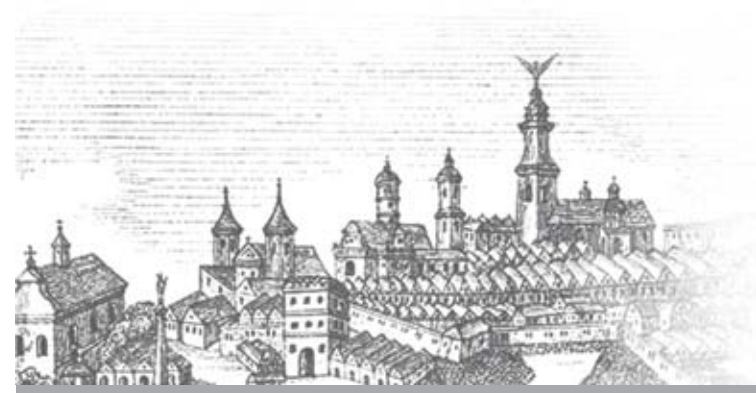


JAROSŁAW



IT'S WORTH SEEING



JAROSŁAW

It's worth seeing

Jarosław. It's worth seeing Miniguide

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Jarosław 2020

JAROSŁAW, a city located on the high edge of the left terrace of the San River boasts a long and interesting history. Already at the end of the 14th century it was listed among the most affluent cities of the Crown. Originally, Jarosław was situated on the neighbouring hill, but during the last quarter of the 14th century it was rechartered with Magdeburg Rights and relocated to the area of the present-day Old Town. Moreover, by virtue of a royal privilege granted at the end of the 14th century Jarosław became a private city. The great families of the Tarnowscy, Sieniawscy, Zamoyscy, Lubomirscy, Czartoryscy as well as Zofia Kostkova, Anna Ostrogska, the famous hetman Jan Karol Chodkiewicz or the future king of Poland, Jan Sobieski, were only a few of the city owners.

In the course of the 16-17th centuries, the city of Jarosław gained European renown due to its market fairs. The famous August Market Fair lasting four weeks was visited by many merchants not only from the entire Europe, but also from the Middle East. Mighty merchant carts pulled by several, or more often a dozen of horses, mainly with “western” goods, camel caravans laden with “eastern” goods headed for the market fair in Jarosław, in order to barter. Everything was on sale, from salt and wheat, through different kinds of fabrics, metalwork, up to luxury items, to name only some of the products. According to the opinions of the people living in that period, Jarosław was the largest trading centre in Central and Eastern Europe after Frankfurt am Mein. Apart from the goods conveyed to the market fair, huge herds of cattle were driven there mainly from the East.



- ▲ The oldest view of Jarosław
- ◆ The official emblem of Jarosław

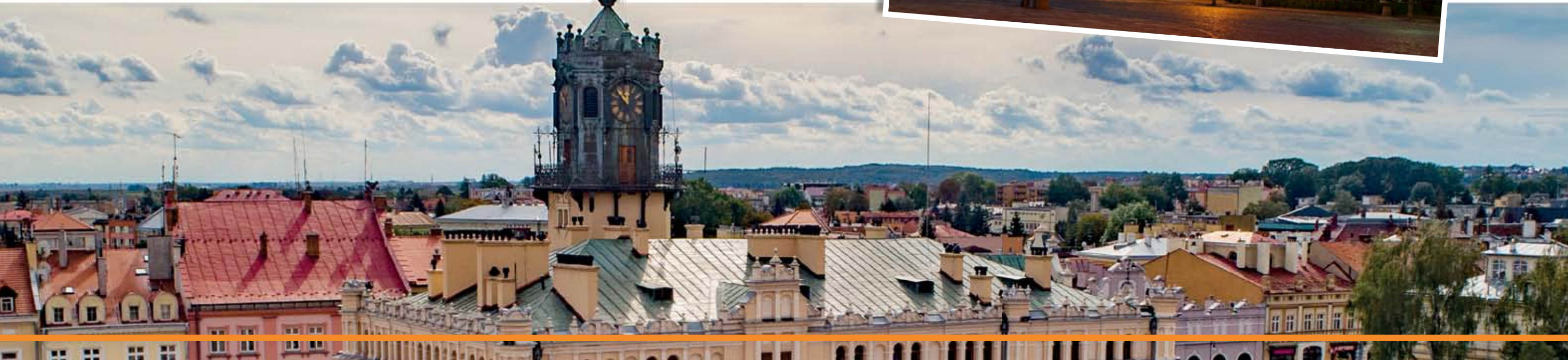


The most important building in the Market Square is and has always been **THE TOWN HALL** - the seat of municipal authorities. It was first mentioned during the last quarter of the 15th century. The building, presumably made of wood, burned down in 1600 and was rebuilt after the conflagration already as an edifice made of brick. It was soon destroyed once again by the fire in 1625 and rebuilt in the late Renaissance style. This was a one-storey edifice on a square-shaped plan with arcades and multi-storey storage cellars. In 1776, the Town Hall was occupied by Austrian soldiers and held military workshops. In the middle of the 19th century, the city authorities repurchased the building from the state and executed a complete reconstruction. A second storey was added as well as a tower and Neo-Gothic façades were constructed, they were then changed at the end of the century to

Neo-Renaissance elevations crowned with an attic. At the beginning of the 20th century, on the eastern side, a one-storey outbuilding was added. Later on, a reconstruction and extension took place in the western direction. We can admire this Neo-Renaissance style of the TownHall today.

The Market Square is enclosed by compact development composed mainly of one-storey tenement houses dating back to at least the 16th century. In most of these houses only the internal arrangement, the cellars and walls have remained in their original state, while the façades, mainly eclectic in style, originate from the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

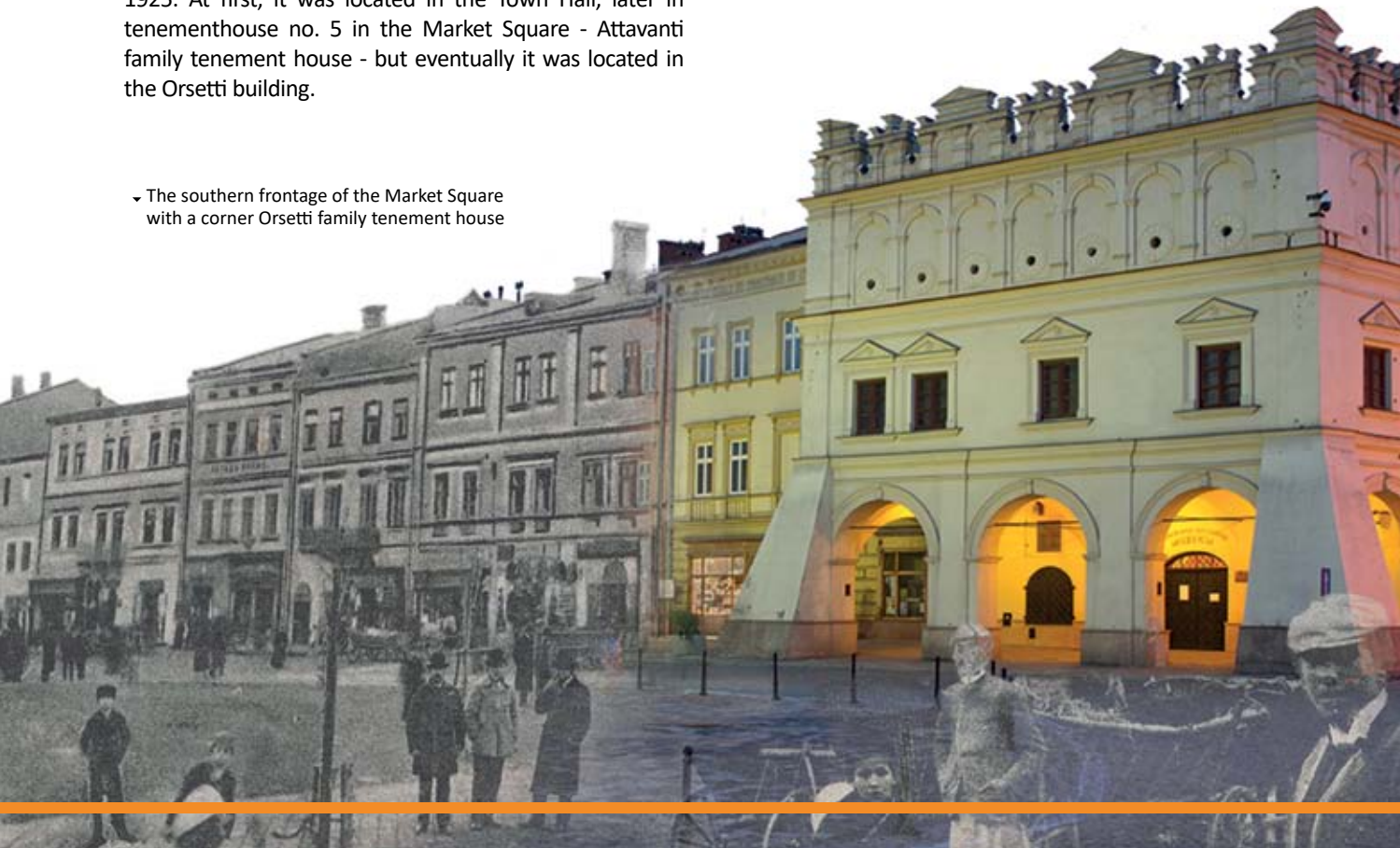
- The Town Hall
- ▼ The view on the Town Hall and the southern frontage of the Market Square



THE ORSETTI FAMILY TENEMENT HOUSE is the epitome of the tenement house in Jarosław. It was built at the end of the 16th century, reconstructed by Wilhelm Orsetti, an Italian by origin, and presently is one of the most beautiful late Renaissance tenement houses owned by the middle-class in Poland. It is one of the symbols of Jarosław, a sign of its grandeur in the Old Polish period and of its great significance in Europe due to international commerce. The solid mass of the building is adorned with an attic refined by a high comb-shaped structure giving the whole edifice some lightness, which is additionally emphasized by the openwork arcades and some architectural details. After World War II this tenement house became a museum.

The Museum in Jarosław has been functioning since 1925. At first, it was located in the Town Hall, later in tenementhouse no. 5 in the Market Square - Attavanti family tenement house - but eventually it was located in the Orsetti building.

▼ The southern frontage of the Market Square with a corner Orsetti family tenement house



The idea behind the museum's exhibitions has been adapted to the historical character of the tenement house, which has retained its original interior structure. On the ground floor, exhibits related to the history of the city and the region are displayed in the lower vestibule in the shop, while the beautiful main hall called the Great Chamber, decorated with a wooden ceiling and a figural polychrome from the first half of the 17th century, boasts a collection of items emphasizing the fine nature of all great chambers. The exhibitions located on the first floor, which used to be a residential area, present stylized interiors of the middle-class. While visiting the Museum it is worth taking a look at the 17th flooring called at that time "olstrych" and parts of polychromes from the 17th (so-called "straps"), 18th and 19th century.



▲ Attavanti family tenement house

† The Chamber Mirror Hall in the Attavanti family tenement house

Orsetti family tenement house is located next to **ATTAVANTI FAMILY TENEMENT HOUSE**. Throughout the 19th century, the building served many functions. When Austrians seized the Town Hall, it became the seat of town municipality authorities and then the courthouse. In 20th century it was the seat of the public school and Fryderyk Chopin Musical Society, founded

by a pianist Maria Turzańska. Since 2009, the tenement house has been a seat of The Centre for Culture and Promotion in Jarosław - an institution managing the Underground Tourist Passage. It is a place with: The Tourist and Culture Information Centre, art gallery and a Chamber Mirror Hall (Sala Lustrzana), a venue of cultural events and concerts.



Next to Attavanti family house, you can find another important building, **THE GRUSZEWICZ FAMILY TENEMENT HOUSE**, which also deserves some attention; you should especially see the Great Chamber - today the Wedding Chamber - with its marvelous polychrome depicting the passion of Christ.

The underground cellars were an integral part of every tenement house in Jarosław, and were used for storing merchandise and as a shelter during invasions and natural disasters. **THE UNDERGROUND TOURIST PASSAGE IN JAROSŁAW** is located under three tenement houses of Rynek 4, 5 and 6 - Orsetti, Attavanti and Gruszevicz. Tours start at the Touristic and Cultural Information Centre, Rynek 5.

The visit of Underground Tourist Passage in Jarosław is a fantastic, full of unique experiences adventure, which takes you on a journey back in time. This expedition into the past starts right into the beginning of the sightseeing tour. 21st century ceases to heave any meaning once you step into 16th century reality.

On the eastern frontage of the Market Square, you will find a building called **THE QUEEN "MARYSIEŃKA" TENEMENT HOUSE** with a classicising façade to be found nowhere else in Jarosław. This tenement house owes its name to the co-owner of Jarosław-Maria Kazimiera Sobieska. The building houses the Association of the Enthusiasts of Jarosław, which has had great merit for the city.

- ◀ The Great Chamber - The Wedding Chamber - in the Gruszevicz family tenement house
- ▶ Palaeontology display room in the Underground Tourist Passage



Continuing your walk, you should take a tour of **THE RYDZIKOWA FAMILY TENEMENT HOUSE** - a representative example of a type of Jarosław tenement house known for a shed- a kind of internal yard lightened by windows leading over the roof of the structure.

This type of tenement house was adapted to the requirements of the large-scale trade activity and refers

to typical oriental houses called "fonduku". The cellars also had their role to play in the commercial activity; they often have as many as three storeys and can be found beneath all buildings in the Old Town area as well as outside of it. These cellars were used as warehouses for storing goods brought for the Jarosław market fairs.

In the Rydzikowa tenement house, you will discover **PROF. FELIKS ZALEWSKI UNDERGROUND TOURIST ROUTE**. This route consists of a system of pathways and chambers adapted for tourists. It has a total length of

150 metres and the lowest storey is located at a depth of around 8.5 m. The object is private. Tours are organized by the Centre for Culture and Promotion in Jarosław.

▼ The interior of Prof. Feliks Zalewski Underground Tourist Route



After leaving the Route and crossing the Market Square, on the western side, you will notice the large, empty **ŚW. MICHAŁ SQUARE** where, in the past, a parish church and cemetery were situated. During its long history as a multicultural city, Jarosław has been inhabited by people of different religious convictions.

There were many temples in the past. The parish church was among the oldest of them, but unfortunately it has not been preserved until this day. This was a marvelous church, originally constructed in a Gothic style and placed **COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS**. In AD 1523, it was elevated to the rank of collegiate church. The church, with the adjoining chapels, the founder's chapel and a tower almost 60 metres high crowned in the first half of the 17th century with a statue of St. Michael, dominated over the whole city. It was pulled down because of its bad condition at the beginning of the 19th century.

In the vicinity of the square, you will see Opolska Street, in the past called Żydowska and later Kozia Street. **THE SYNAGOGUE** located in this street was built in the beginning of the 19th century and functioned until the outbreak of World War II. It was reconstructed after the damages it suffered during the war and is now being used by the Art School Complex in Jarosław. Opposite the synagogue, in a small square, stands a spearman - a small wooden monument founded by the Hungarian nation and dedicated to the memory of Leon Czechowski, a hero of Polish and Hungarian insurrections.

- ▼ The former Large Synagogue
- ▶ The Kopjafa (a wooden carved pole sepulchre)



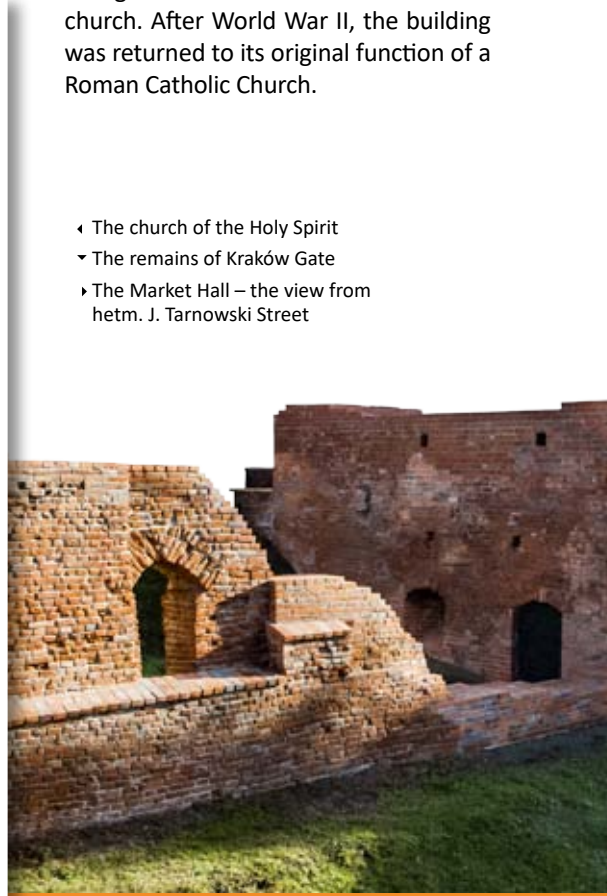
Węgierska Street, starting next to the monument, will take you to a reconstructed fragment of the Renaissance Kraków Gate and to the city's defensive walls with a moat. The Renaissance **KRAKÓW GATE**, which endured until the turn of the 18-19th century, was used to secure the city and was open for merchants and other friendly guests. The 2019 marks the inauguration of **THE CULTURAL EDUCATION CENTRE**, located in historical areas - the Kraków Gate and the cellars underneath the Town Hall.

From the top of the walls there is a nice view on a part of the former Przedmieście Krakowskie, now covered with the compact development along Grunwaldzka Street,

composed of middle-class tenement houses typical of the 19th century. Among these buildings there is the one-nave **THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT** with a façade crowned and a top surrounded by volutes. In the 17th century it was called “the small church outside the city”.

It has been confirmed that this church dates back to the second half of the 15th century and is among the oldest places of worship in Jarosław. In the beginning, this was a hospital chapel; at that time asylums for poor, lonely or sick people were called hospitals. In the second half of the 17th century, in the place of the wooden chapel a small brick church was erected. Soon after the first partition of Poland it was purchased by Evangelicals and turned into a Protestant church. After World War II, the building was returned to its original function of a Roman Catholic Church.

- ◀ The church of the Holy Spirit
- ▼ The remains of Kraków Gate
- ▶ The Market Hall – the view from hetm. J. Tarnowski Street



Once you have entered the city through the Kraków Gate, you stand on the main street of historical Jarosław. The present-day Grodzka Street, called in the 16th century Niemiecka and later Krakowska, through its architecture and the style of the tenement houses, will take you back to the glorious days of the city.

Because of the limited space, it is difficult now to imagine that in the past all tenement houses had arcades and at least some of them had attics. The buildings, decorated with portals, sgraffitos (there is a partly preserved 17th century sgraffito on tenement house no. 10) and with rich stuccowork and polychromes inside (17th century

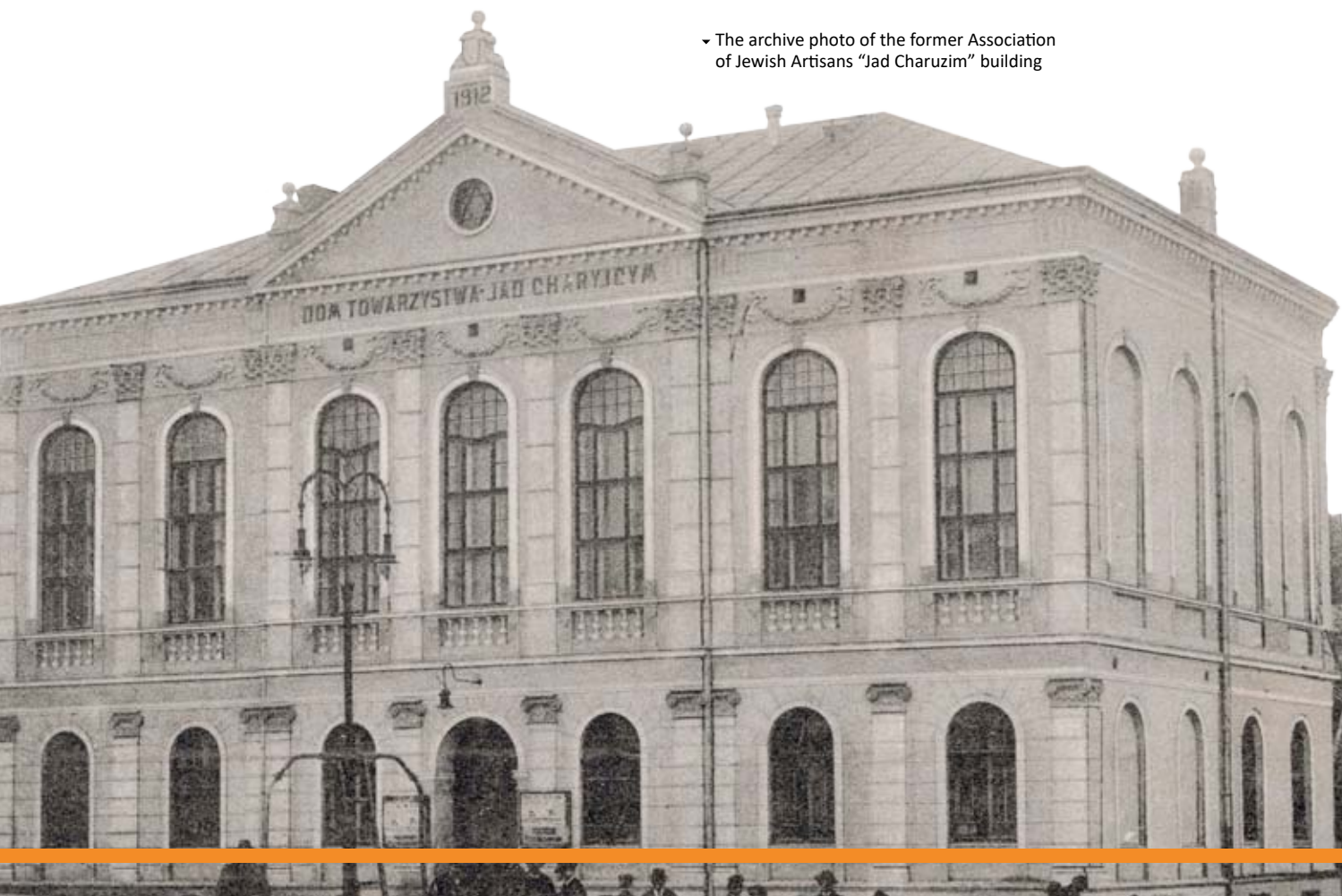
polychrome on the ground floor in tenement house no. 4) belonged to affluent citizens of Jarosław.

The presbytery was located in the present-day Krakowska Street, opposite to the Collegiate Church of All Saints. Nowadays, this area is occupied by **THE MARKET HALL** erected in the first quarter of the 20th century. It was designed to resemble the Market Hall in Wrocław with a vivid design of the façades adorned with motifs modeled on the Polish attic style. It plays a very important functional role. In the past it used to be the “belly” of the city, but nowadays it has become to a larger extent a place of retail trade.

On the same side of the street going in the direction of the Kraków Gate you will discover a picturesque passageway called in the past “miedzuch”. This passage will take you to the 19th century (second half) cityplants situated on the former location of the walls and moat. A small obelisk has been dedicated to the city plants’ founder- Ferdynand Wenzel. It is located between the Old City Watchtower, presently a building erected at the beginning of the 20th century for **THE JEWISH ASSOCIATION “JAD CHARUZIM”**.

Walking through the cityplants in the eastern direction you will pass - on your left hand side - the Neo-Baroque **“GWIAZDA” BUILDING** constructed at the beginning of the 20th century and whose construction was ordered by the Handicraft Socio-Cultural Association. Further on, the road will lead to the navigable river San, which used to play a very important role in the life of the city. Since a trip to the San bank would take too much time, we will rather take the stairs up to Przemyska Street in the vicinity of the spot, where Lwów Gate also known as Przemyśl Gate was once located.

▼ The archive photo of the former Association of Jewish Artisans “Jad Charuzim” building



Strolling along Przemyska Street, we will pass Franciszkańska Street which name stems from the church and monastery of the Franciscans, which stood there until the dissolution of the order and we will soon arrive at Sobieskiego Street. At the end of this street, there is a **GREEK-CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION OF OUR LORD**, which has now been elevated to the status concathedral. This temple - from the first half of the 18th century - founded by Elias Wapiński, the prefect of Jarosław and his wife Pelagia, was located in the area of the former upper castle of the city owners.

The Greek-Catholic church was reconstructed at the beginning of the 20th century and has in its lateral altar a miraculous 17th century icon of **OUR LADY OF THE “GATE OF MERCY”**. Depicting the Mother of God holding Christ in her left arm. In 2015, following the request of Pope Frances the icon was presented in Vatican, honouring the opening ceremony of the Extraordinary Year of Jubilee of Mercy and becoming its symbol.

As already mentioned, in the place where the temple is located today, stood, maybe already from the second half of the 14th century, the castle of the owners of Jarosław. In the beginning, it was built in Gothic style but in the last quarter of the 16th century it was rebuilt and turned into elegant Renaissance residence often compared to the Wawel. The castle captivated the attention of contemporary inhabitants thanks to its beauty. From the castle hill, at the foot of which there used to be a menagerie, stretched a beautiful view on the lower castle and the San valley.

- Greek-Catholic church of the Transfiguration of our Lord
- The miraculous icon of Our Lady of the “Gate of Mercy”





▲ The view on the St. Nikolaus hill

Walking along the edge of the escarpment to the north, you will arrive to **THE VIEWING TERRACE** from where you can marvel at the wonderful sight of Podzamcze, the San valley and St. Nikolaus hill, the mount where the early medieval town of Jarosław was originally located and where later stood **THE MONASTERY COMPLEX OF THE BENEDICTINE NUNS**.

If you have some time left, we suggest that you go down the stairs to Podzamcze Street, in order to appraise from below

the qualities (mainly defensive ones) of the place where Jarosław was relocated in 1375. Next you can go up by another stairway and make for St. Nicolaus hill. On your way make sure to stop by **THE CORPUS CHRISTI CHURCH**. It was founded in the last quarter of the 16th century by Zofia ze Sprowy and placed the St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist Church. It is presently the oldest post-Jesuit Church in Poland.

The architectural style is connected to the Roman II Gesu church, on which most of the Jesuit temples in Europe were modelled. The church in Jarosław has a beautiful screen façade emphasized by the partly preserved attic and marvelous sculptures by Tomasz Hutter, one of the best sculptors of the 18th century. This façade forms a fine setting for the unique, compact square which was created when the Jesuit College buildings were constructed.

After the dissolution of the order and the dismantling of the parish church, the Jesuit church was once more consecrated, placed under the invocation of the Corpus Christi and became the parish church, while the buildings of the college were adapted as

barracks. Most of the interior decorations of the church originate from the beginning of the 20th century; this is due to the conflagration of 1862. It is also worthwhile to turn your attention to the polychrome painting by Leonard Winterowski, the contemporary mosaic depicting John Paul II and the monumental bronze door with scenes from the history of Poland designed by Stanisław Lenar. A part of the former barracks was used in the inter-war period by the Polish Army, it now houses the Art School Complex in Jarosław.

- ◀ The sculptures of Tomasz Hutter
- ▼ Corpus Christi Collegiate Church

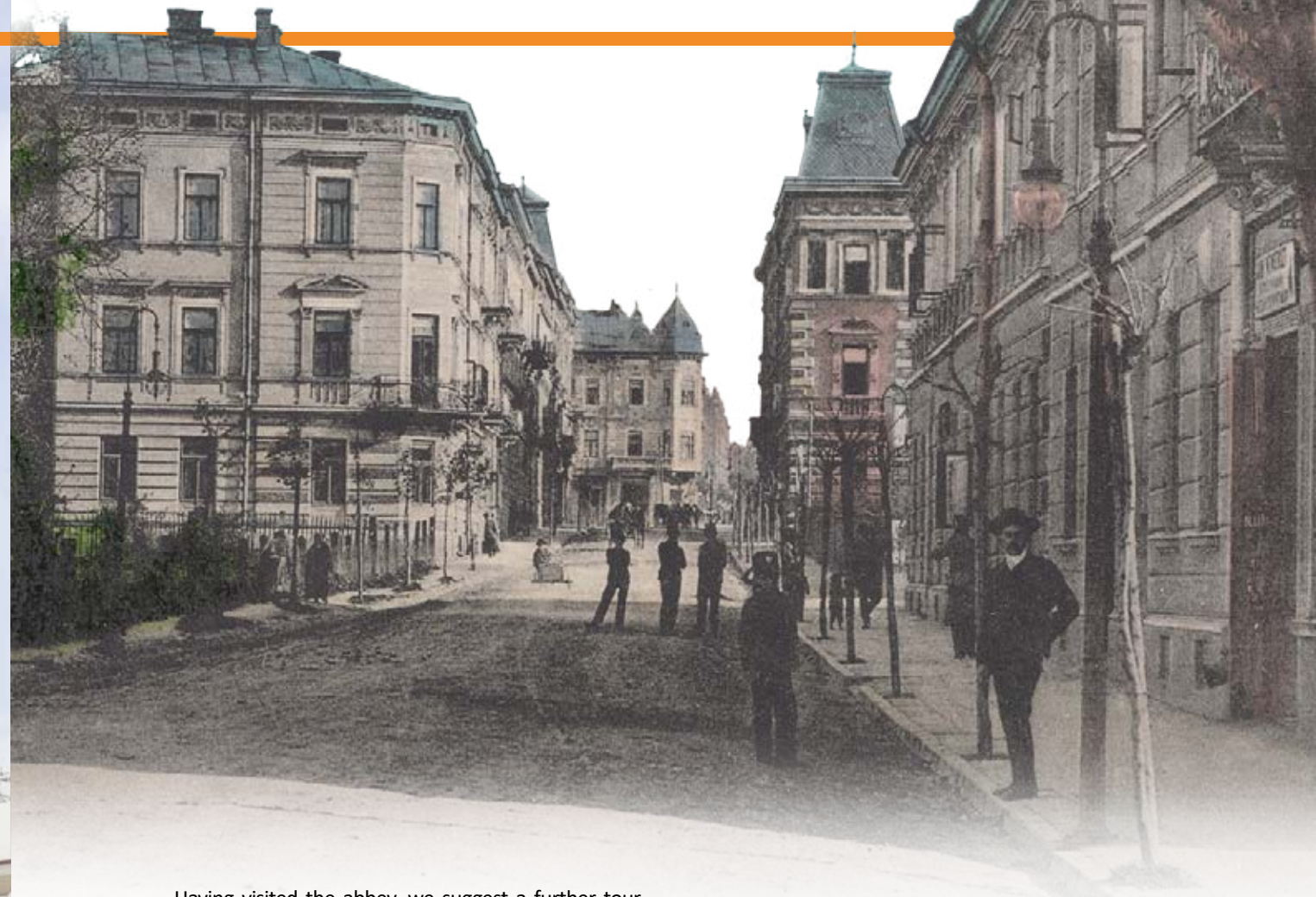


After having visited the church, now a collegiate church, we suggest that you take a stroll along Spytek Jarosławski Street. We are now beyond the former Sandomierz Gate, in the area of the Russian suburbs and we are arriving to the architectural complex of **THE FORMER ABBEY OF THE BENEDICTINE NUNS**.

The abbey located here since the beginning of the 17th century occupied the entire surface of the hill named after St. Nikolaus parish church. In the 17th century, the abbey - which can be admired until this day - was encircled by decorative walls and turrets. On the axis of the gate, an early Baroque church under the invocation of St. Nikolaus and St. Stanislaus Bishop was built and decorated with one of the most magnificent monuments of Jarosław – a stone portal shaped to imitate a triumph arc.

The heavy mass of the church with two mighty towers contrasts with the slender and delicate divisions of the interior decorated with stuccowork. The present-day equipment of the church comes partly from the post-Jesuit Church in Przemyśl. A monastery with a basilica-like arrangement of the wings, which was a novelty in the 17th century, was adjoined to the church. The “Black Chapel” is a must. Its astonishing black ceiling was shaped by a conflagration when the carbide stored here during World War II burned. In the monastery, occupied by the Germans, a jail was established while the grounds of the abbey were used by the Gestapo for executions. Nowadays it also houses the Recollection Home of the Archdiocese.

- ▶ The fragment of the church and monastery complex of the former Benedictine Nuns
- ▶ The archive photo of Ignacy Kraszewski Street



Having visited the abbey, we suggest a further tour around Jarosław. We shall take Zielona Street and reach Ignacy Kraszewski Street, which currently seems to divide the city into two: the eastern and western parts. A significant part of the western side has developed at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century as **A VILLA DISTRICT**. Until this day you can appreciate the houses surrounded with gardens, divers tenement houses with eclectic façades and rich architectural details.

All weary visitors of our city are welcome to take some rest in one of **THE TWO PARKS** at two ends of the Ignacy Kraszewski Street: “The Heroes of Monte Casino” Municipal Park - the biggest park in Jarosław (located within Bandurskiego Street) and another municipal park located at Czesława Puzon codename “Baška” Street.

“THE HEROES OF MONTE CASINO” MUNICIPAL PARK was created in 1902 to match the design of Stryjski Park, the most beautiful green park in Lviv. The park regained its former glory in 2018, following a full revitalization. The park, as in times past, became a favourite relaxing place for the residents of Jarosław and is a perfect moment of respite

and fun for the youngest. Apart from enjoying recreational activities in the park commonly called **“THE BAŚKA PUZON PARK”**, you can see there the presbytery of the former Dormition of the Mother of God Greek-Catholic Church, which played the role of a cemetery chapel up to the beginning of the 20th century.



Further down the Ignacy Kraszewski Street you will arrive to the main intersection with many fine residential tenement houses, in majority built at the very beginning of the 20th century. The diverse shapes of the roofs, decorative balconies, the rich external decorations, atlantes, caryatides, carved heads of poets are all elements which can be seen on similar tenement houses in Kraków or Lwów, and also on the tenement houses in Jarosław.

- ◀ Municipal Park located at Czesława Puzon codename “Baśka” Street
- ▶ The archive photo of a corner Kurzman family tenement house, view from Ignacy Kraszewski Street
- ▶ Atlant sculpture on the Kurzman family tenement house façade



Having crossed the intersection, we will stop at Jan Paweł II Street to visit **THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY COMPLEX OF REFORMED FRANCISCAN ORDER** hidden behind the walls and founded in 1700 by Antoni Kwolek, a citizen of Jarosław and count Franciszek Zawadzki, coat of arms Ślepowron.

Consecrated in 1716, **THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY** is nowadays a sanctuary of the Holy Cross - a one-nave Baroque church adorned with seven altars. Next to the temple there is a one-storey, three-winged monastery with a cloister garth. The entire structure, typical of the reformation building style is encircled by a wall with Stations of the Cross.

- ▼ The church and monastery complex of Reformed Franciscan Order
- The crucifix of the main altar at the Most Holy Trinity church

Jan Paweł II Street leads to one of the oldest and most beautiful places of worship in Jarosław, **THE SANCTUARY OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS**. Originally, this was a small wooden. The miraculous effigy of the Virgin Mary which appeared in 1381 on a pear-tree is linked to this church since it emerged exactly on the place where the wooden church was later to be built. In the first quarter of the 15th century, a brick-built church was erected which soon became the centre of a strong cult devoted to the Virgin Mary.

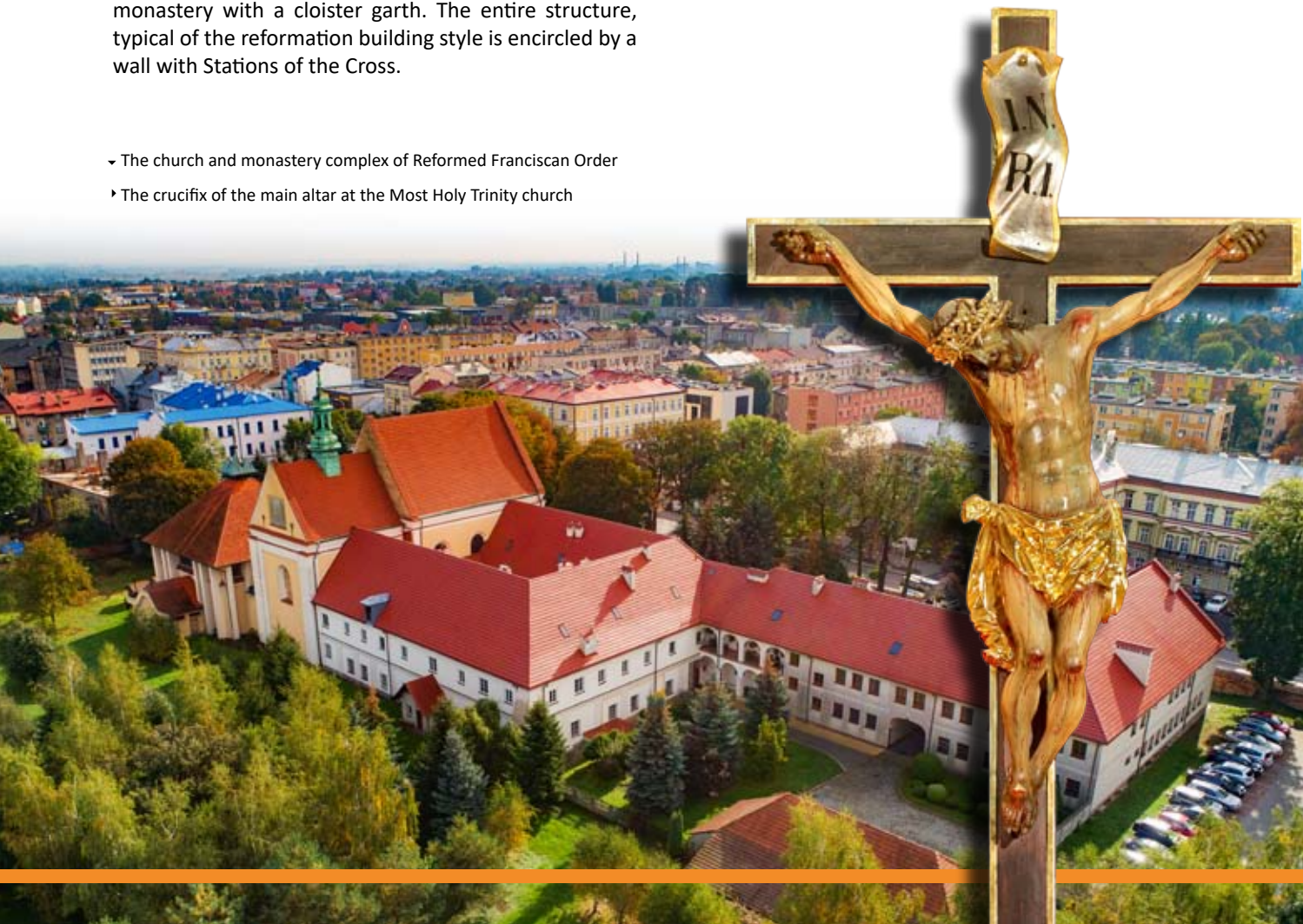
In 1629, it was given to the Jesuits who called it their “rural” church or a church “in the fields”, since they already had one place of worship in Jarosław. At the turn of the 17-18th century the Jesuits started a massive reconstruction.

On the basis of the one-nave church framework, a wonderful tri-nave gallery basilica was erected. Thanks to this reconstruction, supervised mainly by a Cracow-based architect - Jakub Solari - we can now feast our eyes on the Baroque edifice and the marvelous interior of the church. Richly decorated walls with a remarkable connection of architectonic styles, bulky cornices and massive triglyphs as well opulent polychromes fascinate with their originality and uniqueness.

While visiting the church, we should repentantly bow down our heads before the main altar where the miraculous effigy of the Holy Virgin of Jarosław has been placed. In the lateral nave we can stop to admire the Altar of the Saints’ Relics - unique in Poland. The temple, currently bearing the title of lesser basilica under the invocation of Our Lady of Sorrows, is also inseparably connected to the miraculous source to which crowds of pilgrims have been coming already since the 15th century.

The church and the adjoined three-winged and three-storey monastery are encircled by walls of an uninterrupted saw-shaped defensive lines.

- ◄ The Gothic pieta sculpture at the main altar
- The Sanctuary of Our Lady of Sorrows

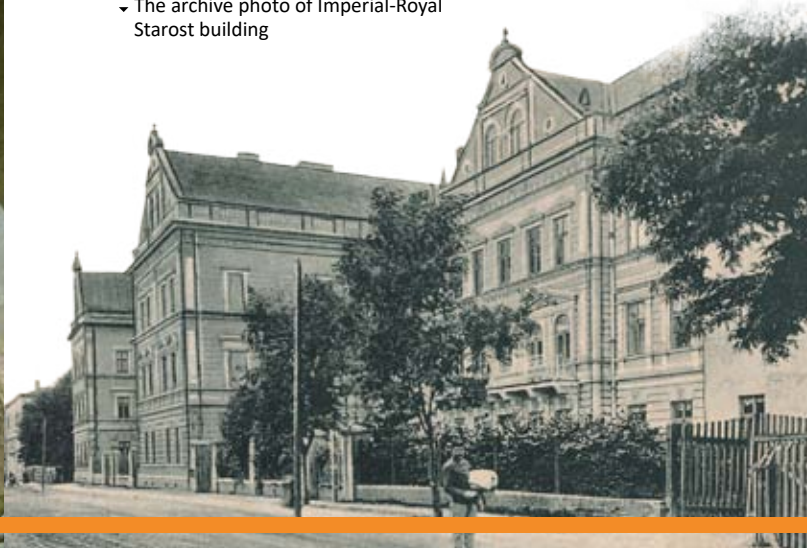




After a visit at the church, we suggest a walk to the city centre. On your way, you can take a look at **THE OLD CEMETERY** from the end of the 18th century - one of the oldest out-of-town cemetery in Europe - located at some distance from Jan Paweł II Street. Make sure to see the tomb sculptures gathered around the chapel. The oldest of them and the most interesting in an empire and classicising style were manufactured mainly in workshops of Lwów and Kraków.

Leaving the cemetery and taking once more Jan Paweł II Street in the direction of the city centre, we pass the imposing building erected in the second half of the 19th century for the needs of the Starost office building, which is also used by the local authorities. Continuing your walk along Grunwaldzka Street, you should notice the building of the former and current Military Mess. This building with composed elevations untypical of Jarosław used to have banquet, concert and theatre halls. Grunwaldzka Street will take us up to Adam Mickiewicz Square, where you will find the modernistic edifice designed by Tadeusz Broniewski to host the bank.

- ◀ The grave sculptures at the Old Cemetery
- ▼ The archive photo of Imperial-Royal Starost building



Also in Adam Mickiewicz Square, there is an interesting monumental building - **THE BUILDING OF FORMER SOKÓŁ GYMNASTIC SOCIETY** - of the 20th century by the famous architect Teodor Talowski for the Gymnastics' Association. The unique combination of brick and stone and variously decorated projection façades give this building its main character and beauty. The unrivalled appearance of the "Sokół" has deeply influenced the architecture of Jarosław. The seat of the Centre of Culture and Art in Jarosław is presently located in this building, in the past it used to be the seat of authorities and patriotic organizations, which played a very important role in the city's history.

From Mickiewicz Square, you can stroll through the aforementioned city plants to the San or turn to the right into 3 Maja Street. In the streets diverging from it in the western direction interesting villas were erected at the beginning of the 20th century. 3 Maja Street has some

buildings that are worth taking look at. Among them is, undoubtedly, the edifice erected in the last quarter of the 19th century to become a school. At first, it housed a primary school and later a middle school, presently the Mikołaj Kopernik Comprehensive High School No. 1 is located there.



- ▲ The emblem of Jarosław held by griffins on the façade of Sokół building
- ▼ The building of former Sokół Gymnastic Society



In the near vicinity of the High School, where once stood a presbytery with a 19th century vicarage building still preserved, there is the contemporary church of the Holy Virgin Queen of Poland Church. Following 3 Maja Street, we will pass a school building erected at the beginning of the 20th century and named after Queen Jadwiga, a dormitory and the biscuit factory owned by S. Gurgul on the other side of the street. Finally, we arrive at the general hospital open with a great ceremony in 1902. The imposing edifice with a projection façade additionally crowned by three triangular tops is a good example of 19th century architecture and used to meet in the past the highest medical care standards.

From the former suburban district of Przygodzie we pass on to Głęboka street, called in the past Głębokie

suburban area. In this district you should certainly visit the contemporary church of Christ the King, the chapel and the monastery complex of Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of Mary. You should also take a look at the military grounds where barracks have been located since the Austrian period.

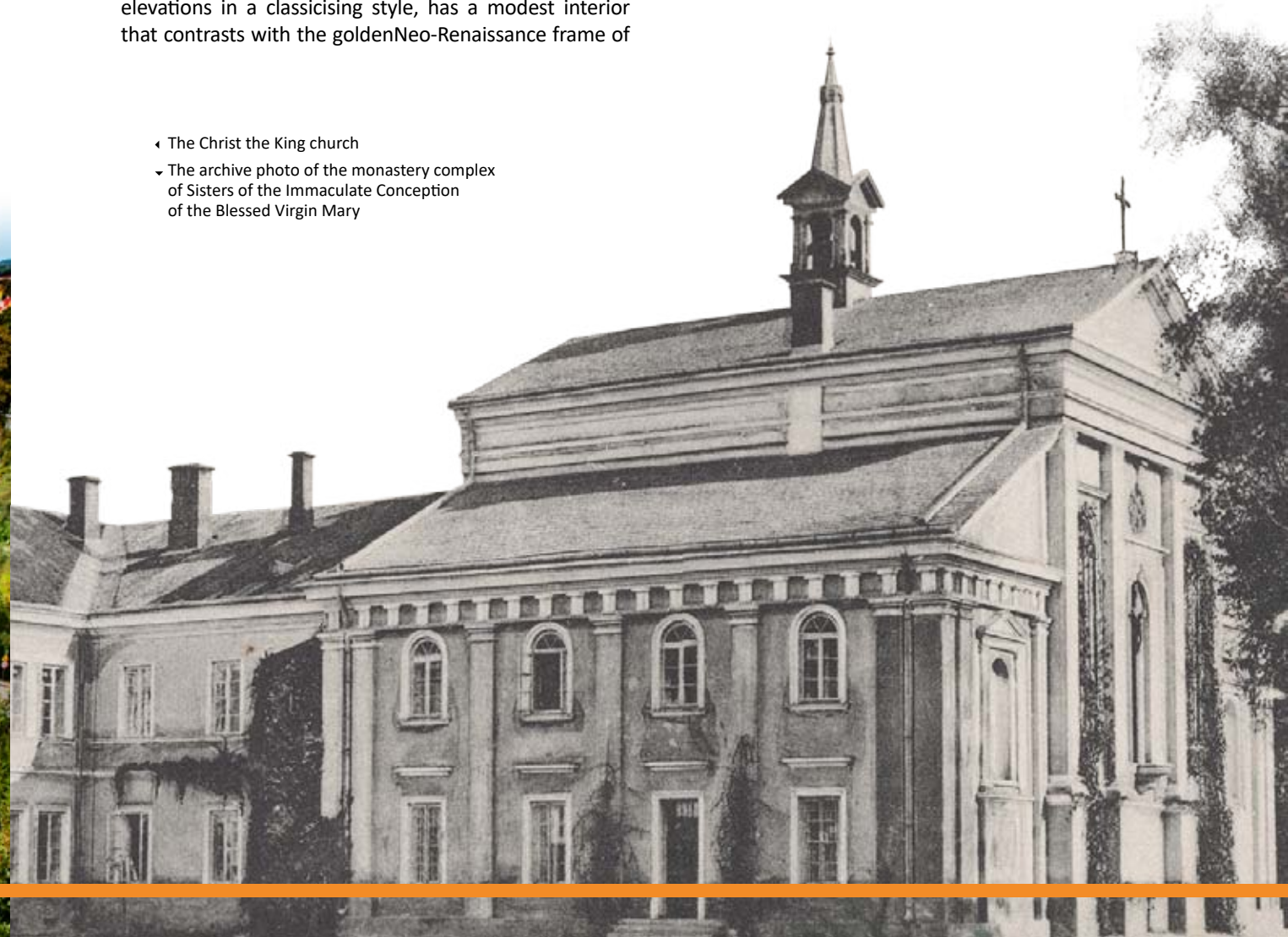
The church of Christ the King was consecrated in 1999 and is counted among the most interesting contemporary works of sacral architecture in Jarosław. It was built according to a design by Ewa and Jacek Gyurkovich. It has an exceptional and astonishing shape with a very interesting interior based on a bold and modern artistic project by Adam Brincken and Maciej Zychowicz. A number of active cultural and social associations function nowadays together with the parish.

Slightly beyond the church, where the former Jesuit farm was located, in a beautiful garden lies **THE MONASTERY COMPLEX OF SISTERS OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF MARY**. The foundation was established thanks to the efforts of the congregation's founder, the blessed Mother Marcelina Darowska. In this complex a chapel designed and built in the years 1874-1876 by Walery Kotoziejski and Karol Knaus is especially worth your attention. The chapel, with its beautiful elevations in a classicising style, has a modest interior that contrasts with the golden Neo-Renaissance frame of

the altar niche with the statue of the Immaculate Virgin Mary made of carrarian marble in 1858 by Tomasz Oskar Sosnowski. From the very beginning of its activity in Jarosław the Niepokalanki nuns have run a school for girls.

From the monastery garden there is a beautiful view on the San valley. You can see from here the villages surrounding Jarosław as well as St. Nikolaus hill lying in some distance to the north.

- ◀ The Christ the King church
- ▼ The archive photo of the monastery complex of Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary



EVEN MORE ATTRACTIONS AND SIGHTSEEING!

If you got interested in Jarosław and would like to explore it furthermore, feel free to visit our website WWW.TURYSTYKA.JAROSLAW.PL.

We encourage you to download a tourist mobile application „JAROSŁAW – SVIDNIK” and visit **THE TOURIST AND CULTURE INFORMATION CENTRE**..



▼ The panorama of Jarosław



USEFUL INFORMATION



THE TOURIST AND CULTURE INFORMATION CENTRE

Rynek 5, 37-500 Jarosław, tel. +48 16 624 89 89,

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LEGEND

1. The Town Hall
2. Orsetti family tenement house
3. Attavanti family tenement house / The Tourist and Culture Information Centre / entrance to the Underground Tourist Passage/
4. Gruszevicz family tenement house
5. Queen "Marysieńka" tenement house
6. Rydzik family tenement house / entrance to the Underground Tourist Route
7. Synagogue / entrance to the Centre for Cultural Education
8. The Kraków Gate
9. The church of the Holy Spirit
10. The Market Hall
11. The building of former Association of Jewish Artisans "Jad Charuzim"
12. The building of former Association of Christian Artisans „Gwiazda"
13. Greek-Catholic church of the Transfiguration of our Lord
14. Viewing terrace
15. Corpus Christi Collegiate Church and former Jesuits College
16. The church and monastery complex of the former Benedictine Nuns
17. "The Heroes of Monte Casino" Municipal Park
18. Municipal Park with the presbytery of the former Dormition of the Mother of God Greek Catholic Church
19. The church and monastery complex of Reformed Franciscan Order
20. The church and monastery complex of Dominican Order
21. The old cemetery
22. The building of former Sokół Gymnastic Society
23. Christ the King church
24. The monastery complex of Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of Mary



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