

Another exposition shows old and modern folk art of the region. We can experience the rural culture, which disappeared during historic changes after 1945, visiting a peasant cottage built on to the museum in 1914. The cottage, constructed as Upper Lusatian house, and models of houses in front of it show the beauty of the region's architecture. Inside the cottage we can observe a typical interior arrangement and furnishings in a living space: rich polychrome furniture and household appliances. Outside the cottage we enter the world of folk art and craft. In the room to the left we learn about the oldest and longest practiced crafts such as carpentry, cooperage, wheelwrighting and smithery. We can also watch the film about stages



TWO-PIECE BONNET
 2nd half of the 19th century

of flax processing and compare it with the exhibited weaving tools, fabrics, clothes and caps presented on mannequins. On the right-hand side of the room we find the colourful world of folk art inseparably connected with the sacred – glass paintings and sculptures. Pyramid crib and gingerbread pans are related to observances. Herbalists and folk chemists were necessary in nineteenth century villages in Karkonosze, therefore some of the exhibits are glass vials, little bottles, huge cans and storage vessels, painted and tagged bark boxes used for keeping mixtures, ointments and herbal sets either for sale or as packaging for medica-



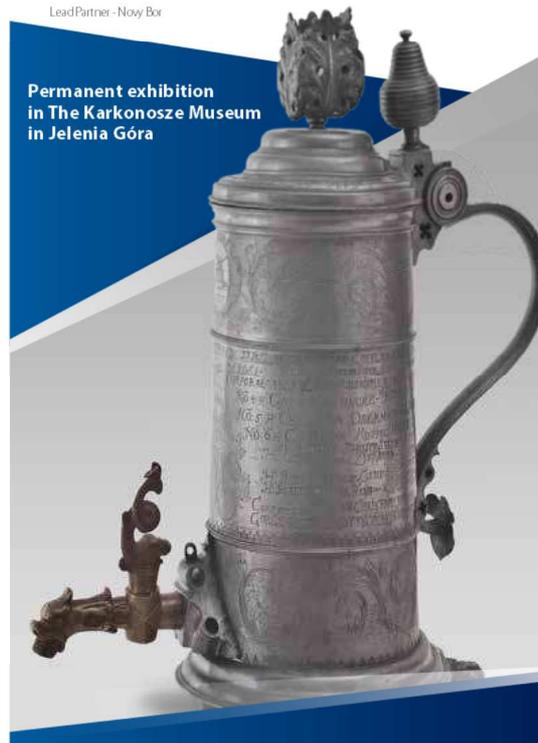
MANDYLION (IMAGE OF EDESSA)
 end of the 18th century

They created a peculiar mosaic of Polish-speaking people whose customs and traditions interpenetrated each other. On this exposition we show the few 'migration mementos' that survived: tools, household equipment, clothes or photographs.

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Permanent exhibition in The Karkonosze Museum in Jelenia Góra

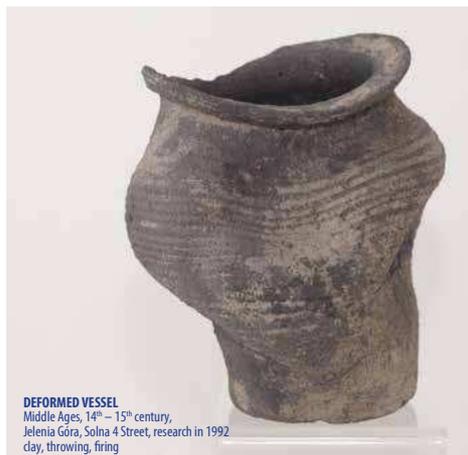
The history

The Karkonosze Museum offers a journey to old Jelenia Góra. Our permanent exhibition is dedicated to history, culture and art of the town of Jelenia Góra and the region. The archaeological part includes historical treasures from the distant times such as Stone or Bronze Age and shows how the town was forming and shaping into modern organism. The prehistory is illustrated by Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and early

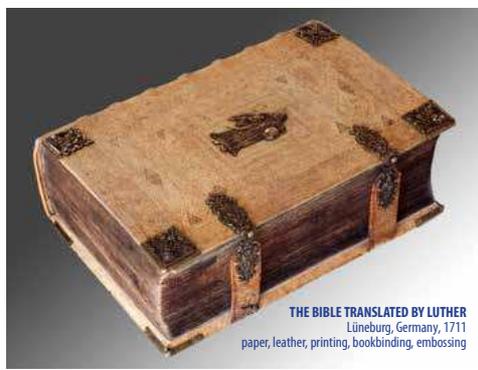


WEAVING COMB
 Middle Ages
 Jelenia Góra, Krótka Street, research of well backfill wood

Iron Age artefacts. The main part of the archaeological exhibition shows the process of granting of a municipal charter and shaping the medieval town through the historical artefacts. Some of them are modest and inconspicuous like pieces of pottery, some are striking and spectacular like gold coins.



DEFORMED VESSEL
 Middle Ages, 14th – 15th century,
 Jelenia Góra, Solna 4 Street, research in 1992
 clay, throwing, firing



THE BIBLE TRANSLATED BY LUTHER
 Lüneburg, Germany, 1711
 paper, leather, printing, bookbinding, embossing

The further part of the exhibition leads us to modern times, just after the Thirty Years' War (1618 – 1648) which destroyed the town entirely. The town was granted the privilege of dealing in flaxen voile in 1630 which ensured the economic boom and development of other crafts. The significance of the Merchants Association and developed flaxen voile trade for the town was emphasised by building in 1914 a special miniature at the museum. It was a miniature of a main square house with an interior depicting wealth and



SECRETARY
 Silesia, around 1820
 wood, mirror, joinery, veneering

lavishness in the houses of merchants – patricians. The exhibition comprises artefacts connected with merchants and craftsmen in Jelenia Góra; among others there are seal matrixes, guild cups and tags. Jelenia Góra was turned from wooden into stone town in the second half of the seventeenth century and the most impressive buildings were gathered around town hall. Beautiful baroque bars, decorative gate locks, knockers and lock covers presented on

the exhibition show the sumptuous decor of the merchant houses interior. The exhibition features a unique model of Church of Grace by Martin Frantz built in 1709 – 1718. We also show altar sculptures from the Church of the Holy Ghost (doesn't exist anymore), most probably connected with Thomas Weissfeld's workshop. The room furnished and decorated in Biedermeier style offers a glimpse of what a bourgeois drawing room looked like in the first half of the nineteenth century. The exhibition also covers a particular kind of tourist souvenir at the time - vedute of the towns, spas and Karkonosze panorama.

The further part of the exhibition shows the main issues concerning history of the town from the second half of the nineteenth century until 1945: urban development, railway



and municipal transport system, tourism, services, associations, sports and culture. Besides the keepsakes illustrating these issues

BANNER OF THE GYMNASIAC SOCIETY OF MALINNIK
 1912
 silk, satin weave, embroidery

we also present the artistic output of Woodcarvers School in Cieplice. The whole exposition is concluded with the history of Karkonosze Society (Riesengebirgsverein), its collection and activity account – including the history of Karkonosze Museum. Further section of the exhibition concerns history of the town after Second World War and the problems of post-war settlement in Jelenia Góra valley, presented in films about the town and the valley.

