



Radomin ^[1]

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"I would like to follow you to Radomin, but I can't", Frycek [little Fryderyk] wrote to Jan Białobłocki, his friend, who was not present in Sokołowo shortly before Chopin's return to Warsaw. Frycek used to visit Jan and Marianna Cissowski and pass through Radomin when he visited Gulbin or Ugoszcz accompanied by the Dziewanowski family.



Radomin was first mentioned in the edict issued by Pope Celestine III for the Norbertine Sisters of Strzelno in 1193. By virtue of his edicts, the pope took the Closter of Norbertine Sisters under his supervision and, at the same time, confirmed his possession of 15 villages, including Radomin, and receipts from his property. A note dates back to 1323 saying that an old medieval route from Rypin to Toruń led through Radomin and Golub. In unknown time and circumstances the village became a private property. At the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, owners of the village assumed the family name of Radomiński. In 1564 Radomin had eight owners, six of whom had the family name of Radomiński. The Radomiński family lived in the village until the end of the 17th century. In the 18th century the village of Radomin was taken over by the Baliński family and, later, by the Pawłowski family. On 14 September 1769 in Radomin Russian troops fought with confederation forces. During the battle the rectory was burnt together with all important documents, the church was looted and all liturgical items were stolen. Around 1781 the Cissowski family (Sas coat of arms) became new owners of the village. Presently, Sas is the official coat of arms of the commune of Radomin. In 1873 the property was owned by the Rościszewski family and in 1923 it belonged to the Kolski family. However, due to debts, Janina Kolska nee Rościszewska decided to divide the property in 1929.

In Radomin there used to be a manor house dating back to the first half of the 19th century. The manor house occupied the site of the present fire brigade facility. A park with the area of 2.6 ha and four-flat buildings located along both sides of Golub-Dobrzyń - Rypin route also date back to that period. The stone and brick St. Nicolaus Gothic church in Radomin was erected in the 14th century and in 1781 a tower was attached to the church. The church was renovated repeatedly and its interiors include Baroque and neo-Gothic elements. In 1919 a new brick storied rectory was erected, which is well preserved until now. In the cemetery in Radomin located in the southern part of the village there is a neo-Gothic tomb of owners of Radomin, namely Tadeusz Rościszewski's tomb (†1876) and Bronisława Rościszewska's tomb (†1897). The alley of monumental trees along the road to Bocheniec in Radomin is followed by another alley of trees along the road to Piórkowo. The alley is composed of approximately 210 trees, including nearly 125 beech trees.

Developed by: Andrzej Hermann

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