

**Where is it?**

**Radom** - a city with county rights located in central Poland, the Masovian Voivodeship, on the Mleczna River.

**How to get there?**

Radom is situated on the S7 road, approx. 100 km south of Warsaw and approx. 200 km north of Krakow.

**The beginning of the quest:**

The quest begins in the car park at the Aviators' Cemetery in Borki in Radom.

**Necessary equipment:**

A pen.

**Duration of the quest:**

50 minutes.

**How to find the treasure?**

The game consists in reading the hints in the text of the quest carefully. Your goal will be to collect numbers hidden along the way and complete tasks. When you solve all the riddles, you will find the treasure at the end of the route.

**The quest supervisor:**

Tourist Information Centre in Radom, [cit@umradom.pl](mailto:cit@umradom.pl)

If you noticed changes on the quest route or there was no treasure, write to us at the following e-mail address: [kontakt@questing.pl](mailto:kontakt@questing.pl)



More quests can be found at [www.questing.pl](http://www.questing.pl)

The "Tourist-friendly Radom" project was carried out as 2020 Civic Budget expenditure.



on your left, and go on to the   22     23     29   behind the flyover.

The necropolis was laid out in the 19th century, and during the first World War fallen Russian soldiers were buried here.

In 1947, against the wishes of the parish priest and the local residents, the authorities reallocated part of the cemetery, from where they ordered the removal of tombstones, to use the land to hold the remains of Soviet POWs murdered by the Nazis and Red Army soldiers killed in battle in Radom and its environs. In total, the remains of 700 soldiers were buried here.

In the meantime, keep heading in the direction marked as Warsaw. Past the roundabout, turn right at the second lights. It's time for you to write down the numbers from the solutions that will form the next clue and lead you to the end of the quest.

You will enter a district of Radom and sometime separate village called   1     2     3     4     5     6  

Go straight on all the time and   7     8     9     10   at the   11     12     13     14     15     16     17     18   here.

Then go through the first gate   19     20     21     22     23     24     25     26     27     28     29     30   to come to the   31     32     33     34  , which you             in the place designated.

They are a testament to the tragic history of this place, where - as a place of execution - the lives of thousands of our compatriots were cut short at the hands of Nazi war criminals. The first war crime in Firlej took place on the 4th of April, 1940 and was an atrocity against 141 men arrested during the pacification of villages in the Konskie region.

They were accused of supporting the clandestine resistance action of Major Henryk Dobrzański, "Hubal". Executions took place throughout the war.

The last of them were carried out two days before the Germans fled from the Red Army.

The victims knew their fate the day before they were executed, and that's because at some moment in that day, prisoners incarcerated as criminals were taken out to dig graves for those on whom sentence had been passed.

The burial places were kept secret, the bodies were not

released to the families, and as the war came to an end, the guilty began to cover their tracks.

Exhumations were carried out with the help of Sonderkommando from concentration camps.

The remains brought out were burned, and the ashes were scattered across the surrounding fields and meadows. Because of the numbers of victims and the scale of their suffering in Firlej, which was one of the main places in central Poland where executions were carried out, it became known as the "new Katyn". It is all the more justified by there having been two totalitarian regimes' oppressors acting with similar cruelty and methodology.

This is the end of my story, and although it is sad and full of human tragedies, may it strengthen the memory of the victims and be a voice of warning, so that we never have to live through similar times again.

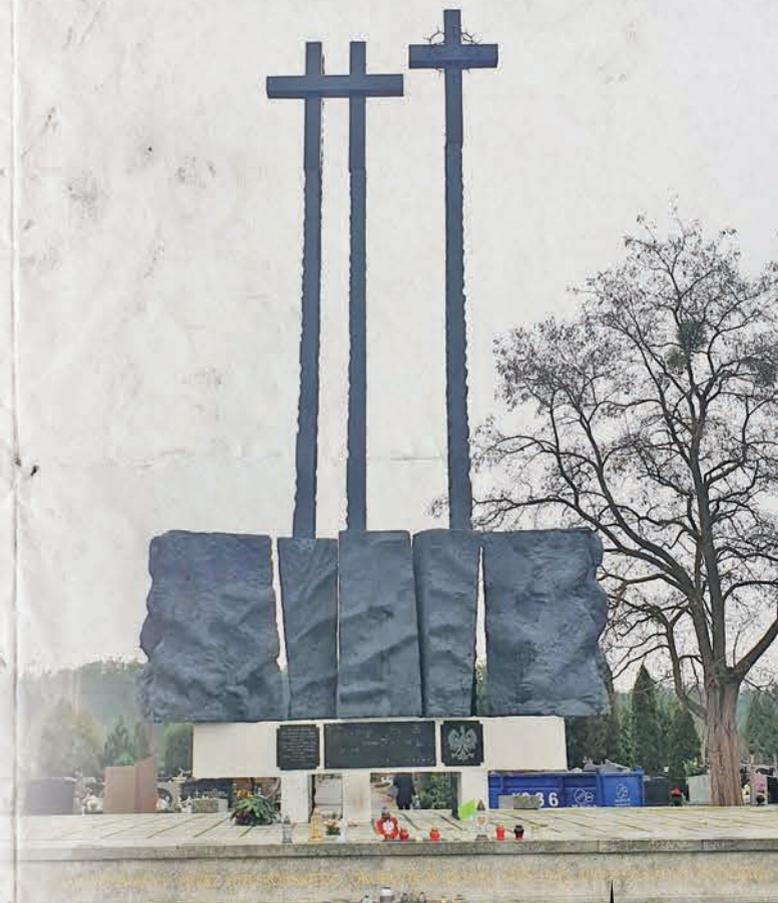
All the more thanks are due to you, quester, for patiently following through places so full of pain, and at the same time so important to the history of my city.

If you have a candle, light it and remember those who died in such a cruel way...

Draw here



# RADOM IN WARTIME



Driving Quest



## RADOM IN WARTIME

Welcome, quester, to my city of Radom, which I will tell you about.

I will recall the difficult times filled with events from the time when war raged.

These times, though happily now past, still live in us, and remind us that they are still here through a series of places from which emerges the tragic history of September 1939 and the dark years of the occupation.

Read the text carefully, pay attention to the clues, solve the puzzles and travel with me with Radom's history as the vehicle. I will help to reveal to you the painful cards fate dealt the city and the surrounding area.

We begin in a place among the cemeteries, of which the smaller - the one near the car park - should draw your attention.

You'll notice its name too very soon, and you'll know it's "Cmentarz Lotników", which means the Aviators' Cemetery.

In the plaque displayed centrally on the chapel of the necropolis you can read in Polish that it was dedicated to the fallen in the World  $\frac{34}{25}$  World (for guests, „w wojnie światowej”).

Let's go back in time - to the 1st of September, 1939.

On that day the first German bombs fell on Radom, and as soon as on the 8th of September, Wehrmacht units entered the city.

The occupation, which lasted for five difficult years, began.

Radom District was demarcated within the boundaries of the General Governorship established in October, as a result, the military administration in the city was replaced by a civilian one and the infrastructure of the security police sowing widespread terror.

In the meantime, move on, choosing the direction so as

to have the chapel at your back, and get back in the car.

Leave the car park turning in the direction of the nearer traffic lights.

Leave the road going straight ahead at those lights, turning to keep the fence of the cemetery you have just visited next to you.

At the next traffic lights, take 190 $\frac{1}{2}$  Roku street, passing a petrol station on your right.

Keep going straight until you reach the next traffic lights.

Look out for a turn with an arrow pointing to the Strefa

$\frac{11}{11}$ . Go where it points.

Go straight ahead to the crossroads, where there will be a monument commemorating the heroic workers of local factories, who gave their lives in the fight against the Nazi occupiers in the years  $\frac{1}{1}$ .

Please know that in 1939 Radom was a rapidly developing city, which boasted Fabryka Broni, its arms factory - this was commandeered by the Germans and purposed with producing war materiel for the Wehrmacht and the armies of the allies of the Third Reich.

The war, fought on many fronts, drove up demand, and meeting higher production quotas was achieved by terrorising the workers.

In no other Radom production plant were workers subjected to as many insults and as much bullying and physical violence as here in Fabryka Broni, where even arriving late for work a few times was treated as sabotage and hostile activity against the Third Reich.

Go back the way you know, stopping in Biznesowa street by the number which solving this sum will give you: add II to I and you know it straight away:  $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{1}$ .

Somewhere in the neighbourhood you will find another monument, which declares the number of victims of Nazi execution on the gallows.

It took place in  $\frac{1}{6}$ . This atrocity having been mentioned, continue to the main road.

Turn right and go straight ahead until you see the train station.

Approach the station door. The  $\frac{19}{26}$   $\frac{21}{13}$  of the city that you saw above it survived the years of occupation, witnessing the heroism of Polish railwaymen.

You would find a plaque dedicated to their memory on the façade of the building on the platform side.

Don't check it now, take my word for it.

Leaving the station behind, pass the crossroads and turn past the last trees in the park.

When you pass Hotel  $\frac{1}{32}$ , go to number 1 and look ahead of you for number 16, but pay attention, because you have to turn and stop at the back of number 6.

Now go behind the building on the main road side.

Look for a monument which puts you in mind of an exclamation.

Read the inscription  $\frac{NI}{31}$   $\frac{I}{14/16}$   $\frac{O}{18}$ , which means "No more war" and glance at the

building behind the monument.

This building, which belonged to the board of Fabryka Broni before the war, was commandeered as the headquarters of the Radom Security Police and that meant the Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizei) too, which set up cells in the basement and interrogation rooms upstairs, transforming the building into a torture chamber.

After the war as well there were monstrous deeds done in this building.

The plaque situated at the entrance records them.

Go back to the car, turn between numbers 6 and 3 into

$\frac{28}{12}$  Street, and go to the end.

Turn in the direction of the school building, as the sign tells you to.

Do you see the colourful mural on the wall?

At the traffic lights, turn so that you keep it on your left and find yourself on Narutowicza Street.

Next, turn before you get to the roundabout. This is Podwalna Street.

Drive towards the church spires, don't go into the road which forks off, but keep a lookout for an empty square on the left.

You'll see a single monument in it. Get nearer to it.

It shows where Radom's synagogue once stood.

Count how many fence sections surround it: 15. I'll tell you now about the time when there was a ghetto.

Plans for its creation appeared as early as January 1940.

The official decree of Mr. Kujath, the mayor of Radom, on the establishment of closed-off residential districts for Jews was issued over a year later, on the 3rd of April 1941.

By the power of the decree, the Polish (Gentile) population had to leave the designated area by the 10th of April,

while Radom's Jews had to move into it by the 12th of April, and could only take 25 kilograms of property per person.

The Radom ghetto functioned until 1942, being the largest in the whole region along with those of Kielce and Częstochowa.

Jews living here were allowed to leave the designated area only with a special pass.

Not possessing such a pass or attempting to survive by trading on the black market or overpricing of goods and services were punishable by death.

Several thousand Jews died in the ghetto of hunger or disease or were killed in the reign of terror.

Thirty thousand died in the Treblinka death camp.

Most of the few hundred survivors left the city forever after the war.

Now continue along the square and turn right twice at the end of the road.

Then turn left so as to keep the  $\frac{33}{30}$  on your right. Pass the church and continue going forwards, then turn right.

Pass the town hall on your left. Directly behind the market building, within the ghetto, there was a labour camp.

At the crossroads with the main road, turn towards the white sacral building.

Drive in the same lane until you see the turret that points to the place where the  $\frac{10}{7}$  was. Turn left in front of it and stop for a while.

Originally, back in the 17th century, these were monastic buildings of the order of Benedictine nuns.

In the initial period of the war they were partially allocated to be a hospital for wounded prisoners of war.

Under the command of Capt. Bentkowski, MD from Poznan between 100 and 500 soldiers were treated here.

After a few weeks, the facility was moved to the building of the Maria Konopnicka Middle School, and the whole building was adapted to serve as a German prison.

At the beginning of January 1943, a large group of prisoners was transported from here to Majdanek concentration and death camp. Keep moving forward.

At the end of the road look to the right and to the left, in order to stop near the

$\frac{20}{27}$  Mausoleum.

Go to the columns that commemorate the famous participant of the January Uprising and look to see

what dates define the span of his heroic life: 1810 -  $\frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1}$   $\frac{1}{1}$ .

Keep driving.

To Galeria  $\frac{17}{17}$  next.

Carefully choose your direction

and turn in front of the gallery

so that you have it on your right side.

At the lights, go straight over the bridge and along a very long straight stretch, pass the  $\frac{24}{15}$  guarded by Themis

