



Domasław

Domazlau (1214), Domslau (1666), Łukaszewice (1945), Domasław (1948)



Postcard sent in 1915

1. Store and bakery of Paul Mielert
2. Parsonage building (no longer exists); the protestant parish in Domasław included over 25 villages
3. Evangelical church and school (32 Wrocławska Street)
4. Railroad station (Tyniecka Street); the railroad line from Wrocław to Kobierzyce through Bielany and Domasław was opened on 1.06.1884





5. View of the church from the side of the chancel and nave added to the tower in the 1990s; on the side there is a commemorative stone for the 800th anniversary of Domasław, founded by the inhabitants in 2014.
6. View of the chancel of the parish church in Domasław
7. Stained glass window depicting St. Adalbert, patron saint of the church and the parish
8. Behind the church there is a small but beautifully maintained park with a gym and a recreation area

Patronymic name from the name Domasław, meaning "a person who brings fame to his house".

The oldest buildings of the village are located along Wroclawska Street, which is a part of the former national road No. 8 from Wroclaw to Kłodzko. The location of the village by an important trade route had an impact on its rapid development. In a document issued by Duke Henry the Bearded in 1214, which is considered by researchers to be a forgery, there appears the oldest mention of Domasław as a village with the right to market.

In the 13th century there was a church in Domasław, on the site of which a late Gothic temple was built in the 16th century. As early as 1529 the first Lutheran sermon was preached here and the church was a place of prayer for Protestants for nearly 400 years, until 1945, with a short break after the Thirty Years' War.

The church was destroyed at the end of World War II, only the late Gothic tower, the historic wall and the gate building from the 17th century survived. In the 1990s, the aisle body was added to the tower on the old foundations, referring to the original Gothic form. The church received St. Adalbert as its patron saint, since it is located by the route leading from Prague through Kłodzko to Wroclaw, and further to Pomerania.

In recent years the church has been enriched with stained glass windows depicting Polish saints, among them are figures associated with Lower Silesia - St. Jadwiga of Silesia and Blessed Czesław.

While visiting the church, it is worth seeing its surroundings with a contemporary Stations of the Cross, there are also several tombstones and epitaphs testifying to the former richness of the temple's decor. Opposite the entrance, in the church wall, you can see the marble epitaph of Carl Wilhelm von Reichel. As the inscription informs, the lord of Krzyżowice, Bąki and Owsianka was: "Devout towards God, honest towards people, tender towards his wife, caring towards his children, kind towards his subjects, loving his Homeland".

Behind the church grounds you can rest in a small park, where an open-air gym has been established.

In the village there is a parish church, a village community room and a library, a playground and a train stop. There are 927 people living in Domasław (as of 15.08.2021)

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The charm of old postcards, or about Domasław in the early twentieth century

Thanks to pre-war postcards (the name for an „open” correspondence card with a view on it was invented by Henryk Sienkiewicz) we can learn what the villages of Kobierzyce Commune looked like in the first half of the 20th century.

The most common object depicted on postcards from Domasław was the church, which from the mid-16th

century (with a small break in the 17th century) until 1945 served as an Evangelical church; more than twenty towns belonged to the Protestant parish. The postcards also show a building with a large gate leading to the church area (now bricked up).

Next to the gate building, next to the church wall, there was a monument to the villagers killed in World War I. After 1945, the monument was rebuilt and changed its function to a chapel of Our Lady.

Right next to the church, at a small square with a pond, the building of the former Evangelical school (now an apartment building) is visible on the postcards. On the other side of the church there was a parsonage (no longer exists).



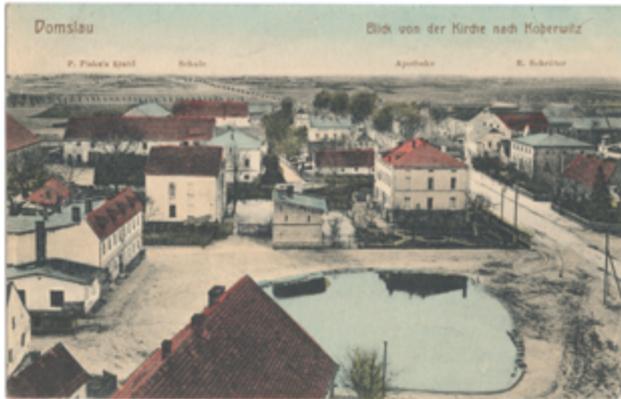
On a few postcards we can see a general view of the village, pictures taken from the church tower towards Wrocław or Kobierzyce. In the first case we can see the inn of Franz Wagner, with a garden for clients at the back of the building. Today, in the heavily rebuilt building, there is a village common room and a social library.



If we look at the view of Domasław in the direction of Kobierzyce, we can see on postcards the often photographed building of the pharmacy (no longer exists), the catholic school and the “Prince Henry” inn owned by Paul Piske.



It happened quite often that the publishers of postcards were owners of stores and restaurants, who advertised their facilities in this way. One of them was Paul Mieler, that is why on many pictures from Domasław you can see Mieler's store. Apart from him, we can see how other stores looked like, e.g. meat processing plant with a butcher's store. The most interesting residential buildings were the villas of Riediger and Übereck, the owner of an inn and bowling alley in Domasław.



Many of the buildings depicted on the postcards no longer exist. We will not see the buildings of the county hospital, which was financed by the Scholz foundation and in the 1930s could take as many as eighty patients at a time (about nine hundred patients were treated here annually). There is also no malt factory, mill, pheasantry, butcher's shop or pharmacy operating in the town.

In Domasław, in the same building as the butcher's shop, there was a post office; on the back of postcard sent from this place, there is a stamp with the inscription: "Domaslaw, Kreis Breslau".



By the appearance of the postcards we can roughly estimate the time when they were issued. The first postcards were sent in 1869, and they quickly began to contain first drawn views of cities, villages, and indi-



vidual monuments, and then photographs. Until 1904 one side of the card was for the post, the other side with the view was for the sender, hence the oldest postcards have the message to the addressee written on the side with the picture. After 1904, a postcard looked the way we are used to, i.e., one side was occupied by a drawing (lithograph) or a photo, and the other side was for the post and the sender.