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The Jasna Góra Monastery

a zero class monument, a national sanctuary, an important pilgrimage destination and center of the cult of the Virgin Mary. The monastery complex of the Pauline Fathers was founded in 1382. Repeatedly besieged and robbed, it remained, nevertheless, one of the best preserved sacred places in Poland. Its main and most famous feature is the Gothic chapel with the Miraculous Picture of Our Lady of Czestochowa (also known as the Black Madonna), with a mobile, silver covering. Right next to the picture there are two Golden Roses – gifts from the popes Saint John Paul II and Benedict XVI. The so-called "annex" above the chapel hides the „Golgotha of Jasna Gora" – a series of paintings by an eminent painter from Czestochowa, Jerzy Duda-Gracz. In the adjacent baroque basilica you can admire frescoes dating back to the end of the 17th century, a silver lamp donated by Queen Marysienka and organs with a four-manual console.



4

Statue of Marshal Józef Piłsudski

unveiled in November 1997, it commemorates the Marshal, who visited Czestochowa three times during the Partitions of Poland. As the Poland's Chief of State he visited the city on 20 October, 1921.

The bench of Halina Poświatowska

the oldest of the sculpture benches in the Aleja Najświętszej Maryi Panny. Unveiled in 2007, the sculpture depicts a famous poet from Czestochowa with a cat by her feet. Since 1974, the city holds a National Poetic Competition of Halina Poświatowska.



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Statue of the Blessed Father Jerzy Popiełuszko

created by a sculptor from Czestochowa, Jerzy Kędziora; it depicts the chaplain of the Polish Solidarity Movement, placed on a granite cross, cast in bronze, with his hands tied behind his back. Located on the street bearing his name.

Museum of Iron Ore Mining

located in the underground corridors cut between 1974-76, contains mining equipment from the former iron mine „Szczekaczka" in Brzeziny-Kolonia near Czestochowa. The museum is a part of the Industrial Monuments Route of the Silesian Voivodeship.



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Town Hall

this classical building erected between 1828-1836, after the merger of Old and New Czestochowa, once served as the seat of the city mayor. Currently, the renovated building with a vantage point in its tower is a part of the Czestochowa Museum.

The Church of St. James

in 1582 the church housed a shelter for the sick. Between 1870-72 invaders erected in its place an Orthodox Church of St. Cyril and Methodius, later converted to a Roman Catholic church in 1918, and in 1947 handed over to St. James parish.



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The bench of Marek Perepeczko

unveiled in autumn 2014, the bronze statue depicts the actor and manager (deceased in 2005) of the Adam Mickiewicz Theatre in Czestochowa, known as the unforgettable Janosik from the classic TV show of Jerzy Passendorfer.

The Merchant House

the eclectic L-shaped building constructed between 1894-1907, predominantly neo-Gothic in style. At the beginning of the 20th century the house held sales training courses. In the interwar period it held a few banks as well as the Loan and Savings Society of Czestochowa.



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The bench of doctor Władysław Biegański

sculpture of a famous physician and involved citizen of Czestochowa, unveiled in 2008. Doctor Władysław Biegański was a director of the city hospital and initiator of the idea to create the city library.

The Archcathedral

The Neo-Gothic Cathedral Basilica of the Holy Family in Czestochowa, one of the biggest in Europe. Constructed between 1901-27, with three aisles, it is topped with two towers built in 1997. Inside, under the Chapel of Our Lady of Czestochowa, there is a crypt where the city's bishops are buried, and over the entrance – the largest pipe organs in Poland.



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Statue of St. John Paul II

the 2-meter bronze statue depicts the Pope as a pilgrim on his way to the Jasna Góra Monastery. A giant cross on the ground in front of the statue is a symbolic gate for pilgrims to cross on their way to the sanctuary. In this place Pope St. John Paul II celebrated Mass during his first pilgrimage to Poland in 1979.

Memorial plaque of St. John Paul II at the Metropolitan Curia of Czestochowa Archdiocese

commemorates the moment when Pope Jean Paul II spoke from the balcony during his first visit to Czestochowa in 1979.



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The church of St. Sigismund

the oldest Catholic parish in Czestochowa. Its beginnings reach back to the 14th century. The first stone church was built here at the beginning of the 15th century. Repeatedly burned and plundered, finally gained his present form as a three-aisle church. In the second half of the 17th century the church was connected to the Pauline monastery, which now houses a two-storey rectory.

Franke's house

one of the most representative buildings in the city centre, constructed between 1901-03 by a Protestant industrialist Adolf Franke. The eclectic building brings to mind the metropolitan architecture of Berlin and Vienna.



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16

„The Tower of Babel" by Tomasz Sętowski

the largest mural in the city, designed by one of the most recognizable artists from Czestochowa. Unveiled in 2014. Based on Biblical and mythological themes, it was painted on a 300-square-meter building wall by the „Dreamers" – a graffiti artists group – and the painter himself.

Railway station

the previous station was built during the construction of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway, between 1845-46 and demolished in the 70s of the 20th century. The current, post-modern building was opened in 1996. Since 2015 it is listed in the „P" category (premium). Its second, 565-meter platform, is considered the longest in Poland.



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