

PRZEWORSK



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beautiful

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PRZEWORSK



Fot. J. Sagan-Thomas



Fot. K. Ignas



Fot. Archive of the Powiat Starosty in Przeworsk

TOURIST GUIDE



City in the Subcarpathian Voivodeship, in the administrative district Przeworsk, on Rzeszow foothills, situated above Mleczka, distant from border crossing with Ukraine in Medyce about 60 kilometers. In the years 1975-1998 the town administratively belonged to the province of Przemyśl. The city has about 16 thousand inhabitants. The name of city is united with the old Polish word "przewora", meaning barrier. First mention of the village dates from the year 1281. In 1393 Przeworsk - John from Tarnow coat of arms Leliwa property - got from king Vladyslav Jagielly municipal rights.



Town Hall Tower - topping - Leliwa emblem and symbol of the right to punish death, Fot. J. Sagan - Thomas

Przeworsk is on the River Mleczka, originally the property of Tarnowscy family, was granted its town charter in 1393 by Polish king Wladyslaw II Jagiello. It was a private town, completely dependent on its first owner, John of Tarnow and his heirs. Located on important trading route, by the road from Lviv to Cracow, the town grew rapidly and in the 15th century already had two masonry Gothic churches and a town hall.

At the end of the 15th century the town was surrounded with earth embankments and a church and Order of the Holy Sepulcher monastery were included into town's defense system. Another church and Friars Minor of the Observance monastery built in the east end of the town also deterred enemies and gave shelter to townspeople during attacks. The town hall was located in the center of the town's market square and there were 13 narrow streets within the embankments in 1512. The town had four suburbs: Łańcuckie, Jarosławskie, Pruchnickie i Kańczudzkie. Przeworsk in the 15th and 16th century was the second, after Przemyśl, county town in Przemyśl district.



Civitas Prevorscensis (painting of H. Drozda), Fot. H. Górecki, from collections of Museum in Przeworsk

Due to numerous attacks of enemy forces, the town was fortified with new walls, with three gates which were closed at night. The fortifications were maintained and defended during attacks by members of local guilds. Every guild had their tower or a section of the walls to take care of. The town also suffered from many disasters. The worst were the attacks of Tatars and Vlachs in 1488 - 1489, then Cossack wars, Swedish invasion, the Confederacy of Bar - during all of them the town was severely damaged.

As time passed, the town was owned by several different families: Kostkowcy, Ostrogscy, and in 1621 - Lubomirscy. Przeworsk's owners always looked after the town and not only did they give it new privileges, but also influenced Polish kings to do so. Owing to that, the

town's position in the region was strong and its inhabitants prospered. The era of prosperity ended at the turn of the 17th and 18th century – the time of plagues. Brought from the east, the plague, chickenpox and typhoid decimated the town's population.

In 1772, with the first partition of Poland, Przeworsk became part of Austrian Empire and a seat of Austrian local government. During the partition, Przeworsk continued to decline. Located behind the town hall, St. Catherine's church and town gates were demolished. On top of all that, in 1849, the town] was hit by cholera epidemic, brought by Russian troops coming back from Hungary.

The town of Przeworsk stopped being a private city and became a free royal town in Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria on the strength of district law from 1862. The year 1867 brought autonomy and the introduction of many civil liberties. At those times, Galicia was the least urbanized part of post-partition Poland and Przeworsk was very similar to other Galician towns from the second half of the 19th century. At the end of the 19th century Przeworsk had 333 houses, most of them wooden, one-storey, often located along dirt streets. The houses in the market square and in its neighborhood mostly belonged to Jews. The town gained its profits mostly from small-scale craft. Despite a train station and a sugar factory located nearby, in Budy Przeworskie district, the population of Przeworsk was declining. In the first decade of the 20th century Przeworsk had only 3200 residents.

Owing to the fact that in 1922 Budy Przeworskie with its sugar factory became a part of Przeworsk, the town found a new source of income, which was used, in 1926, to build a power plant, a girls school, a water tower by the market square and to repair town streets and lights. The incorporation of Budy Przeworskie had another effect – this new part of the town became a kind of industrial zone with the sugar factory, refinery, Prince Lubomirski's brickyard, distillery, white spirit refinery and mechanical workshops in Podzamcze and regular and narrow-gauge railway stations. The town started to expand towards the sugar factory and the railway station. After the incorporation of the village Mokra Stopa, the town gained also some agricultural areas. The old town in 1930s was built around the market square and the main street, which in that



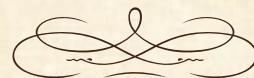
Synagogue. Fot. from collections of Museum in Przeworsk

time was Piłsudskiego street. Shops, craft workshops, town council, town court, district government and the tax office had their seats there. There were three churches and a synagogue nearby the market square. Within the old part of the town a boys school, a slaughter house and the town power plant were also located. The old town integrated Przeworsk.

During the Second World War the occupant did not spare Przeworsk monuments. First, the Nazis burnt the synagogue and Jewish houses in Kazimierzowska street and the rabbi's house with the library. The old courthouse was burnt and demolished. 16th century town walls were also demolished, and the bells from churches' towers were taken. The palace of the Lubomirscy was robbed of its valuables – the Nazis took 38 boxes of artistic silverware, world class works of art and national mementoes. The occupation government decided to remove the monument of king Władysław Jagiełło and it was knocked off its pedestal. Fortunately, the sculpture was not destroyed and the former town council members hid it in town stables, where it stayed until the end of the war, to be put back in its place.



Regards from Przeworsk. Town hall. Postcard released by Adolf Mendel from Przeworsk, Wiedeń, 1899 r. from collections of Museum in Przeworsk.



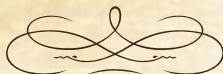
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LUBOMIRSKI PARK AND PALACE (NOW MUSEUM IN PRZEWORSK, PARK AND PALACE COMPLEX)

Number of the map: 04
2 Park St., 37-200 Przeworsk

The entrance leading to Lubomirski landscape park and residence was located by the old Hungarian route (now European route E-40). The gate consisted of four pillars with stone vases on the tops of them. The front of the pillars was decorated with the owners' emblems, which were destroyed by Red Army soldiers in July 1944. There was a guardhouse behind the gate, built about 1923 in style similar to the palace architecture. A wooden building was located there before the First World War, but it was destroyed during the war.



Lubomirski Family Palace. Fot. K. Ignas

Lubomirski palace, surrounded by a vast park and located at the western end of the town, was incorporated into Przeworsk with Budy Przeworskie district in 1922. The palace was built by the owner of Łańcut, duchess Izabela Lubomirska for her step son Henryk Lubomirski. There is a romantic legend connected with prince Lubomirski. In the nearby palace in Łańcut, lived duchess Izabela Lubomirska, the wealthiest women of her times. Surrounded by splendor and riches she spent her time traveling. Despite living a very interesting life she had an unfulfilled dream – having given birth to four girls, she wanted to have a son. One winter she went to a ball to Równe in Volyn region to Józef Lubomirski, a distant relative of her husband. There she saw a boy, Henryczek, the son of Ludwika and Józef Lubomirski and completely fell in love with him. With boy's parents unaware she hid him inside her muff and left the place hastily. On her way home, she sent the parents a message about the boy. Duchess Izabela and the rest of the Łańcut palace occupants went crazy about

the child. Henryczek, an angel-face, dark-eyed boy with golden lock became a 'model' for the most eminent artists of those times, who enthusiastically painted and sculpted him. His stepmother spared no expense over hiring people who taught him dancing, singing, fencing, horse riding, playing the harp and clavichord. She gave him a palace in Vienna and bought for him, from her daughters, Przeworsk, where she built him a palace. That is the legend. In reality, construction of the palace stopped after only a part of modest, Renaissance manor house had been erected, at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries. English classicism style palace was designed by two outstanding architects of those times: Jan Griesmayer and Christian Piotr Aigner.

In 1850s, the palace was rebuilt by Feliks Księżarski. On the second floor, there was a drawing room in the form of veranda made of wood and glass, pulled down about 1918. From the eastern side, the seat of Lubomirski family had a row of decorative roofs, wooden balconies with cast-iron brackets and balustrades. The interior decor was designed by Aigner and his two partners, Fryderyk Bauman and Antoni Bauman (son of Fryderyk), who decorated the drawing rooms on the second floor with molding. Living quarters, with more modest decorations, were located on the first floor of the palace, while drawing rooms and executive suits were located on the second floor (drawing rooms were equipped with stoves and marble fireplaces). The exception was the library, situated on the first floor, with an impressive book collection, archival documents and national mementoes. In 1944 it had 2400 volumes, some of them dating back to the 16th and 17th centuries. The palace had Meisner heating system, designed about 1827 by Józef Bem. Some of the air shafts have survived in the palace's walls until today.



Salve - inscription over the entrance to Lubomirski Family Palace., Fot. K. Ignas

The palace in Przeworsk began to be famous in Henryk Lubomirski's time, who was the curator of National Ossoliński Institute in Lviv, the founder of Lubomirski Museum in Lviv, a collector and a connoisseur of art. The next owners of the palace were: Jerzy Henryk Lubomirski – son of Henryk, the first entailer of Przeworsk, the curator of Ossolineum, and co-originator of Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, a great friend of Zygmunt Krasiński (an outstanding poet of Romanticism) and Andrzej Lubomirski - son of Jerzy, the second entailer of Przeworsk, the curator of Ossolineum, a business person and a member of parliament. When the Second World War broke out, the palace was not only famous for its beauty but also it became the center of cultural and social life of local gentry.

The palace was located in a vast garden with an ancient forest with plane trees, tulip trees, oaks, limes and ash trees, white pines, elms and a pavilion, where rare, exotic birds were kept. In Lubomirski property inventory from 1798 it was described as 'Italian garden'. The part of the garden called 'lower park' had the characteristics of French park with the unique hornbeam alley, in the 'upper park' the lime alley has survived. In the last owner Andrzej Lubomirski's time, at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries some minor modifications took place, a part of the park was surrounded with a high wall made of red brick.



Fragment of the park. The Park and Palace Complex.
Fot. R. Bartnik

There are buildings in the park which belong to the palace complex: a kitchen

outhouse and a guest outhouse, stables with a coachhouse, a head groom house, a gardener house and an orangery. The orangery (it is being renovated at the moment) was built at the beginning of the 19th century and rebuilt and decorated with neo-Renaissance molding in 1827 by Antoni Bauman. Now, Przeworsk park takes up 12 ha. There is an over 300 years old lime in the neighborhood of the park, apparently planted by King Jan III Sobieski himself.

Nowadays, the palace is the seat of Przeworsk Museum and Palace and Park Complex. The museum has existed since 1958. It was established on the initiative of The Friends of Przeworsk Society, the first custodian was Józef Benbenek. The collection was at first kept in the town hall. The museum was moved to the palace in 1974.

On the first floor of the museum, there are mementoes presenting rich, centuries-old history and material and spiritual culture of Przeworsk and its surroundings. One of the more interesting exhibits are the documents issued for Przeworsk by Polish kings and



Museum in Przeworsk - interior of the palace – the kitchen. Fot. K. Ignas

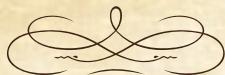
the owners of the town (the Ostrogscy and the Lubomirscy). There are also examples of everyday articles that belonged to the people who lived in the town and its surroundings in the collection. We have there townsmen families mementoes, Jewish mementoes, guilds mementoes and the collection of traditional townspeople and folk clothes from the 18th to 20th centuries. The townsman room with 19th century equipment, the rural chamber and everyday utensils are particularly worth seeing.

On the second floor of the palace, there are several fine rooms: the Staircase, the Ballroom, The Dining Room, The Pink Drawing Room and private rooms: the Duchess Boudoir, the Prince's Study, the Bedroom, the Dressing Room and the Pantry (a kitchen and kitchen stairs for servants). The interior design dates back to the first half of the 19th century, the furniture and utensils are mainly in classical and empire biedermeier style and partly comes from the old equipment of the palace. One of the most precious exhibits is a Bechstein concert piano from 1865.

In the old stables, the history (from the second half of the 19th century until nowadays) of Przeworsk and nearby fire departments is presented. The fire department collection is diverse and consists of horse drawn fire hoses, parade and field helmets, field equipment, signaling devices, uniforms and fire department distinctions. Some are also some photographs included in the collection, we have here firefighters from Przeworsk and its surroundings, fire stations, firefighter orchestras and firefighter competitions. What is more, in wooden coachhouse, there is an exhibition of carriages from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. The collection is borrowed from the palace in Łańcut, and consists of: a carriage with the Lubomirscy's emblem, a landau, a milord-type carriage, town carriage and Rzeszów britzka.



Firefighters Museum – fire – pump exhibition, Fot. G. Sznaj



THE ORDER OF THE HOLY SEPULCHER CHURCH AND MONASTERY

Number of the map: 01

1 Krakowska St., Przeworsk

The oldest church in Przeworsk was located at the western end of the town, on small hill, called Kniazie Grodziszczce (~Prince's Castle), 9 meters high counting from the surface of the old channel of the River Mlecza , which washes the hill from south and partly from west. From the southern side, at the foot of the parish church, there was a large pond, filled-in in 1940s to create space for every week town fair – this field can be seen in front of us. Bends and marshes of the River Mlecza , were, in Medieval times, a natural barrier and protected Przeworsk from enemies. From this place a splendid church tower and church wall can also be seen. Townspeople built houses attached to the outer side of the wall in the 18th and 19th centuries. Before we enter the church courtyard, looking north we can see the



The Order of the Holy Sepulcher church and monastery.
Fot. K. Ignas

top of the Our Lady of Snows' and the Daughters of Charity convent buildings from the second half of the 18th century. The church and convent were founded by the owner of Przeworsk – prince Antoni Lubomirski and his wife, Zofia. The nuns, following the founder's will, run a hospital, an orphanage, and girls' school, closed in 1924. Having passed a gate in the wall, we enter the church courtyard. The

church used to be surrounded by a wall from north. The wall was both protection from enemies, and the town's limit. Przeworsk started to build walls in 1512, and the works finished about 1527. The walls were built of brick and strengthen with towers and gates. Within the church walls, only one tower from those times has survived. It was a bell tower until 1910, with a Sylwester bell in it – the only bell that survived the ravages of war.

The church and canonry was funded by Rafał of Tarnów and Jarosław, the castellan and starosta of Lwów and his son – Rafał of Ja-

rosław and Przeworsk, the podkomorzy of Przemyśl, the castellan of Sandomierz and the marshal of the Kingdom of Poland for the Order of the Holy Sepulcher The Order was brought by Jaksa of Miechów, who let them dwell his lands in Miechów (the order was a knightly one, and was created in the 12th century in the Holy Land). The construction of the church started in 1430 and finished in 1473. The order was the owner of the church until 1846 (in 1819 the order was dissolved) and then it was taken over by priests from Przemyśl diocese.

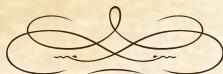
The church and monastery were built of brick (the outside was not plastered), and decorated with ceramic bricks, laid to create rhombs and crosses. The outside of the church, except for lowered roof (the mark of the old roof can be seen on the eastern wall of the church tower), kept its Gothic character and the emblem of the order, the Jerusalem cross crowning the church, continued to tower over the town. The roof on the church tower was rebuilt and changed into a baroque helmet and covered with copper tin. During the First World War, Austrian authorities took the tin and replaced it with zinc tin. The roof was lowered in 1845 and covered with iron tin (originally it was covered with shingle).

The inside of the church was exceptional. The high altar, called the Great Altar, with a figure of crucified Christ, embellished with figural and plant motives, was made in 1693 and funded by the then provost Franciszek Chodowicz to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the parish. Inside the church we can find also a bronze font from 1400, the epitaph painting of the founder of the church, Rafał Tarnowski with his family from about 1492 and 15th century tombs of Rafał Tarnowski and Anna of Szamotoły, 17th century choir stalls with glassed balcony for Lubomirski family over them, lavishly carved pulpit with figures of saints from 1713 and baroque side altars and organ gallery. Moreover, there are 18th century paintings by Observant painter Franciszek Lekszycki in the church.



Interior of the Order of the Holy Sepulcher church and monastery, Holy Mass during the parade Turks. Fot. K. Uchman

In 1692, from the eastern side, the chapel of Holy Sepulcher was added, with the Tomb of Christ, being the exact copy of the Holy Sepulcher of Jerusalem interior. There is a Jerusalem cross incorporated in the structure of the tomb with a rock from the Christ Tomb in Jerusalem. The chapel dome is decorated with 18th century frescos with biblical scenes. There is also 'The Resurrection' polychrome in front of the entrance, Teresa and Henryk Lubomirscy epitaphs and baroque side altars in the chapel. The chapel is, nowadays, the destination of many pilgrims from every part of Poland.



TOWN HALL AND MARKET SQUARE

Number on the map: 05
1 Rynek St, 37-200 Przeworsk

The town hall was the seat of town authorities and the town's showpiece, with the only clock tower in the region, crowned with the symbol of the right to practise capital punishment – a hand with a sword. Through centuries, the town hall was changing its appearance and shape. It is located in the eastern part of the market square on the highest spot in the town. It was mentioned in the 15th century – the document, made by the owner Rafał Tarnowski in 1473, states the town hall already existed in that time. It was most probably built by Waclaw Klepacz, the court builder. The town hall was thoroughly rebuilt two centuries later. It was a one-storey building, with a wooden tower. In the 18th century it was renovated, windows were changed, bars and stoves were repaired, and the inside was whitewashed. In 1868, according to town's books, it was a two-storey, worn out building, with seven rooms: a kitchen, a pantry, a cashier's office, two jail rooms, two shops, two cellars and stables. Until the end of the 19th century the first floor of the town hall was used as an inn. It was also a place where a measure and a balance were kept. The first floor was used as municipal council and court office. The court sentenced people to capital punishment until the end of the 18th century and the



Town Hall Tower. Fot. R. Bartnik

executioner's sword was kept in the town hall until 1820. The cellar used to be used as a prison. After the national judiciary had been organized, some of the second floor rooms were taken by boys school and later, in 1903 also by girls school.

In 1909, the Town of Przeworsk Council decided to begin a serious renovation of the town hall, including the broken clock. The roof construction was changed and covered with tiles, the tiles were then replaced with tin and a new wooden tower with a tin-covered balcony was also built. A water tower was added on the eastern side and rooms for volunteer fire department, a coach house, stables, storehouses and jail were built. The author of the project was one Sobolewski, an architect from Jarosław and the contractors were the company owned by a bricklayer Walenty Rybacki (later mayor of Przeworsk) and a carpenter Józef Suchacki.

The life of the town concentrated around the town hall. It was the place where public flogging, executions (until the end of the 18th century) and fairs took place. There were several important fairs in a year organised in Przeworsk: on Epiphany, on St. Valentine's Day, on St. Sofia's Day, on St. Jacob's Day and on The Triumph of the Cross Day (14th of September). The fairs were supposed to last for four days, but usually they took even a week. Przeworsk week fair was organized on Mondays. At the beginning of the 20th century, local authorities decided to introduce six additional days in a year dedicated to fairs and the week fair started to be organized on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On market days, Jews and Catholics appeared in thousands in the town, causing a lot of commotion and chaos. Some of them came to sell something, the others to buy things and the town was clogged up with carriages and coaches.

A deep well with a beautiful cover, Przeworsk water supply, was the pride of Przeworsk market square. The well was most probably built by Marcin Borelowski, a metalsmith and a well digger, known as one of the leaders of the January Uprising. The market square was lit by about 20 large, glass, kerosene street lamps.



Well on the market, in the background town hall. Fot. A. Łączkowski, 1943 r. - from collections of Museum in Przeworsk

At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries 'public vehicles', cabs with glass lanterns on sides, covered in winter, could be seen in the town. Cabmen were supposed to choose calm and well trained horses for

these vehicles. The most popular route was 'from the train station' to the town center and back. It was not easy to become a cabman, one had to be over 18 and 'strong, sober, alerted, not sluggish, able to drive and aware of the town, with no visible revolting disabilities'. The cab rank was located in the town center on Fiakierska street, nearby the market square.

The town hall and market square were surrounded by tenements. North of the town hall, there was a synagogue (not existing nowadays) and Kazimierzowska street, inhabited by Jews. Behind the town hall, in the so called small market square, there is a yard where the first Przeworsk church and the first seat of the Order of Holy Sepulcher, St. Catherine's used to be located. It was demolished in the 18th century and was no longer a part of the town's skyline.



Town hall and the monument of king Władysław Jagiełło.
Fot. J. Sagan-Thomas



FRIARS MINOR OF THE OBSERVANCE CHURCH AND MONASTERY

Number on the map: 02
22 Bernardyńska St., Przeworsk

The Friars Minor of the Observance church and monastery was located in the eastern part of the town, next to the old Ruthenia route. The founder of the temple was Rafał Tarnowski, the owner of the town. The construction of the St. Barbara's church in Przeworsk started in 1461 and finished in 1489 with the help of the monks who built the embankments and dig the moat around the church themselves. The expansion of the church and monastery continued in the first half of the 17th century, the temple was made of brick, unplastered, buttressed with narrower multilateral chancel. The steep, slender roof was covered with glazed tiles made by the monks in 1612. The façade was decorated with an interesting Gothic, serrated cross put on its top. The present look was created in 1902. Looking from south-east, a mannerist top of the chancel from 1612 could be seen. The church with its walls was the north-eastern part of the town's defense system.

At the beginning of the 17th century, the walls were built by an engineer Krzysztof Mieroszewski (who also took part in fortifying Krakow and Częstochowa). 'The Przeworsk monastery seemed to be a necessary fortress and a shelter for local people' and its defensive role was highlighted by the

octagonal tower from 1644, which was also a bell tower and a keep. There was a pond on the southern side of the monastery, a natural water barrier, protecting the town from enemies. On the northern side, some of the walls with embrasures have survived until today.

The Przeworsk monastery was a part of a group of similar Observantine strongholds, built in the 15th century in Sambor, Tarnów, Lublin, Opatów and Radom. In the 15th to 18th centuries it drove back many



Friars Minor of the Observance church and monastery.
Fot. J. Sagan-Thomas

attacks. Located in the eastern part of the town, it was particularly exposed to attacks from east. It was defended also by monks, who were allowed to be absolved if they killed an attacker. Moreover, the pope Klemens VII issued a bull in 1552, which allowed monks to defend their monasteries and to collect donations to buy guns and gunpowder. During the Second World War, as it had happened for centuries, local people found shelter behind the walls of the monastery.

Looking from east, a beautiful sight appears – the chancel and monastery, attached to the three-wing church. Together they make a square with a cloister garth in the middle. The monastery is made of Gothic brick, not plastered – except for one wall in the middle wing. The eastern and western elevation is decorated with glazed bricks. Despite having been built in stages and a lot of renovation and rebuilding, the inside of the church managed to keep its late Gothic style.



Friars Minor of the Observance church and monastery. Fot. R. Bartnik

Inside the church, in contrast with the building itself, one can find the influence of different periods, eg. 18th century Baroque. The church furnishings is Baroque and its most important element is the high altar, made by a

woodcarver Andrzej Dąbrowski and rebuilt by Przeworsk woodcarver Antoni Rogiewicz at the beginning of the 20th century. Inside the church one can find Baroque carved choir stalls, paintings by famous Baroque Observant painter Franciszek Lekszycki (a painting of St. Barbara in the high altar and St. Antony in the chapel) and Rococo optical illusion frescos on side altars. Most probably the building had, at first, one nave and in the middle of the 18th century it was divided into central nave and side naves.

There is St. Anthony of Padua's chapel attached to the church from the north side. Inside the chapel, there is a painting of the saint and an altar made by local woodcarver Antoni Rarogiewicz. In the hall leading to the vestry, there are 15th century frescos presenting Christ's passion and Gothic stone door frame leading from the church to the monastery. The entrance to the vestry and the treasury is decorated with a Gothic stone portal, wrought iron door and Gothic vaults in the vestry and monastery. There was a prison for clergymen in the monastery, it was closed in 1870.

From the north side, the church and monastery are surrounded by walls with embrasures. Outside the monastery walls, in the eastern

part of the city, there is a Tatar mound, built to commemorate the successful defense of the city against the Tatar army in 1624. There is a baroque shrine on the top of the mound. There is also a legend connected with the mound. In 1624 Tatars attacked Przeworsk. They came from east and attacked the fortified monastery. When the Tatar leader met the monastery supervisor, it turned out that they were school mates. The monk asked the Tatar to spare the monastery. The Tatar agreed and promised to pretend being sick, so that the planned attack at night between Holy Thursday and Good Friday could not be carried out. In the meantime, Przeworsk townsmen were to take wooden containers and, coming from the River Mleczka toward the monastery, hit them to make as much noise as possible. The Tatars, being under command of an unexperienced deputy, were to think that strong reinforcement is coming and then fly. At night, peasants from nearby villages, Mokrzanaka, Studzian and Grzęska took the containers and started marching making great noise. The Tatar's leader deputy got scared and beat the retreat. The town was safe. To commemorate the victory the mound was built and from Holy Thursday to Easter Sunday you can hear rattling on the streets of Przeworsk.

This story ends the journey through the most important monuments of the town of Przeworsk.



From **A** to **Z**

Accommodation

Przeworsk has around 120 accommodation places altogether, in 3 hotels (Hotel and the Restaurant „Therapy”, Hotel and the Restaurant „Leliwa”, Mini Hotel „Galton”) and in the open-air ethnographic museum - of camping site - Inn „Pastewnik”, rooms 1 -, 2 -, 3 -, 4. Rooms are equipped with the TV and the Internet, there are also parking space and restaurants or bars. In Przeworsk also operates School Youth Hostel (Polish Youth Hostel Association) by the Team of vocational schools which the refuge provides for largest groups organized at minimum prices. 35 seats offers a Restaurant-Bar-Accommodation „With Theresa” in Przeworsk.

Elephants

The sculpture of the leaf (design with steel rods filled with earth). It has form of two elephants and is standing on the national road No. 4. Is a popular subject, where the residents and newcomers make memorable photos. It was created about 1975 together with the whole team of flower sculptures: a globe, a vase, an eagle – Polish coat of arms located in different places on the territory of Przeworsk. For now preserved only elephants, the symbol of peace and happiness by associating themselves positively with Przeworsk.



The elephants, Fot. K. Ignas

Gastronomy

In Przeworsk there is a few gastronomy places located: restaurants, pizzerias, pastry shop, Inn in regional Museum-Campground-Inn „Pastewnik,” and even a milk bar. Restaurants „Ratusz” and „and „Inn Pastewnik” specialize in dishes from the regional, podkarpacie and borderland cuisine, serving delicious home-made dishes.

How to reach?

The town Przeworsk is located on national road No. 4 („national four”), connecting with the A4 motorway, this route runs through the southern part of Poland, between the Polish border crossing in Zgorzelec and Korczowa. Przeworsk is located between Rzeszow, Lancut, Przemysl and Jaroslaw. A province road is a south-north route linking Przeworsk with Lublin No. 835. In a southerly direction road No. 835 leads towards the mountain range of the Bieszczady Mountains. Przeworsk has highly developed bus line both city buses and private carriers, among others: Bus Nature, Eurobus, Koliber, PKS Jaroslaw. On the route: Rzeszow-Lancut-Przeworsk-Jaroslaw-Przemysl lines are available to the public. You can directly get to the bus station where you can easily travel around the city by taxis.

Museum in Przeworsk Park and Palace Complex

The museum has existed since 1958. It was established on the initiative of The Friends of Przeworsk Society, the first custodian was Józef Benbenek. The collection was at first kept in the town hall. The museum was moved to the palace in 1974. The art collection collected by owners of the palace didn't survive to this day, unfortunately. Part of the palace gallery and the armoury were moved in years 1869-

1870 to the Lubomirski Museum in Lvov, linked with the National Unit named Ossolinskich. The other priceless exhibit items were lost during the Second World War, after plundering the palace by Germans, and then by Russians. Gathered over the years, the collection



The Lubomirski palace. Fot. R. Bartnik

moved to Wroclaw, Ossolineum, and immediately after the Second World War the most valuable exhibits moved to the castle in Lancut. For many years the Palace has different functions ranging from housing for the returnees, having established various public institutions. Only repairs, carried out in the 1970s. the last century has caused the destiny of the building of the Museum. Current exposition presents the history of the city and the region. In addition to the presentation of the old interior design we also see there the ethnographic collections, containing a collection of old costumes and characteristic belts of Przeworsk. Other buildings, worth the attention of the Park-Palace team are the branch located in the north-west part of the park of the history of the fire-fighting, presenting the ancient fire equipment and the unique collection of helmets. In the same building an exhibition of ancient carriages, coaches and regional vehicles was also organized.

Narrow-gauge railway from Przeworsk to Dynów

Has 110 years of railway narrow-gauge railway was created to provide convenient transportation of sugar beet to sugar factories „Przeworsk”. Through dozens of years she was also an important means of communication for the residents of the areas situated on its path. In the summer season from May to September runs weekend tourist train „Pogórzanin”. Turn on the track length of 46 kilometers pulling out of the station Przeworsk Narrow and runs through the city: Urze-

jowice, Krzecowice, Kanczuga, Łopuszka Mała (bay), Łopuszka Wielka, Manasterz, Zagórze, Hadle Szklarskie, Jawomik Polski, Szklary, Bachórz. The ultimate ignition is on Dynów. In Łopuszka Mała is open - bay and the hotel



Narrow-gauge railway. Fot. Archive of the Powiat Starosty in Przeworsk

„Ranczo” with excellent home cooking. An unusual attraction of the tour is the longest in Europe a tunnel on the narrow gauge lines with a length of 602 meters running under the mountain Szklarka. A break in your journey, you can fill in watching the old rolling stock at stations in Bachórz and Dynów stations. Also oyu have to eat a traditional polish lunch at the „Karczmie pod semaforem” (“The Inn under Semaphore”) in Bachórz. www.pogorzanin.pl

Open-air museum and inn "Pastewnik"

A museum is also a place exceptional and worth visiting, living open-air ethnographic museum in which the Pastewnik inn is located. The open-air ethnographic museum is a successful attempt to rescue regional monuments of wooden architecture, combining the functions of the museum and hotel. Among others a restaurant and a hotel were set up in old buildings, remembering even the 17th century. Houses rescued before damage and the demolition from surroundings of the city were set up in the way referring to layouts of urban planning Galician small towns and villages. Among the buildings worth the attention is the larch small manor house, XIX century smithy, house in which they were producing improved, exported to Vienna butter and the former building of the rural local government. Inn „Pastewnik” serves delicious Polish cuisine. During the summer there are lots of organized outdoor events, including „Grill”, summer concerts of local bands, Przeworsk Blues Festival, meeting bands yard, “Days of Przeworsk”.

www.pastewnik.pl



Manor house from Krzeszowic, beasted in Inn „Pastewnik” Fot. K. Ignas

Shopping

In the groceries you can get both in department stores (Biedronka, Intermarche, Rossmann), Deli (Smakosz), small grocery stores (Groszek, deli Centrum), as well as in vegetables shops (Jarzynko, Słoneczko). There are also corporate stores in Przeworsk local bakery (Bonus, Felicia, Rozborz) and butcher (Benbenek, Szarek). There is also two convenience stores offering alcohol. Seasonal goods, and especially fresh fruits and vegetables, you can buy on the market square „green market”. Two days a week on Wednesday and Saturday is market square where sellers arriving for the trader, then

you can buy everything: clothes, shoes, jewelry, honey, flaxseed oil, wooden toys, furniture and equipment, as well as seasonal goods (dried mushrooms, flour rye for sour soup, Palm Easter, herbs, etc.)

The environs of Przeworsk - tourist attractions

Near Przeworsk are two old mansions – at present the Palace-Park complexes: Sieniawa Czartoryski and Zarzeczce Dzieduszyckich. Both objects are available for study. Works here also the route of timber architecture in the Carpathians: Orthodox church in Rudke (1693), in Krzeszowice (XVIII) and in Leżachowie (1796), next is the Church in Nowosielce (1595) and Siennowie (1676). The town of Kanczuga is located 11 kilometers on south from Przeworsk. It was known for many kinds of crafts (tinkering, gingerbread and products bathing cap). In the past inhabited by a population of several nationalities and faiths. The most important monuments in Kańczuga are: the Church St. Michael the Archangel in the baroque style with 1605 and a stone Greek Catholic Church of St. Virgin's Head with the end of the seventeenth century. In the nearby village of Siedleczka preserved Jewish cemetery belongs to the Jewish municipality in Kańczuga. There are several dozen gravestones. In Markowa is worth to seeing the Museum of folk architecture. The museum is running by the Society of Friends of Markowa. In a small space is concentrated several of the folk buildings characteristic for regions.

Town hall

On the eastern part of the market is dominated a solid City Hall. Two-storey building was erected in the 15th century of Gothic brick. Its walls supported massive buttresses, and a clock was put on the wooden tower, municipal coat and ius gladii - hand with the sword, symbolizing the right of the local court to impose the capital punishment. . In later years an urban weight, shops and stables were in a building. On the ground floor an inn was established, and town hall basements performed the role of the prison. At present we will find an eating place, the registry office of marriage ceremonies and Euro regional tourist information centre. A beauty spot, from which it is possible to enjoy a panorama of the city is on a town hall tower.



PROGRAM OF 1-DAY VISIT IN PRZEWORSK

1ST DAY OF THE VISIT, WEEKDAY, WORKDAY, DURING THE TOURIST SEASON FROM THE BEGINNING OF MAY TILL THE END OF SEPTEMBER

We start from the visit in Przeworsk **City Hall**. There is also the headquarters of Euroregional Tourist Information Centre with a viewing platform at the Town Hall tower and its impressive view overlooking the skyline of the city. From this place is possible to orientate in the city space and to indicate further sightseeing points which will be two late-gothic churches and classic palace of the Lubomirski family along with its park. (about 40min) From City Hall, from the old square toward the church and Bernardin Monastery leads **Bernardyńska street** where are still preserved some examples of middle-class pillar housing, characteristic for the region of Przemyśl. Visit to the **Bernardin Church and Monastery**. (about 40min.) From the Bernardin Monastery is worth to go 700 m along the Tatarska street to see **Tatar Mound**. Mound, situated on the east from the Bernardin Church and Monastery, at the Jaroslawski Route, was raised to commemorate the victorious repeal of the tatar invasion in 1624r.



Tatar mound. Fot. J. Sagan-Thomas

There is the baroque pillar chapel raised at the peak of the mound. (about. 40 min.) Return to the old square – along the Tatarska street and next Kiliński street, where in turn are preserved 19th-century Houses, built using city defensive wall. From the old square – toward



The Order of the Holy Sepulcher church and monastery. Fot. R. Bartnik

the Holy Sepulchre old church, currently the **Holy Spirit Basilica**. Visiting Holy Spirit Basilica (about 1 hour). Break in sightseeing – coffee or lunch time – there are two recommendable restaurants nearby: „Galicja” and „Ratusz” (Break around 1,5 h.) From the old square – to

the west – the Lubomirski palace and park, where is placed the **Main Museum in Przeworsk**. Inside the building of the Lubomirski palace are exhibited historic and ethnographic collections and presented the classicist palace interior. While deep down in the park, inside of the stable buildings is located museum of Fire Prevention – old horse-drawn extinguisher, collection of parade and battle helmets, battle equipment, firefighter's uniforms, decorations, derived from equipments of the voluntary fire brigades from Podkarpacie region. Walk and break in the historical park with



The interior of the palace - fireplace clock. Fot. K. Ignas from collections of Museum in Przeworsk

its palace and park complex buildings (orangery, kordegarda, garden house), monumental trees, grave alley, the King Sobieski linden, public gardens, horse-chestnuts, wejmut pines. (around 3 h.) From the park to the west, through the bridge on Mleczka River – to the Open-air museum – tavern „**Pastewnik**”, where is possible to see wooden middle-class architecture, houses took as residences by craftsmen and merchants from Przeworsk and also small manor house from Krzeszowice from year 1701 – perfect example of the „polish court” architecture. In the „**Pastewnik**” tavern, there is served traditional polish cuisine lunch, drink coffee or regional beer. (around 2,5h.) Visit in the „**Pastewnik**” Tavern is the last point of the 1-day visit in Przeworsk



Open-air museum and inn "Pastewnik". Fot. K. Ignas from collections of Museum in Przeworsk

PLAN FOR THE WEEKEND

TWO DAYS IN PRZEWORSK

The first day: Saturday

At the beginning of the visit it is worthwhile to go on a tour of the narrow-gauge railway – journey on the route Przeworsk-Dynow, stop at the station in Bachorz, the way back from Bachorz to Przeworsk. The railway is available during the summer season from May to September on weekends, as a tourist train „Pogorzanin”. Departure at 9am from the station Narrow Przeworsk. The station of the Narrow-gauge railway station is located by the town of Main Przeworsk. The queue path leads with a length of 46 km, goes from Przeworsk narrow and leads through the villages of: Urzejowice, Krzeczowice, Kanczuga, Lopuszka Wielka, Manasterz, Zagorze, Hadle Szklarskie, Jawornik Polski, Szklary, Bachorz, a final station is Dynow. The landscape of the route of the queue



Narrow-gauge railway.
Fot. Archive of the Powiat Starosty in Przeworsk

is exceptionally picturesque, is running with valley of the Mleczka river through Dynow Foothills and through the valley of the River San. Her remarkable attraction is Europe's longest tunnel on narrow gauge railways lines with a length of 602 m, running under the mountain Szklarka. At that point, the trip takes place 15-minute layover. On schedule, the train is arriving in Dynow on 11.45am. In Dynow on the River San, there is a possibility of the picnic and baking the sausages. There is a historic impressive building of the railway station, waiting room, as well as vintage locomotive. In order to eat the traditional Polish dinner in „Karczma pod semaforem”, one should get off earlier, in Bachorz at 11.30am. In Bachorz a historic fleet of the narrow-gauge railway is also emphasized. Departure from Dynow at 2.30pm, and from Bachorz at 2.45pm. Return to Przeworsk on 5.10pm. Walk to the city centre with Lubomirskich street, next to the complex of industrial buildings, remains after the sugar factory „Przeworsk”, entry to the park with north gate. Through the park - passage to the city centre. In Przeworsk to spend the clear late afternoon and the evening it is possible to walk through the small town depopulated at this hour. It's time for accommodation in hotel or Inn. Dinner and a beer. During the summer there are concerts in Przeworsk instrumentals and vocals, local music bands, mainly on the stage of an outdoor „Pastewnik” Mickiewicz Square or behind the Town Hall.

The second day: Sunday

In Przeworsk we are beginning the other day of stay with the breakfast, which we can eat for example in the Restaurant „Ratusz” whether in the Inn „Pastewnik”. Visiting the Museum in Przeworsk is an essential point of the stay, active in weekends between 10am – 2pm. Park and Lubomirski Palace, where the Museum is located in Przeworsk, the western part of the city, next to the „Pastewnik,” by the bridge across Mleczka. In the building of the Palace of the Lubomirski family are presented historical and ethnographic collections and Exposition of the classical Palace Interior. While in the depths of the park buildings after stables, the Museum of the Fire-fighting is being housed - collection of horse hose-pipes, collection of parade and battle helmets, battle equipment, signalling devices, fire uniform, decorations, dating from equipping Volunteer Fire services from the area of Podkarpacie. Walk around and rest in the historic park, with the buildings of the Palace-park complex (Conservatory, guardhouse, gardener's cottage), a monumental tree-Grabowa alley, lime tree of the King of Sobieski, plane trees, chestnut trees, pines. (Approx. 2.5 hours) Break at touring -time for coffee or lunch- in the Centre of the old town, there are two restaurants worth recommending: „Galicia” and „Ratusz”. (Stop approx. 1.5 hours.) The next stage of exploring it: two late-Gothic churches. Former church of the Holy Sepulchre, at present Basilica of St. Spirit. Touring the Basilica St. Spirit and the Sanctuary of the God's Grave, with the possibility of the entrance to the Church and the participation



The Museum in Przeworsk. Fot. K. Ignas



Orangery in the park. Fot. K. Ignas

in the mass at 3pm (approx. 40 min.) Walking from the Basilica, then by the market, to the Church and Bernardine monastery, where a few examples of the bourgeois construction were still preserved. Touring the Church and Bernardine monastery; with the possibility of the entrance to the Church and the participation in the mass which starts at 3.30 pm (Approx. 40 min-1 hour). From the Bernardine monastery is worthwhile taking a walk around 700 m



The courtyard of the parish church, parade Turks. Fot. K. Uchman

down the Tatarska street and watch the Tatar mound. Located on the East side of the Church and Bernardine monastery, by the ancient Jaroslaw route, stayed for commemoration of the repulsed victory by Przeworsk burgesses of the Tartar invasion in 1624. On the top of the mound a baroque pole chapel is sticking up. (Approx. 40 min.) Return to the Market - with Tartar street, and then down the Kilinski street where the preserved 19th century cottages survived, built with the use of defensive walls brick. Along the way, it is possible to go to the small square at the Square of Mickiewicz, where the Świtalskich "Bella" cake shop is located offering traditional ice cream in a dozen flavors. It is one of the few on Podkarpacie ice-cream shops grating ice-cream of natural components (Approx. 40 min). From the Market - westwards - to the Inn „Pastewnik”, where it is possible to watch



Pastewnik. Fot. R. Bartnik

examples of the wooden bourgeois construction, houses stirred in the past by Przeworsk craftsmen and merchants, as well as the built

ding of the small manor house from Krzeczowic from 1701 - perfect example of the architecture of the „Polish manor house „. At the Inn "Pastewnik" you can eat traditional Polish dinner, have a cup of coffee or a regional beer. (Approx. 2.5 hours). Visit in „Pastewnik" is the final point of the 2-day stay in Przeworsk.



Pastewnik. Fot. R. Bartnik

MAP LEGEND



THE MONUMENTS

01. **BASILICA OF THE HOLY SPIRIT** - 7 Kościelna St.
02. **ST. BARBARA CHURCH AND MONASTERY OF BERNARDINES** - ul. Bernardyńska 22
02. **THE CITY WALLS** - run along the St. Barbara Church and Monastery of Bernardines
03. **CHURCH AND CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY** - ul. 1 Krakowska St.
04. **THE PALACE-PARK COMPLEX OF THE LUBOMIRSKIS** - 2 Park St.
05. **TOWN HALL** - 1 Rynek St.
06. **OPEN-AIR MUSEUM AND INN "PASTEWNIK"** - 2 Łańcucka St.
07. **THE NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY** - The way is beginning from the „Przeworsk Narrow” Station.



ACCOMODATION

08. **HOTEL AND RESTAURANT "LELIWA"** - 110 Lwowska St.
06. **INN – CAMPING – OPEN-AIR MUSEUM "PASTEWNIK"** - 2 Łańcucka St.
09. **HOTEL "TERAPIA"** - 2 Kilińskiego St.
10. **BAR – RESTAURANT – HOTEL "U TERESY"** - 4 Łańcucka St.
11. **HOTEL "GALTON"** - 28 Rynek St.
12. **SCHOOL YOUTH HOSTEL TSM AT THE SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL** - 9 Krasickiego St.



GASTRONOMIC FACILITIES

05. **RESTAURANT "RATUSZ"** - 1 Rynek St.
06. **INN – CAMPING – OPEN-AIR MUSEUM "PASTEWNIK"** - 2 Łańcucka St.
08. **RESTAURANT "LELIWA"** - 110 Lwowska St.
09. **RESTAURANT "TERAPIA"** - 2 Kilińskiego St.
10. **BAR - RESTAURANT - HOTEL "U TERESY"** - 4 Łańcucka St.
11. **RESTAURANT "RICO"** - 28 Rynek St.
13. **PIZZA RESTAURANT "LAWENDA"** - 1 Szkolna St.
14. **PIZZA RESTAURANT „BOSTON"** - 1 Misiągiewicza St.
15. **CAKE SHOP „MILLENIUM"** - 2 Mickiewicza St.
16. **KEBAB RESTAURANT „BIRINCI"** - 26 Krasickiego St.
17. **CAKE SHOP „BELLA"** - 5 Mickiewicza St.
18. **PIZZA RESTAURANT „MAGNAT"** - 1B Lubomirskich St.
19. **AVOCADO PIZZA, RESTAURANT, CAFE** - 1A Łańcucka St.



STATIONS

20. **RAILWAY STATION** - 14 Lubomirskich St.
21. **BUS STATION** - Fryderyka Chopina Ave.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY
TO RENT A MP5 WITH
RECORDED ROUTES TOURS
FOR PRZEWORSK
FOR 5 LANGUAGES
TO CHOOSE.

NICE
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ALL INFORMATIONS ARE IN MUSEUM
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2 PARK ST., PHONE: 792 777 611
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Przeworsk



20

835

18

07



Lubomirskich

Budowlanych

Dynowska

Gleboka

Międzyrzki

1000-lecia

Dziurkowska

Szpitalna

10

06

E40

94



04



19

3 Maja

12

16

Krasickiego

Plac Jana Pawła II

11 Listopada

Okopowa

21

14

Warzywna

Krakowska

Sporna

Pszenna

13

03



01



11

15

09

08

Lwowska

Lwowska

Zielana

Waska

05

17

02



Stowackiego

Throcka

Gymnazjalna

Miodowa

Rzeczna

835



Програма фінансована з фондів
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