RZESZOWSKIE PIWNICE

City walking map:

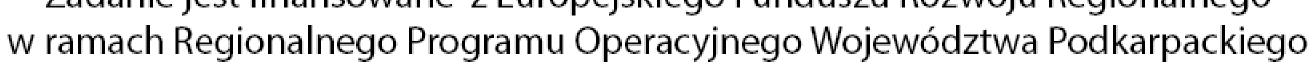
Eye on the city "10 places - 10 photos - countless stories"





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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.

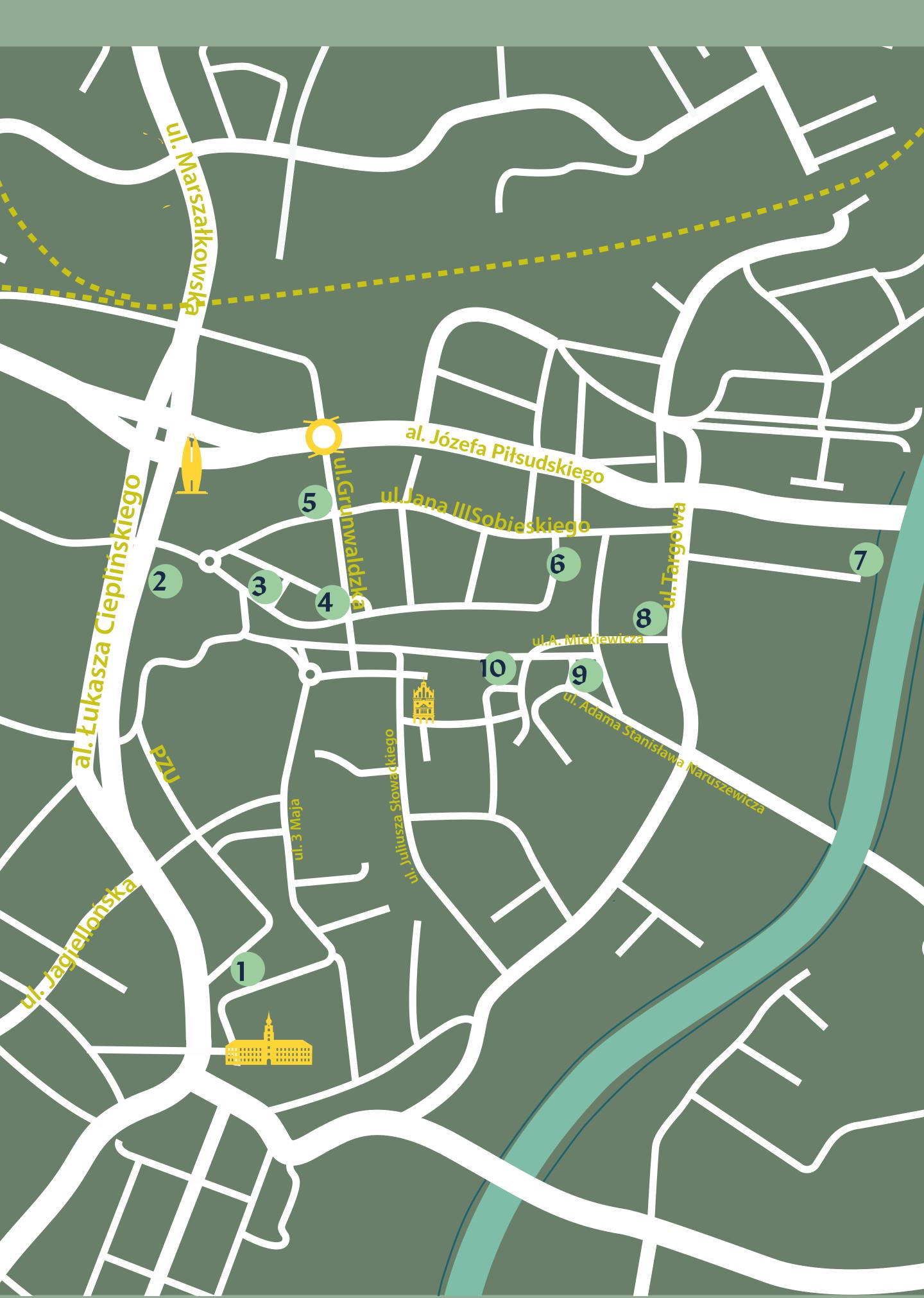
The main aim of "10 places – 10 photos –

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. Mikośka. 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

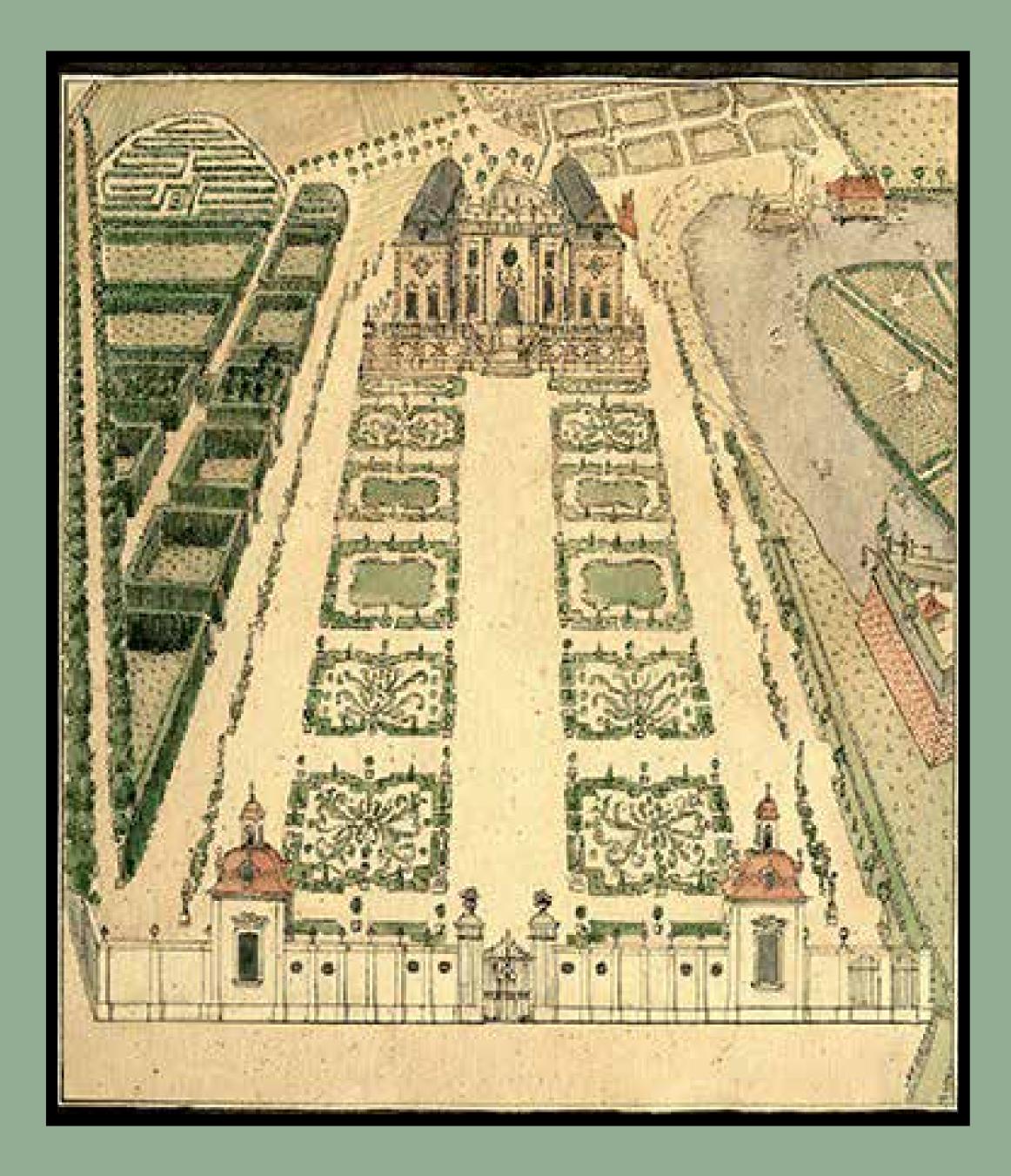
6. Between the synagogues 50.03885018370314, 22.00740036570734

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),

a place of historic villas from the turn of the 20th century and tenement houses of Zamkowa (Castle) street. The existence of the gate, along with two guardhouses, is confirmed by the so-called Wiedemann Triptych from the 1730s, and Wiedemann's Plan from 1762. Both deceptions of Rzeszów are among the oldest preserved to our times. Just beside the castle's north moat, two guardhouses can be seen, flanking an exceptionally ornate wrought-iron gate in the middle. Ori-

ginally, it led to the Franco-Italian gardens, situated alongside the northern moat of the

former palazzo in fortezza. The only remnants of the former chateau gardens are the right-hand guardhouse and a fragment of wall with an elliptical window. Presently, the 18th century guardhouse has been adapted as the restaurant. The twin guardhouse on the left stood on the site of the today's tenement house at 9 Zamkowa St. Interestingly, the car park behind this building actually occupies the same space as the entrance gate to the nearby gardens.

The Franco-Italian gardens were part of the expansive residential complex of Rzeszów during the reign of Lubomirski dynasty.

The gardens' reach spanned to the Lubomir-

ski'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.

Following the death of the original architect,

Pietro Belotti from Italy took over the expansion work on the building. Karol Henryk Wiedemann arrived in Rzeszów around 1728 and was tasked with maintaining the project. As a military engineer, it is likely that Wiedemann proposed the fortification system inspired by Vauban. The Rzeszów castle is generally considered to be a combination of several architectural and fortification schools, including Dutch, Italian, German, and French. Wiedemann was also responsible for organizing the environs of the castle, which included the gardens, palace, and surrounding areas, as well as the northwest farm complexes, stables, manege, and kennels. Additionally, he oversaw the construction of water ponds, gates, and drawbridges on the south and east sides of the castle. To the south of the castle there was a castle lake, reaching the current half of Hetmańska Street. In the south-eastern part of the palace there was a chapel, the dome of which is visible on Wiedemann's plan. After the Austrians' takeover of Rzeszów in September 1772, the castle gradually passed into the hands of the partitioners. Subsequently, the Austrian authorities suggested an alternate function for the building:

they constructed a prison pavilion in the for-

tress'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 occupa-

tion, 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.



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

of Kielanówka (situated west of the city) was used to create Bernardine Lake. The Mikośka River was dammed in the vicinity of today's Cieplińskiego, Lisa-Kuli, Jagiellońska streets and in the area of Park Jedności Polonii z Macierzą, through which the river flowed. This created a large body of water, extending southwards almost to the castle, encompassing the area of today's Zamkowa and Lisa-Kuli Streets. To the north, it covered the following streets: Lisa-Kuli, Jagiellońska, Zygmuntowska, Cieplińskiego, the exit of Ks. Jałowego, as well as Sokoła and the western section of Kopernika (previously named Kanałowa). Bernardine Lake once surrounded the marketplace known as "Balcerowicz Square", Moniuszki Street with the current Institute of Archaeology at the University of Rzeszów, the nearby tenement houses and extended up to the post office building on Farny Square. The lake reached the Bernardine Monastery with its church, after which the basin received its name. In addition to its religious significance, the monastery served a defensive purpose and was referred to as a "barbican" for the region by Franciszek Kotula. The banks of Bernardine Lake were significantly fortified with fences, watchtowers,

towers, and water gates. They protected Rzeszów from invasions that could have been launched from the north and west.

The above-described fortification system in the northern and western parts of the old Rzeszów was arranged during the reign of Mikołaj Spytek Ligęza. At that time, especially after 1624, Tartar incursions intensified, and there were quarrels between families, such as the "fair war" in the years 1600-1605 with Stanisław Stadnicki also known as the Devil of Łańcut, or with Mikołaj Spytek's nephew, Andrzej Ligęza, who owned Piotraszówka (today's Boguchwała). During the reign of the Lu--bomirski family, especially at the beginning of the 18th century, these fortifications no longer fulfilled their primary purpose, and were gradually abandoned. Nevertheless, there were known cases of the Lubomirski's family members themselves, would traverse the long basin of the Bernardine Lake by boat to attend mass at the Bernardine Monastery. This lake remained near the monastery for quite a long time, until the early 20th century. However, it gradually dried up, and the whole area became extremely waterlogged, and was regularly littered by the Rze-

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.





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 Kielanówka 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

from a dam on the Bernardine Lake, passing through the present Sokoła Street and entering the area of the Kopernika (formerly Kanałowa) Street, which is actually the bank of the Farny Square and the site of the Leopold Lis-Kula monument from the early 1930s. Until 1937-1938 the brook flowed openly, before being dammed in this section, and even further, crossing Grunwaldzka Street and then Kopernika Street to the east, towards the Jewish quarter, the Jewish cemetery and synagogues.

Where we are now, as the old photograph shows, there used to be an open stretch of the Mikośka River. Right next to it is its bank of disproportionate height. We can also see a characteristic masonry structure, which was and still is the pedestal of the Lisa--Kula monument. The entire section is the left bank of the Mikośka, which, since the Middle Ages, has been the area around the parish church dating from the mid-1350s, that is the beginnings of the founding city. The Farny Square itself is also medieval in origin; it was here, in some part of it, where

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 Kielanówka to Aleja Witosa 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 Rail-

way Station, flowing underground towards the Park Jedności Polonii z Macierzą. From there it continues beneath Cieplińskiego, Moniuszki and Sokoła streets to the current Kopernika.



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

took part in the celebrations. A patriotic

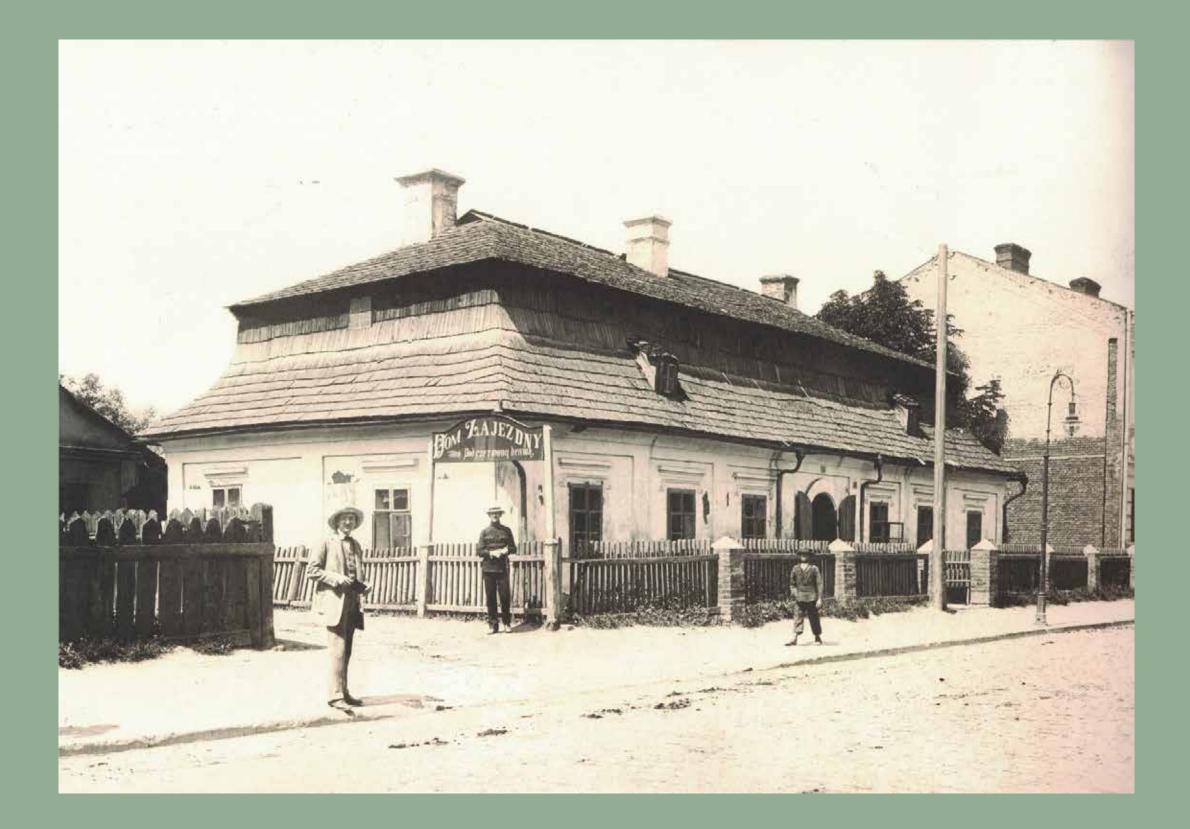
mass was held by Father Michał Tokarski, after which the crowd marched to the plaza where Bernardyńska Street meets Grunwaldzka Street. Shortly after the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald and the erection of the monument, the street was renamed Grunwaldzka and has remained so to this day. Only during the war and the nazi German occupation it was called Lorenzstrasse. Its earlier names referred to the directions, i.e. to Głogów Małopolski or Sandomierz.

Not far from where you are now, there once stood an atelier of one of the most famous photographers associated with Rzeszów, Edward Janusz (d. 1914). The photographic studio was situated on Sandomierska Street (later Grunwaldzka St.) from 1886 and today the address is identified with number 18. Edward Janusz was the lucky owner of a certain peculiar title: "imperial royal court photographer", which was unique insofar as he was one of the few photographers in Galicia who could use such a phrase to validate themselves for commercial and advertising purpo-

coc Cooporatowith his wife the Austrian Lo

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 lar-

gest of its kind in Poland. Presently, efforts are underway to digitalise this invaluable collection.



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 Ligęza. 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

were mainly made of stone, earth and wood, with the latter being the predominant material. The gate overlooked the Mikośka River and must have had a drawbridge. It was also covered with red tiles, which gave it its name. The gate stood on the old road leading to Rzeszów from the north. Travellers would continue along today's Grunwaldzka Street, then make a sharp turn to the left, where today a modernist tenement house built by Michał Gottman at Grunwaldzka 6 stands, to catch a part of the former Rynkowa (later Rzeźnicza and now Matejki) and enter the Market Square from the north-west. The gate is clearly visible on Wiedemann's plan from 1762. Recent archaeological research on this part of the Grunwaldzka has confirmed the existence of an early modern period wall and most probably the place where the gate used to stand. Its exact location is the corner of the above-mentioned Gottman building. Let us return to the substance of the matter: the Red Gate Inn. Its construction dates back to the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, when the road to Kłapkowka, previously an area of swamps and marshes, was widened. At that time a street called Głogowska,

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.



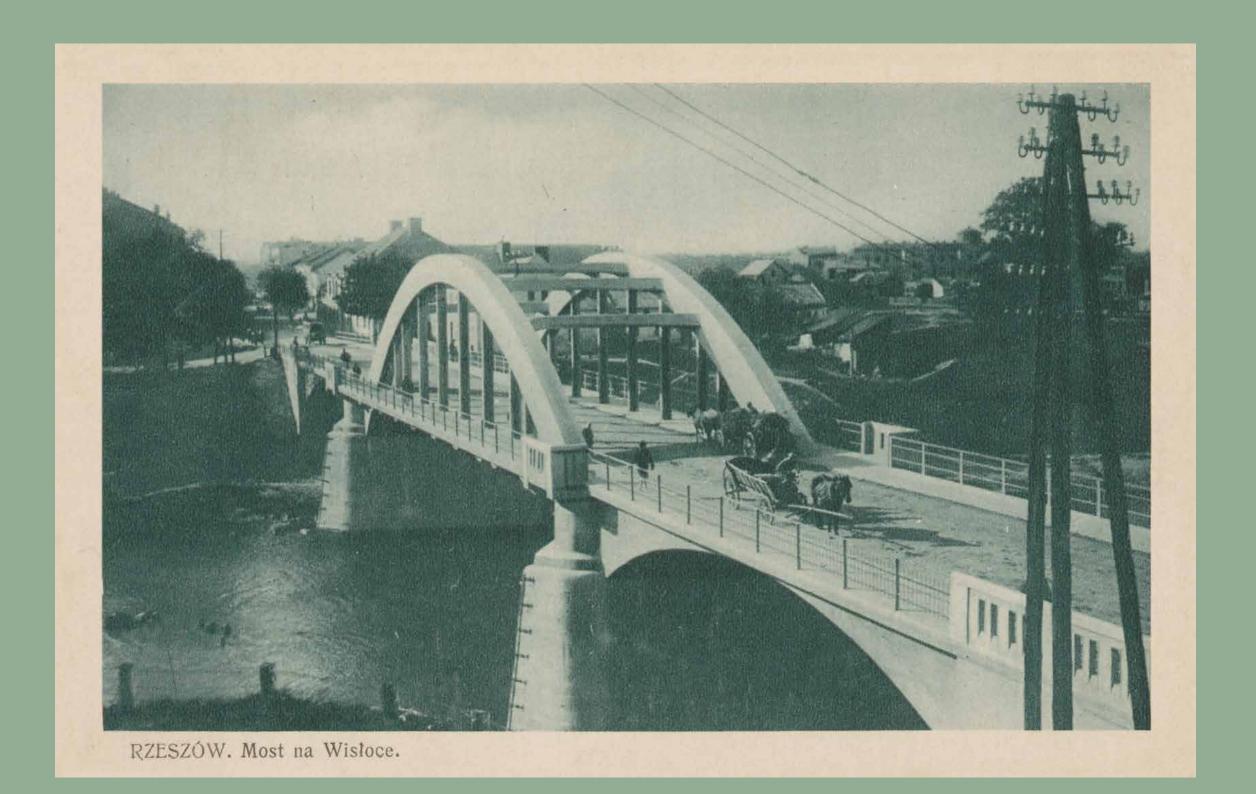
6. BETWEEN THE SYNAGOGUES

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

of the Second World War. It reveals the nearly complete destruction of the former Jewish quarter known as the "New Town" since at least the 16th century. This place functioned as an independent city next to Rzeszów, and was inhabited exclusively by the local Jewish population. The central part of the Je--wish New Town was the New Town Square, which included today's Plac Wolności. The area where the Jewish synagogues stand today was the border between the Jewish and the Christian town - the Old Town. From the very beginning of the Jewish community's presence in Rzeszów, there was also a cemetery here, which was completely destroyed during the Second World War and the German occupation. Currently, it functions as a square/park and is commonly referred to as the Plac Ofiar Getta (Ghetto Victims' Square). During the Second World War, the Rzeszów Ghetto also existed, and the cemetery served as a sort of Rzeszów Umschlagplatz, from where, from July 1942, the Jews confined in the Ghetto were deported to the Staroniwa railway station in the western part of the city. And then to the extermination camp in Bełżec, located in the Zamość region.

The Old Synagogue in Rzeszów was built around 1610. Originally it was a wooden building, but as more and more Jews arrived in the town, the lords of Rzeszów allowed it to be built of brick. It was located in the north-eastern part of the city walls, so its purpose was not only religious but also defensive. We do not know who built it. It was built in the Renaissance and Baroque styles, although it was rebuilt several times. As more and more Jewish groups arrived in Rzeszów, the then owners of the town - the Lubomirscy - allowed an even larger synagogue to be built in the 1680s. Finally, in 1712, the second Jewish house of prayer was built by an Italian, Giovanni Battista Belotti, who opted for a baroque style. Over the years, the Jewish houses of prayer were surrounded by other buildings. Next to them was a cemetery, which also grew over time. In the 1830s, there was a need to create space for a new Jewish necropolis. A piece of land in the so-called Czekaj behind Wisłok, next to today's Dołowa Street and Rejtana Avenue, was used for this purpose. Representatives of the Jewish community were present in the city as early as the Middle Ages. At first, they appeared here as mer-

chants. Favourable circumstances during the reign of the Ligeza 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.



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 near--by 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 Wis--łok, 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 comple-

tely 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

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.



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

alucius although it is pressure ad to have been

elusive, although it is presumed to have been situated along the banks of the Wisłok River or at the city's entrance. Notably, Fish Square was created near the Adam Mickiewicz Monument at the base of Mickiewicza Street. In addition, there were two other squares located in the vicinity of today's Plac Cichociemnych and Plac Wolności. These were the Potter Square, situated to the south of Baldachówka, and the New Town Square. You are now on Targowa Street, where the modern Market Hall is visible in the dis--tance. Previously, on its site stood the imposing Rzeszów Market, built in the 19th century. The site was purchased by the municipal authorities specifically for this development, located to the east of the Jewish New Town and the cemetery, which was then considered a new necropolis (1792). A slaughterhouse was located to the north of the Rzeszów Market, while a gasworks and a power station were built further east, adjacent to the banks of the Wisłok River. Market exhibited distinct characteristics as a two--storey Neo-Renaissance style building featuring a gable and wings resembling a shed that spanned the entire width of the square.

However, the building was unfortunately de-

molished 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 ske--letal 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 implemen**tation 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.

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 Grzegorczyk 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 "Ligeziana" – 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 ope--ned 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.

ΒΑCΚ ΤΟ ΜΑΡ



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 fron tages 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 Rzeszow 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,

when the last Piast on the Polish throne, Ca-

simir III, also known as Casimir the Great, consolidated his authority in the region. There is a hypothesis that this may have happened in the spring of 1340. However, it is certain that this rise in significance occurred in the mid-14th century due to Jan Pakosławic, heir to Stróżysko, a renowned knight and royal diplomat, who for his contributions granted ownership of Rzeszów and its surrounding lands. He became the first legitimate and private owner of city, and the protoplast of the Rzeszowski family. The Market Square served as the primary urban hub where, over time, the City Council wielded influence, the City Hall was constructed, and the alderman potentially occupied nearby (now known as Plac Cichociemnych). The City Hall may have already existed at the time of the formation of the city, although the first source information related to this building dates back to 1427. On this occasion the first historical information about the cellars beneath of Rzeszow's Market Square was also provided. It transpires that the Town Hall was made of timber,

but bad a collar. Thece upderground areas

but had a cellar. These underground areas served as storage for liquor such as march beer, wine, and mead. As commerce thrived and craft guilds were formed in Rzeszów, cellars multiplied under the buildings in Market Square. The Old Market itself became the main place of city commerce, and along its northern frontage most likely ran the east-west trade road along which the city began to develop. The area was connected by the previous Farna Street (since 1894 - Kościuszko Street) with the grounds of the parish church dating back to the 1340s or 50s. This church happens to be the oldest standing building in Rze--szów. Right next to the parish church, there was a cemetery of medieval origin and its eastern part reached as far as the middle of today's Kościuszko Street, where Grunwaldzka (formerly Sandomierska and Głogowska) flows in today.

Today one of the most famous objects in Rzeszow's Old Market is the well, that dates back to the 16th century, with its all-brick shaft reaching 15 meters into the Market Square. Although it vanished from the land-

scape in the 19th century, it was rediscovered in 2001, restored and given an old-fashioned look. On the other hand, the Tadeusz Kościuszko monument in the Market Square is a copy of the 1897 monument by Michal S. Korpal. The monument honouring the leader of the 1794 uprising was deemed the oldest

of the 1794 uprising was deemed the oldest on Polish land. Unfortunately, in 1941, it was demolished on the orders of Rzeszów starost Heinz Ehaus. Its original location was closer the Town Hall. Today it stands a few dozen meters to the east. There used to be a pillory near the original site of the Kosciuszko monument, which we can admire in its full splendour on Wiedemann's Plan of 1762.

The present layout of Rzeszów's Old Market Square dates back to 1842, when the city witnessed its worst fire in history. Out of 5,000 residents of the city at the time, 3,000 Rzeszów citizens lost the roof over their heads. The Market Square also suffered. Notably, this part of Rzeszow had already seen devastating fires in the early modern era period during 1621 and 1648, which almost entirely destroyed the Market Square. Unfortuna-

west, ran through this area. This river course

was then dammed on its west side during recent times, and fed the waters of Bernardine Lake. There was a long causeway on the line from Sokol Street, through Kopernika Street, up to Bożnicza Street, and Mikośka was treated as the city's northern moat, heavily fortified.

Just under the surface of Rzeszow's Old Market Square lies the network of historical cellars spaces, interconnected by modern corridors forming the "Rzeszowskie Piwnice"

("Rzeszów Cellars") underground tourist route.

In early modern period, these cellars were a commercial hub for Rzeszów, serving as underground storerooms and warehouses for goods brought in by merchants during fairs and markets. The oldest cellar spaces on the tourist route trace back to the late 15th century, featuring notable highlights such as the city's earliest window, substantiating that the cellars were once situated at the level of Rzeszów's Market Square and,

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.

Idea for a walk and substantive development: Jakub Pawłowski

Concept, graphic design and implementation: Joanna Gawryłowicz-Kostecka

Translation: Karolina Przebieradło

If you are interested in the history of the city: https://rzeszowskiepiwnice.pl/czy-wiesz-rze/

If you are interested in visiting Rzeszów Cellars: <u>https://bilety.rzeszowskiepiwnice.pl/</u>

If you are interested in taking tour around the city: https://rzeszowskiepiwnice.pl/aktualnosci/odkryj-miasto-

<u>-z-rzeszowskimi-piwnicami,art215/</u>

Festivals in Rzeszów:

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





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