

mented by strings of plastic beads, floral wool or silk scarves. The Radzyń dress was a more modest variation. Striped skirts and aprons were more subdued, dominated by smooth reds with thin green, yellow and navy blue thin stripes. Shirts were white, decorated with lace only. Włodawa summer female outfit was almost completely white, plain, decorated only with woven ornaments composed mostly of geometric motifs. The strap pattern was woven with red, navy blue, black, brown and blue threads. Male costume in the Podlasie region was uniform; shirts adorned with woven ornaments were worn, with brown overcoats trimmed with blue or red striped string and belted with woolen patterned ribbon. In summer, the men put on linden bast fiber slippers (postoły) and straw hats, and in winter leather boots and cloth caps with four tassels.

The costumes worn in the south-eastern part of Lublin district (Tomaszów, Hrubieszów), particularly rich embroidery of crosses whose colour and ornamentation are reminiscent of the decoration of Volhynia, merit attention. These, as well as flat and punch embroidery, embellished women's and men's shirts. Female gray "kurytki" trimmed with black velvet or cloth, and brown overcoats with red cloth collar lapels and sleeves cuffs, and red galloon trimmings were also characteristic.

Complementing all of Lublin costumes were such elements as: woven colourful ribbons, belts, a variety of hats, caps of canvas and tulle, garlands and ribbons, wool and silk scarves, shoes, both leather and bast fibre, real and artificial corals all forming the final image.

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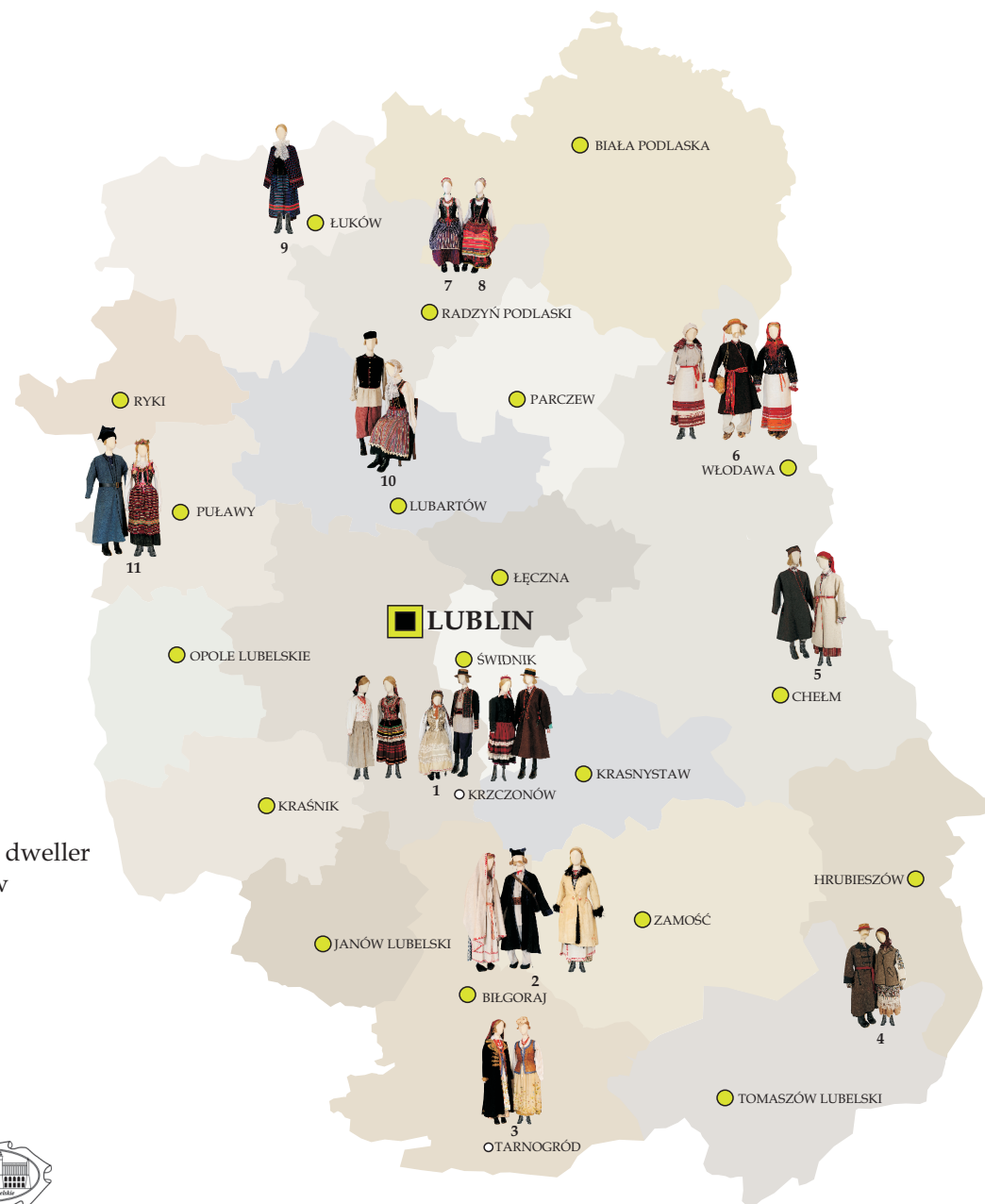
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COSTUMES IN THE LUBLIN REGION



Costumes from the following locations:

1. Krzczonów
2. Biłgoraj
3. Tarnogród female town dweller
4. Hrubieszów - Tomaszów
5. Chełm
6. Włodawa
7. Radzyń
8. The Bug area
9. Łuków
10. Lubartów
11. Puławy



In the traditional folk culture festive attire testified not only to the financial situation of the owners, their marital status and social position, but to belonging to a wider cultural community. It was an expression of regional autonomy. Prof. Janusz Świeży, a renowned scholar researching Lublin costumes has identified 21 varieties of garments in the area.

Worsted fabrics were made from natural materials (linen, wool, hemp) prepared by the housewives and rural weavers, and had for long been used to create the costumes. In the late 19th and early 20th century machine-made cotton, aniline dyes, textiles, decorative elements and accessories appeared in the design of Lublin costumes. There were also changes in style and decoration, and middle-class fashion was observed to have a greater impact on traditional folk dress. This was the period of the greatest success of folk costume, while at the same time a slow decline of its most archaic forms was beginning. In the area of Lublin folk attire continued quite long in some places and was worn even in the interwar period. Urban influence was felt the least in the eastern, northeastern and southern regions (Podlasie, Włodawa, Biłgoraj costumes), while traditional costumes were disappearing more quickly in economically affluent areas and those situated closer to major urban centers (Krzczonów).

The best-known regional costume is Krzczonów dress, the one from around the villages of Krzczonów and Piotrków, located south of Lublin. It is commonly known as Lublin costume. In the early 19th century it was made totally of homespun linen of natural color. It had collars, cuffs and tops of sleeves decorated with white embroidery. Since the mid-19th century to the interwar period that costume had been undergoing constant transformation. Lots of machine-made fabrics and embellishments were being used: co-

loured wool thread, velvet, cloth, beads, sequins, lace and ribbons. At the same time in addition to red and white embroidery, there appeared other colors: blue and yellow, and traditional stitches (lockstitch, knitted stitch, chain, and so-called Cyra) were being replaced by the crosses for new richer ornamentation motifs. Against such a colorful outfit Biłgoraj costume from the mid-forest catchment areas of the river Tanew, preserved its archaic character to the end, both in the textile, cut and in the decoration. White linen garments were decorated with characteristic chain-stitch embroidery of helix motifs in black, red, sometimes blue. Volute compositions adorned women's aprons, cloth which served as head and shoulders wrappers, cloth rims on caps, shirts. Overcoats for men were sewed from brown-coloured woolen cloth, decorated with simple galloon trimming in blue. Completion of the male costume was in the form of a wide leather belt with embossed ornament, leather bag (kalita), a cloth cap (gamerka) trimmed with blue twine and with the four corners adorned with blue wool tassels, and black leather boots with high tops (tyszowianki). Female costumes of the middle class wives of sieve makers were exceptional (Tarnograd and Biłgoraj) as the craftsmen through their contacts with the outside world were "creators" of fashion. The local wives wore corsets and skirts of costly brocade and damask cloth, richly embroidered silk aprons and thin cloth sapphire jackets decorated with gold galloon trimmings and buttons, and boosted with fur for winter, often astrakhan. The complete costume was complemented with leather shoes, silk scarves arranged in special turbans, and real coral beads with silver fittings and coins.

Costumes from the area of Puławy, Lubartów and Opole Lubelskie have characteristic aprons of striped fabrics. In the area along the Vistula

(from Puławy to Zawichost) geometric embroidery predominated with ornaments in red, blue and white, done mostly in lock-stitch. More complex motifs were done with black-red or blue-red crosses. In villages located south of Puławy shirts and caps were decorated with the free flat stitch. Ornaments were floral (branches, twigs with leaves and flowers), rosettes and symmetrical finials. Men had dark blue overcoats with blue galloon belted with a leather belt. On the head was worn a high cap trimmed with sheepskin, conical sheep hat or one trimmed with fur (rozłupa), and in summer a grass or straw hat.

The outfit from Łuków was made of the dominant striped homespun linen and wool. This was sewn into skirts, aprons and shoulder wraps. To sew skirts they also used woven homespun plaid in two colors, which changes to one colour on plain cloth in the early 20th century. White linen shirts on cooler days were covered with dark monochrome kaftans of factory-made wool. They were fitted at the waist, with long sleeves, fronts decorated with haberdashery, high-buttoned to the neck. The traditional male dress was modest and went out of use quickly. Men wore linen shirts, cloth waistcoats and trousers, boots, gray or navy blue overcoats and four-cornered caps.

The Podlasie women's costumes, also sewn from linen-wool and linen homespun cloth, three varieties can be distinguished: of Bug River, from Radzyń and Włodawa. The first colourful outfit stands out: striped multi-colored skirts and aprons were worn with white linen shirts decorated with distinctive ornaments (perebory) in black and red or dark blue and red. Dark corset fronts were adorned with embroidery with yellow stitching, the motif called heart, and red buttons. Caps - "hoods" - were made of calico, silk, Tibet textiles in different colors. Outfits were supple-