

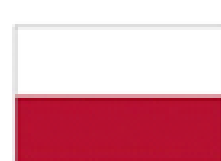


RZESZOWSKIE
PIWNICE

City walking map:

Eye on the city

“10 places - 10 photos
- countless stories”



Rzeczpospolita
Polska



Unia Europejska
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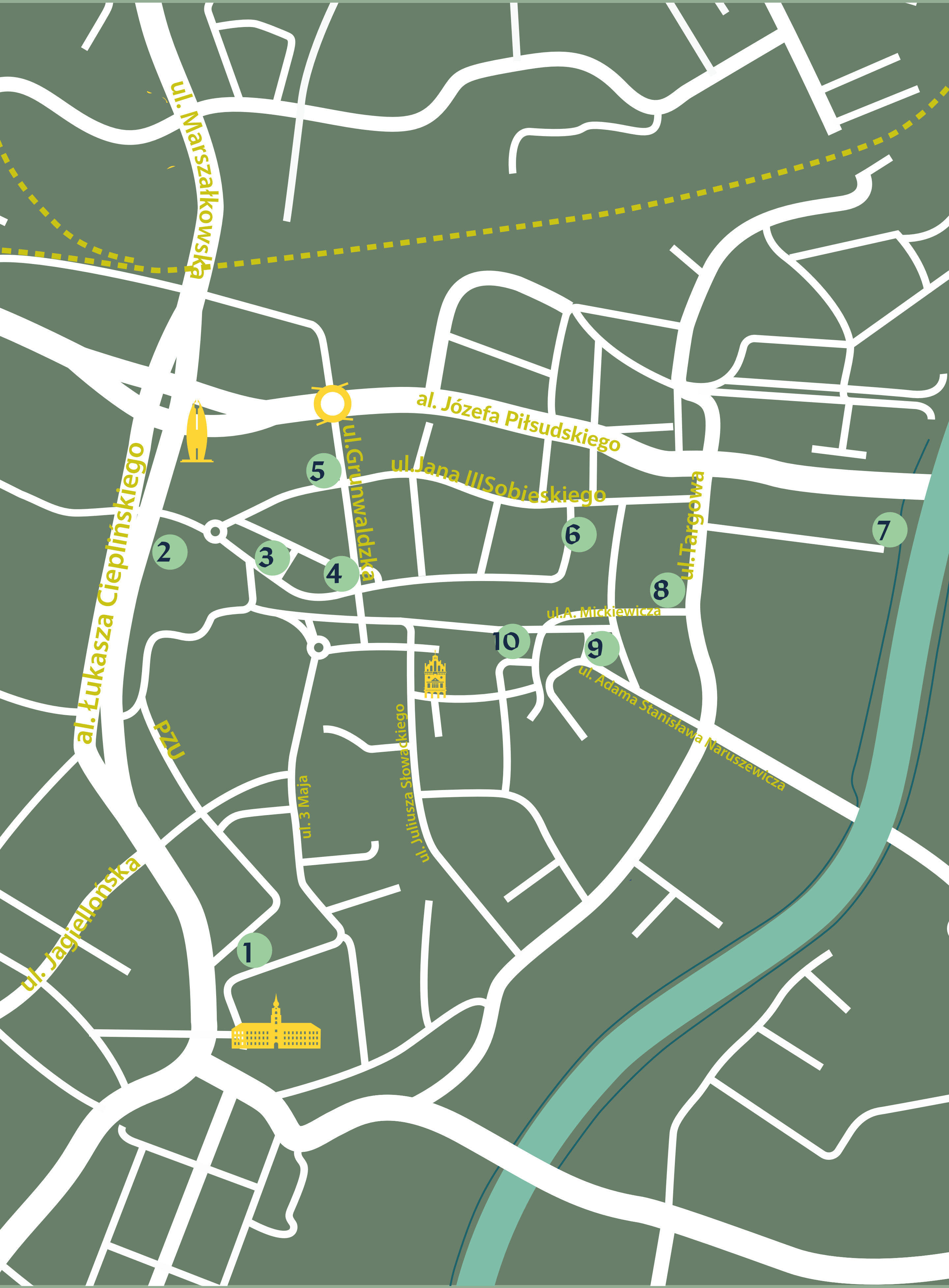
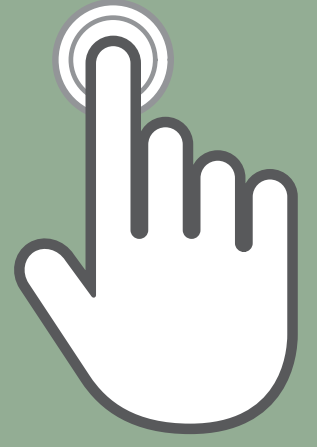
INTRODUCTION

“10 places – 10 photos – countless stories” is a city walking map that is just coming into your hands and is intended to confront what one sees on a daily basis in a particular spot with how it looked like decades ago. Each of these places captured in a photograph, which often look very different today, has a story... in fact, many stories.

The main aim of “10 places – 10 photos – countless stories” walking map is to provide a comparison-based walking tour of Rzeszów, emphasizing the interplay between a place, a photo, and a story. All ten places, which have been selected, are well known to every Rzeszów resident. However, it is also worth supplementing this knowledge with their former appearance and stories.

INTERACTIVE MAP

Click on the selected point to go to the description



POINT COORDINATES

1. Garden gate and the guardhouse

50.03351042752054, 21.999543752218806

2. Bernardine Lake

50.039180580581714, 21.998634483881997

3. Mikońska.

50.038671428157215, 22.001031912425866

4. The non-existent Grunwald monument from 1910.

50.03860423090015, 22.00252724319908

5. Czerwona Brama (The Red Gate)

50.03982637418556, 22.00260783465589

6. Between the synagogues

50.03885018370314, 22.00740036570734

7. Bridge on the Wisłok River

50.03818929892154, 22.014278179088695

8. Rzeszowska Targowica (Rzeszów Market)

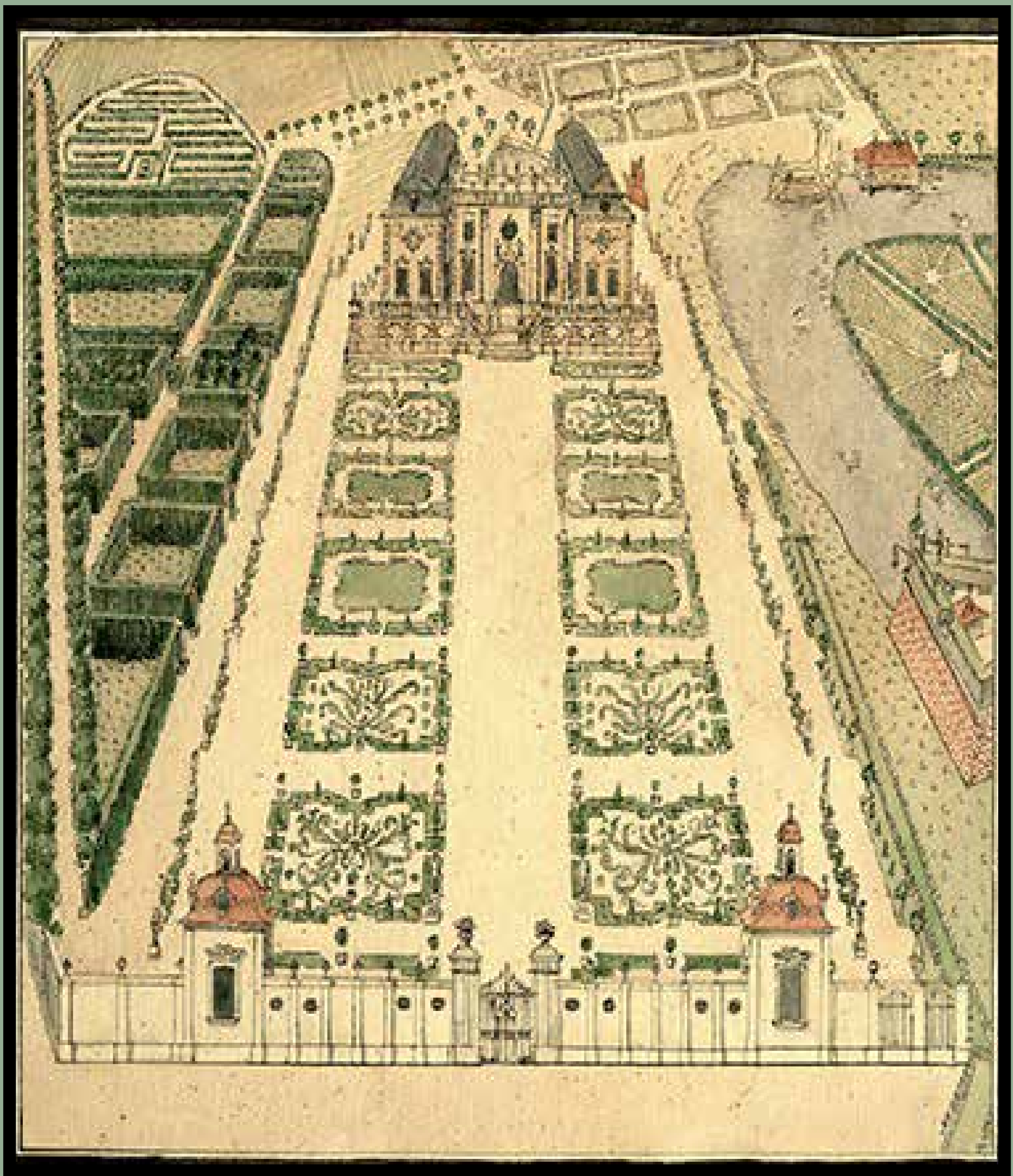
50.03777140642984, 22.009578795104

9. Plac Dziadowski (Pauper's Square)

50.03751697200471, 22.00838605618249

10. Old Market Square

50.03758130226184, 22.005724884764582



1. GARDEN GATE AND THE GUARDHOUSE

You are standing right in front of the no-longer existing gate to the château garden, decommissioned decades ago, which led all the way to the Lubomirski's Summer Palace. Nowadays, this is an area of Aleja Pod Kasztanami (literally: Under The Chestnut Avenue),

The gardens' reach spanned to the Lubomirski's Summer Palace, built in the French style. The palace's design was attributed to the Dutch architect Tylman van Gameren, although the construction itself may have been done by the Saxon court architect of the Lubomirski's family, Karol Henryk Wiedemann. Just to the south of the palace, in the hollow where the multimedia fountain functions, an artificial lake was specially arranged. Here, the Lubomirscy, courtiers and guests of the esteemed family could enjoy leisurely boat rides in a variety of vessels around an island, situated at the centre of the lake. This island featured additional gardens as well as an Oriental-style orangery. The entire area was surrounded by outbuildings, rows of trees, shrubs, ponds and more. The castle is worth special mention. Its origins can be traced back to Mikołaj Spytek Ligęza, who moved to this area from Staromieście, where he resided at the beginning of his reign in Rzeszów. He built a fortified manor house here. When the Lubomirski family took over the city, they decided to turn it into a grand residence. The reconstruction started in the late 17th century with plans created by Tylman van Gameren.

they constructed a prison pavilion in the fortress's eastern sector, converting the castle itself into a court and administrative edifice. In 1844, the entire complex came under Austrian control and, due to severe neglect, attempts were made to rebuild it. The most extensive reconstruction occurred between 1902 and 1906, when storeys were added, the unkempt walls were demolished and then built from scratch; the building lost its defensive value. After the First World War, the prison was still located here. During the Second World War and the German occupation, the Gestapo established its headquarters here, utilizing the existing cells. Likewise, after the war, the castle served as the headquarters of the Security Office. The penitentiary existed here until 1981. Currently, the Regional Court is located at this site.

[**BACK TO MAP**](#)



2. BERNARDINE LAKE

The existence of a body of water in the western and north-western part of the city is confirmed by Wiedemann's plan from 1762. Photographs from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries along with several city accounts also validate the existence of the reservoir, although its function differed significantly from centuries ago, when it was created. The so-called Bernardine Lake was part of a wide-ranging system of an extensive urban fortification system that made use of the wetlands, marshes, natural ponds and streamlets that abounded in the area.

The damming up of the Mikośka River, which meandered from the slopes of the village

szów's inhabitants. Occasionally, however, the same people would use the remnants of the reservoir for recreational purposes; in summer, they took water walks there in rented boats, while in winter they indulged in ice-skating on the frozen surface of the lake.

The Bernardine Lake came to an end at the beginning of the 20th century, when the city's urban development boom began. The former city, which looked like a water town, began to be drained to gain space for buildings. Rivers, including the Mikośka, were gradually canalised, and streets were established in these areas. This was the case between 1937 and 1938, when the former channel of the Mikośka River was transformed into Kopernika Street following the process of canalization.

[**BACK TO MAP**](#)



3. MIKOŚKA

The Mikośka River was mentioned before in connection with the Bernardine Lake, as this reservoir was created by damming the water flowing from the village of Kielańówka to Rzeszów. After an intensive period of fortification of the city on the basis of marshes, swamps and rivers, the course of the Mikośka was changed so that its waters came from two sides of the Bernardine Lake, from the present Jagiellońska and Lisa-Kuli Streets in the south and today's Park Jedności Polonii z Macierzą in the west and north of old Rzeszów. The Mikośka River used to run

the oldest cemetery of Rzeszów existed. It was also the place of fairs and markets - especially those held under the patronage of St. Felix, the patron of the Rzeszów parish church. Moreover, the area we are looking at is also the boundary of medieval Rzeszów, which continued eastwards along the northern frontage of the Market Square.

In the early modern period, during the reign of Mikołaj Spytek Ligęza, the area was fortified. As in the case of Bernardine Lake, the nearby watercourse was again used.

The Mikośka River in this section was considered the northern moat of Rzeszów, and a defensive palisade over four hundred metres long was built along its course.

The clogging of the Mikośka River in the 1930s resulted in significant spatial changes. Kopernika Street, which had existed since 1899, was extended from Grunwaldzka to Sokoła. This section was no longer called 'Kanałowa'. The Mikośka's course was also modified; it no longer flowed between the synagogues towards the present marketplace, known locally as the "jaws". Since the 1930s it has curved underground towards Żeromskiego Street, crossing Piłsudskiego Street and flo-

wing past Św. Mikołaja Street, on to Fredry and Siemiradzki Streets. Until a decade ago its course could be seen there, but now it lies beneath car park. In this area it flows into the Wisłok, more or less at the level of the ZDZ (Zakład Doskonalenia Zawodowego is an educational institution). The Mikośka is now an underground river, only a few sections are uncovered - the entire fragment from Kielańcówka to Aleja Witosza and then Langiewicza. There is also a second stream of the Mikośka, which can be seen just under the tracks of Wyspiańskiego Street and Staroniwa Railway Station, flowing underground towards the Park Jedności Polonii z Macierzą. From there it continues beneath Cieplińskiego, Moniuszki and Sokoła streets to the current Kopernika.

[BACK TO MAP](#)



4. THE NON-EXISTENT GRUNWALD MONUMENT FROM 1910.

You are standing nearby the place where the anniversary celebrations of one of the greatest battles of Polish knighthood in the Middle Ages, the Battle of Grunwald in 1410, were organized on 26 June 1910. The celebrations culminated in the erection of a monument dedicated to the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald. The monument was erected at the entrance of Bernardyńska Street to... Sandomierska Street, as it had been called since at least the 18th century. Previously, this street had been referred to as Głogowska. Up to 20,000 people

ses. Cooperate with his wife, the Austrian Leopoldine née Krause, who was also a photographer, Edward Janusz not only captured portraits but also documented the everyday life of the city. Thanks to his photographic work, we now have insights into the appearance of Rzeszów in the latter half of the 19th century and up until the outbreak of the First World War. Relatively recently, a collection of glass negatives was discovered in Janusz's former studio. The collection comprises 30,000 copies and is believed to be the largest of its kind in Poland. Presently, efforts are underway to digitalise this invaluable collection.

[**BACK TO MAP**](#)



5. CZERWONA BRAMA (THE RED GATE)

Here, where the Provincial Office stands today, there used to be an inn called the Red Gate. It owed its name to a certain structure that still existed here in the 18th century on the border of today's Grunwaldzka and Kopernika Streets. It was entrance gate to the town, which was part of the Rzeszów fortifications existing here since the times of Mikołaj Spytek Ligeza. Furthermore, it seems that the gate must have been made of bricks from the very beginning, as it was called the 'Brick Gate', which was something of a rarity. The fortifications of Rzeszów

later known as Sandomierska, was created, providing access not only to the town, but also to the nearby Sanctuary of Our Lady in the Bernardine Monastery. The inn was erected to accommodate travellers and pilgrims, serving as a tavern, lodging and providing stables and a coach house. The estate belonged to Chanina Wang, and at the beginning of the 20th century it passed into the ownership of Aron Wang. Following the Second World War, the land was allocated for the future socialist realist building of the Provincial Governor's Office from 1951-1954-1957. The adjoining buildings, including the carriage and horse shed, were demolished at the beginning of the construction of the Provincial Office, while the Red Gate Inn itself was used as a storehouse, a cloakroom for the workers and the office of the management. The inn finally ceased to exist in 1957.

[**BACK TO MAP**](#)



6. BETWEEN THE SYNAGOGUES

You are now in a small square just behind the New Synagogue (Nowomiejska), which now houses the Biuro Wystaw Artystycznych (BWA is an Art Exhibition Office).

The archival photograph, however, shows the view between the aforementioned synagogue and the surrounding buildings on Bożnicza Street, with the Old Synagogue (Staromiejska) slightly to the left. The historical photograph was taken shortly after the end

chants. Favourable circumstances during the reign of the Ligeża and Lubomirski families prompted them to migrate in increasing numbers to the city located on the Wisłok River. The Galician era also facilitated the movement of Jews towards Rzeszów.

At the start of the 19th century, their population sometimes constituted a remarkable 60% of the city's inhabitants! However, their representation continually hovered around one-third of the city's population. During that time, Rzeszów was commonly known as 'Jerusalem in the North' or 'Jerusalem on the Wisłok River' due to the presence of Hasidic Jews in the city. Additionally, the locals had a nickname for it: 'Mojrzeszów' (combination of worlds: Moses and Rzeszów). The years 1939-1945 brought the end of the Jewish community in the city.

Of the then exceptionally numerous 'Rajsze' community - the Jewish version of the name Rzeszów - only a few survived, who returned to the city in small numbers.

[**BACK TO MAP**](#)



RZESZÓW. Most na Wisłoce.

7. BRIDGE ON THE WISŁOK RIVER

The history of bridge crossings at this site has a long history. It is likely that a bridge was present here as early as the 14th century, connecting Rzeszów with the village Pobitno (Pobitna, Powietna). Interestingly, in the 15th century, there was a suburb called Zamość here, whose border reached the land of the Pobitno. This location was also referred to in written sources dated 1559, noting the presence of the bridge. A decade later, there is a description of the crossing as a long bridge covered with shingles and a causeway 2 stairs long. A bridge toll of 2 denarii per horse or ox, was levied on it.

Sources from both 1559 and 1569 indicate that two high bridges, each half a stable length, spanned over the Strug and the adjoining riverside marshes. Additionally, the nearby Ruska Wieś ('Ruthenian Village', now known as Osiedle Tysiąclecia) was equipped with a bridge that crossed the River Przyrwa. Following the construction of the castle in the southern region of the Old Town, a bridge was erected across the Wisłok to the right bank during the early 17th century. Bridge crossing was protected by the castle cannons. The New Town, where the Jewish populace resided, frequently used the bridge adjacent to the Holy Trinity Church (chapel) for an extended period. At the start of the 18th century, the Lubomirski family took the decision to construct a new bridge over the Wisłok, which was situated to the east of the New Town. Furthermore, this development resulted in alterations to the transportation infrastructure. Subsequently, two bridges adjacent to each other were implemented on the Wisłok, connecting the Old and New Town.

The Holy Trinity Church bridge was completely destroyed during the flood of the 1730s

in Rzeszów. An additional bridge situated opposite the castle was also destroyed during this period. To replace them, a ferry crossing was arranged, and the city was left with only a single bridge over the river, standing where we are looking at the current bridge. This bridge was wooden, situated on stilts, and was 38 fathoms long. It was eventually replaced by the Austrians with a new masonry one, 48.5 fathoms long. Additionally, a toll gate was situated at its entrance. The crossing can be observed in a 1856 drawing by Z.B. Stęczyński.

The Wisłok witnessed a tumultuous history that impacted the bridge crossing. In 1915, retreating Russian forces from Rzeszów destroyed the iron bridge during the First World War. When Austrian, Hungarian, and Prussian troops entered the city, the crossing was rebuilt as a pontoon bridge. Later, Prussian sappers constructed a temporary wooden bridge, which they named "Kaiser Wilhelm II Brücke". Previously, there was a bridge built in the third quarter of the 19th century.

At this point you are looking at a bridge built in 1962, although it has undergone several repairs over time. The last renovation was carried out in 2001. The present bridge over the Wisłok river connects Piłsudski Avenue with Lwowska Street, and stands on the site of another crossing over the river from 1928. It was a reinforced concrete structure with an iron arch over the road, located between the pillars. The bridge was deemed as the town's jewel, but unfortunately, during the outset of the Second World War, 10th Armoured Cavalry Brigade under General Stanisław Maczek fleeing east under very dramatic circumstances damaged its structure. The archive photo was taken before the war and displays the bridge on the left bank of the Wislok River. The bridge was demolished by Germans on 1 August 1944 while they fled from the city in the presence of the approaching Red Army, but in the same year, Soviet sappers built a temporary bridge on its site.

[**BACK TO MAP**](#)



8. RZESZÓW MARKET (RZESZOWSKA TARGOWICA)

Rzeszów has been a city of trade since the Middle Ages. Merchants were given the chance to buy or sell goods due to fairs organised within the city. In the early modern period, especially during the reign of the Ligęza and Lubomirski families, these events grew in strength as Rzeszów was granted several privileges to organise them. The Old Market Square was the most important location for these events. With time, even this place was not enough, so other locations were arranged for a very lively trade in numerous goods. Among these, the location of the Salt Square remains the most

However, the building was unfortunately demolished in the late 1950s, and a new structure - the Market Hall, measuring 18,000 m² - was erected in its place. It was designed by architect Józef Kuźniar and engineer Stanisław Kuś. They applied an original design with a skeletal structure with scalloped covers, giving the whole a unique lightness. The Market Hall was noted by the eminent German architect Prof. Walter Henn, who wrote about it in his book on original constructions. The Market Hall was finalized in 1960 and awarded by the Minister of Construction and Building Materials Industry for its implementation of technical progress. The structure turned into a Western-style market where not only food but also various other products and services were available for purchase.

[**BACK TO MAP**](#)



9. PAUPER'S SQUARE (PLAC DZIADOWSKI, DZIADOSZ)

On 26 November 1892, a statue of Adam Mickiewicz, chiselled by Stanisław Roman Lewandowski, a pupil of Jan Matejko and Walery Gadomski, was erected near Fish Square, at the bottom of today's Mickiewicz Street. In honour of the Polish poet, the City Council established Mickiewicz Street, the one that fronted the Market Square from the east. During the Second World War and the German occupation, this monument was demolished on the orders of the then starost of Rzeszów, Heinz Ehaus. The former Mickiewicza Street was renamed Dichterstrasse during the war. Today we are looking at a replica by Rzeszów sculptor, Krzysztof Brzuzan. An important fact worth noting is that the mo-

-nument dedicated to Mickiewicz in Rzeszów was the second on Polish soil after Poznań. Of particular interest is the unusual name of the square. Locally, it was known as Plac Dziadowski or Dziadosz (Pauper's Square or Forefathers' Square). Could it be in honour of one of Mickiewicz's works "Dziady" ('Forefathers' Eve')? This is regionalist, museologist and folklorist Franciszek Kotula's perspective on the matter. The explanation for this toponym, however, is different.

It turns out that the trees visible in the archival photo are a small gauge that grew after water from one of the old Wisłok River retreated from the area. This occurred primarily during the 18th century, when the Wisłok River frequently overflowed, creating alternative channels. The lower part of Mickiewicza Street belonged to one such, as indicated by the 1762 Wiedemann's Plan. For years a small forest grew, and over time it was adopted, as archival photographs reveal, for recreational purposes. Significantly, the tradition of the small park has been preserved to the present day. The area was called Dziadowski Park (Pauper's Garden) or Dziadosz by Rzeszów residents because of a hospital for the poor, located nearby. In Galicia, the concept of hospital in the 19th century,

as Jerzy Kaminski and Leslaw Grzegorzczak prove in the second volume of "Dzieje Rzeszowa" ("History of Rzeszów"), was not unambiguous. Very often this name was used to describe shelters and houses for the poor. In addition, a few hundred meters to the east the necropolis (Old Cemetery) has existed since the end of the 18th century. It was during this time that the "Ligęziana" – a house for the poor – was established in the city. As it began to deteriorate, a decision was made to construct a hospital facility nearby to serve as an asylum for the treatment of the sick, crippled, and impoverished. That's why 'Pauper's Garden'. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the origins of professional hospitality in Rzeszow can be traced back to 1832. At that time, on the so-called Różanka, between Slowackiego and Dymnickiego Streets, a hospital was established in the private home of the Haskler family, using voluntary contributions. Unfortunately, from the beginning there was a basic problem: cramped conditions. In 1859, the hospital was considered common. It was not until 1887 that a new general hospital was opened in Rzeszów. Its location was today's Naruszewicza Street... that's just over 200 meters away from Dziadosz. The tradition has been maintained.

It is worth mentioning two adjacent sites: Fish Square and Two Pump Square. Fish Square, as the name suggests, was dedicated to selling fish in Rzeszów. The proximity of the Wisłok River and its seasonal barges, used for trade purposes as far back as Mikołaj Spytek Ligęza, facilitated the growth of trade in this particular product. In addition, there was a Jewish quarter nearby, which settled in Mickiewicza, Gałęzowskiego, Baldachówka Streets and their immediate vicinity. Fish was one of the dietary staples of representatives of the Jewish community. Moreover, the Square of Two Pumps was undoubtedly associated with water extraction equipment, with two pumps that once stood here, which have been preserved in archival photographs. This location became important to the city's inhabitants, especially those who lived in tenements on Mickiewicza, Gałęzowskiego, Targowa, Kreczmara and further Szopena streets, along with Szpitalna, Joselewicza, Rynek, Baldachówka and Króla Kazimierza.

[**BACK TO MAP**](#)



10. OLD MARKET SQUARE

You are now in the northeast frontage of Rzeszów's Old Market, where Mickiewicza Street flows in. You have a view of the City Hall building, the western and southern frontages of the Market Square. To your right is the northern frontage of the Old Market Square. This place - the heart of Rzeszów - was delineated when the city of Rzeszów received its incorporation rights.

This happened for sure on January 19, 1354, though there are indications suggesting it might have occurred a dozen years earlier,

consequently, the city's level. The deepest cellars reach 10 meters on the so-called third level, which is, intriguingly, among the most recently constructed.

[**BACK TO MAP**](#)

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If you are interested in the history of the city:

<https://rzeszowskiepiwnice.pl/czy-wiesz-rze/>

If you are interested in visiting Rzeszów Cellars:

<https://bilety.rzeszowskiepiwnice.pl/>

If you are interested in taking tour around the city:

<https://rzeszowskiepiwnice.pl/aktualnosci/odkryj-miasto-z-rzeszowskimi-piwnicami,art215/>

Festivals in Rzeszów:

<https://estrada.rzeszow.pl/nasze-imprezy/>

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Oko na miasto Europejski Rzeszów - spacery dziejami miasta. Zadanie jest finansowane z Europejskiego Funduszu Rozwoju Regionalnego w ramach Regionalnego Programu Operacyjnego Województwa Podkarpackiego na lata 2014-2020.