

Monuments

History

Culture



A WALK AROUND RADOM

Tourist guide

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Radom Commune
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Author:

Ewa Kutyla

Photographs:

Remigiusz Kutyla, Ewa Kutyla,
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MEDIEVAL RADOM

The first time the name “Radom” appeared in a written source was in 1155 (in Papal bull).

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. Wacław'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

SIGHTSEEING ROUTE:

the Mleczna river >>> Piotrówka Settlement >>> St. Wacław's church >>> Nowy Radom market square >>> castle >>> St. John's church >>> Evangelical church >>> St. Trinity's church >>> Bernardine church and monastery.

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).

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



>>> The Mleczna River in the vicinity of Piórtówka Settlement

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.

Piórtówka 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 cares 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.



>>> Piórtówka Settlement

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. Wacław's church

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

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.

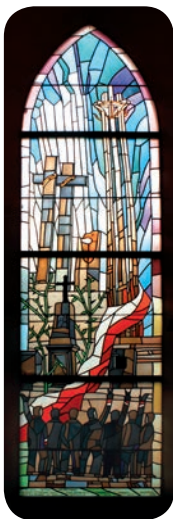
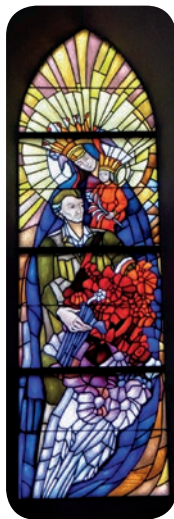
In the years 1920-1927 an epidemic hospital, and then (till 1945) a shelter for mentally ill, were established here. The church performed also the functions of: a psychiatric ward of the



>>> St. Wacław's church



>>> St. Wacław's church converted into hospital



>>> Stained-glass windows in St. Wacław's church

city hospital (1945-1965) and the seat of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) Excavation Expedition (1965-1978).

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. Wacław 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. Wacław 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 Bolesław Wstydliwy, who generously donated St. Wacław'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. Wacław'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.

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.



>>> A painting by Joanna Stożek Mother of God in Częstochowa - patron of the Polish people

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))*

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. Outside the church, in an alcove, a stone slab from the thirteenth century is located, found during construction work. A relief sword and a ceremonial mace can be seen on it. According to the latest hypothesis, the slab belonged to a knight, a participant in a crusade.

KAZIMIERZOWSKI RADOM >>>

The city walls

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.



>>> A part of the former fortifications
in Wałowa Street

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 **Łżecka (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



>>> The first Radom town hall,
according to the design by S. Hoppen



>>> The former Radom Town Hall

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 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 Grzecznarowski, the president of Radom, Maciej Glogier, the vice-president and senator of the Republic of Poland. In 1924, marshal Józef Piłsudski stayed here. Today, the former town hall, which is considered as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in Poland, houses the National Archives. In the years 1963-2013, it was the seat of the State Archives in Radom.

The old town hall is considered one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in Poland. Currently, each day, at noon, bugle call is played from the clock tower – a melody composed by a medieval composer, Mikołaj from Radom.

In 2014, archaeological work was carried



>>> Gaska's and Esterka's Houses

out on the Market, which resulted in finding the foundation of the first town hall at the back of the monument of the Legions' Deed.

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 Stanisław 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

1.1 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 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 Chałubiński Gimnazjum and Jan Kochanowski Gimnazjum.



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

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 Podśędkowski 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

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 Bezakiszkin was lost, the chief of the border guards staff. After Poland had regained its independence, on the initiative of major Michał 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 Piłsudski as a birthday present. The author was a sculptor from Krakow, I Legion Brigade officer Włodzimierz Konieczny. The sculpture was made in the trenches at



>>> A monument of Legions Act on the Market Square

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

Wąłowa 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 former royal castle in Grodzka Street



>>> Miniature of the Radom Castle, Grodzka Street

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. 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



>>> The Starost tenement house, Grodzka Street



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

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.

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 Stanisław August Poniatowski.

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: Władysław Jagiello, Kazimierz



>>> St. John's church - Fara of New Radom

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 Stanisław Leszczyński 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



>>> A sculpture of St. John Nepomucen



>>> A stone column with a sculpture of Christ



>>> The dome of the Kochanowski's chapel

(leading to the sacristy from the chancel) with fittings, the monogram of Christ, Jagiellonian Eagle and the coat of arms Odrowąż - the founder Mikołaj Szydlowiecki, 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 Wacław Taranczewski.

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.:

- 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

and restoration of the parish church in 1837 or 1838. Both the column and the figure are made of sandstone from Szydlowiec. 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



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

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.

OUTSIDE CITY WALLS >>>

St. Trinity Church

Kazimierz Wielki Square

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.



>>> St. Trinity's church



>>> Inside of St. Trinity's church

The Bernardine church and monastery **Żeromskiego 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



>>> 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



>>> Inside of Bernardine church

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.



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

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.

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 (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.

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



>>> Eve Krasieńska's epitaph, Ogończyk arms-bearer

- 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 Krasińska's** epitaph (from the Trojanowski family, d. 1760) she was one of the arms-bearing Ogończyks and castellan Jan Krasiński'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



>>> Mother of God chapel, a painting the Immaculate Conception

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 Dattie. 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.



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

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



>>> Terracotta Stations of the Cross placed on the former church cemetery

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



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

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.

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DEVELOPMENT OF RADOM IN THE 19TH AND THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

In 1822 the regulation plan concerning organisation and expansion of Radom was approved.

At the end of the 18th century Radom was in a state of neglect. The ancient city walls were in ruin. Private houses, town and ecclesiastical property were devastated and in need of renovation. Streets were muddy and difficult to pass. Moats and sewage

canals failed to serve their functions. The Mleczna river lowlands and areas situated to the south of the so called Lublin suburbs were repeatedly flooded.

There was an urgent need to dry and re-organize the town. In May of 1822 a



Sightseeing route:

J. Malczewskiego Street (Warsaw route toll house) >>> Kazimierz Wielki Square
>>> S. Żeromskiego Street >>> Constitution of 3rd May Square >>> J. Piłsudskiego
Street >>> H. Sienkiewicza Street >>> T. Kościuszko Park >>> S. Żeromskiego Street.

regulatory plan was ratified on how to organize and extend the town. One of the aims of the project was to establish new residential areas in the developing town, which already spread beyond its original medieval boundaries. Lubelska Street (nowadays Żeromskiego Street) with several transversal streets was to become the representational district of Radom. At its easternmost end the voivod council building was located to make the area more attractive. Street network was organized. All streets leading to the heart of town were straightened and paved and at their ends military stables, a hospital and a garden were located. Radom was becoming the voivod's representational capital.

WARSAW ROUTE TOLL HOUSE

- corner of J. Malczewskiego Street and Kelles - Krauza Street >>>

One of two surviving toll houses, built around 1820 - 1830 in order to collect passing toll on behalf of the town's treasury. After the tolls were abolished the building became a shelter for the homeless. Later



>>> The former Warsaw route toll house, now the Gallery of the Faculty of Art at the Politechnical School in Radom

it belonged to the hospital of St Kazimierz. Nowadays it is used as the gallery of Fine Arts Faculty of the Engineering College.

THE MAUSOLEUM

OF COLONEL DIONIZY CZACHOWSKI

72nd Infantry Regiment Square



>>> The Mausoleum of Colonel Dionizy Czachowski, 72nd Infantry Regiment Square

The mausoleum was created in 1938 under the initiative of father Jan Wiśniewski to commemorate colonel Czachowski, the heroic leader of the January Rising, and to preserve his remains, brought from the original resting place in Bukowno. It was designed by architect Kazimierz Prokulski and built of granite and marble in the form of a baldachin. Originally it was situated in front of the Bernardine church. In 1940 the German occupant army ordered the destruction of the monument. Thanks to a few people's heroism each element of the mausoleum was numbered and then stored in a construction materials' lot at the corner of Reja Street and Mireckiego Street where they survived through the war. The small coffin with the colonel's remains was hidden in the basement of the Bernardines' church. The mausoleum was rebuilt and situated on the Square of the 72nd Infantry Regiment

in Malczewskiego Street on the hundredth anniversary of the colonel's death, however without the coffin. Instead, an urn with the soil from the regiment's battlefields of World War II was buried and a cast - iron commemorative plaque was set up. In place of the cross, which before the war was on top of the mausoleum, an eagle was mounted. A commemorative funeral ceremony took place on 21 March 1981 when colonel Czachowski's remains were laid to rest in a granite sarcophagus in the adoration chapel of the Bernardines' church.

FORMER ST. KAZIMIERZ HOSPITAL

[Malczewskiego Street >>>](#)

The first hospital in Radom was built in 1829 in Nowy Świat Street (today's Limanowskiego Street). The building proved too small and the County Council made the decision to build a new hospital in Warszawska Street (today's Malczewskiego

Street) which was finished in 1846. Originally the hospital was named St. Alexander Hospital, then in 1851 renamed to St. Kazimierz. It admitted all cases with the exception of patients with mental disorders. In 1898 a modern surgery room was opened with aseptic sewage system and water piping system.

In 1913 the painter Janusz Kossak provided X-ray apparatus . In 1961 after a new hospital was opened in Tochtermanska Street, the old building served as the childbearing and gynaecological ward, later as the orthopaedic ward. The building held the function of a hospital until 2002. Currently it has been converted into the hotel "Awiator".

RESURSA OBYWATELSKA

CULTURAL CENTRE

[16 Malczewskiego Street >>>](#)

Built in 1851 to the design of Ludwik Radziszewski. Profit made from its activity



>>> The former St Kazimierz Hospital, now the Awiator Hotel (M.S.)



>>> Resursa Obywatelska cultural centre

supported the running of the St Kazimierz hospital. It is a single storey building with a two level central section. The front is decorated with a tympanum with a bas-relief presenting personified Caritas - Charity. There are three statues of muses at the top- Enterpe, Melpomene, Clio. In 1861 the building was occupied by the war chief Uszakow with two teams of Mohylewski Infantry accommodated in the ballroom. After reopening to the public, again, balls, performances, concerts and plays were held here. In 1890 the building was extended with one wing in the direction of Struga Street. During WW I the cultural centre was turned into a hospital, then during WWII into a "Deutsches Haus". On 23 April 1943 the city police commander and prefect Fritzman were assassinated in the building, 12 Nazi soldiers were wounded. After the war the building served as a cultural and educational advice centre, later as the cinemas "Friendship" and "Generation" and since 1991 the Regional Culture Centre. Nowadays it houses the Art and Cultural Centre "Resursa Obywatelska"

In the square in front there are: the statue of Jacek Malczewski, designed by Stanisław Radwański, erected on 19 September 1985; and the oak of Freedom - the last

one remaining out of three planted to commemorate Poland's independence. Underneath is a stone with an engraved inscription.

MASONIC LODGE

7 Malczewskiego Street >>>

The building was erected in 1818 to the design of Jakub Kubicki for the Masonic Lodge established in Radom in 1814 under the name "the Morning Star". The Lodge was involved in community, charity and patriotic activities. In 1821 all lodges in the kingdom were dissolved. The building was converted into a military hospital, then a County Council office, next a dermatological ward. Currently it is the District Attorney Building.



>>> The building of the former Masonic Lodge, now the District Attorney Building

OLD POST OFFICE

5 Malczewskiego Street >>>

Built in the first half of the 19th century, the building housed the first in town Post Office. The premises included stables and stations for stagecoaches travelling between Warsaw, Kielce and Kraków. After 1865 next to the old neo-classical building a new, Renaissance one was raised. Nowadays the two buildings are connected. In 1970 the interiors were rebuilt.



>>> Post Office

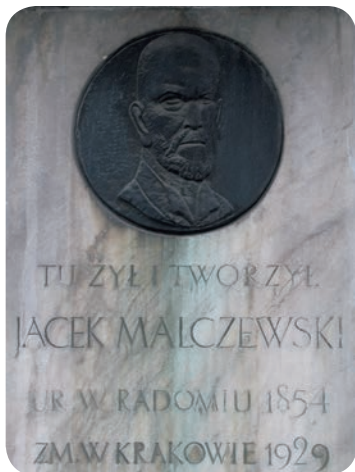
JACEK MALCZEWSKI'S HOUSE

8 Malczewskiego Street >>>

Jacek Malczewski, who later became a very well-known painter, lived and worked in this house. He was born on 14 July 1854 in Radom. It is the place where he created his first drawings and paintings, e.g. "The portrait of sister Helena playing the piano". In recognition of his contribution to Polish art, on the 50th anniversary of his artistic activity the Radom City Council named a part of the previously Warszawska Street with his name and purchased two of his paintings: "My funeral" and "Self-portrait". Also the Malczewski Scholarship was introduced in order to support students of art schools. In return Malczewski



>>> The house in which Jacek Malczewski was born



>>> A plaque dedicated to Jacek Malczewski

addressed a letter to the residing President of Radom in which he wrote: "Radom is my strictest homeland - the homeland of my childhood, homeland of my artistic thought".

Jacek Malczewski died on 8 October 1929 in Krakow. The City Museum keeps thirty-eight of his paintings, forty-one drawings, one sketchbook and a large family archive



>>> A plafond inspired by antique paintings in a tenement at 5 J. Malczewskiego Street

which contains valuable documents, letters, photographs and diplomas.

Earlier the Chałubiński family lived in the building. Tytus Chałubiński was a medical doctor and an explorer of the Tatra mountains.

Inside on the ground floor (the former living room, currently the waiting room of a dentist's surgery) is a magnificent plafond inspired by antique paintings.

the Orthodox church of St Nicholas. During World War I the Austrian occupant used it as a storehouse which led to its significant destruction.

However thanks to father Piotr Górski and the town's citizens' generosity, between 1924 - 1925 the church was rebuilt. Since 1947 the church has been administered by the Jesuits and the monastery belongs to the bishopric.

ST. TRINITY'S CHURCH

Built in the 17th century along with the Benedictine monastery the church was founded by the Barbara Tarłowa foundation. Originally a wooden structure which was destroyed during the Swedish invasion. Thanks to Anna Radziwiłł of the Lubomirski and Jerzy Dominik Lubomirski, in 1678 the construction of the brick building began to the design of Tylman of Gameren. That project was only partially finished. In 1774 the church and the monastery were destroyed in a fire with only the walls remaining. In 1809 the monastery was converted into a military hospital. In 1819 the cloister was dissolved and the building converted into a prison. In 1837 the church was changed from Catholic into



>>> St. Trinity's church (M.S.)

MIKOŁAJ KOPERNIK SECONDARY SCHOOL NO. 1

10 Żeromskiego Street >>>

The building was raised in 1885 as the Tsar's Secondary School for girls. After Poland regained independence it housed the local management of the state railroads and then until 1938 the District Court of Law. During Nazi occupation German officers were stationed here. After WWII the building became Public Lower-Secondary School No 3 and a Secondary School for girls. On the basis of these institutions today's Secondary School No 1 was Established, which in 1972 took the name of Mikołaj Kopernik (Copernicus). Between the years 1977-1981 the entire compound was fully renovated. In 2000 on the school's 70th jubilee the exterior was renewed. The first in Poland monument of the presidential couple, Lech and Maria Kaczynscy was unveiled in front of the



>>> The building of M. Kopernik Secondary School (M.S.)

building on June 18, 2013. At the base, there are plaques with the names of all the victims of the presidential plane crash on 10 April 2010. Andrzej Renes, is the creator of the sculpture. The monument was created upon the initiative of the Social Committee for the Construction of the Monument of Lech Kaczynski in Radom, chaired by Marek Suski, the Member of Parliament.

'WHITE EAGLE' PHARMACY

5 Żeromskiego Street >>>

The building was designed by Stefan Baliński and built around 1835. The first owner was Stanisław Kwasniewski and later Antoni Podworski who opened the pharmacy. Inside a classicistic plafond depicting a white eagle is painted. Effigies of the bird also appeared on the pharmacy's equipment and labels. After the fall of the January Uprising Antoni Podworski was ordered to remove the polychrome with the eagle (it was plastered and painted over) and to destroy all equipment with the eagle. When independence was regained the painting was uncovered, however in 1939 under the order of the German army it was painted black and covered with wall paper. Between 1950-1952 the plafond was uncovered again. From 1985 to 1989 renovation works took place which brought the polychrome to its original splendour.



>>> A plafond in the White Eagle Pharmacy (M.S.)

The eagle in the plafond is presented in flight, in the skies. It is holding a sceptre in its claws – the symbol of reign and justice. The painting was created with oil paints and “framed” with a decorative imitation of a carved frame.

In April 2013, the pharmacy was closed. Antique furniture was taken to the Jacek Malczewski Museum.

FORMER "ROMAN" HOTEL

15 Żeromskiego Street >>>

The building was built after 1857 as the property of Jan Wroblewski. In 1875 it was purchased and renovated by A. Obrębski, who opened an exclusive restaurant named "Roman", which in 1923 was visited by the President Stanisław Wojciechowski. In the



>>> The former Rome Hotel, now the building of the office of "Gazeta Wyborcza" (M.S.)

years 1881 - 1886 a photography shop operated here, run by Józef Grodzicki, and from 1916 it housed the "Odeon" cinema. After WW II a pedagogical secondary school for kindergarten teachers was opened. It closed down in 1956. Nowadays in the former hotel building there are flats and "Gazeta Wyborcza" editorial offices.

TRZEBIŃSKI PRINTING SHOP

28 Żeromskiego Street >>>

The original printing shop opened in 1818. It was established by Wincenty Stokowski (then it operated under the address of 46 Żeromskiego Street). In 1868 a newcomer from Kraków - Jan Kanty Trzebiński became the owner and started to run the printing and lithography business. The shop produced posters, official forms and documents, newspapers and books. In 1899 at the Slavonic Postcard Fair in Kraków the shop was awarded a diploma and at the Industry and Agriculture Fair in



>>> J.K. Trzebiński printing shop



>>> A reverse of a medal from 1899 with a Radom Gouvernement coat of arms - a part of portal of a printing shop



>>> A portal made of red sandstone

Radom a golden medal. J. K. Trzebiński died in 1899 and was buried at the cemetery in Limanowskiego Street in Radom. His two sons - Julian and Jan inherited the business and continued with the family tradition. On the 100th anniversary the Trzebiński brothers extended the old shop with a new building in the backyard, in an original eclectic style to the design of Adolf Szyszko-Bohusz. Over the red sandstone entrance an ornamental shield was placed with the monogramme JKT and the front and the back of the 1899 medal (with the crest of Radom County) and with two medallions on the sides with John Gutenberg (the inventor of the print) and Alojzy Senefelder (the inventor of lithography).

In 1938 the shop was bought by the employees who established the company – “Co-operative Printing Works”.

During World War II the printing shop was used by the Germans. After the war a café named “Lamus” and a restaurant named “Zacisze” were opened here. From 1963 it was used as a printing shop again. Nowadays it is not in use.

The building was filmed for the purposes of the Jan Łomnicki film “Kontrybucja”.

KIERZKOWSKI PALACE

36 Żeromskiego Street >>>

Constructed between 1827 - 1828 by the local industrialists Ewa and Nepomucen Kierzkowski as one of first buildings in Lubelska Street. It was designed by Stefan Baliński (a student of Corazzi). In the tympanum the Kierzkowski family crest - the “Krzywda” was placed along with war accessories (flags, sabres, a crown). In 1840 the palace was seized by authorities for the owners’ debts. It was later used as:



>>> Ewa and Nepomucen Kierzkowski Palace

casino for the military, a library, a shop with hunting equipment, and after the WW II the Music School.

3RD MAY CONSTITUTION SQUARE

The most central square in Radom, situated in Żeromskiego Street in the axis of Focha Street and Piłsudskiego Street was given various names, which reflected the city’s and country’s history. Originally it was named the Orthodox Square, the Synod Square, the Green Square and when independence was regained in 1918 - the 3rd May Constitution Square. Then, during German occupation the name was again changed to Adolf Hitler Platz, in the years 1945 - 1948 the 3 May Constitution Square, later Constitution Square and since 1988 again - the 3rd May Constitution Square. It dates back to the years 1818 - 1822,



>>> A view on 3rd May Constitution Square

when the engineer J. Ebertowski made a survey and another engineer J. Sadkowski introduced city regulatory plans, then ratified by the minister S. Staszic. According to those plans the square was to be situated at the crossing of Piłsudskiego Street and Sienkiewicza Street. These plans were used half a century later in 1874 with the plan to build a square in the town's main artery - Lubelska Street (Żeromskiego Street).

The northern part of the square has been occupied by fountains from the 70s, it is a favorite meeting place for the youth of Radom. The current shape was granted during the reconstruction completed in 2013. Water gushes to the music from dozens of illuminated jets. The whole square is separated with a modern cafe pavilion whose roof serves as an amphitheater auditorium.

KARSCH PALACE

[5 3rd May Constitution Square >>>](#)

The palace was built between 1881 - 1882 for Teodor Karsch and Franciszek Wickenhagen. The design followed the trends of palaces built in Łódź with references to French Renaissance. The builder was Rudolf Meyer. It is a two



>>> Atlants supporting balconies of the Karsch Palace



>>>Karsch Palace on 3rd May Constitution Square

(the Lagodzinski business was awarded at a fair in Paris for the quality of their products), railroad offices, a theatre "Miraze" (over 1915 - 1918), then during WW II German army administration. In 1899 the Lagodzinski family built the "Europa" hotel building by the western end of the palace.

ST. STANISŁAW'S CHURCH

[3rd May Constitution Square >>>](#)

Between the years 1896 - 1902 the church was built in the then named Synod



>>> St. Stanisław church



>>> A sculpture of St. Stanisław



>>> A sculpture of Christ with a cross



>>> A sculpture of St. Wojciech

Square and was originally an orthodox one, named St. Mikołaj. When Poland regained independence there were plans to create a regional museum in the building. Eventually it was rebuilt and converted into the garrison church of St. Stanisław.

By the entrance there are two large statues of the Polish patrons – St. Wojciech and St. Stanisław, created by local sculptor Bolesław Zwołiński. Also the statue of Christ carrying the cross (Piłsudskiego Street elevation) and the Pieta (inside) are Zwołiński's works. In front of the church is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. It is not known who sponsored and created the original tomb on the night of 2-3 May 1925. During WW II the Nazis ordered the destruction of the tomb. The present one was built in 1995 to the design of M. Szczepanik. The marble tomb with the inscription "To the Unknown Soldier who died defending our Homeland" was sanctified by father P. Górski and a speech was made by senator M. Glogier. Since then the square has become a regular place for the majority of the local patriotic ceremonies.

During the war the Germans destroyed the symbolic grave, and the current one was made in 1995 according to the design of M. Szczepanik.

In 1985 in the basement of the church St. Maksymilian Kolbe Chapel was created.

THE BUILDING OF THE LANDOWNERS' CREDIT SOCIETY.

35 Żeromskiego Street >>>

Built to the design of Ludwik Radziszewski and Henryk Marconi for the local management of the Credit Society, whose aim was to provide crediting services to land owners in the region. Secretary general of



>>> The building of the Landowners' Credit Society, now the building of the Art School

the society was Julian Malczewski - Jacek Malczewski's father. In 1918 a congress of land owners under the Austrian occupation took place here. In 1933 a secondary tailoring school opened here. During WW II the building housed a war hospital and a casino for the military. At that time an anti-fire water reservoir was built in front. After independence was regained the building served as the Secondary Clothing School. Nowadays it is used as the art studios of the Secondary School of Art.

STANISZEWSKI HOUSE

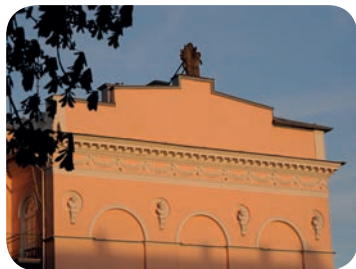
[5 3rd May Constitution Square >>>](#)

The first building that was built by the new, then Orthodox Square. It was designed by Stanisław Jarszewski in 1876. After World War II, first the Town then the Regional Public Library was located here. Next a Kodak Express photo shop opened here. Nowadays, after renovation it is a bank.

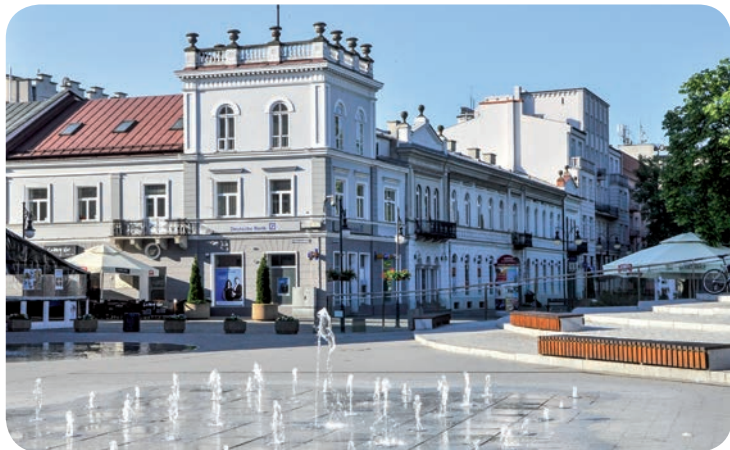
PODWORSKI HOUSE

[37 Żeromskiego Street >>>](#)

Built for Antoni Podworski, the owner of the White Eagle Pharmacy. The architect was Antoni Kacper Wasowski. It is a neo-Renaissance building with arcades in which four busts of ancient personages are placed, possibly including Plato, Socrates and Cesar. The building was referred to as "the national house" due to the owner's patriotic activities.



>>> Podworski house, called „Narodówka” (M.S.)



>>> Staniszewski house on 3rd May Constitution Square (M.S.)

PIŁSUDSKIEGO STREET

Survey for the street was made in 1888. It is the only historical and the representational street in Radom, with its monumental architecture similar in character to main arteries of Krakow, Vilnius or Lviv. The street name was changed many times: Szeroka, Piłsudski, Kasztanowa, Nowotki. Many representational, buildings rich in detail can be observed here.

THE BUILDING OF THE FORMER RADOM INDUSTRIAL PRODUCER'S SAVINGS BANK

[15 Piłsudskiego Street >>>](#)

A large neo-Gothic building erected in 1897 to serve as Radom Industrial Producer's Savings Bank. Apart from local usurers all residents of the city were able to use it. The chairman was Teodor Karsh. On the front of the building there are: the city's crest and county crest. Nowadays it is a PKO S.A bank.



>>> J. Piłsudskiego Street



>>> Architectural elements on the buildings in J. Piłsudskiego Street



>>> The Radom Gouvernement coat arms on the facade of the former Radom Industrial Producer's Savings Bank

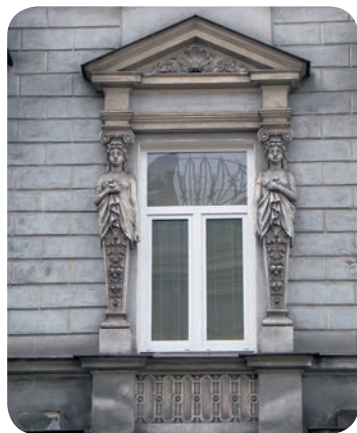


>>> The Radom coat of arms on the facade of the former Radom Industrial Producer's Savings Bank

TENEMENT HOUSE

[7 Piłsudskiego Street >>>](#)

A building rich in ornamentation in Pompeian style. The first owner of the building was the builder Stanisław Dzikowski. In pre-war times the Wolański confectionery was located here and it is where doctor Adolf Tochtermann saw his patients.



>>> Ornaments on a tenement at 7 Piłsudskiego Street

CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

[12 Piłsudskiego Street >>>](#)

A palace built in 1892 for the solicitor W. Kulczycki. At first only the lower part was built. In 1896 the building was sold to the Society of Commerce and then it was extended with the two - storey addition. After WW I it housed the local School Board. During WW II the Germans used the villa as a telephone exchange. In 1945 the Regional Museum was located in the building and in 1992 it became the Regional Public Library. Nowadays it is the City Public Library.



>>> The former palace of the solicitor W. Kulczycki, now the building of the City Public Library

HOUSE OF BRANDT

[9 Piłsudskiego Street >>>](#)



>>> A plaque dedicated to Józef Brandt



>>> A polychrome showing A. Mickiewicz



>>> A plafond in the hall of a tenement at 9 J. Piłsudskiego Street



>>> A polychrome showing J. Słowacki

Jozef Brandt (11.02. 1841 - 12. 06, 1915)
- the famous battle painter, owner of the Orońsko country mansion spent the final months of his life in Radom, at 9 Piłsudskiego Street. He was then buried at the cemetery in Limanowskiego Street. The stairwell of the building is decorated with interesting paintings - on the lower levels are male portraits, possibly of the writers Adam Mickiewicz and Juliusz Słowacki. On the top floor two puttos (infant cherubs) are presented, one asleep and one touching a tree branch.

TENEMENT HOUSE

5 Piłsudskiego Street >>>

A commemorative plaque to Stanisław Werner is fixed to the front wall of the building. Stanisław Werner was a student of the Radom School of Commerce and a member of PPS - the patriotic combat group. He was sentenced to death for the assassination of colonel von Plotto, the occupant's city police commander. The execution took place on 20 December 1906 in the woods of Kaptur.



>>> A plaque dedicated to Stanisław Werner

THE COURTHOUSE

- 10 Piłsudskiego Street >>>

A large neo - Renaissance building raised in 1894 to serve the purposes of



>>> The building of the Courthouse



the District Courthouse. Later, over the years 1919 - 1935 was occupied by the Regional Railroad Management, next the Regional Court of Law, and currently, again the District Court. Inside a fine plafond can be admired depicting Temida - the ancient goddess of justice, law, order and morality.

THE FORMER BUILDING OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT UNION (the wedding palace)

11 Moniuszki Street >>>

The building was constructed between 1925 - 1927 to the design of the local architect Alfons Pinno. After WW II it was



>>> The former building of the County Government Union, now the Wedding Palace and the place of City Council sessions (M.S.)

used by the County Security Office. Since 1975 it is the Marital Status Office (hence the name "the wedding palace), and some the City Council's offices. The City Council meetings are held in the building.

GLOGIER HOUSE

12 Sienkiewicza Street >>>

Built in 1914, designed by Józef Pius Dziekoński for the family of Maciej Glogier, a lawyer, musician and politician (was a senator of the Republic of Poland, also



>>> Glogier house

vice – President of Radom, awarded with a St Gregory the Great medal by the pope Pius 11th). The building consists of the main frontal part with double passages and two almost identical outbuildings. On each floor there were two apartments. The façade ornamentation was inspired by Roman architecture (the entrance gate), Gothic (bay windows) and Renaissance.

From 1945 an Independent School of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture operated in the building, later an artists' club and next the Public School of Art of first degree.

THE CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY VIRGIN MARY

The church was built over the years 1896 – 1911 to the design of Józef Pius Dziekoński. Since 25 March 1992 it has been the city's cathedral.

It is a basilica with a nave and two aisles, a dominant rosette and three portals. The design relates to French Gothic. The 72-meter towers resemble the taller tower of the Kraków's Church of Mary. The building was constructed with locally produced brick and the elevations were finished with foreign ceramic tiles and sandstone of Szydłowiec. Inside, the focal point is the triptych altar. In the mid section of the church in a niche is a statue of the patron – the Holy Mother with the Child. The statue was carved with white marble from Rome. On both sides there are statues of kneeling angels. In the aisles there are statues of St. Wojciech and St. Stanisław the bishop, both under baldachins. In the transept, to the left is the Holy Cross altar with a

monumental scene of crucifixion, built in 1911. In the side niches are the statues of the town's patron St. Kazimierz Wielki (the Great) and of St. Stanisław Kostka, the patron of the young.

To the right of the transept is the St. Kazimierz altar. In its central part is a painting by Józef Mazurkiewicz presenting the paying of tribute to the Heart of



>>> The main altar in the Cathedra in Radom

Jesus by representatives of four society states. On the sides are the statues of St. Dominik and St. Jacek. Below is a baroque painting of St. Kazimierz. Behind it is a modern relic of St. Kazimierz.

An interesting element of the church's interior is the neo-Gothic pulpit supported with a wooden column, with a baldachin finished with an open-work top. The wooden balustrade has four niches with statues of the four Evangelists.

In the left vestibule is the sarcophagus of bishop Jan Chrapek, administrator of the Radom Diocese, tragically deceased on 18 March 2001.



>>> The Cathedral of the Holy Virgin Mary



>>> A monument of Pope John Paul II



>>> A monument of Stefan Kardynał Wyszyński

In 2007-2013, the cathedral underwent a major renovation. A modern heating system was performed, it consists of more than 6 km of pipes. The façade was renovated. Portals were decorated with reliefs, not yet realized, but planned in the original design.

In front of the cathedra, there are two monuments:

- the statue of **Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński** holding to his breast a painting of the Holy Mother of Częstochowa. The statue was erected in May of 2002 to commemorate the return of the painting to its pilgrimage across Poland. A copy of the Jasna Góra icon stolen from the communist government concealment by Józef Wójcik, a priest from Radom was carried in front of the cathedral with reverence by Primate Stefan Wyszyński, Cardinal Karol Wojtyła

and other bishops on 18 June 1972.

- the other statue is of **Pope John Paul II** - uncovered on 4 July 2008 on the 17th anniversary of the Pope's visit to Radom.

TADEUSZ KOŚCIUSZKO PARK

Established in 1867 was at first named "New Garden", and then the "Garden of the Sas family". Originally it was designed to be a symmetrical English garden on the area of 7 hectares with an artificial hill with romantic "ruins" of a castle tower. The park was surrounded with an ornamental iron fence. In the 1960's it was dismantled along with the little castle remains. In the 1920's in the southern part of the park a concrete bower was built. It is thought to be the first concrete construction in Radom. By the main alley named after bishop Chrapek is a bust of Fryderyk Chopin created by Władysław Jani, and across, on



>>> Playground in the T. Kościuszko Park



>>> A park avenue

the other side of the alley in the 1950's a shell shaped concert auditorium was built, however it burned down 30 years later. By the Sienkiewicz Street entrance is



>>> T. Kościuszko Park

a stone plate which commemorates Tadeusz Kościuszko's insurrection, in the main avenue - there is a sculpture named "Chopin" by Ryszard Kozłowski from Otwock.

The trees in the park are lindens, chestnuts, pines and red oaks.

FORMER SANDOMIERZ VOIVODSHIP COMMISSION BUILDING (the Presidential Palace)

One of Radom's most valuable monuments - the building is classicistic in style, in the form of a palace. It was built in 1827 to the design of Antonio Corazzi to serve as the



>>> The former Sandomierz Voivodship Commission Building designed by A. Corazzi (M.S.)

residence of the Sandomierz Voivodship Commission. Some rooms were also used to present museum collections. The first, Romantic museum exhibition was organized by Edward Białoskórski, a governor in the years 1845 - 1856. It presented paleontological, geological, ornithological and zoological collections, as well as works such as P. Rubens' "The circumcision of Jesus - sketches to the famous painting", or Rembrandt's "Woman having a meal". In 1923 a PTK museum was located here, created on the basis of father Jan Wisniewski collections given to the city. The museum operated until 1925.

During World War I the building was used by the occupying Austrian authorities. After 1918 it became the prefect's residence and was visited by the President of Poland

Ignacy Mościki and marshal Józef Piłsudski. During World War II the palace was taken over by the German occupant authorities of the district of Radom and was often visited by Hans Frank.

Between 1938 - 1942 the back wing was added and the Germans built the new front facing M. Curie Skłodowska Street. In 1966 the concert hall was created to the design of Eugeniusz Szparkowski. After World War II it was used by the local and regional governments. Nowadays it houses the offices of the deputy Mazowsze Voivodship Council and of the City Council.

ARTISTS' CLUB "Łaźnia"

56 Żeromskiego Street >>>

The present day building is what remains of the Lublin route toll house, built by Stefan Baliński. Between 1922 - 1926 the toll house was converted into a city bath house, then after the renovation of 1981 - 1982 it became the Artists' Club named "Łaźnia" - the "Bathhouse".



>>> The former Lublin tollbooth, now the Artists' Club „Łaźnia”

THE IRON CROSS

Erected in 1899. Cast in Bliżyn iron works the cross took the place of a wooden one. On 3 February 1905 in this area fighting between demonstrating workers and the



>>> A metal cross - the place of demonstrations of workers in 1905

guardsmen of the Presidential Palace took place. 14 people were killed and about 50 were wounded, of which 13 died a few days later. The workers demanded an 8-hour working day, freedom of speech and belief, equal rights, the rights to gather and to the people's self government.

In 2005 on the 100th anniversary of the events on the initiative of the Social Committee of Radom's Monuments' Preservation, the cross was renovated and placed in a new spot, facing Żeromskiego Street.

THE STATUE OF JAN KOCHANOWSKI

Erected in June of 2006 on the initiative and partial funding of the Social Committee of Radom's Monuments' Preservation, the statue was designed by prof. Jan Kucz.



>>> A monument of Jan Kochanowski in the T. Kościuszko Park

FORMER STANISŁAW WIERZBICKI RESTAURANT.

51 Żeromskiego Street >>>

In 1893 Stanisław Wierzbicki - a gastronomist and restaurant owner, wine, coffee and tea expert opened a wine and colonial goods shop at this location, in the back rooms he organized breakfasts and a kind of a restaurant. Among his customers were captain De Gaulle - the future President of France, the President of Poland Ignacy Mościcki, Wojciech Kossak and his daughter Magdalena, who presented an oil painting with the dedication "To the master of the pot, master of the brush". The restaurant played a role in the "September campaign" at the beginning of



>>> The former Stanisław Wierzbicki's restaurant (M.S.)

WW II, when general Kutrzeba received a radiogram from the chief command to "send the Poznań Army on a lunch to the Wierzbicki's", which meant that the troops were to move towards Radom.

HEMPL PALACE

[46 Żeromskiego Street >>>](#)

Designed and built by Stefan Baliński around 1833 as one of town's first representational buildings in Lubelska Street. The building's main part is set back, with two free standing wings reaching towards the street.

The next owner was Stefan Baliński, who organized exhibitions of ancient art and of fine arts. He gave the profits to charity. In 1929 a branch of Warsaw Music High School of F. Chopin was located here. Nowadays it serves business and living purposes.



>>> The former Hempl Palace

BANK

[43/45 Żeromskiego Street >>>](#)

The building was constructed between 1910 - 1919 to the design of Zygmunt Słomiński in classicistic style, for the purposes of the National Bank of



>>> The building of the National Bank of Poland, now the District Courthouse

Poland(NBP). At present it houses the County Court and the department of property Register.

FORMER DELICATESSEN

[Żeromskiego Street >>>](#)

A compact eclectic compound built at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. It is ornamented with interesting stucco- and mould work (the balconies). At the beginning of the 20th century a confectionary was located here and a restaurant named "Udziałowa". After WW II, for many years a "Delicatessen" operated here. It still serves commercial purposes today.

FORMER M. KONOPNICKA SECONDARY SCHOOL

[41 Żeromskiego Street >>>](#)

The building was constructed in the 1870's. At first it housed Radom's Chamber of Commerce. In 1917 the Girls' School of



>>> The former *Delikatesy*

Commerce was moved here from its former location at 17 Słowackiego Street. In the same year the school changed its profile to a girls' secondary philological school. In 1925 it was converted into a humanistic secondary school and named after Maria Konopnicka. In the 1960's the school was relocated to a building in Kusocińskiego Street. Nowadays it houses a Common Credit Bank.



>>> The former M. Konopnicka Secondary School

OUTSIDE THE GUIDED TOUR

PKP railway station

The railway station in Radom was put into operation on 25 January 1885, after the opening of the railway line from Dęblin to Dąbrowa Górnicza. Its architect was Adolf Schimmelpfennig. The facility, built within the Prędocinek village, alluded to the palace architecture. In 1915, it was partially burned by the Russians and then rebuilt by the Austrians in the years 1916-1917. The railway management authorities were located there, later transformed into the Regional Directorate of State Railways. In the years 1983-1992, the building was modernized. Another, major renovation was carried out in 2011-2013.

The station was the site of important historical events. The first Polish train set off from here to Skarżysko after Poles took over the railway on November 3, 1918, at 10. The commissioners on the train were to take over subsequent sections.

During World War II, transports were held from the Radom railway station: first soldiers to the front, and then prisoners to death camps. Many Radom railway workers employed at the node operated in the civil and military structures of underground conspiracy.



>>> Railway Station

On the south wall of the railway station building, there are two plaques. One, dated 1919, commemorating taking over the Polish railways from the hands of the invaders. The second commemorates Radom railway station workers murdered by the Nazis in 1939-1945.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT STORE.

8 Jagiellonian Square

The old market hall was built in 1898, at the town market called Rajtszula (from the German place to practice horse riding). The design was developed by August Załuski, a local architect. Located on a rectangular plan with three projections, with entrances. Its shape resembled an ancient basilica. It was then the most modern facility of its kind in the Kingdom of Poland. The interior



>>> Department Store, Senior

was divided into three naves with two rows of columns. There were stalls with running water, adapted to the sale of meat and fish. In 1948, the State Department Store "Senior" was located there. The hall was then thoroughly modernized. Another renovation, restoring its historic architectural values, was carried out in 1995. It is still fully commercial.



>>> The „Power Plant” Mazovian Contemporary Art Center

MAZOWIECKIE CONTEMPORARY ART CENTER "ELEKTROWNIA".

1. Kopernika Street

It was founded upon the initiative of Andrzej Wajda who lived in Radom in the years 1935-1946. It is located in a neo-Gothic power station built in the nineteenth century which has been producing light and heat for Radom since 1901.

The first owner was the Russian Power Plant Electric Association "Union" SA from St. Petersburg. During World War I, in 1915, the retreating Russians dismantled and transported 60% of the power plant equipment. After regaining independence, the facility was subjected to a thorough renovation with funds transferred from the profit of shareholders.

During World War II, there was another devastation and the plant was plundered. The power plant was slowly losing its meaning, until complete closure, in 1956. In 1963, the urban heating plant no. 3 started operating in the building to supply heat and process steam to the municipal hospital at Tochtermanna street. It operated until the heating season 1997/1998. In the late 90s, a conference-banquet room was organized there.

The Municipality of Radom, on May 24, 2005, transferred the facility and the plot to the Management Board of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship for the seat of the Mazowieckie Centre for Contemporary Art "Elektrownia". The first exhibition was made available to the public on 6 March 2006.

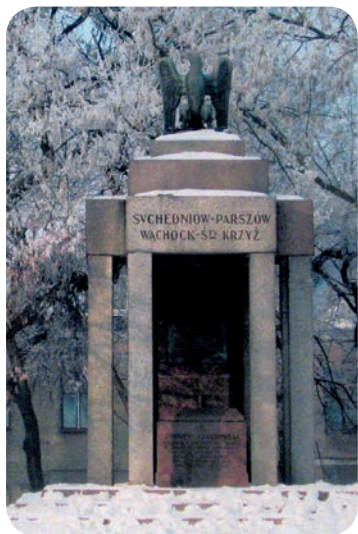
In 2010-2014, the historic building underwent a complete renovation. The design, retaining its original shape combined with a new segment, was performed by a group of young architects under the

direction of Andrzej Kikowski.

The task of the centre is to promote events in the field of contemporary art and widely understood creative education.

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MEMENTOES OF THE JANUARY UPRISING IN RADOM

In Radom there are a lot of remains of the dramatic events from the January Uprising and the years before its outbreak.

The uprising broke out on 22nd January 1863 and lasted until the autumn of 1864. It was the biggest national Polish rebellious bid for independence. Representatives of all social classes joined the ranks: nobility and gentry, craftsmen and young people. It met with wide support from international public opinion. It was a guerrilla war in which there were about 1200 battles and skirmishes. Despite initial successes, the uprising ended in failure. Tens of thousands of insurgents were killed, nearly 1000 were executed, about 38,000 were sentenced to penal servitude or sent down to Siberia,

and about 10,000 emigrated. One of the positive effects of the uprising was the enfranchisement of peasants which was carried out more radically than anywhere else in this part of Europe.

Although the time goes by, a lot of traces of dramatic events from that period have been preserved in Radom.

**St. Catharine's church
and the Bernardine monastery**
S. Zeromski Street >>>

The Bernardine monastery complex in Radom is the most precious monument

Sightseeing route:

the Bernardine church and monastery >>> St. Wacław's church >>> the Market
>>> M. Reja Street >>> J. Malczewskiego Street >>> 72 Infantry Regiment Square
>>> Warszawska Street



>>> The Bernardine church and monastery complex - a view from S. Zeromski Street

of Radom. It was built in 1468 and its establishment is attributed to Casimir Jagiellon. It was extended in the 16th century by adding St. Anne's chapel and later in the 19th century St. Agnes' chapel. In the years 1911-1914 the monastery was rebuilt according to Stefan Szyller's project. Then the two chapels were combined into one, creating a side nave, and a tower with the stairs leading to the choir was built together with two porches. In 1959, a fire destroyed a part of the church, particularly a rafter framing and polychromes inside. In 1998, a thorough renovation and conservation of the building began. Inside the church many valuable relics have been preserved. The most valuable are: the passion group from Veit Stoss school, the early-baroque side altar with the image of Our Lady with the Child and a number of

epitaphs and stalls from the 17th century in the chapel of the Mother of God.

The Bernardine monastery has been an important religious, as well as cultural and patriotic centre since the beginning of its existence. Before and during the January uprising it was the conspiracy centre in Radom. For their patriotic activities the Bernardine monks were sorely punished. On 12th July 1863 the monastery buildings were occupied as the prison in which 109 people were held, and on 8th November 1864, on the tsarist ukase the Benedictine order in Radom was closed and its property was confiscated for the Treasury of the Kingdom of Poland. Moreover, 4 fathers were exiled to Siberia, 6 monks were transferred to other monasteries for disciplinary reasons, and other monks and clerical students were deported to a regular monastery in Wielka Wola.

The mementoes of the January Uprising outside the church

- the figure of Our Lady

In front of the stone statue of Our Lady (set in 1858 by Anthony Plewiński, following a dogma of the Immaculate conceiving) there used to be citizen gatherings with religious and patriotic songs. On 19th May 1861, they turned into a huge demonstration. The stone sculpture was decorated with wreaths and flowers, and a triumphal arch with a Polish eagle with a golden crown was placed there. In the evening, a gathered crowd began to raise anti-Russian cheers. Then, the army took action and dispelled the assembled crowd. A dozen people were arrested.



>>> The figure of the Mother of God, founded in 1858 by A. Plewiński

- a stone cross

On 8th August 1861, at the old church cemetery, in reference to the bloody events in Warsaw in February and April 1861, a

mound was built "with the hands of the city's inhabitants, regardless of a social class" and a wooden cross with a crown



>>> A drawing representing the mound with an oak cross put in 1861, and the current cross commemorating those events.

of thorns was put. 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.

The mementoes of the January Uprising inside the church

The church used to hold prayers for the homeland, and the monastery refectory was a place of meetings, courses and military training for young people. Here arrived the later uprising dictator - Marian Langiewicz, (supposedly disguised as an organ-grinder) and reviewed the preparations and weapons. On 22nd January 1863, at 8.00 in the Bernardine church father Paulin Domański celebrated a mass and blessed the insurrectionist departing to fight.



>>> A refectory in the monastery
- a place of secret meetings of insurgents
and a view of the choir in church

Inside the church there are mementoes dedicated to the heroes of those events.

- Col. Zygmunt Chmielenski epitaph plaque

Zygmunt Chmielenski was a graduate of the Cadets Corps and War Academy in St. Petersburg and an artillery lieutenant of the tsar's army in Warsaw. In 1861, he left the



service in the army and emigrated to France, and later to Italy. After the outbreak of the January uprising he returned to the country and joined the ranks of general Marian Langiewicz army. Soon he was appointed the chief of general Joseph Hauke-Bosak staff and the commander of the uprising in the Krakow voivodeship. During the battle of Bodzechów he got captured by the Russians and he was imprisoned in Radom. Having been brought to a military court, he heard a double sentence - a demotion and 10 years of penal servitude for desertion in 1862 from the Russian army, and the second - death by shooting. The sentence was executed on 23rd December 1863 at the barracks in Radom.

The unveiling and consecration of the plague (carved with a spelling mistake in his surname) was held on 22nd January 1928, at the 65th anniversary of the death of Colonel.

- father Justyn Łada's epitaph

Fr. Justyn Łada was ordained a priest in the Greek-Uniate rite. He was in the ministry in



Rejowiec and then in Kopyłów (the Lublin voivodeship). During the January Uprising he was involved in patriotic activities: he was a member of a political organization and raised money for the insurrectionary purposes. He was arrested for his work and given explicit police custody. In 1874, as part of the fight against the Greek-Uniate church he was removed from the parish in Kopyłów. Together with the family he lived in Radom and remained there until his death.

- Dionizy Czachowski Sarcophagus

Colonel Dionizy Czachowski was the commander of war of the Sandomierz voivodeship and the commander of insurrectionary troops in the region of Radom. He died on 6th November 1863 at



>>> A ceremonial funeral of Col D. Czachowski in 1938 and the mausoleum in front of the Bernardine church



>>> A subsequent of funeral Col D. Czachowski in 1981 and the current resting place of the hero.

Jawor Solecki. Originally, he was buried in Bukowno, and his tomb has been razed to the ground.

In 1938, 75 years after the death of Czachowski, there was the second and this time more solemn funeral. The coffin with the remains of the commander was placed in the mausoleum, in front of the Bernardine church. During World War II, German invaders ordered to pull down the monument. The coffin with Czachowski's ashes were hidden in the basement of the Bernardine church.

The subsequent, third funeral of the insurrectionary hero of the region of Radom took place on 21st March 1981. This time the remains of the commander were laid in a marble sarcophagus located in the Adoration chapel of the Bernardine church.

'White Eagle' Pharmacy

5 S. Żeromskiego Street >>>

The building was designed by Stefan Baliński and built around 1835. The first owner was Stanisław Kwasniewski and later Antoni Podworski who opened the pharmacy. On his initiative a Romantic and classical plafond depicting a white eagle was painted on the ceiling. The eagle is presented in flight, in the skies. It is holding a sceptre in its claws – the symbol of reign



>>> A part of polychrome on the ceiling of the pharmacy (M.S.)

and justice. Effigies of the bird also appeared on the pharmacy equipment and labels. During the January Uprising the pharmacy performed the functions of a "contact box", and after the collapse of the uprising, the owner of the pharmacy was ordered to remove the polychrome with the eagle (it was painted over) and to destroy all equipment with the image of the eagle. From 1985 to 1989 renovation works took place which brought the polychrome to its original splendour.

In April 2013, the pharmacy was closed. Antique furniture was taken to the Jacek Malczewski Museum.

St. Wacław church

13 Old Town Square >>>

St. Wacław church was built in 1216 on the foundation of Leszek Biały, and then it was endowed by Bolesław Wstydlivy. It was extended in 1340, at the time of Casimir the Great. In 1802, it 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.

In the second half of the 19th century the church building was changed by the Russian authorities into a regular prison. During the devastating adaptive alteration the original architectural form of a temple was completely destroyed (Gothic windows and portals were walled in, the interior was divided into cells, the roof was changed). During the January Uprising the exiles were deported from here to Siberia. Today, two things remind of those events: the light colour on the floor indicating the size of a cell, and a painting on a southern wall panel *Mother of God appearing to*



>>> St. Wacław church

a prisoner (*Matka Boska ukazująca się więźniarce*) painted by J. Witowski based on A. Grottger's drawing.

In the years 1920-1927 an epidemic hospital, and then 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).

In 1978 the building was given in perpetual lease to the bishop's curia and reconstruction of the temple began, under the supervision of professor Victor Zin from Krakow.

The first holy mass in the restored church was conducted on 9th June 1985.



>>> Inside the church: light plates on the floor indicate the size of the former prison cell; painting done by J. Witowski based on themes of A. Grottger drawing.



>>> St. Waclaw church turned into hospital – the first half of the 20th century

The interior designed by professor Victor Zin is a kind of panoramic view of the history of Poland presented in the stained glass windows, pictures and wall paintings.

The former Piarist College

11 Rynek Street >>>

The Piarists arrived in Radom in 1682 establishing the school which was located in two tenements in the Market. In 1737 the university rector was priest Antoni Konarski,

Stanislaw's brother. On his initiative a new complex of college buildings was built according to the design of Antoni Solari. After the collapse of the January uprising, the college was closed and the Men's Government Gymnasium, and then after the dissolution of the Piarist order in 1864, a Province Gymnasium were established in the building. A lot of famous Poles were the students of the school, for example Tytus Chałubinski and Walery Przyborski.



>>> Former Piarist College, now Jacek Malczewski Museum

Although the gymnasium was the government school and the subjects were taught in Russian, the students and teachers were actively involved in patriotic activities. After the outbreak of the January uprising 63 students left school. More than 40 of them joined the insurrectionary ranks. Among them there was the later novelist and historian Valery Przyborowski. After Poland had regained its independence, Jan Kochanowski Gymnasium and Titus

Chałubiński Gymnasium were established in the building. Today Jacek Malczewski Museum is housed here.

The monument of Legions Act 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 Bezakiszkin was executed, the chief of the border guards staff.



>>> The history of the pre-war monument: unveiling ceremony, a memorial in all splendour and demolition done by the occupant



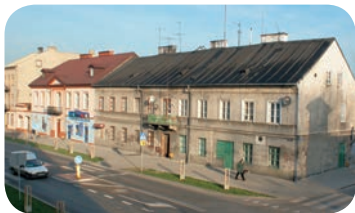
>>> The monument "Legions Act" - a contemporary view

After Poland had regained its independence, major Michał Tadeusz Brzek-Osiński, a cavalry captain of the I Cadre Legions Company (I Kompania Kadrowa Legionów) put forward a proposal to set up a monument of Legions Act in the place of the former gallows. He introduced this idea to Joseph Piłsudski. The marshal rejected all the subsequent projects but he gave Osiński a small statuette of a legionnaire with a gun at his leg, whose author was a sculptor from Kraków, I Legion Brigade officer Włodzimierz 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, and the figure went to the hands of Piłsudski as a name day gift from the legionnaires. The monument on the market square in Radom is an enlarged copy of this figure. Its ceremonial unveiling took place at the 9th Congress of the Polish Legions in 1930. In 1940 the monument was destroyed by the Germans, but in 1998 a copy of it return to the previous location.

Walery Przyborowski's house

4 Reja Street >>>

In this house lived and worked Walery Przyborowski (pen name Zygmunt Lucjan Sulima), a participant and later historian of the January Uprising. He attended school in Kielce, and Radom, and then he went to the uprising. He served in Gen. Marian Langiewicz and Col. Zygmunt Chmieleński's troops. He took part in the Battle of Małogoszcz. He was wounded and treated in Kraków. He returned to Radom in 1900, and started to work as a teacher of history and literature at the School of Economics.



>>> M. Reja Street with Walery przyborowski's house



>>> A memorial plaque on the wall of the house at 4. M. Reja Street

He wrote historical novels. The best known are: *Szwedzi w Warszawie* (The Swedes in Warsaw), *Bitwa pod Raszynem* (Battle of Raszyn), *Szwoleżer Stach* (Light cavalryman Stach).

On the 80th anniversary of the birth of Walery Przyborowski, in 1925, a plaque commemorating the place he lived in and his creative work was placed on the wall of the building. The current plaque was set up on 12th May 1970, on the 125th anniversary of the birth of the writer.

Resursa Obywatelska cultural centre

12 J. Malczewskiego Street >>>

Resursa Obywatelska was built in 1851 to the design of Ludwik Radziszewski. It is a single storey building with a two level



>>> The building of Resursa Obywatelska cultural centre

central section. The front is decorated with a tympanum with a bas-relief presenting personified Caritas – Charity. There are three statues of muses at the top – Euterpe, Melpomene, Clio.

Here, there used to be a number of balls, concerts and theatrical performances. Money raised during these events was donated to charity, especially for St. Casimir hospital.

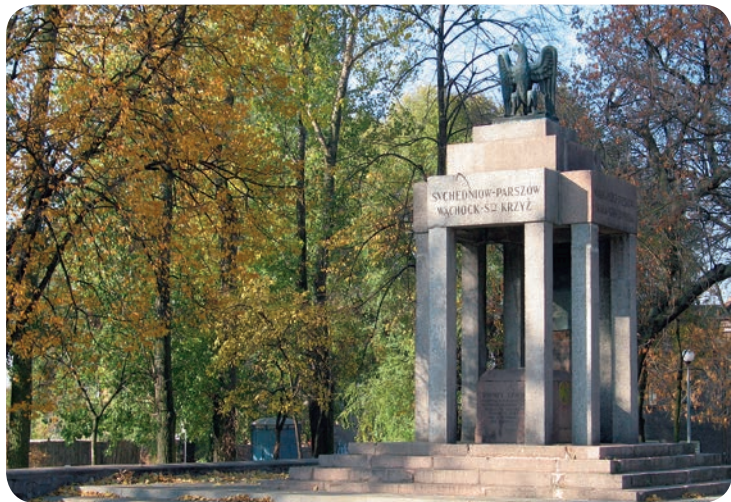
In 1861 (during the January Uprising) the building was occupied by the war chief Uszakow with two teams of Mohylewski Infantry accommodated in the ballroom. During World War I, Resursa Obywatelska was turned into a hospital. At the time of the Second Polish Republic (interwar Poland) it was a cultural centre again, and

then during World War II a “Deutches Haus” was located here. After the war the building served as a cultural and educational advice centre, later as the cinemas “Friendship” and “Generation” and since 1991 the Regional Culture Centre. Nowadays it houses the Art and Cultural Centre “Resursa Obywatelska”.

The Mausoleum of Col Dionizy Czachowski

72nd Infantry Regiment Square >>>

In the square there is the Mausoleum of Col Dionizy Czachowski which was created in 1938 under the initiative of father Jan Wisniewski to commemorate the heroic leader of the January Uprising, and to preserve his remains brought from the



>>> The mausoleum of Col Dionizy Czachowski in 72nd Infantry Regiment Square

original resting place in Bukowno. It was designed by architect Kazimierz Prokulski and built of granite and marble in the form of a baldachin. Originally it was situated in front of the Bernardine church. In 1940 the German occupation army ordered the destruction of the monument. Thanks to the heroism of the citizens of Radom each element of the mausoleum was hidden. The mausoleum was rebuilt and situated in 72nd Infantry Regiment Square on the hundredth anniversary of the death of Col Dionizy Czachowski, however without the coffin with his remains. Instead, an urn with the soil from the regiment's battlefields of World War II was buried and a cast - iron commemorative plaque was placed here. In place of the cross, which before the war was on top of the mausoleum, an eagle was mounted.

A cross at Warszawska Street

During the January Uprising in the military barracks at Warszawska Street executions by shooting were carried out. In total, 29 insurgents were executed, including August Jasiński, the commander in an attack on Szydłowiec, and Zygmunt Chmieleński, the Chief of Gen Józef Hauke-Bosak Staff and the commander of the uprising in the Krakow voivodeship. During the solemn celebration of the 53rd anniversary of the January Uprising, on 6th February 1916, to commemorate the memory of col. Zygmunt Chmieleński and other people executed by firing squad, a wooden cross was set up, which was solemnly moved from St. Mary's church. The current, iron cross was set up in 1933 during the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the January Uprising.



>>> A cross in the place of executions
at Warszawska Street

Obelisk at the Col. Dionizy Czachowski Third High School

44 Traugutta Street >>>

The obelisk, commemorating the January Uprising insurgents was created at the initiative of the principal, teachers,



>>> Obelisk at the Col. Dionizy Czachowski
Third High School

students, parents and alumni of the school. It was unveiled on 23 January 2014, the creator of the monument was Dariusz Głogowski and Marek Szczepanik, a sculptor, was the co-creator.

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MULTICULTURAL RADOM

For many years Radom used to be a city where the Poles, Germans, Russians, Jews and Romani people lived side by side.

The term multicultural refers to coexistence of various social groups of different cultural characteristics such as, appearance, language, behaviour, origin or religion, in the same area or in the immediate neighbourhood. It was already known in ancient times and can be found, for example in Rome. In today's Europe, multicultural cities are Paris and London, and in Poland, Krakow, Warsaw and Wrocław.

For many years, Radom was a town where the Poles lived side by side with the Germans, Russians, Jews and Romanies. There are a lot of mementoes remaining from that time, like buildings and places that are worth visiting.

TRACES OF JEWISH CULTURE >>>

Jews appeared in Radom already in the Renaissance. In the 19th century they became an important part of the local community - in 1827 they were 23.2% of the population. The Jewish community was established along with their synagogue and a Jewish cemetery. In the interwar period, the press was published in Hebrew and Yiddish and there were Jewish schools and libraries. In 1921, about 40% of all citizens were Jews. During World War II, most of the Jewish population was murdered in death camps.

Places which are worth seeing:

The remains of the synagogue and the "Big Ghetto" ground, the Society of Friends of Knowledge Gymnasium, the Jewish Cemetery, the Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession, the Evangelical Cemetery, the Cemetery of German settlers, The Karschs' Palace, St. Trinity's Church, the former Piarist College, St. Stanislaw's Church, St. Nicholas' Orthodox Church and the Orthodox cemetery, the gravestones in the cemetery on Limanowskiego Street.

Remains of the synagogue

Podwalna Street >>>

The synagogue in Radom was built in 1844 on Podwalna Street. It was a brick building, built around a square measuring 18x18 meters (main hall), covered with a metal roof. During World War II it was burned by the Germans.

After the end of the war, the then city authorities decided to demolish the ruins. The only remains are monuments bases made of red sandstone.

In 1950, in the square between the streets: Podwale, Boznicza and Mordechaj Anielewicz, a monument commemorating murdered Jews from Radom was unveiled, designed by Jakub Zajdensznr.



>>> A square at Mordechaj Anielewicz Street with the monument commemorating murdered Jews from Radom and the remains of a synagogue.

The Society of Friends of Knowledge Gymnasium

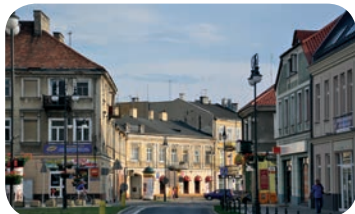
13 Kilinskiego Street >>>



>>> The perspective of Kilinskiego Street with the view of the building in which there was The Society of Friends of Knowledge Gymnasium and a memorial plate in the wall of a tenement.

In 1917 a private Jewish men's gymnasium was established on Kilinski Street in Radom. In the following year a women's gymnasium was opened at 4 Mariacka Street. The Society of 'Friends of Knowledge', whose members were wealthy Jews from Radom, was set up in order to provide care for these schools. Since 1925/26 both schools had been gradually integrated into one eight-year coeducational gymnasium of liberal arts.

The students of the school were merchants and craftsmen's children whose parents became poor because of the war. General science subjects were in English, while Judaic in Hebrew. Young people had the opportunity to develop their interests, and the school orchestra as well as students from drama classes used to give concerts and performances on various occasions. The student government and student councils were appointed and the Jewish Scout Organisation was set up.



>>> A gate to the ghetto in Radom: a view from the Kazimierz Square to Walowa Street.
The view from the times of war and the present.

Many graduates of the Society of 'Friends of Knowledge' Gymnasium became dynamic political, social and cultural activists in their adult life. One of them was Samuel Benet (1903-1934) - the author of a series of articles about the history of Jews in Poland and Radom. Unfortunately, most graduates died during World War II.

Ghettos in Radom

In spring 1941 the Germans created two closed off residential districts for the Jewish population in Radom.

The 'Large Ghetto' was located in the city centre between the streets: Reja, Podwalna, Bernardynska, Old Town Square, Przechodnia and a part of St. Wacław Street. The 'Small Ghetto' was situated in the Glinice district between the streets: Słowackiego, Żłota, Biała, Wyścigowa and Kwiatkowskiego. In the centre of the ghetto there were Błotnia Street and Kośna Street. In total, around 33 thousand Jews displaced from all over the city and its vicinity were put in the ghetto.

In August 1942 the Germans carried out the 'liquidation' of the ghetto and took its residents to concentration camps. Most of the Jews from the ghetto in Radom were deported to Treblinka. Those who stayed

alive (about 2.5 thousand) were forced to go westwards in July 1944. Many of them were shot during 'the march of death' and those who survived were transported by train to Auschwitz from Tomaszów.

The Jewish cemetery

Towarowa Street >>>

In 1831 a cholera epidemic broke out in Radom. At that time, on the area near the present Towarowa Street a place for an epidemic cemetery was allotted. Six years later, on 19th November 1837, this cemetery was handed over to the Jewish community. The necropolis area was gradually extended. Apart from the civilian population, the Polish soldiers of Jewish origin who died in 1920 were buried here.

During World War II the cemetery was devastated and the tombstones were used to make cobbled streets in Radom - mostly in the Wacyń district.

In August 1989, the Social Committee of the Jewish Cemetery Restoration was registered in Radom and among its activists there were Władysław Misiuna, the professor of the Polish Academy of Sciences who was decorated with the medal 'Righteous among the Nations', and senator Jan Lipiński. Over the next years, a



>>> Jewish tombstones on the Jewish cemetery in Radom

wall around the cemetery and an ohel were built and a lot of Jewish tombstones were reclaimed.

Nowadays, there are 40 tombstones set in the ground in the Jewish cemetery in Radom and about 300 tombstones brought from Wacyn and placed in a specially built Lapidarium.

EVANGELICALS IN RADOM >>>

The history of evangelicals in Radom is directly connected with the development of the city in the 19th century when craftsmen from Germany and Austria started to arrive in the city. Most of them were evangelicals. Having been encouraged by numerous concessions and privileges, they used to take up jobs in the new industrial plants or start their own ones. In 1826, the evangelical parish was established which had about 12 thousand believers. Since World War I the number of evangelicals has significantly decreased in Radom. Many families of German origin were displaced. Among the evangelicals in Radom there were many famous and significant people, for example a writer

Walery Przyborowski, a painter Karol Hoppen, the Karsch family (they founded and built tanneries in the Old Town), an architect and researcher of the history of Radom Alfons Pinno and a medical doctor Adolf Tochterman.

The Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession 7 Rej 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 Church. In 1774, a brick church dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary was built here. 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 Dobroczyńności) which sold it to the Evangelical community in Radom in 1827.

The protestant community started to renovate the church. It has been thoroughly redesigned over time: it has been widened, the new tower has been built and the entrance has been changed. The temple takes its present shape after a major



>>> The Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession. Inside: the main altar and a sculpture 'Christ arisen' which used to decorate the tomb of Teodor Karsch.

renovation which took place in the years 1893 - 95. Most of its facilities come from that time: an oak pulpit, pews, a choir balcony and a marble altar. A marble baptismal font and period cast-iron stoves are a few years younger.

The temple decoration was also taken care of. Karol Hoppen - a well-known chemist in Radom, an amateur painter and also a member of the parish, donated a picture titled 'The Baptism of Jesus Christ in Jordan' to the church. Nowadays, the painting belongs to Jacek Malczewski Museum in Radom. In 1877 pastor Otto Wüsthube funded a new organ from the workshop of master Riemer from Brzeg Śląski. In 1999, the interior of the church was decorated with a metal sculpture 'Christ arisen' which used to decorate the tomb of Teodor Karsch.

Evangelical Cemetery

Kielecka Street >>>

The cemetery was established in the years 1833-1834. In 1859 it was surrounded with the wall and planted with trees and at

the end of the 19th century a gravedigger and watchman house was built, and a bell was hung at the top of the main gate.

During World War I, this place was a military cemetery for the fallen and dead Evangelicals from the Prussian and Austro-Hungarian army. At the same time, this was also the beginning of the devastation of the cemetery. Retreating Russian troops displaced Evangelicals from Radom, leaving the cemetery without care.

Currently, the cemetery is a burial place belonging to the Evangelical parish. It is the first necropolis in Radom which, in 1982, entered the register of monuments. Since 2003 the students of Economy School in Radom have been taking care of it, doing thorough cleaning especially in autumn. Now there are 269 graves at the cemetery which are preserved completely or in part. They are made of sandstone, iron and black granite. They originate mainly from the second half of the 19th and early 20th century. A lot of well-known and significant citizens of Radom are buried here, among



>>> The gate leading to the Evangelical cemetery and the Wickenhagens family tomb

others: a pastor Henryk Tohtermann, a doctor Adolf Tochtermann, a chemist and painter Karol Hoppen, an architect Alfons Pinno, the Karsch family, well-known industrialists and many other. The Evangelical necropolis in Radom is unique in the whole region of Masovia. This is the only cemetery in the region with spatial arrangement of the mid 19th century preserved without any changes.

The cemetery of German settlers

Wiejska Street >>>

The cemetery was established in the first half of the 19th century at the junction of Wiejska and Ciborowska Street. The German settlers, who many years ago arrived in



>>> A grave with a characteristic metal cross

Godow, are buried there. They were mainly skilled craftsmen and farmers who were encouraged to settle here with numerous concessions and privileges offered by the tsarist authorities. The newcomers quickly got used to the new place - they spoke Polish and even got married to the Poles. The situation changed during the war, when they had to fight against each other. The war destroyed some graves. After the arrival of the Soviet front in Godow many Germans were arrested, while the others were displaced. After the war, the fence of the cemetery was stolen and there was no one to take care of the necropolis. The reason for that was lack of the regulated ownership of the facility. It was not until the end of 2008 when it could be changed. According to the Masovian provincial governor (voivode), the ownership was given to the Evangelical - Augsburg parish in Radom.

The Karschs' Palace

May 3, Constitution Square

(Plac Konstytucji 3 Maja) >>>

This was built in the years 1881-1882 by the industrialists and owners of the tannery in Radom, Teodor Karsh and Franciszek Wickenhagen. It was based on the architecture of the palaces in Lodz and built by Rudolf Meyer. This is a two floor building with a mansard roof, built around an elongated rectangle. It refers to the French Renaissance. The balcony over the entrance gate is supported by two Atlantes. Once there used to be a group of sculptures at the top - three statuettes of women. There were 150 rooms in the palace. On the ground floor there were numerous shops and services. There were also: the District Court, the Knabes' and then Lagodzinski's



>>> The Karschs' Palace - a view from Żeromskiego Street

pharmacy, the offices of the State Railways, the 'Mirazé' Theatre (in the years 1915-1918), in time of war - the offices of the German military administration.

MEMENTOS OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH >>>

In Poland the Orthodox Church was officially established in 1371 (since the beginning of the metropolis in Halicz) but its followers appeared in Radom only in the mid - 18th century. Then a few Greek families settled in Opatow. In 1778 the first Orthodox temple was established there. In 1832 the church headquarters moved to Radom. It was connected with an ever-increasing

population of Orthodox religion arriving in a town situated on the Mleczna River after the collapse of the November Uprising. The Russians started to take up administrative posts and in addition The Russian garrison was located here. In subsequent years, there was a rapid expansion of the Orthodox religion in Radom, which lasted until the outbreak of World War I.

St. Trinity's Church

Kazimierz Wielki Square >>>

This was built in the 17th century along with the monastery for Benedictine nuns from Barbara Tarłowa foundation.

The original one was destroyed during the Swedish invasion of Poland in 1655-1660 (potop szwedzki). It was rebuilt in the years 1679-1733 according to the design of



>>> St. Trinity Church changed
into the Orthodox church

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 and in 1819, after the final dissolution of a religious order, the prison was organized here. In 1837, when Radom was under the Russian rule, the church was converted from Catholic into St. Nicholas Orthodox church. In the frontage of the building there was a small, square tower covered with sheet iron and there was a iconostasis inside. A solemn consecration was conducted by the Bishop of Warsaw, Anthony, who donated the book of a holy gospel fitted with a silver cover. This book has survived until now and is used during solemn church



>>> St. Trinity Church
- the current view

services. In 1887, as a result of serious construction damage, the building was closed and since then no orthodox service has been conducted here. During World War I the Austrians used it as a storehouse and the church fell into ruin. However thanks to father Piotr Gorski and the citizens' generosity it was rebuilt. Since 1947 the church has been administered by the Jesuits and since 1999 it has been the property of the Bishop Curia.

The former Piarist College

11 Rynek Street >>>

In 1682 the Piarist College was founded in Radom. In 1737 the university rector was father Antoni Konarski, Stanislaw's brother. On his initiative a new complex



>>> The former College of Piarists - a view from Rynek Street and Walowa Street

of college buildings was built according to the project of Antoni Solari. After the dissolution of the Piarist order in 1864, a Province Gymnasium was established here.

When - after the closure of the Orthodox Church located in a former church of the Benedictine Sisters of the Orthodox faith - the temple was deprived of its own religion, the director of the boys' gymnasium Włodzimierz Smorodnow made a lecture hall available to conducting services. He also obtained a permit and money to adapt the hall to a temporary Orthodox church. After moving the iconostas from the old church, on 2nd March 1888, a solemn consecration of the Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas was conducted.

After Poland regained its independence, Jan Kochanowski Gymnasium and Titus Chalubinski Gymnasium were located in the building. Nowadays Jacek Malczewski Museum is situated here.

St. Stanislaw's Church

May 3rd Constitution Square
(Plac Konstytucji 3 Maja) >>>

In the years 1896-1902, St. Nicholas Church was built in, at that time, Soborny Square. The temple was designed by W. Syczugow. The church was built to reflect the style of the eclectic Russian Orthodox churches. It was built on a Greek cross, crowned by five towers and a bell-tower protruding out of the north facade, where there were seven bells. There were three entrances with small roofs leading to the temple. Outside, the church was decorated with icons of saints. Inside there was a magnificent iconostas with the so-called



>>> The same object: St. Nicholas Church in Soborowy Square (a postcard from the early XX century) and, after rebuilding St. Stanislaus Church (garrison) - the current view.

holy gate. The walls of the church were decorated with ornaments and gilding. During World War II the church was robbed by the Austro-Hungarian army and given to the town authorities. After regaining independence, it was supposed to become a Museum of the Radom District. Finally, the object was rebuilt and changed into a St. Stanislaw Garrison Church.



>>> The current St. Nicholas Church.

St. Nicholas' Orthodox Church

15 Warszawska Street >>>

A new Orthodox church was built in the years 1986 - 1992 at the Orthodox cemetery in Radom. The project was prepared by architect Mikolaj Michalczuk from Warsaw. The solemn consecration, which was chaired by Archbishop of Gdansk and Bialystock Sawa was held on 21st October 1992.

The Orthodox cemetery

15 Warszawska Street >>>

The Orthodox cemetery in Warsaw Street was established in 1839. It was for dead Orthodox believers. They were mainly coming from the Russian Empire

government officials of various levels, police, gendarmerie and army and their families.

The area of the necropolis has already been enlarged twice and in 1859 the main gate, brick morgue and caretaker's lodge were built.

During the inter-war period the cemetery was also a place of common prayers of the parishioners because of the lack of the church.

After World War II, a part of the area was used for a cemetery for Soviet Soldiers who died in the fighting on the outskirts of the city. Among them there is: Ilja Fiodowrowicz Klimuk - father of the famous cosmonaut - general Piotr Klimuk. There are



>>> Historic gravestones and a church in the Orthodox cemetery

also: a commemorative stone, a monument to Soviet soldiers moved from Tadeusz Kosciuszko Park and a sculpture from the top of the Victory monument moved from Jagiellonian Square.

In the years 1986-1992 in the central part of the cemetery a new St. Nicholas Church was built.

Currently, the Orthodox cemetery is used as the parish necropolis for the members of the Orthodox religion but also for the

Catholics. There are many interesting memorial tombstones from the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century. The inscriptions on the tombstones, which are in Russian on the graves originating in the period of the Partitions of Poland, and in Polish from the period after World War I, are a valuable source of historical interest. This cemetery is the place where Colonel Szymon von Plotto is buried – the province police chief



>>> The monument to Soviet soldiers moved from Tadeusz Kosciuszko Park and a sculpture from the top of the Victory monument moved from the Jagiellonian Square.

in Radom who was killed in an attack organized by PPS (the Polish Socialist Party) from Radom (the assassins were Stanislaw Hempel and Stanislaw Werner). Particularly noteworthy is the tomb of a Uniat priest Michal Horoszewicz, who died on 9th November 1876 and was buried

by the Russian military policemen in the Orthodox cemetery 'against his and his family's will'.

Here, we can find the graves of people from Radom who died in our times, among others, a former Vice President of Radom, Janusz Zych.



>>> A Romany tomb of the Bogdanowicz family at the cemetery on Limanowskiego Street

THE ROMANY COMMUNITY >>>

The first note about the Romanies in Poland comes from the XV century. They were nomadic people, they did not have any land or homestead and in the main they used to lead a wandering lifestyle travelling in their Gypsy wagon trains across Europe. They pitched their camps close to the forests and rivers. During World War II they experienced the greatest tragedy. They were mass-murdered in death camps.

The Romanies appeared in the vicinity of Radom probably in the XIX century. The wagon trains stopped mainly in three places: at the current J. Popieluszko roundabout, in the district of Konikowka and in Kozia Góra. In the 1960s the Romanies chose these areas as their settlement and they live here until now.

The Romanies settled in Radom belonged mainly to two tribes: Kalderari who earned their living as smiths and potters, and Lowari who were in the horse trade. They introduced atmosphere and variety into the life of people in Radom. Still in the area next to the railway station you can get the Romany to tell your fortune and give you advice, or buy a tinned copper pan made with the use of a traditional method in the market.

The Gypsy graves at the cemetery on Limanowski Street also testify to the presence of the Romany community. The oldest one which was documented originates in 1913. The contemporary graves are impressive and neat, which is due to the special worship of the dead.

The Gypsies from Radom are seeking to consolidate their culture and customs. Since 2004 there has been a dynamic Association

of Romanies in Radom, which decided to carry out the project to build the Center of Culture and Education of Romanies in Radom located close to the Popieluszko roundabout.

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