

Spatial development of Zaklików: Introduction to research

Dominika Kuśnierz-Krupa

dominika.kusnierz-krupa@pk.edu.pl |  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1678-4746>

Cracow University of Technology,

Faculty of Architecture

Yulia Ivashko

yulia-ivashko@ukr.net |  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4525-9182>

Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture

Scientific Editor: Mateusz Gyurkovich,

Cracow University of Technology

Technical Editor: Aleksandra Urzędowska,

Cracow University of Technology Press

Typesetting: Anna Pawlik,

Cracow University of Technology Press

Received: September 24, 2024

Accepted: November 15, 2024

Copyright: © 2024 Kuśnierz-Krupa,

Ivashko. This is an open access article

distributed under the terms of the Creative

Commons Attribution License, which

permits unrestricted use, distribution, and

reproduction in any medium, provided the

original author and source are credited.

Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Citation: Kuśnierz-Krupa, D., Ivashko, Y. (2024). Spatial development of Zaklików: Introduction to research. *Technical Transactions*, e2024014. <https://doi.org/10.37705/TechTrans/e2024014>

Abstract

This paper discusses the history and, most importantly, the spatial development and the urban layout of the town of Zaklików. Zaklików is an early-modern-period town founded in 1565 by Stanisław Zaklika of the coat of arms of Topór, probably on previously undeveloped land on the border of the Lublin Upland and the Sandomierz Basin, in Solska Forest. The town was founded on the basis of a charter issued by King Sigismund II Augustus.

The aim of this paper is to present the results of preliminary research on the urban composition of the town from its foundation period. The research was based primarily on a review of the literature, archival queries, as well as fieldwork. The urban structure of the town was analysed and compared to models of other early modern Polish towns. On this basis, Zaklików was classified in a specific group of layouts, characterised as a private town, an economic layout with an early modern use programme, but that still used traditional planning methods.

Keywords: Zaklików, urban layout, early modern urbanism, historic town

1. Introduction

The town of Zaklików is situated on the edge of the Sandomierz Basin and Urzędowskie Hills, in the western part of the Biłgoraj Plain, along the River Sanna and on its floodplains. From the south, east and west, it borders a large forest complex belonging to the Janów Forests, which in turn are part of the Solska Forest complex.

Administratively, Zaklików is in the Subcarpathian Voivodeship, Stalowa Wola County, and is the seat of an urban-rural municipality.

It is currently a small town with a population of around 3,000. However, it has a rich and interesting history and a hitherto little analysed layout in terms of urban composition. This undoubtedly provides an impetus for researchers in the history of urban planning to investigate the urban structure and historic buildings of the town.

Studies related to the history of the spatial development of cities are crucial in the process of their subsequent revitalisation and revalorisation. In addition to development pressure in their historic centres, cities are also exposed to damage caused by natural disasters such as floods or fires, as well as warfare, which is currently the case in Ukraine (Kozakova, Kravchenko, et al. 2024: 3–16; Hrehorowicz-Gaber, Blazy et al. 2023: 1507–1526; Ivashko, Tovbych et al. 2023: 53–71).

The identification of the original urban layout of the town, including the model on the basis of which it was planned, provides important information and guidance in the preparation of planning documents and in the process of maintaining the statutory conservation of these historic cities (Ivashko, Mykhailovskyi, et al. 2023: 551–562; Zimna-Kawecka, Kuśnierz-Krupa, et al. 2021: 65–92; Kuśnierz-Krupa, Kobylarczyk, et al. 2021: 847–857; Kłosek-Kozłowska, 2007).



Fig. 1. Zaklików on a satellite image, 2023 (source: https://mapy.geoportal.gov.pl/imap/Imgp_2.html?gmap=gp0, access: 25.10.2024)



Fig. 2. Fragment of the Zaklików market square – north-east corner as seen from the south-west (current state) (photo by D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2024)

Fig. 3. Fragment of Zaklików market – north-east corner as seen from the west (current state) (photo by D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2024)

Fig. 4. Fragment of Zaklików market square – south-west corner as seen from the east (current state) (photo by D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2024)

Fig. 5. Fragment of Zaklików market square – south frontage as seen from the north-west (current state) (photo by D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2024)

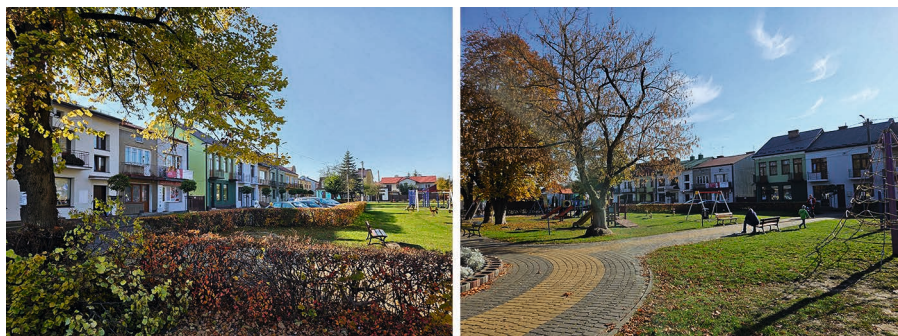


Fig. 6. Fragment of the Zaklików market square – southern part of the western frontage as seen from the east (existing state) (photo by D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2024)

Fig. 7. Fragment of Zaklików market square – north-west corner as seen from the south-east (existing state) (photo by D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2024)



2. Aim, scope, area and methods of the study

This paper presents the most significant facts from the town's history and, against the background of early modern Polish towns, the results of preliminary research on the original urban composition of the town from its foundation period.

The territorial scope of the research covered the entire urban layout of the town and its surroundings. The temporal scope was the period from the founding of the town at the beginning of the second half of the 16th century to the present day. The research area was limited to the history of the town's spatial development, its urban layout and historical values.

In conducting this preliminary research, the following research methods were used: literature search, archive search, planning method, analytical method, field research and comparative method.

3. The state of the art of research in this area

Analysing the state of research to date within the subject matter under consideration, two groups of works in particular were studied. One was related to the history of Zaklików, while the other to the issues of modern urban planning in Poland. Thus, it was concluded that the issues related to the historical urban composition of the analysed town have so far been treated marginally and it is worth starting research in this area.

The history of Zaklików was previously explored by several serious researchers. Among others, Feliks Kiryk wrote on this subject in his work *Z badań nad urbanizacją Lubelszczyzny w dobie jagiellońskiej* (Kiryk, 1972: 93–179); Ryszard Szczygieł in his publications: *Lokacje miast w Polsce XVI wieku* (Szczygieł, 2010: 7–23) and *Lokacje miast w Polsce XVI wieku* (Szczygieł, 1989); Henryk Gmiterek in the works: *Spółeczność Zaklikowa w XVII–XVIII wieku* (Gmiterek, 2010: 24–37) and *Kartki z dziejów Zaklikowa w XVII–XVIII wieku* (Gmiterek, 2004: 175–184); Artur Bata and Hanna Lawera in *Zaklików, gmina na szlaku historii* (Bata, Lawera, 1999); Michał Pękalski in a publication entitled *Z przeszłości*

Zaklikowa (Pękalski, 1963: 129–135); Sylwester Piechota in a work entitled *Własność i prawa dominalne w Zaklikowie* (Piechota, 2010: 40–52); and Marek Mądzik in his publication *Zaklików w dobie Księstwa Warszawskiego i Królestwa Polskiego* (Mądzik, 2010: 55–78).

Information on the history of the town was also included in dictionaries and publications of an overview nature such as: *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny województwa lubelskiego w średniowieczu* by Stanisław Kuraś (Kuraś, 1983: 286–287); *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu* edited by Tomasz Jurek (Jurek, T. 1980) and *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* by Bronisław Chlebowski (Chlebowski, 1895).

The issue of early modern urban planning in Poland, on the other hand, has so far been discussed by several researchers. These were primarily: Mieczysław Książek in publications entitled: *Zagadnienia genezy rozplanowania i typologii miast prywatnych XVI i XVII wieku w południowej Małopolsce* (Książek, 1988) and *Miasta prywatne Wiśnicz Nowy i Kolbuszowa (na tle działalności urbanistyczno-architektonicznej Lubomirskich w XVII wieku)* (Książek, 1990); Kazimierz Kuśnierz in numerous articles and monographs: *Miejskie ośrodki gospodarcze wielkich latyfundiów południowej Polski w XVI oraz XVII wieku* (Kuśnierz, 1989); *Sieniawa: historia rozwoju przestrzennego* (Kuśnierz, 2001) and *Tarnobrzeg: historia rozwoju przestrzennego* (Kuśnierz, 1999) and Teresa Zarębska, among others, in monographs: *Teoria urbanistyki włoskiej XV i XVI wieku* (Zarębska, 1971), *Początki polskiego literaturze urbanistycznego* (Zarębska, 1986) and in the work entitled *Przemiany przestrzenne miast polskich w dobie renesansu i baroku* (Zarębska, 1976: 217–230).

4. Outline of the town's history

Zaklików was founded in 1565 by a charter issued by King Sigismund II Augustus. The town was established on the border of the Lublin Upland and the Sandomierz Basin, in the Solska Forest. It is not entirely known whether this area was previously developed, but it is known that it belonged to the village of Zdziechowice (Pękalski, 1963: 129). This village, of medieval origin and with an extensive parish, had been mentioned in writing since the beginning of the 15th century (Kuraś, S. 1983: 286–287) and belonged to Jan Trzestka (Jurek, T. 1980) and then to Jan Czyżowski of the coat of arms of Półkozic. By marriage of Agnieszka Czyżowska (Jan Czyżowski's sole daughter) to Jan Zaklika of the coat of arms of Topór, these lands passed into the hands of the Zaklika family, as did Czyżów and Wojstawice (Paprocki, 1858: 97–98).

Returning to the matter of the area where the town was located, it can be assumed that it was founded in *cruda radice*, namely on land which had not been developed before. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that the king granted Zaklików inhabitants a fairly long – sixteen-year – period of *wolnizna*, i.e., he exempted them from road taxes, the so-called bridge taxes and market charges in neighbouring towns (Szczygieł, 2010: 13). The period of 'wolnizna' or *wola* for the settlers of a settlement founded in *cruda radice* was usually quite long, up to a dozen or so years, while in the case of towns founded on previously developed land, this period was much shorter and usually amounted to only a few years (Mączak, 1981).

The first owner and thus the founder of the town was Stanisław Zaklika of the coat of arms of Topór (also known in the literature as Stanisław Czyżowski), son of Hieronim Zaklika of Wojstawice. It is worth mentioning here that the Zaklika family originated from Miedzygórze (Niesiecki, 1845: 31).

Stanisław Zaklika received estates located in Urzędów County, including the area of the later Zaklików, in 1559, as a result of the division of family property (Szczygieł, 2010: 12). Four years later, in 1563, he was appointed Castellan of Połaniec (Chłapowski, 1993). He was a well-known and respected

person in the country and it was he who received from the king the privilege to found the town in question.

The location of Zaklików was based on German town rights, namely the Magdeburg rights, which regulated the settlers' personal freedoms, possession of a property in the town, i.e., a settlement plot (for building a house), a garden plot (also located within the town, usually in the neighbourhood of the settlement plot) and an agricultural plot, outside the urban layout of the town (Kuśnierz, 1989: 152–156), as well as privileges such as the right to freely practise the following professions: trade and other crafts or the right of the aforementioned freehold. It should also be noted that, in the 16th century, the inhabitants of towns belonging to private owners (nobility and magnates) were also subject to restrictions imposed by them (Szczygieł, 2010: 18; Opas, 1990: 104–125; 157–162).

At this point it is worth noting that the second half of the 16th century brought economic development to the area of what was then the Sandomierz Voivodship, which at that time included Urzędów County, in which Zaklików was founded (Stankowa, 1963: 52). The development of the road network, namely routes followed by merchants transporting their goods, probably also contributed to this. Previously, the area in question, due to the lack of circulation links, had been overlooked by them (Szczygieł, 2010: 7–8; Samsonowicz, 1973: 704–712; Szczygieł, 1974: 30–39).

Consequently, among other things, agriculture and craftsmanship developed very well in Urzędów County. It was here that most of the grain crops were located, and exported to the cities of Western Europe (Szymanek, 2003: 13).

The fact of economic revival in this area is confirmed by the royal town charter for Zaklików established as many as three fairs to be held each year: on the Feast of the Cross, on St Catherine's Day and on St Bartholomew's Day, and soon afterwards granted a fourth one, on St Peter and Paul's Day, which is quite a high number for a new town (Paluchowski, 2011: 37–58). The charter also immediately granted weekly markets on Mondays (Bata, Lawera, 1999: 12). The town was therefore envisaged as an economic, commercial and artisanal centre from its inception.

In the case of Zaklików, the parish was not a town-forming element, as it was established after the town's incorporation, around 1576 (Kiryk, 1972: 105). The first church in Zaklików was a wooden building, which was erected in 1583, through the efforts of the inhabitants, in the town's eastern part, outside the essential urban layout (its location is marked on a fragment of the First Military Survey of 1801–1804, i.e., on the Map of Eastern Galicia – see Fig. 8a). Previously, the town's inhabitants attended the church in Zdziechowice (Szczygieł, 2010: 19).

It can be presumed that the urban layout, which was created in the period of the founding (Szczygieł, 2010: 57) and will be discussed later, was subordinated to the function that the town was supposed to perform, namely an economic one – of a local market for goods and services.

It is known that next to the town, to the east of it, on a still legible terrain elevation, there was a small castle – the seat of the owners. It was probably built in a similar period as the town (Chlebowski, 1895). It is also known that it was either made of wood or of masonry and wood, and that by 1670 it had already become badly damaged (Gmiterek, 2010: 24). The damage probably worsened as a result of warfare in the early 18th century, to such an extent that a decision was made to forego its reconstruction (Bata, Lawera, 1999: 13). A section of the First Military Survey of 1801–1804 no longer features any trace of it, only the hill on which it had existed is marked.

The original charter of Zaklików has unfortunately not survived. However, its content has been referred to many times in other documents, among others in the privilege that Marcin Gniewosz received in 1593, a copy of which is kept in the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków, as noted by F. Kiryk (Szczygieł, 2010: 8). Gniewosz was one of the subsequent owners of

Zaklików. After Stanisław's death, the town was taken over by his son Zygmunt, married to Anna Koniecpolska, whose children died in childhood (Niesiecki, 1845: 31). After Zygmunt's death, Zaklików passed into the hands of his brother Mikołaj, who probably sold these lands in 1589 to the aforementioned Marcin Gniewosz of Dalewice (Gmiterek, 2004: 176). The Gniewosz family (or, to be more precise, Anna Gniewoszowa), were, among others, the founders of the brick parish church in Zaklików dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which was erected in 1608 (Pękalski, 1963: 134). It should be mentioned here that this was probably a 'reparation' to the inhabitants of Zaklików for the years of propagation of Protestantism (Calvinism) in the town by Gniewosz. The church was founded by his wife Anna, who, after her husband's death, decided to return to the Catholic Church (Gmiterek, 2010: 26).

It is known that, at the beginning of the 17th century, there was also a synagogue (probably wooden) in Zaklików, which indicates that the town was already inhabited by a sizable Jewish community at that time. With this community in mind, Anna Gniewoszowa founded a new synagogue around 1609 (Gmiterek, 2010: 26; Muszyńska, 1998: 111).

After Anna Gniewoszowa, the town was taken over by her son Andrzej (an active politician at the time), who in turn bequeathed it to his daughter Konstancja, who married Stanisław Witowski (Gmiterek, 2010: 25–26). Two daughters were born of this marriage, the younger of whom, Elżbieta, received Zaklików as a dowry by marrying Aleksander Adam Drzewicki in 1685. Drzewicki, having no time to coordinate matters related to the functioning of the town, hired the administrator Piotr Bereśniewicz to assist him. This marked the beginning of a difficult period for Zaklików, one that saw the town mismanaged and frequently crossed by military forces, including the banners of Lublin Voivodeship Rotmistrz Stanisław Wioteski; Field and Crown Notary Stefan Stanisław Czarniecki; the Wallachian banner of Betsk Voivode Adam Mikołaj Sieniawski; and the hussars of Parczew Starost Aleksander Daniłowicz. These forces sacked the town and plundered it (Gmiterek, H. 2010: 29).

After Aleksander Adam Drzewicki's death in 1706, Zaklików was taken over by his children (he had four of them), of whom his daughter, Konstancja, was the final person to take charge of the town. She married Józef Franciszek Sołtyk, Vice-Marshal of the Main Crown Tribunal, Castellan of Lublin and Bełż (Gmiterek, 2000–2001), with whom she jointly managed Zaklików. Unfortunately, they did so poorly because Józef Sołtyk incurred numerous liabilities and entered into business deals that only exacerbated his financial problems. After his death, the heiress of Zaklików remained Konstancja herself, and who in the 1750s probably decided to sell the estate to the Małachowski family, specifically to Piotr Małachowski, Starost of Oświęcim and Voivode of Kraków (Boniecki, 1901), who was mentioned as the owner of Zaklików as early as 1754 (Gmiterek, 2010: 34).

The second half of the 18th century is associated with the town's development after a period of stagnation. During this period, Zaklików's population increased, which certainly translated into the modernisation of its building substance.

After the Małachowskis, Zaklików passed into the hands of the Puchała family (De Verdmon Jacques, 1902: 317). After the death of Józef Puchała in 1822, Zaklików was successfully managed by his wife Antonina Puchalina, née Suchodolska. The town developed in this period, and many new houses were built there (Osiński, 2009: 69–89). Then, by virtue of inheriting from Antonina, who died in 1845, Zaklików passed into the hands of her four children. It is also known that later, in 1860, it was acquired in its entirety, probably after paying off the other heirs, by Anonina's granddaughter Joanna Szlubowska, who, possessed of shrewd business acumen, was mentioned as one of the richest landowners of the Lublin region (Osiński, 2009: 75).

The relations between the town's owners and burghers were complicated and involved constant disputes over land (Mazurkiewicz, Ćwik, 1957: 22–23).

As a result of one of these, in 1827, the regional commissioner ordered a plan to be made of the land that belonged to the town at the time. On this basis, it is known that the residential plots occupied an area of 39 morgen (Pękalski, 1963: 131). It can be presumed that the so-called Lower Austrian morgen, which was about 57 acres, or the Polish morgen, which was about 55 a, was used in this survey. Therefore, settlement plots in Zaklików, at that time, covered a total area of approximately 2223 a or 22.23 ha (Austrian morgen) or 2145 a or 21.45 ha (Polish morgen). Based on the above, it can be concluded that at the time of the survey, i.e., at the end of the first quarter of the 19th century, the town was already a spatially developed centre as the residential plots alone covered such a large area. In a way, this confirms the information that in the period when Zaklików was in the hands of Antonina Puchalina, née Suchodolska, many new buildings were erected within its limits. Information about another development of the town in terms of building substance (residential houses) comes from 1860. Between 1820 and 1860, 91 houses were built in Zaklików, which was significant because during this period the number of inhabitants decreased in many other towns. Such a situation occurred, for example, in Kurów, Kryłów, Modliborzyce, Piaski, Szczepleszyn and Tarnogród (Mazurkiewicz, 1957: 27). This state of affairs can be associated with the fact that in 1837, west of Zaklików, in the village of Irena, a plant producing iron products with a puddling plant and an iron rolling mill was established. The founder of the plant was Count Henryk Łubieński, the contemporaneous owner of these lands, including Zaklików. The plant was established with the help of a loan that Łubieński received from the Bank of Poland. In 1842, it was already employing 150 workers and was the largest factory in the Lublin Governorate (Śladkowski, 1963: 193–194). However, Łubieński did not repay his financial obligations and the plant passed into the hands of the Bank, which expanded it and added a factory that produced agricultural machinery and tools (Śladkowski, 1963: 193–194). The Bank also invested financial resources in Zaklików, where a boiler factory and later a nail factory were established (Wiercieński, 1901: 418). The milling industry also developed in the town, and the Zaklików mill was considered one of the most important in the Lublin Governorate (Wiercieński, 1901: 380–381).

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Zaklików was already referred to as a 'settlement' because in 1869, by decree of the tsarist government, like many towns located in the Russian partition, it lost its municipal rights (Latawiec, 2010: 84–85). In addition to the buildings mentioned above, the town at that time also had a home – a shelter for the elderly, a primary school, a municipal office, a border guard management building, and a brickyard (De Verdon Jacques, 1902: 317).

5. Urban layout of Zaklików

Analysing the urban layout of the town of Zaklików in its present state of preservation, it is necessary to divide it into the urban layout from the period of the town's foundation and the later states of development, i.e., blocks of buildings resulting from the town's growth in the later period, namely mainly at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries and in the 19th century.

An analysis of the town's history, mainly in terms of its spatial development, allows the conclusion that Zaklików is an early modern, renaissance town. It was founded as a private town, many of which were founded in the 16th century, especially in south-eastern Poland and in the Eastern Borderlands (e.g., Wiśnicz Nowy; Krasiczyn; Rozwadów; Sokół Małopolski; Radomyśl Wielki; Frampol; Cieszanów; Krzeszów; Oleszyce; Sieniawa; Głogów Małopolski; Ulanów; Janów Lubelski; Radomyśl nad Sanem).

In Poland, newly founded towns in the early modern period were, on the one hand, inspired by European urban planning models of the Renaissance period,

and on the other, were often influenced by earlier, even medieval, trends in town planning. We should also highlight that in 16th-century Poland wealthy landowners (known as the nobility or magnates) played an especially important role in economic, social and political relations. They often concentrated immense landed estates in their possession, which often required development, organisation and urbanisation (Kuśnierz, 1989: 28–37; Kuśnierz-Krupa, Kuśnierz, et al. 2022: 83–90).

Polish Renaissance towns can, in principle, considering the theory of the history of urban planning, be divided into so-called urban-residential centres and economic centres. The former did not begin to emerge until the early 1680s (Kuśnierz, 1989: 40). Irrespective of this division, it should be noted that the urban layouts of Polish Renaissance cities were, to varying degrees, inspired by Western trends in the shaping of urban planning of cities; this, of course, refers to Renaissance models and solutions applied in *la citta ideale*. With this in mind, three groups can be distinguished here. The first group includes the so-called traditional centres, which were created between the mid-16th century and 1565 and which implement a modern urban use programme using traditional urban forms. The second group includes centres that combine the principles of traditional urban planning with features of modern layouts. The third group, in turn, comprises typically modern centres (Kuśnierz, 1989: 86–87).

Summarising the above, the urban layout of Zaklików should be characterised as a layout based on an orthogonal model, with a centrally located, according to D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, originally, a square market square (which was modified as a result of secondary investment activities within the town) and a single band of building blocks around it, as well as plots of land along the streets leading out of the market square (on the eastern and southern sides), which is indicated by a rather large number of plots (82 plots), which (together with a name list of burghers) was recorded in 1571 (only six years after the location of the town) in the town book (Kiryk, 1972: 163).

Returning to the hypothesis concerning the original shape of the market square in Zaklików, according to D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, during the period of dynamic development of the town around the middle of the 19th century (or even later), a new block of buildings was added to the northern part of the market square, which caused the main square in the town to cease to have a square form. It then took on a rectangular shape and has survived in this form to this day. Supporting this hypothesis is the result of a careful analysis of a fragment of an archival plan from the beginning of the 19th century, i.e. the First Military Survey of 1801–1804 – Map of Eastern Galicia (see Fig. 8a), which clearly shows that the Zaklików market square was still square in shape at the beginning of the 19th century. An additional argument for this claim is provided by the results of an analysis of an aerial photograph from around 1914 (in terms of the character of the development of the ‘new northern frontage’ in relation to the development of the southern, western and eastern frontages – see Fig. 9), contemporary maps of Zaklików and the urban layouts of other modern towns established in south-eastern Poland, most of which had square market squares.

It is difficult at this stage to make a detailed metrological analysis of the original layout of Zaklików. This is due to the transformation of the town (for example, in terms of the market square), to the numerous fires and the consequent replacement of the built substance, as well as to the lack of archaeological research. It can only be presumed, on the basis of measurements made with the aid of up-to-date geodetic bases and modern computer techniques, that the measurement of Zaklików was based on the measure of a large length of surveying rope, the so-called Kraków *schnur* (45 m) and a rod measuring 4.5 m. It may be, therefore, that the market originally measured 3 × 3 *schnuren* and the streets leading out of it were either 2 rods (9 m) or 1 rod (4.5 m) wide, depending on their rank and function. However, this thread needs to be explored in more detail, which will be done in the future.

Fig. 8a. The area under study, i.e., the urban layout of the town of Zaklików on a fragment of the First Military Survey of 1801–1804 – Map of Eastern Galicia. Photo of the map [in:] Archive of the CUT FoA Urban History Team with the present shape and size of the market square marked on it (in red) (by D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2024)

Fig. 8b. Contemporary orthophotomap of Zaklików with the assumed original urban layout (in blue) and the contemporary shape and size of the market square (in red) (by D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2024)



Fig. 9. Aerial photograph of the centre of Zaklików from around 1914 from an exhibition prepared by the Zaklików Town Hall presented in the market square (by D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2024)



6. Conclusions

In summary of the above, it should be stated that the preliminary research on the original urban layout of Zaklików presented here is only a prelude to a broader and more detailed study of this issue.

On the basis of the research carried out so far, it should be noted that the historical urban layout of Zaklików dating from the period of the town's founding, i.e., the Renaissance period, has essentially survived to the present day. In the 19th century, due to the town's economic development, the construction of new houses, etc., this layout was modified in terms of the shape and size of the market square. Despite this fact, the layout has retained its historic values to this day. These values are historical, artistic and scientific value, which meet the definition of a monument, which is included in the Monument Protection and Preservation Act. The historical value of the layout in question is related to the fact that it was laid out during the period of Zaklików's foundation as a town. The artistic value is connected with the fact that Zaklików's urban layout is well-defined, namely it was planned in advance, with a specific, well-thought-out composition. The scientific value of the layout, in turn, stems from the fact that it fits into the typological classification of Polish Renaissance urban layouts as a private town, an economic layout with a modern use programme, but built with the use of still-traditional urban forms known in the Middle Ages.

References

- Bata, A., Lawera, H. (1999). *Zaklików, gmina na szlaku historii*, Krosno: Apla.
- Boniecki, A. (1901). *Herbarz polski*, vol. V, Warszawa.
- Chłapowski, K. (1993). *Urzędnicy województwa sandomierskiego XVI–XVIII wieku. Spisy*, vol. IV/33, Kórnik, no. 389.
- Encyklopedia historii gospodarczej Polski do 1945 roku*. (1981). A. Mączak (eds.), vol. 2, Warszawa.
- Gmiterek, H. (2010). *Spółeczność Zaklikowa w XVII–XVIII wieku*. In *Z dziejów Zaklikowa i Lubelszczyzny w okresie od XVI do XX wieku*, W. Plennikowski (eds.), Zaklików: Stowarzyszenie Kulturalno-Spółeczne Ziemi Zaklikowskiej im. Anny Nagórskiej.
- Gmiterek, H. (2004). *Kartki z dziejów Zaklikowa w XVII–XVIII wieku*. In *Na pograniczu kultur, języków i tradycji. Prace ofiarowane Profesorowi Doktorowi Ryszardowi Szczygłowi w sześćdziesiątą rocznicę urodzin*, M. Mądzik, A.A. Witusik (eds.), Lublin.
- Gmiterek, H. (2001–2001). *Józef Franciszek Sołtyk*. In *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, vol. XL, 2 <https://www.ipsb.nina.gov.pl/a/biografia/jozef-franciszek-soltyk-zm-1735-kasztelan-lubelski> (access: 25.08.2024).
- Hrehorowicz-Gaber, H., Blazy, R. et. al. (2023). The issue of adaptation of selected historic educational facilities located in the area of the historical urban layout of Krakow. *International Journal of Conservation Science* 14(4), 1507–1526.
- Ivashko, Y., Tovbych V. et. al. (2023). Preparing for the post-war reconstruction of historical monuments in Ukraine: Considerations in regard of the ongoing Polish post-WWII experience and international law on the protection and conservation of historical monuments. *International Journal of Conservation Science* 11(1), 53–71.
- Ivashko, Y., Mykhailovskyi, D. et. al. (2023). Problems of plants revitalization in the East of Ukraine after the war. *International Journal of Conservation Science* 14(2), 551–562.
- Kiryk, F. (1972). Z badań nad urbanizacją Lubelszczyzny w dobie jagiellońskiej. *Rocznik Naukowo-Dydaktyczny WSP w Krakowie. Prace historyczne VI*, 93–179.
- Kłosek-Kozłowska, D. (2007). *Ochrona wartości kulturowych miast a urbanistyka*. Warszawa: Oficyna Wydawnicza PW.
- Kozakova, O., Kravchenko, I. et. al. (2024). The role of photographic documentation in the process of conservation of destroyed architectural monuments and centres of historic cities. *International Journal of Conservation Science* 15, 1, 3–16.
- Książek, M. (1988). *Zagadnienia genezy rozplanowania i typologii miast prywatnych XVI i XVII wieku w południowej Małopolsce*. Kraków: CUT.
- Książek, M. (1990). *Miasta prywatne Wiśnicz Nowy i Kolbuszowa (na tle działalności urbanistyczno-architektonicznej Lubomirskich w XVII wieku)*. Kraków: CUT.
- Kuraś, S. (1983). *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny województwa lubelskiego w średniowieczu*. In *Dzieje Lubelszczyzny*, vol. III, Warszawa, 286–287.
- Kuśnierz, K. (1989). *Miejskie ośrodki gospodarcze wielkich latyfundiów południowej Polski w XVI oraz XVII wieku*. Kraków: CUT.
- Kuśnierz, K. (2001). *Sieniawa: historia rozwoju przestrzennego*. Kraków: CUT.
- Kuśnierz, K. (1998). *Tarnobrzeg: historia rozwoju przestrzennego*. Kraków: Zakład Usług Poligraficznych.
- Kuśnierz-Krupa, D., Kuśnierz, K. et. al. (2022). Conservation of the Renaissance towns of Southern Poland based on selected examples: an introduction to research. *Architectus* 4(72), 83–90.
- Kuśnierz-Krupa, D., Kobylarczyk, J. et. al. (2021). Typology of medieval urban layouts in historic Lesser Poland and their protection. *Planning Perspectives*, 36(4), 847–857.

- Mazurkiewicz, J. (1974). *W czasach stanisławowskich*. In *Dzieje Lubelszczyzny*, vol. I, T. Mencil (eds.), Warszawa: PWN.
- Mazurkiewicz, J., Ćwik, W. (1957). *Własność w miastach prywatnych Lubelszczyzny doby Księstwa Warszawskiego i Królestwa Kongresowego (1809–1866)*. Lublin: UMCS.
- Mądzik, M., (2010). *Zaklików w dobie Księstwa Warszawskiego i Królestwa Polskiego*. In *Z dziejów Zaklikowa i Lubelszczyzny w okresie od XVI do XX wieku*, W. Plennikowski (ed.), Zaklików: Stowarzyszenie Kulturalno-Społeczne Ziemi Zaklikowskiej im. Anny Nagórskiej.
- Muszyńska, J. (1998). *Żydzi w miastach województwa sandomierskiego i lubelskiego w XVIII wieku*. Kielce: WSP.
- Niesiecki, K. (1845). *Herbarz polski Kaspra Niesieckiego*, vol. 10, Lipsk: Breitkopf and Haertel, 31.
- Opas, T. (1990). *Własność w miastach i jurydykach prywatnych w dawnej Polsce*, Lublin: UMCS.
- Osiński, T. (2009). Józef Aleksander Puchata, senator-kasztelan Królestwa Polskiego i jego potomkowie w XIX i na początku XX wieku. *Rocznik Lubelskiego Towarzystwa Genealogicznego* 1, 69–89.
- Paluchowski, P. (2011). Miejsca i terminy jarmarków na terenie Prus Królewskich i Książęcych w końcu XVI wieku na podstawie wykazów z gdańskich kalendarzy. *Czasy nowożytne* 24, 37–58.
- Paprocki, B. (1858). *Herby rycerstwa polskiego przez Bartosza Paprockiego zebrane i wydane r. p. 1584*, Kraków: Biblioteka Polska, 7–98.
- Pękalski, M. (1963). *Z przeszłości Zaklikowa*. In *Z dziejów powiatu kraśnickiego*, K. Myśliński, R. Szaflik (eds.), Lublin: Wydawnictwo Lubelskie.
- Samsonowicz, H. (1973). Przemiany osi drożnych w Polsce późnego średniowiecza. *Przegląd Historyczny* 64, 704–712.
- Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu* (edycja elektroniczna). T. Jurek (eds.), <http://www.slownik.ihpan.edu.pl/search.php?id=10934> (access: 25.08.2024).
- Stankowa, M. (1963). *Powiat urzędowski w Polsce przedrozbiorowej pod względem prawno-ustrojowym*. In *Z dziejów powiatu kraśnickiego*, K. Myśliński, R. Szaflik (eds.), Lublin: Wydawnictwo Lubelskie.
- Szczygieł, R. (2010). *Lokacja miasta na prawie niemieckim*. In *Z dziejów Zaklikowa i Lubelszczyzny w okresie od XVI do XX wieku*, W. Plennikowski (ed.), Zaklików: Stowarzyszenie Kulturalno-Społeczne Ziemi Zaklikowskiej im. Anny Nagórskiej.
- Szczygieł, R. (1974). *Lublin ośrodkiem wielkiego handlu w XV i XVI wieku*. In *Spojrzenia w przeszłość Lubelszczyzny*, K. Myśliński, A.A. Witusik (eds.), Lublin.
- Szczygieł, R. (1989). *Lokacje miast w Polsce XVI wieku*, Lublin: UMCS.
- Szymanek, W. (2003). *Z dziejów powiatu janowskiego i kraśnickiego w latach 1474–1975*, Lublin: Stowarzyszenie Dom Europy.
- Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich* (1895). B. Chlebowski (ed.), XIV, Warszawa.
- Śladkowski, W. (1963). *Początki i rozwój przemysłu w powiecie kraśnickim w latach 1800–1915*. In *Z dziejów powiatu kraśnickiego*, K. Myśliński, R. Szaflik (eds.), Lublin: Wydawnictwo Lubelskie.
- De Verdmon Jacques, L. (1902). *Krótką monografią wszystkich miast, miasteczek i osad w Królestwie Polskim*. Warszawa: Rubieszewski and Wrotnowski.
- Wiercieński, H. (1901). *Opis statystyczny guberni lubelskiej*. Warszawa.
- Zarębska, T. (1971). *Teoria urbanistyki włoskiej XV i XVI wieku*. Warszawa: PWN.
- Zarębska, T. (1986). *Początki polskiego literaturze urbanistycznego*. Warszawa: PWN.
- Zarębska, T. (1976). *Przemiany przestrzenne miast polskich w dobie renesansu i baroku*. In *Miasta doby feudalnej w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej. Przemiany społeczne a układy przestrzenne*, A. Gieysztor, T. Rostanowski (ed.), Warszawa: PWN, 217–230.

Zimna-Kawecka, K., Kuśnierz-Krupa, D. et. al. (2021). Heritage of (non-)existing cities – on the Polish examples of medieval Świecie and Renaissance Krasieczyn. *Muzeologia a Kulturne Dedicstvo* 9(3), 65–92.