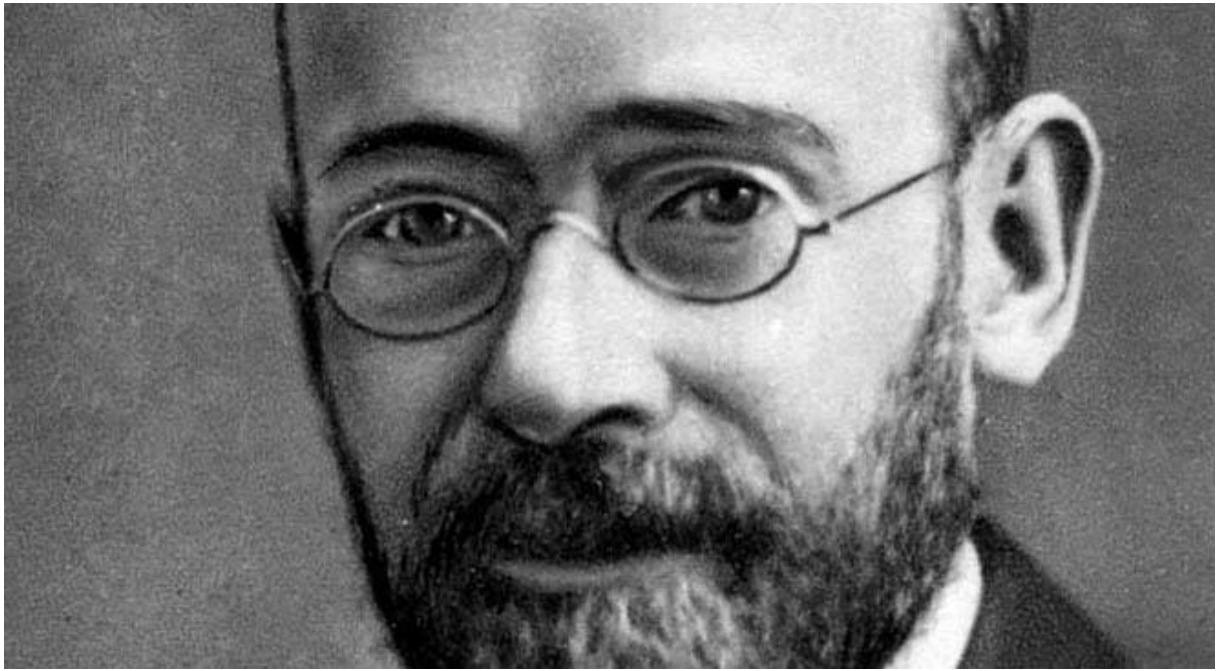


IN KORCZAK FOOTSTEPS



CITY GAME — CITY WALK — THE FOOTSTEPS OF JANUSZ KORCZAK (based and inspired by Museum of the History of Polish Jews)

✓ AIM OF CITY GAME-CITY WALK

Involvement of participants in educational walk around the city which they will gain knowledge on the activities of Janusz Korczak before and during World War II in Warsaw

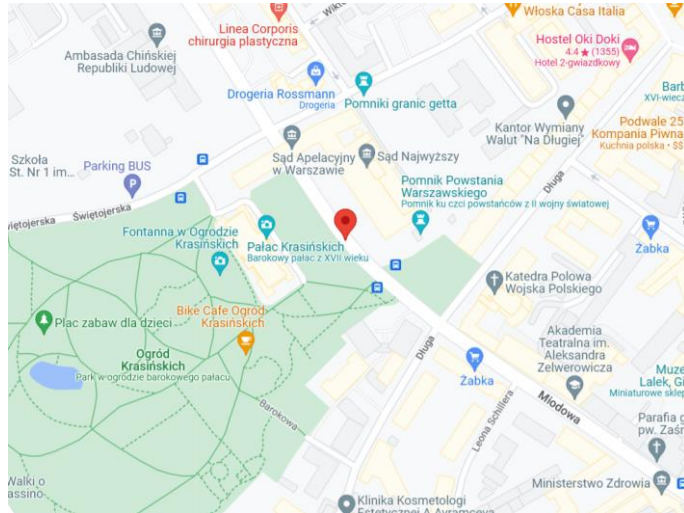
- ✓ Time of activities walk — 4h-6h (depends individually, especially depends whether you choose a longer walk between Plac Krasińskich and the Saski Garden)
- ✓ **IMPORTANT:** In the tables we have included a map with tasks to be performed (**type in red letter**)
- ✓ In each place, we have indicated how much time is planned for a walk plus sightseeing

IN KORCZAK FOOTSTEPS

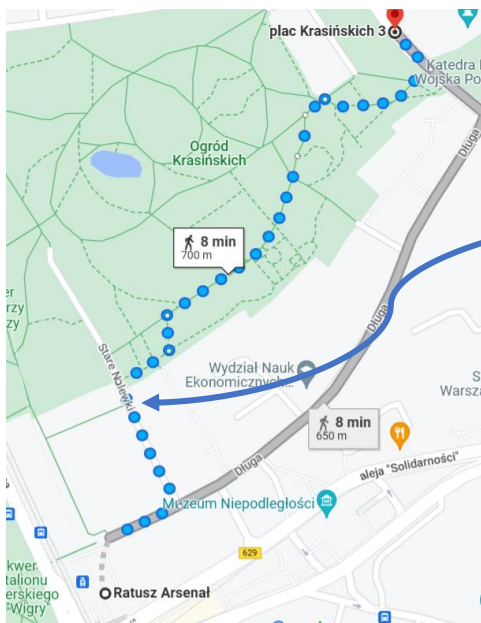
1. Plac Krasinskih (20minutes)

We know that Korczak was born on 22 July, 1878 or 1879. Real name: Henryk Goldszmit. He was named after his grandfather (Hirsh) in line with the Jewish tradition, so that he could inherit his character and talents.

He lives in a couple of the most famous adressed in Warsaw, but finally to 3 Krasiński Square



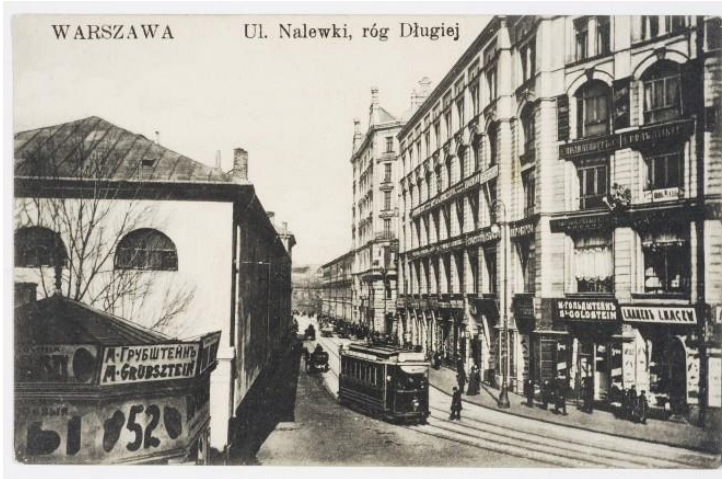
8 minutes walk from METRO RATUSZ ARSENAL :



Walking along the Krasiński Park, we encourage you to consider which part of the park would be Janusz Korczak's favorite?

Important: Stare Nalewki (Nalewki Street was the most important street in the Varsovian Jewish district) At 2a Nalewki St., Korczak delivered lectures in the Tarbut office. The trams, shops, and workshops bustled with activity, with many of these shops and workshops located on the ground floor of tenement houses and yards. It was always crowded and noisy. At the beginning of the century, a huge and modern shopping mall was also built here — the Simons' Mall.

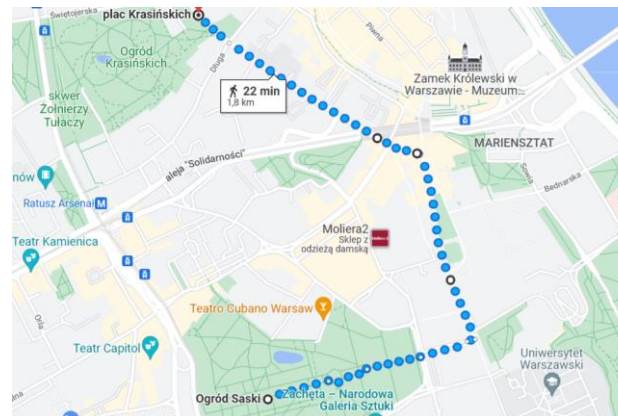
IN KORCZAK FOOTSTEPS



Nalewki street 1915-1919 (PNL)

2. Ogród Saski (Saxon Garden 50 minutes)

Korczak's favorite place from childhood and adolescence was the Saxon Garden, where he met with his peers and older friends. It was the most elegant park in Warsaw.



A walk from Krasiński Square to the Saxon Garden leads through the most beautiful and representative part of Warsaw, on the way you can pass the Old Town, the Royal Palace, Krakowskie Przedmieście, the Presidential Palace and many others.

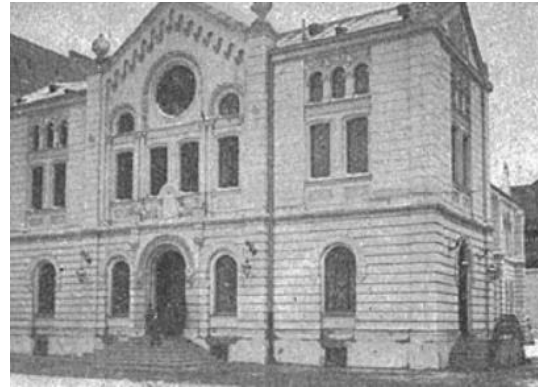
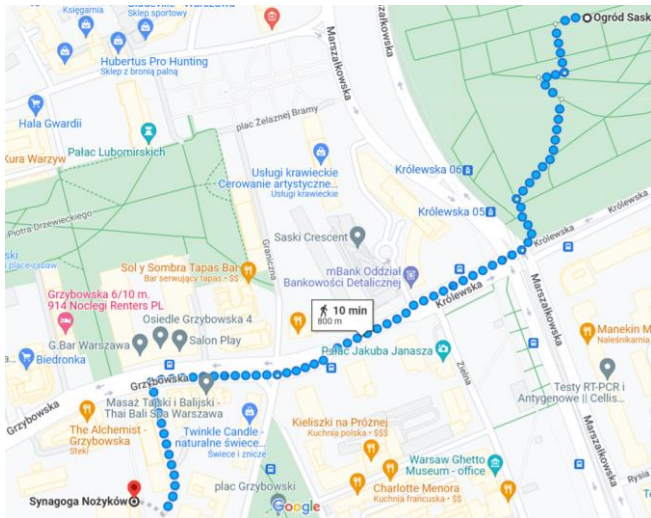
We encourage you to extend this walk to these places

¹ Children playing at Saxon Garden 1932 (NAC)

IN KORCZAK FOOTSTEPS

3. The Nożyk Synagogue (30 minutes)

„The synagogue on Twarda St. was founded by Zalman Nożyk and his wife, Rywka. In their last will, they asked the faithful attending the synagogue to pray for them on every holiday. At the turn of the 20th century, the temple was attended by middle-class Jews as well as owners of tenement houses, shops, workshops, and small production plants.”²



„Before the Second World War, the Nożyk synagogue was one of the five large synagogues in Warsaw. The Nazis closed it down and desecrated it — the building was converted into a stable. The synagogue was also heavily damaged during the Warsaw Uprising. It was reconstructed and renovated several times after the war. It is now the only pre-war synagogue still open in Warsaw. Right next to it stands the historic White Building [*Biały Budynek*] is located; it houses the authorities of the Jewish community as well as several other important institutions, including the editorial office of the *Midrasz* magazine.”⁴

² <https://warsze.polin.pl/en/korczak/droga/dla-religijnych-dawniej-i-dzis>

³ The synagogue at 1909: at Museum of the History of Polish Jews

⁴ <https://warsze.polin.pl/en/korczak/droga/dla-religijnych-dawniej-i-dzis>

⁵ Nożyk Synagogue: [wikipedia.prg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nożyk_Synagogue)

IN KORCZAK FOOTSTEPS



The synagogue was founded by:

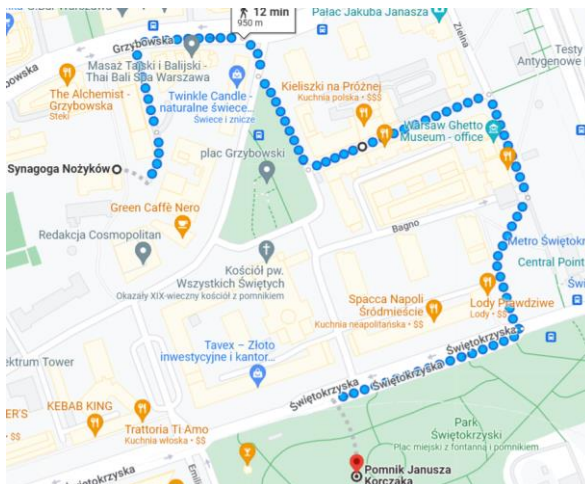
		L			
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How many chandeliers have you
Found in the synagogue?

.....

Currently, the synagogue can be visited: from Sunday to Friday from 11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. **on Saturday the synagogue is closed** On Shabbat and other Jewish holidays, the Synagogue is closed to visitors. Admission (donation fee): PLN 10.

4. Janusz Korczak Statue (20 minutes)



We encourage you to take a selfie photo with Janusz Korczak

⁶ <https://www.polskieszlaki.pl/pomnik-janusza-korczaka-w-warszawie.htm>

IN KORCZAK FOOTSTEPS

5. Śliska 51: Bersohn and Bauman Children's Hospital (20 minutes)



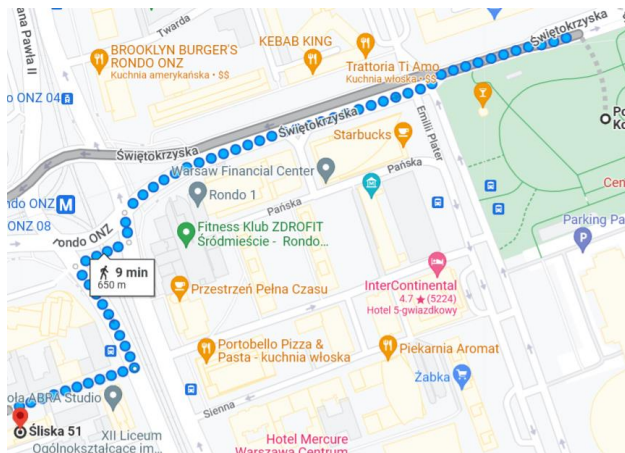
Architect: Artur Goebel.

Construction: 1876-78.

The hospital for the treatment of Jewish children was built with the funds of Majer and Chaja Bersohn, as well as Salomon and Paulina Bauman. Initially, the hospital complex consisted of the main building and the pavilion at Śliska street.

The neighboring property, Sienna 58 / Śliska 49, was later added to the hospital complex.

In the years 1903-12, Janusz Korczak worked in the hospital as a pediatrician.

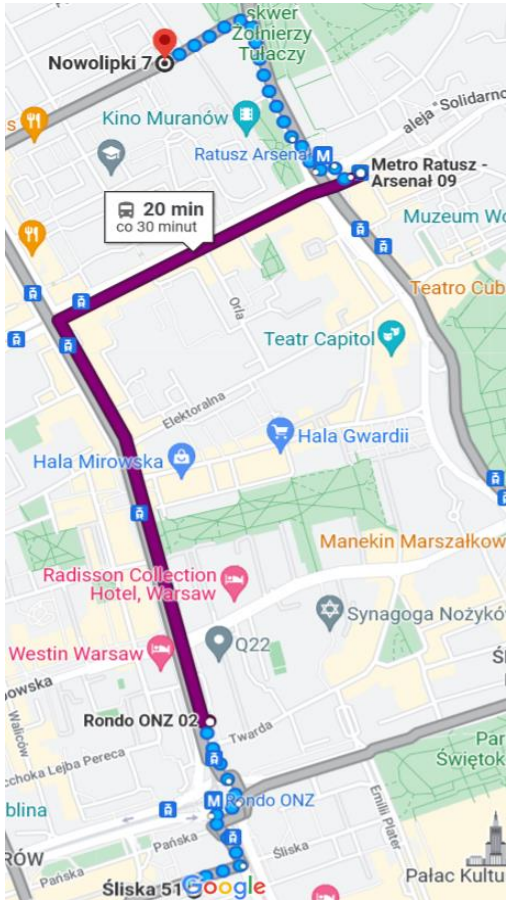


6. Nowolipki 7 (40 minutes)

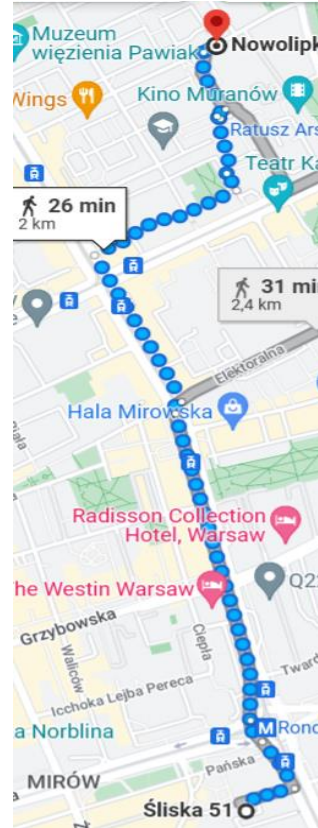
„What if there was a newspaper for children created by children? Korczak came up with that idea in 1926 and convinced the editors of *Nasz Przegląd*, one of the largest Jewish dailies published in Polish, to create a free supplement for children which he himself would edit. It was called *Mały Przegląd* (or "Little Review"). The supplement was co-created by children: they wrote articles, letters, stories, and documentaries for it. Korczak encouraged children to write about their daily life experiences and affairs just the way they usually did, without heeding to the fact that their problems may seem trivial to others or that their language is awkward. The third page of one of the supplement's issues proudly sported the following piece of information: "Little Henio's tooth is loose. The editorial office of the children's supplement was located at 7 Nowolipki St. and it received several thousand letters a year.

IN KORCZAK FOOTSTEPS

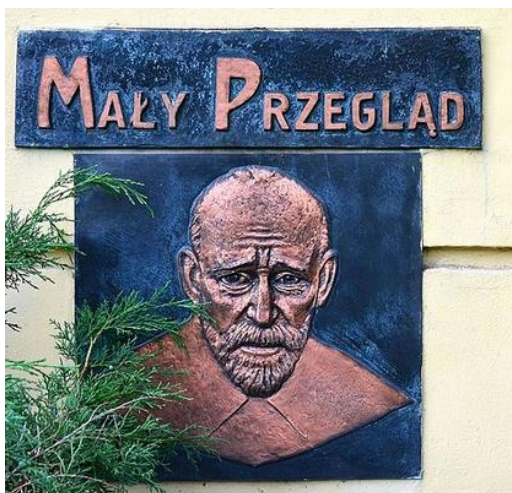
Mały Przegląd had its permanent correspondents. The last issue of *Mały Przegląd* was published on September 1, 1939.”⁷



You can walk 26 minutes, or walk to the "Rondo ONZ" stop, take bus number 160 to the "Metro Ratusz - Arsenal" stop, and then walk to Nowolipki 7 (20 minutes)



On the left side there is a fragment of a commemorative plaque a former location of *Mały Przegląd* at Nowolipki 7



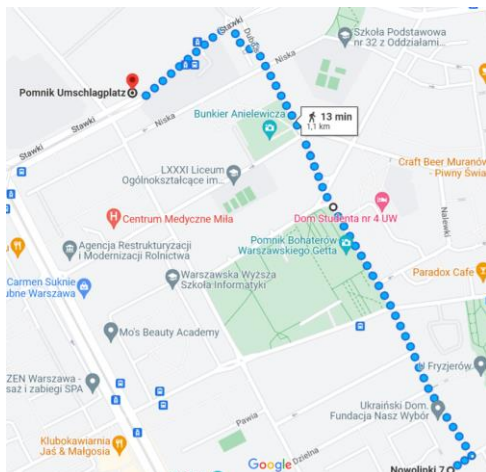
We encourage you to find this commemorative and photograph it in its entirety

⁷ <https://warsze.polin.pl/en/korczak/droga/dzieci-czytaja-dzieci-pisza>

IN KORCZAK FOOTSTEPS

7. The Umschlagplatz (40 minutes) FINAL

„After an exhausting march through the streets of the ghetto, Korczak and the children reached the Umschlagplatz. That was the German name of the square near the railway ramp at 4 Stawki Street, from where Jews were deported to the death camp in Treblinka. Sitting on the ground, several thousand people spent hours, sometimes even days, waiting for the train. No food or water was provided to them. Jews were herded into the cars in a hurry, under the threat of German truncheons and dogs.”⁸



We encourage you to find and make photo of plaque in English version:
Along this path of suffering and death over 300 000 Jews were driven in 1942-1943 from the Warsaw Ghetto to the gas chambers of the Nazi extermination camps.



„The journey to Treblinka lasted several hours, but could take up to several dozen if the transport trains were side-tracked or delayed to give way to trains carrying soldiers to the front. Each freight car was crammed with over a hundred people who had to stand during the whole journey. Upon arrival at Treblinka, the Jews had to leave all their belongings “in deposit” and proceed to the “baths”, which were in fact gas chambers.”¹⁰

⁸⁸ <https://warsze.polin.pl/en/korczak/wojna/stad-do-smierci>

⁹ Source: East News Poland

¹⁰ <https://warsze.polin.pl/en/korczak/wojna/stad-do-smierci>