

MEDIEVAL RADOM



The time frame of the medieval period in Poland in general includes the period from the reign of Mieszko I (Poland baptised in 966) to the 16th century. At that time, the beginnings of Radom and the stages of its development are clearly noticeable.

At the turn of the 8th and 9th centuries, in the valley of the Mleczna river the first type of rural settlements were established. Their inhabitants were occupied with agriculture, farming, fishing and even a hunter-gathering lifestyle. At the end of the 10th century on an artificial hill on the right bank of the Mleczna river a fortified town was built along with a neighbouring settlement. In the 12th century a castellans headquarters was located in Radom and St. Peter's church was built. The neighbouring area evolved into a craft-market settlement. During the next years, the development of Radom in an easterly direction was visible. In the 12th century St. Waclaw's church was built. The settlement changed into an early-medieval town, so-called "Old town", chartered according to the Środa law (a variant of the Magdeburg law).

In 1350 king Casimir the Great founded New Radom, and in 1364 he chartered it according to the Magdeburg law. The main buildings were built: Fara, a castle and a town hall and there was a significant increase in the importance of the city in the region and the country.

The name "Radom" appeared in a written source for the first time in 1155 (in the papal bull). At that time, Pope Hadrian IV granted a privilege to the bishopric in Wrocław, in which he mentioned the village Sławno next to Radom. The question of the derivation of the name has not been fully clarified. Numerous attempts to explain the name pointed to its relationship with Radomir, the legendary prince, founder of the settlement, with the name of the river Radomierz, with the tribal elders who used to assemble here, with the words of Casimir the Great „rad wam dam" (*I will be happy to give you*), with a legend saying „iż tu był każdy rad w domu gościowi" (*that everyone was pleased with the guests in his house*). However, the most likely explanation is that the word derives from the name Radomir (a diminutive name Radom).

SIGHTSEEING ROUTE: the Mleczna river – Piotrówka Settlement – St. Waclaw's church – Nowy Radom market square – castle – St. John's church – Evangelical church – St. Trinity's church – Bernardine church and monastery.

OLD RADOM

The Mleczna River – the right-bank tributary of the Radomka river, 30 km long, a total area of the river basin about 300 square km. It has its source on a hill near the village Kowala and flows into the Radomka river in the surroundings of the village of Lisów. In the Borki district in Radom an artificial lake has been formed on the Mleczna River with the recreation area of about 9 hectares.



The Mleczna River in the vicinity of Piortówka Settlement

Piortówka Settlement



Piortówka Settlement

This used to be a well-organised fortified town. It was settled on the slope of the right bank of the marshy valley of the Mleczna river in its narrowest point, at an artificially formed hill which is 6 - 8 meters tall and covers an area of 1.4 hectares. It was surrounded by earthworks strengthened with wood. In addition, there were two moats; the external was strengthened with wooden box structures filled with sand, clay, earth and stones. The second moat, internal, was dry. In the neighbourhood of the settlement there was a castle-castellum. Presumably, since the

beginning of the 11th century it was the seat of castellans who used to rule the area on behalf of monarchs. A road lined with wood led to the town from the north.

There was a wooden church of St. Peter in the former town, Radom's oldest temple, built at the turn of the 10th and 11th centuries, which survived up to the beginning of the 19th century. There is a legend connected with the church about the bells whose sound comes from the depths of a nearby pond, and you can hear it on Holy Saturday.

St. Waclaw's church

This was built in 1216 on the foundation of Leszek Bialy, and then it was endowed by Boleslaw Wstydlivy.



St. Waclaw's church

Originally it was a single-nave building (now chancel). From that period there have been preserved five pointed-arched window openings and three abutments. In the 14th century the asymmetric nave in relation to the presbytery was added, and in the 16th century the western summit was rebuilt.

In 1802, the church was changed by the Austrian authorities into a place to store flour. At the time of the Duchy of Warsaw there was a military storehouse here and in the second half of the 19th century the Russian authorities changed the building into a regular prison.

In the years 1920-1927 an epidemic hospital, and then (till 1945) a shelter for mentally ill, were established here. The church performed also the functions of: a psychiatric ward of the city hospital (1945-1965) and the seat of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) Excavation Expedition (1965-1978).



St. Waclaw's church converted into hospital

In 1978 the building was given in perpetual lease to the bishop's curia and reconstruction of the temple began. The renovation works were commissioned to the Krakow Technical University and they were done under the supervision of professor Victor Zinn.

The first holy mass in the restored church was conducted on 9th June 1985 and on 11th September 1992 Fr. Bishop Edward Materski established the parish at St. Waclaw church.

Inside of the church

The interior was designed by Professor Victor Zin. It is a kind of panorama of the history of Poland. The chandeliers and wall lamps were decorated with brass eagles from the times of the Piast dynasty, Casimir the Great, the Jagiellonian dynasty and the Second Polish Republic. Particular attention should be paid to the stained-glass windows, which present:

- the AK's Mother of God who is shielding a soldier with her coat, and the baby Jesus is putting a laurel on the soldier's head.
- St. Waclaw in the scene before the battle who is taking a sword given to him by an angel.
- Leszek Biały, the founder of the first church
- St. Kinga – a Hungarian princess, the wife of Boleslaw Wstydlivy, who generously donated St. Waclaw's church, and Wanda Malczewska born in 1822 in Radom, involved in charitable work among the sick and poor.
- Tadeusz Rejtan – the collapse of Poland. At the top – the eagle in fetters and the dates of three partitions, at the bottom – St. Waclaw's church at the time when it was a prison.
- John Paul II and Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński
- An eagle taking flight – a symbol of freedom, and below Fr. Ignacy Skorupka – a hero of the defence of Warsaw, the scene of conducting a holy mass to a guerilla groups and a silhouette of a rebuilt church.
- The crosses from Gdansk and Poznan and a rock in Radom.



Stained-glass windows in St. Waclaw's church

Paintings and murals also refer to the history of Poland.

In the rainbow arch the characters are presented: St. Maksymilian M. Kolbe, Romuald Traugutt, Andrzej Bobola, Antoni Rewera, Fr. Jerzy Popiełuszko.

On the north wall of the temple there are three large paintings:

- *Rok Święty 1983-1984 (Holy Year 1983-1984)*
- *Matka Boża Częstochowska – opiekunka narodu polskiego (Our Lady of Czestochowa - guardian of the Polish nation)*
- *Chrzest Polski, Litwy i Rusi (obraz w prezbiterium) (Baptism of Poland, Lithuania and Russia (the picture in the chancel))*



A painting by Joanna Stożek Mother of God in Czestochowa – patron of the Polish people

On the south wall there are: a picture *Chrystus przed ukrzyżowaniem* (*Christ before crucifixion*) and a mural painting in a wall panel *Mother of God appearing to a prisoner* (*Matka Boska ukazująca się więźniarce*) painted by J. Witowski referring to Arthur Grottger's paintings.

KAZIMIERZOWSKI RADOM

The city walls



A part of the former fortifications in Wałowa Street

The city was surrounded by stone and brick fortifications, whose route is marked by the remains which have survived until now. The walls (about 1100 m long, 5-6 m tall, and after additional building works about 9 m tall, from 2.20 to 2.70 m wide) ran along the current Wałowa and Reja Street. There was a moat around the wall fed with water from the southern tributary of the Mleczna River. The wall was strengthened with several low towers which were open from inside and crowned with merlons.

The biggest part of the walls have preserved to this day at Wałowa Street. There were three gates

leading to the city: **Lubelska** at the end of Rwańska Street, **Piotrkowska** at the end of Szpitalna Street, and **Ilżecka (Krakowska)** at the end of Krakowska Street.

Town Hall

The first town hall in Radom was built around the mid-14th century in King Casimir the Great's time and located in the central part of the market. In the beginning of the 16th century it was rebuilt in the Renaissance style. In the years 1818-1819 with the decision of the royal governor, General Joseph Zajączek the town hall was demolished.

The current town hall building is located on the north side of the market was built in the years 1845-1848 according to a design by Henry Marconi in the neo-Renaissance style. In 1852, on top of the tower (22 m tall) a 'transparent clock' was installed which was illuminated with oil wall lamps. Later, the city coat of arms was has been put on the building.

After 1919, representatives of local government had their offices here, such as Maria Kelles-Krauz from the Nynkowski family, the chairwoman of the City Council, Joseph Grzeczmarowski, the president of Radom, Maciej Glogier, the vice-president and senator of the Republic of Poland. In 1924, marshal Józef Piłsudski stayed here.



The former Radom Town Hall

Today, the former town hall, which is considered as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in Poland, houses the National Archives.

Gaska's and Esterka's Houses



Gaska's and Esterka's Houses

Esterka's House, 5 Rynek Street, was erected, according to legend, by Casimir the Great for his beloved Esterka. However, studies suggest that the house was built in the second half of the 17th century, to replace the building destroyed by the Swedes. In the first half of the 19th century it belonged to Marianne and Ignatius Gaczkowski, and from 1919 to the Rozenblat family.

During World War II occupiers partially demolished the house - only parts of walls at the ground and basement level survived.

In the years 1956-1960 the remains of the house were demolished and a new building in the pseudo baroque style was erected designed by architects from Radom SARP's. There is the Museum of Contemporary Art located in the building with a branch of the Jacek Malczewski Museum.

Gaska's House, 4 Rynek Street, was built by Adam or Stanislaw Gaska, a town councillor and a baker who came from Opoczno, married to Eve Rzedzianowa from Radom in 1594.

In July 1656 the Swedish King Karl Gustav was lodged in the house. In the second half of the 18th century there was a pharmacy here whose owner was an Italian man Krystian Valentino. In the years 1818-1819 there were municipal offices and then a beer warehouse. In the years 1953-1955 the current design of the facade was made.

The former Piarist College, 11 Rynek Street

The Piarist College was founded in 1684 with the efforts of the citizens of Radom. Initially, it consisted of three received and connected with each other tenements and a wooden church of St.



Martin. In 1737 the university rector father Antoni Konarski established a complex of college buildings made of bricks according to the project of Antoni Solari. In the years 1818 – 20 there was further expansion of the building. The frontage of the college along with the four pillars and the naves of St. John Kante's church with a little tower bell were added. In 1831 the tsarist authorities closed the college transforming it into a government men's gymnasium. However, the buildings were still the property of the Piarists until the dissolution of the order in 1864, when the tsarist government took

The building of the former Piarist College, currently the Jacek Malczewski Museum

over the building and set up a Russian government school in it. At the beginning of the 20th century the office of Director of State Railways was located here and in the years 1927 - 1972 (except for the time of occupation) there were Titus Chałubinski Gimnazjum and Jan Kochanowski Gimnazjum.

Currently, Jacek Malczewski Museum is situated in the building, with a lot of its patron's memorabilia: 38 paintings, 41 drawings, a sketchbook of the artist and a great family archive which consists of valuable documents, letters, photos and diplomas.

Other buildings in the market square

Corner House (6 Market Square), from the 18th century with an annexe from the 19th century at Szpitalna Street. Tunnel vault in two rooms on the ground floor and in the hall.

Tenement (7 Market Square) from the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries. After alteration in the 19th century the decoration of the facade was eclectic. It was the seat of the Radom Department Tribunal. Outbuilding from the 18th century.

Hoppen's House (8 Market Square) from the beginning of the 19th century. Originally a 1-storey building, which housed the Peace Court and the Podseǳkowski Court (a kind of court for the gentry living in a particular area). Rebuilt in 1896 into the eclectic style. The property of the Hoppen family - pharmacists, social and cultural activists. Samuel Hoppen (1752 - 1821) was the author of the only iconographic source of information about the Market square in Radom with the old town hall.

Tenements (9 and 10 Market Square) originate in the 19th century.

Tenement (12 Market Square) built between 1823 - 24, with a gateway vestibule with a tunnel vault and a Classicist elevation. A pharmacy on the ground floor.

Tenement (13 Market Square) rebuilt in the 19th century, it has got a decorative cornice with the rosettes and corbels.

Deskur's House (14 Market Square) placed on two plots in the years 1824 - 25, it has got a seven-axial facade with risalits and pilasters crowned with a tympanum.

The Czarneckis' tenement (15 Market Square) built between 1808-11 for a family of merchants.

Tenement (16 Market Square) erected at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries on the tunnel vaulted foundations from the 17th century. A risalit with a balcony in the front. A long vaulted hall on the axis.

The monument of Legions Act



A monument of Legions Act on the Market Square

During the January Uprising in the centre of the market a gallows was set up which was used to hang the insurgents. There, among others, Matwiej Bezkiszkin was lost, the chief of the border guards staff.

After Poland had regained its independence, on the initiative of major Michal Tadeusz Brzek-Osinski, the monument of "Deeds of Legions" was set here. It was an enlarged copy of a figurine, which legionaries gave to marshal Pilsudski as a birthday present. The author was a sculptor from Krakow, I Legion Brigade officer Wlodzimierz Konieczny. The sculpture was made in the trenches at Kostiuchnowka in Volhynia, where he made it by immortalizing one of the soldiers. The next day, both the author of the statuette and the soldier died in the battle.

The monument was unveiled at the 9th Congress of the Polish Legions in 1930. In 1940 it was destroyed by the Germans, but in 1998 its copy return to the market square in Radom.

The former royal castle, Wałowa Street

The castle, which was built by Casimir the Great, within the walls has been subject to little military significance. It performed the functions of the residence of a travelling royal court and was the seat of Radom starost. It hosted crowned heads, foreign members of parliament, and the law court during the interregna in Poland and revenue tribunals took place here. During the Jagiellonian times it was rebuilt in the Renaissance style. This work was carried out by castellan Mikołaj Szydłowiecki from Radom. The gateway to the castle led from Grodzka street. On the right there was a one-storey building with a kitchen, a bakery and a storehouse for food on the ground floor.



The former royal castle in Grodzka Street

On the first floor there was a dining room attached with a porch to a two-storey building. The second floor of the building was occupied by an impressive room with windows on all walls. There were marble fireplaces and glazed stoves in the chambers. All of this was surrounded by cloisters from the side of the courtyard. There was a white tower between the buildings, in which the criminals from the peasantry were imprisoned, and the second tower for prisoners of noble origin. The castle was surrounded by the wall, in which there was a safety gate, leading into the garden, bath house and castle brewery, located outside the walls.

During the Swedish invasion of Poland in 1655-1660 Radom was destroyed twice. Even the castle was devastated. Since then, despite the attempts to rebuild the castle, it has not represented such values, as in the era of the Jagiellonian.

In 1862 the starost house was submitted to the supervision of Radom parish. From that time until now a parish priest of St. John's church lives here.



Commemorative plaques: the adoption of the constitution 'Nihil novi' and the act of signing a union between Wilno and Radom

At the castle in Radom many significant events in Polish history took place. The most important are:

1383 – the signing of the agreement, under which Jadwiga Andegawska was elected queen of Poland.

1401 – act of signing a union between Wilno and Radom, under which King Władysław Jagiello of the Giedyminowicz dynasty abdicated his throne in Lithuania in favour of the Great Prince Witold, but only until the end of his life, and then, it was to be given back in the hands of the king of Poland, or his heirs. A decision was also made that Poland will not elect a king without the approval of Lithuania, and the nobility will retain their rights, privileges and liberties.

1481-1483 – the rule of Prince Kazimierz Jagiellończyk who, while his father was in Lithuania, stayed at the castle in Radom and ruled Poland for about two years. He died in 1484, canonized in 1521, the patron of Radom since 1983.

1489 – the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Jan von Tieffen paid tribute to king Kazimierz Jagiellończyk

1505 – the Sejm voted for “Nihil novi” Constitution stating that the king must not decide anything without the consent of the Senate and noble MPs (nothing about us without us).

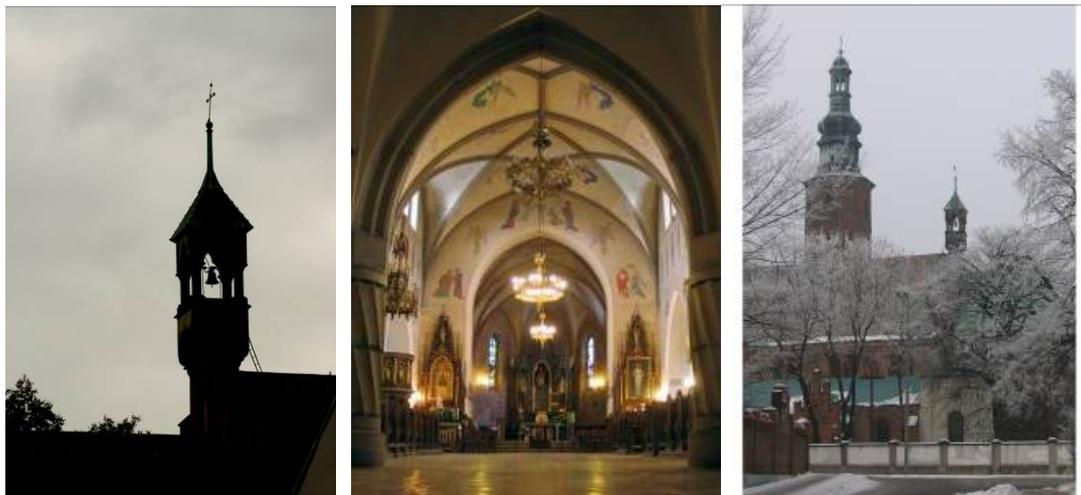
1548 – ceremonial arrival of Barbara Radziwiłłówna

1551 – a funeral cortège, which carried the body of queen Barbara Radziwiłłówna from Krakow to Vilnius passed through Radom.

1572 – Kapturowy Court (law court during the interregna in Poland) was located in the city, which decided in serious criminal cases during the interregna in the area of Chęciny, Opoczno, Radom and Stężyce. It functioned until 1764.

1767 – Radom confederation under the rule of Prince Karol Radziwiłł directed against the reforms of Stanislaw August Poniatowski.

St. John’s church – a parish church of New Radom



St. John's church - Fara of New Radom

Built in the years 1360-1370 on the foundation of King Casimir the Great.

Many eminent guests used to stay here, mainly from the Jagiellonian dynasty, including: Wladyslaw Jagiello, Kazimierz Jagiellończyk, Zygmunt Stary and Zygmunt August, St. Jadwiga, St. Kazimierz Jagiellończyk (patron of Radom), Frederick Jagiellończyk (took Cardinal insignia here). The temple held religious ceremonies with ex King Stanislaw Leszczynski and Prince Janusz Korybut Wiśniowiecki’s participation, (in the 19th century Jacek Malczewski was baptized), as well as patriotic and occasional events, mainly due to the session of the Sejm and State Treasury Tribunal held in the castle.

Originally, it was a Gothic temple of rectangular form made of brick, with one nave and a chancel below. In the following centuries, cultic and burial chapels were added.

In the years 1439-1460, at the north-west side of the church, a massive tower-bell was built, with a brick, conical helmet (now visible only from inside). It also performed the function of the city watchtower.

Over the centuries, the temple has been restored and reconstructed many times. The last major conversion of the church took place in 1908-1911 under the supervision of the architect Joseph Pius Dziekoński. The building was transformed into a three-nave basilica, which was bigger than the previous one, with side naves in the place of the chapels.

Nothing has remained from the previous 14th-century facilities of the church. However, some remains have preserved from later years: a gothic font, the iron door (leading to the sacristy from the chancel) with fittings, the monogram of Christ, Jagiellonian Eagle and the coat of arms Odrowąż – the founder Mikołaj Szydłowiecki, and the portal made of sandstone in the Gothic-Renaissance style.

The Neo-Gothic altars of the church were made due to the renovation of the church. Polychromes were made in 1972 by professor Waclaw Taranczewski.



The dome of the Kochanowski chapel

From the south, a square chapel covered with a semicircular vault with the coats of arms: Korwin, Półkozic, Janina, Odrowąż adjoined the church. It was built in 1630 by Jan Kochanowski, the crown warrant officer and starost in Kozienice. The altar located in the chapel nowadays used to be the great altar. This late-Renaissance chapel refers to the Zygmunt chapel in Wawel. Inside is decorated with moulding characteristic for Kalisz and Lublin.

There are two sculptures on the square near the church.:



A sculpture of St. John Nepomucen

- The sculpture of St. John Nepomucen was founded in 1752 by Adam Grabowski, bishop of Warmia, president of the Court of Appeal in Radom. On the pedestal there are: an inscription in Latin, the coats of arms: Zbiświcz, Lisicki, Dębica and Leliwa and also a Maltese cross. Above the shield there is a hat and a cardinal's cross and below the shield you can see the Order of the White Eagle. The author of this sculpture was Piotr Coudray, court sculptor of King Augustus III.

- A stone column with a sculpture of Christ at the pole; it was made to commemorate the jubilee



A stone column with a sculpture of Christ

and restoration of the parish church in 1837 or 1838. Both the column and the figure are made of sandstone from Szydłowiec. In March 1993 the figure was knocked off a six-metre column by a storm and broke to pieces. After the conservation and restoration it was taken back to its place in October 2007. The figure is presented in Andrzej Wajda's watercolour.

Evangelical church – M. Reja Street



According to tradition, originally there was a wooden church dedicated to the Virgin Mary built in the second half of the 14th century. It was run by Benedictines from St. Peter's church. In 1774, a brick church was built in the place of a ruined chapel. At that time the entrance to the church was at the current Szwarlikowska Street, and a chancel was built into one of the towers of the city walls. The church was dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1802, the Austrian authorities changed the temple into a military store, and in 1818 the church was rebuilt into the theatre designed by Joseph Müller. In the meantime, the building was purchased by the Charity Society (Towarzystwo Dobroczynności) which sold it to the Evangelical community in Radom in 1827. The temple takes its present shape after a major renovation which took place in 1893; it was widened, the new tower and a marble altar were built. The entrance was also

changed and now it is from M. Reja Street.

Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession - a view from Szewska Street

OUTSIDE CITY WALLS

St. Trinity Church, Kazimierz Wielki Square



St. Trinity's church



Inside of St. Trinity's church

This was built in the 17th century along with the monastery for Benedictine nuns.

Originally it was a wooden church which was destroyed during the Swedish invasion of Poland in 1655-1660 (potop szwedzki). In 1678 the construction of a brick church started according to the design of Tylman van Gameren. In 1774 the church and monastery were destroyed in a fire - only the walls remained. In 1809 the premises of the monastery were changed into a military hospital. In 1819, after the final dissolution of a religious order, the prison was organized here. In 1837 the church was converted from Catholic into St. Nicholas Orthodox church. During World War I the Austrians used it as a storehouse. In 1910 the partitioner authorities wanted to sell, and even demolish, the building. However thanks to father Piotr Górski and the citizens' generosity it was rebuilt.

Since 1947 the church has been administered by the Jesuits.

The most valuable monument of the church is the painting from the 18th century presenting the Holy Trinity which is situated in the main altar.

In the former monastery of Benedictine nuns there had been a prison until 1997 - first the tsarist, then the Gestapo, and after World War II a remand centre. Currently, the Pastoral and Administrative Centre of Radom Diocese is located here, and since 1999 the monastery building has been the property of the Bishop Curia.

The Bernardine church and monastery, Żeromskiego Street



Bernardine church and monastery – a view from the garden



Gothic top of Bernardine church and monastery



Bernardine church and monastery – a view from R. Traugutta Street

The Bernardine monastery was brought to Radom in 1453 by king Kazimierz Jagiellończyk.

The square for the construction of the church and the monastery was located just behind the city walls, near the Lublin Gate. In 1468 a wooden church was built, which was dedicated to St. Catherine, the martyr of Alexandria. In the next years, brick buildings were erected: a chancel, sacristy and treasury. On the southern side of the monastery an outbuilding was situated with the kitchen, the so-called oven with a pyramid-shaped chimney, which could also perform the functions of a bakery, a brewery and a place for melting wax. In Europe, there have preserved few buildings of this type, and in Poland this one is probably unique.

In 1598 St. Anne's chapel was built on the north side.

In the years 1861 -1864 the monastery was a place of patriotic demonstrations. It was also a place where important decisions were made with the participation of Col. M. Langiewicz, and

special services to pray for the country were celebrated. This kind of activity met with tsarist repression, and as a result of it many monks were exiled deep to Russia. By the tsar's decree the monastery was closed at night on 26th November 1864. The monastery buildings were taken over by the province government, army and police, who converted the premises into the prison and offices.

In the years 1911-1914 a restoration and expansion of the church was carried out according to the project of the architect Stephen Szyller. On the west side a "tower" with the stairs leading to the converted musical choir was built along with two porches (western and northern). In addition, St. Anne's chapel and St. Agnes' chapel were converted and combined into one, creating a side nave.

Bernardine monks regained their church and monastery in 1936.

In 1959, a fire destroyed the roof of the church and monastery.

The last major renovation works were carried out in 1998-2000. Most of the rafter framing was changed, the roof was covered with tiling and the walls of the monastery were cleaned and preserved.



Passion from Veit Stoss school In the main altar of Bernardine church



Inside of Bernardine church

The most valuable facility of the church is its main altar – Gothic Passion: Christ crucified, Our Lady and St. John the Evangelist. These sculptures were created in the studio from the circle of Veit Stoss' influence or even in the workshop of the master himself. In addition, in the temple there are: St. Anthony's rococo altar from the 18th century (on the left of the church) and a rococo altar with the early-baroque image of the Virgin Mary with Child from the beginning of 17th century (on the right of the nave).

The 19th-century neo-baroque organ with a very good quality sound was made in 1914 by J. Jagodziński.



Eve Krasieńska's epitaph, Ogończyk arms-bearer

The walls of the temple are decorated with Baroque-Classical epitaphs and tombstones from inside. The most interesting are:

- a tax-collector **Wszebor Tymiński's** epitaph (died in 1617), located on the north wall of the chancel. Made of marble, shows a knight in armour. The deceased was Catherine's brother, she was Mikołaj Kochanowski's wife (poet's brother).
- **Anthony Mikułowski's** epitaph (d. 1794) - Classical, made of black marble, in the shape of an obelisk supported by a sarcophagus, with the Drzewica coat of arms and with the portraits painted on the metal sheet by A. Mikułowski and his wife. Located on the pillar between the choir and the side chapel. The deceased was a county clerk, a judge and a member of Parliament.
- **Eve Krasieńska's** epitaph (from the Trojanowski family, d. 1760) she was one of the arms-bearing Ogończyks and castellan Jan Krasieński's second wife – he used the Ślepowron coat of arms; with the portrait and panegyric, situated on the southern wall of the nave.
- **Henryk Debola's** epitaph, the President of the Sandomierz Commission and a civil governor, died in 1831.

From the south, a tunnel-vaulted chapel of Our Lady (build from the former sacristy) is attached to the church. It is covered with a polychrome referring to the 17th-century polychromy, showing images of Our Lady from different sanctuaries in Poland. In the centre a picture of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception is placed. It is a copy of a painting of Murill signed by **Dattiego**.



Choir stalls from the beginning of the 16th century in Mother of God chapel



Mother of God chapel, a painting the Immaculate Conception

There are choir stalls at the walls in late-Gothic style made around 1500. They are used by the church choir and considered to be one of the most valuable monuments of the church. Behind them there were pictures of holy monks dating back to the 16th century but none of them have preserved. These pews are the oldest furniture in Radom.

Outside the church there are:

- A stone cross set up on 8th August 1861, in reference to the bloody events in Warsaw in February and April 1861. Originally it was a wooden cross with a crown of thorns located on a mound. Every evening the Catholics used to gather in front of it and sang patriotic and religious songs. After the collapse of the January uprising, the mound was demolished and the cross was chopped and burnt. The current stone cross refers to those events.
- Terracotta Stations of the Cross placed on the church cemetery in 1899. They were made in K. Luboński's workshop in Radom. Numerous epitaphs have been put on the wall, including epitaphs of: W. Grodziński, P. Jabłonowski and K. Luboński.
- The figure of Our Lady Immaculate founded in 1858 by Antoni Plewiński as the second in the world after the announcement of the dogma of the Immaculate Virgin. Before the outbreak of the January Uprising patriotic demonstrations took place in front of the figure.



The figure of Our Lady Immaculate founded in 1858 by Antoni Plewiński



Terracotta Stations of the Cross placed on the former church cemetery

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