

## Questionnaire

Visited place: **the Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi in Krakow,  
Pl. Wszystkich Świętych 5**

Location:	Poland	Gimnazjum nr 7 Kraków	1
	Country	School	Serial number

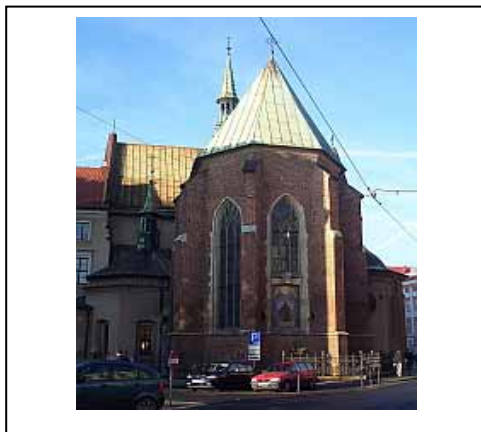
Photos



Front



Diagonal position



Rear

Description

One of the oldest and more important places of worship in Krakow; situated in the The Old Town; a favourite place to be visited by Christian believers, especially in Lenten period before Easter, when an ancient archconfraternity celebrates the Lord's Passion in their black tunics with death's-heads on the walking- sticks.

To this day, the Franciscans protect the treasures of Polish culture, such as the polychrome and stained glass of Stanislaw Wyspianski in the Basilica, portraits of Krakow's bishops and well-known Friars, monstrances, chalices, ciboria, reliquaries, chasubles, copes, as well as old prints, manuscripts, and graduals.

According to some sources in 1386 Wladyslaw Łokietek, a future king of Poland was christened here. In 1919-1922 St. Maksymilian Kolbe was working here.

Position of the object:



Position West- East /google earth/

Size:

Large, high, enlarged and rebuilt frequently;  
the basilica is only a part of the Franciscan Friary and Seminar

Materials:

brick (one of the oldest brick buildings in town)

Date of building/  
epoch:

1237-1269 the first, smaller church, built on the Greek Cross plan  
(based on the Franciscan church in Viterbo).

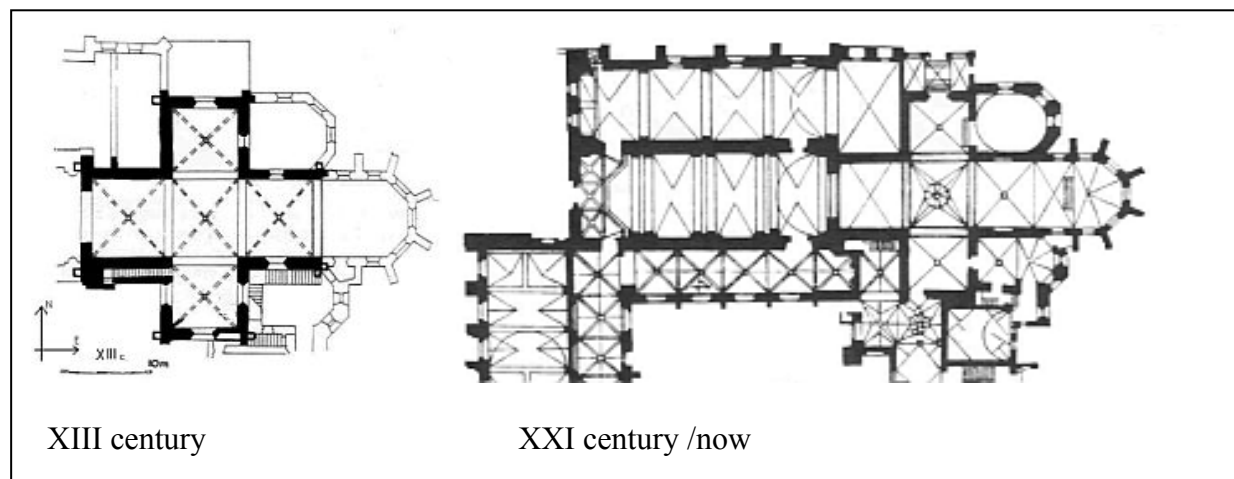
Architect/  
artist:

The founder of the church was the Silesian prince Henryk II  
Pobożny; the first architects are unknown

Renovation,  
restoration:

The church was extended and changed a lot until 1439:  
1401-begins the enlarging of presbytery and the church carcass (body); a  
new nave and aisle, cloisters and also a chapel are built;  
1436- cardinal Zbigniew Oleśnicki consecrated the new church;  
1462 and 1465- two fires partly destroyed the church; the king  
Kazimierz Jagiellończyk paid for restoration;  
1655- the Franciscan church and the monastery are burnt in another fire  
during the Swedish invasion;  
1850- the fire destroyed the building and its interior with unique paintings,  
portraits, altars, tombstones, organ and Medieval manuscripts.  
The present building is in Neo-Gothic style




Sketch plan:



XIII century

XXI century /now

## Interior

Picture	Name	Function
	<p>The Main Altar – from 1861, made of stone in Neo- Gothic style by Edward and Zygmunt Stehlik; The painting inside the altar by Gerhard Flatz; Founded by Zofia Potocka. The altar is surrounded by four Wyspiański’s stained glass windows.</p>	<p>It is thought to be the central part of each Christian church. The place is considered the most mysterious point of faith- the sacrifice of Jesus Christ; Altar can be also treated as the God’s table and all worshippers should feel invited to take Holy Body and Blood.</p>
	<p>The same altar, seen from another point of view.</p>	<p>Two Endless Lights are seen on both sides of the Main Altar.</p>
	<p>TABERNACLE contains the CIBORIUM</p>	<p>In the past <b>the Tabernacle</b> was the place where sacrifices were offered; nowadays it’s a small cabinet (sometimes a vessel) designed to contain the Reserved Sacrament. It is used for <b>the Ciborium-</b> a chalice-shaped vessel with a lid. <b>The Tabernacle</b> contains the Sacramental Bread of the Eucharist and is put in the centre of the High Altar.</p>





The Chapel of the Lord's Passion ;  
The fifteen Stations of the Cross were painted by Jozef Mehoffer in 1933-1946.

Traditionally, this chapel is the site of the liturgical devotions of the Archconfraternity of the Lord's Passion. It was founded by Bishop Marcin Szyszkowski of Krakow in 1595 and is the only one of this kind in Europe.



The Chapel of the Lord's Passion - the altar with the copy of Turin shroud.



A 17<sup>th</sup> century cross with Jesus Christ in the South wing of Transept. It's one of the most beautiful wooden sculptures that survived the fires.

The most important symbol of Christianity; the sign of God. It is always situated in a central part of each church; usually on or above the altar.



The Endless Light.

A lamp with red light inside that is hanging in a church. It symbolises Divine Eternity and Versatility. It should emit light all the time even if the temple is empty or closed.



A holy- water basin; made of black marble.

It is placed in the vestibule, close to the main entrance. It is assigned for religious purposes. Christian believers put their fingers in the holy water and do the sign of the cross as a symbol of their faith when they are entering and leaving the church.



A confessional.

An important place for religious followers to confess their sins. Confessionals are put in aisles to give people the feeling of peace and discretion.



A tomb of Bl Aniela Salawa, put in the wall of the Chapel of Lord's Passion.

A. Salawa was born in a village near Krakow and worked hard as a maid in Krakow; she was a faithful Catholic, living a mystic life.



The most famous stained glass window called "God the Father- Become!" by Stanislaw Wyspianski.

God presented at the moment of creating water and dividing light from darkness; it is put in the back window



A stained glass window presenting Bl. Salomea, who is dropping the royal crown to become a nun.

There are also white lilies above the Blessed Salomea thought to symbolise her chastity.



## The Archconfraternity of the Lord's Passion

The Archconfraternity of the Lord's Passion has continuously existed for almost 400 years in conjunction with the Franciscan Basilica in Krakow. Its members wear characteristic black tunics and hood.



foto-<http://franciszkanie.pl/news.php?id=5144&tp=english&page=1>

The Archconfraternity was founded as a confraternity at the Franciscan Basilica in 1595 by Fr. Marcin Szyszkowski. On June 9, 1595 Fr. Szyszkowski led the first devotion for the members of the Archconfraternity. The Chapel of the Lord's Passion, which is attached to the Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi in Krakow, became their place of worship. The Archconfraternity took care of prisoners and received privilege of ransoming debtors from prison on Holy Thursday and asking the local authorities or the king to pardon a prisoner condemned to death.



foto-<http://franciszkanie.pl/news.php?id=5144&tp=english&page=1>

The members of the Archconfraternity carried the emblems of the Lord's Passion in procession, along with staffs with skulls on top. All together they chanted the words, which became the motto of the Archconfraternity, "Memento Homo Mori" (Remember, man, about death). To this day they recite these same words in their archaic form. Currently the Archconfraternity has almost twenty members, who attend monthly common prayers and in the Lenten Season participate in the devotion of the Fifteen Stages of the Lord's Passion. Members fulfill their liturgical duties in their traditional tunics and cultivate the memory of their old customs.