



6 Statue of Częstoch

Częstoch is a legendary founder of the City of Częstochowa, who became an inspiration for Jerzy Kędziora. The artist created various versions of Częstoch's statue, imagining him as a warrior, a wizard, a soothsayer or a noble. The statue of Częstoch situated in the Old Market Square is a realistic depiction of a man in a medieval attire, holding a horn and a ceremonial staff with carved symbols referencing the founder's legendary attributes.



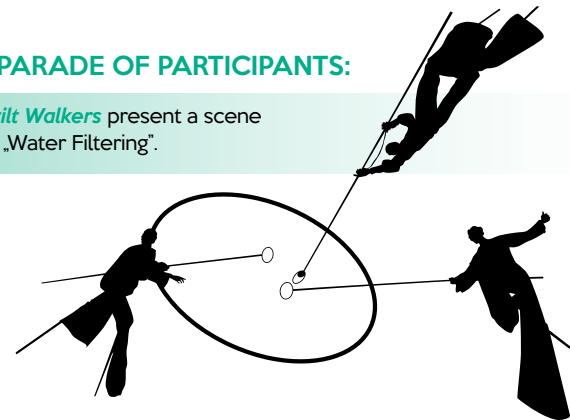
Częstoch's Fair

An exhibition of balancing statues hanging above the renovated Old Market Square in Częstochowa is the world's biggest exhibition of Jerzy Kędziora's works held in public space. Fourteen statues create an overhead spectacle which participants seem to levitate and defy laws of gravity. Each of them demonstrates skills characteristic to their profession. Together they create a unique aerial theatre performance called „Częstoch's Fair”, which is reminiscent of ludic festivals of old Poland. The Fair's patron is a legendary figure named Częstoch.

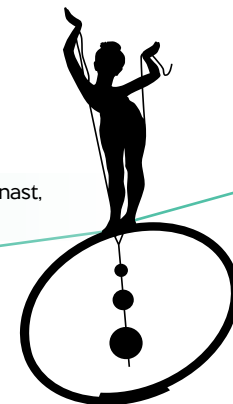
Kędziora's unique balancing sculptures were presented at the most important exhibitions and permanently settled in many corners of the world. They can be found in many cities in America and Europe as well as in the Asian Middle and Far East.

THE PARADE OF PARTICIPANTS:

The Stilt Walkers present a scene called „Water Filtering”.



The Bell-Ringer by the steps of the pavilion announces the start of the Czeztch's Fair.



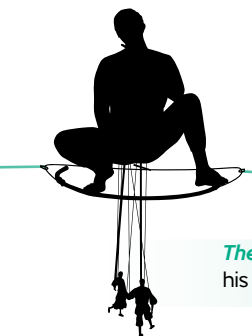
The Little Girl of Pablo, a young wheel gymnast, is a token of appreciation for Pablo Picasso.



The Little Gymnast with Whips is juggling with her body and acrobatic equipment.

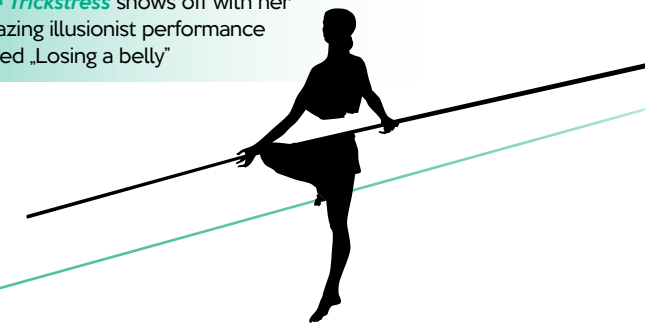


The Boy with Toy Windmills is a part of the group of boys illustrating the legend about bargeman's children.

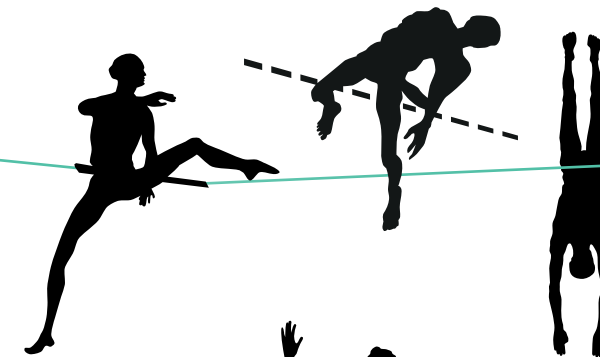


The Puppeteer trains and animates his puppet prototypes.

The Trickstress shows off with her amazing illusionist performance called „Losing a belly”



The Hurdler, High Jumper and *Water Jumper* are Athletes demonstrating their skills above the Old Market Square.



Philippe Petit, a French high-wire artist, is greeting the onlookers while standing on a wire.



Charlie Chaplin, the great cinematic wizard, tries to perform a trick - *A gag with balloons*.



CZĘSTOCHOWA

The Old Market Square





The Old Market Square in the Middle Ages was the center of everyday life in Old Częstochowa. In the 19th century, two neighbouring towns - the Old and the New Częstochowa - were merged into one city with the main street known today as aleja Najświętszej Maryi Panny (the Holy Virgin Mary Avenue). During the World War II, the Old Market Square was a part of the Jewish ghetto (the 4th biggest Jewish ghetto in Poland). After mass deportations of Jews to the

Treblinka concentration camp, a part of the neighborhood was transformed into a so-called „Little Ghetto” for the Jewish forced laborers.

The revitalized space brings back the spirit of the Old Town - once located at the crossroad of trade routes, today it is a beginning of the trails of the Wieluń Upland and the Trail of the Eagle's Nests.

1 The Old Town Hall

Part of the Museum of Częstochowa, the building holds remains of Częstochowa's oldest Town Hall from the 16th century, as well as the exhibition titled „The history of Częstochowa – a city on Warta River”, both located on the underground level. The exhibition features artifacts discovered during the archaeological research in the Old Market Square, as well as items found by the nearby St. Sigismund's church and during the excavations at the St. Barbara's church with its cemetery. Chronologically, the exhibition covers period from the 16th century to the beginning of the 20th century and is focused on history of City of Częstochowa. Above the museum, on the ground level, there is a café.



2 The old inn

The old inn is situated in close vicinity of St Sigismund's Church, in the western corner of the former southern part of the Old Market Square. It was most probably erected in 1610 and is called the oldest tenement house in Częstochowa. It burnt down in 1760, when it was under care of the Kozłowski family. In later years, the old inn was acquired by the Wolski family, which is proved by the partly damaged inscription from 1791 placed on a supporting beam. The building was renovated a couple of times during the 18th - 19th century.



3 Remains of the old architecture

Archeological excavations conducted between 2007-2012 uncovered a circular stone well of 160 cm diameter. In its vicinity there was a small building with stone foundation and wooden elements on the floor and walls. It most probably served as an icehouse and was used to store food. The locations of the well and the icehouse are marked in the pavement (the fire hydrant marks the location of the old well).

4 St. Sigismund's church and monastic complex

Church of St Sigismund was at first a branch of parish church situated at Jasna Góra. After the Pauline fathers were settled at the Jasna Góra in 1382, St Sigismund's church became a separate parish managed by parson Henryk Biel of Bleszno. In 1474, according to the decree of King Casimir Jagiellończyk, the parish was handed over to administration of Pauline fathers, who built a monastery complex in the vicinity of St Sigismund's church. The first church building was made of wood, but historical records from 1598 describe it as made of bricks and well equipped – the modernisation must have occurred between the founding of the church and the 1598 record. The church had four brick altars, a tower with two bells and a ridge turret with a third bell. In the 17th century the church was expanded with the addition of a chapel and a sacristy. Throughout its history, the church was damaged by fire multiple times, especially during the Swedish invasion and Lubomirski rebellion of 1665-1666.



5 The Bunker

ul. Stary Rynek 24

During the liquidation of the Jewish Ghetto on September 22nd 1942 and subsequent mass transportations to the Treblinka concentration camp, Hersz Frajman hid 27 members of his family in the building's basement. He did not go into hiding in order to provide them with food. 23 days later, after the destruction of the main Ghetto, he managed to transfer his family to the Small Ghetto. Out of the 27 people that were hidden, 23 survived the Holocaust. Hersz Frajman and his wife Rivka were murdered by Nazis during the events that occurred on January 4th and 5th, 1943.



**CZĘSTO
CHOWA**

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