

REV. MARCIN NABOŻNY

MEDIEVAL PARISH AND ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH IN LUBLA

In 2019 it is 742 years since the first historical mention of Lubla parish was preserved. This parish probably existed earlier, but due to lack of documents it is difficult to determine the time of its formation. Certainly, the village belonged to one of the earlier settlements on Subcarpathia¹. The first known historical information about the settlement called Lubla comes from 1185, when Mikołaj Bogoria gave the settlement to the Cistercian monastery in Koprzywnica². The aim of this article is to briefly present this parish with a medieval metric, its functioning with particular emphasis on the historic wooden church from the fifteenth century.

REV. MARCIN NABOŻNY, Ph.D., priest of the Diocese of Rzeszów, Poland, assistant in the Department of the Recent Church History and of Methodology and Auxiliary Disciplines in Church History, Faculty of Theology, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin. Contact: marcin.nabozny@kul.pl

1. Parish Archive in Lubla (hereinafter: APL), *Monografia i Kronika Parafii i Wsi Lubla*, rkps (hereinafter: MiKPiWL), p. 2.
2. J. Długosz, *Liber beneficiorum dioecesis Cracoviensis*, vol. 3, Cracow 1863-1864, p. 377; *Kodeks Dyplomatyczny Małopolski*, published by F. Piekosiński, Cracow 1876-1905, vol. 1, no. 93, vol. 2, no. 486 (1279), 497 (1284); W. Sarna, *Opis powiatu jasielskiego*, Jasło 1908, p. 619.

Location of villages and parishes

Lubla is located in the southern part of the Strzyżów Foothills occupying the area between Wisłoka and Wisłok, as well as Jasło-Sanockie Valleys and the Sandomierz Basin³. The village currently occupies an area of about 1556 ha and has about 1500 inhabitants. Lubla is located in the protection zone of the Czarnorzecko-Strzyżowski Landscape Park⁴, covering the area of 4650 ha⁵.

Church membership

As a part of the church administration, the parish in Lubla belonged to the Cracow Diocese⁶ since its foundation to the first partition of Poland. Initially, Lubla was probably a part of the deanery of Jasło⁷. In 1227, the Zręciński decanate⁸ was established, which at the beginning of the 14th century became the seat of the village decanate in Jasło, which existed before the middle of the 13th century. At that time Lubla could enter its area⁹. It was not until the middle of the 15th century that the seat of the deanery was again Jasło¹⁰. This decanate also included Lubla¹¹.

On the initiative of Bishop Zbigniew Oleśnicki (1383-1455), the Archdeaconate of Nowy Sącz was established, erected by the decree of October 4, 1448¹². The

3. J. Kondracki, *Geografia fizyczna Polski*, Warsaw 1980, p. 412-416.

4. The Czarnorzecko-Strzyżowski Landscape Park was established in 1993 by ordinances of three voivodes: Rzeszów, Krosno and Tarnów, amended by the ordinance of 2004 of the Subcarpathia voivode. The park covers an area of 25 784 ha and is located within the following communes: Brzostek, Domaradz, Frysztak, Jasienica Rosielna, Korczynna, Niebylec, Strzyżów, Wielopole Skrzyńskie, Wiśniowa and Wojaszówka. The park is located in the mesoregion of the Strzyżów Foothills and includes the southern part of Strzyżów and Dynów Foothills and the northern part of Jasło – Sanok Valleys. It covers the area from Góra Klonowa, through Góra Bardo, Góra Czarnówka up to Sucha Góra in Czarnorki. Provincial Inspectorate for Environmental Protection in Rzeszów, *Stan środowiska w województwie Podkarpackim w 2003 roku*, Rzeszów 2004, p. 237.

5. Ministry of Environmental Protection of Natural Resources – Forestry, *Powszechna inwentaryzacja przyrodnicza gmin. Gmina Frysztak, Województwo Rzeszowskie*, Przemyśl 1990, p. 4.

6. MiKPiWL, p. 12.

7. B. Kumor, *Rozwój sieci dekanalnej w południowej części diecezji krakowskiej do r. 1772*, „Roczniki Teologiczno-Kanoniczne” 9(1962), n. 1, p. 87.

8. J. Michalak, *Krosno i okolice*, Krosno 1996, p. 23.

9. B. Kumor, *Rozwój sieci dekanalnej...*, p. 78-79.

10. In the 15th century, the reorganization of decanal network was carried out by Bishop Zbigniew Oleśnicki. He moved the capitals of some decanates to larger parishes and created a number of new decanates. He moved, among others, the capital of deanery from Zręcin to Jasło. B. Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska. Dzieje ustroju i organizacji 1786-1985*, Cracow 1985, p. 7; *Ibid.*, *Rozwój sieci dekanalnej...*, p. 85-86.

11. B. Kumor, *Rozwój sieci dekanalnej...*, p. 87.

12. B. Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska. Dzieje ustroju i organizacji 1786-1985*, Cracow 1985, p. 14; cf. B. Kumor, *Organizacja archidiekanalna w Małopolsce Południowej*, „Prawo Kanoniczne” 2(1958),

Archdeaconate included about 150 parishes, among which there was also the parish in Lubla¹³. This division was in force with minor changes until the 16th century¹⁴.

At the end of the 16th century in the Cracow Diocese the reorganization process of decanal network took place¹⁵. As a result, from around 1595, the Lubla parish was annexed to the decanate in Pilźno¹⁶. It should also be noted that since 1595 the Sieklówka parish was entrusted to the care of the parish priest in Lubla. This lasted until 1818¹⁷.

Another change of affiliation of the Lubla parish within the church organization was related to the creation of Tarnów Diocese. This was achieved by edict of Pope Pius VI "In suprema beati Petri cathedra" of March 13, 1785¹⁸. At that time the parish of Lubla was administratively attached to the newly established diocese of Tarnów¹⁹ and became a part of the Jasło diocese²⁰.

The Tarnów diocese was abolished on the basis of the papal bull of Pius VII 'Indefessum personarum regia dignitate fulgentium' of June 13, 1805 and the decree of the court chancellery in Vienna of February 6, 1806²¹. At that time, the Lubla parish became a part of the Przemyśl Diocese and was included in the Strzyżów deanate²², to which it belonged until 1861. At that time the Bishop of Przemyśl, Adam Jasiński (1860-1862) divided the extensive Strzyżów deanate into three decanates: Strzyżów, Brzostek and Frysztak²³. As a result of this division, the Lubla parish became a part of the Frysztak deanate²⁴.

n. 1-2, p. 402.

13. B. Kumor, *Organizacja archidiakonalna...*, p. 405; *Ibid.*, *Diecezja tarnowska...*, p. 14-17.

14. B. Kumor, *Rozwój sieci dekanalnej...*, p. 88.

15. *Ibid.*, p. 88-92.

16. A. Kozioł-Lechowski, *Parafia Bieździedza w ciągu dziejów. Dokumenty i źródła*, Rzeszów 1997, p. 242.

17. B. Kumor, *Archidiakoniat sądecki. Opracowanie materiałów źródłowych do Atlasu historycznego Kościoła w Polsce*, „Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne” 9(1964), p. 211-212; 226.

18. B. Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska...*, p. 50-51.

19. MiKPiWL, p. 20.

20. B. Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska...*, p. 54-65.

21. B. Kumor, *Dzieje polityczno-geograficzne diecezji tarnowskiej*, Lublin 1958, p. 62; cf. B. Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska...*, p. 82-88.

22. B. Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska...*, p. 91-93; cf. MiKPiWL, p. 20; see *Catalogus cleri dioecesis Premisliensis Anno 1809*, bns; B. Kumor, *Organizacja terytorialna diecezji przemyskiej 1772-1850*, „*Nasza Przeszłość*” 43(1975), p. 154-155.

23. J. Rąb, *Przemyśl Diocese in 1939-1951*, Iwonicz Zdrój 1979, mps in WSD Przemyśl, p. 29, 36.

24. *Schematismus venerabilis cleri dioecesis Premisliensis ritus latini in annum salutis 1862*, p. 4; MiKPiWL, p. 20.

This administrative division lasted until 1882, as in that year it was abolished by the Bishop of Przemyśl, Łukasz Solecki (1881-1900)²⁵. Then the parish in Lubla was again assigned to the Strzyżów deanate²⁶.

Another change of church affiliation of the Lubla parish within the church administration took place in 1912, when Lubla became a part of the Brzostek deanate²⁷.

In the period when the Lubla parish belonged to the Brzostek deanate, the Bishop of Przemyśl, Ignacy Tokarczuk, by the decree of January 27, 1978, divided the Przemyśl diocese into 10 archpresbyterates. As a result of this division, the Lubla parish was included in the Jasło archpresbyterate²⁸. Lubla was excluded from the Brzostek deanate and included in the Frysztak deanate on January 1, 1987²⁹.

Another change in the church administration on the discussed area was related to the establishment of Rzeszów diocese on March 25, 1992. Due to the new administrative division of the church, the Lubla parish became a part of the Rzeszów diocese. Since then, the Lubla parish within the boundaries of Rzeszów diocese belongs to the Frysztak deanate.

History of the parish over centuries

The oldest history of Lubla parish can be reconstructed only on the basis of Cracow visiting protocols and their copies preserved in the parish chronicle.

The oldest known protocol from 1565-1566 informs us that the church in Lubla, St. Nicholas' Church, was covered with shingles by the efforts of abbot Koprzywicki. The protocol indicates that at that time in Lubla there was an Erasmus vicar who replaced the parish priest³⁰. In 1595, the parish priest in Lubla visited the parish in Sieklówka. It was there that the parish priest was murdered by the heir of Arianino Jordan. As a result, the parish was deprived of pastoral care and profaned by Protestants³¹.

25. J. Rąb, *Diecezja Przemyska...*, p. 29, 36.

26. *Schematismus venerabilis cleri dioecesis Premisliensis ritus latini in annum salutis 1884*, p. 4; MiKPiWL, p. 20.

27. *Schematismus universi cleri saecularis et regularis dioecesis Rit. Lat. Premisliensis pro anno domini 1912*, p. 68; MiKPiWL, p. 20.

28. A. Potocki, *Diecezja przemyska w swe 600-lecie*, Przemyśl 1986, vol. 2, p. 371-374; *Rocznik Diecezji Przemyskiej*, Przemyśl 1978, p. 3.

29. Archdiocesan Archive in Przemyśl (hereinafter: ArPrz), *akta Dekanatu Brzosteckiego*, bs, bns.

30. MiKPiWL, p. 13.

31. B. Kumor, *Archidiakoniat sądecki...*, p. 211; MiKPiWL, p. 15, 19.

The protocol from 1595 states that the church in Lubla had already been consecrated. In addition, the protocol describes the church's appearance inside and outside. The church outside had a good covering, the cemetery was located around it. According to this information, the church in Lubla had a flat ceiling, whole windows, clean walls. Inside a picture of the Crucified in the middle of altar. In the church there were three stone altars, the largest of which was consecrated³². Then the protocol gives a detailed list of vessels and liturgical paraments³³.

Protocols of 1602 and 1608 indicated that next to the parish there was a parish school³⁴. Another visit in 1618 stated that the parish priest was Andreas Fabricius, who was ordained by the Cracow suffragan Paweł Dembski in 1599, and appointed parish priest in Lubla on November 28, 1605. During his term of office in 1611, metric books were introduced in the parish in accordance with the requirements of the Council of Trent. The visitor emphasized that the parish priest had fish ponds formed by the previous parish priest³⁵.

Another protocol from the visit in 1619 indicates that the church had four altars at that time. The fourth altar in honor of St. Bernard, the doctor of church, located on the southern wall, was founded by the abbot of Koprzywnica. The altar was removed at the beginning of the 19th century³⁶.

A hospital was also associated with the parish's activity. However, there are no historical sources on the basis of which it is possible to determine who founded it and when. On the basis of the visit protocol of the Bishop of Cracow, Kajetan Sołtyk (1759-1788) from 1781, it is assumed that there were 7 poor people living there³⁷. The hospital was located on a manor plot at the fork of road to Bukowy Las and down the village. Already in 1794, the hospital was in poor condition. In 1808, Jędrzej Rogoyski, the owner of manor house, included the hospital in his estate. Due to the poor condition of building, the hospital

32. Archdiocesan Archive in Cracow (hereinafter: ArKr), Akta wizytacyjne (hereinafter: Av Cap.) 2 (1596), f. 21, 21 v, 22, 22 v; MiKPiWL, p. 15-17.

33. The protocol specifies, among others: four corporals, four sticks, two towels, brass paten, host box, two candlesticks made of wood, copper censorship, cyborium made of wood, copper can covered with blue veil, bursa, light in front of the cyborium, one silver cup, one silver cross, copper monstrance, four chasubles of different colors, one red cap, 4 antependia, many tablecloths, four flags, books to the church office, Roman Missal, new book of announcements, catafalque. ArKr, Av Cap. 2 (1596), f. 21, 21 v, 22, 22 v; MiKPiWL, p. 16-17.

34. ArKr, Av Cap. 27 (1608), f. 219-222; MiKPiWL, p. 18.

35. ArKr, Av Cap. 37 (1618), f. 402-403; MiKPiWL, p. 18-19.

36. MiKPiWL, p. 19.

37. B. Kumor, *Archidiaconat sądecki...*, p. 212; MiKPiWL, p. 49.

was demolished and the plot of land was sold to Jan Cymerman, a blacksmith working for the owner of the manor house in Lubla³⁸.

Probably in 1841 a new cemetery was established in Lubla, a few hundred meters north of the church. The oldest tombstone dates back to 1847³⁹. In 1989 a chapel with an area of 34 m² was built on the cemetery⁴⁰.

Lubla was twice a place of fighting between Austrian and Russian troops during the First World War. These fights took place on December 18, 1914 and May 7, 1915. During the first battle the church was not destroyed, but the parish priest's residential building was damaged⁴¹.

In a report on the religious status of Lubla parish from 1927, we can read that in 1922 the church was restored and covered with a new shingle⁴². In the parish there was the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary and the Confraternity of the Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament of Altar. There was also a Men's and Female Youth Association founded by the headmaster of school, as well as the Voluntary Fire Brigade, the Farmers' Association and the Professional Farmers' Association⁴³.

The years of the Second World War were a difficult period for the functioning of Lubla parish. The occupant introduced various restrictions, e.g. in singing some songs, organizing public processions outside the church area⁴⁴. After the Germans began displacement of civilians from Lubla on August 22, 1944, the parish priest Walenty Jasionowski settled in the presbytery in Frysztak from August 27, and then on September 6 he went to Dobrzechów for the presbytery. He returned to Lubla only after the end of the warfare on January 23, 1945. After the deportation, the pastor began to celebrate Mass and services again from Sunday, February 11, 1945. In the middle of May 1945, the parish priest moved and settled permanently in the parish⁴⁵.

Thanks to the resourcefulness of Fr. Valent Jasionowski, the damage caused during the front was repaired. The church, parish and farm buildings were renovated. Thanks to the efforts of Father Jasionowski, the 18th-century organ (1948),

38. MiKPiWL, p. 49-50.

39. ArPrz, Inwentarz parafii Lubla [1935], p. 3.

40. APL, Dokumentacja techniczna kaplicy cmentarnej w Lubli, bs, bns.

41. ArPrz, *Odpis protokołu z posiedzenia Komitetu parafialnego w Lubli z dnia 5 VIII 1915 r.*, TPS 141/1, bs, bns.

42. ArPrz, *Sprawozdanie ze stanu religijnego parafii Lubla za rok 1927*, TPS 141/1, bs, bns.

43. Ibid.

44. M. Nabożny, *Duszpasterze i duszpasterstwo w parafii Lubla w latach 1939-1945*, Lubla 2008, p. 45.

45. M. Nabożny, Ks. *Walenty Jasionowski (1897-1974)*, „Zwiastowanie. Pismo Diecezji Rzeszowskiej” 15(2006), no. 2, p. 145-149.

the cemetery morgue (1950) and the old school (1952) were renovated. In 1965, Father Jasionowski electrified the church, parish, cowshed and organistry⁴⁶.

The work of a priest in the post-war conditions, when communist groups came to power, was not easy. Many times the pastor of Lubla was punished with a fine for actions taken during the renovation of temples and parish buildings, as well as for pastoral activities (e.g. for placing the Millennium Cross). From November 29 to December 6, 1947, he organized the first parish missions after the war, which were preached by Father Jan Patrzyk and Father Jakub Póchlonek, Franciscan⁴⁷.

A great event in the life of parish was the Great Novena before celebration of the millennium of Polish baptism in 1966. As a preparation for celebrations of the Millennium of Polish baptism, Father W. Jasionowski consecrated a cross on the way to the cemetery, despite the opposition of the communist authorities. During this period, he organized between December 7, 1965 and November 19, 1966, a parish peregrination of a copy of the painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa, consecrated by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński and brought from Czestochowa by a delegation from Lubla. The culmination of millennium celebration was 1966, when Tadeusz Błaszczewicz, auxiliary bishop of Przemyśl, celebrated the Holy Mass of the Blessed Virgin Mary's Church⁴⁸.

In relation to preparation of the parish to visit the copy of painting of Our Lady of Czestochowa, parish missions were organized in Lubla from February 21 to March 1, 1971, led by the Bernardines of Leżajsk and Łęczyca. The visitation in Lubla was held on March 2, 1971. In 1971, the Stations of the Cross in Lubla church were also consecrated⁴⁹.

In 1970, the parish priest built an oak altar facing the people in accordance with the new liturgical regulations. From November 29, 1970, i.e. from the first Sunday of Advent, Father W. Jasionowski began to celebrate Mass in Polish language⁵⁰.

In 1971, a new parish priest Franciszek Podolski started working in Lubla. He held his office until 1999. It was then that Father Julian Bartnik became parish priest. Each of these priests took care of the spiritual development of parishioners by organizing and celebrating God's worship, catechization and preaching, as well as active involvement in the social and cultural life of the village inhabitants.

46. Ibid.

47. Ibid.

48. Ibid.

49. ArPrz, *Nawiedzenie NMP w Diecezji Przemyskiej, Sprawozdanie z uroczystości Nawiedzenia M[at-ki] B[ożej] w parafii Lubla*, sign. K-Ł; MiKWIP, p. 135-135; M. Nabożny, *Ks. Walenty Jasionowski...*, p. 145-149.

50. MiKWIP, p. 132.

The historic church of St. Nicholas in Lubla as a place of fulfilling God's service

The temple in Lubla was built thanks to the foundation of Nicholas Grot, Cistercian abbot from Koprzywnica. The church, like most of such buildings, is oriented. It is built entirely of larch wood on the stone foundation, covered with a shingle apron⁵¹. A log structure was used here. The church is boarded, surrounded by old linden trees⁵². The church is a single-aisle church, with a narrower, triangular presbytery and a rectangular sacristy standing next to it from the north⁵³. The presbytery is equipped with a slightly wider, but the same height nave body. This body in Lubla has a square projection, i.e. the form considered in wooden churches to be more archaic⁵⁴. At the nave there is a narthex on the north side. The church interior is covered with ceilings, in the nave with casements, supported on two pairs of hexagonal columns placed on quite high impostas⁵⁵. These four octagonal columns with pseudo-capitals are on high pedestals, while on the axis of the ceiling there is a decoratively profiled longitudinal pull from the second half of the 15th century⁵⁶. The interior was covered with a ceiling in the nave in 1778 or 1793⁵⁷.

The church in Lubla received a tower on the western side in 1793⁵⁸. The temple at the bottom was originally surrounded by wooden arcades armed in 1922. The church is covered by lean-to roof⁵⁹.

The furnishings and decoration of the parish church in Lubla consists of a complex of paintings, sculptures and artistic craftsmanship from the period of the fifteenth to the nineteenth century with great cultural and historical values⁶⁰. The small interior of Lubla church is filled with numerous historical

51. *Katalog Zabytków Sztuki w Polsce...*, p. 39.

52. WUOZdR, M. Lemańska-Trepińska, *Katalog zabytków sztuki w Polsce. Województwo rzeszowskie*, brw, p. 23.

53. H. Lawera, A. Bata, *Frysztak, gmina i okolice*, Krosno 1999, p. 48; WUOZdR, M. Lemańska-Trepińska, *Katalog zabytków sztuki w Polsce. Województwo rzeszowskie*, brw, p. 23.

54. M. Kornecki, *Uwagi do systematyki gotyckich kościołów drewnianych w Małopolsce*, „*Teka Komisji urbanistyki i Architektury*” IV, Cracow 1970, p. 139-159, [in:] W. Michalik, *Drewniane budownictwo sakralne w Gogołowie i Lubli*, Cracow 1998, published by the author, p. 16-17.

55. WUOZdR, M. Lemańska-Trepińska, *Katalog zabytków sztuki w Polsce. Województwo rzeszowskie*, brw, p. 23; WUOZdR, Karta ewidencyjna zabytków, bns.

56. *Katalog Zabytków Sztuki w Polsce...*, p. 39.

57. Ibid.

58. H. Lawera, A. Bata, *Frysztak...*, p. 48.

59. *Katalog Zabytków Sztuki w Polsce...*, p. 40.

60. W. Michalik, *Drewniane budownictwo...*, p. 33.

equipment, paintings and sculptures. The main altar and side altars, late-Baroque, date back to the beginning of the 18th century.

In 2004 the roof was replaced. The side altars, late Gothic paintings of St. Nicholas and Our Lady of the Angels, the image of Christ the Husband of Sorrows with Our Lady (Gothic from the 15th century) have also been renovated, which restored the former splendor and original appearance of the temple⁶¹.

In the left altar there is a late-Baroque antependium depicting Christ and the Thorns of the Crowning and the death of St. Stanislaus. There is a baroque cross on the rood beam from the second half of the 17th century. Also noteworthy is the rococo richly carved pulpit from 1778 and a confessional from the second half of the eighteenth century. In the church tower on the southern wall there is a head of Christ coming from the crucifix, which was here before the war. It commemorates a miraculous event – during an artillery fire in Lubla in January 1945, a crucifix was destroyed by a bullet, and Jesus' head, intact, fell into a wooden wall⁶². In the church bell tower, there is a Gothic bell from the end of the 15th century. Next to the church there is a parsonage built in 1911 in place of the previous wooden and brick ones⁶³.

During the war the church was seriously damaged. The tower was destroyed in 2/3, while the church roof on the northern side was shattered in the middle. The bell tower remained unchanged, but it was heavily perforated. A large artillery shell fell through the roof over the large altar and exploded at the level of altar stone without causing much damage⁶⁴. The means used for God's service were also destroyed⁶⁵.

Out of concern for the church in Lubla, renovation and conservation works were undertaken several times in order to preserve the object from destruction. Subsequent repairs took place in years: 1778, 1793, 1838, 1862, 1922, 1944, 1968, 1995, 2006, 2018. In 1944/1945, during the warfare, the upper part of tower was destroyed and the church structure tilted. Reconstruction of this tower was undertaken by Father Franciszek Podolski in 1995. It was then that the original form of the tower was reconstructed and ended with a chamber on which a bell was added. At that time the fence around the church was also reconstructed⁶⁶.

In 1968, thanks to the efforts of the then parish priest, W. Jasionowski, the church polychrome in Lubla was renovated, and in 1970 the gold plating of the main altar, side altars and the pulpit was renovated⁶⁷.

61. M. Nabożny, *Perła Podkarpacia*, „Niedziela Południowa” 48(2005), no. 52, p. 3.

62. M. Nabożny, *Jezus połamany z Lubli*, „Gazeta Frysztacka” 7(2005) no. 27/49, p. 10-11.

63. H. Lawera, A. Bata, *Fryszak...*, p. 48.

64. MiKPiWL, p. 146-147.

65. ArPrz, *Ankieta o parafii Lubla w latach 1939-1945*, p. 3.

66. M. Kował, *Odbudowa wieży w Lubli*, „Źródło Diecezji Rzeszowskiej” 39(1995), p. 4.

67. M. Nabożny, *Ks. Walenty Jasionowski...*, p. 145-149.

The renovation and conservation works at the church in Lubla were also conducted in 2003 thanks to the efforts of Father Julian Bartnik, the parish priest. The first stage of works included replacement of the shingle roofing and renovation of the original roof truss structure on the northern side. This work continued in the second phase in 2004 and included the replacement and maintenance of damaged roof elements on the south side and the maintenance and replacement of ceiling elements along with thermal insulation⁶⁸.

In 2005, the third phase of works included in the project took place and concerned the sacristy and narthex. The scope of these works included, among others, raising the church, stamping, construction of concrete pecks and foundations made of concrete and stone, replacement of foundations, construction of external concrete stairs, renovation of log walls with thermal insulation, construction of shingles apron. The works were completed on November 30, 2005. They were continued from August 8, 2006 and covered the presbytery and church body. The culmination of works was execution in December 2006 of a wooden floor in the narthex and sacristy. Execution of these renovation and conservation works improved the technical condition, aesthetics and enabled to highlight the historical and architectural values of the church in Lubla⁶⁹. The last project undertaken on a large scale was to bring underfloor heating to the church with a replacement of the floor by a stone one. The project was completed in 2018.

ŚREDNIOWIECZNA PARAFIA I KOŚCIÓŁ ŚW. MIKOŁAJA W LUBLI

Summary

Lubla is located in the southern part of the Strzyżów Foothills. The exact date of its formation, due to the lack of archival materials, cannot be determined. Certainly, the village belonged to one of the earlier settlements on Subcarpathia. The first historical information about the settlement called Lubla comes from 1185, when Mikołaj Bogoria gave the settlement to the

68. APL, Informacja dotycząca realizacji prac remontowo-konserwatorskich w 2004 r., Ref. No. 5/2005; APL, *Decyzja 28/05*, Rzeszów 16 III 2005 r.; *Decyzja 109/04*, Rzeszów 28 VII 2004 r.

69. APL, Informacja dotycząca realizacji prac remontowo-konserwatorskich w 2005 r., Ref. No. 4/2006.

Cistercian monastery in Koprzywnica. The parish in Lubla dates back to 1277. The wooden church was built in the middle of the 15th century.

Słowa kluczowe: Lubla, parafia, drewniany kościół

Key words: Lubla, parish, wooden church

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