

BUSINESS
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IN
POLAND

This new and multi-department institution was located in the premises of the no longer existing Piarists monastery. Since then, the employees of ethnographic department have been carrying out research under the aegis of the District Museum of Rzeszów.

In 1984 the first permanent exhibition of national costumes of Rzeszowiacy (inhabitants of Rzeszów) and Lasowiacy (a local ethnographic group) was opened.

Another large exhibition dedicated to folk culture was opened in 1966, in which a unique collection of religious sculpture was made available to the public.

Thanks to Franciszek Kotuła, a director of the District Museum and his successor Tadeusz Aksamit, gradually growing ethnographic collections were moved to a new building in late 1980s and early 1990s.

On 17 September 1990, a new exhibition prepared and arranged by the employees of the Ethnographic Museum was opened.

An integral part of the Museum is the archive of folk culture history, in which interviews, photographs and recordings have been gathered. The museum also gathers documentation on academic achievements of its patron Franciszek Kotuła, who was one of the most distinguished scholars and folklorists of the Rzeszów region.

By documenting all aspects of past life of village inhabitants, the Museum collections include not only agricultural implements and household utensils but also male and female festive costumes of Lasowiacy, Rzeszowiacy and Pogórzanie (Uplanders).

It should also be pointed out that colourful folk costumes known from museum collections and treated by the contemporary folk bands as clothing were not typical clothing worn by the masses of villagers on everyday basis.

Folk costumes as known and popularized today were worn only by wealthy peasants on the occasions of going to church or to the market.

Everyday clothing of peasants was not so colorful and stylish. It was simpler in style and suitable for the work in the fields or tidying up cattle.

There were shirts and trousers and, in case of women, apron shirts made from linen and hemp cloth constituted summer clothing of most Polish peasants. Festive garments played a different function. They were a sign of social position of their owner in the village community.

The variety of folk costumes in Poland indicates a vivid imagination of peasants and their ingenuity in adapting bourgeois and gentry's patterns. Folk costumes indicated regional affiliation but also constituted a symbol of social status.

The development of commodity-based economy and the influx of ready-made factory goods to villages marked the end to folk costumes. All the more, their beauty, decorative values and simplicity never cease to impress the visitors of the permanent exhibition of the Ethnographic Museum in Rzeszów.

The Ethnographic Museum in Rzeszów, as the only museum in the region, has a complete collection of ceramics of all the pottery centres in the southern-eastern Poland.

The unique character of this collection of exhibits is highlighted by hand-painted tiles, ceramic figures, bells and clay toys sold at the time in the markets and fairs. Even more impressive are shrines and religious statues made by local artists.

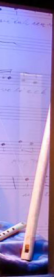
Whilst collecting numerous exhibits which are representative for the past village inhabitants, the museum collections were expanded by the set of source documents and official attributes including caroling items such as masks, stars, Christmas mummings and related to Christian holidays such as painted eggs, straw ornaments and uniforms of the Christ grave watch.

A set of folk instruments usually made by hand by country musicians is yet another precious collection. Only 60 years ago, music and sound were something extraordinary and it is hard for us living today, in the world surrounded by sound or even noise, to understand it.

Despite that, singing, playing a musical instrument, dancing is a pastime of only a fraction of today's society. These skills, except for professional instrument playing, used to be natural. People used to sing to lull a baby to sleep, during physical labour, during religious ceremonies; singing was part and parcel of all important family and annual celebrations.

In song people expressed their feelings and handed down moral country principles. Folk songs informed about important events, educated but also amused.

The following story by the folk storyteller, Stefania Buda of Nosówka, best describes the music style and character of the Rzeszów Region. "When in the old times musicians went to play at a wedding feast, they had to walk a long way from home. Sometimes two, sometimes three and sometimes even fifteen kilometers. Once they were walking from Nosówka to Wola Zgłobieńska for 15 kilometers. As they all could hardly make their ends meet, they were hoping to eat and drink to the full and also make a nice penny. So fiddlers joyfully sang: we shall eat, we shall drink and we shall be merry to which basses skeptically sang back: if God allows, if God allows and obviously the wedding party turned out to be unsuccessful. They were given a small glass of vodka, a piece of cake and some coffee and then apparently the larder's key got lost. So they were all sitting with empty stomachs with no mood for dancing, singing and playing drums until eventually in the evening the party was over. On the way back, the fiddlers sang sadly: we ate nothing, we drank nothing, we were not merry to which the basses replied: told you, told you so" That is how the tradition of putting money into the bass while asking the band for a song came into being.





The combination of tradition and modernity has manifested itself more and more by the use of modern mass media in popularizing cultural heritage of the region. Sadly, the widespread commercialization of culture and acute ignorance of old customs among the young generation causes increasing cultural changes.

Documenting and popularizing traditional instrument playing must therefore be based on the means available and appealing to the modern audience. Web portals, publishing multimedia

and organizing folk workshops are just a few educational actions taken by the Museum in Rzeszów. Yet another initiative taken by the employees of F. Kotula Ethnographic Museum in Rzeszów was the construction of "Podkarpackie Province Source Archive" which is a kind of database system in which all non-material cultural heritage will be converted into digital form and made available on-line to all interested i.e. academics, organizers of cultural activities and the lovers of folk culture.

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**WELCOME
TO
RZESZÓW**

by the city hall of Rzeszów



The Rzeszów Area abounds with natural gas and crude oil deposits, making it one of Poland's richest areas for these resources.

RZESZÓW

The riverside town meeting Wisłok two geographic regions: plain, wooded Sandomierz Basin and beautifully shaped, rolling Carpathian foothills. Temperate climate and rich flora and fauna are additional advantages of Rzeszow and the surrounding area. Beautifully located at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, Rzeszów, which documented history dates back to 1354, boasts many historical monuments, of which the most interesting are: the fifteenth-century town hall, the fourteenth-century parish church, the sixteenth-century Lubomirski Castle, and century monastery from the seventeenth. Bernardine monastery complex and a summer palace Piarist Lubomirski, the eighteenth-century church and monastery. Reformed, as well as buildings in the Market. A special attraction for tourists is the Underground Tourist Route, located under the houses and the Market Square, which consists of 369 m in length. Rzeszow's Community for centuries was a mixture of cultures and nations. Evidence of the Jewish people living here are still preserved Synagogue – the Old Town and New Town from the seventeenth and the eighteenth century.

Tourist Attractions

Market Square

The central square of the Old Town is a Market Square in form of an irregular quadrilateral with dimensions of approximately 100-110 m by 50-70 m. There is a City Hall

here and a well built in the 17th century situated in the middle of the square. The view of the present Market Square differs from its initial layout – only three frontages are furnished with one- or two-floor tenement houses from the 15th and 16th century, which were re-built over the centuries.

Hotels, restaurants, clubs, pubs and museums are located inside. The tenement house No. 19 is one of the most interesting sights.

The pieces of brick-stone walls and vaults as well as gothic ogival lintels discovered in the basement are exposed as a part of the Underground Tourist Route. They allow us to date the start of this building's construction at the turn of the 15th and 16th century. A stage next to the City Hall hosts performances of well-known artists, bands and winners of the Carpathia Festival.

City Hall

The most magnificent building in the Market Square is the City Hall placed at the corner of the west and north frontage. It was probably built in 1591 r. by Mikołaj Spytko Ligza. After being re-built a few times, its present layout dates from the turn of the 19th and 20th century. Pieces of old walls and lintels, as well as cellars reaching as far as Słowackiego Street were discovered in the City Hall basements. "Gallery under City Hall" is located in one of the cellars.

Underground Tourist Route "Rzeszow's Cellars"

Underground Tourist Route, which is 369 m long, runs under the tenement houses and the Market Square slab. It consists of 25 cellars and 15 corridors reaching 10 meters underground, named after their functions and referring to the town's history.

You can see there the relics of the medieval walls (e.g. under the tenement house No. 19) and several hundred year-old bricks, fire traces, remains of the iron bars and hinges, hidden passage ways. The lower parts were used as the storage rooms for various goods and during Tartar's invasions and wars they served as the hiding place for town's inhabitants.

Old Convent of Piarist Friars

The central place in post-piarist complex belongs to St. Cross Church. It was built in 1644-1649 in accordance with a design by Tylman van Gameren.

It is a one-aisle temple with two towers at the façade and a chapel at the north side. The décor is late baroque with the stucco decorations by J.Ch. Falconi from the end of the 17th century.

A mausoleum of the Lubomirski Family is situated in the rectangular presbytery.

Presently, in the convent building houses the District Museum, which possesses rich collections of art, history, ethnography and architecture, shown as constant exhibitions (among others Dabsoy Gallery) or temporary exhibitions. In the former refectory you can see frescos from the end of the 17th century.

In 1658 Piarist Friars established the convent College (nowadays the Secondary School No. 1, Priest Stanisław Konarski, the school patron, taught there. It is one of the oldest secondary schools in the country. Many of its students found their place in history and Polish culture, among others: Ignacy Łukasiewicz, Władysław Sikorski and Julian Przybóś.

Lubomirski Castle

The construction of the castle was commenced by the then owner of Rzeszów, Mikołaj Spytek Ligęza, at the end of the 16th century. In the second half of the 17th century the Lubomirskis expanded the castle and encircled it with a stone wall with bastions.

The present view of the castle is due to the last redevelopment at the turn of the 19th and 20th century. The castle hosts the Court and The Public Prosecutor's Office.

Lubomirskis Summer Palace

Lubomirskis Summer Palace was built by Hieronim A. Lubomirski's efforts according to the design of Tylman von Garmen. During the redevelopment in the 18th century it gained baroque décor. Presently it contains IT Department of the University of Rzeszów.

Szajna Gallery

Permanent exhibition of the works by Józef Szajna, given by the artist in March 1997 to the city where he was born. The works are placed in the gallery specially arranged for this purpose in Wanda Siemaszkowa Theatre.

St. Stanislaw and St. Adalbert Parish Church

The Church probably existed before 1363. It was destroyed during the great fire. What is left is the gothic presbytery dated at the beginning of the 15th century. In the first half of the 17th century the belfry was added and in 1754 the main aisle was rebuilt, the side aisles were added and the baroque décor was introduced. The tomb monuments of the Rzeszowscy Family are situated in the presbytery. The thorough renovation of the church took place in 1962-1965.

Revolutionary Act Monument

Revolutionary Act Monument, authorship of Marian Konieczny, built in 1974 is also called the Monument of the Revolutionary Fights. It is dedicated to fights for freedom that took place in the Rzeszów area.

Bernardine Complex Convent

The historical Bernardine Monastery with Holy Mary Assumption Church was built in the first half of the 17th century. Initially this was a small wooden church built in 1536. Tomb monuments of the Ligęzas Family are to be found in the presbytery.

In Our Lady of Rzeszów Sanctuary - the patroness of Rzeszów - there is a late gothic figure of Holy Mother Mary with Child that was found in 1513.

Wanda Siemaszkowa Theatre in Rzeszów

Wanda Siemaszkowa Theatre - the first professional dramatical theatre in Rzeszów founded in 1944 as the National Theatre is the former house of Gymnastic Society "Sokoł" built in 1890-1900. Such splendid artists as: Adam Hanuszkiewicz or Zdzisław Kozień made their debüts on its stage.

Secession Villas


A group of secession villas is situated along the Chestnut Avenue (Aleja Pod Kasztanami): Villa No. 6 - built in 1903 according to the design of M.Sc. K. Hołowicz, eclectic, decorated with rich elevation as well as with Mickiewicz's bust in the niche; and two villas designed by T. M. Tekielski in Swiss style: No. 8 (from 1899) and No. 10 (from 1900), called "Under The Owl", where is the solar clock with the sentence: "You see the hour, you don't know the hour".

Synagogues - Old Town and New Town

The Old Town Synagogue (The Small One) from the turn of 16th and 17th centuries, rebuilt over the years is today a State Archive, whereas in the New Town Synagogue (The Big One) dated for the end of the 17th century, rebuilt in 1705-1712 by Jan Ch. Belotti houses Office of Art Exhibitions (BWA).

Museum of Bedtime Cartoons and Mask Theatre

"Maska" Theatre in Rzeszów is the only professional puppet theatre in the Province of Podkarpackie. The theatre repertoire includes plays for children, teenagers and adults. The separate rooms are taken by the Museum of Puppets. The theatre's building also houses the only one in Poland Museum of Bedtime Cartoons with a unique collection of keepsakes from the popular cartoons for children which are commonly called bedtime stories. It is a magical place - the time vehicle taking you in different dimensions to the land of memories, good emotions and impressions, into the fairyland.



VISIT
Ethnographic Museum
in Rzeszów

TRADITION IS A COMMITMENT

by the Ethnographic
Museum in Rzeszów

The need for establishing a museum in Rzeszów was already noticed in 1910 while celebrating the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald and in order to add splendor to the celebrations, the first ethnographic exhibition was organized.

The inhabitants of the city and the neighbouring areas marveled at mock-ups of wooden buildings accompanied by folk costumes, agricultural

implements, blacksmith's wares and appliances of everyday use, which were especially assembled for the exhibition. Since 1935, all those items have gradually become part of ethnographic collections of Regional Museum of Rzeszów and its territories.

It is estimated that only since 1939, over 700 ethnographic exhibits have been gathered, which were kept by Franciszek Kotula in Bernardyńska Street in Adam Mickiewicz Primary School in Rzeszów and which were used by him mainly for educational purposes.

In 1940 the meticulously amassed collections were moved to one of the tenement houses in the Rzeszów marketplace, where the first permanent exhibition dedicated to the history of the city and its surroundings was established. In the coming years, with varying success the exhibits as well as archive materials were gathered as part of the Museum of the city of Rzeszów. After the war, not until 1950, a district museum in Rzeszów was established which two years later also took over the collections gathered by the members of the Local Association of the Rzeszów Region.



The variety of folk costumes in Poland indicates a vivid imagination of peasants and their ingenuity in adapting bourgeois and gentry's patterns. Folk costumes indicated regional affiliation but also constituted a symbol of social status.

Wzrost i rozwój

Wzrost i rozwój człowieka jest procesem ciągłym, który trwa od momentu poczęcia do śmierci. Wzrost fizyczny jest najbardziej widoczny w pierwszych latach życia, a następnie stopniowo zwalnia. Wzrost psychiczny trwa znacznie dłużej i jest bardziej złożony. Wzrost społeczny polega na nabywaniu przez człowieka umiejętności i wartości, które pozwalają mu funkcjonować w społeczeństwie. Wzrost duchowy jest procesem poszukiwania sensu i wartości w życiu. Wzrost jest procesem, który nie ma końca.

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