

10 "Sokolnia" in Wadowice

The Sokół ('Falcon') Gymnastic Society, established in 1887, became the symbol of the social activity of the inhabitants of Wadowice. The society promoted kinetic gymnastics and conducted educational activities. The building of the 'Sokolnia' ('Falcon House') was completed in 1889 according to the design of Teodor Talowski. The activities were attended by pupils from the local schools. They took part in gymnastic activities, an amateur drama club, a choir and many sporting activities. In 1901 a rifle range was opened for the Gymnasium students. Before WWI, the Falcon Field Team was created.



In September 1914 it was incorporated into the organisation of the Polish Legions. It was in the 'Falcon House' that the famous 'migration trial' (1889-1890), reported across Europe and the USA, took place.

11 Military hospital at the Zator Highway

The military epidemic hospital was constructed at the outskirts of the town in 1830. The reason for building it was the spreading of cholera, typhus, dysentery and Spanish flu. During the First World War, several thousand people were hospitalised here. At the back of the hospital wooden huts with 'patient rooms' were constructed and in the town itself, several major public facilities were taken over to serve as field hospitals. Among those hospitalised at the war hospitals in Wadowice were prisoners of war serving in the Tsar's army, later on Ukrainians, Lithuanians and Bolsheviks.



The infirmary functioned until ca. 1923 and later on it was converted into a barracks for the Polish Army.

12 Cemetery of the Nations

The military cemetery was established to serve the military epidemic hospital. Until the outbreak of the First World War, approx. 1,500 soldiers of the multi-ethnic Habsburg monarchy were buried there. In the years of the Great War (1914-1918) it became the place of rest for at least 1,200 people who died from their wounds or epidemic diseases. In 1915 the cemetery was incorporated into the war burial system of Austria-Hungary (Military Cemetery No. 473). During the wars for the borders of the restored Polish Republic (1918-1921), over 2,100 Bolshevik soldiers, Lithuanians and Ukrainians were buried here. Among the armies serving in the West Ukrainian



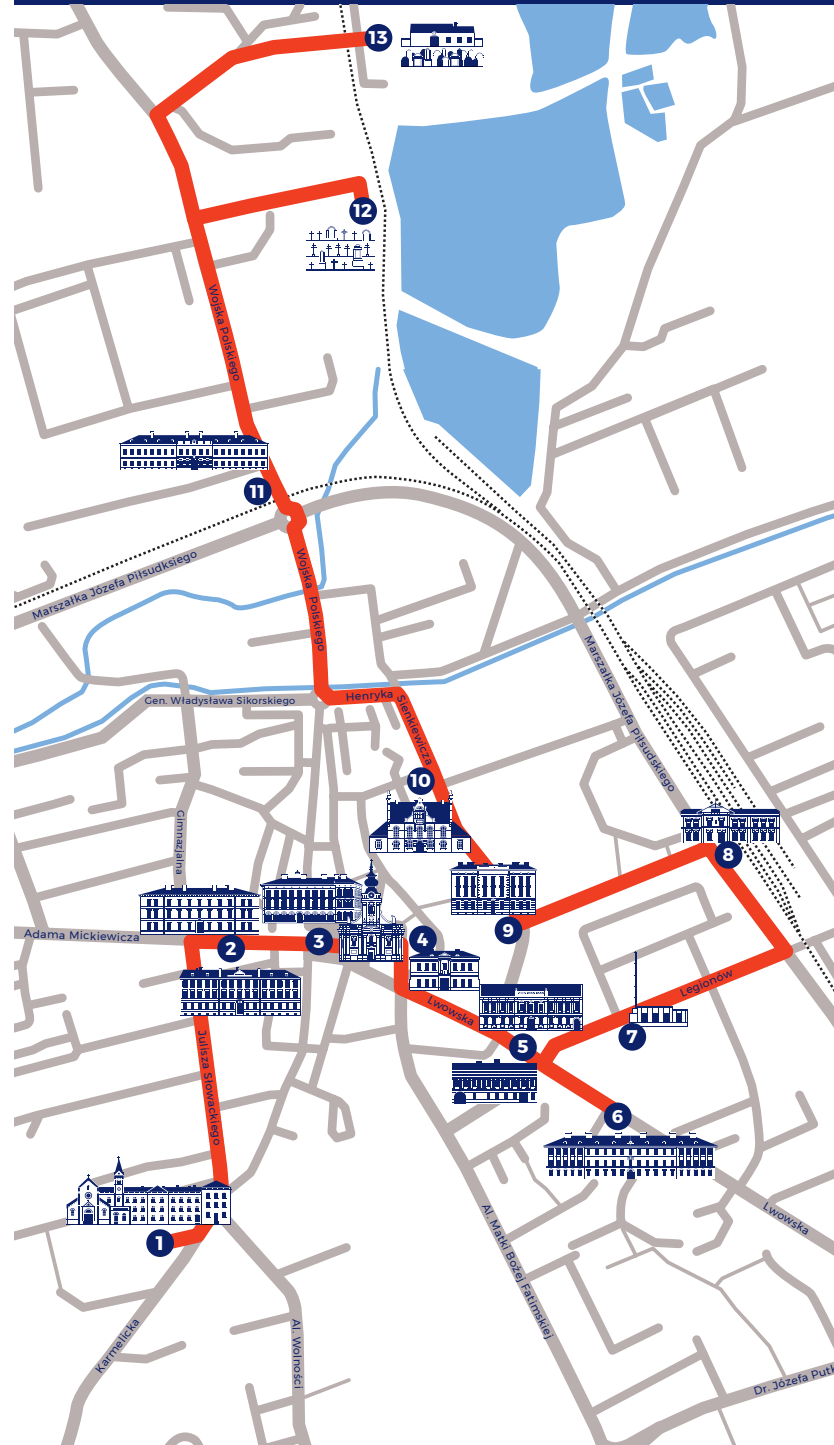
People's Republic and Ukrainian People's Republic. In the 1930s, some of the graves were rearranged to form collective graves. After the Second World War, also Soviet and German soldiers were buried here.

13 Jewish cemetery in Wadowice

In 1892, the Jewish Community in Wadowice established a cemetery right behind the Cemetery of the Nations. At the entrance gate was a funeral home, Beit Tahara ('house of purification'). Opposite, there was a caretaker's house. The issues of burial were handled by the Wadowice religious organisation Chevra kadisha. Apart from inhabitants of Wadowice and the neighbouring villages, among those buried here were also soldiers of the Mosaic faith who served at the local garrison or who died in any of the local hospitals. During the Great War, 42 Jewish soldiers were buried here; most of them



served in Austrian regiments and in the formations of the Hungarian National Defence. The cemetery has survived to the present day; in 1945 it was restored. Within its area, there are approx. 600 graves.



WADOWICE
where it all begins

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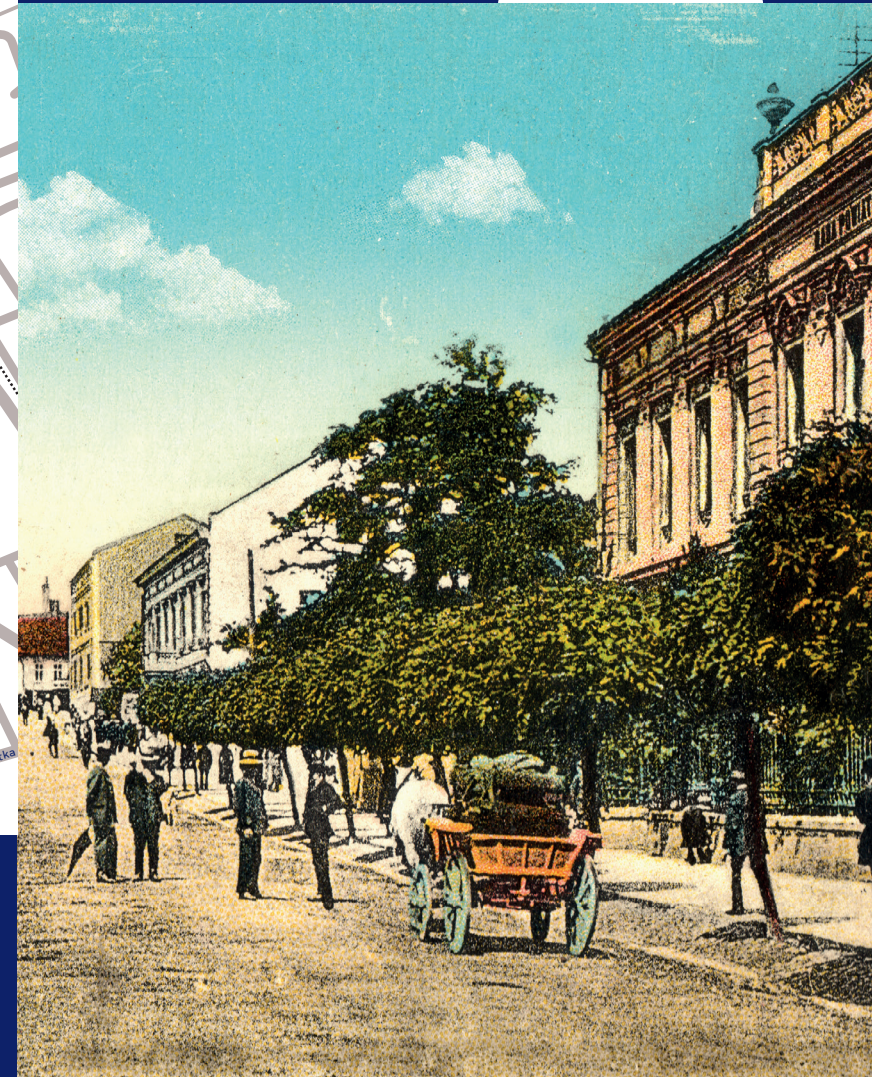


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GALICIAN WADOWICE



As a result of the partitions of the Polish state in 1772, Wadowice found itself under Austrian rule and thus it remained for the following 146 years. Until the turn of the 19th century, it was a town with predominantly wooden buildings and a population of approx. 1,000 inhabitants. Most of these were employed in agriculture or, less commonly, in crafts or trade. The position of Wadowice, located away from the major transport routes, changed in the 19th century due to the building of the Lviv-Vienna trunk road. This development made the town by the River Skawa an important traffic hub and strategic point on the map of Galicia. In 1819, a seat of administration covering a large area was moved here and soon afterwards a military garrison was located in the town, as well as the district court and a Gymnasium. These events added new administrative, military and educational functions to the town, which contributed to the increase of its prestige and rank as well as to an economic boom. The Galician times were also marked by a growth in the social activity of the town's inhabitants. At the turn of the 20th century, a significant number of associations were established here affecting the cultural and academic life. The processes taking place in the 19th century led to the transformation of Wadowice into a modern European city.

1 Monastery of the Discalced Carmelites

In 1891, the Discalced Carmelites from the monastery in Czerna near Krzeszowice chose Wadowice as the site for their new foundation. They purchased land for the construction of the monastery on top of the so-called Górka. In 1899 the construction was completed and the church was consecrated. The Carmelites became actively involved in the local social life. Some figures associated with the Wadowice Monastery were Holy Father Rafał Kalinowski (1835-1907) and Father Józef Rybka (1854-1919).



2 Judicial garden

The garden square is situated between the building of the Circuit Court, the tenement house of Izidor Daniel, the houses of the Leiblers and the advocate Andrzej Marekowski and the building of the former Gymnasium. In the 19th century, a plinth was erected at its central point, with a bust of Baron Josef Baum von Appelschoten (1821-1883), who was a fervent Pole and local patriot.



In 1866 the Gymnasium of the Humanities was opened in Wadowice. Until 1895 it was the only Polish secondary school in Galicia, west of Cracow. The very high level of education is evidenced by the successful careers of many graduates.

In 1876 the Circuit Court was established in Wadowice, and in 1881 its headquarters were completed. The town became the most important judicial centre west of Cracow. At the turn of the 20th century it was the setting for some high-profile trials, famous not only in Austro-Hungary but all over Europe. The most famous of these was the trial of Wanda Krahelska-Dobrodzicka. The Leiblers house adjoins another house, located closer to the courthouse and formerly belonging to the advocate

A. Marekowski (a participant of the Uprising of January 1863). The people whose fates are associated with the house include the writer and dramatist Adolf Nowaczyński (1876-1944) and, above all, Stefan Kotlarczyk (1874-1931), a local cultural activist, and his son Mieczysław (1907-1978), the founder and manager of the Teatr Rapsodyczny (Rhapsodic Theatre) in Cracow. The jewel of the bourgeois architecture of the Galician period was the house owned by the advocate Izidor Daniel (1852-1917/1918), one of the most distinguished citizens of the town in those days (a town councillor and leader of the Jewish religious community).

3 Wadowice Market Square

The original spatial arrangement of the Market Square was shaped in the late Middle Ages. After the First Partition of Poland and the incorporation of Wadowice into the Habsburg Empire, the Vienna-Lviv (west-east) trunk road was built through the centre of Wadowice. It contributed to the development of the town in the first half of the 19th century. The town then developed along the new main road. Every Thursday, the Wadowice Market Square became a huge fair with crowds of traders. In addition to the overfilled carts of the wealthy traders and artisans, there were also both small and plain stalls. The most characteristic buildings in Wadowice in the 19th century included the Town Hall and the Parish Church. In the mid-18th century, the original wooden structure of the sanctuary was replaced with a masonry one and then it was extended. At the end of the 19th century, the church façade was renovated together with the clock tower according to the design of Tomasz Pryliński (1847-1895), an architect and conservator-restorer. On the northern side of the Market Square,



to the left of the church, the building of the Magistrate's Office was constructed in 1846 which replaced the worn-out wooden Town Hall. Initially, the County Court, the Gymnasium and the main state school all had their seats here. People associated with this place were distinguished Mayors of Wadowice, Tadeusz Starzewski (1860-1931), doctor of Law and member of the County Department and County Council, and Franciszek Opydo (1856-1923), a physician and a deputy of the Vienna State Council, who was granted honorary citizenship of Wadowice in recognition of his services to the town.

4 The Gedl Family Tenement House

Brick tenements appeared in the town's landscape as late as at the turn of the 19th century. One of the oldest, a classicistic building in the style of a town manor house, was erected ca. 1800 at No. 291 Kościelna Street (today it is No. 4). A characteristic element of its architecture is the porch with a balcony decorated with fluted Ionic columns and a forged balustrade. The house was owned by famous and wealthy families from Wadowice - the Schwartz family, who came from Silesia, and the Gedl family. Among the then citizens of the town were Albert Gąsiorowski (1840-1888), a Gymnasium teacher, and Feliks Morelowski (1850-1916), a doctor of law. In 1919 Jan Moskała (1868-1944), doctor of



All Medical Sciences, gynaecologist and obstetrician, became the owner of the house. Nowadays, No. 4 Kościelna Street houses the Municipal Museum and the Tourist Information Centre.

5 Building of the Poviát Council and the Poviát Savings Office and building of the Teofil Wysogład Restaurant

Along the road leading from the town centre to Cracow and further on to Lviv, the seat of the Poviát Council and the Poviát Savings Office was built in 1896. The Wadowice Fund (1873) was the first county institution of this kind in Galicia. It dealt with granting loans and keeping accounts. It also served in the function of the regional branch of the National Bank. Before the outbreak of the First World War, the building also housed the seat of the First Scout Troop of Wadowice named after S. Żółkiewski. Opposite the Saving's Office building, a stable was built in 1805 later on, it was rebuilt (1900) and housed T. Wysogład Restaurant. At the rear, the Office Reading-Room, also known as the Office or Town Casino was established. In January 1915 this place was visited by J. Piłsudski, who was



travelling via Wadowice with his legionnaires. The T. Wysogład Restaurant was a venue for events on various festive occasions, such as "Student balls" (proms) also theatre plays were performed here. During the war there was a cinema-theatre where films such as Quo Vadis (1915) were shown.

6 Wadowice barracks

In 1825 Wadowice became the base of the 56th Infantry Regiment (56 Galizisches Infanterieregiment graf Daun). The barracks building was constructed in 1827 on the 'Imperial Highroad' (today Lwowska Street) so that the army could use the main thoroughfare of Wadowice. Until the mid-19th century, Wadowice remained the most important point on the military map in western Galicia. When Poland regained independence, the place of the 56th Austrian Regiment was taken over by the 12th Infantry Regiment. People associated with this facility include Karol Wojtyła Snr (1879-1941), a soldier of the 56th Infantry Regiment and the 12th Infantry Regiment of the Territory of Wadowice, father of Karol Wojtyła Jnr (the Pope, St John Paul II, 1920-2005) and Josef David, a soldier of the 56th Infantry Regiment a member of the regimental band and author of the music score Potpourri für Militär Musik from 1856, the signature composition of the Wadowice regiment. In mid-19th century, the 54th National Defence Regiment (Landwehr) was



stationed in Wadowice for which purpose, in 1854, the buildings situated opposite the main infantry barracks were adapted. The land stretching towards the River Skawa (eastwards) and towards the Łozówka field was seconded for the army. In the early 20th century, the industrial district of Wadowice, still existing today, was established. It included the municipal power plant (1906), the first Galician workshop producing Christmas wafers (1909) and a branch of the factory belonging to the H. Cegielski Stock Company in Poznań (1913).

7 Municipal power plant

The symbol of the economic and civilizational progress in Wadowice was the construction of a power plant in the town. In the early 20th century, a contract was concluded with a company from Vienna for its construction, and the official opening took place in 1906. The headquarters of the company was

in Młyńska (today No. 16 Legionów) Street. The electricity network illuminated the streets and private properties. During the Second World War, the town was first connected to the network supplied by the Siersza power plant; the building of the power plant was then demolished.

8 Railway Station of the Emperor Ferdinand Northern Railway

In the latter half of the 19th century, Wadowice was incorporated into the railway network of Galicia and Austria-Hungary, which opened the way for the town's inhabitants to Cracow, Lviv and even Vienna. The first train arrived at the Wadowice railway station in 1887. The building had spaces for passengers, a telegraph and even flats for railway personnel. In 1888, a water tower was constructed as well as two cranes that were used to fill steam locomotives with water.



Even today the railway line leads from Bielsko-Biała to Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, and further on to Cracow.

9 The Franz Joseph I Girl's Department School

The grand edifice in Długa Street (today No. 9 Sienkiewicza Street) was constructed in 1899-1901. The school pavilion had 18 rooms, of which 10 were intended for holding classes. In 1907, Wadowice hosted a large agricultural and industrial exhibition, and the main exhibition halls were in the school. The town was visited by several thousand people from Galicia and other parts of the Habsburg Empire. The exhibitors included local enterprises, associations and schools as well as a lot of companies from Cracow and even from outside Galicia. The female school



functioned in this building until 1922 when the Polish education system was reorganised.