

# Radom





**RADOM** is located in the central part of **POLAND**, 100 km south of Poland's capital – Warsaw; in the centre of the Radom Plain, which is part of Mazovia Lowlands. There are 220,000 inhabitants.



### **MEDIEVAL RADOM**

The name 'RADOM' appeared in a written source for the first time in **1155**.

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. During the next years, the development of Radom in an easterly direction was visible



In the 12th century **St. Waclaw's Church** was built.

The church has a very interesting history – it used to be a military storehouse, in the 19th century the Russian authorities changed the building into a regular prison, next an epidemic hospital. In 1985 the church was restored and now there are regular masses conducted.

### **CASIMIR (KAZIMIERZOWSKI) RADOM**

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.

Today this building is considered as one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in Poland and it houses the National Archives. The town prospered in the 14th century, when in 1350 King Kazimierz the Great established the so-called New Town, with a royal castle, a defensive wall and a town hall.

In 1481 Radom became the residence of **Prince Kazimierz**, the son of King Jagiellon. The young prince died of tuberculosis and later became **patron saint of the city of Radom**.

One of the most important events in Radom's history was certainly the 1505 Sejm (Parliament) and the Nihil Novi constitution adopted during its session.



The city was surrounded by stone and brick fortifications, whose route is marked by the remains which have survived until now. The walls ran along the current Walowa and Reja Street. The biggest part of the walls have preserved up to this day at Walowa Street.



### **The monument of Legions Act on the Market Square**

The monument to commemorate the soldiers having fought with marshal Pilsudski in Polish Legions (built in 1930), situated in the Old Town.

### **St. Trinity Church**

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

It used to be a storehouse during the WWI and a prison until 1997.

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

Currently, the Pastoral and Administrative Centre of Radom Diocese is located there.



### **The Bernardine church and monastery**

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

The most valuable facility of the church is its main altar – Gothic Passion.

### **St. Stanislaw's Church**

It was built in 1896-1902, the church was built to reflect the style of the eclectic Russian Orthodox churches.

It was built on a Greek cross.







## The Cathedral of the Holy Virgin Mary

Since 25 March 1992 it has been **the city's cathedral**, built over the years 1896-1911. It is a basilica with a nave and two aisles, a dominant rosette and three portals, built in French Gothic style. The 72-metre towers resemble the taller tower of the Cracow's Church of Mary.



A lot of people get married in this church, what is more, the Bishop of Radom conducts Sunday Masses there.

The riots of **25 June 1976** (Communist times) made Radom famous and strengthened the opinion on Radomians as brave and tough oppositionists. After that day, Radom became the symbolic rebellious city. Workers from Radom factories decided to bravely assert their rights. Currently, one of the main streets in Radom is called after this event.

Another important event in Radom's contemporary history was the visit of Pope **John Paul II** on 4 June 1991 and the establishment of the Radom Diocese in the following year.



Another important building in Radom is the monumental **District Court**, built in 1894.



## CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT

Radom has always been an important spot on the cultural map of Poland. Over the years the city has been the place where many musicians, writers and artists performed.

The **Jan Kochanowski Theatre** has a very important place in Radom's cultural life. **The International Gombrowicz Festival** has been organized there since 1993. This is the only theatre festival which promotes Polish literary culture, hosting troupes from many countries.



The new tradition in Radom is the festival celebrating the city's patron -

**Saint Casimir's Fair**, called '**Kaziki**'. It includes exhibitions, book promotions, the Kazik Run and the annual Saint Casimir Prize. March 4th is the day when the Catholic Church remembers Saint Casimir, the young Jagiellon prince who, for two years, ruled at the Radom castle.





The Culture and Arts Centre called **the Civic Club** (Resursa Obywatelska) is the oldest cultural centre in Radom. A lot of important events are organized there, including concerts, various lectures, exhibitions of amateur and professional artists, Good Film Club and finally the series of events called 'History is Looking For You' promoting Radom's history.



Fans of jazz, photography, sung poetry are frequent visitors to the Radom Artistic Circles Club and Gallery **Laznia (the Baths)**. One of the most important events there is Radom Jazz Festival.



The Baths Club is located right next to the **Tadeusz Kosciuszko Park**, established in 1867. It is an English-style park with meandering paths and the main lane named after the Bishop Jan Chrapek.

## Radom Village Museum

It is one of the largest Polish heritage parks in terms of area and collection, perfect for family leisure and long walks.

Over 32 hectares of the park contain a lot of old rural buildings, farmsteads, windmills, a few wooden churches, a bell tower, 18th century manor houses.

A lot of folk festivals are organized in this place on many occasions: Palm Sunday, Midsummer, the Bread Feast, the Potato



Festival.



## Zeromskiego Street – the main street in Radom



Zeromskiego Street is the heart of the city with **the fountains**, a lot of cafes, banks, shops, bookshops. In summer a lot of free open-air concerts are held as part of the series 'Let's meet at Zeromskiego Street'.

Classical Radom fast food – '**zapienkanki**' (grilled cheese baguettes) sold in Moniuszki street.



## Radom Air Show

Crowds of visitors come to Radom for the International Air Show, the largest event organized in the city, held since 2000 in August. It is also regarded as one of the biggest international aviation gala events in Central and Eastern Europe.



The airplane acrobatics of pilots from all over the world are watched by about 200 thousand spectators from Poland and abroad.

The participants of the show include air force pilots from most European countries and the USA, as well as civilian pilots – world and Europe champions in aviation acrobatics.





In Radom there are many places where **young people can have fun:**

clubs, bars, discos, bowling centres.





## **SPORTS AND LEISURE**

Radom is a city with traditions in the various fields of sports. The beginning of the history of sport of Radom is the year 1910, when, after obtaining official permission from the tsarist government Radom Sports Association was established. It had five sections: football, cycling, tennis, skating and gymnastics.

One of the most famous sportsmen in Radom is the boxer Kazimierz Pazdzior who won the title of Olympic champion (Rome 1960) and the title of champion of Europe (Prague, 1957).



### **MOSIR sports centre**

the Municipal Sports and Leisure Centre is the principal institution promoting sports and healthy, active lifestyle. It comprises a sports hall, the swimming pools and water parks, tennis courts where Radomians can not only do sport but also attend sports competitions

### **FOOTBALL**

There are two local football clubs in Radom – Bron Radom and RKS Radomiak.



## VOLLEYBALL

Recently sport in Radom has been dominated by the volleyball players of the **CZARNI Radom Club**. The team won the Polish Cup in 1999 and bronze medals in the championships of Poland. They were promoted to the major league – Plus Liga.



## BASKETBALL



Another popular sport discipline in Radom is basketball. The team **Rosa Radom** is one of the best in Poland.



Among other sports popular with young people in Radom are: handball, boxing, tennis, swimming. In one of the schools in Radom - ZSO 4 there are sports classes, students train mainly football, handball and volleyball.



One of the oldest sports in Radom is **CYCLING**.

An interesting fact is that Radom is one of the top Polish cities in terms of the length and quality of bicycle paths.



## **RADOM RUNS**

Running and healthy lifestyle is promoted in Radom. ‘Kazik Run’ has been organized there as part of the celebration of the city’s patron saint, in collaboration with the Marathon Club of the Radom Technical University. The Club encourages the city’s residents to take up running.





## **THE RESERVOIR**

The inhabitants of Radom can spend their free time in the Municipal Sports and Leisure Centre 'Borki' at the reservoir. There is the sandy beach, a complex of sports fields, a rope park and playground for children. The reservoir is surrounded by bicycle paths.







**SEE YOU IN RADOM 😊**



