

Historical Album of the City of

Jasło

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culture”





Jasło is a county town in south-eastern Poland with 37,343 inhabitants, as of 2 June 2009. It is situated in the Subcarpathian Voivodeship (since 1999); previously it was in Krosno Voivodeship (1975–1998). It is located in the heartland of the Doły (Pits), and its average altitude is 320 metres above sea level, although there are some hills located within the confines of the city. The Patron Saint of Jasło is Saint Anthony of Padua.

The name derives from Old Polish common word for the "manger" or "trough" which sounded "jasło". Plausibly, it comes from the Slavonic verb "to eat" - "jeść". The Modern Polish equivalent is "żłób" or more seldom "koryto" and the word "jasło" is forgotten in this meaning.



History

18 February 1846 - beginning of the Galician peasant revolt. The massacre, led by Jakub Szela (born in Smarżowa), is also known as the Galician Massacre, and began on 18 February 1846. This led to the "Galician Slaughter," in which many nobles and their families were murdered by peasants. Szela units surrounded and attacked manor houses and settlements located in three counties - Sanok, Jasło and Tarnów. The revolt got out of hand and the Austrians had to put it down.

The First World War

The outbreak of the First World War stopped Jasło's development but there were no major losses in the structure of the town. In 1915 in the region of Jasło a bloody battle took place. It was to be called "Galicyjska Operation". During this battle



German forces broke through Russian defenses and separated the Russians from Karpaty line. German soldiers entered Jasło on 6th May 1915.



After the First World War Jasło started building up its administrative structures. Offices, schools and government institutions were opened. But Jasło's economical situation was not good at that time. It improved in 1937 when a chemical factory called Gamrat was opened.





The Second World War

During the Second World War Jaslo was occupied by German forces. Germans used all known forms of terror and oppression. Polish resistance was very active in the region.

In 1944 people of Jaslo were displaced, the town was plundered and burnt down. Only 3% of buildings remained standing.





The present

After the war the Town was rebuilt but it was not an easy task because at first there were only 365 citizens. Today there are almost 40 000 people living in Jaslo. The town is growing and getting more beautiful. At present in Jaslo there are nine churches, almost thirty schools, a post office, a cinema, a swimming pool, a few factories, supermarkets and lots of shops.



