two-building homestead (a henhouse and a well on the eastern side), which is surrounded with a wattle fence. It is entirely built of pine; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Short (1.90 m) walls are covered with a medium (3.30 m) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which is reinforced with ties (residential section) and is roofed with rye straw and fiberboard. A residential section, a cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial corner layout with a wide centrally located chimney, which includes a tile kitchen stove with a ventilation hood, located in the hallway and room I, a tile stove in room II, and a smokebox and a bread oven situated in the chimney. The cowshed has one room and a centrally located passage. The barn has one threshing floor and one storage space. The building is in poor condition. Its farm section is almost completely destroyed.

Rzut przyziemia Swiniary 45 Skala 1:100



Non-existent houses:

A building without a number was located in the western section of the village. The house was built in 1897 and was part of a three-building homestead, which was the last homestead situated behind the new flood-bank (erected in 1947). It was positioned along a north - south line facing the south with its residential section. The homestead, which included a house, a cowshed and a barn, was taken down in 1997 (BK-Jerzy Szafygin, 1994).

AGAD, Księgi Ziemskie Gostynińsko-Gąbińskie. Księga 4. Recog et Oblatei 1788-1791; SGKP, t. XI, 1890, s. 704.

TARGÓWEK - CZ. M. WARSZAWA, gm. Warszawa-Targówek, pow. warszawski, woj. mazowieckie

(Targówek - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Targówek - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Targówek - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Initially Targówek was a gentry village. It was mentioned for the first time in the 15th century. In 1580, it had 3.5 łąn (ca. 59 ha) in area. Targówek belonged to the families Targowski and Karniewski, and later Gumowski.

In 1764, Stanisław August became its owner. In 1840, another owner J. Nosakowski began to parcel out the village land. This process became even more intensive after the railway line to Petersburg and the Kiberdzia bridge had been built. Part of the village was incorporated into Warsaw in 1889, the remaining part - in 1916. The Dutch settlers (several Mennonite families) inhabited Targówek in the second half of the 19th century; they were attended to by the Elder of the Kazuń Niemiecki church.



The former village is located in the north-eastern section of Warsaw, to the south of the Toruń route between the Jagiellońska and Radzymińska streets. No material remains have survived after the colonists' residence.

Encyklopedia Warszawy;

E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...

TROSZYNEK - CZ. WSI NOWY TROSZYN, gm. Gąbin, pow. płocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Troszynek - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Troszynek is a linear village and was settled by the colonists at the same time as Troszyn Niemiecki (Nowy Troszyn) and after 1759 it became part of that village. In 1827, the village had 16 houses, in 1892 - 19 houses and 162 residents (128 Catholics)



and 34 Evangelicals) and 215 morga in area (100 morga of arable land).

The village is located on the southern side of the Vistula to the south of Nowy Troszyn. The buildings are located on both sides of the dirt village road along an east-west line.

The cultural landscape is well preserved - it has a detectable field layout with willows, dirt roads, and drainage canals that channel water excess to a large canal that borders the village from the north. No buildings associated with the Dutch colonization have survived.

SGKP, t. XII, 1892, s. 513.

TRZPIOŁY, gm. Ojrzeń, pow. ciechanowski, woj. mazowieckie

(Trzpioły - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded ca. 1820. It was not a Dutch village. The village was inhabited by several Mennonite families, who were associated with the Wola Wodzyńska church.

Trzpioły is a linear village and is located to the north of Ojrzeń near Rzeszotka and Grabowiec.

No remains have survived after the colonists' residence.



E. L. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...

TULISKA, gm. Szczawin Kościelny, pow. gostyniński, woj. mazowieckie

(Tuliska Hol. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Tuliska - Tabella - 1827, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists at the end of the 18th century. In the beginning of the 19th century, it had 19 houses, 141 residents, and 311



morga of peasant land. By 1827, the village had 18 houses and 114 residents.

Tuliska is a linear village located to the north of Trębki along an east-west line with buildings on both sides of the road. The cultural landscape associated with the Dutch colonization is detectable; it has been only slightly transformed. A field layout with planted willows and drainage canals are visible. Two traditional houses characteristic for the Dutch colonization have survived in the western part of the village.

Building no. 13 is a masonry house erected before 1945. It is located in the central section of the village on the northern side of the village dirt road in a two-building homestead with a shed on its western side. The walls are made of stone bonded with cement-lime mortar (plastered on both sides). The building has a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof covered with roofing paper. A residential section (eastern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. The building has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located modern fire system. The building is preserved in good condition.

Building no. 14 is a masonry house erected before 1945. It is located in the central section of the village on the northern side of the village dirt road in a four-building homestead (a barn, a shed, and a cellar on its western side). The walls are made of stone bonded with cement-lime mortar (plastered on both sides). The building has a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof covered with sheet metal. A residential section (eastern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. The building has a two-bay and two and a half-axial interior with a centrally located modern fire system. The building is preserved in good condition.

UDERZ, gm. Młodzieszyn, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Uderz - Mapa Gilly - Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Fol. Oderz - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Uderz - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Uderz Duży i Mały - SGKP - 1892, Uderz - Skorowidz - 1925)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists probably at the beginning of the 19th century (in the section later called in SGKP Uderz Mały). In 1892, Uderz Duży had 140 residents and 133 morga of land, while Uderz Mały - 39 residents and 53 morga of land.

The linear section of village of Uderz is located on the western side of the Hów-Kamion road along an east-west line, while its multi-street section on the eastern side of the road along a north-south line.

The cultural landscape of the village situated on the western side of the village is well preserved. The homesteads are located on the northern side of a dirt road by the marshy area with drainage canals on its northern side. Numerous poplar and willow trees, planted along the field balks are visible. A traditional Dutch homestead has survived next to the road.

An object without a number is a masonry building, erected ca. 1920. It is located on the northern side of



the road along an east-west line as part of a single-building homestead, which is surrounded by a picket fence. The building is made of pine wood and has two types of structure: a corner-notched log structure (residential section and cowshed), joined at corners by dovetail halvings with log ends and a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with horizontal beams and planked with vertical boards (barn). The building has a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof covered with roofing paper. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located chimney and a tile kitchen stove. The cowshed has one room; the single-threshing floor barn also functions as a shed. The building is preserved in good condition.

SGKP, t. XII, 1892, s. 742.

WAŚOSZ, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Osada Waśosz - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by the Dutch at the end of the 18th century; it was part of the Czermno estate. In 1827, it had 7 homesteads and 49 morga of land. It has been incorporated into the village of Sady. Waśosz is a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula to the north of Juliszewo.

The cultural landscape associated with the Dutch colonization is very well preserved with the original field layout, trees planted around the homesteads and on the fields, drainage canals, and wattle fences.



SGKP, t. I, 1880, s. 811.

WIĄCZEMIN POLSKI, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Polnisch Wiączymin - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Polnisch Wioncemin - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Wiączemin Polski - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Wiączymin pol. - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

Wiączemin was mentioned for the first time in the 16th century. The Dutch settled in the village in 1759 under agreement with the owner of the surrounding lands, Szymański. At that time, the village was divided into Wiączemin Polski and Wiączemin Niemiecki. In 1827, Wiączemin Polski had 117 residents, 17 houses, in 1893 - 263 and 35 respectively. The village had 250 morga of fertile

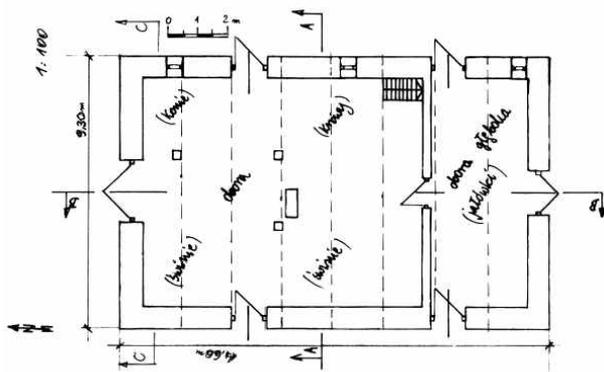
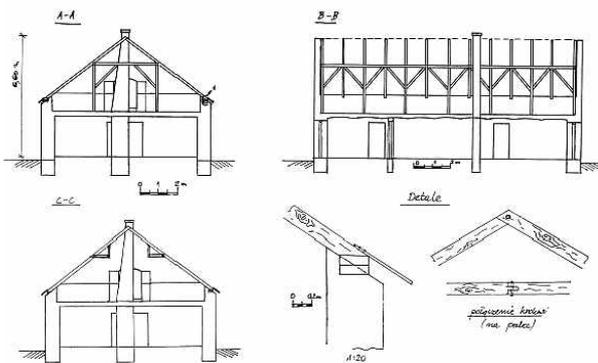


soil (meadows with 6-8 feet thick peat deposits constituted half of this area).

Wiączemin Polski is a linear village situated on the southern bank of the Vistula, between Wiączemin Nowy and Świniary. It can be reached by an asphalt road from Wymyśl Polski. The road forks in Nowosiadło towards Wiączemin Polski in the western direction and towards Życk Nowy in the eastern direction. The homesteads are located on man-made hillocks between the asphalt road to Wiączemin Nowy and the new flood-bank. Majority of them lie along an east-west line. They can be reached by dirt driveways. The homesteads are arranged on a shape resembling a square or a rectangle and are surrounded by picket or wattle fences. Fragments of the old flood-bank are visible.

The cultural landscape is very well preserved with numerous examples of traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.

The cultural landscape is very well preserved with numerous examples of traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization. Building no. 8 is a cowshed dating from 1909. It is part of a three-building homestead located to the south of the road to Nowy Wiączemin. The building's ridge faces the road; it is situated in the northern part of the plot. It adjoins a house from the south. A barn is situated on the opposite, western side of the homestead. The building is made of stone bonded with cement-lime mortar - plastered. High (3 m) walls are covered with a high, double-pitched, medium (3.5 m), rafter-collar beam roof made of poplar wood. The structure is reinforced with queen posts, which rest on the wall coping; it is roofed with sheet metal. The building has a bipartite, asymmetric interior - the larger room is centrally partitioned along the building; it has a watering bowl. The watering bowls of the smaller room (eastern side) are located by the eastern wall. The building is preserved in good condition (BK - Jerzy Szafygin, 1996).



Building no. 25 was made of wood at the beginning of the 20th century. It is part of a single-building homestead, which is surrounded with a wire net fence. It is located in the central part of the village on the old flood-bank along an east-west line. The house is built of pine; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Low (2.20 m) walls are covered with a high (3.60 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts, and roofed with fiberboard. The building serves

exclusively as a residence. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a wide asymmetrically located chimney, which includes a tile kitchen stove with a ventilation hood, a tile stove, and a smokebox and a bread oven situated in the chimney. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

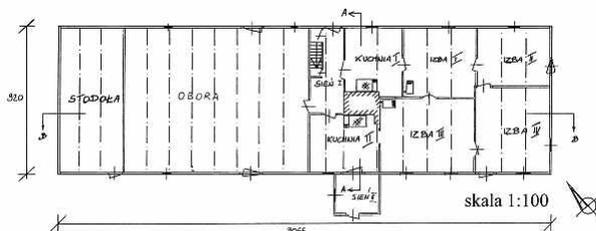


Building no. 36 was made of wood in 1933. It is part of a two-building homestead (shed on the western side), which is surrounded with a wire net fence. It is located in the northern section of the village behind the old flood-bank along an east-west line. It is entirely built of pine; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Low (1.80 m) walls are covered with a low (2.50 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which has rye straw and fiberboard roofing. The building serves exclusively as a residence. The building has a single-bay, two-axial layout with a cubby-hole located behind the chimney (northern side) with a centrally located narrow chimney with a tile kitchen stove, a brick heater, and a bread oven. The building is in poor condition.



Building no. 38/39 was made of wood in 1894. It is located in the central section of the village between the road to a production cooperative and the new flood-bank approx. 100 m from it. It is located along an east-west line in a single-building homestead, which is surrounded by a wattle fence. The building was made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure (barn and shed), which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. High (2.40m) walls are covered

with a low (2.40 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts, and roofed with roofing paper. The roof was constructed after 1945. A residential section, a cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and three and a half-axial layout with a wide asymmetrically located chimney, which includes two tile kitchen stoves located in kitchens I and II, tile stoves in a rooms I and III, a smokebox situated in the chimney, and a bread oven in the hallway. The walls of room no. IV, which is located in the south-eastern corner, are decoratively painted. The cowshed has one room and a centrally located passage. The barn has one threshing floor and one storage space. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.





Building no. 40 was made of wood at the end of the 19th century. It is located in the central section of the village between the road to the production cooperative and the new flood-bank approx. 100 m from it. It is located along an east-west line in a single-building homestead, which is surrounded by a picket fence. The building was made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure (barn and shed), which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. High (2.30 m) walls are covered with a high (4.70 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is

reinforced with queen posts, and roofed with roofing paper. A residential section, a cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. A porch has been added to the southern wall of the building. It has a boarded, timber frame structure and is covered with a pent roof with sheet metal. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, which includes two tile kitchen stoves (with ventilating hoods), located in the kitchen, tile stoves in rooms, a bread oven in the hallway, and a smokebox in the chimney. The cowshed has one room and a centrally located passage. The barn has one threshing floor and one storage space. The building is used as a summer house and is well preserved.



Building no. 41 was made of wood at the end of the 19th century. It is located in the central section of the village between the road to a production cooperative and the flood-bank approx. 100 m from it. It is located along an east-west line in a two-building homestead (shed on the western side), which is surrounded by a picket fence. The house is built of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. The walls (3.2 m) are covered with plywood. The structure is covered with a low (2.20 m) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which rests on pointing sills - sheet metal roofing. A residential section and a cowshed

are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located wide chimney with a fire system, which was rebuilt after World War II. The cowshed has one room and a centrally located passage. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

Building without a number is masonry church erected in 1935. It is located in the south-western section of the village on a high (approx. 3.5 m) artificial rise. It is part of a two-building homestead: the church situated along an east-west line in the eastern section and a house (former school and teacher's apartment) located along a north-south line in the western section. The plot is partially surrounded by a picket fence. The building is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar. High walls are covered with a high, double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which rests on the wall coping and is covered with sheet metal. The interior has one room with stairs located in the north-western corner which



lead to the wooden gallery. The flat ceiling is boarded with planks painted with white oil paint. A painting by a local artist from Gąbin, Władysław Fus has been placed in the altar. The building is preserved in good condition - not in use.

The cemetery is located approx. 100 m from the church in the south-west direction on both sides of a dirt road that runs southward. The cemetery has a rectangular layout. The section situated on the northern side of the road is older with one upturned, sand stone gravestone. It has a form of a stall and is partially damaged. The southern side is more recent with a terrazzo or granite gravestones dating from the interwar period (11 gravestones). The site is entirely overgrown with bushes and trees.



Non-existent houses:

No. 47 - a wooden house, dating from the beginning of the 20th century; taken down after 1983.

No 69 - a wooden house dating from the second half of the 19th century; taken down after 1983 r. (BK - Wojciech Marchlewski, 1983).

E. Ratzlaff, Im Weichselbogen. Mennonitensiedlungen...;
SGKP, t. XIII, 1893, s. 277.

WIERZBIE, gm. Kutno, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Wyerzbye - Łaski - 1523, Wierzbie - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Wierzbie Holl. - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Hol. Wierzbie - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Wierzbie - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1523. At the beginning of the 16th century the village was empty. The village was settled by the Dutch colonists after 1796. In 1798, it had an Evangelical school. By 1827, the village had 18 houses and 167 residents. In 1893, the village had 9 houses, 197



inhabitants, and 792 morga of manor land and only 23 morga of peasant land.

Wierzbie is a linear village located on the eastern side of the Kutno-Gostynin road, along an east-west line with farms on both sides of the road.

The cultural landscape has been completely transformed with new buildings along the road. One building characteristic for the traditional colonization have survived.

No. 37 is a masonry building, erected ca. 1930. It is situated on the north side of the road ca. 200 m from it. It is part of a modern homestead established on a rectangular plan. The building is situated on the southern side along an east-west line. It was made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar - plastered. The wall structure is covered with a rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof with sheet metal roofing. A residential section (eastern side) and a cowshed are located under one roof. The building is preserved in good condition.

Dzieje Gostynina...;

Łaski II 479;

SGKP, t. XIII, 1893, s. 396;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

WILCZE ŚLADOWSKIE, gm. Brochów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Szladow Wilcze - Mapa Perthéesa - 1791, Wilcze Hol. - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by The Dutch probably at the end of the 18th century. In 1888, it had 9 homesteads and 172 morga of land.

Wilcze Śladowskie is a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula to the south of Śladow, and on the southern side of the Sochaczew-Płock road. The buildings are modern, situated along the north-south road parallel to the drainage canal, which collects excess water from the area.



The cultural landscape on the western side of the road is well preserved with willows planted along dirt roads. The fields located on the eastern side have been afforested after that section of the village had been incorporated to the Kampinos National Park.

SGKP, t. X, 1889, s. 755.

WILKÓW NAD WISŁĄ, gm. Leoncin, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Wilków Niemiecki, Hol. Wilków - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village of Wilków was mentioned in 1420. The Dutch colonists settled in the village in the second half of the 18th century. On February, 1778, the king Stanisław August Poniatowski ratified the emphyteutic contract concluded between the Kampinos starost and the Dutch. The settlers undertook to establish a settlement in the Wilków "thicket".



Wilków nad Wisłą is a linear village situated between the Vistula and the Kampinos forest on the northern side of the Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki-Kamion road. The cultural landscape is preserved in a good condition. The village stretches the flood-bank on the southern side of the road that runs on top of the bank. Homesteads are located 50-150 m from the road and are connected to it with driveways. The houses lie on man-made hillocks along an east-west line. Willows and poplars are planted on eastern sides of the hillocks, on balks, and roadsides. Ponds, which collect exes of water seeping from under the flood-bank, are located between the homesteads and the flood-

bank. There are numerous examples of traditional architecture characteristic for the Dutch colonization.



Building no. 3 was made of wood at the beginning of 1920s. It is located in the western section of the village on the southern side of the village road. It is part of a three-building homestead (with a barn on the western side and a cubby-hole on the northern side), which is surrounded with a wattle and picket fences. It is built of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Low walls are covered with a low (2.60 m) rafter-collar beam roof that is reinforced with queen posts, and roofed with asbestos tiles. A residential

section and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, which includes two tile kitchen stoves, located in the kitchen and in the hallway, a tile stove in the south-eastern room, a smokebox in the chimney, and a bread oven in the hallway. The cowshed has one room and a centrally located passage. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.



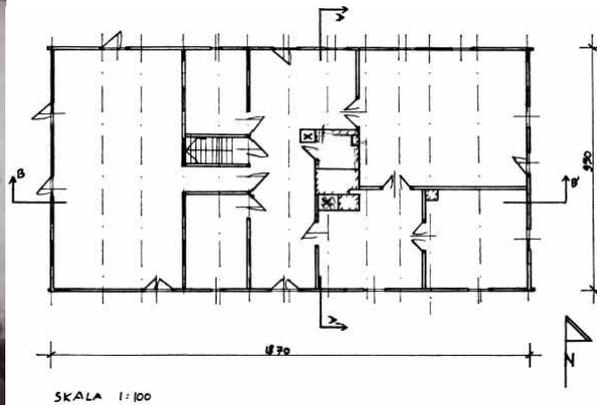
Building no. 15 was made of wood at the beginning of 1920s. It is located in the central section of the village on the southern side of the village road. It is part of a four-building homestead (with a barn, a shed, and a cellar on the western side and a woodshed on the southern side), which is surrounded by a wattle and picket fences. It is built of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Short (2.20 m) walls are covered with a medium (3.50 m) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which is reinforced with queen

posts and rests on pointing sills - asbestos tile roofing. A residential section and a cowshed are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and four-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, which includes a black kitchen in the hallway, two tile kitchen stoves, located in the kitchen and in the hallway, a tile stove in the south-eastern room, and a smokebox and a bread oven in the chimney. The cowshed has one room and a centrally located passage. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.



Building no. 17 was made of wood at the beginning of 1920s. It is located in the central section of the village on the southern side of the village road. It is part of a five-building homestead (with a barn on the western side, a coach house and a shed on the southern side and a cowshed on the northern side). It is surrounded by wattle and picket fences. It is a narrow-front building built of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Short (2.25 m) walls are covered with a low (2.50 m) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which is reinforced with queen

posts and rests on pointing sills - sheet metal roofing. The building serves as a residence. The interior has a two-bay and three-axial layout with two symmetrically located chimneys, a bread oven, a tile stove and a metal kitchen stove. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

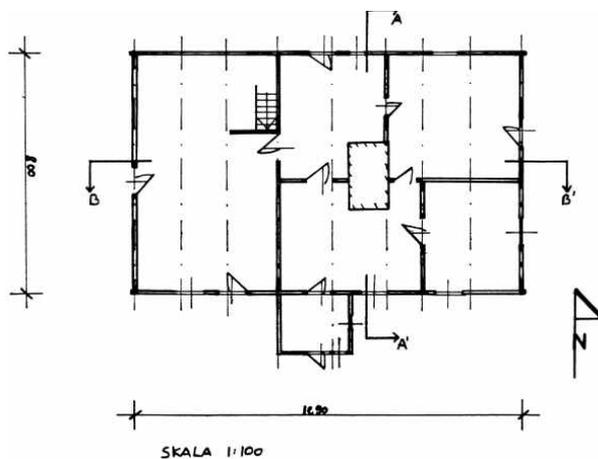


Building no. 17 is a cowshed. It was erected at the same time as the house. It is made of brick - not plastered. High walls are covered with a double-pitch, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts. The interior has two rooms - a stable and a cowshed. The elevations are divided by lesenes, plinths, and an inter-story cornice and topped with stepped eaves. The building is preserved in good condition.



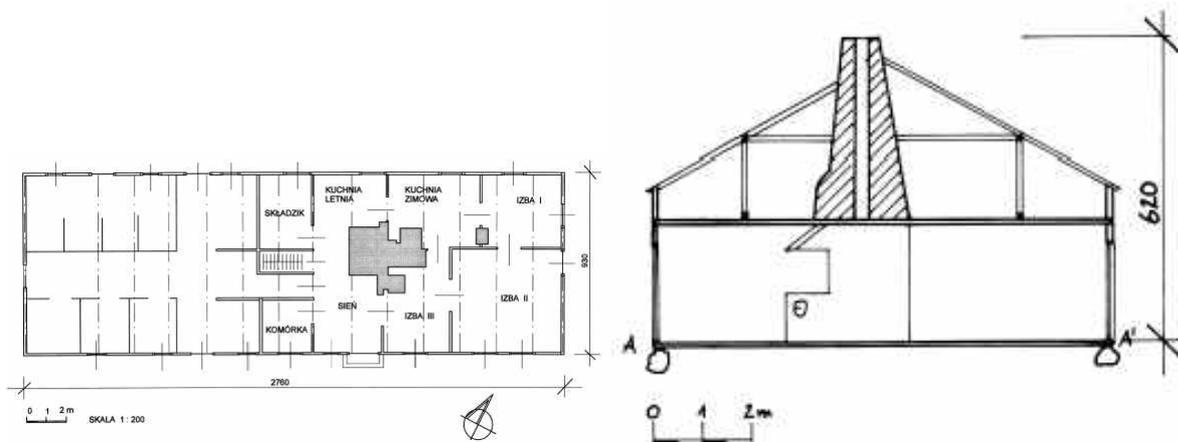
located chimney, which includes a bread oven and satisfactory condition.

Building no. 20 was made of wood in 1924. It is located in the western section of the village on the southern side of the village road in an unfenced, single-building homestead. It is built of poplar wood and has a corner-notched log structure joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends. Low walls (1.95 m) are covered with a low (2.20 m), rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof with sheet metal. The entrance to the building leads through a timber frame porch, which has been added to the residential section. The residential section and the cowshed are located under one roof. The building has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally



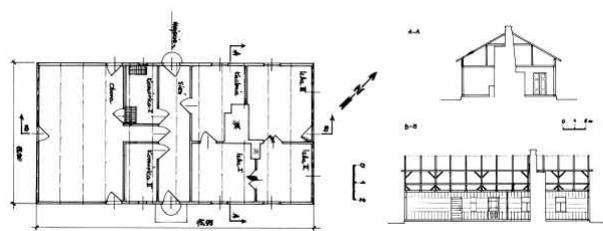
posts and rests on pointing sills - sheet metal roofing. A wooden decorative air vent is located in the roof ridge of the cowshed. Pinnacles decorate the gable of the roof. The residential section and the cowshed are located under one roof. The interior has a two-bay and four-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, a bread oven, two tile stoves (in rooms I and III), and two tile kitchen stoves. The building is preserved in good condition.

Building no. 21 was made of wood in 1920. It is located in the western section of the village on the southern side of the village road. It is part of a two-building homestead (with a barn on the southwestern side), which is surrounded with a wattle and picket fences. It is built of pine and oak (ground sill) wood and has a corner-notched log structure connected at corners by scarf joints. The structure is decoratively planked. High (2.40 m) walls are covered with a medium (3.20 m) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched roof which is reinforced with queen



Building no. 24 was made of wood in 1934. It is located in the western section of the village along an east-west line on the southern side of the village road. It is part of a two-building homestead (with a barn on the northern side), which is surrounded with wattle and picket fences. It is built of poplar and oak (ground sill) wood and has a corner-notched log structure connected at corners by scarf joints. The structure is decoratively planked. The walls are covered with a medium double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof (total height 6.2 m), which is reinforced with queen posts and rests on pointing sills - sheet

metal roofing. A wooden decorative air vent is located in the roof ridge of the cowshed. Pinnacles decorate the gable of the roof. The residential section and the cowshed are located under one roof. The interior has a two-bay and four-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, bread oven, a tile stove in the kitchen, and two tile kitchen sections. Two sets of stringer-type stairs are located in the northern chamber. One set leads to the cellar, the other - to the loft. The building is preserved in good condition.

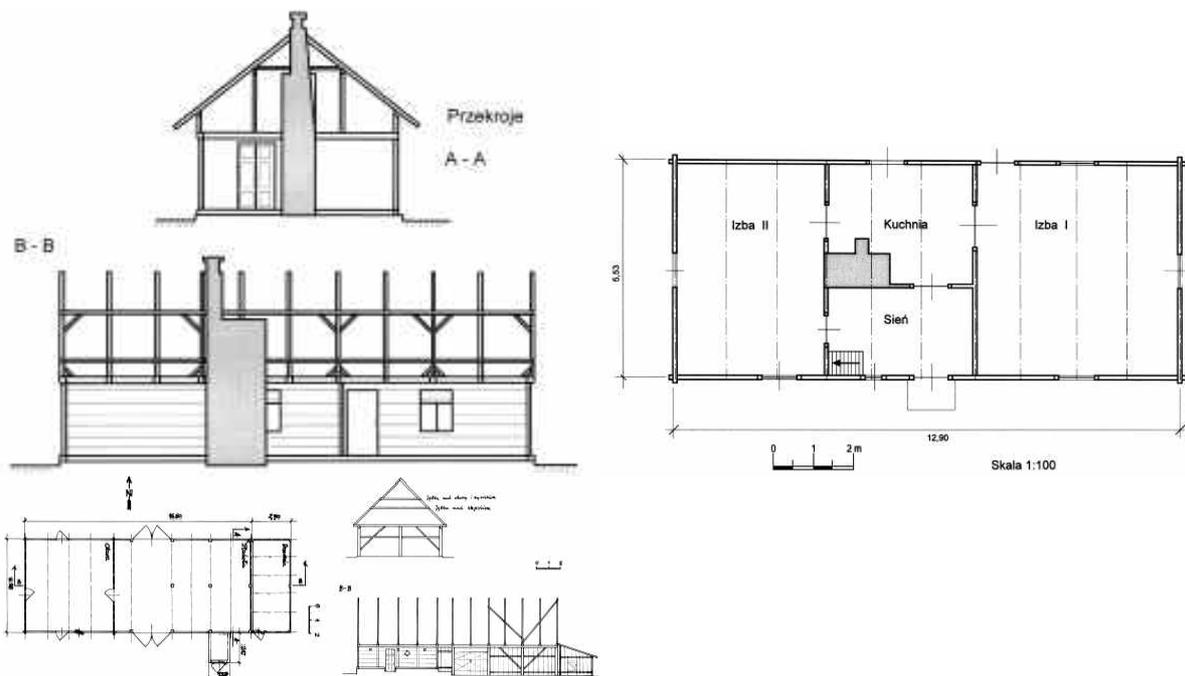


The cemetery is located in the central section of the village, on its southern edge near three farms. It has been devastated, but the vegetation has been cleared. 13 gravestones have survived. Majority of them belong to the Borkop family; most of them are damaged. The gravestone of Peter Brokop (1852-1901) is in best condition.

Non-existent houses:



No. 16 - a house (residential) and a cowshed/barn with a cellar, built on a man-made rise in 1926 near the flood-bank, separated from it by a pond. The building was made of poplar wood and had a corner-notched log structure covered with a double-pitched roof, which rested on pointing sills. The barn had a timber frame boarded structure, while the cowshed - a corner-notched log structure. Both were covered with a common double-pitched roof. The buildings were taken down after 1995.

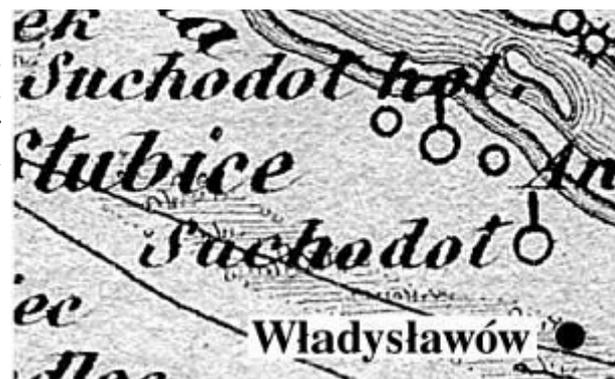


T. Swat, Mennonici na Mazowszu.

WŁADYSŁAWÓW, gm. Ilów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Władysławów - SGKP - 1893)

The village was colonized at the same time as Suchodół - at the end of the 18th century and it is possible that originally, it was part of the latter because it was mentioned for the first time only in



1893. At that time, the village had 41 residents and 165 morga in area. Władysławów is a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula near the flood-bank between the villages of Suchodół and Pieczyska Iłowskie. It is connected to the Iłów-Słubice highway by a paved road. Homesteads are situated on both sides of the road along an east-west line.

The cultural landscape has been transformed. It has been best preserved in the southern section of the village - driveways, drainage canals, and trees planted on balks are visible. The buildings are modern; one example of the Dutch architecture has survived.

An object without a number is a wood - masonry building, erected ca. 1930. It is located on the southern side of the metalled road that leads from the highway to Suchodół (behind the bend) along an east-west line in a four-building homestead (with a barn and two sheds - dispersed layout). The building is surrounded by a cement and picket fence. The residential section was built of pine and has a corner-notched log structure and is joined at corners by dovetail halvings. The structure is boarded. The cowshed was built ca. 1990 of slag concrete blocks bonded with cement-lime mortar. The building has a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof covered with roofing paper. The residential section is located on the eastern side and has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located modern fire system. The cowshed has a centrally located passageway with stalls for farm animals on both sides. The building is preserved in very good condition.

SGKP, t. XIII, 1893, s. 694.

WOLA BŁĘDOWSKA, gm. Pomiechówek, pow. nowodworski, woj. mazowieckie

(Wola Błędowska - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The Dutch settled in the village at the beginning of the 19th century. Wola Błędowska is situated parallel to the Wkra river on its western side between Borkowo and Śniadów. The buildings are located on both sides of the road along a north-south line.

The cultural landscape has been completely transformed as a result of the inclusion of the village into the collective farming system. Originally the houses included residential and farm sections and faced the road with gables. The village with the surrounding land became part of a collective farm (PGR) established after WWII.



The traditional Dutch houses served as housing for the farm employees. The buildings decreased in value and eventually were taken down in the mid 1980 s.

WOLA ŁADOWSKA, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Wola Ładowska - Taryfa - 1790, Wola - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Wulka - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Ładowska - Wola - SGKP - 1884, Wola Ładowska - WIG - 1938)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists, probably, at the beginning of the 18th century. In 1827, it had 8 houses and 81 residents. Wola Ładowska is a linear village situated on the southern side of the Vistula near the flood-bank to the south of Szory next to two parallel dirt roads, which lead westward to the Iłów-Kamion road. Homesteads are situated on both sides of the road along an east-west line.



The cultural landscape has been slightly transformed. It is in best condition in the southern section of the village - driveways, drainage canals, and trees planted on balks are visible. The buildings are modern; one example of the Dutch architecture has survived..



An object without a number is a masonry building, erected ca. 1930. It is situated in the northern section of the village on the northern side of the road (western side) along an east - west line. The building is part of a three-building homestead, which is surrounded by a net and barbed wire fence. The homestead includes a barn located on the western side parallel to the house and a shed - perpendicular to the house. The building is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar - plastered on both sides. The building has a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which rests on pointing sills and is covered with sheet metal.

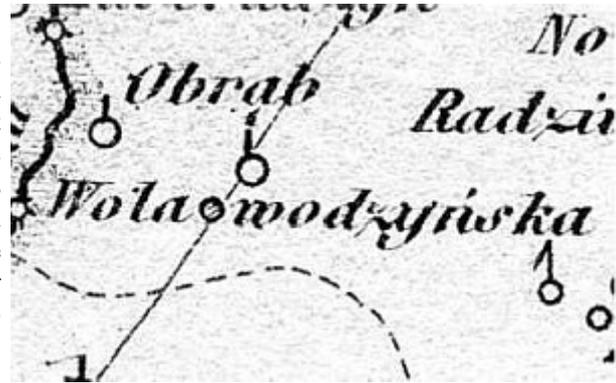
A porch with a double-pitched roof has been added to the southern wall. The residential section is located on the eastern side and has a two-bay and four-axial interior with a centrally located modern fire system. The cowshed has been transformed - not in use. The building is preserved in good condition.

SGKP, t. V, 1884, s. 568.

WOLA WODZYŃSKA, gm. Ojrzeń, pow. ciechanowski, woj. mazowieckie

(Wola wodzyńska - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The village was founded by Mennonites who were imported from Royal Prussia between 1820 and 1842. The village was one of the three most important Mennonite centers in Mazowsze. The Mennonite church located in Wola Wodzyńska was mentioned for the first time in 1843. It was a branch of the Kuzuń Niemiecki church. Ca. 1854, the Baptist community called Odrodzony Zbór (Newborn Church) in Adamów (30 km from Kicin) began to affect the religious life of the Mennonites who inhabited the village. The missionary activities



in Wola Wodzyńska as in Kicin were conducted by Peter Ewart and Johan Penner. As a result of their activities, many residents of the village were converted to Baptism. Fridrich Alf, the founder of the Mennonite Brotherly Church, carried out missionary activities in the village between 1860 and 1826. Under the influence of Alf and his coreligionists, some of the Mennonites began joining the Mennonite Brotherly Church.

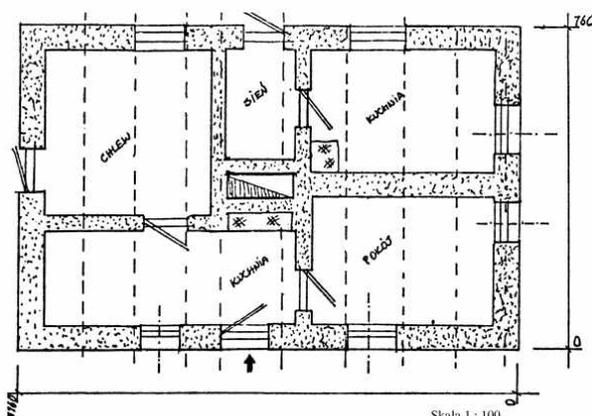
The residents were divided into three denominations. Initially, the Baptist and Mennonite Brotherly churches were not recognized by tsar authorities. Only in 1868, did the tsar government recognize the Baptist sect. However, as a result of introduction of the compulsory military service by the authorities, almost all Mennonites and Mennonite Brethren left the village and emigrated to Canada or the USA. Only a few Mennonite families remained in Wola Wodzyńska; no Mennonite families remained in Kicin after 1874. In 1900, 8 Mennonite families lived in the village; they had their own house of prayer.

However, military actions that began in 1914 led to displacement of the residents to the Russia's interior. As a result of the front passage, the village was almost completely destroyed. Few residents returned from exile after the war had ended. In 1939, 17 farmers resided in the village. After WWII, as a result of the Jałta agreement, the entire German-speaking population of the village was forced to leave the farms. Their land was divided out among the new settlers.

Wola Wodzyńska is a linear village located along a north-south line on the north side of the Płońsk-Ciechanów road. The cultural landscape has been strongly transformed; a field layout and planted vegetation are the only detectable features.. There are several examples of traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.

House no. 6 is a masonry building, erected ca. 1910. It is located in the northern section of the village on the western side of the road ca. 100 m from it. It is situated in the northern part of a two-building homestead (with a farm-residential building in the western section of the homestead). It is positioned along an east-west line. The homestead is surrounded by a picket fence. Originally, the building also included a farm section (a cowshed - on the eastern side) under one roof.

This section was taken down after WWII. It was built of bricks (northern and western section) bonded with cement-lime mortar and of clay and straw mixture (southern and eastern section). High (2.9 m) walls are covered with a high (3.6 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts, and roofed with asbestos tiles. It has a two-bay and two-axial interior with a centrally located, chimney, a bread oven, and a kitchen stove (all elements made of brick). The building is in poor condition.



Building no. 7 is a masonry house dating from 1929. It is located in the northern section of the village on the western side of the road ca. 100 m from it. It is situated in the northern part of a three-building homestead with a farm-residential building in the southern section and a barn in the western section of

the homestead. It is positioned along an east-west line.

The homestead is surrounded by a picket fence. Under a common roof, the building includes a farm section (cowshed) - on the western side. The building is made of clay and straw mixture. High walls are covered with a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam, thatched roof, which is reinforced with queen posts. It has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located, chimney, a bread oven, a heater, and a kitchen stove (all elements made of brick). The building is in poor condition.

Building no. 8 is a wooden house, erected ca. 1920. It is located in the northern section of the village along an east-west line on the western side of the village road. The building is part of a four-building homestead and is situated in its northern section. It also includes a barn, a pigpen, and a cellar on the southern, eastern, and western sides respectively. The homestead is surrounded by a picket fence. The building has a timber frame structure made of pine wood. The structure is filled with clay-straw mixture and boarded on the southern side with poplar planks. Walls are covered with a high double pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with queen posts and roofed with ceramic tile. It is only used for housing purposes. The interior has a two-bay, and two-axial layout with a centrally located chimney, a kitchen stone, and heaters. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

Building no. 8 is a wooden barn, erected ca. 1920. It made of pine wood and has a timber frame structure, which is boarded with vertical boards. The walls are covered with a double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is covered with rye straw. The interior has one threshing floor and two storage spaces. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

Building no. 8 is a masonry cellar dating from 1923. It is made of brick and stone bonded with cement-lime mortar. It has one room and is buried in the ground. The building is in satisfactory condition (BK - all above objects - Wojciech Marchlewski, 1983).

W. Marchlewski, Wola Wodzyńska i Kicin...

WULKOWA - CZ. WSI NOWY TROSZYN, gm. Gąbin, pow. płocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Wulkowa - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

Wulkowa was a linear village and was colonized by the Dutch at the end of the 18th century. The village was incorporated into Nowy Troszyn and no longer exists. It was located on the southern side of the Vistula between Dobrzykowo and Nowy Troszyn.



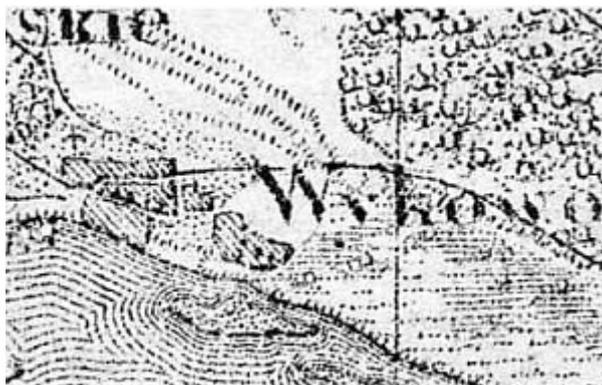
WYKOWO, gm. Słupno, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Wykowo - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly 1803, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The first mention of the village dates from 1254. The Dutch settled on an unused area near Wykowo probably at the end of the 18th century. In 1827, the settlement of Wykowa Kępa was mentioned next to the proper Wykowo. Wykowa Kępa was, most probably, part of Wykowo that was colonized by the Dutch. It had of 6 houses and had 33 residents.

Originally, Wykowo was a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula, between Liszyno and Białobrzegi.

Practically, the village has been completely transformed; numerous holiday centers are located along the Vistula embankment. The traditional landscape associated with the Dutch colonization has been best preserved in the western section of the village near Liszyn. A field layout with planted willows (remains of trees) and drainage canals are visible.



SGKP, t. XIV, 1895, s. 92.

WYMYŚLE POLSKIE, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Wymyśle - Lustracja - 1789, Polnisch Wymysle - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Wymysle - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Wymyśle Polskie - Tabella - 1827, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was colonized by the Dutch settlers ca. 1786. At that time the village was inhabited by five farmers, who did not pay any rent - three of them paid in corvée labor (one week, on foot), one worked in the manor, and the fifth one was exempted from the rent for 6 years according to the contract, which was signed on October 24, 1786. In 1827, it had 8 houses and 92 residents; in 1895 - 15 houses and 154 residents.

Wymyśle Polskie is a linear village located on the southern side of the Vistula at the intersection of the Iłów-Dobrzykowo and Gąbino-Życko Nowe roads.



The cultural landscape has been modified and urbanized; it is not detectable. There are no preserved buildings associated with the Dutch colonization.

Lustracja, s. 235;

SGKP, t. XIV, 1895, s. 97;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

ZALESIE, gm. Iłów, pow. sochaczewski, woj. mazowieckie

(Zalesie - Taryfa - 1790, Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Mapa Gilly - 1803, Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was mentioned for the first time in 1530. It was settled by the Dutch in the first half of the 19th century. In 1827, it had 11 houses and 92 residents, while in 1895 - 138 inhabitants and 492 morga in area.

Zalesie is a linear village located to the south of Iłów and west of Stare Brzozowo. The buildings are modern and are situated along an east-west line. The cultural landscape is in satisfactory condition - vegetation planted on fields and drainage ditches, which stretch along the building line to the south of it. The ditches channel out excess water to the main canal. No buildings associated with the Dutch colonization have survived.



SGKP, t. XIV, 1895, s. 331.

ZWOLEŃ, gm. Gostynin, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Donnersruh - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Tabella - 1827, Kol. Donnersruh - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848, Zwoleń - Skorowidz miejscowości RP - 1925)

The village was settled by the Dutch colonists at the end of the 18th century. Ca. 1800, it had an Evangelical school. In 1827, the village had 29 houses and 125 residents, while in 1881 - 25 houses,



301 residents, 411 morga of land suitable for rye, and 60 morga of meadows.

Zwoleń is a multi-street village located to the north of the Gostynin-Korzeń Królewski road. Modern and traditional buildings are located along a north-south line, on both sides of a road.

The cultural landscape has been modified. Nine houses associated with the Dutch colonization have survived. The buildings were erected before 1945 and face a street with gables. They include residential and farm sections under one roof. The buildings that have been least transformed have the following numbers: 14, 24, 25, and 58. All buildings were made of brick (plastered or not plastered) and are covered with double-pitched roofs. The buildings include a residential section (always on the eastern side) and a farm section (cowshed). The rest of the buildings in the village were erected in the post-war period or recently.



No. 14 is a masonry building, erected ca. 1900; it faces east with its residential section and is positioned along an east-west line on the western side of the road. It is made of bricks bonded with cement-lime mortar - not plastered. It has a double-pitched, rafter-queen post roof, which is covered with ceramic tiles. An entrance to the residential and farm (cowshed) sections is located on the northern side. The residential section has a two-bay and three-axial interior with a centrally located fire system, which was built around a wide chimney. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition.

Dzieje Gostynina...;

SGKP, t. II, 1881, s. 121;

M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

ŻURAWINIEC, gm. Kutno, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Holendry Żurawieniec-Taryfa-1790, Żurawieniec - Mapa Gilly-Crona - 1796, Żurawienice - Mapa Gilly - 1803, Hol. Żurawieniec - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830, Żurawienice - Mapa Chrzanowskiego - 1848)

The Dutch settled in the village before 1790. At that time, the village had 8 homesteads. In 1827, the village had 8 houses and 74 residents, while in 1890 -11 houses, 115 residents, and 376 morga of peasant land. Żurawieniec is a linear village located to the north of Kutno and west of the Kutno-Strzelce road.

The cultural landscape has been modified; it is not detectable. No traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization have survived.



M. Zbieranowski, Wypisy do słownika wsi holenderskich...

ŻURAWINIEC, gm. Strzelce, pow. kutnowski, woj. łódzkie

(Hol. Żurawiniec - Mapa Kwatermistrzostwa - 1830)

The village was settled by Dutch in the beginning of the 19th century. The settlement was included only on the Kwatermistrzostwo Map. It ceased to exist in the middle of the 19th century.



ŻYCK POLSKI, gm. Słubice, pow. plocki, woj. mazowieckie

(Życk - Mapa Kwatermistrzostawa - 1830, Życk Polski - SGKP - 1895)

Życk was mentioned for the first time in 1341. The village was partially settled by the Dutch probably at the end of the 18th century. In 1895, Życk Polski had 195 residents. Its area equaled 339 morga.

Życk Polski is a linear village located on the southern bank of the Vistula between Juliszewo and Nowe Życko on the eastern side of the Wymiśl Polski-Nowosiadło road. A dirt road, which runs through the village, connects the settlement to the main road. Homesteads are located on both sides of the road along an east-west line on artificial hillocks; the buildings face east with their residential sections. The homesteads can be reached by unpaved driveways. They are arranged on a shape resembling a square or a rectangle and are surrounded by picket or wattle fences.



The cultural landscape is very well preserved with numerous examples of traditional buildings associated with the Dutch colonization. Building no. 57 was made of wood in 1935. It is located in the northern section of the village on the northern side of the village road. It is part of a four-building homestead (with a summer kitchen, a garage, and a cowshed on the southern side); it is surrounded by a picket fence and positioned along an east-west line. The building was made of pine and oak (ground sill) wood; it has a corner-notched log structure, joined at corners by dovetail halvings with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure (barn), which is reinforced with angle braces and struts and planked with vertical boards. High walls (residential section and cowshed - 2.30 m) are covered with a medium height (3 m and 3.15 m respectively) rafter-collar beam, double-pitched, reed thatched roof which is reinforced with ties (residential section).

A residential section, a cowshed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a wide centrally located chimney, which includes a bread oven in the hallway, a smokebox in the chimney a tile kitchen stove with a hood, and a tile heater in the kitchen and the room. The cowshed is quite small and has one room with stairs leading to the loft. The stairs adjoin the northern wall. The barn is relatively large and has two threshing floors and three storage spaces with low walls (post construction) at the western threshing floor. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1995).

Building no. 58 was made of wood at the end of the 19th century. It is located in the northern section of the village on the northern side of the village road along a north-south line. It is part of a three-building homestead (with a summer kitchen and a garage on the eastern side); it is surrounded by a wattle fence. The building is made of oak (ground sill), pine, and poplar wood. It has two types of structures: a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners with protruding log ends and timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts. Medium (2.2 m) walls are covered by a high (3.6 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with ties (residential section). It is covered with rye straw and fiberboards.

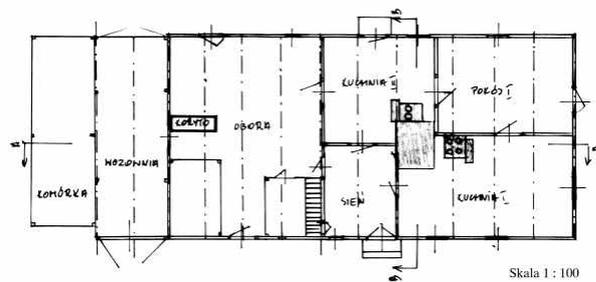
A residential section, a cowshed, coach house, a storage room / shed, and a barn are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two and a half-axial layout with a wide asymmetrically located chimney (shifted towards the cowshed wall), which includes a bread oven in the hallway, a smokebox in the chimney, a tile kitchen stove with a hood, and a tile heater in room II. The cowshed is small with a single room and a centrally located passage. The coach house is open on both sides and has two-leaf gates. The barn has one threshing floor and one storage space. The tool-shed has a small batten door located on the eastern side. The building is preserved in satisfactory condition (BK - Jerzy Szałygin, 1995).



Building no. 61 was made of wood in 1923. It is located in the northern section of the village on the southern side of the village road along an east-west line. It is a part of a four-building homestead (with a shed, a barn, and a new house located on the western side); it is surrounded by a picket fence. The building is made of oak (ground sill) and pine wood. It has two types of structures, a corner-notched log structure connected by dovetail halvings at corners with protruding log ends and a timber frame structure, which is reinforced with angle braces and struts.

Medium (2.2 m) walls are covered with a medium (3.0 m), double-pitched, rafter-collar beam roof, which is reinforced with ties and roofed with fiberboards. A residential section, a cowshed, and a coach house are located under one roof. The residential section has a two-bay and two-axial layout with a wide asymmetrically located chimney (shifted towards the cowshed wall), which includes a bread oven in the hallway, a smokebox in the chimney, two tile kitchen stoves, and two heaters. The cowshed has three sections - two rooms for chickens and pigs are sectioned off by a low partitioned wall made of boards. The

coach house is narrow and its entrance is located on the southern side. The building is in poor condition - to be taken down.



Non-existent houses:

No. 6 - a residential / farm building dating from 1920.

No. 7 - a residential / farm building dating from 1918 (BK - Wojciech Marchlewski, 1979).

No. 26 - a residential / farm building dating from the 19th century.

No. 28 - a residential / farm building dating from the 19th century.

No. 35 - a residential / farm building dating from the 19th century

SGKP, t. XIV, 1895, s. 703.