

JAROSŁAW



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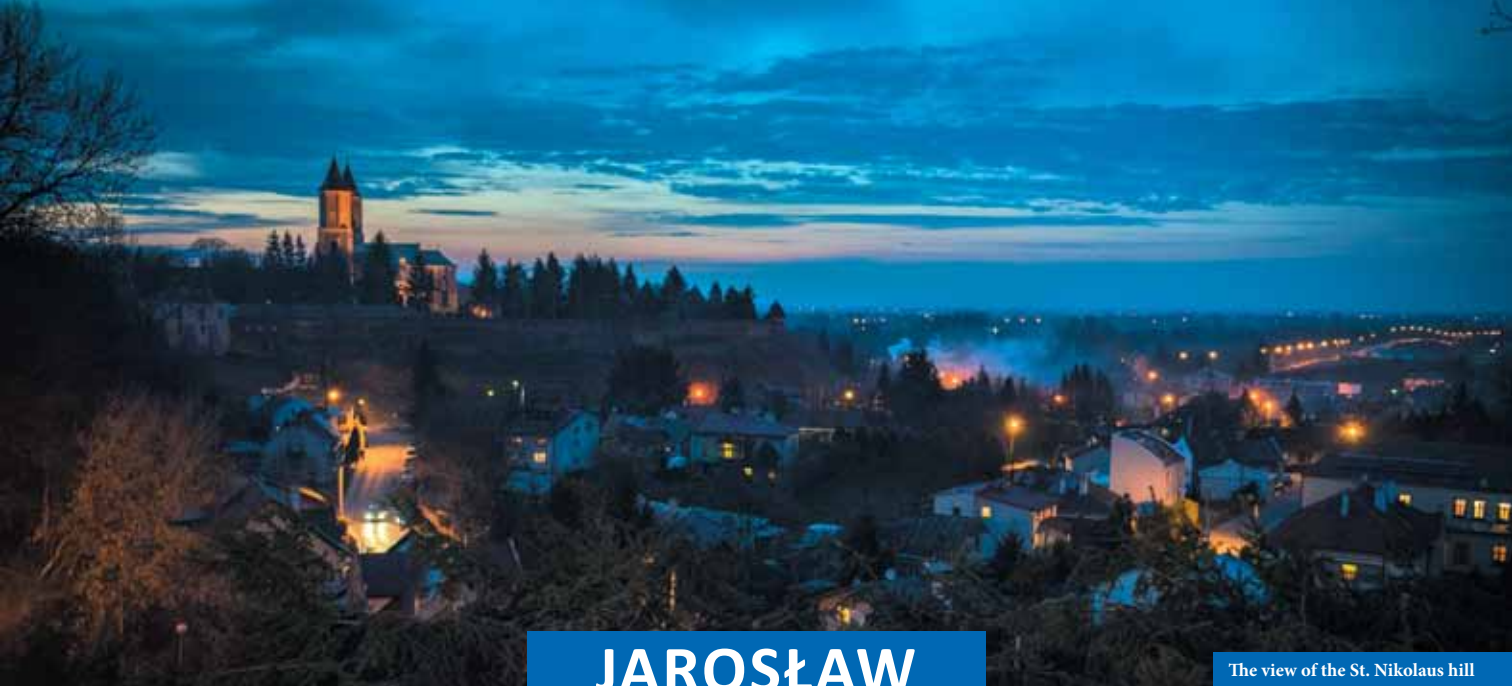
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JAROSŁAW

The view of the St. Nikolaus hill

According to the tradition, Jarosław was founded in the 11th century by the Prince of Kiev, Jarosław the Wise, locating the town on the St. Nikolaus hill - at present the grounds of the church and monastery complex of the former Benedictine Nuns, built at the beginning of the 17th century. It was an ideal defensive place, surrounded from two sides by a ravine and from a third side by the river San.

In the 14th century, Casimir the Great incorporated Red Ruthenia into Poland - the present area of south-eastern territory of Poland. Back than in 1375, the Duke Władysław Opolczyk granted town the rights under the Magdeburg Law and located it on the neighboring hill, where it is to this present day.

The glory years of the town attributed to the 16th and 17th century, when located at the crossing of important trade routes, Jarosław became the second to Frankfurt am Men trade center of Central Europe, an intermediary between Asia-Europe trade. All this thanks to market fairs taking place four times a year and especially the August market fair on the day of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary - 15th of August. The tradition of market fairs is continued to the present day - the end of August brings the

Jarosław Market Fair, the celebration of trade, music and theatre.

During the market fairs, the market square was buzzing with multitudes of outfits and languages. Every free space was filled with merchandise. The town was getting wealthier and more beautiful. The townsmen were well-educated, literate, knew foreign languages and the young people studied in a local Jesuits College. The town owners cared for the poorest. Jarosław had a print-works and a bookstore. Unfortunately, numerous Tatar, Turkish and Wallachian invasions, and two great fires led to the downfall of Jarosław. In 1625 the whole town was completely burnt down. Hundreds of townsmen and merchants, participating in August market fair, perished. At that time, Jarosław was one of the biggest centre of cattle and horse trade. The animals, herd to the market fair died in fire as well.

In 1772 Jarosław fell under Austrian rule and became the the part of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. With time it became the seat of Powiat (township district), forth biggest garrison town in Galicia and a modern industrial centre in the 20th century. Today, Jarosław is a dynamic, developing and one of the most impressive towns in the south-east of Poland.



The view of the Old Town

THE OLD TOWN

THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY COMPLEX OF THE BENEDICTINE NUNS

Located on the St. Nikolaus hill, the church and monastery complex is a place of prayers and a defensive building structure. Six hectare grounds are surrounded with 17th century walls and eight fortified towers. There is a brick church with an adjacent, slightly newer two-wing monastery, an alley of 20 shrines with mysteries of Rosary, a symbolic cemetery commemorating people that were executed at that very hill and a crucifix symbolizing the first church in Jarosław. Alongside the walls, there are stations of the Way of the Cross called “the Golgotha of the Nation”, commemorating the victims of totalitarian regimes. There are utility buildings and a house where Benedictine nuns reside. The nuns were brought to Jaroslaw in 1611 by a town owner of that time, the wife of the voivode of Ruthenia, the duchess Anna



The church and monastery complex of the former Benedictine Nuns



The Chapel with the figure of Saint Jan Nepomucen and the entrance gate to the church and monastery complex of the Benedictine Nuns

Ostrogaska, locating them in a wooden monastery. At present it is a seat of the Culture and the Christian Formation Center and a retreat house.

The Benedictine Nuns came from well-off, noble families and every lady brought substantial dowry, which made the monastery substantially wealthy. It is difficult to believe it today, while entering the church and experiencing its modest decor, handed to Greek Catholics by a former Jesuits church from Przemyśl. Only the richly ornamented, manneristic portal and stuccowork on vaulting would indicate the times of its former glory.

After the 1st partition of Poland, the Benedictine Nuns monastery in Jarosław was dissolved, and the nuns were moved to Przemyśl. They came back to Jarosław only in the 1990s of the 20th century. The abandoned buildings were seized by the new Austrian authority. Similarly as with neighboring Jesuits monastery, the buildings were rearranged to serve as barracks and military warehouses. Both complexes were conveniently connected by an iron footbridge over Panieńska street for which only abutments remained to this day. After the First World War, the destroyed complex was taken over by the State Treasury and later by the Polish Army. In 1939 German forces entered Jarosław and took over the monastery, transforming it into a transit camp, the place where the first transport of prisoners to

concentration camps, including Dachau, took place. On the grounds of the monastery complex, the Gestapo committed numerous heinous atrocities. The place of execution, located in the eastern part of the garden, is marked with a crucifix. During the retreat operation in 1944, German forces decided to blow up the northern part of the monastery. All the collected chemical materials miraculously did not explode, but the high temperature of the fire melted the bricks, creating the characteristic molten slags - the unique decor of Saint Mary of Częstochowa "Black Chapel".

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGIATE CHURCH

The Jesuits were brought to Jarosław in 1573 by a town owners of that time - Jan Kostka of Sztemberg and his wife Zofia of Sprowa. The founded church and Jesuits College, located on the "St. John" hill, was diminished to one wing and a clock tower. The rest of the complex was destroyed in the course of the two World Wars, numerous pillages, confiscation of ecclesiastical goods by the invaders - even the graves of the dead buried in the crypt were raided. The biggest damage was inflicted during the 1862 fire. Only a handful of liturgical objects were rescued, including the painting of Saint Mary of the Snows, presently located in the main altar, which was crowned in August of 2014.



Corpus Christi Collegiate Church

THE OLD TOWN

In front of the church there is a gallery of the saints Jesuits and former Polish patrons, made by a renowned sculptor, Tomasz Hutter in 1732. The gallery consists of 10 figures, among which you can find Ignatius of Loyola, Francis Xavier, John the Baptist and John the Evangelist.

The church was built on the plan of the Greek cross, following the design of the Church of the Gesù in Rome and created by an Italian architect Giuseppe Brizio, after numerous alterations it lost its original character, becoming an architectural mystery. Two entrances lead the way to the inside, with two monumental bronze doors, made by a contemporary artist-sculptor, Stanisław Lenar. The carved



The sculptures by Tomasz Hutter

scenes, present the history of Poland on the first door and the history of the diocese of Przemyśl on the other. In the vestibule there is a mosaic of the pope John Paul II. The special attention should be drawn to a 1912 polychromy by a Lviv painter, Leonard Winterowski, representing various classes paying homage to Saint Mary as the Queen of Poland.

THE SMALL MARKET SQUARE

Designated in the 17th century, in place of Ostrogscy manorial estate, the small market square functioned as an auxiliary marketplace. From a viewing terrace you can admire a panorama of the former church and monastery complex of the Benedictine Nuns with fortified walls and towers, and a retaining wall that supports the escarpment from three sides. The characteristic church towers dominate the panorama of the town.

It is a place where Rzeszów Foothills, oftentimes called Jarosław Foothills, end. Far in the distance, there is the Lower San Valley. Originally, the river San was flowing at the foot of the town and at the end of the 17th century during the spring



The Small Market Square

thaw, the river bed moved away from the town, leaving the marsh and the name the old San. At the turn of the 19th and 20th century, the flow of the river was regulated.

In 1656 the fields near Jarosław witnessed the battle, described by Henryk Sienkiewicz in his novel "The Deluge". At that time, the forces of Stefan Czarniecki crushed the large Swedish army unit. The retreat of Swedes from Jarosław marked the beginning of their defeat.

On the square of the Small Market Square there is a bronze sculpture of a famous artist - painter, Edward Kieferling, former director of "fine arts school", sitting on a bench. The monument by Henryk Cebula, was created to commemorate the 60th anniversary of founding the School of Fine Arts.

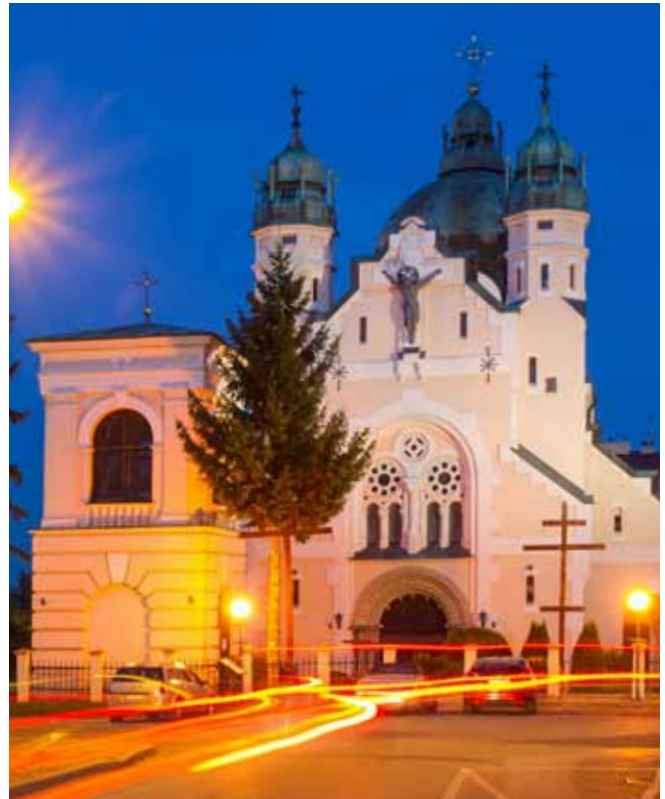


Edward Kieferling Bench at the Small Market Square

GREEK-CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION OF OUR LORD

Founded in the first half of the 18th century by Wapiński family, the Greek-Catholic church was built on the grounds of Tarnowski family castle, who were the first owners of the town, the castle was further developed by Kostek and Ostrogski families to become a fabulous, renaissance residence. The castle hosted the king Stephen Báthory on his way to be crowned in Kraków in 1576, but fell into disrepair and was demolished in the second half of the 17th century.

The church was developed in the beginning of 20th century in Byzantine style. A bright polychromy with rich gold plating is well worth seeing. The most precious antiquity is the 17th century, grace-working icon "Gate of Mercy". Previously the icon was in another church - the older Dormition of the Mother of God Greek-Catholic Church, located in Russian suburbs (Przedmieście Ruskie), at present in the park at Czesława Puzon codename "Bańska" Street. The icon was declared as miraculous in 1779 by the Pope Pius VI and in 1996 the crowns were ceremoniously sacred. In 2015 it was presented in Vatican, honouring the opening ceremony of the Extraordinary Year of Jubilee of Mercy. Another valuable work is the stone figure of the Crucified Christ - the sculpture



Greek-Catholic church of the Transfiguration of our Lord

THE OLD TOWN

located over the entrance, made by a Lviv artist Teobald Orkasiewicz. The iconostasis from the 17th century probably originated from Saint Onuphrius Greek-Catholic church, located in Garbarze town district. Following the demolition of the church, the iconostasis was moved to Sieniawa and then to Łańcut. In 2020 it returned to Jarosław, replacing the previous iconostasis at the Greek-Catholic church of the Transfiguration of our Lord, which was originally displayed in Niemstów and was moved to Lubaczów.

After the war, the Greek-Catholic church remained empty for a long time. Following the reactivation of the Greek-Catholic congregation in Poland, the worshippers met for prayers in the Saint Teresa chapel of parish - collegiate church. In 1987 the rightful owners recovered the Greek-Catholic church.

THE MARKET SQUARE

In the 15th century, the Market Square had the compact urban setting based on the medieval arrangement. From the 17th century, attics and arcades were added to the local tenement houses - following the reconstruction of the town, severely destroyed in 1625 by the largest fire in the history of town. Today, majority of tenement houses have eclectic façades with originally preserved 17th century indoor layout.

The Town Hall - the most important building is located in the heart of the Market Square. The first, wooden Gothic town hall was originally built in the 15th century. It was destroyed by fire in 1600 and the new, brick Renaissance town hall was built in 1625. At the end of the 19th century, the building took



The view of the Market Square and the Old Town

its final, Neo-Renaissance appearance. During the structural and construction repairs at that time, the two floors and upper section of the tower, previously demolished by the Austrians in 1782, were rebuilt with a clock tower from 1896. The town hall is the seat of Local Authority and in its cellars the Centre for Cultural Education was opened in 2019. The attraction, partly located in the cellars underneath Kraków Gate, will take the visitors to the fascinating world of art.

In the northern frontage of the market square there are less splendid tenement houses. Here you can find the oldest preserved well from the 17th century, which supplied water to the residents of the Market Square and neighboring streets. Restored in 1967, it is a great tourist attraction. According to the tradition, the well was connected with the underground passages to provide access to fresh water for all the people who found shelter there during Tatar raids.

In the north-western side, the building development is scarce. The spectacular, corner tenement house of wealthy merchants, Modrzejewski family is missing - it was destroyed as a result of artillery shelling during the First World War - and the Gothic All Saints Church from 1473, founded by Spytek Tarnowski - the first Collegiate church in Jarosław. When the church tower, crowned with the mighty figure of St. Michael the Archangel collapsed, killing 22 people, the Austrian invaders ordered its demolition. The church was located on the present-day St. Michael's Square.

Due to its specific architecture and arrangement, the tenement house of Jarosław was developed, which was characterised by the presence of a market hall - an indoor, covered courtyard with multi-storey galleries, where merchandise were presented. The tenement houses had a wide entry gate leading towards the long, clear vestibule where merchant wagons used to drive in. The ground floor served its purpose as the trading quarters and craft workshops. The great chamber was also located here, as the trade was concluded within its walls.

The landlord occupied only a small part of the house, dedicating the rest of the space for rental. The guest rooms, located on the first floor were lit - similarly to a vestibule -



The view of the Grodzka Street and the St. Michael's Square



The interior of Gruszewicz family tenement house (Rynek 6)

THE OLD TOWN

by a so called multi-window lantern - very characteristic, specially designed ceiling extending over the roofs, to avoid paying window taxes for every window facing the market square. This influenced the appearance of the tenement houses, narrow at the front, long towards the backyard, with generally only three windows facing the market square.

Every merchant tenement house had multi-storey cellars for safekeeping of the merchandise goods in times of market fairs. In the 20th century, as a result of rainwater flooding and numerous sewage system malfunctions in the cellars, the underground corridors, excavated for centuries in soft loessial rock, began to collapse and led to structural cracks in walls of tenement houses and eventually to construction disaster. When two tenement houses of the



The interior of the Underground Tourist Route



The interior of the Underground Tourist Passage

eastern frontage collapsed, the professor of University of Mining and Metallurgy in Kraków, Felix Zalewski, began the rescue operation, using the methods for securing mining excavations. In the due course of the rescue operations many historical cellars were filled with concrete seals, which saved the tenement houses. Inside Rydzik family tenement house (Rynek 14), representing the best preserved type of Jarosław tenement house, the remaining corridors were transformed into the Underground Tourist Route - measuring 150 meters in length with three levels of up to 9 m deep. In 2015, the second underground attraction was opened, the Underground Tourist Passage, stretching underneath the tenement houses of Orsetti, Attavanti and Gruszevic families (Rynek 4, 5 and 6). Until today, the 187 m long Passage is the most modern tourist attraction in the area of Podkarpacie.

Orsetti family tenement house (Rynek 4) is one of the most remarkable architectural monument of the 17th century tenement houses in Poland. Built in the 16th century, in the 17th century it was bought by a wealthy merchant and a banker living in Kraków and of Italian descent, Wilhelm Orsetti. Following the recommendations of Anna Ostrogska, the merchant completely repaired and rebuilt the building, and by adding concrete arcades and renaissance attic



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

made the bulky structure much lighter, making it the most beautiful tenement house in the town. At present it is a seat of a museum, created in 1925 by the efforts of Jan Harlender, the then secretary of the municipality. The museum prides itself on rich and interesting collections. The ground floor is organized around the history of the town with fully furnished great chamber, the first floor includes typical biedermaier, bourgeois interiors and a collection of paintings.

Attavanti family tenement house (Rynek 5) is a three-storey building, with a full basement and very long underground passages. The first owner, an Italian descent merchant Julius Attavanti purchased it after the 1625 fire. In the 16th century

it was a market hall type building with arcades and a wide vestibule. At present, the market hall is replaced with a courtyard and the tenement house was rebuilt. 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 the 20th century it was the seat of the public school and Fryderyk Chopin Musical Society, founded by an outstanding pianist Maria Turzańska. Since 2009, the tenement house has been a seat of The Centre for Culture and Promotion in Jarosław. It is also a seat of: The Tourist and Culture Information Centre, providing tourist services for two underground attractions,

THE OLD TOWN

three art galleries and a Chamber Mirror Hall (Sala Lustrzana), a venue of cultural events and concerts, including classical music.

Gruszewicz family tenement house (Rynek 6) was named after Jarosław's family of pharmacist and was built at the turn of the 17th century. It is a perfect example of a merchant tenement house. There are two rooms on both sides with brick vaulting, previously served as external storages. Furthermore, there are iron, forged doors leading to cellars.



Queen "Marysieńka" tenement house (Rynek 11)

The Great Chamber, serving as the Wedding Chamber, is decorated with a valuable, 12 meter, 17th century polychromy with 8 scenes of the Passion of Christ - a rare example of sacral art in a private room. Today local government and constituency offices, a restaurant, an art gallery and a bookshop are located here. It is also a seat of "The Early Music" Association, the Tourist Guides and Leaders Association and Municipal Chapter of PTTK Association.

Queen "Marysieńka" tenement house (Rynek 11) belonged to the wife of John III Sobieski, the co-owner of Jarosław. The corner tenement house, built at the end of 16th century, has an interesting, Neoclassical façade. It is a seat of the Association of Jarosław Enthusiasts, established in 1934. The great chamber has an original larch ceiling from the 17th century. Two neighboring tenement houses were completely restored.

THE JEWISH DISTRICT

The district is a part of the Old Town. The Jews settled in Jarosław relatively late, as the owner of the town benefited from the privilege "de non tolerandis jude". In the 16th century there were only two residents. Despite the adverse



The Jewish Cemetery



The former Large Synagogue

circumstances, the community was growing and at the turn of the 18th century there was one street exclusively inhabited by Jewish families. In 1744, the Jews of Jarosław had an independent qahal. Jehojsha Horowic became the first rabbi. The growing Jewish community led to a fierce conflict with the Christians in 1869, who were afraid of business affairs. In the 20th century, the Jewish community constituted 32% of Jarosław's total number of residents. The pogrom began after the First World War. Difficult living conditions of the postwar favoured the growing conflicts. During the interwar period, the Jews owned as many as 72% of the trading businesses. They formed organizations and associations, such as the Jewish Economic Cooperative of Agricultural Association, the United Guild of Craftsmen, the Jewish Association of Artisans "Jad Charuzim". The Second World War brought the genocide. About 10 thousand Jews were deported to the

Soviet occupation zone. The rest were transported to the concentration camp in Bełżec.

In addition to preserved, two 19th century synagogues, located in the former Jewish district near the market square, the newer is used by Art School Complex, there is also a 18th century kirkut (Jewish cemetery) in Kruhel Pawłowski, near the village of Pełkinie.

Next to the large synagogue there is a monument dedicated to the centuries-old friendship between Polish and Hungarian nations, who mutually fought for independence, and a characteristic Hungarian kopjafa (a wooden carved pole sepulchre) dedicated to the memory of major Leon Czechowski, a hero of the national uprisings. He gained the merit specifically during the Spring of Nations, fighting alongside general Józef Bem for independence of Hungarians.

THE OLD TOWN

GRODZKA STREET

Formerly, the main street of town, with the western entrance through 16th century Kraków Gate and fragments of fortified walls, the remains of a three stage development of the town defense system. The dungeons beneath the gate served as a prison for sentenced townspeople. The structure was demolished by the invader in the 18th century. The materials from the demolition were used for building military barracks and hardening the roads. Today in place of Kraków Gate there is a town emblem made of coloured setts, the remains of the town fortified walls and a moat. The cellars underneath, house the Centre for Cultural Education with exhibition, which presents the local cultural heritage.

To the present day, Grodzka street has been the centre for trade and services. Today it is a promenade. The traces of the former decor can be observed outside and inside the tenement houses. Between the tenement houses number 15 and 17, there is a strange, measuring a mere 2.5 m in width, building with only one window.

Crowned with an attic, the market hall flows beautifully into the old building structure of the town. Built in 1924, the market hall was one of the first trade bazaars on the

Polish soil, bearing characteristic features of the Polish Neo-Renaissance. In times of All Saints Collegiate Church, it was a parish. Under the building there are vast undergrounds, which Germans used as a warehouse during the Second World War.



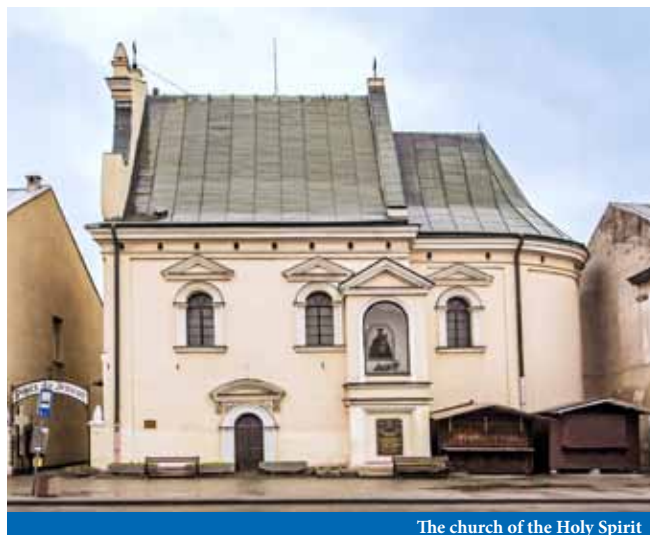


The view of the Downtown (Śródmieście)

DOWNTOWN (ŚRÓDMIEŚCIE)

The Śródmieście district was created at the turn of the 20th century. It stretches from the Kraków Gate to a so-called great intersection. Within the compact urban setting, the Baroque Church of the Holy Spirit distinguishes itself, being much older than adjacent tenement houses. In this place in the 15th century, next to the hospital for the poor, there was a wooden chapel. On its grounds, the owner of the town, Spytko III of Jarosław, founded a brick Gothic church. Its present day appearance was shaped, following the rebuilt operations in 1689. The battlements located below the ledge indicate its defensive purpose. In times of partitions, the church was forwarded to Evangelical assembly. Only the 17th century painting of Saint Mary of Consolation remained from the original decor.

Neo-Gothic building of the former “Sokół” Gymnastic Society, crowned with a stau of a winged young man.



The church of the Holy Spirit

DOWNTOWN

Built at the beginning of the 20th century, following the plans and design of Lviv architect, Teodor Talowski. The combination of bricks, stones and bass relief are its characteristic features. At present it is a seat of Jarosław's Centre of Culture and Arts - the managing authority of the Centre for Cultural Education. There is a functioning "Ikar" cinema, a member of the Studio and Local Cinema Network.

The building of the former Military Mess, erected in Eclectic style in the 19th century. It is one of many buildings, indicating the military history of the town - nowhere in Galicia was the ratio of army forces to number of civilians as high as in Jarosław. The wall bears the memorial plaque, dedicated to Michał Zeliński, a soldier and a poet, the author of lyrics to the song "The heart in a rucksack (Serce w plecaku)".

The most beautiful, Eclectic tenement houses in Jarosław are located at the main intersection. Built at the turn of the 20th century, the buildings still charm with figures of Atlantes, rich ornamentation, beautiful gates and roofs.



The building of former Sokół Gymnastic Society



The building of the former Military Mess



Municipal Park located at Czesława Puzon codename "Baška" Street

RUSSIAN SUBURBS (PRZEDMIEŚCIE RUSKIE)

BAŚKA PUZON PARK

The park was founded in the 60s of the 20th century. There is a monument commemorating Czesława Puzon codename "Baška" - a scout and an underground activist who was savagely murdered by Nazi troops in the forest near the village of Kidałowice. Far in the back there is the Dormition of the Mother of God Greek Catholic Church - built around 1520. In the second half of the 19th century the church was demolished. Only presbytery remained with a polychromy, dated at the turn of the 19th century. There was a churchyard cemetery and tomb of honour in memory of soldiers fallen during the I World War. On the neighbouring building there is a sgraffito image of 17th century Jarosław, by contemporary artists, Edward Kieferling and Stanisław Lenar.



The presbytery of the former Dormition of the Mother of God Greek Catholic Church

RUSSIAN SUBURBS

At the end of Kraszewski street there is another park, the Heroes of Monte Cassino Municipal Park, referred to as the “large park”. Founded in 1902, based on the design of Stryjski Park in Lviv. Following a revitalization, completed in 2018, the “large park” regained its beauty and is a place of respite and relaxation. There are recreation grounds for children in the designated part of the park.



The Heroes of Monte Cassino Municipal Park



The view of the church and monastery complex of Dominican Order and the Kraków Suburbs (Przedmieście Krakowskie)

KRAKÓW SUBURBS (PRZEDMIEŚCIE KRAKOWSKIE)

THE OLD CEMETERY

The oldest out-of-town cemetery in Poland. Established by the decree of Emperor Franz Joseph II in 1784. The necropolis was intended for two religious rites. The cemetery presents all styles and genres of grave art of the last 200 years. There are tombstones of prominent residents, made by the renowned stonemason masters from Lviv.

Behind the Neoclassical chapel, founded by Franciszka Geneserowa, there is the oldest part, a so-called conservational section with high quality tombstones. The most distinguished piece of art was made by a Lviv sculptor Anton Schimser, in memory of a wealthy merchant's wife, Brygida of Juśkiewicz Modrzejewska. The memorial monument represents three people dressed in antique attires. The young woman is a symbolic representation of a deceased, the men is holding a bunch of poppy heads -



The Old Cemetery

KRAKÓW SUBURBS

the symbol of heavenly sleep - Hypnos, a mythical God of sleep. The leaning young man is holding a lacrimarium - the container for tears - in his hands. In the back, there is a pyramid with various symbols. This artistic composition encourages us to reflect on the transience of human existence and inevitability of death. The identical tomb is located in Łyczakowski cemetery in Lviv.

Back in the cemetery there is another tomb, identical to the one in Łyczakowski. In Lviv, it is Gabriela Zapolska's final resting place and in Jarosław it is a Gurgul family tomb. Stanisław Gurgul, an entrepreneur from Kraków is buried



The grave sculptures at the Old Cemetery

here. At the end of the 19th century ladyfingers, marie biscuits and gingerbread were manufactured in Gurgul factory and served in imperial court in Vienna. Dr. Stanisław Gurgul's Factory of Cakes and Sugars is still manufacturing their produce today.

In close vicinity of cemetery, located on Jan Paweł II Street (John Paul II), there is a larch, shingled roof manor house from the 19th century and an Eclectic building of Poviast Starost with painted emblem of poviast of Jarosław. Furthermore, there is a building of a District Court. On the wall there is a memorial plaque, dedicated to a PSL (Polish People's Party) activist, Prime Minister Wincent Witos, who was imprisoned here in 1939 by the German fascists.

THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY COMPLEX OF THE REFORMED FRANCISCAN ORDER

A single-aisle Church of the Holy Trinity, founded by Antoni Kwolka and Franciszek Zawadzki at the beginning of the 18th century. The 18th century crucifix is one of the most valuable item. The special attention should be drawn to an epitaph, stone memorial plaque from 1717, dedicated to Ambroży



The church and monastery complex of Reformed Franciscan Order



The interior of the Most Holy Trinity church

Ankwicz, a member of the Vienna expedition and a church benefactor. In the 80s of the 20th century, the Divine Mercy chapel was added to the church building. In the courtyard there are stations of the Way of the Cross, a characteristic feature of the reformed Franciscan order. Opposite the church, there is a Saint Jan Nepomucen chapel, made by a sculptor, Tomasz Hutter.

THE BASILICA OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS

With its distant location from the town centre, the church was oftentimes referred to as the “field”. Here, in the main altar there is the oldest Gothic historic monument, a grace-working statuette of Our Lady of Sorrows - crowned in 1755 and re-crowned in 2013. The statue was found in 1381 by cowherds, looking for strayed cattle. Its story is described in Adam Swach fresco paintings. A wooden chapel, where Queen Jadwiga prayed, was built in the place of the apparition and was destroyed by fire during one of Tatar raids but the figure was miraculously saved. In the place of the chapel, a small Gothic church was built and later in 1629-1635 a Baroque church and monastery complex, destined for Jesuits who were brought by the duchess Anna Ostrogska. At times



The Basilica of Our Lady of Sorrows

KRAKÓW SUBURBS

of Swedish Deluge, the king John II Casimir Vasa and in later years, the king John III Sobieski prayed before the figure.

The church owes its current form to Jakub Solari. Following his plans and design, two towers and a façade with the elements of the late Baroque were built. With inadequate space and closeness to the escarpment, both were built behind the presbytery and not at the main entrance, which makes the church even more unique.

The presence of the altar sanctified to Jacek Odrowąż still remains a mystery. Allegedly, when the Jesuits wanted to remove Odrowąż, the voice from the altar said: "it is here,



The Altar of the Saints' Relics

where I am awaiting my brothers". Saint Jacek lived to see his prophecy - following the dissolution of the Jesuits, the Dominican order came to Jarosław and is present to this day.

The main altar scheme is dedicated to the passion mystery. With a crucifix on top and the painting "The descent of the Christ from the Cross" below and a grace-working figure of Our Lady of Sorrows in the centre, with a sliding panel with a painting showing a figure on a tree. The altar is made of wood, with green marbling and silver ornamentations and figures. The Sacred Heart of Jesus chevet holds the altar of the saints' relics with around 200 relics. The oldest, central part of the reliquary, shaped like a book, is from the beginning of the 17th century. The skeleton of Saint Theophilus, the patron of borderland chivalry is placed in the glass mensa of the altar.

The chapel opposite of Jacek Odrowąż altar, shows the portrait of the patron of the town, a martyr, blessed Michał Czartoryski, Dominican friar and chaplain of the Warsaw Uprising, executed by the Nazis. In 1931, Jan Franiszek Czartoryski was ordained in this church - during the liturgy of accepting the habit he took the name Michał.

Behind the 18th century monastic walls there is a chapel with a well. In place, where the miraculous figure was found, a healing water spring gushed from the grounds. Soon the news of a healing spring spread around and many pilgrims came to visit. The well and chapel were built on a spring, with a copy of a figure and numerous stories of healing written on walls.



The interior of the Basilica with the view of the main altar



The view of the Slowacki Street

JAROSŁAW

The presented historic monuments are only a few of the jewels of the Jarosław's architecture. Everyone, wishing to become more familiar with the town and its history, is welcomed to visit Jarosław.



The Town Hall

If you got interested in Jarosław and would like to explore it furthermore, feel free to visit our website www.turystyka.jaroslaw.pl.

You will find not only the history and curiosities of the town but also a few theme routes, two of which are presented below.

We encourage you to download a tourist mobile application „Jarosław – Svidnik” and visit The Tourist and Culture Information Centre.



TRADE ROUTE

- Kraków Gate
- Grodzka Street
- Orsetti family tenement house
- Attavanti family tenement house
- Gruszewicz family tenement house
- Rydzik family tenement house
- The Town Well
- The Town Hall

MULTICULTURAL ROUTE

- Węgierska Street
- The Kopjafa (a wooden carved pole sepulchre)
- The former Small and Large Synagogues
- Grodzka Street
- Ormiańska Street
- Tatarska Street
- Greek-Catholic church of the Transfiguration of our Lord



The Town Hall



The clock tower



THE TOURIST AND CULTURE INFORMATION CENTRE

☆☆☆☆

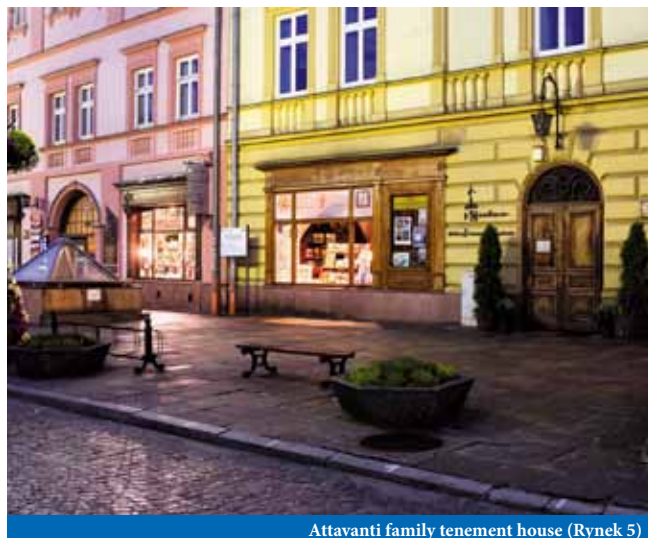
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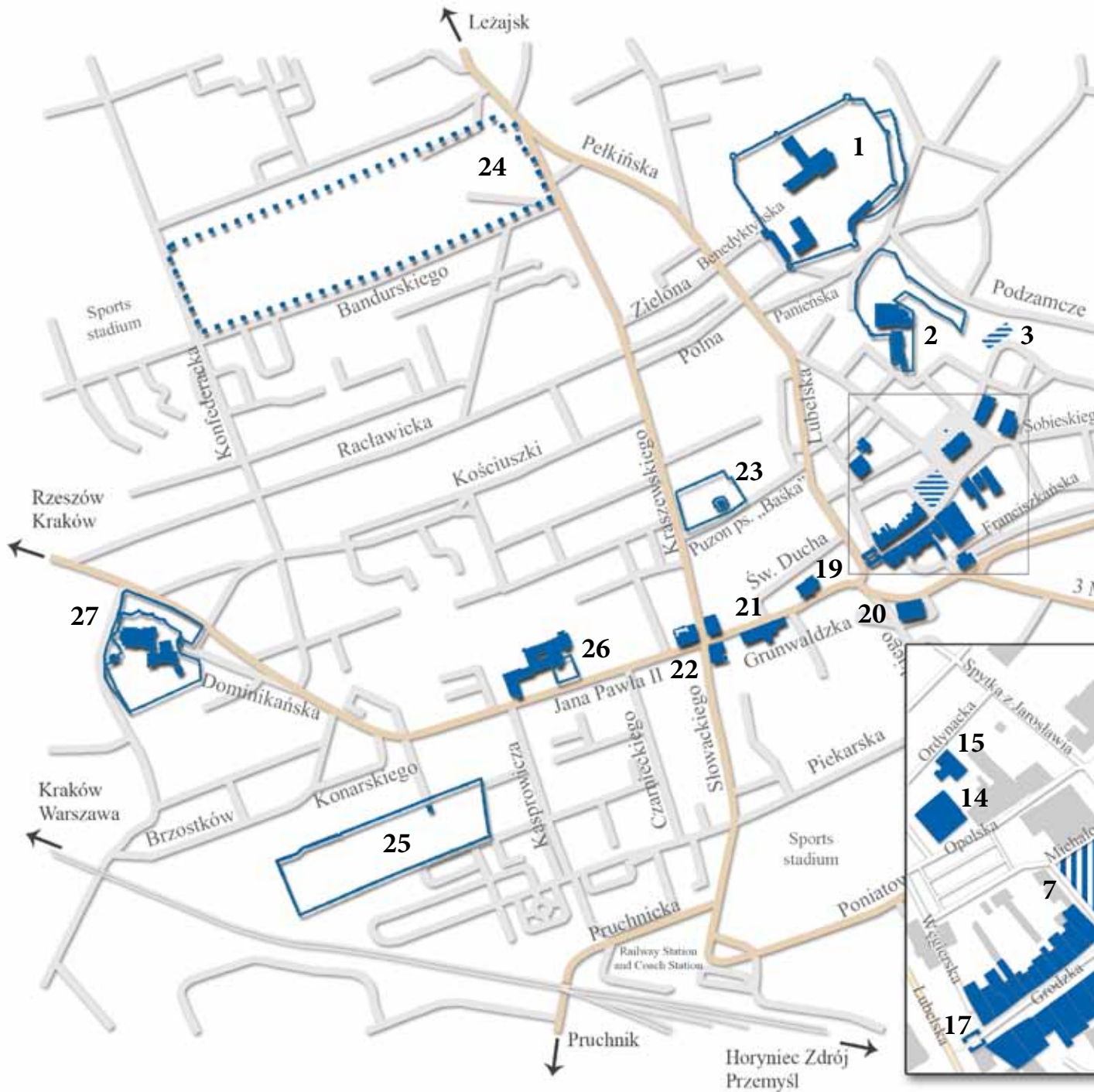
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Attavanti family tenement house (Rynek 5)



LEGEND



1. The church and monastery complex of the former Benedictine Nuns
2. Corpus Christi Collegiate Church and former Jesuits College
3. The Small Market Square with the viewing terrace
4. Greek-Catholic church of the Transfiguration of our Lord
5. The Town Hall
6. The Town Well
7. The St. Michael's Square
8. Rydzik family tenement house / entrance to the Underground Tourist Route
9. Orsetti family tenement house
10. Attavanti family tenement house / The Tourist and Culture Information Centre / entrance to the Underground Tourist Passage/
11. Gruszewicz family tenement house
12. Queen "Marysieńka" tenement house
13. The building of former Association of Jewish Artisans "Jad Charuzim"
14. The former Large Synagogue
15. The former Small Synagogue
16. The tenement houses located at Grodzka Street
17. The Kraków Gate / entrance to the Centre for Cultural Education
18. The Market Hall
19. The church of the Holy Spirit
20. The building of former Sokół Gymnastic Society
21. The building of the former Military Mess
22. Eclectic tenement houses
23. Municipal Park with the presbytery of the former Dormition of the Mother of God Greek Catholic Church
24. "The Heroes of Monte Casino" Municipal Park
25. The old cemetery
26. The church and monastery complex of Reformed Franciscan Order
27. The church and monastery complex of Dominican Order



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