TREASURE HOUSES
OF POLISH ACADEMIC HERITAGE

Warsaw 2020

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Co-financed by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
of the Republic of Poland from the Fund for the Promotion of Culture

Ministry of
Culture
and National
Heritage of
the Republic
of Poland.

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© Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego
ISBN: 978-83-946438-6-7 (SMU)
ISBN: 978-83-235-4938-3 (WUW)
ISBN: 978-83-235-4946-8 (pdf online)

University of Warsaw Press
PL 00-838 Warsaw, 69 Prosta St.
e-mail: wuw@uw.edu.pl
www.wuw.pl

Typeset, printed and bound:
Oficyna Wydawniczo-Poligraficzna i Reklamowo-Handlowa „ADAM"
PL 02-729 Warsaw, 191/193 Rolna St.

Warsaw 2020

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Objects – Science – Knowledge. Treasure Houses of Polish Academic Heritage

Treasure Houses of Polish Academic Heritage is the first English-language catalogue presenting Poland's academic heritage.[1] Its aim is to reinforce the identity of Polish university museums and their collections and to present the most valuable objects from 106 of these museums. The museums and collections presented in the catalogue include the most important objects, which differ in character, origin and age. Their common denominator is their association with the university and the history of academia in its broadest sense. Safeguarding and promoting the diversity of cultural and natural monuments continues to be one of the main challenges of the 21st century and university museums and their collections have a fundamental role to play in this. Moreover, museums – as centres for the transmission of culture, intercultural dialogue, learning, discussion and teaching – also have an important role in education, social integration and sustainable development. These university entities have enormous potential to influence society, make it aware of the value of cultural and natural heritage and its responsibility to protect them. The reason for this is that university museums and collections function in a realm that lies in the midst of the academic world, the world of museums and society, and it is these elements that determine how they function. According to Professor P. de Maret: *university museums must become a revolving light, highly visible on top of or at the centre of the academic tower, highlighting the values, the traditions, and the role of our Alma Mater*.[2]

The preparation of a catalogue on Poland's academic heritage and history of science in English is in response to the huge interest shown in the Polish language version as well as the growing interest in Polish universities and their achievements – also among foreign readers. The catalogue is an excellent means of promoting Poland's academic heritage and history of science. Readers of the catalogue include foreign students of which there are 72,000 studying in Poland today and it is estimated that there will be as many as 100,000 in 2021. *Treasure Houses of Polish Academic Heritage* presents the entire spectrum of Polish academic achievements and in this way, under this common banner, it would like to inform people about lesser-known museums and universities which foreign students choose less frequently as places to study, but which often have highly interesting albeit less well-known collections. In this publication, which brings the heritage and academic traditions of Poland closer to the public, each museum has selected ten items from their collections to present; these are either their most valuable objects or the most interesting ones. The catalogue is available both in hardback format and online.

Universities, whose principal mission since the Middle Ages has been to educate and conduct scientific research, are an important link in the continuity of intellectual and cultural traditions. The museums that have been functioning within their structures since the 18th century, as custodians of the scientific and academic heritage these institutions have created, emphasize the role, traditions and values of each Alma Mater. According to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe: *the heritage of universities shall be understood to encompass all tangible and intangible heritage related to higher education institutions, bodies and systems, as well as to the academic community of scholars and students, and the social and cultural environment of which this heritage is a part. The 'heritage of universities' is understood as being all tangible and intangible traces of human activity relating to higher education. It is an accumulated source of wealth with direct reference to the academic community of scholars and students, their beliefs, values, achievements and their social and cultural function, as well as modes of transmission of knowledge and capacity for innovation*.[3] According to E. Wyka: *in this broadly defined area of the heritage of institutions of higher education, the traces of material heritage are the collections of archives, libraries,*

[1] *Treasure Houses of Polish Academic Heritage* was compiled as part of a project entitled *Treasures of the Polish University Heritage* co-financed by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage from the Fund for the Promotion of Culture.

[2] S. de Clerco, 'University museums: where to from now?', *Opuscula Musealia*, fasc. 16, 2008, pp. 33–46; P. de Maret, 'Exposing the Ivory Tower', *Opuscula Musealia*, 2006, fasc. 15, pp. 77–83.

[3] Recommendation Rec(2005)13 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the governance and management of university heritage (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 7 December 2005 at the 950th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies) The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, under the terms of Article 15.b of the Statute of the Council of Europe.

Cover of the Catalogue of the University Museums, Polish version, 2017

astronomical observatories, botanical gardens, laboratory equipment, themed collections and, of course, the collections of university museums. The primary role of university museums is to safeguard the broadly understood history of institutions of higher education. It is impossible to overestimate the role of museums in research on the relationship between science, art and culture, as well as research on the development of cities, societies, education and in the provision of access to these sources.[4]

University museums are constantly undergoing change; not only are their collections developing and expanding, but so is the scope of their interaction with the academic milieu. Their activities are not only being given recognition but they also have unprecedented influence, as never before, on the image of the university to which they are affiliated. Storerooms and cupboards, which have long-since been locked up, are being opened up and long-forgotten objects, often invaluable from the perspective of the traditions and heritage of the university, are being extracted from their depths. Photographs, documents, and various forms of laboratory equipment once used for teaching are transferred to the museums where they assume a new life and meaning. These museum artefacts have become akin to intellectual guides to the history of science and the university, thus enabling the very roots of the university itself to be discovered. They become an element which helps to forge a feeling of belonging to a university community, thereby continuing the university's traditions. This is a very special kind of participation, which for several years now has been the dominant model for building up collections and the policies adopted for displaying them. Prof. J. Święch writes: *University museums must ... manifest and undertake activities on several different levels, which go beyond standard museum activities. The most popular of these are: the museum as one of the most effective ways of promoting the university and building its prestige in the popular consciousness; the museum as a form of ritual identification – the formation of staff and the student body; the museum as the manager of a given university's tangible and intangible cultural heritage; the museum as a forum for commemorative events, meetings, and discussions about the history and future of universities.*[5]

University museums also interact with the university community, thus going far beyond the typical functioning of this type of institution. It should be emphasized how important this trend is for the preservation, study and dissemination of knowledge about the achievements of academic research, technical solutions and technological innovations in Poland which, despite their importance, have been forgotten. The gradual rediscovery and return to public consciousness of the achievements of many Polish scientists is of great importance, especially in the context of wartime losses and the emigration of many representatives of the Polish academic milieu. Marie Curie-Skłodowska and Stefan Banach are not the only names that are remembered in the university community; these also include: Stanisław Ulam, Jan Czochralski, Napoleon Cybulski, Hugo Steinhaus, Rudolf Weigl, Kazimierz Michałowski, and Tadeusz Kielanowski. The list of distinguished representatives of science and culture associated with Polish universities is obviously much longer. That in itself speaks volumes about the place of higher education institutions in Polish culture and science. It can be claimed with genuine conviction that the sense of permanence, continuity of tradition, and belonging to so-called academic schools (e.g. the Lwów School of Mathematics, the Gdańsk School of Anatomy, etc.) is important for motivating people to work hard, and for their personal development, although at times it can also be a heavy burden that is difficult to bear.

The English version of the catalogue *Treasure Houses of Polish Academic Heritage* is also an excellent way of reaching readers worldwide. Poland continues to be a country of interest to foreign tourists and lovers of culture and history. This is due largely to its complicated history and significant events which have had a huge

[4] E. Wyka, 'Muzea uczelniane a akademickie dziedzictwo naukowe', [in:] *Muzeum etyczne. Księga dedykowana profesorowi Stanisławowi Waltosiowi w 85. rocznicę urodzin*, ed. D. Folga-Januszewska, Kraków 2017, pp. 140–150. See also M. Lourenço, 'A contribution to the history of university museums and collections in Europe', *Museologia* 3, 2003, pp. 17–26.

[5] J. Święch, 'Czy potrzebne są muzea uczelniane?', *Opuscula Musealia*, 2018, fasc. 25, pp. 109–114.

The Green Hall, Jagiellonian University Museum – Collegium Maius

impact far beyond its borders, its location in the heart of Europe, as well as the unease and energy typical of Poles, which has often resulted in them being the initiators of intellectual movements not only at home, but also abroad. Starting with the Jagiellonian University through other successive higher education institutions established over the years, the flourishing of universities in the twenty years of the interwar period, the tragic and enormous losses suffered among the teacher and student populations during the Second World War, and in more recent times, during the Polish People's Republic and after 1989, Polish academia and academic teaching now have a place on the map of intellectual life and world universities. The resources that have been amassed in the form of university collections are the perfect complements to the extensive collections of artefacts related to academia, education and all aspects of the life of the universities. Worth emphasizing also is the role played by university museums as ambassadors of Polish university life and culture throughout the world. They are an enduring element of the world's university heritage.

The Polish university museums grouped within the Association of University Museums (SMU) in 2020 represent all profiles and fields of study carried out in Poland. The collections currently contain thousands of objects, of varying material value and also of great intangible value which is difficult to assess. The museums are also representative institutions which are visited by the universities' most outstanding guests, heads of state, monarchs, presidents and prime ministers. Such places make it easy to provide information about the history and achievements of Polish

Cover of the Catalogue University Museums in Poland, Warsaw, 2016

universities and the people who work in them. The message they carry has an even greater impact when supplemented by the exhibits on display. The multitude of artefacts at the disposal of these museums has enormous potential which perfectly illustrates the complexity of academia, its constant evolution and the interaction of various fields of study. The geological, medical and pharmaceutical collections, the equipment and apparatus in physics and chemistry laboratories, paintings and works of art, biological and natural specimens, documents, manuscripts, etc.

Participants at the conference of the Association of University Museums, Nieborów, 2016

all have one common denominator – their close connectivity with the universities, and their academic and teaching activities.

In 2020, university museums have been faced with a huge challenge. The world has been paralyzed by the pandemic caused by the Covid 19 virus. Universities around the world have suspended their teaching activities, some academic units have been closed and research interrupted. Due to the risk of spreading the virus, universities have been forced to transfer the greater part of their activities to the virtual world, which has also had a significant impact on changing the way in which the university museums operate. Just like other cultural institutions they have needed to adapt the manner and method of presenting their collections in the midst of a new, unfavourable and unusual situation, while still fulfilling their statutory obligations. For the first time in their history they have become accessible online on a far larger scale. To some extent the dreams of futurologists, who foretold the inevitable twilight of the traditional way of interacting with museum artefacts, moving from room to room, strolling among showcases filled with exhibits, sometimes preceded by hours of standing in a queue to buy a ticket or to enter the museum, have in part become reality. Information technology has enabled us to eliminate these sometimes tiring and frustrating situations, and to gain access to a particular artefact at a speed which depends on the speed of a connection, the efficiency of a computer and the 'visitor's' skill in using this technology. At the same time the possibility of coming into direct contact with a museum exhibit has taken on a completely new dimension. Although the object is usually outside the physical reach of the visitor, thanks to the 'face

to face' meeting, it does allow for far closer contact, and the possibility to see details that are inaccessible even to the most sensitive camera or video camera lens. In an ideal world that we can only dream of, the visitor can freely choose how to visit the museum and therefore the form of contact he or she will have with the museum exhibits. The Polish university museums have moved into the virtual world. Most of them have made virtual tours available, as well as virtual walks around the university campuses.

The catalogue is published by the Association of University Museums[6] (SMU) which was officially established in 2014 as a non-governmental organization. Its origins date back to 2012 when the projects and ideas of university museologists, which until then had been but mere conceptions, began to take shape in the form of concrete actions. In the 21st century – which is the most dynamic in terms of the development of world museology – institutions of higher education carry out many initiatives to establish museums. This phenomenon can also be observed in Poland, and in recent years its scope and intensity have resulted in the need to establish a national association of university museums. Today university museums and their collections

University Museums – Here we are! The first exhibition of the Association of University Museums, Warsaw University of Technology, 2013

[6] Further information about the Association of University Museums (SMU) is available at: www.muzeauczelniane.pl

Participants at the conference of the Association of University Museums, Gdańsk University of Technology, Gdańsk, 2019

Participants at the conference of the Association of University Museums, Faculty of Biology University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, 2019

comprise almost 11% of all museum institutions in Poland. The collaboration between Hubert Kowalski of the University of Warsaw Museum and Magdalena Grassmann of the Museum of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy at the Medical University of Białystok and Marek Bukowski of the Museum of the Medical University in Gdańsk was the first step in this direction. As a result of these talks, the idea of establishing an association began to encompass ever-widening circles. In June 2012 a gathering of representatives of Polish university museums was held for the first time. Museologists from Białystok, Poznań, Kraków, Gdynia, Gdańsk and Warsaw responded to the invitation to attend. The strength of the museum environment is evidenced by the fact that at the start of the Association's activities it counted twelve museums among its membership, and by the end of 2020 there were 106 members. The analysis carried out to date shows that there are more than 150 museums, collections and para-museum entities in Polish universities. The mission of the Association (SMU) is to work to preserve the academic heritage and build awareness of the significance of university museums and their collections. The need has also arisen to document the systematic work and passion of university museologists in the form of a publication. The first initiative was taken in 2014; a catalogue was published at that time to accompany a joint exhibition entitled 'University Museums – Here we are!'.[7] Its primary objective was to familiarize the

[7] *Muzea uczelniane*, Warsaw 2014.

European Centre for Geological Education in Chęciny, Scientific and Research Centre of the Faculty of Geology, University of Warsaw, venue of the conference of the Association of University Museums in 2020

staff and students of the institutions of higher education, as well as the general public, who had no connection to the universities, with the phenomenon of university museums and collections. At the same time, an awareness of the situation of Polish university museums appeared at the forum 'University Museums and Collections (UMAC)' and the 'Universeum European Academic Heritage Network' thanks to talks by representatives of the Association of University Museums. The topic met with considerable interest, which was an incentive to prepare a subsequent, supplemented edition of the catalogue, this time in English.[8] Its main recipients were participants of the ICOM Congress, which was connected with the UMAC conference in Milan in July 2016. In 2017 The Association of University Museums published *Muzea uczelniane. Katalog*, the first large publication in Poland to present academic heritage.[9] It was co-financed by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage under the priority 'Supporting Museum Activities' and co-ordinated by the National Institute of Museology and the Protection of Collections. In 2018 *Muzea uczelniane. Katalog*, gained first place in the category – 'Museum publications' in

[8] *University Museums in Poland*, ed. H. Kowalski, M. Grassmann, M. Bukowski, Warsaw 2016.
[9] *Muzea uczelniane. Katalog*, ed. H. Kowalski, M. Grassmann, M. Bukowski, M. Piszczatowska, J. Ślaga, Warsaw 2017.

Conference of the Association of University Museums (part of which was held online), Chęciny, 2020

the 12th 'Wierzba' Masovian Museum Events competition. The award confirms the need to promote knowledge about Polish university museums and demonstrates that the museums and collections themselves are treasure houses of national heritage. The award-winning catalogue joined the books published under the banner of the Association of University Museums (SMU) (a series of publications was launched in 2016 with *Muzea i narody w Europie Środkowej przed pierwszą wojną światową* – the first Polish language version of an excerpt of a monumental discussion on the history of European museology, the French version of which was prepared by Prof. Krzysztof Pomian).[10] The positive reception of the first Polish publication about university museums, and its dissemination including to many different academic museological institutions, showed the need for further publications. In 2019 the catalogue *Muzea uczelniane dla Niepodległej* was published.[11] Here it is worth mentioning that since 2016 the Association has been organizing academic conferences, promoting the heritage of Polish academia and making the university museum milieu a more closely integrated environment. (2016 in Nieborów, 2017 in Kraków, 2018 in Łódź, 2019 in Gdańsk, 2020 in Kielce). In 2021 the Association will be organizing an international conference entitled 'Academic heritage for the future of science', which will take place in Warsaw on 19–22 October 2021.

[10] K. Pomian, *Muzea i narody w Europie Środkowej przed pierwszą wojną światową*, Warsaw 2016.
[11] *Muzea uczelniane dla Niepodległej,* ed. H. Kowalski, M. Piszczatowska, M. Muskała, M. Bukowski, J. Ślaga, M. Szaszkiewicz, N. Bahlawan, Warsaw 2019.

Participants at the conference of the Association of University Museums (part of which was held online), Chęciny, 2020

Polish university museums belong to the world's museological organizations, including ICOM, ICOM UMAC, UNIVERSEUM, COIMBRA GROUP, and the representatives of the Association of University Museums (SMU) ensure the recognition of Polish institutions by participating in international conferences and gatherings.

Hubert Kowalski
Marek Bukowski
Marta Piszczatowska
Magdalena Muskała
Joanna Ślaga
Marta Szaszkiewicz

Introductory comments

University Museums are very unusual places. Their presence is not always acknowledged even by connoisseurs of monuments and other curiosities despite the fact that they were the precursors of modern museology and that many of their collections are full of artefacts of the highest artistic or academic and scientific value. People seem to forget that the first public museum, established in Oxford in the year of the Siege of Vienna, thus in 1683, was in fact a university museum – the renowned Ashmolean Museum which has a collection of astrolabes that is unsurpassed.

One of the oldest Polish museums is the Museum of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, which is older than all the national museums in Poland. It was founded in 1867 as an Archaeological Cabinet and was open to the general public from the very outset, therefore preceding the opening in 1877 in Kraków of a museum with the collection of the Princes Czartoryski, which had been brought from Paris, and the establishment two years later of the National Museum in Kraków.

Even a good few years after the end of the Second World War only a very few higher institutions of learning in Poland, and also abroad, had their own museums; some of these did not even fully deserve to be described as such.

However, the situation changed in the 1970s. More and more educational institutions, in particular universities and institutes derived from them, began to set up their own museums devoted to their history and they made their archaeological, astronomical, geological, biological and other collections accessible to the general public. They were swiftly followed by

The Libraria (Library), Jagiellonian University Museum – Collegium Maius

others, some of which had only existed for several decades or even just a few years.

There were several reasons for this: the new universities, established after 1945, had something to boast about – academic achievements, renowned students, apparatus, which had fallen out of use, and which had since become testimony of the history of science. The older ones, which had been established before the outbreak of the war in 1939, despite the sometimes catastrophic wartime losses, possessed so many interesting objects that it would have been considered highly inappropriate and very bad practice to hide them away from society in storerooms. In the years after 1989 the rapidly developing trend in cultural and academic historicism, the looking more closely at one's roots and bringing them to public awareness, was also of importance. The more an object showed signs of ageing, the more valuable it was considered. The fashion for establishing museums, which had flourished in recent decades, also played a significant role.

One very interesting aspect that was increasingly observed in university museums was the policy they adopted for amassing objects which characterized a particular museum's profile. For instance the Museum of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń specializes in collecting works of art made by Polish artists living abroad. The Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz is heading in a similar direction; by focusing its area of interest on the history of Polish diplomacy and emigration. The University of Warsaw Museum, in turn, became involved in a spectacular search at the bottom of the Vistula River which culminated in a very interesting discovery of items that had been plundered by the Swedes from the Villa Regia – the palace of the Vasas – during the Swedish Deluge (known also as the Second Northern War).

The collections of many, if not the majority, of university museums were established for teaching and research purposes. Some of them contain genuine treasures; others do not, but this does not detract from their educational role.

A common feature of all university museums is their lack of legal personality. Their structure, functions and tasks are defined by regulations, which as a rule are passed by university senates. They are entities of higher education institutions, which are usually subordinated to the rectors and sometimes the deans or other bodies of the university. Therefore the position of the head or director of a university museum is significantly lesser than the legal status of a director of a museum with articles of association, irrespective of who he reports to.

*

This third edition of the catalogue, just like the two previous ones, is now being made accessible to readers thanks to the endeavours of the Association of University Museums. The first, which dates from 2014, is more akin to a leaflet containing information about just thirty museums. Three years later a second edition was published – a very impressive book with a beautiful graphic design and containing information that has been properly edited and which presents 50 museums in a very reliable manner, meeting all the requirements of an academic catalogue.

This third edition contains richly illustrated descriptions of as many as 106 university museums and centres. Twice as many as in the previous edition. This is undeniably thanks to the efficiency of the activities of the Association of University Museums which has managed to persuade many entities to join it, even though they often do not fall within the standard concept of a museum. The catalogue, therefore, includes botanical gardens, various natural science or life science education centres, collections of institutes, the Chamber of Remembrance of the Polish Police, the Herbarium, the Print Room, one collection or another, and even the Parlour of the History of Nursing (Jagiellonian University).

The term 'university museums' is therefore used in the broadest sense possible and not its legal sense. But there is a very justifiable reason for this. This applies to all organizational entities in institutions of higher education whose task it is to protect the heritage of academia, science and culture. This catalogue clearly shows that there are many different ways of safeguarding this heritage. This is also one of its merits.

Prof. Stanisław Waltoś
Jagiellonian University

Introductory comments

The catalogue *Treasure Houses of Polish Academic Heritage* is almost 700 pages long and encompasses 106 museums in Polish universities. The photographs and commentaries cover 1,500 entries. In 2017 a Polish language publication *Muzea uczelniane. Katalog*, edited by Hubert Kowalski, Magdalena Grassmann, Marek Bukowski, Marta Piszczatowska, and Joanna Ślaga was produced which presented 50 Polish university museums. This publication about university museums was a huge success, thus confirming the scale of the development of museums at universities in Poland in recent years. Already then, attention was drawn to the fact that the publication was limited in size and, above all, to the rapid development of museums at Polish universities. This trend was accompanied by the start of collaboration with the Association of University Museums, perceived as a new but dynamic institution supporting and integrating this specific museum environment. Its uniqueness lies not only in its setting within the university milieu, but also in the enormous diversity resulting from the educational qualifications of university museologists. Of course there are many historians, archivists and museologists among them, but no-one is surprised by the number of engineers, physicists, linguists, chemists and doctors working in the museums. This interesting mix of staff is determined by the aforementioned specificity of the museums. Their collections and areas of interest cover almost all fields of research and university education.

During the Second World War the few Polish university museums in existence were deliberately destroyed or plundered.

Cabinet of Ryszard Kaczorowski, last President of Poland in Exile, Jerzy Giedroyć University Library, University of Białystok

Introductory comments

After 1945 Poland's interwar borders changed (i.e. those of the so-called Second Republic 1918–1939). Two important universities in Vilnius and Lwów (now Lviv) remained in the east, as part of the Soviet Republics: Lithuanian SSR and Ukranian SSR. A hugely important university appeared on the map of Poland in the western part of the country in Wrocław; it had impressive academic achievements and a very long tradition of exhibiting excellent works of art. This is also why it suffered more significant losses during the war. To this day, the ancient sculptures which had once belonged to this museum have not been returned by the National Museum in Warsaw; they were found outside Wrocław in 1945 when the Red Army looted everything in sight, as it did in Gdańsk and Elbląg.

Just two years after the publication of *Muzea uczelniane. Katalog*, a new version has appeared. This time it includes 106 institutions – from the oldest universities such as the Jagiellonian University founded in Kraków in 1364, to those opened after 1945 in Wrocław and Toruń. After 1989 new state universities were established, for example: from a former branch of the University of Warsaw in Białystok. While still dean of the Department of History at the University of Warsaw, I voted in favour of the establishment of new faculties at this branch of the University of Warsaw, which is my Alma Mater. I also remember a meeting in 1996 or 1997 when a group of professors and rectors from Białystok arrived at the headquarters of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) in Paris to ask Jerzy Giedroyć, editor of the renowned magazine *Kultura*, to support the idea of their independence from the University of Warsaw as a new institution to be named: Uniwersytet Północny w Białymstoku (Northern University in Białystok). The reaction to the concept put forward by the staff from Białystok came as a real surprise to them. Jerzy Giedroyć protested against the suggested name: Northern University! He even made fun of it and recalled the existence of educational institutions which were located to the north of Białystok and which operated in Lithuania, Latvia and Finland. He also spoke of a new Europe and the need for universities in this region to collaborate. As a significant authority in Poland at that time, he strongly supported the idea itself of establishing a new university called the University of Białystok. It was an important moment for the newly emerging university, and later for the generations of students and professors in that city. This is how I perceive it today, several years after the meeting at the PAN headquarters in Paris.

Following on from those years several new state universities have been established (such as the Universities of Opole and of Zielona Góra) as well as a large number of private universities throughout Poland.

The Cabinet of Ryszard Kaczorowski, the president of the Republic of Poland in Exile, has been established at the University of Białystok, in the town in which he was born. His widow donated a number of his personal belongings including a desk and an armchair bearing the Kaczorowski family coat of arms (known as *Jelita*), which dates from the period of his life spent in Warsaw after 1989. His library and other memorabilia were also donated, along with the diplomas he was awarded after he returned to Poland.

It would seem that the most important university museums are those which are part of the Jagiellonian University and the universities of Wrocław and Warsaw. For years, their standard has been rising systematically, not only through gifts and purchases, or due to archaeological research in areas of excavation and the conservation of individual buildings. It is also worth recalling that there are as many as 24 museums in Kraków, 15 in Warsaw and 14 in Wrocław. This is evidence of the existence of a long tradition in these cities. Other cities with university museums: Łódź, Poznań and Gdańsk have six each, Lublin has five, and Bydgoszcz and Białystok each have four.

At this point I would like to refer to my first stays in the USA in the years 1986 and 1999, when I was trying to learn more about universities. I began my sightseeing and personal contacts with the museums in Washington, Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles and San Diego. These were institutions of a high artistic level, with outstanding works of art exhibited by very competent curators. These exhibitions were, however, a form of PR for the specific universities. They commemorated

renowned graduates, both as former students and later as important sponsors for erecting buildings, libraries and laboratories. The museums honoured the donors of works of art – the full value of which was tax deductible. Nowadays financial investments are less frequent, and the gifts are far more modest due to the donors having to pay higher taxes. Despite this, the donations made to museums and the museums themselves play a significant role in building upon tradition and academic heritage, as well as documenting and studying the latest history of academia and teaching. This is a very important task taking into account the fast-developing progress in all areas of interest to universities that have a variety of profiles. This is also the role of European museums that are affiliated to universities in Leuven, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Uppsala and the oldest universities in the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria. The seemingly smaller number of visitors to some of them should not imply that they are of any less interest or significance, or that the exhibits are of lesser value.

University museums belong to a group of institutions directed at people with specific interests and intellectual horizons. Of course, special lessons for children and young people take place in them, however they are mainly intended to meet the needs of people from the academic community: students, teachers, administrative staff and scholars. Here we should not overlook another important group of people

The Aula (Assembly Hall), Jagiellonian University Museum – Collegium Maius

who are visiting university museums more and more often. These are senior citizens participating in courses of the University of the Third Age. The progressive ageing of society and growing activity of this age group, coupled with the increasing need to maintain physical and intellectual health, are natural factors that make university museums and what they have to offer ever more appealing. At the same time, it is a unique opportunity to collect memories, details, often priceless information, documents, etc. related to a university, academia or a specific issue. It is for a very good reason that these museums are so eager to enlist senior citizens as volunteers; for not only do they offer their time and willingness to help them in their day-to-day work, but they can also make use of knowledge and skills that are often considered a thing of the past due to technological development, but which nevertheless are worth their weight in gold when it comes to repairing or maintaining 19th- and 20th-century devices and mechanisms. The skills of retired mechanics, electricians, carpenters – the so-called old school masters, inspire admiration and are in themselves an intangible heritage that also protects and preserves the exhibits in university museums.

These entities carry out valuable academic research, conservation of old scientific instruments, recreate the course of ground-breaking research experiments, and gather evidence of the development of science and technology to the greatest extent possible. Specialist museums at universities can be found on various continents; they work within a framework of worldwide standards and university evaluation systems. UMAC, which represents these museums within ICOM, is a very dynamic organization which is excellent at using its understanding of the diversity of the profiles of individual museums and university collections, the university traditions of individual continents and countries and cultures. The multidirectional and multifaceted activities of university museums offer visitors to museums and university collections a colourful, at times amusing, and sometimes dramatic narrative, in which, seen against its historic background, you can participate in a fascinating epic tale of the human mind, starting from the very first fires through the beginnings of science, academia and early modern universities, right up to nanotechnology, renewable fuels, the search for gravitational waves and an effective treatment in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

To conclude, I am pleased to say that, in my opinion, the museums at Polish universities are of an increasingly high standard, so they need to be presented to a wider audience in English, in print and online. That is also a wonderful way of telling people about Poland, its science, culture and history.

Prof. Juliusz A. Chrościcki
Pontifical University of John Paul II in Kraków

Museum of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

Notes

Rendering the names of institutions, offices, places and persons in English will always give rise to emotive choices. Since the present catalogue is intended primarily for use by foreign readers, the decision has been taken by the translators to keep to Polish names and spellings as far as is possible, in order to avoid confusion among non-Polish speakers. This has also allowed us to compile an alphabetical list that is understandable to all. The decision was also taken not to repeat a person's academic title each time their name is mentioned in the main texts and to avoid titles that are incomprehensible to the ordinary English speaker.

*

One of the main objectives of the catalogue has been to integrate museums belonging to academic institutions, therefore the illustrations on the pages separating the individual entities (universities and museums) and artefacts from their collections have been consciously distributed irrespective of their provenance. Our aim is to show that scientific and academic collections constitute a common educational base. Secondly we would like to encourage readers to interact when browsing through the catalogue and to motivate them to search for a particular object or place.

Catalogue

Białystok University of Technology – History Centre

ul. Wiejska 45C
15-351 Białystok
Entity in organization phase

Tel. (85) 746 91 36 / (85) 746 93 18
centrumhistorii@pb.edu.pl
www.biblioteka.pb.edu.pl
www.pb.edu.pl

Director:
(University Archives and History Centre):
Maciej Kłopotowski PhD

Staff:
Beata Fiedorowicz MA,
Agnieszka Halicka MA,
Kamila Koroniecka MA

BIAŁYSTOK

Białystok University of Technology

Białystok University of Technology – History Centre

The idea behind collecting memorabilia related to the history of the Białystok University of Technology dates back to the 1980s when Mirosław Bujanowski, a member of the committee responsible for the liquidation of the school's assets, started collecting technical devices and objects connected with the life of the university. During the committee's work he examined the items that were to be liquidated and safeguarded, and stored those he believed to be the most valuable. This is how many of them survived, including a two-cylinder steam engine, a 24-hour data logger for voltage and an editor's keyboard.

On 7 February 2007, an exhibition entitled 'Muzeum Elektryczności Politechniki Białostockiej' (Museum of Electricity of the Białystok University of Technology) was opened at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering inspired by an exhibition of Prof. Kazimierz Cywiński. It was prepared in collaboration with Mirosław Bujanowski, Andrzej Gryczko, Piotr Mingielewicz, and Wojciech Walendziuk, among others. In December 2017 a request to purchase display cases for the emerging museum was sent to the rector of the Białystok University of Technology, Prof. Joanicjusz Nazarko. These efforts resulted in an exhibition fancifully entitled 'Eksponatorium ALMARIA' (ALMARIA Repository). The collection, which has been growing over the years, shows the development of electrical engineering.

At the same time, Mirosław Bujanowski continued to collect new exhibits relating to the history of the university. On 5 November 2012 he was appointed the rector's representative to create a Hall of Memory. The exhibits – devices illustrating technical development, standards, photographs, posters – were put on display in the former Senate Chamber located in the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. When adapting the venue for exhibiting purposes, a separate area was designated for screening presentations. The Hall of Memory, which operated unofficially at the time, was constantly being supplemented with new exhibits.

In 2014 Krzysztof Pleskaczuk joined in the preparatory work to launch the Białystok University of Technology Hall of Memory. After Mirosław Bujanowski's sudden death on 25 September 2017, Krzysztof Pleskaczuk cooperated with Prof. Andrzej Sikorski, rector in charge of education, and Joanna Putko, director of the library, and their efforts led to the Senate of the Białystok University of Technology passing Resolution No. 190/XI/XV/2017 of 23 November 2017 approving the establishment of the Białystok University of Technology History Centre and approving changes to the regulations concerning the organization of the library and information system thus expanding the scope of activities of the University Archives. The Białystok University of Technology History Centre functions within the Library.

Since 1 September 2020, the University Archives and History Centre have functioned as an independent entity, and the director is Maciej Ktopotowski, an academic teacher and an architect. Work on a permanent exhibition is underway, which will soon be open to visitors. The plans also include classifying exhibits, preparing a schedule for temporary exhibitions and organizing the storehouse.

Bożena Koszel-Pleskaczuk PhD

Białystok University of Technology – History Centre

1

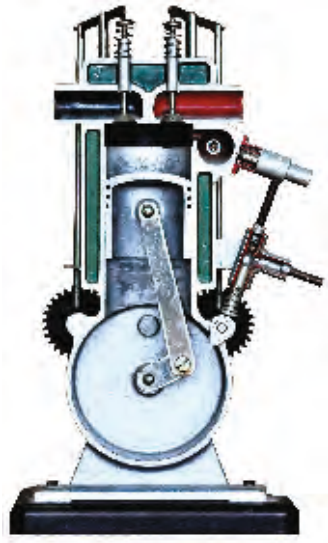
1) Telephone switchboard, *Gdańskie Zakłady Elektroniczne* (Gdańsk Electronic Works). The switchboard was used in the Higher School of Engineering located at ul. Grunwaldzka 11/15. With the development of technology, the 1970s switchboard stopped meeting the expectations of its end users. It was acquired by Mirosław Bujanowski and put in the Hall of Memory in 2012.

Date of origin: 1977
Material / technique: metal, wood, plastic
Dimensions:
H 56 cm x W 50 cm x D 23 cm

2

2) Wired radio receiver – the term *toczka* was used for a radio receiver in the Białystok region; it was also known as a *kołchoźnik* – used since 1944 by the Polish wired radio station *Radiobizacja* in Białystok. In 1944, the newspaper *Jedność Narodowa* (National Unity) reported that the radio station had begun broadcasting that year, gradually covering consecutive areas of the Białystok voivodeship. However, in the Podlasie region, the radio receivers only began to be installed on 2 June 1946. The first radio was installed in the village of Górne (today part of Hajnówka).

Date of origin: 1946
Material / technique: plaster casing
Dimensions: H 21 cm x W 30.5 cm x D 13.5 cm
Comments: gift of Prof. Karol Aniserowicz. In 2015 he gave it to Mirosław Bujanowski who was appointed by the rector to create a Hall of Memory



3

3) Model of a combustion engine made by *CEZAS Przedsiębiorstwo Zaopatrzenia Szkół* (School Supply Company). It was used for teaching purposes at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and was given to the Hall of Memory during the liquidation of the school's assets in 2009.

Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 34 cm x W 16 cm x D 12 cm
Comments: WSI-C-8-6/15

4

4) Banner of the Higher School of Engineering (Wyższa Szkoła Inżynierska) made to commemorate the school's 20th anniversary. The banner was kept in the Senate Room at the university's Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. From 2012, the Senate Room was transformed into the university's Hall of Memory, and meetings of the senate are now held in the new Centrum Nowoczesnego Kształcenie (Centre for Innovative Education) building. The banner, which was part of the Hall's furnishings, remained in the Hall of Memory.

Date of origin: 1970
Material / technique: fabric, thread, sewing
Dimensions: H 110 cm x W 110 cm

5

5) Semi-automatic analytical balance, type WA 11 made by *Zakłady Mechaniki Precyzyjnej* (Precision Mechanics Works) in Gdańsk. It was used in the laboratory of the Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering and was given to Mirosław Bujanowski for exhibiting in the Hall of Memory during the liquidation of the school's assets in 2009.

Date of origin: 1958
Material / technique: metal, plastic, glass
Dimensions: H 48 cm x W 32 cm x D 32 cm
Comments: KZ-B-76/Z4

6

6) Model with the cross-section of a gearbox made by *Przedsiębiorstwo Zaopatrzenia Szkół CEZAS* (CEZAS School Supply Company). It was used for teaching purposes at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering to show students how mechanical devices operated. It was given to the Hall of Memory – later transformed into the Białystok University of Technology History Centre – in 2009, during the liquidation of the school's assets.

Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 20 cm x W 27 cm x D 10 cm
Comments: TOB-7a/6

7) Optical projector, *Łódzkie Zakłady Kinematograficzne* (Łódź Cinematography Works). The first device of its kind at the university, used for displaying images on a screen. It served as a diascope (for displaying slides) and – after pressing a lever – as an epidiascope (for displaying text on a sheet of paper on a viewing screen using reflected light). When in use the room had to be completely darkened. The projector was given to the Hall of Memory during the liquidation of the school's assets in 2010.

Date of origin: 1963
Material / technique: metal, glass, plastic
Dimensions: H 56 cm x W 80 cm x D 41 cm

7

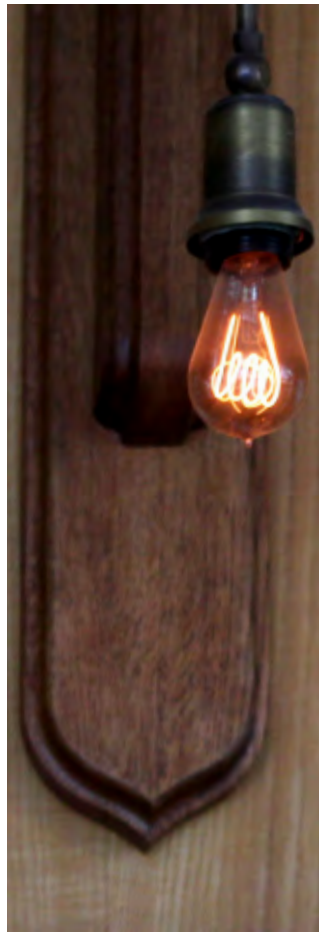
8) Soemtron semiautomatic electronic calculator with several functions including adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing.

Date of origin: 1966
Material / technique: metal, plastic
Dimensions: H 24 cm x W 44 cm x D 35 cm

8

9) A Thomas Edison light bulb, originally owned by the Aleksander Węgierko Drama Theatre in Białystok. In 2005 it was given to Mirosław Bujanowski who collected objects and devices documenting the development of technology. Due to its historical value, and to ensure it is kept in working order, it is powered by a 110 V current.

Date of origin: 1920
Material / technique: glass, carbon fibre
Dimensions: W 6.4 cm x L 14.6 cm



9

10) The plaque of the Higher School of Engineering which was located at ul. Grunwaldzka 11/15. On 1 October 1974, the Higher School of Engineering was transformed into the Białystok University of Technology. As can be seen the plaque was not removed with due care. Andrzej Sajczyk, a member of staff of the Białystok University of Technology managed to prevent it from being recycled and he kept it behind a cabinet in the staff room.

Date of origin: 1964
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 30 cm x W 70 cm
Comments: gift of Andrzej Sajczyk in 2010

10

P.Z.O.
Warszawa
1906

Museum of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy

ul. Jana Kilińskiego 1
15-089 Białystok
Tel. (85) 748 54 67 / 748 54 05
muzeum@umb.edu.pl
www.umb.edu.pl/muzeum

Admission charges (please see the museum's website).
Tuesdays – Fridays: 10 am – 5 pm
Saturdays – Sundays: 9 am – 5 pm
The Museum reserves the right to change the visiting hours of guided tours for individual visitors. Group tours (advance booking is essential).

Director:
Magdalena Muskała MD PhD

Staff: Marta Piszczatowska PhD MSc, Katarzyna Szarejko MA, Łukasz Baranowski MA, Dominik Klucznik MA

BIAŁYSTOK

Medical University of Białystok

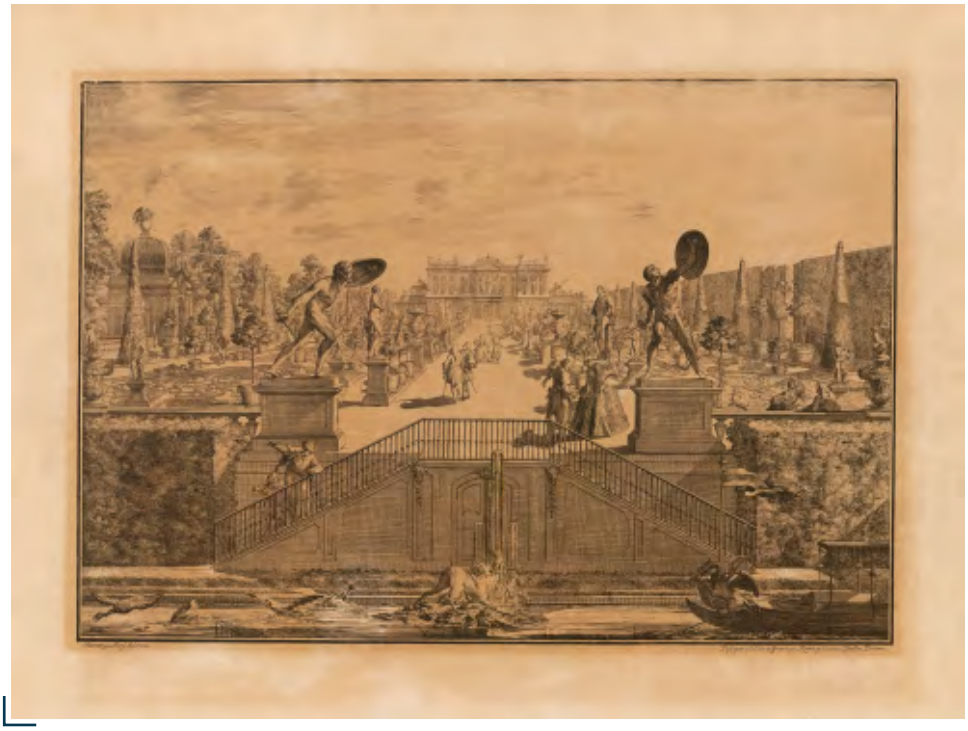
Museum of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy

The Museum of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy at the Medical University of Białystok (UMB) was established in May 2011 pursuant to Order no. 22/11 dated 31 May 2011 of the Rector and Senate Decision no. 27/11 dated 24 May 2011. The museum is located in the main seat of the Medical University of Białystok, the former Branicki Palace, one of the most interesting Baroque residences in Central and Eastern Europe – in the 18th century it was called the 'Polish Versailles'. The museum cultivates the medical heritage of Białystok, a tradition that goes back to the 17th-century owners of the city. Today's palace still reveals traces of the medical traditions of the 18th-century Institute of Midwifery, as well as the German field hospital which functioned here during the First World War, which have been continued by the Medical University since 1950. The main aim of the museum is to preserve the medical and pharmaceutical heritage created in the borderlands of the Polish Crown and Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The collections comprise more than 10,000 items from different fields of medicine and pharmacy dating from the 18th to the 21st centuries. The main part of the museum is located in the right wing of the palace, where the royal physicians had their apartments in the early modern era. This wing now houses the surgical, radiological, stomatological, anatomical, gynaecological, ophtalmological, laryngological and pharmaceutical collections.

The history of the university and of the Branicki Palace is presented in a new multimedia exhibition in the palace's 17th-century cellars. It is part of the university's historical *Walk into the past* which was opened to visitors in September 2018, and was financed by the European Union. The museum provides a scientific and teaching base for students of the university in the history of medicine and pharmacy. Furthermore, it safeguards the university's heritage and documents the reminiscences of its alumni. Museum workshops are organized to promote a knowledge of medicine among primary and secondary school pupils. To reach a wider audience – the local community and tourists visiting the region – the museum hosts several cultural events, including the Night of Museums, European Heritage Days, the Podlaski Festival of Science and Arts, European University Heritage Day, and film festivals.

Magdalena Muskała MD PhD, Marta Piszczatowska PhD MSc

Museum of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy



1

1) *View of the Branicki Palace in Białystok from the Garden Salon*, Michael Heinrich Rentz (1701–1758) after the drawings of Jan Henryk Klemm (died c 1777). Michael Heinrich Rentz, painter and engraver, was commissioned by Jan Klemens Branicki, the then owner of the city of Białystok, to make engravings of his palace. Today the print on display is one of the principle iconographic sources used in the revitalization work on the place.

Date of origin: 1750s
Material / technique: laid paper with watermark, engraving
Signature: (on left) *Invente par Mons. Klemme;* (on right) *Deseigne a la Vue et Grave par Rentz in Cuccus-Bad en Bohemie*
Dimensions: H 55 cm x W 74 cm; platemark: H 43 cm x W 56.4 cm

2

2) Gynaecological chair, *Fabryka Mebli Żelaznych* (Factory of Iron Furniture), J. Neufeld, Warsaw – Praga, ul. Brukowa 4/6.
The chair belonged to the clinic of Prof. Aleksander Krawczuk (1913–1986), who graduated in medicine from the Stefan Batory University in Vilnius. He was one of the pioneers of the gynaecological school in Białystok after the Second World War and the founder of the School of Midwifery in Białystok. Prof. Krawczuk was associated with the university from the very outset. He was head of the Department of Endocrinology (1965–1971), as well as the Pathology in Pregnancy and Women's Health Clinic of the Medical University of Białystok. The chair and other furnishings were donated to the museum by the professor's daughter – Prof. Maryna Krawczuk-Rybak.

Date of origin: 1930s
Material / technique: metal, wood, leather
Dimensions: H 90 cm x W 61 cm x D 133 cm
Inv. no.: M/873

3

3) Dental chair, German factory. The chair was part of the dental clinic of Józef Kubiczek MD in Biała (currently Bielsko-Biała), a graduate of the Silesian Medical Academy. The late doctor's entire legacy, together with the chair was donated to the museum by his wife, Czesława. The other items in the collection include cabinets, wash basins, cupboards, dental instruments, lamps, drills and small tables. Most of the furniture was made in German factories specializing in medical equipment.

Date of origin: 1930s
Material / technique: metal, leather, glass
Dimensions: H 120 cm x W 80 cm x D 110 cm
Inv. no.: M/876

4) Neurological hammer – the first item in the museum's collection of medical exhibits. It belonged to Prof. Zygmunt Kanigowski (1909–1968), who studied medicine at the Stefan Batory University in Vilnius, and who also worked with Prof. Maksymilian Rose in the Institute of Brain Research in Vilnius. He was director of the Clinic of Neurological Diseases at UMB, the founder of one of the first Children's Neurological Wards in Poland (1963) and was later director of the Neurosurgical Clinic at UMB (1954–1968). The hammer was donated by Prof. Jan Stasiewicz – who for many years was chair of the Regional Medical Board in Białystok.

Date of origin: 1918–1939
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 10 cm x W 5 cm
Inv. no.: M/891

5) Microscope, *Polskie Zakłady Optyczne SA* (Polish Optical Company). It belonged to Prof. Stanisław Legeżyński (1895–1970), a microbiologist and second rector of the university (1955–1959). He graduated in medicine from the Jan Kazimierz University and the Medical Veterinary Academy in Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine). He was dean of the 'Secret' University in Vilnius (1942–1944), and a supervisor of the Department of Microbiology at UMB (1952–1965). The professor loved sports, especially skiing and volleyball. The microscope is only one of the items from a large collection of books and documents donated to the museum by Krzysztof Skarbiński.

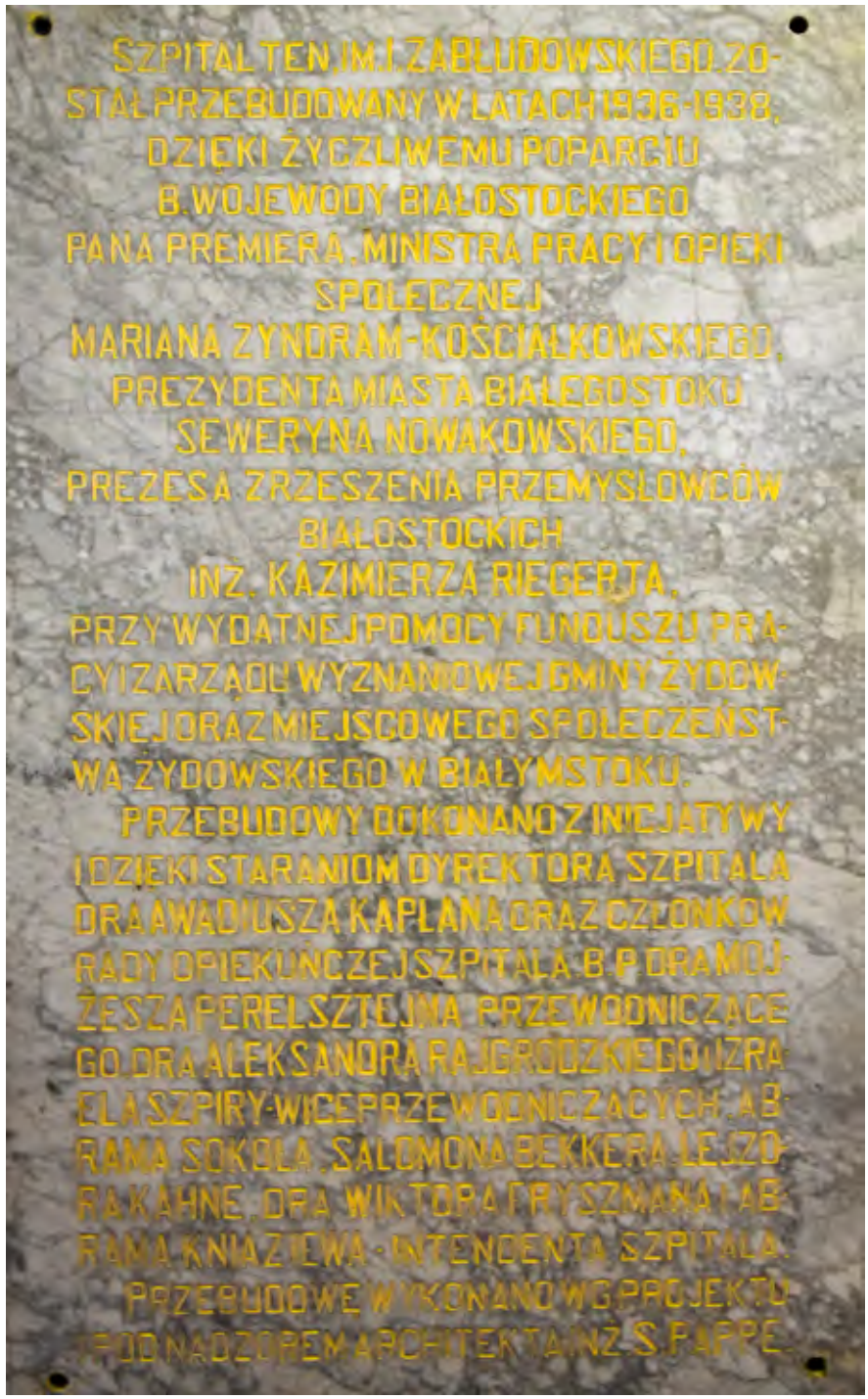
Date of origin: 1939
Material / technique: metal, glass
Dimensions: H 32.5 cm x W 12.7 cm x D 20 cm
Inv. no.: M/605

6) Plaque from the Izaak Zabłudowski Jewish Hospital in Białystok – the only item remaining from the former Jewish Hospital. The plaque documents the completion of the extension work carried out in the interwar period on the building in which the hospital had been located since the mid-1800s (at ul. Warszawska 15). It was the only hospital, alongside the District Hospital, that operated in the city in the 19th century. It was a visible sign of the presence of a Jewish community in the area and was an exemplary medical facility. From 1938 to the 1980s the plaque was located on the main building of the hospital, and was removed during further reconstruction work. It was discovered many years later and donated to the UMB Museum. Today it testifies to the Jewish medical legacy in Białystok.

Date of origin: 1938
Material / technique: marble
Dimensions: H 171 cm x W 94 cm x D 4.5 cm
Inv. no.: M/875

4

5



6

7

7) Pharmacy manual – an outstanding manuscript documenting the history of pharmacy in Suwałki (a town in North Eastern Poland). Originally from a local pharmacy, located at ul. Kościuszki 78, operating since 1847, established by Mikołaj Zawadzki and Sylwester Bieńkowski. In 1922 it was taken over by Bolesław Szwejkowski. After the Second World War the pharmacy was nationalized, but its original appearance and general atmosphere have been preserved to this day – with furnishings dating back to 1905–1907, paintings from 1905, including the initials of the pharmacy's first owners painted into the corners of the ceiling. Some of the items from the pharmacy were transferred to the museum, as a loan from the Polish Pharmaceutical Society, and are on display in an exhibition entitled 'Secrets of an Old Pharmacy'. The manual is just one of the many items in the large collection of pharmaceutical exhibits on display in the museum.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 19th century –1940s
Material / technique: paper, manuscript
Dimensions: H 26 cm x W 20.5 cm

8

8) X-ray apparatus, Siemens & Halske. Originally used by Rudolf Łotysz MD in Grodno. In the 2nd half of the 20th century it was moved to the private clinic of Jerzy Roman MD in Puńsk, who used the apparatus until the 1990s. In 2012, he donated it to the museum, thus starting a sizeable radiological collection.

Date of origin: 1921
Material / technique: metal, wood
Dimensions: H 212 cm x W 106 cm x D 120 cm
Inv. no.: M/866
Comments: original no. 2160074

9) Anatomical preparation – heart with left ventricular hypertrophy (*cor bovinum*). The preparation was the property of the Department of Pathomorphology and was made in the mid-20th century. It was part of the wet specimens collection which showed the most interesting clinical cases. Left ventricular hypertrophy is caused by the thickening of the heart muscle usually due to excess strain (as a result of lung disease, high blood pressure, etc.) which leads to excessive protein biosynthesis and, in consequence, to cardiac failure. Even though the cardiac muscle is very large, and the walls are thickened, the heart's ventricles do not contract properly, which leads to circulatory failure (the paradox of a large, but inefficient heart). Myocardial hypertrophy also leads to myocardial ischaemia and hypoxia, leading in turn to a serious massive coronary and myocardial infarction (a heart attack).

Date of origin: 1950s–1960s
Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 20 cm x D 16 cm
Inv. no.: 8/M/A/P/8

9

10) Set of anthropometric instruments which belonged to Prof. Tadeusz Dzierżykray-Rogalski, student of the University of Warsaw, the School of Dr Jan Zaorski and a graduate of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University. He was the first director of the Department of Human Anatomy (1950–1962), organizer of the museum's anatomical collection, and the first dean of the Faculty of Medicine at UMB (1951–1953). Prof. Dzierżykray-Rogalski devoted himself to the study of the human anatomy, and participated in many excursions to Sudan and Egypt with Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski, the renowned Polish archaeologist, where he examined the famous remains of the bishops from Faras Cathedral. The set of anthropometric tools dates from the time when the professor worked at UMB. He initiated the Students Anatomical Society which conducted anthropological field research in Eastern Poland on many occasions.

Date of origin: 1950s
Material / technique: metal, canvas
Dimensions: H 85 cm x W 52 cm
Inv. no.: M/892
Comments: the set includes: an anthropometer, a vernier, spreading calipers, and scales

10

Cabinet of Ryszard Kaczorowski,
last President of Poland in Exile

ul. Ciołkowskiego 1J
(Prof. Andrzej Myrcha
Natural Science Centre of the University of
Białystok)
15-245 Białystok
Tel. (85) 738 82 69
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www.bg.uwb.edu.pl/bu/dzialalnosc/gabinet
-ryszarda-kaczorowskiego

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 3 pm
Saturdays: 10 am – 2 pm

Director:
Prof. Piotr Chomik

Custodian:
Prof. Adam Czesław Dobroński,
Jolanta Żochowska MA

BIAŁYSTOK

University of Białystok Jerzy Giedroyć University Library

Cabinet of Ryszard Kaczorowski, last President of Poland in Exile

In March 2011, during the ceremony naming the Auditorium of the University Library after Ryszard Kaczorowski, Last President of the Republic of Poland in Exile, the late president's widow, Karolina Kaczorowska announced the decision to move the furnishings of the cabinet of President Kaczorowski, who died in the Smolensk plane crash in 2010, to the Jerzy Giedroyć University Library. On 28 May 2011, following a meeting of the directors of the University Library and Prof. Adam Dobroński with Karolina Kaczorowska, the contents of his last cabinet were moved from Warsaw to Białystok. The president's family considered the act of transferring the furniture, library and memorabilia as his last symbolic journey to the city in which he was born.

At present the exhibition contains the entire collection of books donated to the library in the years 2009–2011: 1,883 books, 196 magazines (48 titles), 442 items from special collections, 27 prints, 232 items from music collections and 147 documents relating to social life. There are also 186 individual exhibits comprising memorabilia, gifts, medals, diplomas, pictures and personal items. The central space is occupied by the president's desk and a carved armchair in the Gdańsk style which are decorated with the 'Jelita' coat of arms of the Kaczorowski family. The furniture includes bookshelves and glazed cabinets which contain the president's book collection – in the same way as in Warsaw. However, the true value of President Ryszard Kaczorowski's cabinet lies mainly in the memorabilia he amassed during his lifetime and placed on shelves and hung on the walls. These were collected by the president during the twenty years of his life he spent in free Poland. They testify to the high esteem in which he was held by people throughout Poland – including senior Members of Parliament, local government authorities, representatives of schools, academic and educational facilities, associations, organizations, enterprises and the ordinary citizens he met in his every day life.

One particularly rich collection consists of diplomas and the accompanying souvenirs confirming his honorary citizenship of various cities and municipalities. The collection also includes many small items that were given to the president by people who were close to him as a token of their appreciation for their many years of friendship (including one from Andrzej Błasik, commander of the Polish Air Force), and gifts given on the occasion of birthdays or during his frequent visits to cities or private enterprises.

These items also testify to his many contacts with veterans and military circles. The walls are filled with memorabilia given to the president by rectors of Polish universities. The gifts he received when he visited schools in Wrocław, Sulejówek and Gorzów Wielkopolski are particularly touching. The president's desk is a veritable treasury of his personal belongings which include his watch, a container for ballpoint pens, photographs of his wife, his daughters and his family, his glasses, a pen and ink. The permanent exhibition entitled *Ryszard Kaczorowski 1919–2010*, presents the president's life and activities over the years. Furthermore, cyclic exhibitions are organized which are dedicated to specific issues in his life: scouting, his activities as an émigré, his stay in Białystok and the University of Białystok. Meetings commemorating the Smolensk tragedy and relating to academic and popular science are also housed in the cabinet, as well as book promotions.

Cabinet of Ryszard Kaczorowski, last President of Poland in Exile

1

1) A cutlass, i.e. a long, straight hunting knife awarded to Ryszard Kaczorowski in November 2007. This distinction refers to an honorary and ceremonial weapon used by foresters in the interwar period, and has been a standard element of a forester's uniform since 1930. The blade is made of high-alloy stainless steel, and the hilt is shaped like the crowned head of the White Eagle. The State Forests' logo and the inscription 'Lasy Państwowe' ornamented with laurel leaves are etched on the right-hand side of the blade, and the number 2406 on the left (the individual number entered on the certificate presented with the cutlass). The sheath is covered with leather and has a clasp with a bas-relief of Poland's national emblem, with which the cutlass is affixed to the belt.

Material / technique: stainless steel, gilded, leather sheath
Dimensions: L 40 cm

2

3

2) Gdańsk-style armchair – a gift to President Ryszard Kaczorowski together with the title of Honorary Citizen of Gdańsk. The ceremony took place in the Dwór Artusa (Artus Court) in Gdańsk on 18 March 2008. The Kaczorowski family's coat of arms (Jelita), is carved on the back of the chair with the coat of arms of Gdańsk on the headrest.

Author: Zbigniew Żurawski
Date of origin: 2008
Place of origin: Miłobądz, Dąbrówka – *Meble Gdańskie – Zbigniewa Żurawskiego* (Gdańsk Furniture – Zbigniew Żurawski)
Material / technique: wood, carved
Dimensions: H 135 cm x W 75 cm x D 72 cm
Inv. no.: GPK-169

3) Photograph of Ryszard Kaczorowski, his wife Karolina and his daughters: Jadwiga (Jagoda) and Alicja. Taken in the so-called 'Castle' (Pol.: *Zamek*) – the seat of the President in London, at 43 Eaton Place, just after he was sworn in as President on 19 July 1989. Ryszard Kaczorowski is wearing the blue ribbon of the Order of the White Eagle.

Date of origin: 1989
Place of origin: London
Material / technique: photographic paper, coloured photography, wooden frame
Dimensions: H 22.5 cm x W 17.5 cm
Inv. no.: GPK-138
Comments: wooden frame, partially gilded

4

4) A scapular given to Ryszard Kaczorowski on 4 September 2004, on his 85th birthday at a pre-premiere screening of the film *Wszystko co nasze* (All that is ours) by the Polonia University (*Akademia Polonijna*) in Częstochowa and friends: Anna and Krzysztof Jeż, Barbara and Jerzy Klimek, Małgorzata and Ireneusz Makowski and Barbara and Krzysztof Plaze. The documentary *Wszystko co nasze* is about Ryszard Kaczorowski and was made for use by the Polonia University in Częstochowa (directors: Przemysław Młyńczyk, Leszek Wiśniewski).

Place of origin: Częstochowa
Material / technique: patinated brass, engraving
Dimensions: H 24 cm x W 21 cm
Inv. no.: GPK-021

5

5) The picture was made in 1995 thanks to the efforts of the Senior Pilots Club in Katowice. It contains an original fragment of a German Dornier Do-17E bomber, one of the two shot down on 1 September 1939 over Olkusz by Second Lieutenant Władysław Gnyś, who piloted a PZL-11c aircraft. It was the first victory of a Polish airman in the Second World War.

Date of origin: 1995
Material / technique: copper plate, repoussé
Dimensions: H 40.5 cm x W 61.5 cm
Inv. no.: GPK-131

6) Medal issued by the Municipal and Communal Office of Supraśl to mark the 500th anniversary of the city's existence. It was given to Ryszard Kaczorowski in December 2000, who was made an Honorary Citizen of Supraśl on the basis of a Resolution of the Municipality dated 18 November 1991.

Author: Jadwiga Szczykowska-Załęska
Date of origin: 2000
Material / technique: gilded bronze, leather case
Dimensions: Dia. 7 cm; H 9.5 cm x W 8.5 cm (etui)
Inv. no.: GPK-074

6

7) President Ryszard Kaczorowski's glasses in a leather etui.

Material / technique: metal, glass, leather etui
Dimensions: W 14 cm
Inv. no.: GPK-153

7

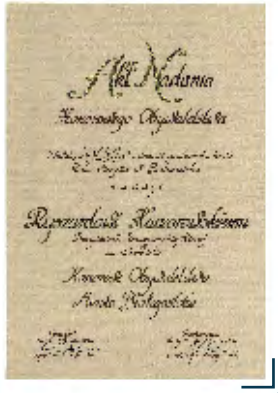
8) A pin commemorating participation in a grand celebration held in Warsaw on 16–17 September 1989 marking the 50th anniversary of the existence of the *Szare Szeregi* (Grey Ranks) – the code name for the underground paramilitary Polish Scouting Association during the Second World War. During the celebrations a gathering was held of scouts from the whole of Poland with the participation of former members of the *Szare Szeregi* and soldiers of the Home Army, and veterans' organizations from Poland and abroad. During the ceremony the Cross of the Order of Virtuti Militari was awarded to the *Szare Szeregi* by the President of the Republic of Poland in Exile.

Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: cast metal, chiselling, gilding
Dimensions: H 4.5 cm x W 2.5 cm
Inv. no.: GPK-056/2

8

9) Certificate granting the Honorary Citizenship of Białystok to President Ryszard Kaczorowski.

Author: Municipality of Białystok
Date of origin: 1990
Place of origin: Białystok
Material / technique: paper, glass, handwriting
Dimensions: H 35.5 cm x W 25 cm
Inv. no.: GPK-185


9

10) Souvenir in the form of a key with the Białystok coat of arms, gifted by the Mayor of Białystok Ryszard Tur on the occasion of Ryszard Kaczorowski's 85th birthday on 12 November 2004 (the key is in a case bearing the Białystok coat of arms).

Author: Municipality of Białystok
Date of origin: 2004
Place of origin: Białystok
Material / technique: metalworking, partially cast, partially hand made, silver-plated metal
Dimensions: L 28 cm
Inv. no.: GPK-186

10

Professor Andrzej Myrcha
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Saturdays: 10 am – 2 pm

Director:
Wiesław Mikucki MSc

Staff:
Janusz Kupryjanowicz PhD,
Anna Matwiejuk PhD

BIAŁYSTOK

University of Białystok

Professor Andrzej Myrcha Natural Science Centre

The Professor Andrzej Myrcha Natural Science Centre in Białystok was established at the Institute of Biology by the Senate of the University of Białystok on 29 September 1999 and officially launched on 26 October 1999. It organized five exhibitions in the 230 sq. metres of exhibition space.

Based on a resolution dated 7 July 2004, the senate transformed it into an interfaculty entity under the name Professor Andrzej Myrcha Natural Science Museum which, as a result of a resolution dated 17 April 2013, was renamed the Professor Andrzej Myrcha Natural Science Centre which operates under the supervision of the university's Institute of Biology.

Since June 2015, the centre has been located in a new building on the campus of the University of Białystok, at ul. Ciołkowskiego 1J, where it is home to 11 permanent and two temporary exhibitions as well as two educational paths on the 750 sq. metres of exhibition space. The centre offers museum lessons and educational workshops for schools. Its didactic activities are complemented by talks, lectures, slideshows and multimedia presentations.

As at June 2020, the centre had a total of 5,171 exhibits which had been collected since 1980. These include taxidermic exhibits of local animals and animals from the polar region, preserved tropical insects, animals – primarily invertebrates – from subtropical seas, fossils, minerals and rocks from all over the world, as well as photographs and drawings of the flora and fauna from various places across the globe.

The centre has a unique collection of fossilized penguin bones consisting of 1,147 specimens dating from the Eocene from the La Meseta formation on Seymour Island (in the Antarctic) amassed by professors Andrzej Myrcha, Andrzej Tatur and Andrzej Gaździcki in the 1980s and 1990s. Based on the collection, five new species of fossil penguins were described. All the holotypes are tarsometatarsal sections of the penguins' feet. Prof. Piotr Jadwiszczak is the curator of the collection. The collection has inspired more than a dozen scientific publications, five masters' dissertations, one doctoral thesis and one habilitation treatise.

The scientific collections also include collections of modern and fossil arthropods. The main collection, 'Polish Spiders', is included in the IMBIO database. It comprises approx. 10,000 specimens and 600 spider species from Poland. The collection of 'Palaeogenic Arthropods' is made up of inclusions of arachnids and insects in Baltic, Dominican and Mexican amber. Nine new species of Eocene and Miocene beetles were described on the basis of this collection. Janusz Kupryjanowicz amassed both collections and is currently their curator.

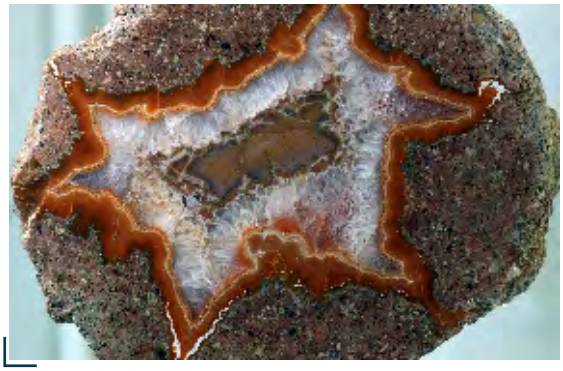
Wiesław Mikucki MSc

Professor Andrzej Myrcha Natural Science Centre

1

1) Hematite roses in quartz crystals.

Place of origin: Guangdong Province, China
Dimensions: 20.5 cm x 19 cm
Inv. no.: 1809

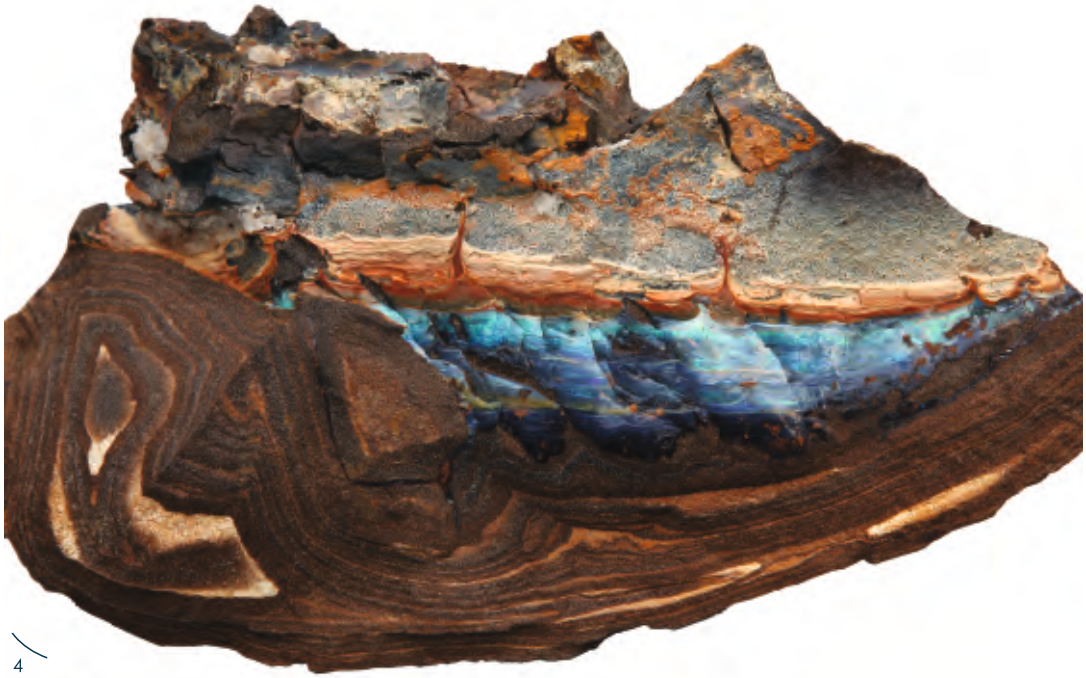


2

3

2) Agate in porphyry.

Place of origin: Nowy Kościół, Pogórze Kaczawskie, the Sudetes
Dimensions: 16 cm x 13 cm
Inv. no.: 1503



4

3) Ammonite of the genus *Audoliceras* in chalk matrix.

Place of origin: Russia
Dimensions: 32 cm x 22.5 cm (matrix); 24.5 cm (ammonite)
Inv. no.: T8-7310/11
Comments: from a collection subsidized by the EU

5

4) Precious opal encased in matrix.

Place of origin: Qulpie, Queensland, Australia
Dimensions: 22.5 cm x 12 cm
Inv. no.: T8-7312/12
Comments: from a collection subsidized by the EU

5) Trilobite *Asaphus kowaleskii* on Silurian matrix.

Period: Silurian
Place of origin: Russia
Dimensions: 7.6 cm
Inv. no.: T8-7310/06
Comments: from a collection subsidized by the EU

6) Fossil imprint of a palm leaf of the genus *Sabal* in Eocene sandstone.

Place of origin: Washington, USA
Dimensions: 28 cm x 38 cm
Inv. no.: T8-7309/30
Comments: from a collection subsidized by the EU

6

7) Shell of the biggest living species of horseshoe crab, *Tachypleus tridentatus*.

Place of origin: Philippines
Dimensions: L 52 cm (including the telson – the last segment of the abdomen – 25 cm)
Inv. no.: 992

7

8) Fossil imprint of a fish of the genus *Priscacara* in Eocene shale.

Period: Eocene
Place of origin: Wyoming, USA
Dimensions: 30 cm x 30.5 cm (slate); 13.5 cm (imprint)
Inv. no.: T8-7310/18
Comments: from a collection subsidized by the EU

8

9) Fossil imprint of ray fish *Cyclobatis* sp. on matrix of the Cretaceous period.

Period: Cretaceous
Place of origin: Lebanon
Dimensions: 15 cm x 20.5 cm (matrix); 17.3 cm (imprint)
Inv. no.: T8-7310/20
Comments: from a collection subsidized by the EU

9

10) Male ruff *Philomachus pugnax* in breeding plumage.

Inv. no.: T8-9900/5
Comments: part of a collection consisting of 53 specimens donated to the centre in December 2016

10

Zakład
Patologii
ogólnej
St. Dąbrowski

Museum of Diplomacy and Polish Emigration

ul. R. Berwińskiego 4
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www.muzeum.ukw.edu.pl

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Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 4 pm

Director:
Prof. Marek Zieliński

Staff:
Aleksandra Jankowska PhD,
Sławomir Łaniecki PhD

BYDGOSZCZ

Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz

Museum of Diplomacy and Polish Emigration

The grand opening of the Museum of Polish Diplomacy and Emigration at the Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz took place in 1999. The museum operates within the Faculty of History and is located in a historical villa with nearly 140 sq. metres of exhibition space. The core of the collection consists of a donation from Wanda Poznańska (1898–2003), wife of Karol Poznański (1893–1971), consul general in the interwar period, first in Paris (1927–1934), and then in London (1934–1939). Wanda Poznańska donated archival documents relating to the Polish diplomatic service, family souvenirs and a fine collection of paintings by some of the greatest Polish artists of the 18th–20th centuries, such as Jan Piotr Norblin, Michał Płoński, Teofil Kwiatkowski, Julian Fałat, Teodor Axentowicz, Olga Boznańska, Włodzimierz Terlikowski, Leopold Gottlieb, Feliks Topolski and many, many others.

The museum collects souvenirs related to the Polish émigré community. There is a gallery of battle dress donated by veterans of the Second World War – soldiers of the 2nd Polish Corps – as well as uniforms belonging to the Association of Polish Army Veterans in the USA, together with a collection of journals and books and other printed matter published abroad before 1989, which was donated by the Polish community of Chicago. One rarity worth mentioning is a unique 'silence cabin', originally from the Polish Consulate in Cologne. The room, with transparent walls, once served for conducting secret negotiations. A collection of almost 250 souvenirs gifted to Polish diplomats during foreign visits is also of great interest to visitors. The museum collects, studies and makes available archival documents relating to the Polish foreign service, the Polish Government in Exile and Polish émigrés. The museum archives also have a copy of the Treaty of Riga (1921), private and official letters from personages such as Helena Sikorska, Władysław Raczkiewicz and August Zaleski, multiple consular commissions and letters of credence, as well as photographs of consular and embassy staff. An important aspect of the museum's activities is its involvement in the university's teaching process. Opening the museum to students gives them a wonderful opportunity to develop their academic and research skills, as well as to learn some practical skills regarding the functioning of a cultural institution.

Aleksandra Jankowska PhD

Museum of Diplomacy and Polish Emigration

1

1) Peace Conference in Riga – the first plenary meeting of the Polish-Soviet committee on the peace treaty; seated at the table: the Russian delegation on the left and the Polish delegation on the right. The delegates include: Jan Dąbski, Stanisław Grabski, Aleksander Ładoś, Leon Wasilewski; on the reverse are the signatures of members of the Polish delegation. Photo: Foto Klio, Riga Wal 19.

Date of origin: 22 September 1920
Place of origin: Riga
Material / technique: paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: 23.2 cm x 29.3 cm
Inv. no.: Poznański family archives, ref. 95

2

4

3

5

2) *The Market Place*, Teofil Kwiatkowski (1809–1891).
An artist with an exceptionally refined sensitivity to colour. His watercolours, which are masterfully executed, are a beautiful blend of tones and subtle lines. Teofil Kwiatkowski captured the scene at the market during one of his journeys around France.

Date of origin: c 1890
Place of origin: Paris
Material / technique: watercolour, paper
Signed: T. Kwiatkowski
Dimensions: 19 cm x 24.5 cm
Inv. no.: I/SZ./34
Comments: the painting is part of the Poznański family collection and was donated to the museum in 2013

3) Decorative Delft vase.
A tall vase in the form of a slightly flattened baluster, with characteristic lid surmounted with a branch-shaped finial. The vase is elaborately decorated with floral motifs. The bulbous body is ornamented with a dense bouquet of flowers and ferns in a vase. The decorations are painted in various shades of cobalt blue.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 17th century
Place of origin: Delft (Netherlands) or Germany
Material / technique: faience; firing; cobalt underglazing
Signed: maker's mark – an axe; hand painted, blue underglaze
Dimensions: H 34 cm; 43 cm (circumference of body)
Inv. no.: I / SZ.U./ 107
Comments: the vase belonged to the collection of Wanda Poznańska and was donated to the museum in 2004

4) *Bernardo Canal*, Włodzimierz Terlikowski (1873–1951).
The use of impasto is one of Włodzimierz Terlikowski's trademarks. He applied the paint using a painting knife or wide brush. *Bernardo Canal* is painted in strong, bright colours. It captures a moment in time, and the wonderful spirit and atmosphere in Venice.

Date of origin: 1935
Place of origin: Paris
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Signed: W. de. Terlikowski 1935
Dimensions: 64.5 cm x 90.5 cm
Inv. no.: I/SZ./6

5) 'Silence Cabin' from the Polish Consulate in Cologne.
Eighty-seven items, 50 kilograms of screws. A small room with a latticed structure furnished with 4 armchairs, 2 tables, 12 chairs, with two-toned transparent plexiglass. The 'Silence Cabin' is the only specimen of its kind in Europe in the hands of the civilian population. Its appearance does nothing to reflect its importance. It was installed in the Polish Consulate in Cologne in the early 1970s and operated using the same principle as a Faraday shield to block the tapping of conversations. Forty-nine white-noise generators provided protection against eavesdropping and wiretaps. The cabin was in use until 2014.

Date of origin: early 1970s
Place of origin: USSR
Material / technique: plexiglass, aluminium, metal, silicon
Dimensions: H 234 cm x W 457 cm x D 310 cm
Inv. no.: 7/2014/OB. I
Comments: donated to the museum thanks to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

6) *Feast of Candlemas*, Teodor Axentowicz.
The strangely poignant scene is emphasized by the unspeakable sadness on the young girl's face and the boy clinging to her. The vast snowdrifts add to the melancholy mood. Teodor Axentowicz frequently returns to this motif in his work. He was fascinated by Hutsul culture.

Date of origin: c 1910
Place of origin: Poland
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Signed: T. Axentowicz
Dimensions: L 34.5 cm x W 39.5 cm
Inv. no.: I/SZ./10
Comments: the painting is from the Poznański family collection and was donated to the museum in 2013

7) *Portrait of Wanda Poznańska*, Leopold Gottlieb (1879–1934).
Wanda Poznańska – one of the museum's donors. The portrait is one of a veritable lady – with a slender, straight figure and smoothly pinned hair. The sitter exudes a feeling of calm and distinction. Her delicate features and blue eyes appear to be momentarily frozen in solemn thought. Her gaze emanates many feelings: longing, melancholy, sadness…

Date of origin: 1929
Place of origin: Paris
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Signed: Paris 29 / Leop. Gottlieb
Dimensions: H 91 cm x W 71.5 cm
Inv. no.: I/SZ./63

8) Silver kettle, Charles Christofle (Paris).
This spectacularly large silver kettle dating from the mid-19th century is something for aficionados of beauty. Such kettles were used to boil water and keep it hot. Beneath the kettle is a stand with a burner containing oil and a wick. This intricately decorated kettle was signed by the French manufacturer Charles Christofle. It is a veritable work of art, and each detail has been meticulously crafted: the fluted body, bone and metal handle with beading, finely executed curves, and delicate engraving, floral ornamentations, the most impressive of which is the flower bud which surmounts the lid. The kettle once belonged to General Władysław Sikorski.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 19th century
Place of origin: France
Material / technique: silver plated
Signed: with oval stamp and the initials CC [Charles Christofle], an image of scales between the letters, with four stars above and bee motifs below
Dimensions: H 36 cm (total); 74 cm (circumference of base)
Inv. no.: I/SZ.U/110

9) *Portrait of Karol Poznański*, Leopold Gottlieb (1879–1934).
The portrait of Karol Poznański (1893–1971), although delicately drawn, reflects the strength of character of the Polish Consul General in Paris in the interwar period. Leopold Gottlieb was a frequent guest in the Poznański family's Parisian home. The composition includes a dedication: *Panu Konsulowi Poznańskiemu z wyrazami szczerej sympatii i szacunku Leop.* (to Consul Poznański with expressions of sincere affection and respect, Leop.).

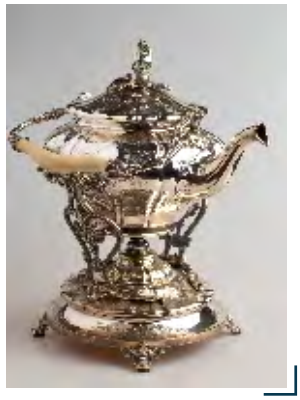
Date of origin: 1929
Place of origin: Paris
Material / technique: pencil drawing, charcoal
Signed: *Gottlieb, Paryż* 929; dedication within the composition
Dimensions: L 34.5 cm x W 25.2 cm
Inv. no.: I/SZ./60

10) *Types and Caricatures*, Michał Płoński (1778–1812).
The museum's collections include several prints by Michał Płoński, an excellent observer. His drawings are both humorous and allegorical and are still intriguing today. The seemingly ordinary scenes convey a profound message. His *Types and Caricatures* recorded beggars, a tramp, an obese merchant, and a distressed mother with a child. The boy is holding out his hand to a seller of puppets, who shows him the puppet with a mocking smile. Does this not depict man as a puppet in the hands of an almighty puppet master?

Date of origin: 1802
Material / technique: etching, ink, paper
Unsigned
Dimensions: L 18.5 cm x W 5 cm
Inv. no.: I/SZ./46

6

7


8

9

10

Museum of the Kazimierz Wielki University

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Tel. (52) 32 66 448
muzeum.uniwersyteckie@ukw.edu.pl
www.muzeum-uniwersyteckie.ukw.edu.pl

Free admission
The museum's offices are open
Mondays to Fridays 9 am – 3 pm
Tours are available during the Library's opening hours.
(Mondays – Fridays: 8.30 am – 7 pm,
Saturdays: 10 am – 5 pm)
Guided tours are available Mondays to Fridays (advance booking is essential).

Director:
Aldona Chlewicka-Mączyńska PhD

Staff:
Olga Cuske MA, Joanna Gurgul MA

BYDGOSZCZ

Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz

Museum of the Kazimierz Wielki University

The museum was established by Order of the Rector of the Kazimierz Wielki University (UKW) no. 26/2016/2017 on 6 February 2017, as the Department of Museum Collections operating within the University Library. A section called the University Museum was opened within these structures. The Museum of the Kazimierz Wielki University was officially opened on 27 June 2019, on the 50th anniversary of the university's establishment. The museum's mission is to collect memorabilia dating back to the times when it was a Teachers Training College (WSN) (established in 1969), which then became a Higher Pedagogical School (WSP) (1974–2000), and later the Kazimierz Wielki Academy of Bydgoszcz (2000–2005), before finally being transformed into the Kazimierz Wielki University (2005).

The core of the collection concerns the university's development as an academic institution and commemorates the persons involved – the staff, students and alumni. One of the museum's principle tasks is to present the scientific, academic, teaching, organizational, artistic and sports achievements of the university and its everyday life. The museum acquires documents which relate to the university's activities: reports, diplomas (doctorates and honorary degrees), nominations for professorships, individual works, archival documents, photographs (the Andrzej Obiała Photographic Archives), recordings from many conferences and events, information services (including student newspapers), memorabilia (insignia, banners, cups, portraits, plans, etc.), and some of the furnishings and equipment which are of importance to the history of the university.

Groups of archives dedicated to the activities of various university communities have been established: the choir (*Zespół Pieśni Dawnej* – Ensemble of Ancient Songs), student clubs (*Beanus*), labour unions (*Solidarność* – Solidarity, *ZNP* – Polish Teachers' Union), as well as social and sports clubs (*Akademicki Krąg Instruktorski* – Academic Instructors Circle; *Akademicki Związek Sportowy* – Academic Sports Association). At the same time, devices, scientific apparatus and didactic equipment which could be useful in a university museum are selected. Since the university's activities are versatile, the museum also acquires works of art and historical pieces. In 2019, it acquired furniture from the house of Wojciech Weiss (1875–1950), artist and rector of the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków. The old piano, tables, chairs and bookshelves have appeared in many of his paintings. The collections are stored and exhibited on the premises of the university library, while temporary exhibitions are held in various buildings belonging to the university. Some of the objects will also be accessible through the website of the Kujawsko-Pomorska Digital Library (www.kpbc.uk.edu.pl), in the database 'Memory of the People of Bydgoszcz – Archive of Oral History' (www.pamiecbydgoszczan.ukw.edu.pl) and in the university repository (www.repozytorium.ukw.edu.pl).

Aldona Chlewicka-Mączyńska PhD,
Olga Cuske MA, Joanna Gurgul MA

Museum of the Kazimierz Wielki University

1

1) Rector's insignia – *Wyższa Szkoła Nauczycielska* (Teachers Training College).

Author: ORNO cooperative
Date of origin: 1972
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: sceptre: silver, alabaster, casting; ring: silver, casting
Dimensions: sceptre: L 70 cm; ring: L 3 cm x W 3 cm
Comments: gift of the Handicrafts of the City and Powiat of Bydgoszcz

2

2) Leaflet on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the BEANUS'70 Club and the *SZSP Studencki Klub Pracy Twórczej* (Students' Creative Work Club).

Date of origin: 1980
Place of origin: Bydgoszcz
Material / technique: paper, printing, colouring
Dimensions: H 22 cm x W 16 cm

3

3) First democratic election of the rector of the *Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna* (Higher Pedagogical School) – announcement of the results. First right Aleksander Szwedek, candidate for rector of the school.

Author: Andrzej Obiała
Date of origin: March 1981
Place of origin: Bydgoszcz
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 15.8 cm x W 25 cm

4

4) '*Widelec*: pismo studentów WSP w Bydgoszczy' (*Widelec*: magazine of students of the Pedagogical School in Bydgoszcz), no. 1(7).

Author: *Rada Uczelnianej ZSP Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej* (Board of the Higher Pedagogical School)
Date of origin: 1989
Place of origin: Bydgoszcz
Material / technique: paper, duplicating machine
Dimensions: H 30 cm; 16 pp.

5

5) 'Casimirus Magnus' honorary medal. Awarded for outstanding contributions to the university's development.

Author: Anna Wątróbska-Wdowiarska
Date of origin: 2007
Place of origin: Bydgoszcz
Material / technique: silver
Dimensions: Dia. 7 cm

6) First prize in the 12th Malta International Choir Festival (gold award).

Date of origin: 2000
Place of origin: Malta
Material / technique: gilded metal, marble plinth
Dimensions: H 44 cm

6

7) Wojciech Weiss's piano (1875–1950).

Author: W. Cirikomsky
Date of origin: c 1870
Place of origin: Vienna
Material / technique: wood, metal, bone

7

8) Archives and work of Urszula Danielewska-Wietecka.

Author: Urszula Danielewska-Wietecka
Date of origin: c 1960–2015

8

9) Statuette of the Drummer Boy of the Greater Poland Uprising.

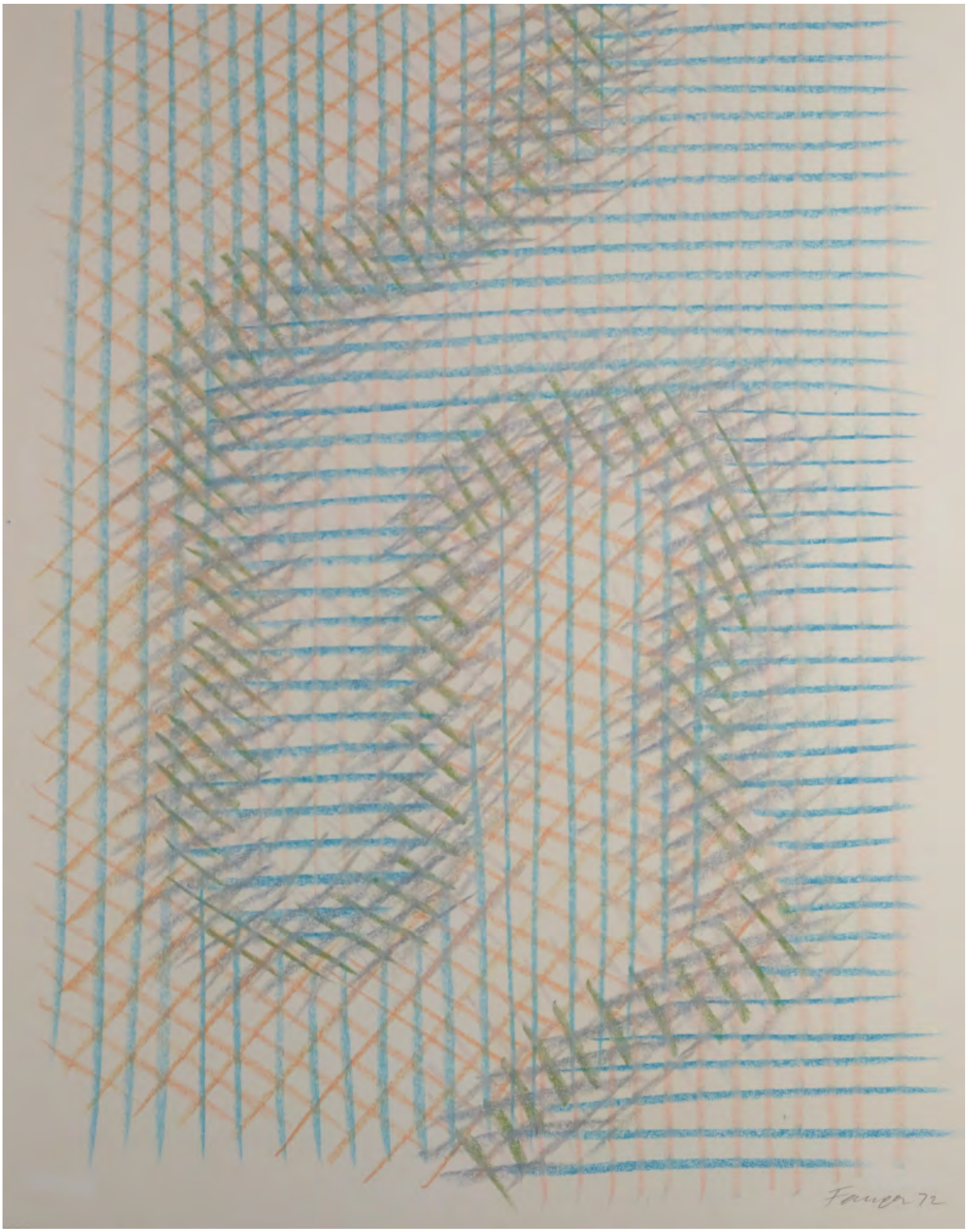
Author: Jerzy Sobociński
Date of origin: April 2019
Place of origin: Poznań
Material / technique: bronze
Dimensions: plinth 10.5 cm x 9.5 cm x H 17.5 cm

9

10) Diploma confirming the award of an honorary degree by the Kazimierz Wielki University to Prof. Michał Kleiber on 24 April 2012.

Date of origin: 2012
Place of origin: Bydgoszcz
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 45 cm x W 30.5 cm

10


Fauser 72

Museum of Photography

ul. Karpacka 52
85-164 Bydgoszcz
Tel. (52) 567 00 07
muzeumfoto@byd.pl
www.muzeumfoto.byd.pl

Admission charges (please see the museum website).
Tuesdays – Fridays 11 am – 5 pm
Saturdays: 10 am – 2 pm
Duration of tour: 30 minutes

Director:
Marta Rosenthal-Sikora MA

Staff:
Prof. Marek Chamot, Marek Noniewicz MA,
Karolina Szatkowska BA

BYDGOSZCZ

University of Economy in Bydgoszcz

Museum of Photography

The Museum of Photography is one of the facilities located on the TeH_2O: Bydgoszcz Water, Industry and Craft Trail (Szlak Wody, Przemysłu i Rzemiosła TeH_2O). It has been operating within the University of Economy (*Wyższa Szkoła Gospodarki – WSG*) as a part of the university's Academic Creative Space (*Akademicka Przestrzeń Kreatywna WSG*) since November 2004. It was established to preserve the heritage of the ALFA Photographic Plate Factory (*Fabryka Płyt Fotograficznych ALFA*), an entity producing photographic plates which operated in the city before the Second World War, as well as its successor the Bydgoszcz Photochemical Plant FOTON (*Bydgoskie Zakłady Fotochemiczne FOTON*) and the Bydgoszcz Photographic Society (*Bydgoskie Towarzystwo Fotograficzne*). The exhibits include cameras (a wooden studio camera dating from the late 19th century, a Leica camera made in 1933), enlargers, film cameras, projectors, photographs, books and periodicals such as the *Almanach of Vilnius Photography* dating from 1931 (*Almanach Fotografii Wileńskiej*). There are approx. 4,000 exhibits in the museum with exhibition space of 400 sq. metres.

Apart from collecting exhibits and preserving historically valuable items, the museum is also involved in publishing activities and in organizing exhibitions. Temporary exhibitions have included the works of Tomasz Gudzowaty, Leszek J. Pękalski, Maciej Pisuk, Jerzy Riegel, Zofia Rydet, Zbigniew Tomaszczuk, and Wacław Wantuch. The museum also provides educational activities and supports amateur photographers. The museum has a photographic darkroom and a professional studio, and runs museum classes for children and teenagers, specialist workshops – from the camera obscura, through 19th-century noble photography techniques to digital photography, as well as the *Bydgoska Akademia Fotografii* (Bydgoszcz Academy of Photography). The museum organizes events such as 'meet the author' sessions and open portfolio overviews, thus enriching cultural events in the city and the region.

Museum of Photography

1

1) A set of paints for hand-colouring photographs, Bourgeois Aîné Paris. Wooden case with a key lock, inside: – PHOTO-AQUARELLE, pour les produits speciaux, Bourgeais Ainé Paris; – Glass bottle, Medium, PHOTO-AQUARELLE, Bourgeois Aîné Paris; – Glass bottle, preparation, a étendre sur les photographies, Avant de les colorier; PHOTO-AQUARELLE; – PHOTO-AQUARELLE, pour les produits speciaux, Bourgeois Aîné Paris; – Glass jar, Encaustique, blanche pour lustrer les photographies, PHOTO-AQUARELLE, Bourgeois Aîné Paris – 2 glass graduated cylinders – 3 ceramic stands – a set of paints (23 colours), couleur pour la photographie.

Date of origin: turn of the 19th/20th century
Place of origin: France
Material / technique: wood, glass, paper, ceramics and other
Dimensions: H 5 cm x W 24.5 cm x D 32.5 cm
Inv. no.: MF/II/62

2

2) Studio camera with Doppel Anastigmat Eurynar lens: 1:6.8 f=24 cm, N 68897.

Date of origin: 1897–1907
Place of origin: *G. Rodenstock*, Munich, Germany
Material / technique: wooden case, leather bellows, metal lens
Dimensions: H 27–30 cm x W 28 cm x D 29 cm
Inv. no.: MF/II/64
Comments: the set includes 3 additional lockable cases – dimensions of the closed case: 28.5 cm x 20.5 cm

3

3) Alfa camera with Euktar lens: 1:4.5/45, 14691P WZFO.

Date of origin: 1961–1963
Place of origin: *Warszawskie Zakłady Fotooptyczne – WZFO* (Warsaw Photooptic Works), Warsaw, Poland
Material / technique: metal body partially covered with navy blue varnish, corrugated aluminium front panel with the name ALFA embossed in the upper part, lens framed with yellow plastic
Dimensions: H 13 cm x W 4 cm x D 8 cm
Inv. no.: MF/II/13

4

4) Elgesz photo contact printing frame.

Date of origin: 1950–1960
Place of origin: *Erste PGH Feinmechanik*, Dresden, Germany
Material / technique: wooden body, metal cover, plastic dial in the upper part
Dimensions: H 46 cm x W 43 cm x D 40.5 cm
Inv. no.: MF/II/63

5) *Almanach fotografiki wileńskiej* (Almanach of Vilnius Photography). Published by *Fotoklub Wileński* (Vilnius Photography Club), editorial board: Jan Bułhak, Stanisław Turski, Jan Kruszyński PhD, Kazimierz Lelewicz.

Date of origin: 1931
Place of origin: *Księgarnia św. Wojciecha* (St Wojciech's Bookshop) Vilnius-Poznań-Warsaw-Lublin, typesetting: Vilnius
Material / technique: paper, hard cover, printing
Dimensions: H 26 cm x W 21 cm
Inv. no.: MF/II/62

6) *Fotografia mało-obrazkowa* (35 mm Film Photography) – a handbook on photography, Tadeusz Cyprian.

Date of origin: 1946
Place of origin: *Księgarnia Wł. Wilak* (W. Wilak Bookshop) in Poznań
Material / technique: paper, paper cover, print
Dimensions: H 21 cm x W 15.3 cm
Inv. no.: MF/VI/1
Comments: printed in Drukarnia Robotnik (the Robotnik Printing House), Poznań, Wielka 10 – 2130/K-8257

7) *Foto-recepty* (Photo-recipes), A. Lewandowski. Printed at Drukarnia Wydawnicza Fr. Krajna Sp. z o.o. (Fr. Krajna Printing and Publishing Ltd.), Poznań ul. Strzałowa 2a, K 17485.

Date of origin: 1947
Place of origin: *Księgarnia Wł. Wilak* (W. Wilak Bookshop) in Poznań
Material / technique: paper, paper cover, printing
Dimensions: H 21 cm x W 15.3 cm
Inv. no.: MF/VI/2

8) *Nowości fotograficzne* (Photo Novelties), periodical, Year 9: 1937, No.2 (18).

Date of origin: 1937
Place of origin: Funded and printed by *Fabryka Płyt, Błon i Papierów Fotograficznych* (ALFA Photographic Plate, Film and Paper Manufacturing Factory), Bydgoszcz
Material / technique: paper, paper cover, printing
Dimensions: H 23.1 cm x W 16 cm
Inv. no.: MF/IV/160
Comments: editor – T. Orłowski PhD

9) *Madam Kmieć* (portrait of a lady).

Date of origin: c 1918
Place of origin: Photographer Rożankowski, Sambor
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 14 cm x W 9.2 cm
Inv. no.: MF/1/15

10) *Katalog technicznych wyrobów fotochemicznych* (Catalogue of Technical Photochemical Products), Iwona Kaliszak (editor).

Date of origin: June 1985
Publisher: *Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw i Wystaw Przemysłu Chemicznego i Lekkiego* (Publishing and Exhibition Enterprise for the Chemical and Light Industry) Chemil, ul. Foksal 18, 00-372 Warsaw
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, hard binding, printing
Dimensions: H 24 cm x W 18 cm
Inv. no.: MF/IV/83

5

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Museum of Technology and Design

al. prof. S. Kaliskiego 7
85-796 Bydgoszcz
Tel. (+48) 513 924 744

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Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 4 pm
(advance booking is essential).

Custodian:
Franciszek Bromberek PhD

BYDGOSZCZ

UTP
University of Science and Technology in Bydgoszcz

Museum of Technology and Design

The Museum of Technology and Design of the UTP University of Science and Technology in Bydgoszcz was established in 2016 as an entity within the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering as a result of research conducted in the Department of Design in the years 2013–2016. One of the underlying ideas behind the project was to collect items that would illustrate and describe the results of the research, which is why the first collections consisted of typewriters and radio receivers.

The organizers of the museum were guided by the idea of preserving technological achievements closely related to the Kujawsko-Pomorski region – involving both engineering and industrial designs. Hence the particular focus on the first Polish typewriters which commemorate the achievements of their designer and manufacturer, Władysław Paciorkiewicz. The museum has a collection of approx. 40 typewriters, the oldest dating from the turn of the 19th/20th century. The radio receivers, tape recorders and gramophones in the collections are, in turn, a reference to *ELTRA Zakłady Radiowe* (Eltra Radio Works). The collection of approx. 80 radio receivers consists predominantly of radios manufactured in factories located in Bydgoszcz. The museum also collects machines and technological devices. One exhibit that deserves special attention is a band saw manufactured by Fabryka Traków i Maszyn (Truck and Machine Factory) in 1939. The factory previously owned by Carl Blumwe is today known as *Fabryka Obrabiarek do Drewna* (Woodworking Machine Factory). The BPU-7 automatic lathe co-constructed by Witold Borkowski, an academic teacher at the university's Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, is an object of sentimental value to the museum.

The museum's most frequent visitors include academic and school students, and the inhabitants of the Kujawsko-Pomorski region. The museum has over 700 exhibits representing the development of science and technology, and design trends. It has more than 150 sq. metres of exhibition space thus making it possible to organize temporary themed exhibitions. In addition, the museum also participates in organizing the annual Bydgoszcz Festival of Science.

Museum of Technology and Design

1

1) DAHG Super Baby, Ducastel Frères DAHG Small TRF (tuned radio frequency) receiver– with 4 tubes (2 x ECH3, CBL1, CY2), weight – 3.5 kg, bakelite housing with the option of attaching a handle for transport. Power supply – 110;130 V, frequency – ZF/IF 472 kHz.

Date of origin: 1940
Place of origin: Clichy, France
Material / technique: bakelite housing, fabric
Ref. no.: 4060
Dimensions: H 18 cm x W 23 cm x D 14 cm

2

2) BTL wood band saw, *Fabryka Traków i Maszyn* (previously Carl Blumwe Syn i ska), currently *Fabryka Obrabiarek do Drewna Sp. z o.o.* (FOD) (Woodworking Machine Factory). Apart from gang saws, the saws produced in factories in Bydgoszcz comprise the main group of machines for wood processing which are supplemented by a wide range of machines for carpentry. Over time *Fabryka Obrabiarek do Drewna Sp. z o.o.* (FOD Sp. z o.o.) began manufacturing mainly gang saws. It is one of the oldest factories in Poland and has been operating without interruption for more than 150 years.

Date of origin: 1939
Place of origin: Bydgoszcz
Ref. no.: 9595
Material / technology: steel, cast iron, wood

3

4

3) Oliver II typewriter.
The typewriter was designed by a Canadian minister of the church, Thomas Oliver. Its distinctive feature was that it was a down-strike typewriter which meant the text was visible to the typist as it was being entered. Due to their characteristic design the machines were known as 'bat wing typewriters'. Each typebar included 3 fonts. A total of 5,000 'bat wing' machines were manufactured.

Date of origin: 1905
Place of origin: Chicago, USA
Material / technique: steel, cast iron
Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 35 cm x D 35 cm

5

4) Smith Premier 10 typewriter, Smith Premier Typewriter Company.
The Smith Premier 10 typewriter is considered the last in a legendary line of full keyboard typewriters – with separate keys for small letters and for capital letters. They continued to be manufactured by Remington Company when their production was discontinued by the Smith Premier Typewriter Company.

Date of origin: 1908
Place of origin: Syracuse, USA
Material / technique: steel
Dimensions: H 22 cm x W 28 cm x D 38 cm
Inv. no.: N-00061513

5) National Semiconductor P583.
Mathematical calculator produced in the 1970s which operates according to a globally known principle – Reverse Polish Notation (RPN). The principles of this notation were developed in 1920 by Prof. Jan Łukasiewicz, philosopher, mathematician, and rector of the University of Warsaw. In reverse Polish notation the operators follow their operands. Energy saving 8-digit LED display. Powered by an AC adapter or 9V battery, with 26 mathematical operations.

Date of origin: 1970s
Place of origin: Malaysia
Material / technique: casing – plastic
Inv. no: 4510
Dimensions: H 3.5 cm x W 15.5 cm x D 8 cm

6) 'Flying Fish' calculator – model JSY-20, Shanghai Calculator and Typewriter Manufacturing Works. This model is very similar to Monroe L series calculators developed and produced by Monroe Calculating Machine Company in the USA. The computing technology uses stepped-drum mechanisms. In Europe at that time, such calculators were made under the name *Nisa Model K1* and were manufactured by a company in Czechoslovakia.

Date of origin: 1951
Place of origin: Shanghai, China
Material / technique: steel, plastic
Inv. no.: 655532
Dimensions: H 17 cm x W 35 cm x D 30 cm

6

7) *Pisanie na maszynie* (typewriting guide), W. Cywiński and Z. Hanusiak, published by *Drukarnia Bydgoska S.A.* The textbook was intended for students attending commercial and administrative high schools as well as gymnasiums specializing in trade. It includes a brief history of typewriters and shows different types of keyboards. There is a reference to the first typewriters designed in Poland which were produced in Bydgoszcz by Władysław Paciorkiewicz.

Date of origin: 1938
Place of origin: Bydgoszcz
Material / technique: paper
Dimensions: H 24.5 cm x W 17.5 cm x D 0.8 cm

7

**8) 'Emilia' RM-407 radio cassette recorder, *UNITRA ELTRA Zakłady Radiowe* (radio company).
Four band portable monophonic radio receiver with cassette recorder. The radio, which had a modern design for those times, was equipped with functions such as recording directly from the radio receiver onto a built in cassette recorder via its electret microphone. It could be connected to external sources with the possibility of recording the signal from these sources, had a system for automatic adjustment of the recording level, and could steer a second tape recorder or amplifier.**

Date of origin: 1980
Place of origin: Bydgoszcz
Material / technique: housing – plastic
Dimensions: H 15.7 cm x W 26.6 cm x D 6.3 cm
Inv. no.: 90167503
Comments: the radio is in working condition

8

9) ADDO-X mechanical calculator, AB Addo. Mechanical calculator produced by ADDO company in Malmö, Sweden (some models were also produced in Japan). Unlike the design of the Monroe L series calculators and its numerous clones, this hardware only has 10 numeric keys and 6 function keys or levers.

Date of origin: 1960
Place of origin: Malmö, Sweden
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 24 cm x W 28 cm x D 32 cm
Inv. no.: L37994

10) Cyclostyle duplicating machine, Dawid Gestetner Ltd Duplicating machine that uses a stencil. The device was patented by Dawid Gestetner in 1888. The device shown is from 1890. It was once referred to as a machine for multiple writing.

Date of origin: 1890
Place of origin: London
Material / technique: wood, metal, linen
Dimensions: H 12.5 cm x W 40.5 cm x D 35 cm

9

10

AKADEMIA BYDGOSKA
im. KAZIMIERZA WIELKIEGO

SINCE1945

Collection of the Academy of Fine Arts

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biblioteka@asp.gda.pl
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Free admission during the Academy's office hours.

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Paulina Szymańska MA,
technician Iwona Kowalska

GDAŃSK

Academy of Fine Arts in Gdańsk

Collection of the Academy of Fine Arts

The Great Armoury (*Wielka Zbrojownia*) – the seat of the Academy – is located in the very centre of the historical Main City of Gdańsk. It was built on the initiative of the city authorities as a place for storing arms and ammunition, however, its architecture does not resemble a military facility, but instead constitutes part of the city's public space. The length of the facade is articulated by two prominent towers which are visible from ul. Piwna, therefore underlining the building's exception to the architectural norms and its right to special treatment.

The historical function of Gdańsk's arsenal can now be perceived in a different context – it has become an Armoury of the Arts. It draws the attention of a large number of people, contributes to increasing the viewer's interest in culture, while satisfying its ambition to educate and promote the academy's spheres of teaching. As the main seat of the Academy of Fine Arts, it is home to where art is born and where its lives. Its patron is Minerva, who assists in building a positive image of the artist's difficult profession in the contemporary world. Art is expressed in many ways – through pictures, sculptures, ceramics, furniture, photographs... It is difficult to imagine the interiors of the Gdańsk Academy with bare white walls, vacant rooms and empty corridors. Since 1982, on the initiative of the then rector – Prof. Franciszek Duszeńko – through the actions of the long-time library director and teacher – Teresa Sierant-Mikicicz – and Prof. Ludmiła Ostrogórska (rector of the academy in the years 2008–2016), who revived Prof. Duszeńko's idea, up to the time of the current rector – Prof. Krzysztof Polkowski, work has continued to create and maintain the academy's collection, which is displayed in the Gallery of the Small Lecture Theatre (*Galeria Małej Auli*) and comprises the work of artists who have been or are connected with the academy. Every day the collection is expanded by new works which document various stages of the academy's history through different media. The gallery effectively promotes both the Academy of Fine Arts and the respective artists by exhibiting their works to the public. The words with which Prof. Franciszek Duszeńko expressed his gratitude to all those who contributed to the academy's prominent position in contemporary culture underlie this very idea: 'Wishing to acquaint students and younger generations with the staff – who are eminent artists and teachers at the Gdańsk Academy of Fine Arts – I would like to establish a permanent gallery on the campus consisting of works by artists who through their talent, creativity and teaching work have contributed to its existence, its individual artistic profile and its important place in Polish culture.' Since 2017, on the initiative of the deputy rector, Prof. Adam Kamiński, a Design Gallery has been functioning in parallel to the Gallery of the Small Lecture Theatre, in the passage of the Armoury of the Arts, comprising objects relating to 'Art, Design and Culture'. The completed projects on display in the Design Gallery, which consist of works by artists connected with the academy and presenting contemporary industrial design and related works, have one common denominator – their forms are all as attractive as possible. The desire to imbue utilitarian objects with beauty is the direct effect of the need to adapt them to the space and location in which they are to be used. Our well-being and mood – i.e. the user's physical and emotional state – depend on the form of objects.

Architecture and design have an impact on our immediate surroundings – our home, workplace, public space, the shape of a piece of furniture, dishes, and our clothing. The role of artists who actively participate in the construction of the functional world cannot be overestimated. They are required to understand and anticipate the impact of their completed projects.

Collection of the Academy of Fine Arts

1

1) *The Choir*, Hugon Lasecki.

Material / technique:
oil on wood
Dimensions: H 100 cm x
W 100 cm

2

2) *'Blood = Life'* social poster, Marek Freudenreich.

Date of origin: 1966
Material / technique:
offset printing
Dimensions:
H 97.5 cm x W 67.5 cm

3

3) 'Spider' chair, Edmund Homa, design H-106.

Date of origin: prototype from 1967, manufactured from 2016
Dimensions:
H 106 cm (back)
H 48 cm (seat)
W 49 cm, D 49 cm

4

4) Model of the *Monument to the Defenders of the Coast*, Franciszek Duszeńko.

Date of origin:
1st half of the 1960s
Dimensions: H 35.46 cm x W 14.16 cm
Inv. no.: I/A/3/9

5

***5) Belshazzar's Feast*, Janusz Strzałecki, design for film decoration.**

Date of origin: 1953
Material / technique: typing paper, charcoal, coloured pencils
Dimensions: H 160 cm x W 200 cm

6) The Great Armoury Seen from the Coal Market in Gdańsk with Added Wing, Witold Węgrzyn according to a design by Prof. Ryszard Semka – seat of the then PWSSP in Gdańsk.

Date of origin: 1969
Material / technique:
print by the author from
a black-and-white negative
Dimensions: 6 cm x 6 cm
Inv. no.: IV/2/13

6

7) Bust of Prof. Breyer, Stanisław Horno-Popławski.

Date of origin:
1931/1932
Material / technique: granite
Dimensions:
H 66 cm x W 45 cm x D 35 cm

7

8) *Family of Tailors* [in square I], Kiejstut Bereźnicki.

Date of origin: 1979
Material / technique:
oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 110 cm x W 110 cm

8

9) [untitled], from the series *Traces* (Pol. *Ślady*), Bohdan Borowski.

Date of origin: 1964
Material / technique:
oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 105 cm x W 85 cm

9

10) *Sudden Daylight on Costa Brava*, from the series '*Earth*', Stanisław Teisseyre.

Date of origin: 1983
Material / technique:
acrylic, oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 81 cm x W 100 cm

10

Gdańsk University of Technology
Library – Historical Section

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Mondays – Fridays: 9.30 am – 1.30 pm

Director of the Gdańsk University of Technology Library: Anna Wałek PhD

Head of Gdańsk University of Technology Library – Historical Section:
Barbara Ząbczyk-Chmielewska MA

Staff:
Witold Parteka PhD,
Dariusz Kortas MA

GDAŃSK

Gdańsk University of Technology

Gdańsk University of Technology Library – Historical Section

The Gdańsk University of Technology Library – Historical Section was established in 1986 as the History Laboratory of the Gdańsk University of Technology by the rector of the university, Prof. Bolesław Mazurkiewicz, and was included in the organizational structure of the Gdańsk University of Technology Library. The main tasks of the section included acquiring, collecting and maintaining all materials documenting the history and operation of the university as one of the major and oldest research centres in Poland. The establishment of the laboratory originated thanks to the efforts of members of the Polish Students' Association – former Polish students who had studied at the university in the years 1904–1939 – supported by Prof. Witold Urbanowicz. The archives, that had been stored by the association for more than 20 years, were transferred to the laboratory's premises. The materials contain a unique set of documents, photographs and memorabilia of Polish student organizations, associations and corporations. The archived content also reveals insights about the students' day to day lives.

Currently, the Gdańsk University of Technology Library – Historical Section houses a number of valuable documents, photographs, materials and collections related to the history and traditions of the university, its establishment and academic activity since 1904, as well as outstanding figures who influenced the history of the university. The collection includes archives dating from the period of the establishment and rebuilding of the Technical University after the Second World War, collected and stored by the members of the Operational Group (*Grupa Operacyjna*) of the Polish Ministry of Education. The archives contain primary source documents which present the participation of the university's staff in the rebuilding of Gdańsk and the organization of the Polish shipbuilding industry after 1945. The Gdańsk University of Technology Library – Historical Section also houses the archives of student associations and clubs which revived their activities after the Second World War. The archival collections also include the documents of organizations established at the university after 1945, which were part of student life and culture at the Gdańsk University of Technology, e.g. the BIM-BOM student theatre, the Students' Radio Agency (*Studencka Agencja Radiowa*), Student Chronicles (*Kronika Studencka*) and the Film Discussion Club (*Dyskusyjny Klub Filmowy*).

Apart from documents, photographs, materials related to the history of the Gdańsk University of Technology (GUT) and various memorabilia of Polish student organizations at GUT, the collections of GUT Library Historical Section also holds a separate category of historical items (e.g. recordings of interviews, accounts and reminiscences of former GUT academic staff and students.

The collections of the Gdańsk University of Technology Library – Historical Section also contains historical scientific instruments and tools, including items which were originally used at the university, period furniture, the gift of Henryk Limon (a member of a famous Gdańsk family of researchers) of nearly 50 architectural drafting tools dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, and many other materials and donations from private sources. This part of the Gdańsk University of Technology Library – Historical Section's collections enables the study of the university's scientific heritage.

Since 2006 a computerized cataloguing system has been used to allow users access to information about the collections which are gradually being digitized. The collections have been displayed in the exhibition spaces (more than 60 in total so far) during a number of cultural events, e.g. the Night of Museums, the Baltic Science Festival. Furthermore, the collections have been the subject of research studies and have been used in various scientific and cultural projects and are presented in publications and other projects. All the exhibits are on display in a permanent exhibition in the reading room of the Gdańsk University of Technology Library – Historical Section – they are a great source of knowledge and information for people who are interested in the traditions of the Gdańsk University of Technology and the history of science and technology in the Pomeranian region.

Barbara Ząbczyk-Chmielewska MA

Gdańsk University of Technology Library – Historical Section

1

1) DC voltage compensator with Wheatstone bridge in wooden casing with brass elements, manufactured by Hartmann & Braun. Using precise standard decade resistors it was a basic device for the precise measurement of electrical resistance. The principle of the Wheatstone bridge is now used mainly when small changes in resistance have to be measured.
The device was one of the Faculty of Electrical and Control Engineering's first pieces of equipment (*Technische Hochschule*). After 1945 it was stored in the university's Department of Electric Measurements and Machine Measurement.

Date of origin: c 1905–1910
Place of origin: Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Material / technique: brass, wood, plastic; industrial
Dimensions: H 24 cm x W 25.5 cm x D 39.5 cm
Inv. no.: PG/PH/MT/25

2

3

4

5

2) Swiss electric pendulum clock manufactured by *Ancienne Maison Hipp, Peyer, Favanger & Cie*. The mechanism is located on a wooden base and consists of a dial with Roman numerals and a pendulum attached by two hooks to a brass bar. The switch system designed by Matthäus Hipp was a novelty in electric pendulum clocks. The clock's precision enabled clocks made according to this system since 1860 to regulate other clocks in the university's Faculty of Electrical and Control Engineering. The device was one of the faculty's first pieces of equipment.

Date of origin: early 20th century (1904–1908)
Place of origin: Neuchatel, Switzerland
Material / technique: metal, wood, glass; industrial
Dimensions: H 53 cm x W 18.5 cm x D 28 cm
Inv. no.: PG/PH/MT/29

3) Light portable model 6 Erika typewriter, manufactured by *Seidel & Naumann*, the largest German manufacturer of typewriters.
It belonged to Prof. Damazy Tilgner who – for practical purposes – changed all the German fonts and tabs to Polish ones. It was given to the Historical Section by the professor's daughter as part of his legacy. Damazy J. Tilgner (1904–1997) specialized in food chemistry. He was director of the university's Department of Technology of Animal Products and chairman of the International Union of Food Science and Technology. In 1968 he was dishonourably dismissed from the university for political reasons. He was rehabilitated in 1986 and in 1992 he was awarded an honorary degree by the Gdańsk University of Technology.

Date of origin: 1932–1947
Place of origin: Dresden, Germany
Material / technique: metal; industrial
Dimensions: H 8.5 cm x W 30 cm x D 27.5 cm
Inv. no.: PG/PH/MT/99

4) Weston Direct Reading voltmeter manufactured by *Weston Electrical Instrument Co.* – factory number 231. A voltmeter is a device used to measure voltage. This specimen is equipped with a system for checking and calibrating the indications of the Weston cell. It is located in a metal casing in the form of a fan, fixed to a rectangular wooden base. The scale, with a movable indicator needle, is visible through the arched window.
The device was one of the Faculty of Electrical and Control Engineering's first pieces of equipment (*Technische Hochschule*).

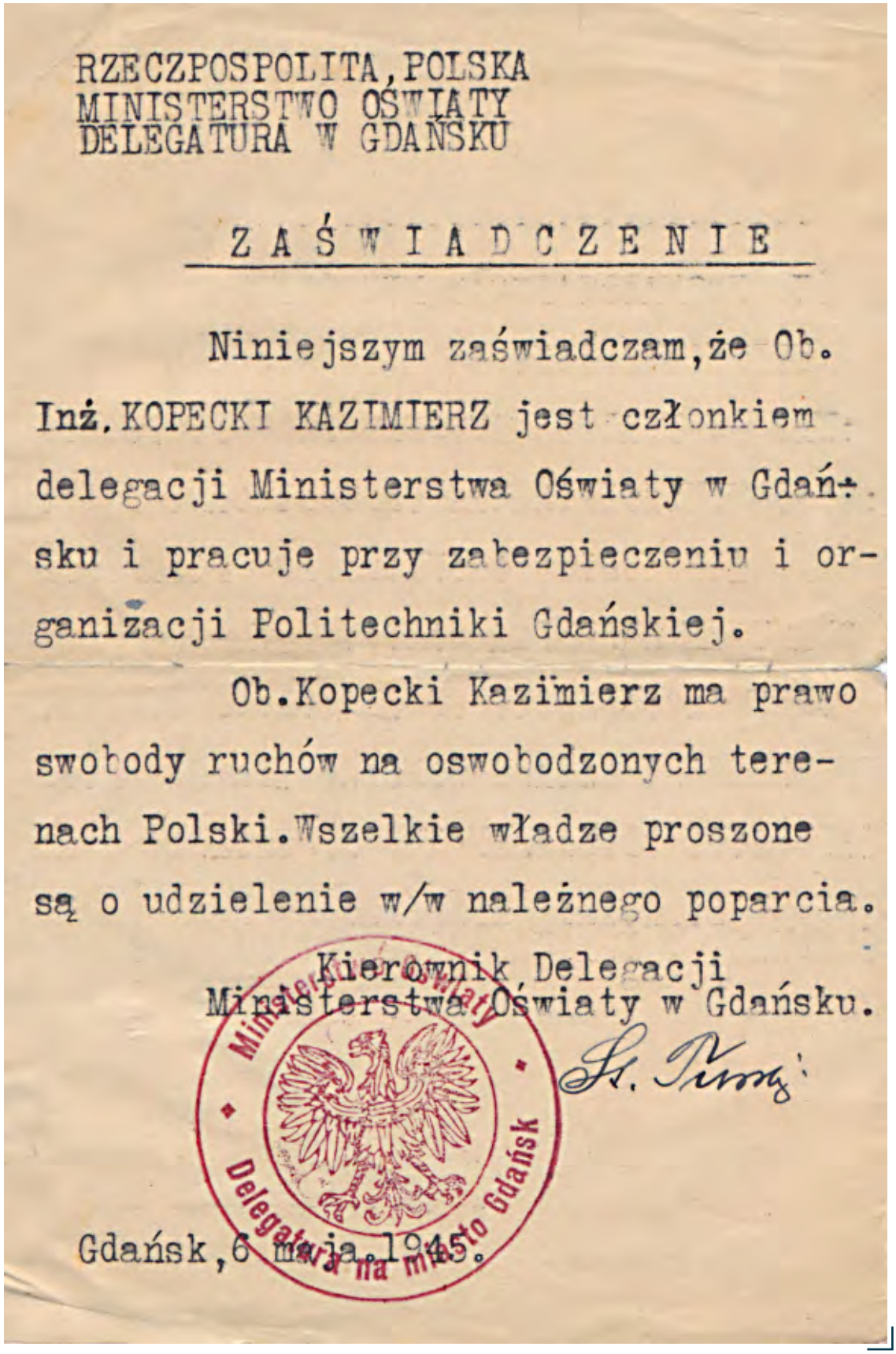
Date of origin: beginning of the 20th century (c 1910)
Place of origin: USA
Material / technique: metal, wood; industrial
Dimensions: H 12 cm x W 34 cm x D 48 cm
Inv. no.: PG/PH/MT/19

5) Set of drafting tools consisting of more than a dozen brass elements in a velvet-lined wooden box. The hands of the ruling pen are made of bone. The tools have compass-type handles which are characteristic of 19th-century instruments, and depressions in the metal legs to make handling them easier.
The set is part of a collection of historic drafting tools belonging to Henryk Limon, and it was officially donated to the museum by his daughter in 2014. The collection comprises nearly 50 objects dating from the 19th and 20th centuries, including rollers, ellipsographs and planimeters.

Date of origin: 19th century
Place of origin: unknown
Material / technique: industrial
Dimensions: H 2 cm x W 23 cm x D 11.5 cm
Inv. no.: PG/PH/MT/121

6) Certicate of Kazimierz Kopecki, rector of the Gdańsk University of Technology in the years 1954 and 1960–1966, confirming his membership of the Ministry of Education's delegation in Gdańsk. On 5 April 1945 a delegation arrived in Gdańsk to secure the property of the *Technische Hochschule* in order to reopen it as a Polish technological school of higher education.

Date of origin:
6 May 1945
Place of origin: Gdańsk, Poland
Material / technique: paper, machine typing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 16.2 cm x W 23.3 cm
Inv. no.:
PG/PH/AB/815/2



RZECZPOSPOLITA, POLSKA
MINISTERSTWO OŚWIATY
DELEGATURA W GDAŃSKU

ZAŚWIADCZENIE

Niniejszym zaświadczam, że Ob. Inż. KOPECKI KAZIMIERZ jest członkiem delegacji Ministerstwa Oświaty w Gdańsku i pracuje przy zabezpieczeniu i organizacji Politechniki Gdańskiej.

Ob. Kopecki Kazimierz ma prawo swobody ruchów na oswobodzonych terenach Polski. Wszelkie władze proszone są o udzielenie w/w należnego poparcia.

Kierownik Delegacji
Ministerstwa Oświaty w Gdańsku.

Gdańsk, 6 maja 1945.

Ministerstwo Oświaty
Delegatura na miasto Gdańsk

6

7

7) Wooden cartouche with the coat of arms of the *Korporacja ZAG 'Wisła'* (ZAG Wisła Fraternity). The four-quarter escutcheon comprises fields in the colours of the fraternity – white and amaranth. The cartouche was made after the oldest Polish fraternity in Gdańsk – the clandestine Association of Gdańsk Academics (*Związek Akademików Gdańskich*) which was established in 1913 – was transformed into the Polish Academic Fraternity ZAG *Wisła* (*Polska Korporacja Akademicka ZAG 'Wisła'*). After 1939, after Polish students were forcibly removed from the school, it was hidden by one of the members of the fraternity. In 1988 it was given to the collections of the History Laboratory of the Gdańsk University of Technology by the Circle of Former Polish Students of the Gdańsk University of Technology in the years 1904–1939.

Date of origin: 1920s
Place of origin: Free City of Danzig
Material / technique: wood, carving
Dimensions:
H 90 cm x W 60 cm x D 10 cm
Inv. no.: PG/PH/MH/13

8

8) Students of the University of Technology during measuring practice in the laboratory of the Institute of Electrical Engineering of the *Technische Hochshule*. From left: Brunon Borzyszkowski, Józef Węglarz, Edmund Romer, (unknown), Tadeusz Michejda, Józef Sachse. The scientific equipment visible in the photograph was some of the most modern in Europe. It comes from a collection of photographs by Bazyli Kuszyński, a student of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in the years 1925–1932. The collection was given to the History Laboratory by the Circle of Former Polish Students.

Date of origin: 1926
Place of origin: Free City of Danzig
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions:
H 8.5 cm x W 13 cm
Inv. no.: PG/PH/Fot/2033

9) Crown of the oval *rogatywka* (peaked, four-pointed cap) of the 'Rosevia' fraternity made from brown velvet, with a rim in the fraternity colours: brown, white and gold. The crown is embroidered with a gold braided wreath with the letter 'R' and an exclamation mark woven in.
The Polish Academic Fraternity 'Rosevia' was established in 1926. Its slogan and activities focused on promoting attachment to the Polish sea and its significance to interwar Poland. The participation by Polish students in fraternities operating at the university in Gdańsk often had a patriotic aspect, and the students themselves closely cooperated with other Polish organizations in the Free City of Danzig.

Date of origin: 1926–1939
Place of origin: Free City of Danzig
Material / technique: cloth; sewing, embroidery
Dimensions: 9.5 cm x 18 cm
Inv. no.: PG/PH/MH/09

10) Paper published on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the *Bratnia Pomoc* (fraternal aid) organization at the university, edited by Zdzisław Bara. In summer 1945 the organization, which alluded to the pre-war representative and self-aid Polish Students' Association of the Gdańsk University of Technology (*Zrzeszenie Studentów Polaków Politechniki Gdańskiej*), was re-established. After the war the main task was to improve the conditions in student accommodation by reconstructing student hostels, organizing a canteen and providing textbooks and teaching aids. The published brochures were confiscated and the museum's copy is one of the few that has survived. The publication was a pretext for removing 'fraternal aid' from the university by the *Związek Młodzieży Polskiej* (Association of Polish Youth) which wanted to centralize academic life. The editors of the publication were expelled from the university. In 1989 the Minister of National Education declared the decision of the then disciplinary committee invalid.

Object: jubilee publication
Date of origin: 1949
Place of origin: Gdańsk
Dimensions:
H 20 cm x W 16 cm x 71 pp.
Inv. no.: PG/PH/Bibl/05

Ὁ βίος βραχύς.
Ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή.

TOWARZ. STWO PRZEM.
CHEM. CZNO - FARMAC.
MAGISTER KLAWE S.A.
UL. KAROLKOWA WARSZAWA
HEMOGEN
MAGISTER KLAWE

Museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk

al. Zwycięstwa 41/42
80-210 Gdańsk
Tel. (58) 349 14 46
muzeum@gumed.edu.pl
www.gumed.edu.pl/410.html

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 8.30 am – 3 pm
Since classes are held in the museum, it is advisable to book in advance (please telephone or email).

Curator:
Marek Bukowski MD, PhD

Staff:
Maciej Badowicz MSc

GDAŃSK

Medical University of Gdańsk

Museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk

The Museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk has been operating since 2006. At first it was supervised by the Department of History and Philosophy of Medical Sciences and, since 2010, it is has been an independent unit. It operates according to the regulations of the Museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk.

The museum collects and displays objects which are, above all, related to the university's history and traditions since 1945. The collection also includes artefacts from the Faculty of Medicine at the Stefan Batory University in Vilnius dating from the years 1919–1939, as well as items associated with the development of medicine in Gdańsk dating back to the 16th century. The exhibits include: documents, books, medical and pharmaceutical equipment and other items related to medicine, pharmacy and science. The exhibits, especially those connected with recent history, have been acquired from clinics and faculties of the Medical University of Gdańsk and from private donors, and also present-day and former staff and graduates. The exhibits are on display in a basement covering 270 sq. metres located in the Atheneum Gedanese Novum (known as 'The Old Anatomy' – *Stara Anatomia* – before its renovation and reconstruction) which up until 1975 was used as a dissecting room and was where classes in anatomy were held.

The Museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk is also a venue for meetings devoted to the history of science and for museum lessons for students of other universities, high schools and secondary schools.

Classes for seniors, conducted by the 'University of the Third Age', are a novel activity. In spring 2020 the museum obtained funding for the project *Przyszłość dzięki przeszłości – opowieść o rozwoju medycyny* (The future through the past – the story of the development of medicine) under a Ministry of Science and Higher Education programme entitled 'Social responsibility in science'. The project will enable the museum's offer to be expanded by a new website, the publication of a series of articles (*Mysteries from the museum shelf*), see below, in book form, thereby making the items on display in the permanent exhibition more attractive, as well as preparing documentaries and recording interviews with members of the university community about the history of the university and medicine. *Biuletyn Muzeum Gdańskiego Uniwersytetu Medycznego* (Bulletin of the Museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk) is published at least once a year and is available in PDF format, via email or at the website of the Medical University of Gdańsk. A series of articles – *Mysteries from the museum shelf* – presents a chosen exhibit from the museum's collection on the 8th day of each month; the articles are available on the university's website and in *Gazeta AMG*.

Marek Bukowski MD, PhD

Museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk

1

1) Paratus steel sterilizing container for a 10mm^3 syringe and needles. Commonly used before the introduction of disposable syringes and needles; it protected delicate glass syringes from damage and the equipment inside could be sterilized by boiling it.

Material / technique: steel
Dimensions: H 12.8 cm (with cover) x Dia 4 cm
Inv. no.: 1001028
Comments: used, unsigned. Contains 9 pockets for needles. Detachable needle cartridge

2

2) Wooden folding stethoscope – made c 1890, although similar models had been manufactured earlier, in the 2nd half of the 19th century and in the early 20th century. It was used primarily for heart and lung auscultation, it was also used for examining the abdomen, and by obstetricians. After folding, it could easily be kept in the pocket of a doctor's gown.

Date of origin: c 1890
Material / technique: wood
Dimensions: L 14.2 cm; Dia. 2.6 cm (earpiece); Dia. 7.2 cm x H 3.2 cm (chest piece)
Inv. no.: 1001090
Comments: used, unsigned, natural dark wood colour

3

3) Notebook of Prof. Jerzy Dybicki, head of the 1st Department of General Surgery at the Medical University of Gdańsk. It includes notes taken during his stay in the USA, on a grant funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, at Vanderbilt University in Nashville in the years 1958–1959. The notes refer to diverse aspects of surgery.

Date of origin: mid–20th century
Material / technique: artificial leather (cover), metal, paper (sheets in the notebook)
Dimensions: H 15 cm x W 10 cm

4

4) Student ID belonging to Włodzimierz Sobieniecki, one of the first intakes at the Medical Academy of Gdańsk. The academy was established on 8 October 1945 and the first classes started in October 1945, however, the inauguration of the academic year did not take place until 2 February 1946. ID No.159 was issued on 4 February 1946. It is a two-page document with a photograph and round stamps of the Medical Academy of Gdańsk confirming the document's validity in subsequent years from 1945/46 until 1948/49. Also visible is a round stamp in the left upper corner of the passport photograph under which is the signature 'Włodzimierz Sobieniecki', rectangular stamps 'M.Z.K. – G.G. Taryfa ulgowa' (reduced fare) and 'Ulgowy' (reduced) and the round stamp of the Municipal Transport Company Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz (*Miejski Zakład Komunikacyjny Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz*).

Date of origin: 4 February 1946
Place of origin: Gdańsk
Material / technique: paper, print, handwriting, photography

5

5) Histology workbook belonging to Adam Bilikiewicz, a student of the academy's Faculty of Medicine in the academic year 1951/1952. In histology classes, first-year students learn about the structure of cells and tissues. They make sketches of the structures they have observed in their workbooks. After receiving his diploma, Adam Bilikiewicz specialized in psychiatry, and was awarded the academic title of professor of medicine. He became head of psychiatric clinics in Bydgoszcz and Gdańsk, was deputy dean and dean of the Ludwik Rydygier Medical Academy in Bydgoszcz and deputy dean of the Medical Academy in Gdańsk. He was awarded an honorary degree by the Ludwik Rydygier Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz.

Date of origin: 1951–1952
Material / technique: paper, coloured pencil
Dimensions: H 21 cm x W 14.8 cm; 60 pp.
Comments: produced by C.Z.P.P.N., manufacturer's number 864, pattern no.131

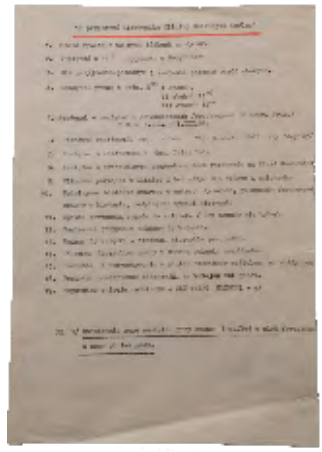
6) Hewlett-Packard 85B computer – model manufactured since 1983. It had a 5" monochrome screen (16 lines, 32 characters each, and resolution of 256 x 192 pixels), and 32 KB RAM. Programs and data were stored on a model DC 100 cassette (similar to an audio cassette), which was made exclusively for Hewlett-Packard computers in 1975; its capacity was 210 KB with a transfer speed of 650 b/s. The computer was also equipped with a black and white printer. The model on display at the museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk was brought to Poland from the US by Prof. Czesław Stoba, at that time head of the Clinic of Paediatric Surgery. It was the clinic's first computer and was also used for several years for keeping medical records of the clinic's patients.

Date of origin: after 1983
Place of origin: Brazil
Material / technique: plastic, electronics
Ref. no.: serial no. 2348844290

6

7) *17 przykazań Kierownika Kliniki Chirurgii Ogólnej* (The 17 Commandments of the Head of the Clinic of General Surgery) – typescript by Prof. Jerzy Dybicki dating from 1986. The document consists of 17 points and one footnote. Prof. Dybicki was an unusually charismatic individual, known for his vitality and his devotion to his work.

Date of origin: 1986
Place of origin: Gdańsk
Material / technique: paper, black tape, typescript
Dimensions: H 29.7 cm x W 21 cm



7

8) Laboratory centrifuge on a stand with three wheels, by S. Trepczyński. The centrifuge belonged to Prof. Włodzimierz Mozołowski who, in August 1935, became head of the Department of Physiological Chemistry at the Faculty of Medicine at the Stefan Batory University in Vilnius. It is not known whether the centrifuge was already in the laboratory when he arrived, or whether he brought it with him or ordered it later. The Stefan Batory University was closed on 15 December 1939; from then on Prof. Mozołowski was involved in clandestine teaching. He arrived in Gdańsk in 1945. He eagerly engaged in creating a new department, equipping the laboratory and teaching students. At that time, Gdańsk lay in ruins. It had been plundered and there was a shortage of everything: the only way to acquire the necessary equipment was to reach out to the city's citizens, the staff of ALG and military authorities to request help in equipping the laboratory. His appeal was answered by Augustyn Dolatkowski MD, a military doctor from Gdynia, who informed him that one of the German cargo trains that had been detained at the railway station in Gdynia contained many pieces of equipment necessary in a chemical laboratory. Prof. Mozołowski immediately set off for Gdynia. After the carriage was opened, he found his 'Vilnius-Lviv' centrifuge among the boxes, cases and various containers. It is unclear how he managed to recognize it but it was taken to the new laboratory where it was used for many years. It was later moved to the new Faculty of Biochemistry at the Collegium Biomedicum (then still operating as the Institute of Medical Biology) – after being replaced with new equipment, it was moved to the faculty's storage room.

Date of origin: before 1939
Place of origin: Lviv
Dimensions: H 96 cm x Dia. 36 cm
Ref. no.: manufacturer's label on the lid – partially illegible: S. Trepczynski, Lwów, ul. Dominikańska
Comments: the set also includes a German timer *VEB(K) Technische Werkstaften Dresden* and Swedish electrical equipment made by OHMA

8

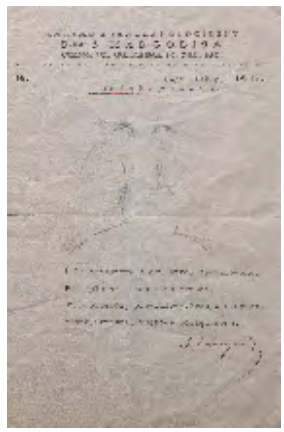
9) Triangular badge with the logo of the Medical University of Gdańsk dating from the time when it operated as the Medical Academy in Gdańsk (1945–1950). Depiction of Asclepius' snake in the gold coat of arms of Gdańsk; the letters A, L, G in the angles of the triangle. It is uncertain who designed and made the badge.

Date of origin: 1945–1950
Material and technique: brass, enamel
Dimensions: H 2.3 cm x W 1.3 cm

9

10) Results of a radiological examination dating from 1931 – ink handwritten description accompanied by a stamped image of the chest and lungs. At that time an examination was not recorded on film – the patient was x-rayed and the doctor observing the examination on a screen located opposite the organ being examined (in this case the chest) described the lesions to an assistant. The popular Polish word for an x-ray examination (*prześwietlenie*) probably dates back to these early years of radiology.

Date of origin: 1931
Place of origin: Vilnius
Material and technique: paper, stamp, drawing ink, writing ink
Dimensions: H 21 cm x W 14.8 cm



10

Forensics Museum

ul. Bażyńskiego 6
80-309 Gdańsk
Tel. (58) 523 29 01
muzeum@prawo.ug.edu.pl
www.muzeum.prawo.ug.edu.pl

Free admission (advance booking is essential for group visits of up to 25 people).
Mondays – Fridays: 8 am – 2 pm

Director:
Prof. Sławomir Steinborn

Staff:
Janusz Czeczko MA

GDAŃSK

University of Gdańsk Faculty of Law and Administration

Forensics Museum

The collections of the Forensics Museum of the Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Gdańsk are unique on a countrywide scale due to their function, and their historical and material value. The museum is the only institution of its kind in Poland. No other Polish university can boast such collections, which have been accumulated over more than 30 years. The museum was originally located in the Prison Tower (*Wieża Więzienna*) and Dungeon (*Katownia*) in *Targ Węglowy* (Coal Market Square) in Gdańsk, which is where the Forensics Laboratory of the University of Gdańsk operated at that time. In 2001 the Forensics Laboratory and its collections were moved to the newly erected Faculty of Law and Administration building at ul. Bażyńskiego 6.

The museum has a collection of arms and ammunition where exhibits such as firearms (historic, sports, gas, alarm, signalling, and pneumatic guns), cold weapons, objects used to incapacitate people using electricity, homegrown weapons, army weapons and equipment, and police uniforms are on display. Other exhibits include objects related to forensic science, forensic documentation of well-known cases, collections of forensic photographs, objects used to perpetrate crimes and objects from actual crimes – among others, burglary tools – criminological objects and equipment used for finding and securing evidence at crime scenes, and equipment used for measuring speed, counterfeit banknotes and Polish and foreign coins, objects confiscated from people held in detention facilities or prison. Part of the collections is dedicated to Paweł Tuchlin, known as the 'Scorpion' – a well-known serial killer and rapist with connections to Gdańsk.

The majority of the collections were amassed thanks to the motivation and devotion of Jerzy Wnorowski, the first director of the Forensics Laboratory, who held the post for many years, and who was responsible for establishing the museum. The staff of the Forensic Laboratory of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Gdańsk were also of great help.

Janusz Czeczko MA

Forensics Museum

MILICJA
Remington

GDAŃSKI UNIWERSYTET MEDYCZNY

Museum of Amber Inclusions

ul. Wita Stwosza 59
80-308 Gdańsk
Tel. (58) 523 61 87 / (58) 523 61 80
bursztyn@ug.edu.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 8 am – 6 pm
School groups of eight or more should book in advance (please call or email).

Curator:
Elżbieta Sontag PhD

GDAŃSK

University of Gdańsk
Faculty of Biology
Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Parasitology

Museum of Amber Inclusions

The Museum of Amber Inclusions – i.e. fossils preserved in amber – was established pursuant to a decision of the Senate of the University of Gdańsk dated 28 May 1998. It is an integral part of the Laboratory of Evolutionary Entomology and of the Museum of Amber Inclusions of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Parasitology, Faculty of Biology, University of Gdańsk.

The academic collection of inclusions began in the 1980s when Prof. Ryszard Szadziewski (then a PhD) started research on dipteran fossils preserved in amber. His love of collecting and his cooperation with the amber-workers of Gdańsk resulted in a return to the pre-war tradition of collecting amber specimens and their biological investigation.

The university's scientific collection gathers natural history items (amber and its inclusions). Currently it comprises more than 15,000 specimens. Most of the specimens have been donated by amber-workers, scientists, students and people who supported the idea of amassing amber collections in Gdańsk. The museum was established mainly for research purposes. An integral part of the museum is the professional laboratory for scientific research which enables the preparation of the amber inclusions for scientific studies (which are of a very specific nature).

More than 97% of the collection comprise invertebrates preserved in Baltic amber and other fossil resins (Lebanese, Burmese, Canadian and Dominican ambers). The remaining, small part of the collection comprises vertebrate and plant inclusions, as well as amber forms and shapes of interest. The most valuable specimens in natural history collections are the descriptive types, i.e. those specimens on which species previously unknown to science have been described. In November 2020 there were 86 such specimens in the museum.

Since the majority of the collection comprises inclusions not more than 4 mm in length, the creation of a museum of such small items was challenging. In 2013, the European Regional Development Fund provided financing, under the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme, to organize an educational exhibition entitled 'Life in the Amber Forest' (*Życie w lesie bursztynowym*). It is arranged in 50 sq. metres of exhibition space, and the showpiece is a life-sized diorama of an amber forest, where thanks to the lighting and play of colours, and the sounds of the forest, the viewers can become acquainted with the origin and history of amber, its beauty and scientific value. The exhibition may be self-toured, with the use of a multimedia presentation which contains detailed information about amber and the inclusions preserved in it.

The university's collection of inclusions is studied by scientists from all over the world. It is the basis of more than 100 academic papers, and many scientific films made by Polish and foreign television networks, including the BBC with the participation of Sir David Attenborough.

Elżbieta Sontag PhD

Museum of Amber Inclusions

1

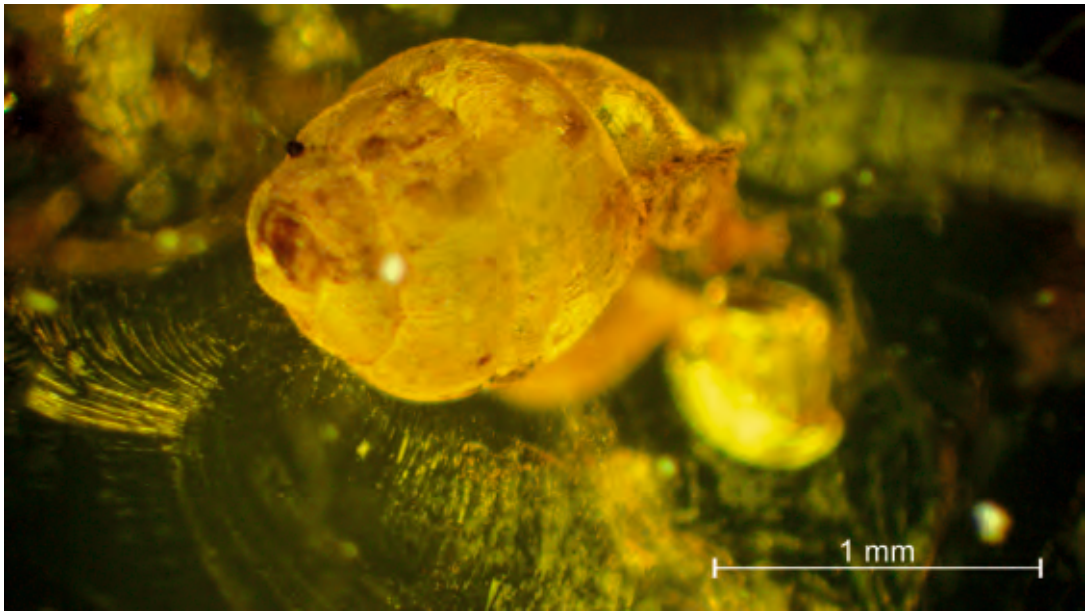
1) Male of a newly described species *Furcobuchonomyia pankowskii* from the chironomids (nonbiting midges) family (Diptera: Chironomidae) (see: Wojciech Giłka, Marta Zakrzewska, 'A new species of the subfamily Buchonomyiinae (Diptera: Chironomidae) from Cretaceous Burmese amber', *Dipteron* 2017, no. 33, pp. 26–33).

Period: c 100 million years ago
Place of origin: Burmese amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 5949
Comments: gift of Mark Pankowski

2

3

4



5

2) Biting midge – female (on left) and male (on right) in copula (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae).

Period: c 45 million years ago
Place of origin: Baltic amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 5975
Comments: gift of Piotr Twardowski

3) Hoverfly (Diptera: Syrphidae).

Period: c 45 million years ago
Place of origin: Baltic amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 4999
Comments: gift of Andrzej Cholewiński

4) Male mosquito (Diptera: Culicidae: *Coquillettidia adamowiczi* Szadziewski et al., 2020).

Period: c 45 million years ago
Place of origin: Baltic amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 5966

5) Unique shell of a land snail (Gastropoda).

Period: c 45 million years ago
Place of origin: Baltic amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 5154

6) Female of biting midge *Eohelea petrunkevitchi* Szadziewski, 1984 (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae) with unique complex pheromone evaporator on wings.

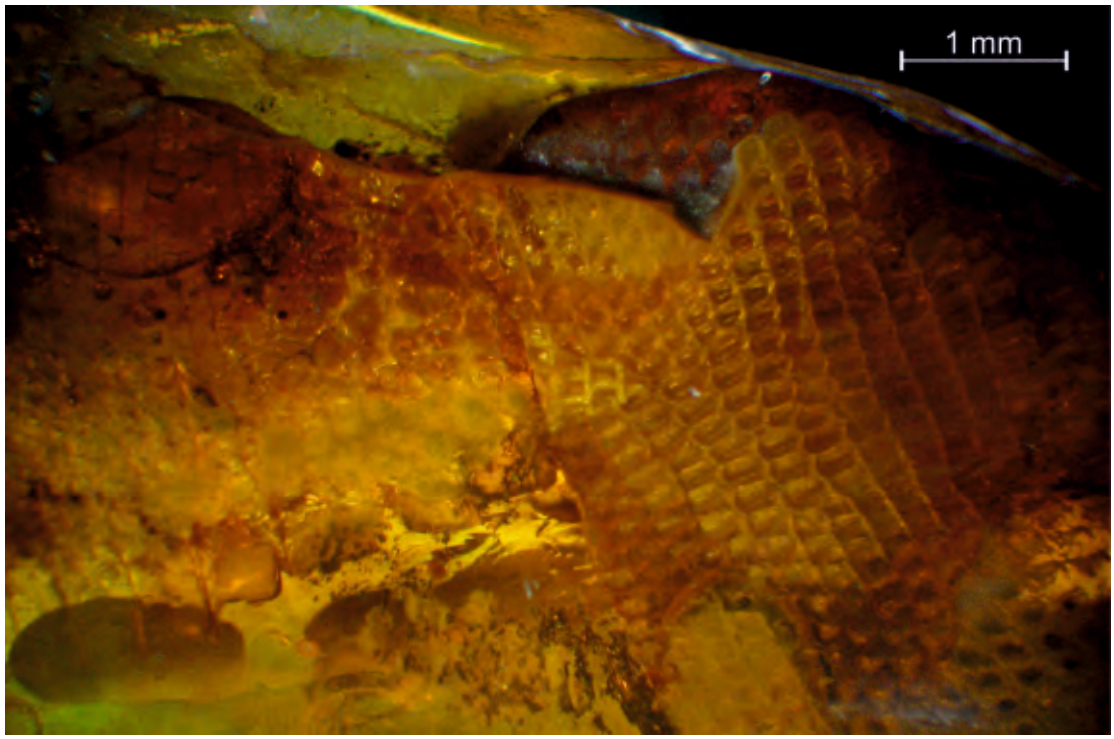
Period: c 45 million years ago
Place of origin: Baltic amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 5141
Comments: gift of Edward Kruczkowski

6

7

7) Worker ant with pupa, probably of the same species (Hymenoptera: Formicidae).

Period: c 45 million years ago
Place of origin: Baltic amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 940
Comments: gift of Wojciech Kalandyk



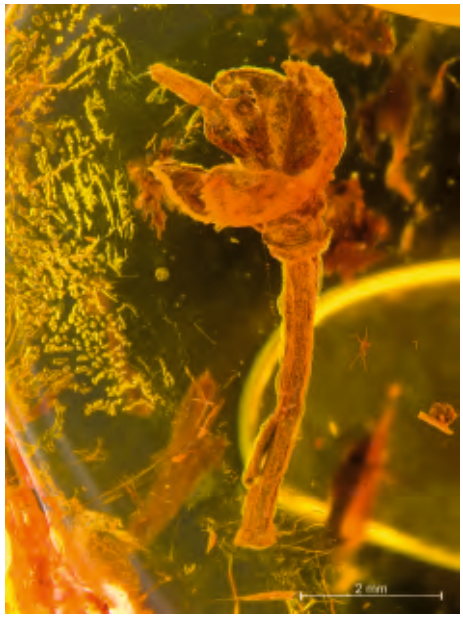
8

8) Moulted lizard skin (Squamata: Lacertidae).

Period: c 45 million years ago
Place of origin: Baltic amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 3521
Comments: gift of Edward Kruczkowski

9) Paperbush flower of clethracean (Ericales: Clethraceae).

Period: c 45 million years ago
Place of origin: Baltic amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 4213
Comments: gift of Janusz Feręc



9

10) Long legged fly (Diptera: Dolichopodidae) with mites on both sides of the abdomen (Acari: Erythraeidae).

Period: c 45 million years ago
Place of origin: Baltic amber
Inv. no.: MAIG 3581
Comments: gift of Tomasz Dębowski and Maciej Szulimowicz

10

Museum of the University of Gdańsk

ul. Bielańska 5
80-851 Gdańsk
Tel. (58) 523 37 55, (58) 523 37 65
muzeum@ug.edu.pl
www.muzeum.ug.edu.pl

Director:
Marta Szaszkiewicz MA

GDAŃSK

University of Gdańsk

Museum of the University of Gdańsk

The Museum of the University of Gdańsk is an inter-faculty unit of the university. It was established in 2018 for the principal purpose of collecting, analysing, keeping and making available specimens related to the academic heritage of the University of Gdańsk and the history of academia.

The university, which is currently the largest institution of higher education in the Pomeranian region, was established in 1970 as a result of the amalgamation of the *Wyższa Szkoła Ekonomiczna w Sopocie* (Higher School of Economics in Sopot) and the *Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Gdańsku* (Higher Pedagogical School in Gdańsk), which was founded in the years 1945–1946.

Currently work is in progress on a permanent exhibition, which will be located in Gdańsk, in the centre of the Old Town, in the university building at ul. Bielańska 5. In March 2020 the museum opened its first temporary exhibition associated with the university's 50th anniversary. Apart from organizing exhibitions, the main tasks of the museum are: documenting and studying the history of the University of Gdańsk (including studies conducted within the university itself) and of its predecessors, bringing in action and coordinating (in collaboration with other entities) measures aimed at promulgating knowledge on the history of academia in Gdańsk and in the Gdańsk region (also before 1945) and promoting the actions of the University of Gdańsk (by co-organizing the promotion of the university's publications) by taking advantage of its excellent location in the city centre.

Marta Szaszkiewicz MA

Museum of the University of Gdańsk

1

1) Pennant made on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Academic Choir of the Higher Pedagogical School in Gdańsk.

Date of origin: 1969
Material / technique: polyester, trimmed with cord
Dimensions: H 23.5 cm x W 13.5 cm

2

2) Medal struck by the State Mint to commemorate the establishment of the University of Gdańsk in 1970. The obverse depicts the emblem of the University of Gdańsk and the coat of arms of Gdańsk, with the inscription ZAŁOŻENIE UNIWERSYTETU GDAŃSKIEGO 1970 (Establishment of the University of Gdańsk 1970) on the rim. The reverse contains the image of an eagle and the inscription IN MARI VITA TUA. The medal was designed by Wiktor Tołkin.

Date of origin: 1970
Material / technique: tombac
Dimensions: Dia. 6 cm x D 0.5 cm

3

3) Rector's chain of the Wyższa *Szkoła Ekonomiczna w Sopocie* (Higher School of Economics in Sopot) donated on 6 October 1960 during the inauguration of the academic year. The chain depicts the coats of arms of three cities: Gdańsk, Sopot and Gdynia. The chain was designed by Stanisław Nowakowski and Józef Bieluk.

Date of origin: 1960
Place of origin: Sopot
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 55 cm x W 36 cm x D 0.4 cm

4

4) Student's cap made of navy blue material with the emblem of the Higher School of Economics in Sopot embroidered in white; the rim is red, the peak black, made of artificial leather, with a double band consisting of braid and buttons above it.

Date of origin: early 1950s
Material / technique: navy blue cloth, white thread, artificial leather peak, metal buttons
Dimensions: H 27 cm x W 23 cm

5

5) Lifebuoy from the research vessel of the University of Gdańsk Oceanograf-2. The vessel was built in Leningrad in 1977 and purchased a year later by the University of Gdańsk. After adaptation work undertaken in 1979, Oceanograf-2 became the official vessel sailing under the banner of the University of Gdańsk. It was in constant use until 2017.

Date of origin: 1978–1979
Material / technique: polyresin, jute twine
Dimensions: Dia. 73 cm x H 9.5 cm

6) Poster of *Zrzeszenie Studentów Polskich* (the Polish Students' Association) announcing the beginning of the academic year at the University of Gdańsk which was created as a result of the amalgamation of the *Wyższa Szkoła Ekonomiczna w Sopocie* (Higher School of Economics in Sopot) and the *Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Gdańsku* (Higher Pedagogical School in Gdańsk).

Author: Rupiewicz
Date of origin: 1970
Material / technique: printing
Dimensions: H 66.5 cm x W 47.5 cm

7) Commemorative medals by Edward Gorol, struck on the occasion of a meeting between three presidents two of whom were also awarded honorary degrees by the University of Gdańsk. On 21 September 1993, in the Artus Court in Gdańsk honorary degrees were awarded to German President Richard von Weizsäcker, to French President François Mitterand in the presence of the President of Poland Lech Wałęsa.

Date of origin: 1992
Material / technique: patinated tombac, struck (two-sided)
Dimensions: L 25.5 cm x W 10.5 cm (etui);
Dia. 7cm x D 0.5 mm (medal)

8) Commemorative figure of a bison – a name-day present for Jan Schwarz (1901–1988), the founder and director of the Pedagogium in Oliwa. This school started operating in 1945, and in 1946 it was transformed into the State Higher Pedagogical School in Gdańsk. The plate is engraved with the inscription: *Panu Dyrektorowi pierwszej uczelni pedagogicznej na Wybrzeżu – w dniu Imienin, Gdańsk-Oliwa, Słuchacze, 24 VI 1946* (To the Director of the first pedagogical higher school on the Coast – on his name day, Gdańsk-Oliwa, Students, 24 VI 1946).

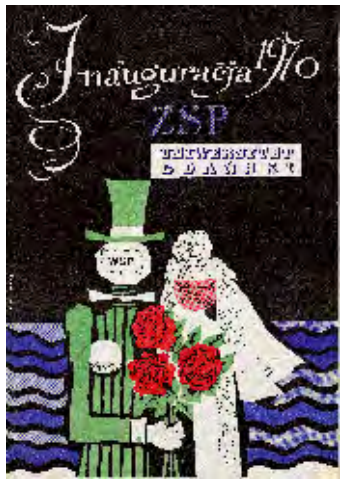
Author: A. Rak.
Date of origin: c 1946
Material / technique: lacquered wood, metal
Dimensions: H 24.5 cm x W 28 cm x D 7.5 cm

9) Laboratory analytical scales WA-31 manufactured by *Gdańskie Zakłady Mechaniki Precyzyjnej* (Precision Mechanics Factory in Gdańsk). In the 1950s and 1960s the main products exported by the factory were highly accurate analytical scales which were also well known outside Poland. This specimen was part of the equipment of the laboratories at the Faculty of Production Economics of the Higher School of Economics in Sopot (now: the Faculty of Management of the University of Gdańsk).

Date of origin: 1959
Place of origin: Gdańsk
Material / technique: metal, glass, plastic
Dimensions: H 47 cm x Dia. 29 cm

10) The student periodical *Fin de Siècle* was published by students of the former Faculty of Humanities of the University of Gdańsk associated in an unformal Academic Liberal Club (*Akademicki Klub Liberalny*) in 1989. It was created in 1988 on the wave of the May strike at the university. The periodical was founded by Grzegorz Drzycimski, a history student. A total of six issues were published at irregular intervals in 1989. The materials referred to liberal and democratic social thought.

Date of origin: 1989
Place of origin: Gdańsk
Material / technique: printing
Dimensions: H 21.5 cm x W 15 cm



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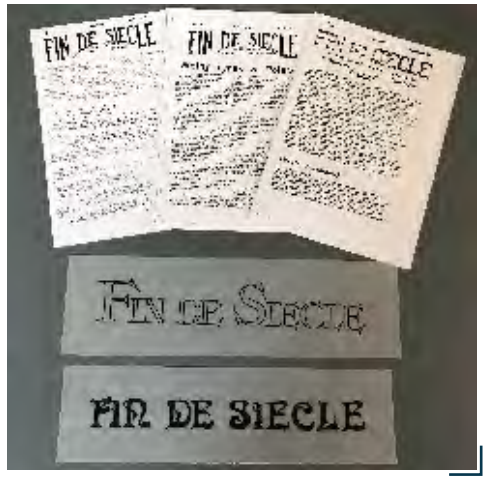


10

GOTT
SCHVTZET
DIE STADT

UNIWERSYTET MORSKI

Hall of Tradition

ul. Morska 83
Rooms 207, 208 and 208a
81-225 Gdynia
Tel. (58) 55 86 650
sala_tradycji@bg.umg.edu.pl
www.umg.edu.pl/sala-tradycji

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 2 pm
Group visits (advance booking is essential).

Curator:
Joanna Stasiak MA

GDYNIA

Gdynia Maritime University

Hall of Tradition

The collecting of exhibits related to the history of the State Maritime School in Gdynia (the original name of the Gdynia Maritime University) date back to the mid 1930s. The State Maritime School Museum was founded on the 15th anniversary of the school, which taught merchant navy officers and staff of the maritime economy. During the Second World War the exhibits were scattered but after 1945 measures were taken to consolidate and supplement the collection. Decades later, the Museum of the Maritime School was established on the basis of Order No. 6 of the rector, Prof. Daniel Duda, Master Mariner dated 2 April 1973.

In 1978 the name of the museum was changed to the Hall of Tradition and its seat was moved to the main building of the Maritime Academy at ul. Morska 83, Gdynia. The Hall of Tradition operated as part of the academy's library. From 1990 it was part of the rector's office and in 2002 again became part of the library. Almost 10,000 exhibits have been amassed over the years, including documents and memorabilia which are varied in character and value as exhibits.

The main collection comprises equipment for ships, models of training ships, uniforms, banners, souvenirs from training missions, commemorative medals, personal documents, materials related to the development of teaching at the university and its organization, handwritten recollections, journey logs, photographs, films, recordings, press documentation and publications prior to 1945. The exhibits include gifts from the alumni, staff and individuals connected with the university. The permanent exhibition and the collection of documents covers a space of more than 130 sq. metres.

The collection is displayed in temporary themed exhibitions and promulgated during classes held for varying audiences, in publications, at historical events held at the university and other venues, and also among social circles and institutions promoting marine history and culture.

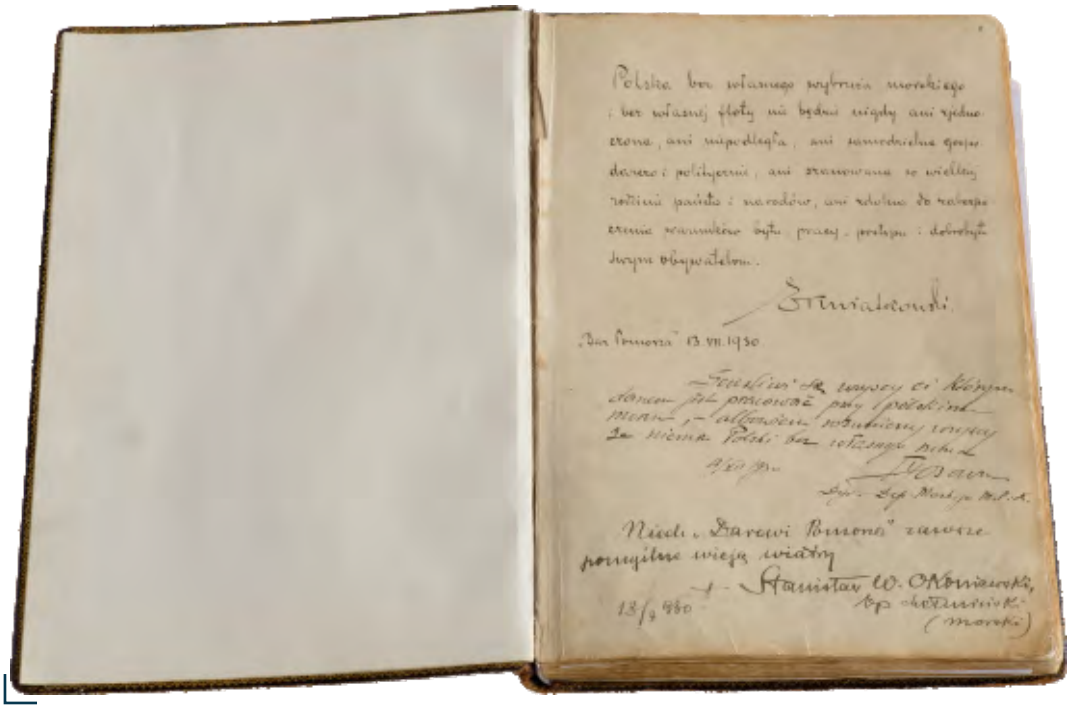
Ewa Otremba MA

Hall of Tradition

1

1) 12-bolt diving helmet, Siebe Gorman & Co Ltd.

Date of origin: early 20th century
Place of origin: Great Britain
Material / technique: copper, brass, glass
Dimensions: H 47 cm x D 30 cm
Ref. no.: A/293
Inv. no.: A/111/141


Polska bez własnego wybrzeża morskiego
i bez własnej floty nie będzie nigdy ani rzeczą
zbrojną, ani niepodległą, ani samodzielną gospo-
darczo i politycznie, ani zapewnioną w wielkiej
rodzinie państw i narodów, ani zdolną do rozwoju
cywilizacyjnego bytu pracy, postępu i dobrobytu
swoich obywateli.

Dar Pomorza 13.VII.1930

Na cześć „Daru Pomorza" zawsze
pomyślne wiejące wiatry
13/9 930

2

2) Commemorative book from the ship *Dar Pomorza* begun on 17 July 1930, the last entry is dated 3 September 1972, bound, with 119 written pages. The first entry is by Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski and is dated 17 July 1930, when the ship was commissioned in Gdynia.

Date of origin: 1930–1972
Place of origin: Gdynia
Material / technique: paper, leather
Dimensions: H 35 cm x W 22 cm
Ref. no.: A/76
Inv. no.: A/111/76

3

4

3) Cup engraved with the inscription *Związek Robotników Polskich Nakskov – Dania – statkowi szkolnemu Dar Pomorza – 17 VI 1930* (Polish Workers' Union Nakskov – Denmark – for the training ship Dar Pomorza – 17 VI 1930).

Date of origin: 1930
Place of origin: Denmark
Material / technique: metal, engraving
Dimensions: H 39 cm x W 15 cm x D 24 cm
Ref. no.: A/42
Inv. no.: A/111/181

4) Steering wheel from the ship s/t *Jan Turlejski*.

Date of origin: c 1950
Place of origin: Gdańsk
Material / technique: wood, metal
Dimensions: Dia. 94 cm
Ref. no.: A/446
Inv. no.: A/111/256

5

5) Sextant (in a wooden case), C. Plath.

Date of origin: 1926
Place of origin: Hamburg, Germany
Material / technique: metal, glass
Dimensions: H 21 cm x W 22 cm x D 24 cm
Ref. no: A/126
Inv. no.: A/111/260

6) Historical banner of the State Maritime School.

Date of origin: 1930
Place of origin: Tuchola, Poland
Material / technique: silk reps (red obverse, cream reverse) embroidery and fringes made from silk yarn with metal braid, wooden flagpole with metal finial in shape of crowned eagle
Dimensions: H 100 cm x W 105 cm (banner); H 16 cm x W 14 cm (finial)
Ref. no.: A/159
Inv. no.: A/111/116
Comments: funded by the community of Tczew

6

7

7) *God of Wisdom from Polynesia*, sculpture.

Date of origin: before 1930
Place of origin: Polynesia
Material / technique: wood, sculpting
Dimensions: H 22 cm x W 18 cm x D 20 cm
Ref. no.: A/59
Inv. no.: A/111/116

8) Bell engraved with the inscription *Wyższa Szkoła Morska* – Gdynia (Maritime Academy – Gdynia).

Date of origin: c 1974
Material / technique: brass
Dimensions: Dia. max. 30 cm x H 24 cm
Ref. no.: A/177
Inv. no.: A/111/136

8

9) Pulley from the *Dar Pomorza* training ship.

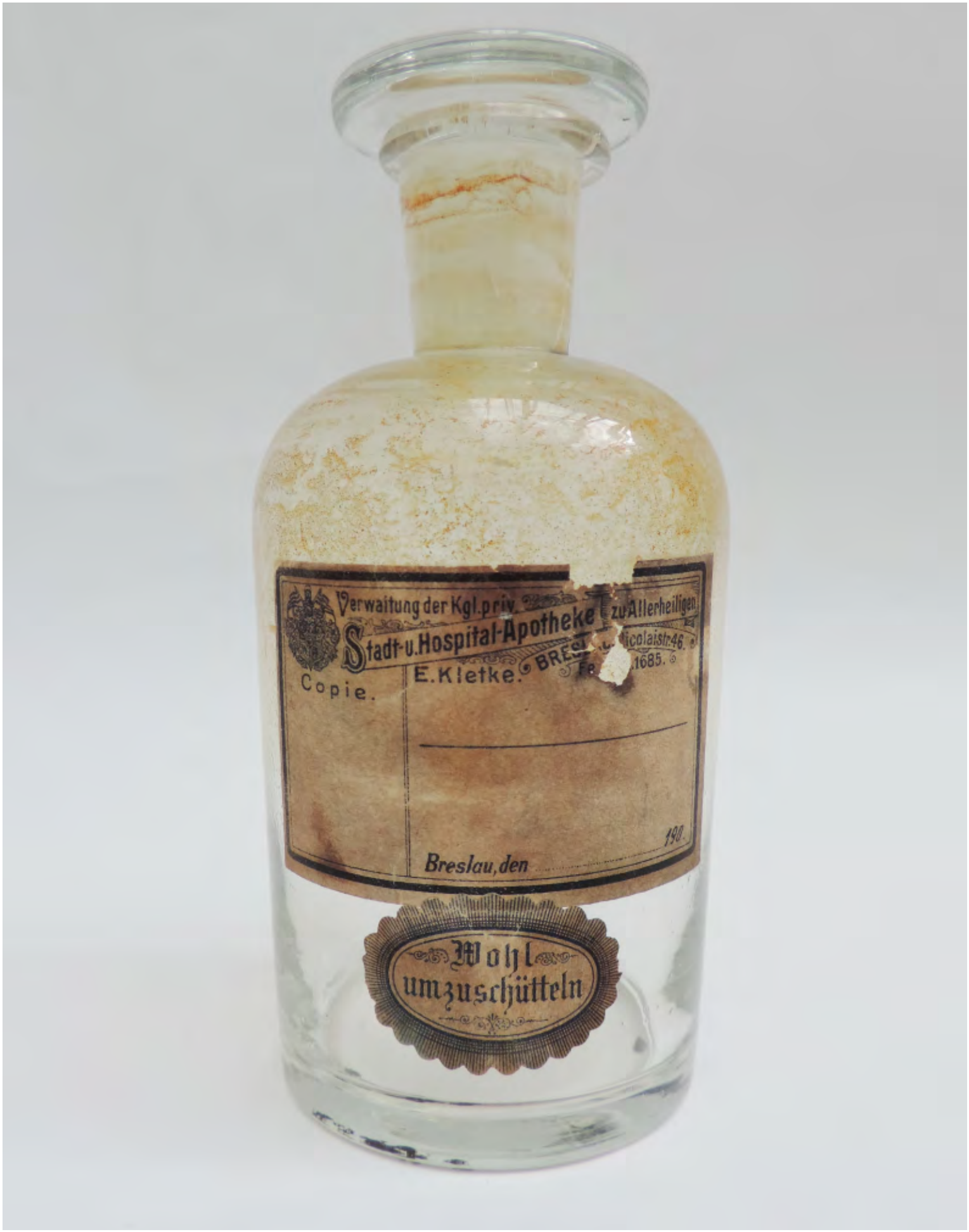
Date of origin: 1st half of the 20th century
Material / technique: steel, wood
Dimensions: H 27 cm x W 30 cm x L 95 cm
Ref. no.: A/513
Inv. no.: A/111/265

9

10) Engine order telegraph from the engine room of the ship s/t *Jan Turlejski*.

Date of origin: c 1950
Place of origin: Gdańsk
Material / technique: metal, glass, wood
Dimensions: Dia. 48 cm x H 29 cm
Ref. no.: A/448
Inv. no.: A/111/258

10


Verwaltung der Kgl. priv.
Stadt-u. Hospital-Apotheke zu Allerheiligen
E. Kletke.
Copie.
Breslau, den
Wohl
umzuschütteln

Hall of Tradition

ul. Śmidowicza 69
81-127 Gdynia
Tel. 261 262 821
w.mundt@amw.gdynia.pl
www.amw.gdynia.pl

Free admission
The Hall of Tradition is not open to the general public. It is open for commemorative events held at the university during Open Days and also for groups which have been booked in advance.
Advance booking is essential for all groups wishing to visit the Hall of Tradition. Please contact a member of staff.

Director:
Head of the Teaching Department
Commander Wojciech Mundt

Staff:
Tomasz Staszewski

GDYNIA

Polish Naval Academy of the Heroes of Westerplatte in Gdynia

Hall of Tradition

The Polish Naval Academy of the Heroes of Westerplatte teaches military and civilian students, as well as navy staff. It teaches highly qualified naval services officers for the Polish Navy, who must have comprehensive general military and specialist knowledge. The academy has been cultivating the Navy's illustrious traditions for more than 95 years. The academy is located in Gdynia, right next to the Polish Navy's largest naval base. The academy's facilities comprise a densely built campus, and all classes are held in buildings situated close to one another. Students may choose to study at the Navigation and Naval Weapons Faculty, the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Faculty, the Command and Naval Operations Faculty or the Humanities and Social Sciences Faculty. The students and course participants acquire both knowledge and practical expertise. They have the use of well-equipped multimedia lecture halls and various kinds of simulators (GMDS, a navigation bridge, engine rooms, underwater weapons and artillery, an ARPA simulator, a welding simulator, the *Śnieżnik* shooting simulator). The academy's didactic base is supplemented by the Lech Kaczyński Main Library and the Academic Sports Centre, which allows students to pursue a love of sports.

Hall of Tradition

1

1) Bell from the *ORP Iskra* training ship.

Material / technique: brass
Dimensions: H 28 cm x W 38 cm

2

2) Bell from the *ORP Gryf* training ship from the Rescue Ship Division.

Date of origin: 1951
Material / technique: brass
Dimensions: H 37 cm x W 39 cm
Comments: gift of Commander Wojciech Kwiatkowski

3

3) Sextant.

Material / technique: plastic, aluminium
Comments: gift of Commander Wojciech Francki (the sextant was given to the crew of the *ORP Iskra* in Australia during a round the world trip)

4

4) Bayonet manufactured by 'Perkun'.

Date of origin: 1937
Material / technique: steel
Dimensions:
L 38 cm x W 2.5 cm (blade)
Comments: gift of Kazimierz Kopeć, a veteran of the Battle of Westerplatte of September 1939

5

5) Canteen.

Date of origin: 1936
Material / technique: aluminium
Dimensions:
H 21 cm x W 4 cm x L 17 cm
Comments: gift of Aleksander Pawelec, a veteran of the Battle of Westerplatte of September 1939

6) Aluminium mess tin.

Date of origin: 1936
Material / technique: aluminium
Dimensions: H 17 cm x W 6 cm x L 16 cm
Comments: gift of Kazimierz Kopeć, a veteran of the Battle of Westerplatte of September 1939

6

7) Bayonet for a 'Libella' rifle.

Material / technique: steel
Dimensions: L 38.5 cm × W 2.5 cm (blade)
Comments: gift of Marian Grudziński

8) Bayonet made by *Fabryka Broni 'Radom'* (Radom Arms Factory).

Material / technique: steel
Dimensions: L 50 cm
Comments: gift of Marian Grudziński

7

8

9) Gas mask.

Date of origin: 1939
Material / technique: aluminium (container)
Dimensions: L 50 cm
Comments: gift of Aleksander Pawelec

9

10) Infantryman's helmet made by *Huta 'Ludwików'* (Luwików Mill) in Kielce.

Date of origin: 1939
Comments: gift of Aleksander Pawelec

10

BIBLIOTEKA

Museum of Technology

Centrum Nowych Technologii
ul. Konarskiego 22B
44-100 Gliwice
Tel. (32) 237 11 28
Krzysztof.ziolo@polsl.pl
https://www.polsl.pl/Jednostki/RJO1-BG/Strony/MuzeumTechnikiPS.aspx

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 8 am – 6 pm
Guided tours are available by appointment only (please call to make arrangements).

Curator:
Krzysztof Zioło PhD

GLIWICE

Silesian University of Technology

Museum of Technology

The Museum is located on the third floor of the New Technologies Centre building, at ul. Konarskiego 22B in Gliwice. The collections are divided into thematic groups:

- measuring devices – all types of meters, such as voltmeters, ammeters, wattmeters, oscilloscopes, multimeters, compensators, measuring bridges, etc.;
- devices for processing and publishing information – computers dating from before the age of the PC, such as Atari, Commodore, Meritum and others; PCs from the early 1990s, Sun Ultra Sparc workstation, PC AT motherboards dating from the years 1980–1999 – from Full Size AT (Intel 80286 processor), through Baby AT and MiniBaby AT to MikroBaby AT (Pentium II and AMD K7 Athlon processors), abacuses, slide rules, calculators, disk stations and disks: FDD, HDD, CD, DVD, VHS cassettes, audio cassettes; punched strips, magnetic tape data storage, magnetic-core memory, typing machines, and printers;
- photographic and filming equipment – traditional cameras using photographic film, mainly produced in the USSR and East Germany, an enlarger, various types of lenses, equipment for macro-photography, traditional film cameras using film tape rolls, early electronic cameras using CCD matrices and VHS, CVHS and S-VHS cassettes;
- technology in electronics – a gallery of electron tubes, the first Polish transistors, the first Polish modules enabling the reading of results of digital measurement, mercury commutators, discrete electronic elements such as resistors, capacitors, coils, transformers and other sub-assemblies used in the electronics industry from the 1950s to the 1980s;
- telecommunication – electromechanical and electronic telephones, the first mobile phones and radio telephones.

The catalogue of Historical Technical Objects is available on the website: http://repolis.bg.polsl.pl/publication/74045

Krzysztof Zioło PhD

Museum of Technology

1

1) Industrial ammeter, electromagnetic, with a measuring range from 1A, G class accuracy, with an accuracy of ± 1.5 % of the range – therefore a first class device (this classification was used in the interwar period until the 1940s). This particular device is from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering at the Lwów Polytechnic (now Lviv, Ukraine) where it was used by Prof. Stanisław Fryze. It later ended up in the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Polytechnic in Silesia, and later in the Department of Automation, Electronics and Computer Sciences in the Electronics Institute. Prof. Stanisław Fryze (1885–1964) was the most famous Polish electrical engineer, co-founder of the theoretical basis of electrical engineering (1924 – he was the first person to be awarded a doctorate in electrical engineering in independent Poland) and was a member of the Société Internationale d'Électricité in Paris, the Institut National Roumain pour l'Energie in Bucharest, Elektrotechnischer Verein e.V. in Berlin, Elektrotechnischer Verein in Vienna, a full member of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN), an honorary member of the *Polskie Towarzystwo Fizyczne* (Polish Physics Society) and of the Polish *Polski Komitet Jednostek* at the Central Office of Measures.

Date of origin: 1930s
Place of origin: Rudolf Kiesewetter Werk, Leipzig, Germany
Material / technique: metal, wood, glass
Dimensions:
H 17 cm x W 19 cm x D 9 cm
Inv. no.: 12

2

3

4

5

2) An electrolytic hydrogen electricity meter *SSW Kilowattstunden Gleichstormzähler E 2* used in 220V DC (direct current) networks. They were produced in Europe until 1939 under the patents of Prof. Włodzimierz Krukowski of the Polytechnic in Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine): DRP 147 810 (Germany, 15 March 1918), BP 147 879 (Great Britain, 1918) and others (see: *Prace Władysława Krukowskiego*, PAN, Warsaw 1956). Direct current, electrolytic meter, 220V (nominal voltage): 10 A; range: 420 kWh; electrolyte: phosphoric acid solution H_3PO_4. Hydrogen H_2 is released in proportion to the electricity consumed. Used in households with direct current networks. After the meter is read, the pipe is emptied, and the solution refills it, and the power station employee seals it in a vertical position.

Date of origin: 1930
Place of origin: *SSW – Siemens-Schucker Werke*, Nuremberg, Germany
Material / technique: metal, glass, electrolyte – phosphoric acid solution
Dimensions: H 26.5 cm x W 10.5 cm x D 11 cm
Inv. no.: 1

3) S. Grassot fluxmeter; for measuring magnetic flows in laboratories. Measurement system: ballistic galvanometer. It comes from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering of the Polytechnic in Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine), where it was used by Prof. Stanisław Fryze. It later ended up in the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Polytechnic in Silesia, and later in the Department of Automation, Electronics and Computer Sciences in the Electronics Institute.

Date of origin: 1925
Place of origin: Volta Meylan D'Arsonval, Montrouge (Seine), France
Material / technique: metal, glass
Dimensions: H 13 cm x W 25.5 cm x D 24 cm
Inv. no.: 3

4) Wheatstone bridge – MWH-91 type. Used to measure electrical resistance in the range (in ohms) of 1.000 Ω – 111.111 MΩ.

Date of origin: 1970s
Place of origin: ZDEMP – Department of Experimental Electronics and Precision Mechanics, Silesian University of Technology, Gliwice, Poland
Material / technique: metal, wood, bakelite
Dimensions: H 19 cm x W 46 cm x D 31 cm
Inv. no.: 4

5) Macro photography kit: PENTACON Six TL medium format system camera, with Pentacon medium bellows and Biometar 2.8/80 mm lens (bayonet mount: Pentacon no. 10265389 – 1976–1980; the standard lens for a 6×6 cm, Carl Zeiss Jena, German Democratic Republic). It is equipped with a special aperture control ring along with a double cable release – one plunger presses two cable releases which are connected to the bellows and to the camera shutter release. The aperture control ring can be mounted onto the back of the lens thus allowing fully automatic diaphragm control.

Date of origin: 1975–1980
Place of origin: VEB Pentacon Dresden Kamera und Kinowerke, Dresden, German Democratic Republic
Material / technique: metal, glass, textile
Dimensions: H 17 cm x W 16 cm x D 26 cm
Inv. no.: F30

6) Panasonic NV-MS95E analogue video camera with charger. Recording: 4 rotator heads, helical scan, frequency modulation, luminance/chrominance signal separation, 2 mono FM or stereo Hi-Fi AFM heads. S-VHS-C/ VHS-C cassette adapter; recording with NV-45 cassette: SP→45 min, LP→90 min. Weight: 1.2 kg + battery 0.3 kg (No. F2HT00266).

Date of origin: 1990
Place of origin: Matsushita Electronics Corporation, Osaka, Japan
Material / technique: metal, glass, semiconductors, plastic
Dimensions: H 22 cm x W 22 cm x D 39 cm
Comments: in Europe sold under the Panasonic brand, and in Asia under the National brand
Inv. no.: F116

6

7) MTV-20 cassette recorder. Television standard: CCIR and OIRT, 625 lines. Sequential Colour with memory: SECAM. Cassette: Beta Philips system, VC-30/VC-45/VC-60 [min.]. Power consumption: 100 W. Weight: 10.5 kg.

Date of origin: 1975
Place of origin: Zakłady Radiowe im. M. Kasprzaka UNITRA-ZRK Warsaw (M. Kasprzak Radio Works – UNITRA-ZRK Warsaw))
Material / technique: metal, semi-conductors, plastic
Dimensions: H 16 cm x W 45 cm x D 34 cm
Comments: the electronic circuit was ZRK's own construction; it was mechanical and based on a licence.
Inv. no.: R11

7

8) PHILIPS radio receiver, model A43UB. Superheterodyne (a radio receiver that uses frequency mixing to convert a high frequency signal to a local one, i.e. heterodyne). Ranges: LW 150–300 kHz, 1000–2000 m; MW 527–1620 kHz, 185–570 m; SW 5.9–18.75 MHz, 16–51 m. 4 tubes. Power consumption 110–130 V.

Date of origin: 1941
Place of origin: Philips France, Paris, France
Material / technique: metal, bakelite case, vacuum tubes, glass
Dimensions: H 18 cm x W 23.5 cm x D 18 cm
Comments: gift of the family of Prof. Stanisław Fryze (his personal property)
Inv. no.: R11

8

9) Travel Mate Laptop – LT 286-12 with FDD (floppy disk drive). Processor: Harris 12-MHz CS80C286 (Intel 80286 clone). System: MS-DOS 3.3 + GW BASIC. 3 MB RAM (max 4 MB). 20 MB hard disk. LCD 10" screen: CGA 80 columns x 25 lines, (640 x 200 pixels). Internet: optional – analogue RJ-11-C telephone modem.

Date of origin: 1989
Place of origin: Texas Instruments Inc., Temple, Texas, USA
Material / technique: metal, plastic, semiconductors
Dimensions: H 8.8 cm x W 30 cm x D 21.5 cm (laptop); H 4 cm x W 16 cm x D 20.5 cm (station)
Inv. no.: K186

10) Dekatron (cold cathode tube) with 'display'. Vacuum tubes: 4 x E92CC. Power consumption: 11 W. multivibrator system counted pulses up to 10. The display consists of fluorescent lamps. Method of operation: the lamp corresponding to the number of pulses between zero and nine lights up. After the number nine digit lights up, the next impulse zeros the decade and the digit lights up and a 'filling' pulse is sent to the next decade causing the digit 1 to light up.

Date of origin: c 1960
Place of origin: ZDEMP – Department of Experimental Electronics and Precision Mechanics, Silesian University of Technology, Gliwice, Poland
Material / technique: metal, vacuum tubes, passive parts
Dimensions: H 17 cm x W 4.5 cm x D 22 cm
Inv. no.: TE1

9

10

Czesław Poborski Museum of Mineral Deposit Geology

ul. Akademicka 2
44-100 Gliwice
Tel. (32) 237 26 08
ewa.gluszek@polsl.pl
www.muzeum-geologiczne.polsl.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 2 pm
Group visits (advance booking is essential – please call or email).

Scientific supervision:
Prof. Rafał Morga

Staff:
Ewa Głuszek MSc

GLIWICE

Silesian University of Technology Faculty of Mining, Safety Engineering and Industrial Automation

Czesław Poborski Museum of Mineral Deposit Geology

The Czesław Poborski Museum of Mineral Deposit Geology at the Faculty of Mining, Safety Engineering and Industrial Automation of the Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice is the largest research and teaching facility of this type in the Upper Silesia (Górny Śląsk) region. The exhibits consist of commercial mineral resources from all over the world, as well as a collection of minerals, rocks and fossils. The exhibition space covers 272 sq. metres with an additional 500 sq. metres (display cabinets in the corridors). The institution has over 25,500 exhibits. It attracts almost 4,000 visitors a year. The museum was established on the basis of an agreement concluded between the rector of the Silesian University of Technology, Prof. Gabriel Kniaginin, and the director of the Upper Silesian Museum (*Muzeum Górnośląskie*) in Bytom, Prof. Marian Gładysz, in 1953.

Based on the agreement, the Upper Silesian Museum transferred the geological and palaeontological exhibits which had been owned by the former Silesian Museum in Katowice and the municipal museums in Gliwice, Bytom and Chorzów – which comprised the part of the collections that had survived the Second World War – to the Silesian University of Technology. Some of the exhibits were given as long term loans and others were donated.

The first permanent geological exhibition was organized by a team from the Department of Mineral Deposit Geology under the guidance of Prof. Czesław Poborski in collaboration with museum specialists from the Upper Silesian Museum in Bytom. The exhibition was officially opened on 22 June 1961 which is the date considered to be the start of the museum's existence, despite the fact that it was officially established based on Order No. 24/73/74 of the rector of the Silesian University of Technology dated 15 February 1974, which stipulated the establishment of a separate entity – the Museum of Mineral Deposit Geology – within the Faculty of Mining.

The museum's collection is one of the largest of its kind in Poland and includes geological specimens gathered primarily in the 19th century and in the first half of the 20th century. Until the outbreak of the Second World War, they were stored in various museums and mining schools across Upper Silesia. During the years of German occupation, the geological and palaeontological exhibits were moved from the municipal museums to cellars – which were not particularly suited for storage purposes – in Chorzów and Bytom, and only later were they transferred to the Silesian University of Technology. As a result of the many changes to their place of storage and frequent plundering, the exhibits were considerably depleted. Many of the collections lost their original value due to becoming disorganized, and the loss of their labels.

The inventories and full documentation of the collections also went missing. Actions aimed at recovering the collections' didactic and scientific value were taken by the museum's staff in stages, and were focused on qualifying the greatest number of exhibits to scientific collections in the most rational manner possible. In the following years the collection grew, and was systematically expanded by exhibits donated by ore and rock mines, private collectors, as well as the staff and students of the Faculty of Mining and Geology. Unfortunately, despite the many years of hard work and efforts to compile all the exhibits, the inventory has not yet been completed. The museum only has lists of exhibits from the main exhibitions, which have not been assigned inventory numbers. A number of valuable collections also require detailed research. The fact that the collections appear on the 'Museums of the World' list published by K.G. Saur in Munich and that they are also registered at ICOM through UNESCO (1994) testifies to their scientific and didactic value.

Czesław Poborski Museum of Mineral Deposit Geology

1

1) Geological collection of the Rev. Leopold Szersznik (1747–1814). The collection is of significant historical value – it is the oldest Polish scientifically compiled geological collection (in line with the geological knowledge of the time – a descriptive division of minerals and rocks based on features visible to the naked eye). The manner of describing and storing the specimens deserves particular attention.

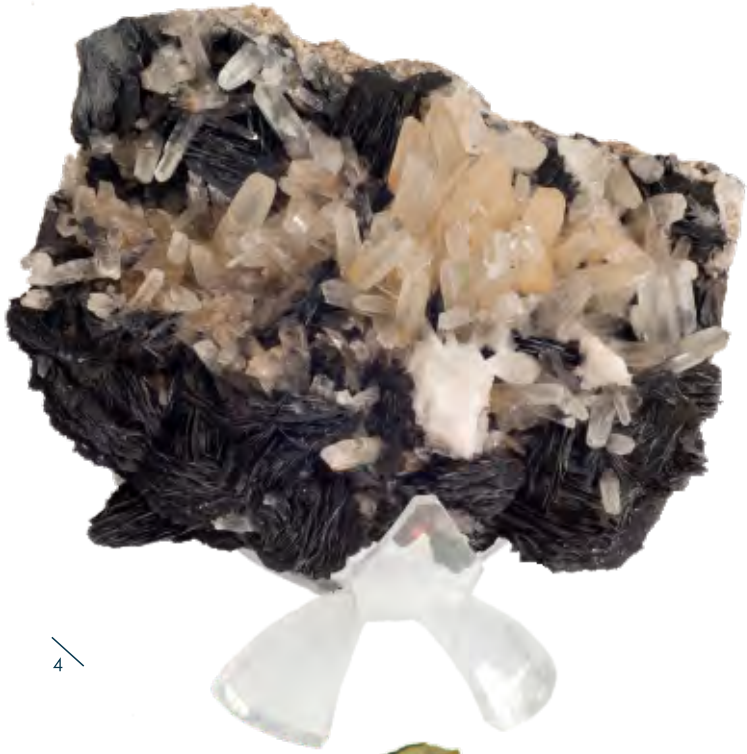
Date of origin:
2nd half of 18th century – early 19th century

2

3

2) Fish imprint on limestone. Solnhofen Collection (Franconian Jura – Bavaria, Germany: a world famous palaeontological location) – late Jurassic, dating back more than 140 million years, consists of around 200 specimens. Includes imprints of insects and spiders, unique among Polish palaeontological collections. Imprints on cream limestone (lithographic stone).

Period: c 140 million years
Place of origin: Franconian Jura – Bavaria, Germany
Dimensions:
54 cm x 43 cm x 2.5 cm



4

3) Bundenbach Collection (Hunsrück – County Palatine of the Rhine, Germany: a world famous palaeontological location) – early Devonian, dating back c 390 million years, consists of 74 specimens. Includes mainly echinoderms: starfish, crinoids and brittle stars, also trilobites, corals, bivalves, ostracods, cephalopods, worms (traces of crawling). The imprints are preserved in dark roof slates of the Hercynian massif Hunsrück – they originate mostly from roof slate mines.
The specimens from the Bundenbach Collection preserved in dark roof slates (from top, left):
a. starfish
b. brittle star
c. crinoid
d. nautilus

Period: c 390 million years ago
Place of origin: Hunsrück – County Palatine of the Rhine, Germany
Dimensions:
a. 11 cm x 13 cm x 0.5 cm
b. 13 cm x 10 cm x 0.5 cm
c. 7 cm x 12 cm x 0.5 cm
d. 15 cm x 11 cm x 0.5 cm

5

4) Hematite with quartz crystals.

Place of origin: Jiangxi, China
Dimensions:
L 12 cm x W 9 cm x D 8 cm

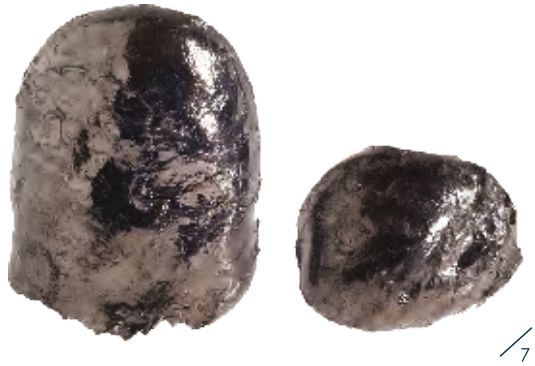
5) Zinc and lead blend.

Place of origin: Olkusz, Poland
Dimensions:
L 17 cm x W 11 cm x D 1.5 cm

6) Pyrite crystals.

Place of origin: Navajun, Rioja, Spain
Dimensions: 17 cm x 14 cm x 12 cm

6



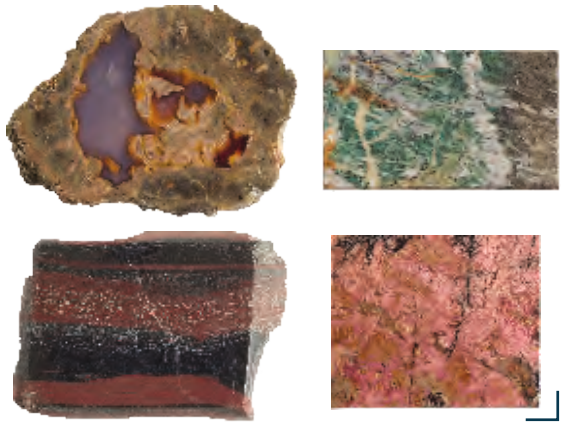
7

7) Anthracite coal (two specimens).

Place of origin: bed 5, Los Andes mine, Alto Chicana, Peru
Dimensions:
a) 10 cm x 12 cm x 6 cm
b) 9 cm x 7 cm x 7 cm

8) Khabarovsk Collection: metamorphic crystalline rocks from the Khabarovsk region (Russia – Far East) are a source of stunning minerals which include orphites, garnets, jaspers, onyxes, rhodonites, all highly valued decorative (siding, sculpting) and collectible materials. From top left – a) chalcedony in rhyolite rock; b) listwanite; c) bornite in jasper rock; d) rhodonite.

Place of origin: Khabarovsk district, Russia
Dimensions:
a) 11 cm x 9 cm x 5 cm
b) 9 cm x 6 cm x 1.5 cm
c) 10 cm x 7 cm x 1.5 cm
d) 8 cm x 7 cm x 1 cm



8

9

9) Meteorite.

Period: c 50,000 years ago
Place of origin: nr Canyon Diablo (Arizona, USA)
Dimensions: 13 cm x 10 cm x 0.5 cm

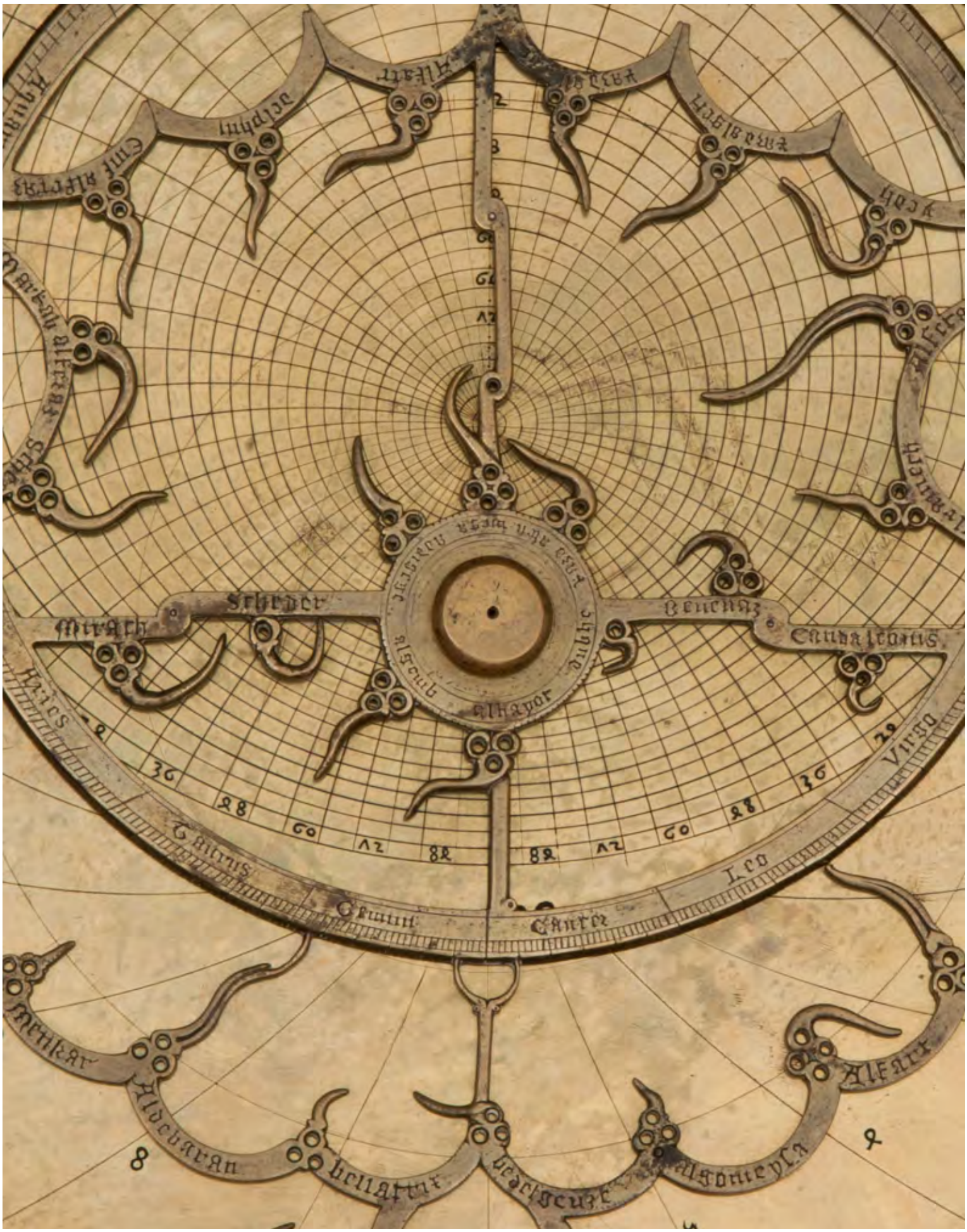
10) A collection of minerals from across the globe.

From top left:
a) sulphur;
b) precious opal;
c) malachite;
d) gypsum

Place of origin:
a) Cianciana; Agrigento (Girgenti), Italy;
b) Australia;
c) Democratic Republic of the Congo;
d) Lubin, Lower Silesia, Poland

Dimensions:
a) 16 cm x 13 cm x 2.5 cm
b) 11 cm x 8 cm x 5 cm
c) 17 cm x 10 cm x 9 cm
d) 22 cm x 20 cm x 15 cm

10


Mirach
Schrder
Denebaz
Caudaleonis
Virgo
Leo
Cancer
Gemini
Aldebaran
Algonieya
Alfart

Tinct.
Valerian

Museum of Silesian Organs

ul. Zacisze 3
40-025 Katowice
Tel. (32) 779 2100 – information
Tel. 698 621 881 – Director, Department of Organs and Church Music, Prof. Julian Gembalski
J.Gembalski@am.katowice.pl, gembalski@op.pl
www.am.katowice.pl/?a=315_muzeum-organow-slaskich

Free admission
Opening hours:
Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays: 5 pm – 7 pm
Tuesdays, Wednesdays: 11 am – 1 pm

Visits for individual groups can be organized at other times (please call the Director of the Faculty of Organs and Church Music to book in advance). In July and August the museum is open for groups that book by telephone in advance. Guided tours can be arranged.

Director: Prof. Julian Gembalski
Staff: Stanisław Pielczyk PhD

KATOWICE

Karol Szymanowski Academy of Music

Museum of Silesian Organs

The idea to establish the Museum of Silesian Organs arose in the 1980s. The then initiator of the project, and current head of the Faculty of Organs and Church Music, Prof. Julian Gembalski, began to collect organ parts found during research work in Upper Silesia. He acquired not only the original pipes, wind-chests and parts of the consoles, but also unused, often dilapidated complete instruments or their parts. Inventories were made of these pieces, which were then safeguarded and underwent conservation work. In this way the destruction of many valuable museum exhibits was prevented, which were also useful for research work. The collections were supplemented with an extensive collection of archival documents, iconography, documentation of conservation work and documents concerning musical life related to organs. In its role as an institution operating within the Academy of Music, the Organ Museum was established by a decision of the senate dated 4 April 2002, and was officially opened on 20 October 2004. From an organizational perspective, the museum is part of the Faculty of Organs and Church Music. The goal of the Museum of Silesian Organs is to amass, safeguard and protect objects related to organs and their history as well as carry out research work and to make these objects available to the public as part of a permanent exhibition. Apart from their role as museum exhibits, many organs are also of academic value: they are used for carrying out research into constructional problems, technologies used, problems associated with their conservation and the history of Silesian organs. Therefore, the Faculty of Organs and Church Music has organized its own research and technological facilities, including a workshop and conservation workshop as well as a research centre and archives. The latter facility was transformed into an independent entity (thanks to a grant from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education) known as the Organological Archives at the Museum of Organs, which is where the centre documenting Silesian organs is located. The archives process the collections to make them available in the future to researchers and scholars.

Every few years, the Faculty of Organs and Church Music, organizes an International Academic Conference 'Organs in Silesia', the results of which are published. Seven volumes of a series entitled *Organy na Śląsku* (Organs in Silesia) contain source materials on the history of organs in Silesia from the perspective of their history, construction, preservation and conservation. The museum also organizes temporary exhibitions both at the academy and at other museums in the region. For many years it has participated in the Night of Museums.

The collections, along with the documentation of the Organological Archives at the museum, include more than 500 items. The museum has an extensive bibliography, including a unique album *Muzeum Organów Śląskich*, which was published in 2013.

Prof. Julian Gembalski

Museum of Silesian Organs

1

1) Organ from Przyszowa built by Jan Baranowski.

Date of origin: c 1850
Place of origin: Przyszowa nr Limanowa, St Nicholas' Church
Material / technique: wood, tin, tempera
Dimensions: H 305 cm x W 170 cm x D 98.5 cm
Inv. no.: MOS 010
Comments: organ in working order, after comprehensive conservation work, located in Sala Kameralna II, used for teaching purposes and for concerts given as part of the museum tours

2

3

2) Organ from Zawada Książęca built by Schlag und Söhne organ factory, Świdnica (Ger. Schweidnitz).

Date of origin: 1906
Place of origin: Zawada Książęca, St Joseph's Church
Material / technique: wood, zinc, tin, oil paints
Signed: company plate: *Orgelbau-Anstalt* 'Schlag und Söhne' Schweidnitz (Świdnica)
Dimensions: H 285 cm x W 235 cm x D 230 cm
Inv. no.: MOS 09

3) Organ from Ćwiklice, built by Heinrich Dürschlag, Rybnik.

Date of origin: 1880
Place of origin: Ćwiklice, St Martin's Church
Material / technique: wood, zinc, tin, oil paints
Dimensions: H 255 cm x W 205 cm x D 145 cm
Inv. no.: MOS 011
Comments: the organ case has been reconstructed based on surviving elements and an archival photograph. The internal mechanism, some of the organ pipes and pipe organ bellows are original. Some of the 18th-century woodcarvings are also original. Reconstruction work by Julian Gembalski

4

5

4) Stop knobs from Legnica constructed by Johann Michael Röder.

Date of origin: 1735
Place of origin: Legnica, Evangelical church
Material / technique: oak, lime wood covered with leather, gilding
Dimensions: H 83 cm x W 48 cm; D 12 cm (including all stops)
Inv. no.: MOS 017
Comments: the plates with the names of the stops were probably the work of Carl Friedrich Ferdinand Buckow in 1848

6

5) Bellows for positive organ from Nysa.

Date of origin: 17th century
Place of origin: Lower Silesia (?)
Material / technique: wood, lambskin
Dimensions: L 102 cm x W 29 cm
Inv. no.: MOS 098

6) Console of the organ from the St Mary and St Batholomew Basilica in Piekary built by Fabryka Organów 'Klimosz i Dyrszlag' (Klimosz and Dyrszlag organ builders), Rybnik.

Date of origin: 1927
Place of origin: St Mary and St Batholomew Basilica in Piekary Śląskie
Material / technique: wood, synthetic material, metal
Signed: company plaque above the console: 'Klimosz i Dyrszlag/ Fabryka Organów/ Rybnik G.Śl./rok zał. 1850'
Dimensions: H 120 cm x W 160 cm x D 120 cm (with pedalboard)
Inv. no.: MOS 036

7) Harmonium (Reed Organ) – (Kunstharmonium) built by 'Mannborg'.

Date of origin: 1931
Place of origin: Leipzig (Germany)
Material / technique: wood, brass, leather, galalith
Signed: company's name above the manual, serial number inside
Dimensions: H 145 cm x W 133 cm x D 65 cm
Inv. no.: MOS/F/01

7

8) Harmonium (Reed Organ) built by 'Chicago Cottage Organ Company'.

Date of origin: between 1885 and 1899
Place of origin: Chicago (USA)
Material / technique: wood, brass, leather, galalith, fabric
Signed: company's name above the manual, serial number inside
Dimensions: H 130 cm x W 130 cm x D 55 cm
Inv. no.: MOS/F/28

8

9

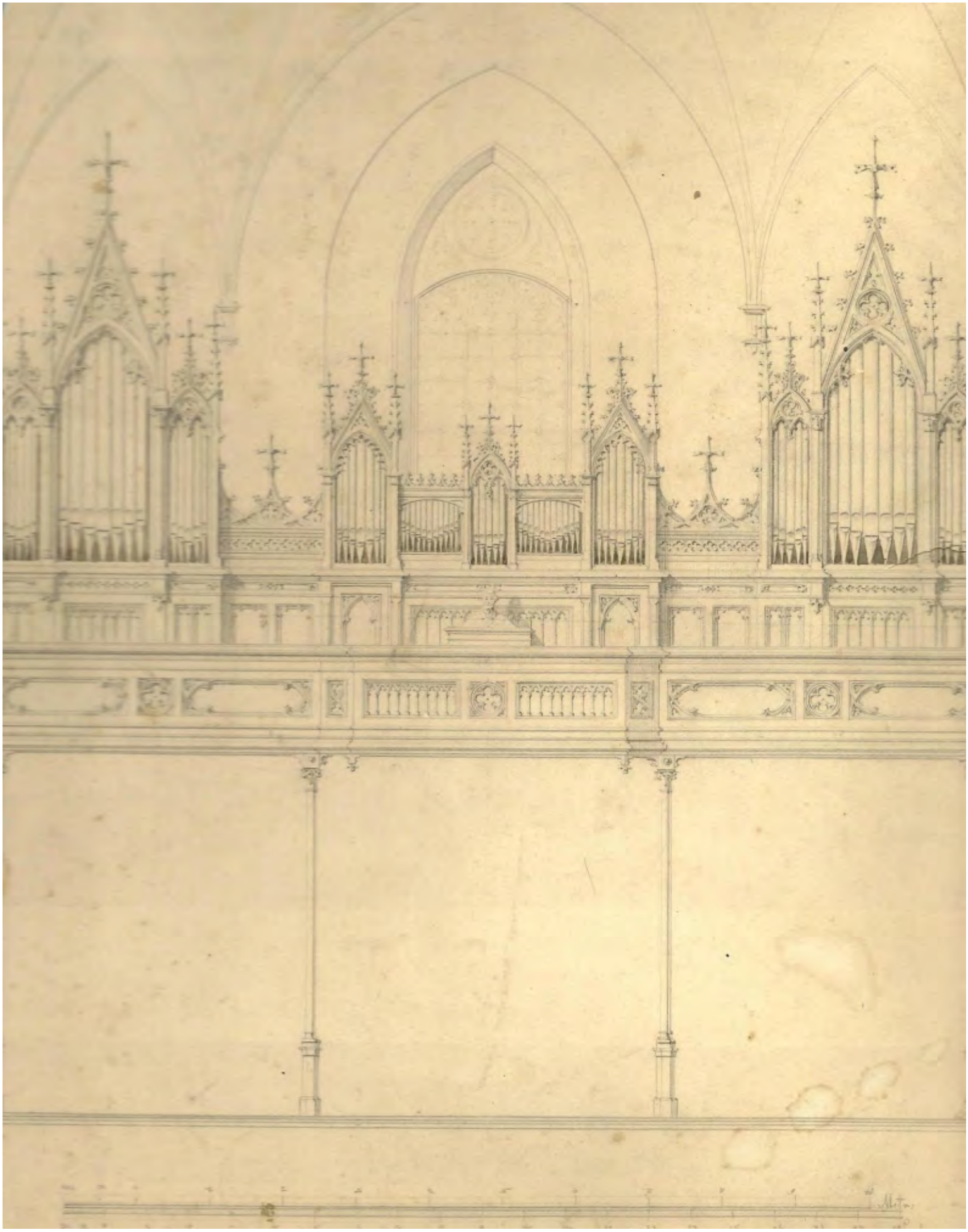
9) Drawing – design by Wacław Biernacki.

Date of origin: 1930s
Place of origin: Włocławek
Material / technique: cardboard, pencil drawing
Dimensions: 23 cm x 35.5 cm
Inv. no.: MOS/Arch/124

10) Leaflet produced by the firm Rieger – dedication of the organs in St Anne's Church in Katowice-Janów.

Date of origin: 1928
Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: chalk paper
Dimensions: 23 cm x 30 cm
Inv. no.: MOS/Arch/98

10



Organological Archive

ul. Zacisze 3
40-025 Katowice
Tel. (32) 779 21 00
J.Gembalski@am.katowice.pl

www.am.katowice.pl

Director:
Prof. Julian Gembalski

Staff:
Stanisław Pielczyk PhD,
Anna Gembalska-Krym MA

KATOWICE

Karol Szymanowski Academy of Music

Organological Archive

The Organological Archives of the Museum of Silesian Organs in Katowice were established in 2015 as a research project of the Faculty of Organs and Church Music, financed under the National Programme for the Development of Humanities by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. The aim of the archives is to amass and create an extensive database on Silesian organs and organ music in Silesia, which will be made available to scholars. The database is being created according to a reference key (collections of archival and contemporary documents; iconography in the form of photographs and drawings; project materials; musical scores; documentation of musical life; publications) and is made available in digital form (after completing the digitization of the collection). Its aim is to help create bibliographical entries so that the collections can be accessed both in the Reading Room of the archives and online (via the Academy of Music's electronic database). To date approx. 5,200 records have been processed, while the collections themselves contain several thousand bibliographical entries. The long-term research work, which comprises identifying, recording, safeguarding and processing the materials on Silesian organs and Silesian organ music is on-going and will be continued in future years as part of the research work undertaken by the staff of the Faculty of Organs and Church Music. The aim of the project is to broaden people's knowledge on Poland's material and musical culture with regard to organ music, organ construction, their history and the problems related to protecting and conserving the instruments.

The result of the research work is to create a bibliographical resource, as well as a catalogue of documents, which will be constantly expanded, and which relates to:

a) organs, including antique organs, in the form of archives and fonds, project materials, historical documents, correspondence, and writings. Approximately 500 sets of iconographic materials (some of which contain dozens of photographs) and individual photographs have been scanned successively and entered into an electronic database. The database contains more than 1,000 photographs including photographic documentation of instruments for which conservation work has been planned. The following are also catalogued: projects (files containing materials and documentation for projects), documents and sets of fonds obtained from private collections or copied under an agreement between the university and parishes;

b) organ music and related church music, in the form of programmes, posters, press materials, biographies of performers and Silesian organists. Nearly 2,000 posters, programmes and booklets have been inventoried under this project. This section also includes documentation relating to the activities of departments within the university which teach how to play the organ, and which popularize organ music, church music and early music (Organ Teaching Group, Faculty of Organs, Faculty of Organs and Harpsichords, Faculty of Organs and Church Music), as well as documentation on the activities of departmental staff;

c) an open database on organ builders active in Upper Silesia in the 20th century, particularly in the Katowice agglomeration. This database is supplemented on an on-going basis and is intended to serve as the basis for future studies into organ building in Silesia.

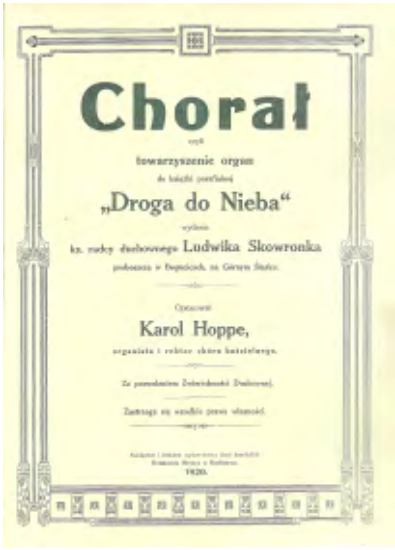
The database will be available on the archives website. Regulations are currently being drawn up regarding access to and use of the collections.

Organological Archive

1

1) ***A collection of melodies for church and private use. Compiled by […] Ryszard Gillar.*** **One of the first collections of Polish hymns in Upper Silesia – compiled as accompaniments for organists. A whole generation of organists have been brought up on several editions while the melodies in the collection have become popular throughout the whole region. The collection contains 846 hymns.**

Date of origin: 1903
Place of origin: Bytom
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 21.5 cm x W 30 cm; 209 pp.



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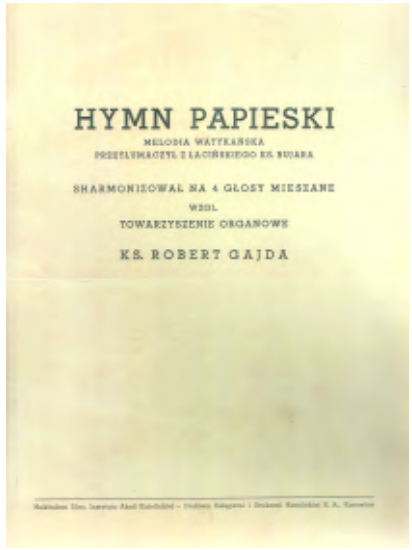


3

2) *Chorale or organ accompaniment to the parish hymnal 'Droga do Nieba'* (The Road to Heaven) […] *compiled by Karol Hoppe, organist and rector of the church choir* [in Bogucice], ed. Reinhard Meyer. Karol Hoppe's *Chorale* contains hymns for Polish and German missals; it was compiled by Rev. Ludwik Skowronek. Several Polish and German editions were published. It formed the basis for postwar chorales and missals in Upper Silesia.

Date of origin: 1920
Place of origin: Racibórz
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 31 cm x W 23 cm; 305 pp.

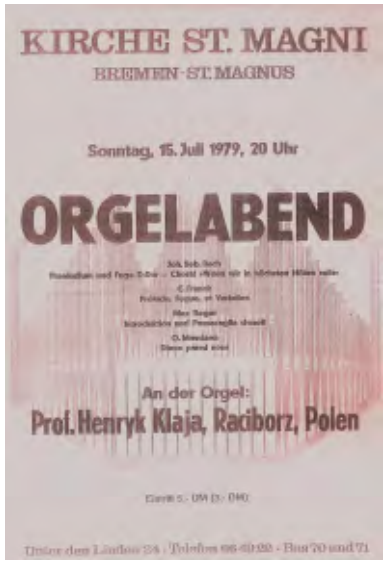
4

3) *Papal hymn. Vatican melody […]. For four mixed voices with organ accompaniment by Rev. Robert Gajda, ed. Diecezjalny Instytut Akcji Katolickiej* (Diocesan Institute of Catholic Efforts). Leaflet. Unique copy of a commemorative work by a renowned composer of church music and expert on organs in the interwar period.

Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 29.5 cm x W 22.5 cm; 4 pp.
Comments: WSI-C-8-6/15

4) *Cantresses. Carols and Pastorales […]. Composed by Karol Miarka* Collection of carols and pastorales that were popular in Silesia for home use, published by the famous national activist, Karol Miarka. It is a testimony to the religious and musical tradition of Upper Silesia, as well as being a treasure house of old Polish Christmas texts.

Date of origin: 1903
Place of origin: Mikołów/Przemyśl
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 10 cm x W 13 cm; 704 pp.



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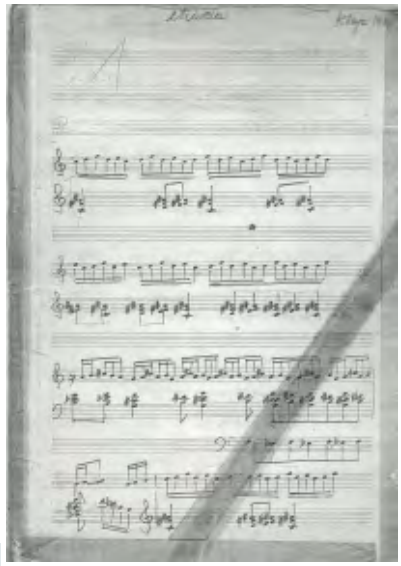


6

5) Poster for an organ concert by Henryk Klaja. For many years, Henryk Klaja, a distinguished organist and teacher, was professor of the Higher School of Music in Katowice. The poster is one of more than a hundred documents amassed in the Organological Archives.

Date of origin: 1979
Place of origin: Bremen, Germany
Material / technique: paper, printing

6) Henryk Klaja, musical score of an etude for the organ. The legacy of Prof. Henryk Klaja was donated to the archives by his son. It includes posters, programmes, brochures, reviews, press clippings and a collection of manuscripts and copies of musical scores by both Henryk Klaja and other composers.

Date of origin: 1976
Material / technique: paper, handwriting

7) Poster advertising Otto Baron's organ concerts in St Barbara's Church in Bytom.
The poster was made using a small printing facility and documents the concerts organized by the Parish on one of the largest instruments in Upper Silesia at that time, which were truly unique events during the communist era.

Date of origin: 1971
Place of origin: Bytom
Material / technique: paper, printing

7

8) Copy of the Schlag und Söhne organ builders' factory in Świdnica's letterhead.
The archives contain a large selection of documents – both originals and copies – related to the activities of the largest organ factory in Silesia, Schlag und Söhne, which operated until the 1930s. It is the basis for research on this company's achievements and is being constantly expanded with documents from the parish archives.

Date of origin: between 1905 and 1922
Material / technique: paper, printing, typewriting

8

9) Advertisement of the organ builder Rudolf Zenker.
This advertisement is one of many documents related to the activities or Silesian organ builders. The Archives contain both orginals and copies of correspondence, project, and renovation work of companies operating in Silesia. The documentation is supplemented with rich iconography.

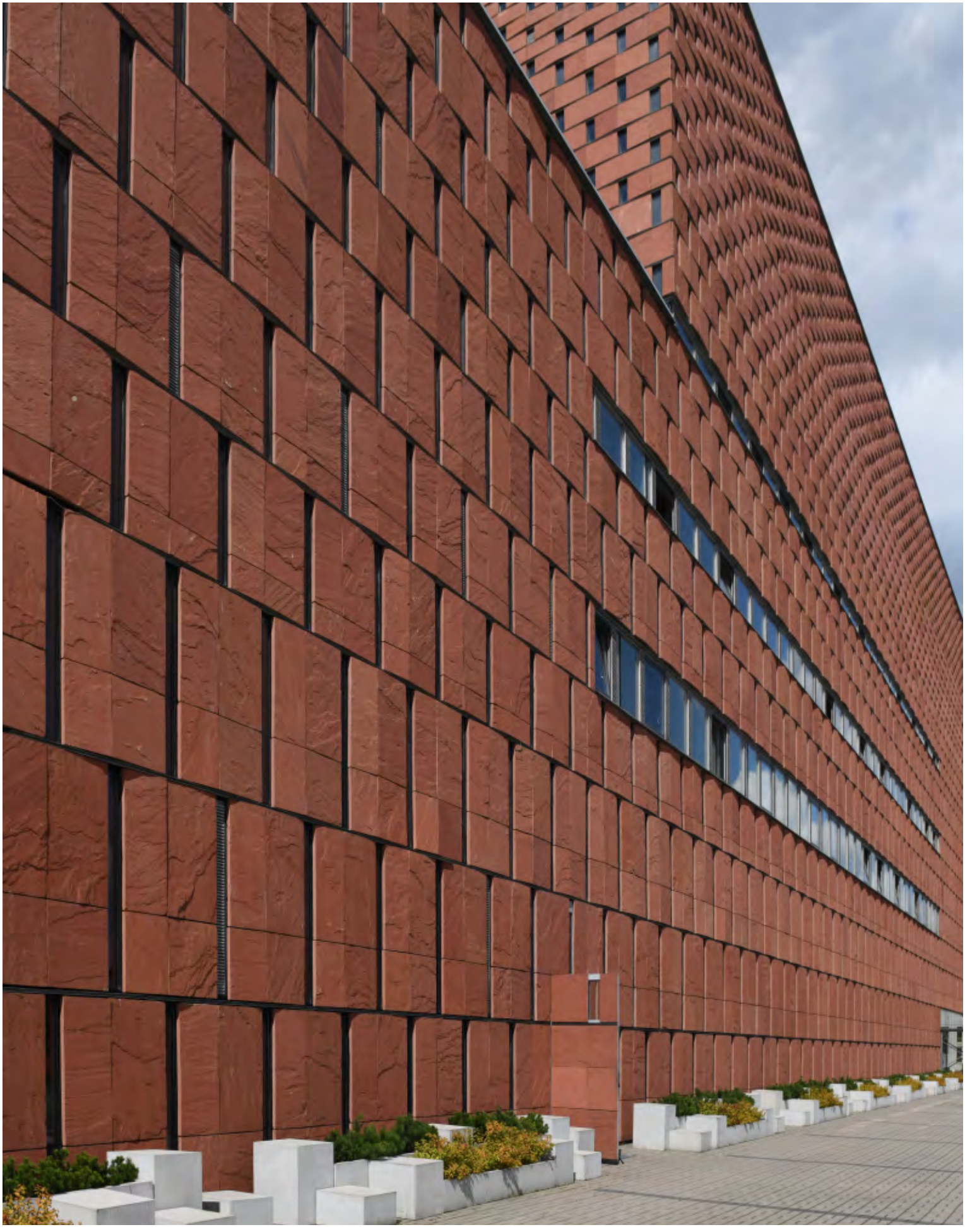
Date of origin: c 1930
Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 10 cm x W 14 cm

9

10) Józef Jakac at the organ of St Peter's and St Paul's Church in Katowice.
The archive documents the activities of Silesian organists, amassing, among other things, iconographic materials, documents, photographs, etc. Before the Second World War, Józef Jakac (1911–1995) was the most outstanding organist in Upper Silesia. After the war he taught many church organists and conductors.

Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography

10



Centre for History and Tradition

ul. Bankowa 11a
40-007 Katowice
Correspondence address:
University of Economics in Katowice
1 Maja 50
40-287 Katowice
Tel. (32) 786 50 62
osrodek.historii@ue.katowice.pl
https://www.ue.katowice.pl/jednostki/osrodek-historii-i-tradycji-uniwersytetu-ekonomicznego-w-katowicach.html
Free admission
Mondays – Saturdays: 8 am – 8 pm CINIBA, ul. Bankowa 11a, Katowice
Mondays – Fridays: 8 am – 3.30 pm Rectorate of the University of Economics in Katowice, ul. 1 Maja 50, Katowice (advance booking is essential).

Director of the Main Library of the University of Economics in Katowice: Radosław Jeż PhD
Director of the Centre for History and Tradition: Sylwia Szulik MA

KATOWICE

University of Economics in Katowice

Centre for History and Tradition

The University of Economics in Katowice was established in December 1936 (on the basis of a decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs and Public Education of the Republic of Poland) as a private College of Social and Economic Sciences. Classes in the college began on 11 January 1937 which is considered to be the start of the college's operations.

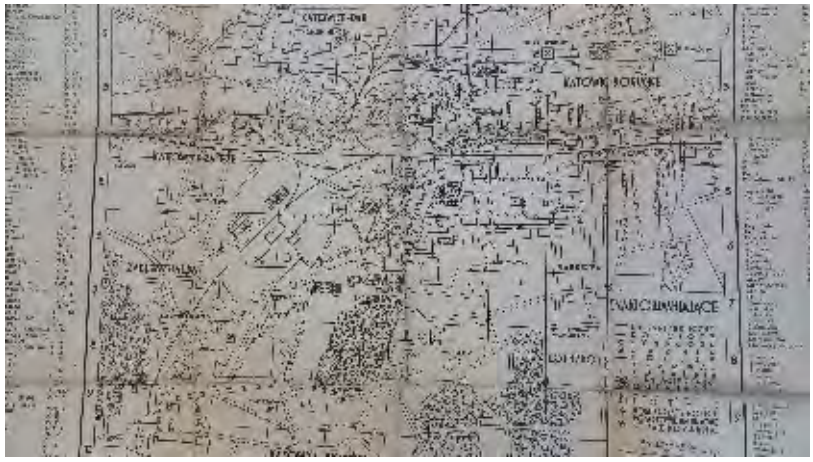
For many years the academic circles of the oldest Polish economics college in Upper Silesia had the idea of creating a history centre (similar in character to a museum) at the college; the first attempts at achieving this took many forms: a Memorial Room, commemorative exhibitions, historical publications, jubilee events. On 29 January 2015 the then rector, Prof. Leszek Żabiński, with the approval of the University Senate, created a Centre of History of the University of Economics of Zawodzie in Katowice; in September 2016 it was renamed the Centre for History and Academic Tradition. Prof. Alojzy Czech was the centre's first director. Since November 2017 the centre has been operating within the Main Library of the university as the Centre for History and Tradition of the University of Economics in Katowice – together with the Library of the University of Silesia in Katowice it forms the Scientific Information Centre and Academic Library (CINiBA). The Centre for History and Tradition has been recording and amassing various types of collections related to the history of the university and of the people who created it, and documenting the university's development and its position in the contemporary world. The collections reflect the close bonds between the university and the region, its collaboration with other universities and institutions. The main collections comprise: brochures, prints and commemorative publications related to events that are important to the university, such as anniversaries, awarding honorary degrees or doctorate renewal ceremonies; diplomas, prizes, congratulatory letters; documentation of social life, including ephemeral prints – such as calendars, posters, catalogues, invitations, information leaflets; books on the history of the university and the region, biographies of people who have made history or contributed to culture, art and other books; pictures and sculptures; medals, stamps and plaquettes; coins and medals; scientific equipment and instruments; memorabilia; charts, maps, old typescripts, postcards; periodicals, bulletins, papers; memorabilia related to the university's patron Karol Adamiecki; albums and archival photographs; audio recordings and films.

The Centre for History and Tradition organizes commemorative exhibitions as well as exhibitions related to the centre's history which accompany important events. A permanent exhibition 'Od Ratusza w Zawodziu do Rektoratu Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego w Katowicach' (From the Town Hall in Zawodzie to the Rectorate of the University of Economics in Katowice) is on show in the rectorate building, at ul. 1 Maja 50, which also houses the Rectors' Portrait Gallery. In addition to the permanent exhibitions, many temporary exhibitions are organized, such as:

- 'Karol Adamiecki (1866–1933). Sceny z życia i działalności' (Karol Adamiecki (1866–1933). Scenes from his life and work) – organized to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Karol Adamiecki's birth; it accompanied the Entrepreneurship Gala and the first edition of the Karol Adamiecki Business Award Competition, sponsored by the Mayor of the Municipality of Dąbrowa Górnicza, on 16 November 2016 and on 11 January 2017;
- 'Ks. dr Franciszek Blachnicki (1921–1987)' (Rev. Dr Franciszek Blachnicki (1921–1987)) – organized in connection with a conference dedicated to God's servant, Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki at the Business, Finance and Administration Faculty of the University of Economics in Rybnik, 24 March 2017;
- 'Professor Andrzej Barczak' – organized on the occasion of the renewal of the doctoral degree of Prof. Andrzej Barczak (on the 50th anniversary of its first being awarded) and presented to him at the official inauguration of the academic year 2017/2018;
- 'Profesor Alojzy Melich' (Professor Alojzy Melich) – organized to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Prof. Alojzy Melich, 7–30 June 2018;
- 'Historia Wydziału Zarządzania' (History of the Faculty of Management) and 'Poczet Dziekanów Wydziału Zarządzania' (Gallery of Deans of the Faculty of Management) – presentations of exhibition banners during the conference organized on the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the Faculty of Management, 19 October 2017.
- '100-lecie Powstań Śląskich /1919–1920–1921/' (100th Anniversary of Silesian Uprisings /1919–1920–1921/) – presenting original publications from the period of the Silesian Uprisings and the Plebiscite held in Upper Silesia which played an important role in the insurgents' aspirations to connect Upper Silesia to Poland, including propaganda and agitational publications which supported the fight for Polish national awareness, 19/08/2019–10/10/2019.
- 'Profesor Andrzej Klasik'(Professor Andrzej Klasik) – organized on the occasion of the renewal of the doctorate of Prof. Andrzej Klasik (on the 50th anniversary of its first being awarded), presented to him on the Holiday of the University of Economics in Katowice, 10 January 2020.

The Centre for History and Tradition is responsible for memorial sites, in particular for the plaques commemorating Józef Lisak, Zbigniew Pawłowski, Zbigniew Messner; the commemorative plaque on the birthplace of Rev. Franciszek Blachnicki on the building of the Faculty of Business, Finance and Administration, the plaque commemorating the heroes who lost their lives defending the Silesian Land during the Silesian Uprisings on the building of the rectorate, and tombs of deceased members of the university community.

Centre for History and Tradition



1

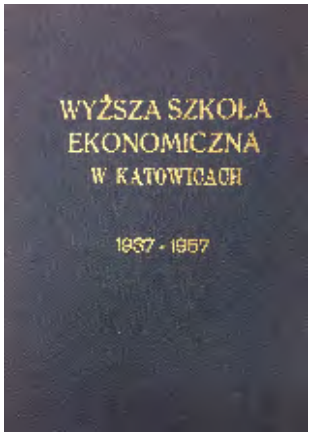
1) Map of Katowice from the early 1930s, with a list of street names and central and local government institutions. Publ. MERKUR Biuro Wydawniczo-Reklamowe, Józef Piecha.

Date of origin: 1930
Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 57 cm x W 50 cm
Inv. no.: MP/4/1

2

2) Józef Lisiak, *Ogólna organizacja przedsiębiorstw* (General organization of enterprises), publ. *Szkoła Ekonomiczno-Handlowa i Instytut Administracyjno-Gospodarczy w Krakowie*. Textbook by Józef Lisak (1902–1984), organizer and first rector of the School of Social-Economic Sciences in Katowice. The textbook dates from the period before the author was awarded his doctoral degree, when he was a lecturer at the Institute of Administration and Economics in Kraków. During that time he published many textbooks and manuals for lecturers on commercial subjects.

Date of origin: 1934
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 23 cm x W 6.5 cm; 102 pp.
Inv. no.: K 0/1



3

3) Commemorative book *Wyższa Szkoła Ekonomiczna w Katowicach 1937–1957* (School of Social-Economic Sciences in Katowice 1937–1957) published to commemorate the First Convention of the School's Alumni on the 20th anniversary of its establishment. The book includes information on the history of the school, photographs, statistics, reminiscences of the first students and representatives of the school's academic circles, as well as an account of the first Convention of Alumni. Published by the Association of the Alumni of the School of Economics in Katowice.

Date of origin: 1958
Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 30 cm x W 21 cm; 358 pp.
Inv. no.: K/149

4

4) Olympia Progress lever typewriter with a four-row keyboard with Polish fonts and a case; it was used as a portable typewriter. Prod. *Olympia Büromaschinenwerke AG*.

Date of origin: 1936–1939
Place of origin: Erfurt, Germany
Material / technique: Varnished metal
Dimensions: H 16 cm x W 34 cm x D 32 cm
Inv. no.: Ud/2/1

5

5) Student Identity Card – no. 2163, valid until 1 December 1947 – of the School of Social-Economic Sciences in Katowice issued to a third-year student of the Faculty of Industrial Organization. Initially, studies at the school lasted three years and were occupational. In February 1939 there were 346 students at the Faculty of Industrial Organization. On 1 September 1939 the school ceased functioning as a result of the outbreak of the Second World War. It resumed operations in 1945. Immediately following the end of the war the faculty was headed by Zygmunt Rytel, one of the people responsible for drawing up the theory and practice of the organization of academic work in Poland. Graduates of the faculty were sought-after by industries and central and local government administrations.

Date of origin: 1947
Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 11.5 cm x W 15 cm
Inv. no.: DK/01/1

6) Medallion on the chain of the dean of the Faculty of Industry, from the collection of insignia of the academic authorities; it refers to the beginnings of the Faculty of Management of the Economic University in 1937 and the first classes at the only Faculty of Industrial Organization operating at that time (the faculty has changed its name several times since its inception). The central part of the medallion shows the superimposed initials WP surrounded by a gear wheel which symbolized progress and the development of industry. The chain and medallion were made after the faculty was authorized to grant doctoral degrees and was used during academic ceremonies in the years 1960–1992.

Date of origin: 1960
Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: nickel
Dimensions: Dia. 7.5 cm
Inv. no.: Md/01/1

6

7) Karol Adamiecki Medal. Karol Adamiecki was a professor at the Technical University of Warsaw, the first President of the Polish Committee of Scientific Organization; he was responsible for writing the law on the harmonization of work, he represented theoreticians of the organization of work, he streamlined production and technological processes, and was patron of the School of Economics, and later of the University of Economics in Katowice in the years 1972–2009. The medal on display was struck to mark the Year of Karol Adamiecki (1983) celebrations and is part of the collection of the Centre for History and Tradition dedicated to this scholar.
Reverse: likeness of Karol Adamiecki with important dates in his life and his monikers; obverse: selected dates and events: '1903 – Method for harmonizing complex work; 1922 – Department of Rules for the Organization of Labour and Industrial Enterprises, Warsaw University of Technology; 1925 – Institute for Scientific Organization – today' and the TNOiK logo. Issuer: Scientific Society for Organization and Management, Silesian Branch.

Date of origin: 1983
Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: bronze covered with oxidized silver
Dimensions: Dia. 5.5 cm
Inv. no.: KA/12/1

7

8) Manual anemometer with three revolving cups, manufactured by the Czechoslovakian Measuring Devices Plant. An in-built scale enables the measurement of wind speed on a Beaufort scale (0–10 B) and in meters per second (0–25 m/s). The device for measuring gusts was used in scientific research and classes in the years 1985–2005. The anemometer, together with other equipment of the Laboratory of the Faculty of Physiology, Psychology and Sociology of Work was offered to the Centre for History and Tradition by Maria Boryczka, thus starting a new collection of devices and scientific and research apparatus.

Date of origin: 1985
Place of origin: Czechoslovakia
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 21 cm
Inv. no.: AP/1/1

8

9) Silver coin 'Centrum Pieniądza Narodowego Banku Polskiego im. Sławomira S. Skrzypka (Sławomir S. Skrzypek National Bank of Poland Money Centre) with a face value of 10 złotys. Reverse: symbolic 'tree of knowledge' with the dial of the history clock surrounding the tree; obverse: image of the crowned eagle in the centre, and the words: *safety, future, stability, value, history, state, culture, knowledge, money, development, market, bank*, in concentric rings around it. The coin, the first in the numismatic collections of the Centre of History and Tradition, was given to the university by Prof. Eugeniusz Gatnar, member of the Monetary Policy Council, on 21 April 2016 after the ceremonial opening of the Sławomir S. Skrzypek NBP Money Centre. Issuer: National Bank of Poland.

9

Design: Dobrochna Surajewska
Date of origin: 2016
Place of origin: Warsaw, Mennica Polska S.A.
Material / technique: Silver Ag 925/1000, mirror stamp, selective gilding
Dimensions: Dia. 3.2 cm; weight: 14.14 g
Inv. no.: NU 00/1

10) Postcard from 1938 showing the Town Hall in Katowice Zawodzie (currently the Rectorate of the University of Economics in Katowice), publ. by Sztuka Kraków. The building was erected according to a design by the Berlin architect Arnold Hartmann, in Zawodzie in 1912 as the Town Hall of the Bogucice municipality. In 1946 the building was given to the School of Social-Economic Sciences; in 1978 it was entered on the list of historical buildings (No. A-1234/78). The exhibition 'From the Town Hall in Zawodzie to the Rectorate of the University of Economics in Katowice' relates the history of this place.

Date of origin: 1938
Place of origin: Katowice
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 8.5 cm x W 14.8 cm
Inv. no.: PT/3/1

10

CENTRUM
NAUKI I EDUKACJI
MUZEUM

Archives of the Jan Kochanowski University
ul. Uniwersytecka 7
25-406 Kielce
Tel. (41) 349 62 48
archiwum@ujk.edu.pl
www.ujk.edu.pl/archiwum
Free admission
Opening hours: workdays: 8.30 am – 2.30 pm

Director: Monika Marcinkowska PhD

Library of the Jan Kochanowski University of Kielce
ul. Uniwersytecka 19
25-406 Kielce
Tel. (41) 349 71 75 (Special Collections Division)
Tel. (41) 349 71 76 (Education, Teaching and Publications Division)
Tel. (41) 349 71 55 (office)
buk@ujk.edu.pl, buk.ujk.edu.pl
Free admission
Opening hours: Mondays – Fridays 9 am – 7 pm
Saturdays 9 am – 2 pm

Director: Andrzej Antoniak MA

KIELCE

Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce

Archives of the Jan Kochanowski University

The Jan Kochanowski University of Kielce, which has been operating since 1 October 2011, continued the tradition of the Higher Teacher Training School (WSN) (1969–1973), The Teacher Training College (WSP) (1973–2000) which was named after Jan Kochanowski in 1979, the Jan Kochanowski Świętokrzyska Academy (AŚ) (2000–2008) and the Jan Kochanowski Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences University (UJK) (2008–2011). Since 1981 it has also had a Branch in Piotrków Trybunalski, and as of 2017 – a Branch Department in Sandomierz. The archives began operating when a certified archivist, Teresa Koba-Ryszewska was employed in 1975. Since 1 October 2001 Monika Marcinkowska is director of the archives.

The interest in museum collections arose in connection with the 40th anniversary celebrations of the establishment of the University of Kielce in 2009. The objects – often unique – that were of significance to the university had been dispersed and improperly stored; nor had they been described. To prevent further damage and to safeguard the objects and enable a proper study to be made of them, the director of the archives requested that the rector order a physical count and compile an inventory of items which constituted historical memorabilia documenting the development of the university and its legal predecessors.

Pursuant to Order No. 60/2010 of the rector of the Jan Kochanowski Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences University in Kielce dated 27 September 2010, an inventory was to be drawn up by the UJK Archives. A study was undertaken in accordance with which the process was to take place. A register was established so that each item could be described in detail (author/producer, material / technique, dimensions, date and place of origin), including information on each item's origin and place of storage, wherever possible. To date almost 200 artefacts have been described and collected.

As a result of these activities, in collaboration with the university library, a permanent exhibition was organized entitled *Z kart historii Uczelni. Od Wyższej Szkoły Nauczycielskiej do Uniwersytetu Jana Kochanowskiego* (Pages from the history of the school. From a Higher Teacher Training School to the Jan Kochanowski University), which was officially opened in 2014. The exhibition includes the first gowns of the rector and dean of WSP, the rectors' rings of the WSP and AŚ, WSP's banner, the first album of day students of the WSN (Higher Teacher Training School) dating from the years 1969/1970, handwritten chronicles from the year 1969/1970, the text of the school hymn and academic protocol, a plaque with the coat of arms of the Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences University, which was also adopted by the UJK, medals struck on the 10th and 15th anniversary of WSP, caps and sashes of the school's colour guard, a shirt and pennant of the Students' Club (AZS) and sports trophies, pennants of student organizations which functioned at the WSP, envelopes and letterheads with the WSP, AŚ and UJK logos, self-adhesive AŚ mascots with the address of the school's first website, documentation of international contacts and the first number of the magazine *Przegląd Naukowy UJK* dating from 30 September 2013. One of the cabinets shows honorary doctorates, and suspended boards with photographs presenting a timeline of the school's development, the expansion of its facilities (in particular the building of the present campus), photographs of rectors, academic ceremonies and special events, documentation of concerts and exhibitions of artistic institutes, the school's scientific and academic activities (conference programmes, invitations) and student activities.

Monika Marcinkowska PhD,
Marzena Wydrych-Gawrylak PhD

Archives of the Jan Kochanowski University

AKT przekazania
Kieleckiej Wyższej Szkole Pedagogicznej
insygniów rektorskich ufundowanych przez
rzemiosło województwa kieleckiego

Pragnąc uczcić Rok Nauki Polskiej będący symbolem zespolenia wielowiekowych tradycji polskiej nauki z zadaniami jakie przed nią stawia współczesny rozwój kraju - rzemiosło Kieleccyzny postanowiło ufundować Kieleckiej Wyższej Szkole Pedagogicznej insygnia rektorskie.
Komitet Organizacyjny Fundacji Insygniów Rektorskich przekazuje na ręce jego Magnificencji Rektora Kieleckiej Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej Doc. dr Edmunda Maszyńskiego, ufundowane w czynie społecznym przez rzemiosło Kieleccyzny insygnia rektorskie, aby uczynyły one akademicką tunikę uczelni i stanowiły wyraz hołdu i szacunku rzemiosła dla nauki polskiej

Prezes Zarządu
Izby Rzemieślniczej w Kielcach

Przewodniczący
Komitetu Organizacyjnego

Kielce, dnia 2. X. 1973 r.

1

1) Certificate confirming the handover of the rector's insignia financed by the artisans of the Kielce region to the Higher Teacher Training School. The certificate is signed by the Chairman of the Board of the Chamber of Crafts in Kielce and the Chairman of the Organizational Committee. The text is on peach-coloured hand-made paper, handwritten in stylized Gothic script, with two colours of ink: blue and rusty red.

Date of origin: 1973
Place of origin: Kielce
Material / technique: hand-made paper, two colours of ink, calligraphy
Dimensions: H 30.5 cm x W 42 cm
Inv. no.: 2057/2
Comments: only the ring is in the UJK Archives – the staff and chain are still used during academic ceremonies

2

3

4

2) The first ring of the rector of the Higher Teacher Training School (WSN) in Kielce, financed 'as a voluntary act by the artisans of the Kielce region' as an 'artisans' tribute and expression of respect for Polish academic research', officially presented to Rector Edmund Staszyński on 2 October 1973, in the Year of Polish Science. Solid metal ring, round, convex, with an image of a crowned eagle in the centre surrounded by eight embossed and debossed 'rays'.

Date of origin: 1973
Place of origin: Kielce
Material / technique: silver-coloured metal, engraving
Dimensions: band: Dia. 2.5 cm; crown: Dia. 4 cm; ring: H 4 cm
Inv. no.: 0092

3) Banner of the Higher Teacher Training School in Kielce financed by *Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Szkół Wyższych* (Friends Association for Higher Education) and the 'Chemar' plant in Kielce, and by the region's community as a tribute to the school for its activities. The banner was officially presented on 17 January 1977.
Obverse with gold emblem of the school (WSP) in centre, surrounded by a stylized laurel wreath, embroidered on a white circle made of silk against a maroon velvet background. Emblems of the faculties on white borders. Top border, from left: the coat of arms of Kielce; next the emblem of the faculty of mathematics and natural sciences – 'M' with a 'P' between the peaks of the 'M' followed by the graphic symbols and emblems of the individual sciences (mathematics, physics, biology, chemistry, geography); on side border: emblem of the liberal arts – 'H' and below graphic symbols and emblems of the individual arts (Polish and Russian studies, history, library studies); on bottom border: the emblem of teaching (pedagogy) – 'P' and graphic symbols and emblems of the individual subjects (elementary education, pedagogy of care, school pedagogy, pedagogy and psychology, culture and education pedagogy, musical education). The emblems are entwined with gold braid, which also decorates the empty border near the pole with geometrical and symmetrical shapes. Reverse on navy-blue velvet background with an eagle in the centre, embroidered with gold and silver thread against a red circular background, surrounded by two gold concentric rims between which the inscription WYŻSZA SZKOŁA PEDAGOGICZNA W KIELCACH (Higher Teacher Training School in Kielce) is embroidered with gold thread against a white silk background. Three of the edges are trimmed with a gold fringe. The pole consists of two parts, made of natural wood, screwed together and with metal sleeves, surmounded with a pommel on the base of which is a polished rim with the engraved inscription: KIELCE, over which there is a matt, octagonal pommel with a stylized, polished inscription: WSP, surmounted with a matt eagle. On the pole, below the sleeve that joins the two parts, is a metal plate inscribed: SZTANDAR UFUNDOWANY PRZEZ TOWARZYSTWO PRZYJACIÓŁ SZKÓŁ WYŻSZYCH w KIELCACH ROK 1977 (banner financed by the Friends Association for Higher Education in Kielce; 1977). The banner is affixed to the pole with a pin.

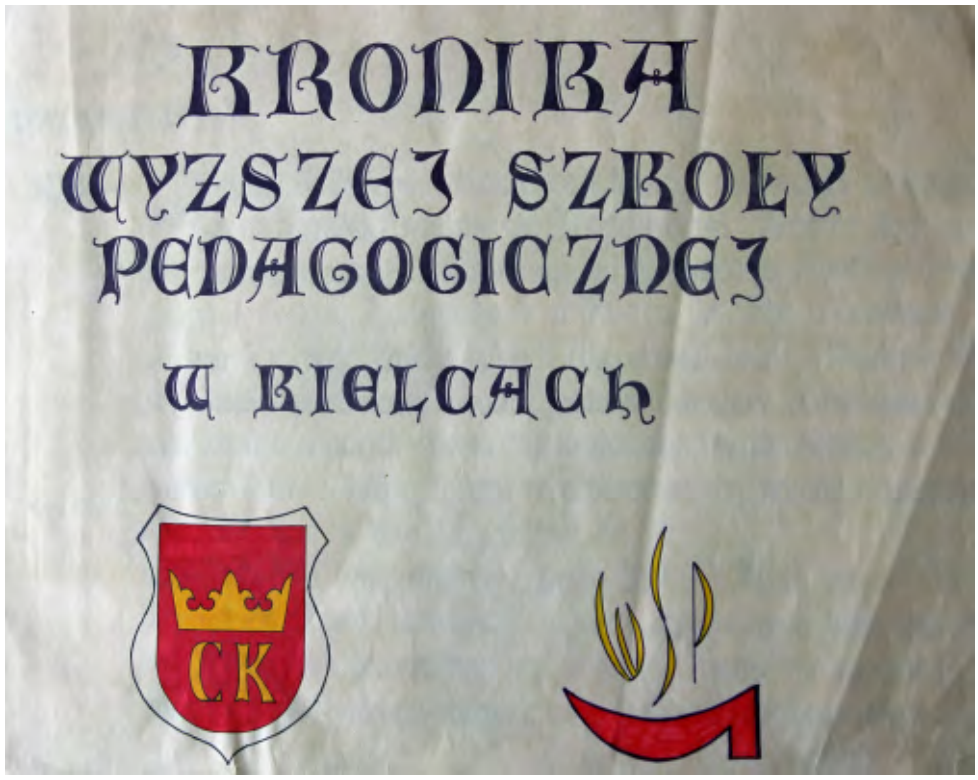
Date of origin: 1976
Place of origin: Kielce
Material / technique: red and navy-blue velvet fabric, white silk fabric, gold and silver thread, raised embroidery, natural wood, polishing and varnishing, silver-coloured metal, polishing and matt
Dimensions: sheet: H 90 cm x W 110 cm; L of fringe 8 cm; pole: H 280 cm x Dia. 4 cm; head: H 35 cm, information plate: 2 cm x 5 cm
Inv. no.: 0093

4) Photograph of the ceremonial award of the banner to the Higher Teacher Training School. The rector of WSP, Edmund Staszyński, receives the standard from the Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Prof. Sylwester Kaliski. The ceremony was held in the Sports and Entertainment Hall at ul. Waligóry 1 in Kielce.

Date of origin: 17 January 1977
Place of origin: Kielce
Material / technique: paper, colour photography
Dimensions: 60 mm x 60 mm (negative)
Inv. no.: 1604/488

5) Handwritten chronicles of the Higher Teachers' Training School in Kielce, double-sided. Page one begins with the record: ON 27/09/1969 THE INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST ACADEMIC YEAR AT THE HIGHER TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL IN KIELCE WAS HELD, the following pages contain the signatures of the guests participating in the ceremony and several entries in various languages (Russian, Spanish, German) with congratulatory messages and greetings for the newly established school, signed and dated 1969 and 1970. The title page bears the title: *Kronika Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej w Kielcach* (Chronicles of the Higher Teacher Training School in Kielce) stylized to look like mediaeval script – beneath which, on the left, is a plaque with the coat of arms of Kielce against the black outline of a shield), on the right a red cresset with yellow flames forming the letters WSP. The Chronicles include descriptions of all the more important events in the life of the school (official, scientific, cultural, sports, recreational…) in the period from 26 April 1976 to 28 August 1978. The entries describing the events are handwritten in technical script of different sizes; the dates and initials are ornamented. The records are supplemented with photographs, press clippings, emblems, invitations and programmes of the events which are glued in.

Date of origin: 1969
Place of origin: Kielce
Material / technique: paper, hardback chocolate-coloured binding, braided white silk string, black, red and yellow ink, glue; technical script
Dimensions: H 29.7 cm x W 42 cm x D 6.5 cm
Inv. no.: 346/13

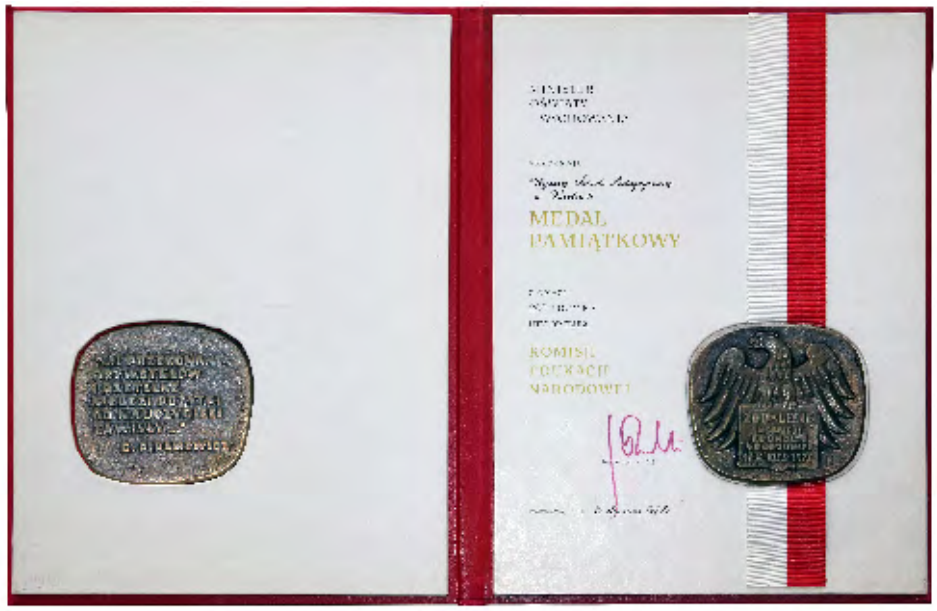


5

6) Ring of the rector of the Świętokrzyska Academy used in the years 2000–2011.
Metal ring, oval, flat, silver in colour. The convex, polished, stylized letters 'aś' are joined together in the centre of the head and set against a glossy, smooth, navy-blue background. The head is surrounded with convex white lines on sides and straight lines at the top and bottom, with additional lines fanning outwards, with the outermost ones surrounding the head. Hammered, matt black background between the polished lines. The setting of the head polished. The shoulders of the band are engraved with raised patinated acanthus leaves, surrounded by a raised border.

Date of origin: 2000
Material / technique: silver-coloured metal, patinated in places, two colours of enamel
Dimensions: band: Dia. 2.4 cm; crown: Dia. 2.8 cm x 1.2 cm, ring: H 3 cm
Inv. no.: 0094

6



7

7) Commemorative medal struck on the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the National Education Committee, presented to the Higher Teacher Training School in Kielce by Jerzy Kuberski, Minister of Education, on 15 January 1977. Irregularly shaped medal – similar to a circle. On the obverse: an eagle holding a plaque in its talons with the inscription: '200-LECIE KOMISJI EDUKACJI NARODOWEJ 14·X·1773·1973' (200th anniversary of the National Education Committee 14/10/1773 1973). On the reverse – an inscription (quotation) – '…i przekonania / obywatelów / i rzetelne / młodzi pożytki / od nauczycieli / zawisły… / G. Piramowicz.' (the convictions of citizens and fair benefits of the young depend on teachers; G. Piramowicz). Medal in cardboard A4 binding in the form of a book. The binding is red on the outside, white on the inside, with white-and-red ribbon along the outer right edge; the medal is inserted into a depression and lies on the ribbon. The left side of the binding is cut to fit the shape of the medal so the medal is still visible when the binding is closed. On inner right side, the inscription: 'MINISTER / OŚWIATY / I WYCHOWANIA / PRZYZNAJE / Wyższej Szkole Pedagogicznej / w Kielcach / MEDAL / PAMIĄTKOWY / Z OKAZJI / 200 ROCZNICY / UTWORZENIA / KOMISJI / EDUKACJI / NARODOWEJ / (JERZY KUBERSKI) / WARSZAWA DNIA 15 stycznia 1977 r.' (the Minister of Education awards this commemorative medal to the Higher Teacher Training School in Kielce on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of establishing the national education committee (Jerzy Kuberski) Warsaw 15 January 1977); with the minister's handwritten signature.

Date of origin: 1973
Material / technique: medal: bronze, casting, raised lettering; binding: cardboard, silk ribbon, two-colours, coarsely woven bookbinding veneer, smooth; black drawing ink, red ink, printing in two colours: black and gold
Dimensions: medal: H 9.2 cm x W 8.2 cm x D 0.6 cm; book-binding: H 29.7 cm x W 21 cm
Inv. no.: 0092

8

8) Commemorative medal to mark the 15th anniversary of WSP. Rectangular medal. On the obverse a half-figure image of Jan Kochanowski shown against a stylized portal. On the reverse the inscription: 'XV LECIE WYŻSZEJ SZKOŁY PEDAGOGICZNEJ im. JANA KOCHANOWSKIEGO w KIELCACH' (15 years of the Jan Kochanowski Higher Teacher Training School in Kielce). The medal is encased in a cardboard box covered with ruby-red canvas, on a crimson plush pillow. The inside of the top of the box is lined with white fabric.

Date of origin: 1988
Material / technique: medal: bronze, casting, half-figure and raised lettering, 'sharp'; box: cardboard, plush, coarse canvas in two colours
Dimensions: medal: H 5.6 cm x W 4.3 cm x D 0.3 cm; box: 9.5 cm x 8 cm x 2 cm
Inv. no.: 0093
Comments: gift of Prof. Mieczysław B. Markowski

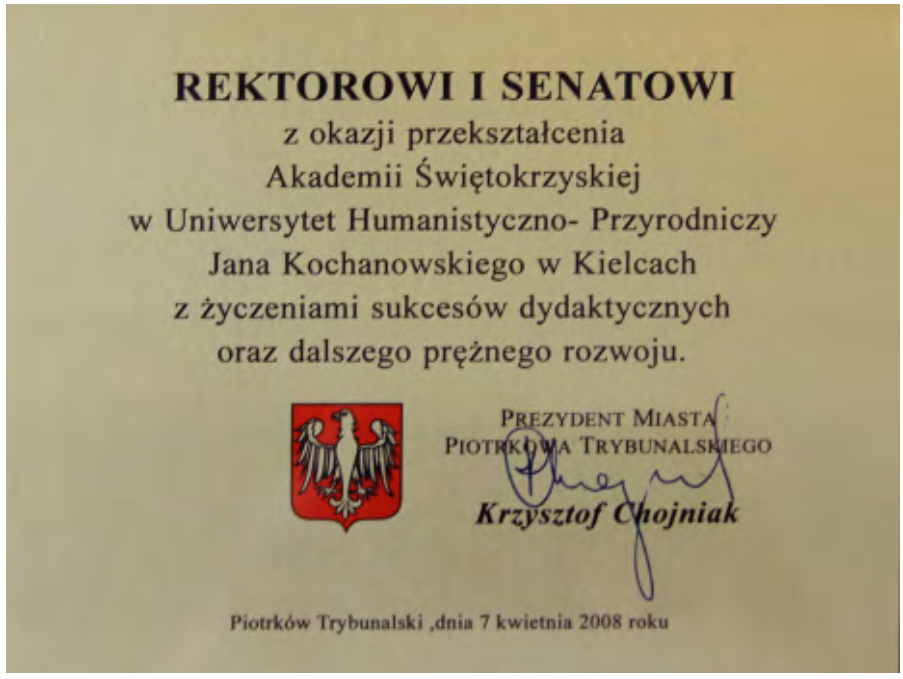
9) Commemorative trowel to mark the laying of the foundation stone for the construction of the new campus facilities at ul. Świętokrzyska.
Trowel made of steel, with plastic plaque engraved with the inscription: 'CAMPUS UJK / Kamień Węgielny / 18.06.2010 r.' (UJK Campus Foundation stone 18/06/2010); red rubber hand with black plastic ends.

Date of origin: 2010
Material / technique: steel, plastic, rubber
Dimensions: trowel: 19.5 cm x 19.5 cm x 16.8 cm; handle: bar Dia. 0.7 cm, L 21 cm, bent twice at a 90 degree angle, rubber coating on handle: Dia. from 1.6 cm to 2.5 cm, L 12.5 cm
Inv. no.: 0048

9

10) Congratulatory plaque for the rector and the senate with greetings from Krzysztof Chojniak, mayor of Piotrków Trybunalski, on the occasion of the conversion of the Świętokrzyska Academy into the Liberal Arts and Natural Sciences University, presented on 7 April 2008.
Metal plaque, old gold background engraved with an inscription and the coat of arms of Piotrków (a white eagle without a crown on a red field) pasted on a wooden rectangular support.

Date of origin: 2008
Material / technique: metal, wood, engraving
Dimensions: wooden support: H 20 cm x W 25.5 cm, metal part with inscription: H 16 cm x W 18 cm
Inv. no.: 0001


REKTOROWI I SENATOWI
z okazji przekształcenia
Akademii Świętokrzyskiej
w Uniwersytet Humanistyczno- Przyrodniczy
Jana Kochanowskiego w Kielcach
z życzeniami sukcesów dydaktycznych
oraz dalszego prężnego rozwoju.

PREZYDENT MIASTA
PIOTRKOWA TRYBUNALSKIEGO
Krzysztof Chojniak

Piotrków Trybunalski ,dnia 7 kwietnia 2008 roku

10

Museum of the
Academy of Fine Arts

pl. J. Matejki 13
31-157 Kraków
Tel. (12) 299 20 29

muzeum@asp.krakow.pl
www.asp.krakow.pl/sztuka-nauka/muzeum-asp

Free admission. The museum is open during academy working hours. Separate schedules are drawn up for temporary exhibitions.

Director:
Małgorzata Sokołowska MA

Deputy Director:
Magdalena Szymańska PhD

KRAKÓW

Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków

Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts

The museum is inextricably linked with the activities of the oldest school of art in Poland which was established at the Jagiellonian University in 1818. It was part of the Academy of Fine Arts for nearly two hundred years. In 2003 it was finally approved as an inter-departmental unit of the academy by its rector, Prof. Jan Pamuła. The museum's seat is officially located on the first floor of the academy's Main Building – a magnificent edifice with an intricate layout made up of corridors and rooms, built in 1879 to a design by Maciej Moraczewski. Because space is limited, the museum does not have a permanent exhibition; however there are many important exhibits on display in the academy's main rooms: the Senate Hall contains a collection of 18th- and 19th-century paintings and sculpted busts of professors; in the rector's office there is a collection, initiated in the 1930s, of self-portraits and portraits of the academy's rectors, while the corridors are lined with 19th-century plaster copies of ancient sculptures. Design pieces constitute a separate category – furniture and elements of interior design, made according to designs of artists associated with the *Warsztaty Krakowskie* (Kraków Workshops) established in 1913, as well as memorabilia of artist-professors, such as painter cassettes, paints, brushes, easels and other accessories. The exceptional exhibits include original items from Jan Matejko's school of historical painting.

The museum's exhibition hall is used for temporary exhibitions. The collections, consisting of approx. 6,000 objects, include art collections: paintings, drawings, artistic fabrics, sculptures, design forms – including works by the most outstanding students, professors and rectors of the academy, from Jan Matejko, Jacek Malczewski, Stanisław Wyspiański, Józef Mehoffer, Wojciech Weiss, Konstanty Laszczka, Xawery Dunikowski, through Andrzej Wajda, Andrzej Wróblewski, outstanding artists of the last thirty years – Czesław Rzepiński, Adam Marczyński, Tadeusz Kantor, Jerzy Nowosielski to the very youngest, such as Marcin Maciejowski, Dariusz Vasina, Michał Zawada and Marcin Kowalik.

A unique feature of the Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts is that its collections are acquired mainly thanks to the generosity of artists donating their work. Some of the finest gifts include a drawing by Wojciech Weiss of Jan Matejko (1893), and paintings by Zbigniew Makowski, Teresa Bujnowska, Zbigniew Bajek, Andrzej Bednarczyk, Grzegorz Bednarski, Adam Brincken, Małgorzata Buczek, Zbylut Grzywacz, Adam Hoffmann, Sławomir Karpowicz, Łukasz Konieczko, Andrzej Kreutz-Majewski, Tadeusz Majewski, Tadeusz Łakomski, Leszek Misiak, Jan Pamuła, Stanisław Rodziński, Czesław Rzepiński, Allan Rzepka, Stanisław Tabisz, Paweł Taranczewski, Jacek Waltoś, Tadeusz Wiktor, Adam Wsiołkowski, Lucjan Ząbkowski, and also Stanisław Białogłowicz, Mieczysław Janikowski, Danuta Leszczyńska-Kluza, Tadeusz Mysłowski, Jerzy Panek, Jacek Sroka, Stanisław Sroka, Stanisław Sacha-Stawiarski, Zygmunt Waliszewski and Ewa Żelewska-Wsiołkowska. Igor Mitoraj (2005) and Toshihiro Hamano (2006), both recipients of honorary doctorates, donated priceless sculptures to the museum. Other authors of sculptures who have given their work to the museum include professors Stefan Borzęcki, Ewa Janus, Jerzy Nowakowski, Krystyna Nowakowska, Antoni Porczak, Zofia Puget, and Józef Sękowski. The museum also has the donated works of its students on display among the other exhibits.

The historical part of the collection is related to the establishment of the School of Fine Arts and its later transformation into an academy. Apart from the earliest series of oil paintings on paper by Philipp Ferdinand de Hamilton (dating from the mid-18th century) acquired for the collection in 1820 and 17th- and 18th-century paintings, it also contains documents, and mementoes of the professors' ateliers.

The museum organizes temporary exhibitions; in recent years, preceding the university's bicentenary in 2018, important monographic exhibitions of the academy's professors were organized, including Wojciech Weiss (2010), Władysław Jarocki (2015), Konstanty Laszczka (2016), Jan Stanisławski (2017). During that time the academy purchased a valuable document concerning Jan Matejko and a painting by Władysław Jarocki, while the museum also collaborated in the preparation of extensive publications. The museum also organizes academic sessions, meetings, and conferences and is involved in publishing and educational activities. The museum operates as a separate unit within the university's overall structure in accordance with the statute of the Academy of Fine Arts. The rules and regulations of the museum's operations are in the process of being drawn up.

Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts

1

1) Sketch for the painting *Stefan Báthory*, Jan Matejko.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 19th century
Place of origin: School of Fine Arts
Material / technique: pencil on paper
Signed: J.M.; bottom edge on right
Dimensions: H 21.5 cm x W 28.5 cm
Inv. no.: R 37

2

3

2) *Nudo*, Igor Mitoraj.

Date of origin: before 2005
Place of origin: Italy
Material / technique: bronze, casting
Dimensions: H 200 cm x W 80 cm x D 80 cm
Inv. no.: Rz 158
Comments: gift of the author to the ASP Museum collection (2005)

3) *Portrait of Lorenzo II di Pietro de' Medici, Duke of Urbino*, after Michelangelo. Copy of a sculpture (1524–1531) on the Medici tomb in the San Lorenzo Basilica in Florence (Italy), the burial place of principal members of the de' Medici family. The figure of the young man, deep in thought, dressed in Renaissance-style clothing is a personification of the neoplatonic contemplative way of life.

Date of origin: 19th century
Place of origin: Berlin, Germany (?)
Material / technique: plaster, casting
Signed: mark of the plaster-casting workshop
Dimensions: H 185 cm x W 85 cm x D 90 cm
Inv. no.: Rz 125

4) *Portrait of a Man*. A Model Worker, Andrzej Wróblewski.

Date of origin: 1945–1951
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: oil on cardboard
Dimensions: H 64.5 cm x W 50.5 cm
Inv. no.: M 419
Comments: student's work, awarded a distinction

5) *Portrait of Konstanty Laszczka*, Leon Wyczółkowski.

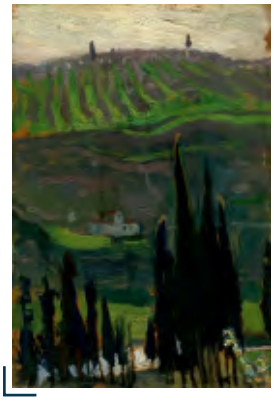
Date of origin: 1925
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: pastel on cardboard
Signed: L. Wyczółkowski Laszczce; in upper right corner
Dimensions: H 122 cm x W 112 cm
Inv. no.: M 1111
Comments: the painting illustrates a common practice of professors who were friends – i.e. painting each other's portrait

6) *Le Certosa*, Jan Stanisławski. The painting was made during one of the artist-professor's numerous artistic trips.

Date of origin: after 1860, before 1907
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: oil on cardboard
Signed: unsigned; handwritten confirmation of the work's authenticity by the artist's wife.
Dimensions: H 22.2 cm x W 16 cm
Inv. no.: M 11

4

5



6

7) *Monkeys*, Philipp Ferdinand de Hamilton.

Date of origin: 1st half of the 17th century
Place of origin: Vienna, Austria (?)
Material / technique: oil on hand-made paper
Dimensions:
H 35 cm x W 21 cm
Inv. no.: M 54

8) *Portrait of Jan Matejko*, Wojciech Weiss.

Date of origin: 1893
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: pencil on paper
Signed: Weiss, 93; lower right hand corner
Dimensions: H 52 cm x W 38 cm
Inv. no.: R 723
Comments: the work of the then 18-year-old artist; gift of Zofia Weiss, Chair of *Fundacja Muzeum Wojciecha Weissa* (The Wojciech Weiss Museum Foundation)

9) *Male nude*, Stanisław Wyspiański.

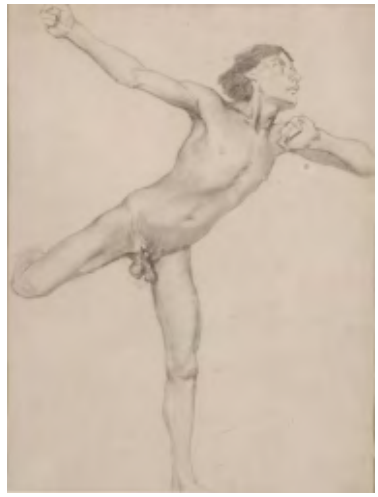
Date of origin: 1892
Place of origin: Paris, France
Material / technique: chalk on paper, with the mark of MBI Paris
Signed: S.W. Paryż 1892; on right of figure
Dimensions: H 61.5 cm x W 46 cm
Inv. no.: R 98
Comments: sketch for a larger composition – design for the stage curtain at the Juliusz Słowacki Theatre in Kraków

10) *Composition*, Toshihiro Hamano.

Place of origin: Japan
Material / technique: gilded bronze
Dimensions:
approx. 220 cm x 150 cm x 80 cm
Inv. no.: R 161
Comments: gift of the author, 2005, donated on the occasion of being awarded an honorary degree

7

8


9

10

Geological Museum

al. Mickiewicza 30
30-059 Kraków
Tel. (12) 617 23 65 / 887 706 660
muzeumgeologiczne@agh.edu.pl
www.muzeum.geol.agh.edu.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Sundays: 8 am – 6 pm
The exhibition is open to the public (in the Main Building of AGH).
There is also a special exhibition of fossils and minerals – (advance booking is essential for group visits).

Director:
Piotr Olejniczak MSc

Staff:
Remigiusz Molenda MSc,
Wojciech Bólad, Andrzej Górny

KRAKÓW

AGH University of Science and Technology Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environmental Protection

Geological Museum

In 1965, Prof. Kamila Skoczylas-Ciszewska, dean of the Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environmental Protection, set up the Committee for Building a Geological Museum under the supervision of Prof. Józef Poborski. The 50th anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (now the AGH University of Science and Technology) was commemorated by the official opening of a newly organized exhibition on 20 May 1969. The Geological Museum visitors' book contains the signatures of Prof. Walery Goetel, Kiejstut Żemaitis – then rector of the university, Marian Kamieński, Zbigniew Fajklewicz, Roman Ney, Marian Banaś, Teresa Śmigielska, Czesław Peszat, Jerzy Chrząstowski, Zdzisław Śmietański, Zbigniew Wilk, Ewa Łuczkowska, Włodzimierz Parachoniak, Janusz Horzemski.

The Geological Museum has actively participated in the Małopolska Virtual Museums project (the results of this collaboration can be seen on the website: www.muzea.malopolska.pl), and in the organization of many exhibitions in Poland and abroad. Each year it participates in museum events in Kraków, such as the Night of Museums and the Open Door Day at Kraków Museums. The museum is also a member of the Permanent Conference of Directors of Kraków Museums.

The funds obtained as a result of organizing the International Exhibition and Trade Fair of Minerals, Fossils and Jewellery event have made it possible to acquire nearly 1,500 mineral and palaeontological specimens for the collection, and also to replace and modernize the display cases in the Main Building of the university. The museum now has approx. 220 display cases thus providing nearly 1,100 sq. metres of exhibition space. The collection contains almost 4,000 specimens. At the end of 2019 the museum opened a new permanent exhibition entitled *Zjawiska krasowe* (Karst phenomena).

Past directors of the museum have included:

Janusz Horzemski (1969–1983); Wacław Potoczek (1983–1985); Michał Olszewski (1985–1995); Remigiusz Molenda (1995–2019); acting director Prof. Jacek Matyszkiewicz (2019) and Piotr Olejniczak from 2019 until now.

Piotr Olejniczak MSc

Geological Museum

1

1) Crab *Arpatocarcinus punctulatus*.

Period: Eocene
Place of origin: South Tyrol, Germany
Dimensions: 12.5 cm x 8 cm x 6.5 cm
Inv. no. 11672
Comments: a prepared and reconstructed specimen

2

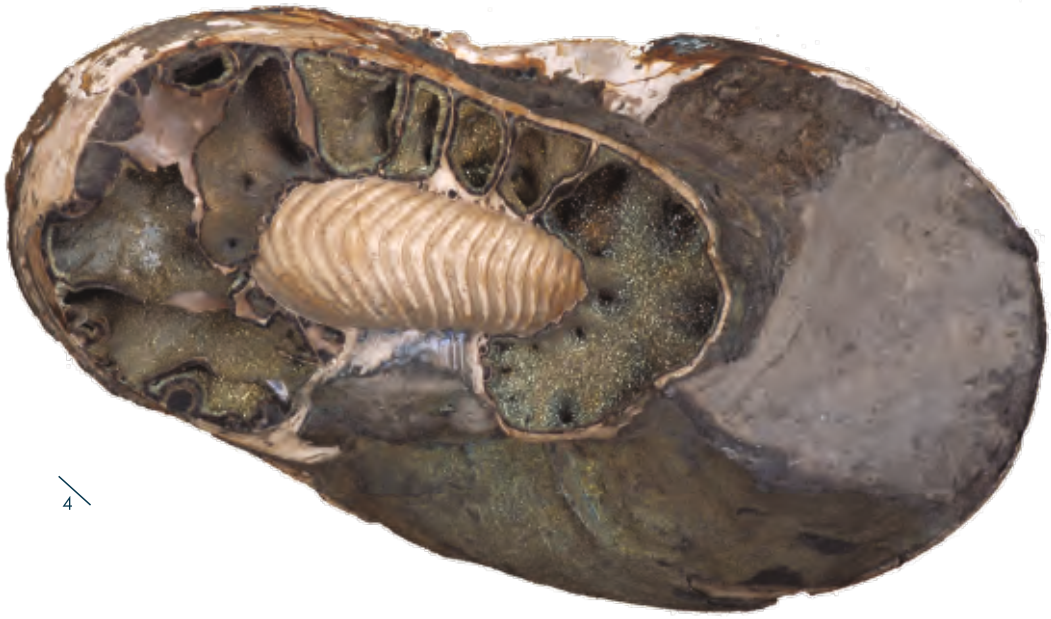
3

2) Diamond crystal in kimberlite.

Place of origin: Republic of South Africa
Dimensions: 73 cm x 37 cm x 40 cm
Inv. no.: 11111
Comments: diamond crystal, approx. 2.5 carat in kimberlite matrix. Bipyramidal in shape with crystal growth marks

3) Agates.

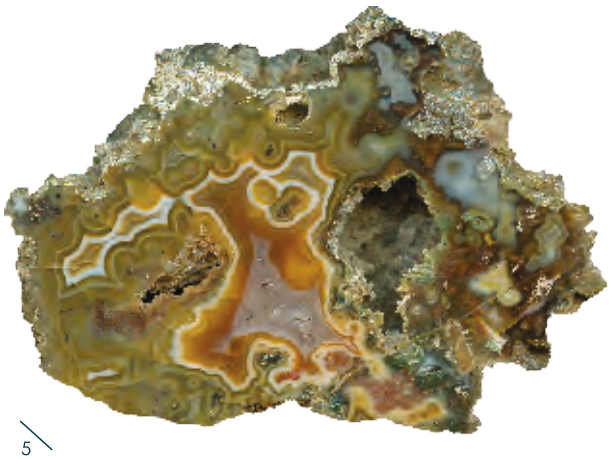
Place of origin: the Kłodzko Valley, Bierkowice, Poland
Dimensions:
6 cm x 4.5 cm x 2.5 cm
8 cm x 6 cm x 3 cm
7.5 cm x 4 cm x 3 cm
Inv. nos.: 11058–60



4

4) Ammonite *Quenstedtoceras henrici* R. Douvillé.

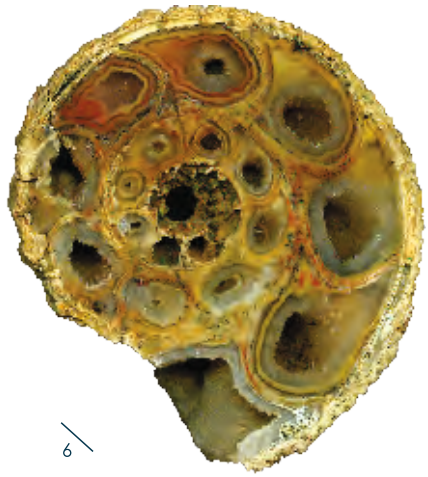
Period: Middle Jurassic – Callovian
Place of origin: Łuków, Poland
Dimensions: 17 cm x 12 cm x 9 cm
Inv. no.: 10950
Comments: small air chambers mineralized with piryte, partially preserved shell



5

5) Agate.

Place of origin: Rudno, nr Kraków, Poland
Dimensions: 4 cm x 3.5 cm x 0.5 cm
Inv. no.: 10607
Comments: three diametrically different growth structures in one small piece of agate



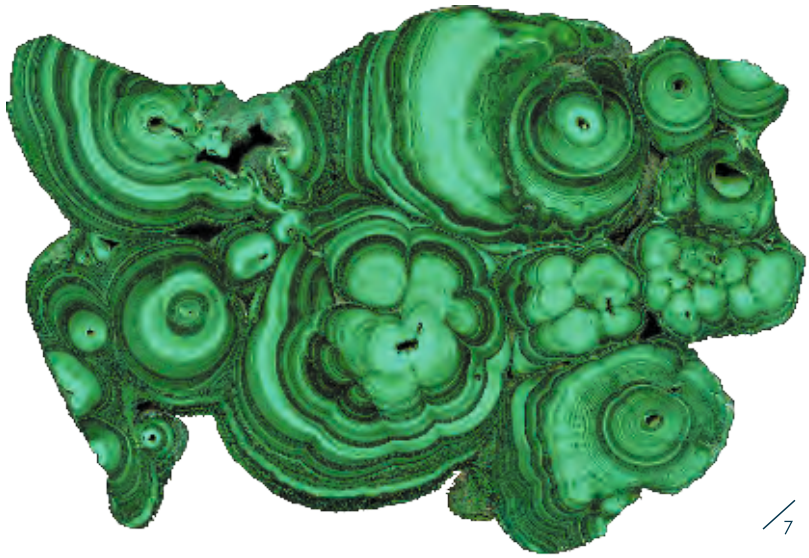
6

6) Cross-section of an ammonite, polished.

Place of origin: Kraków-Częstochowa Upland, Poland
Dimensions: 8.5 cm x 7.5 cm x 3 cm
Inv. no.: 10143
Comments: small, mineralized air chambers, with quartz and chalcedony

7) Cross-section of a group of malachite stalactites, polished.

Place of origin: Shaba (Katanga) Democratic Republic of the Congo
Dimensions: 13.5 cm x 9 cm x 0.7 cm
Inv. no.: 10264
Comments: small laminations, usually concentric, here take the form of kidney-like incrustations resembling inflorescences



7

8) Ammonite *Euaspidoceras paucituberkulatum* Arkell.

Period: Late Jurassic, Oxfordian
Place of origin: Zalas nr Krzeszowice, Poland
Dimensions: 37 cm x 35 cm x 12 cm
Inv. no.: 15041
Comments: specimen extracted from limestones in the porphyry quarry in 1998

8

9) Trilobite *Paradoxides* sp.

Period: Cambrian
Place of origin: Tassamant nr Alnif, Morocco
Dimensions: 52 cm x 31 cm x 8 cm
Inv. no.: 11012
Comments: well-preserved large specimen of a trilobite – 38 cm (the largest specimens are up to 50–70 cm long)

9

10) Spessartine (orange hue), smoky quartz, muscovite, albite.

Place of origin: Wushan Spessartine Mine, Tongbei, Zhangzhou, Fujian, China
Dimensions:
15 cm x 13.5 cm x 5 cm
Inv. no.: 11002
Comments: spessartine is a rare mineral belonging to the garnet species; it is highly regarded by collectors, and in jewellery making

10

G
H

KARPATY
WSCHODNIE

Museum of the AGH University of Science and Technology

al. Mickiewicza 30
30-059 Kraków
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Main entrance on ul. Czarnowiejska, Building C-3
Tel. (12) 617 30 43 / (12) 617 20 14
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Free admission
Tuesdays – Fridays: 8 am – 3 pm

Director:
Łukasz Biały MSc

Staff:
Monika Błaszczak MSc,
Agnieszka Olszewska MSc,
Karolina Szmuc MSc

KRAKÓW

AGH University of Science and Technology

Museum of the AGH University of Science and Technology

The Museum of the AGH University of Science and Technology (Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza – AGH) was established in 1969 on the initiative of Prof. Mieczysław Radwan, on the 50th anniversary of the university's inauguration. It originally operated within the Faculty of the History of Techniques and Technical Sciences, which later became an independent unit. As the university evolved, the name of the museum, and its place in the administrative structures, changed a number of times. Currently, in accordance with the charter of the AGH University of Science and Technology, the museum operates as an independent entity within the university.

The museum amasses memorabilia from various periods of the university's history, the most valuable of which are the founding documents issued by the Austrian authorities, and souvenirs from schools in Leoben, Freiburg and St Petersburg which Poles attended during the Partitions of Poland. The exhibits on display enable us to trace back the history of the university from the very beginning, through the German occupation, its reconstruction after the Second World War up to its rapid development today.

The museum's largest hall contains historical mining and metallurgic equipment. The Modelarium also contains historical laboratory equipment from the university's workshops and machine shops. The exhibits include microscopes and optical equipment, measuring devices and scales, as well as test equipment. The oldest device is an Amsler machine dating from 1920. One of the museum's areas of activity is the Experimental Mine – a research and teaching laboratory established in the Department of Machinery Engineering and Transport of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Robotics. It has the nature of a museum exhibit as it contains mining equipment used in Polish industry. The equipment has been assembled so that visitors can become acquainted with the entire coal mining process from a technological perspective.

Since 2010, the museum had been supervising a Lusatian settlement (Osada Łużycka) in Wola Radziszowska – an archaeological experiment run by the Dziejba student association. The settlement – currently under reconstruction – recreates the settlement from the archaeological Middle Bronze Age period.

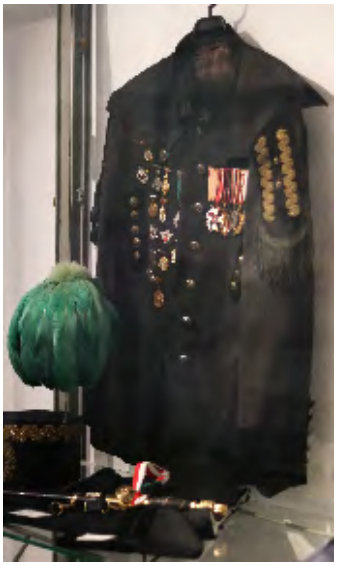
The Museum focuses on two areas: making the exhibits it has amassed available to the general public and organizing temporary exhibitions. The museum also coordinates the AGH JUNIOR project which organizes workshops for both pre-school and school children.

Museum of the AGH University of Science and Technology

1

1) *Foxes* (Pol. Lisy). Academic year 1895–1896; photograph by C. Weigart. A photograph documenting the jump over a leather apron – a traditional initiation rite for young miners when they are welcomed as novices by the mining superior. During the ceremony the men are given a traditional leather apron which they have to jump over. The custom was observed by Polish students at the mining school in Leoben (Austria) and all first-year students had to participate when they entered the student community. In Poland the custom first appeared in Galicia which was home to the majority of the alumni, and later at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (now the University of Science and Technology) in Kraków. After the Second World War, the custom was also introduced in Silesia and the Silesian University of Technology.

Date of origin: 21 November 1895
Place of origin: Leoben, Austria
Material / technique: photography on cardboard, printing
Dimensions: H 33 cm x W 38 cm



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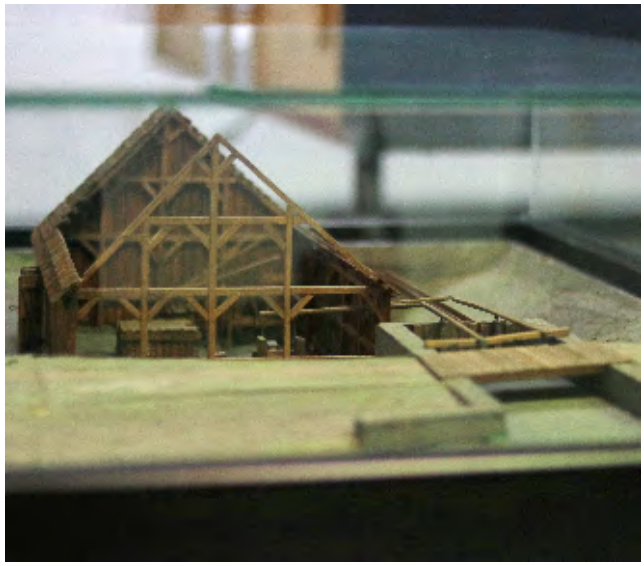


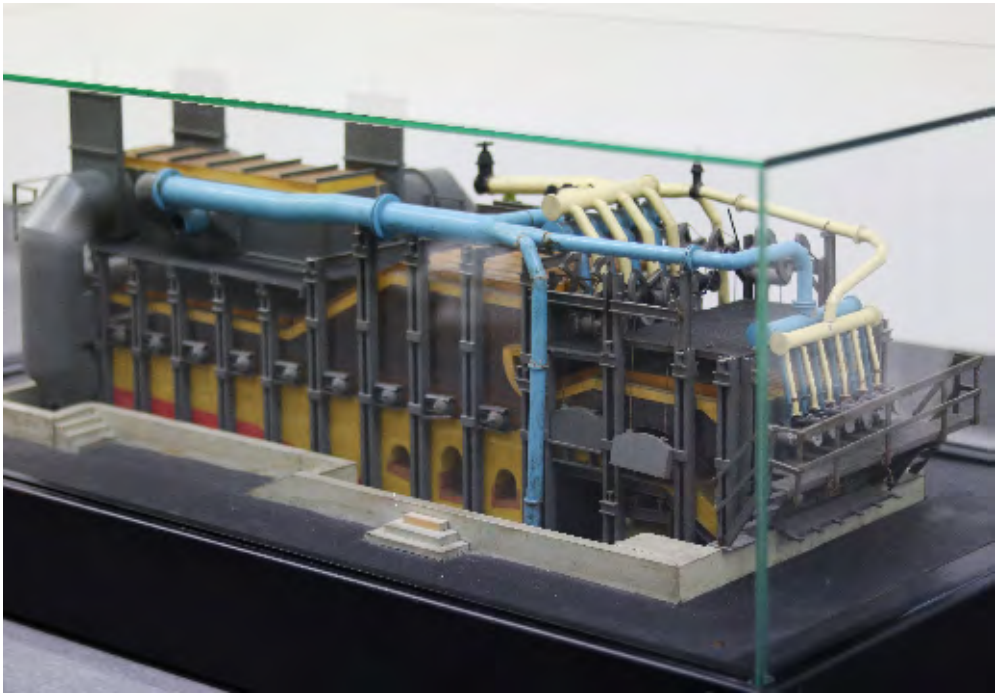
3

2) Miner's full ceremonial dress with medals, gift of Andrzej Frankiewicz.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 20th century
Material / technique: wool, velvet, plumes, braid, gold thread, brass, stitching, embroidery

3) Model of a water-powered mechanized forge from Stara Kuźnica.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 20th century (?)
Material / technique: timber, plaster, metal, tempera and oil paints
Dimensions: 56.5 cm × 75 cm
Inv. no. 015/5



4

4) Model of a pusher-type furnace used in metallurgy.

Date of origin: 1959
Place of origin: Kraków (?)
Material / technique: timber, metal, glass, paper, oil paints
Dimensions: 100 cm x 50 cm
Inv. no.: 015/18

5

5) Design for the banner of the Mining Academy Students Association in Kraków, Adam Stalony-Dobrzański.

Date of origin: 1946 (?)
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: tempera on plywood
Dimensions: 59 cm x 62 cm

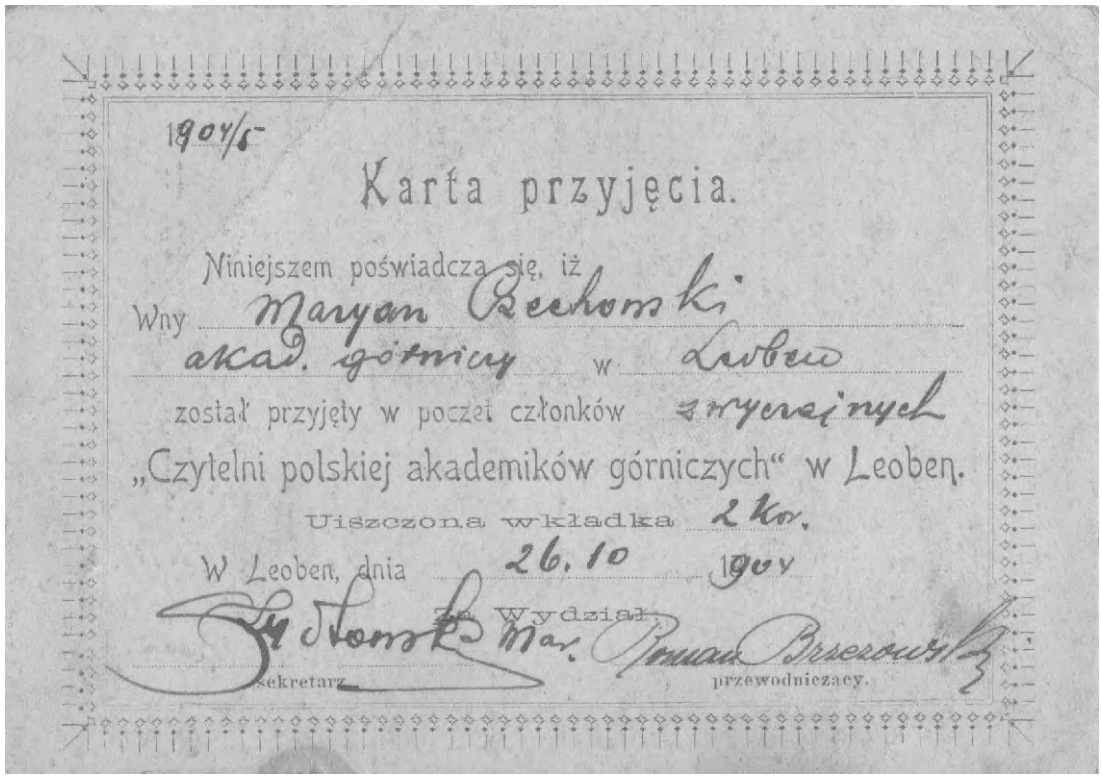
6

6) Diploma of *Czytelnia Polska Akademików Górniczych* (The Polish Library for Mining Students) in Leoben with a wax seal; framed; Kazimierz and Stanisław Majewski.

Date of origin: 1896
Place of origin: Leoben, Austria
Material / technique: paper, watercolour; card and photograph replica; wooden frame with glass
Dimensions: H 77 cm x W 55 cm (diploma)
H 93 cm x W 59 cm (frame); Dia. 9 cm (seal)
Inv. no.: 015/3

7) Marian Czachowski's Admission Card to the *Czytelnia Polska Akademików Górniczych* (Polish Library for Mining Students).

Date of origin: 26 October 1904
Place of origin: Leoben
Material / technique: paper, ink, printing
Dimensions: H 10 cm x W 14.5 cm


1904/5

Karta przyjęcia.

Niniejszem poświadcza się, iż
Wny Maryan Czechowski
akad. górniczy w Leoben
został przyjęty w poczet członków zwyczajnych
„Czytelni polskiej akademików górniczych" w Leoben.
Uiszczona wkładka 2 Kor.
W Leoben, dnia 26. 10 1904
Za Wydział
sekretarz
przewodniczący.

7

8) Bozzetto of the statue of St Barbara on the roof of the main University building, Jan Siek; scale 1:10.

Date of origin: 1939
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: plaster, tempera
Dimensions: H 88 cm x W 38.5 cm x D 38.5 cm

8

9) Full ceremonial dress of Jan Tryuk – a student at the Mining Academy.

Date of origin: 1930s
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: wool, velvet, gold thread, braid, brass, stitching, embroidery

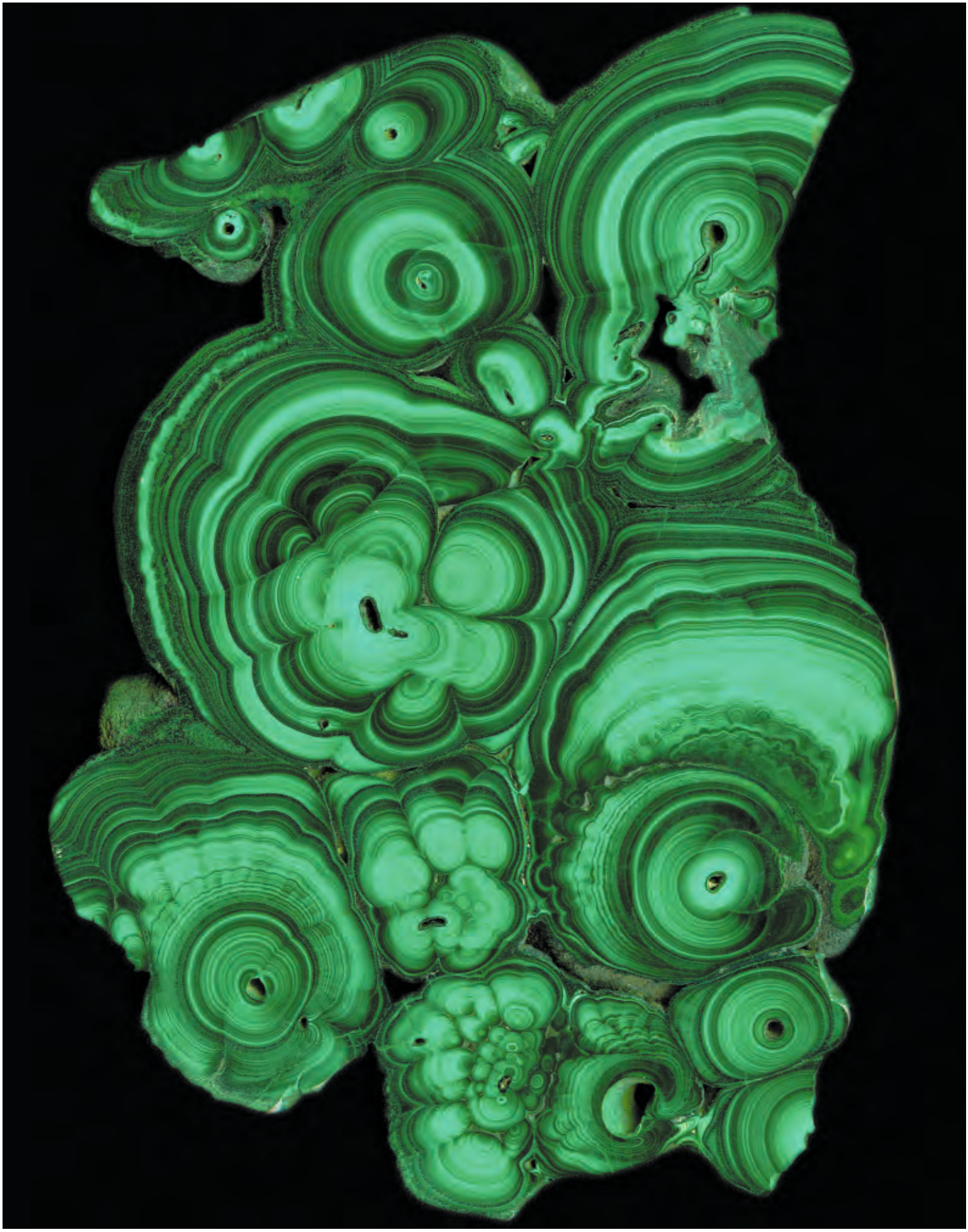
9

10) Model of giant metallurgical furnace No.IV at *Huta im. Sendzimira* (the Tadeusz Sendzimir Steelworks) in Kraków by a team supervised by Mieczysław Boczar.

Date of origin: 1959
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: timber, metal, paper, stone, emulsion paint and lacquer
Dimensions: 171 cm x 237 cm
Inv. no.: 015/19

10

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 m
1:50
Pos.30
Pos.24
Pos.24
Pos.57
Pos.4
Pos.7
33,05



Botanic Garden Museum

ul. Kopernika 27
31-501 Kraków
Tel. (12) 663 36 17
hortus@uj.edu.pl
www.ogrod.uj.edu.pl
Free admission with a valid ticket to the Botanic Garden
Wednesdays – Fridays: 10 am – 2 pm
Sundays: 11 am – 3 pm
Open in the summer season from April to October. Open to students throughout the year – advance booking is essential. The museum is located at the Collegium Śniadeckiego of the Jagiellonian University: ground floor, entrance from the terrace, directly from the Botanic Garden.

Academic supervisor:
Bogusław Binkiewicz PhD

Staff:
Beata Sikora-Majewska MA,
Prof. Alicja Zemanek

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University

Botanic Garden Museum

The Botanic Garden Museum of the Jagiellonian University is associated with research, and didactic activities concerning the oldest Botanical Garden in Poland which was established in 1783. The start of the collections dates back to the end of the 18th century, and a permanent exhibition was opened to the public in 1983 on the ground floor of the former Astronomical Observatory, to mark the Botanic Garden's 200th anniversary. In 1963 the observatory was renamed the Collegium Śniadeckiego of the Jagiellonian University. The museum currently occupies seven rooms encompassing approx. 170 sq. metres, of which four are exhibition halls (110 sq. metres). The botanical exhibits include fruits, seeds, dendrological specimens (cross sections and trunks of trees) and complete plants in preserving liquid collected in the Botanic Garden and during botanical excursions to Europe, Africa, America and Asia (19th–20th centuries). These include specimens collected by Jan Kornaś (1923–1994), Maria Olech (emeritus professor of the Jagiellonian University), Marian Raciborski (1863–1917) and Władysław Szafer (1886–1970). A separate group of exhibits consists of historical and botanical items – archival materials, old teaching aids – models of plants, tables, microscopic preparations as well as iconographic materials: photographs and negatives, prints, oil paintings and watercolours. The museum also has a few handicrafts and folk objects in its collection.

The botanical collections comprises approx. 5,400 exhibits, and several thousand historical and botanical items. The majority of the exhibits document the Botanic Garden's activities in the 20th century. The exhibition rooms are named as follows: History of the Botanic Garden of the Jagiellonian University which contains a dendrological exhibition, Polar Room which has on display the collection of M. Olech, Annexe with a Stained Glass Window – where naked seed plants or gymnosperms (wood and pine cones) are on show and Tropical Room including Marian Raciborski's collection from Java and Jan Kornaś' collection from Africa. Each year, the museum organizes temporary exhibitions of paintings and photography and other artistic items connected thematically with nature and botany in particular, such as flowers, trees, gardens and landscapes.

Prof. Alicja Zemanek

Botanic Garden Museum

1

1) Coconut cup with stand. The outside of the cup is decorated with a floral motif and stylized seashells along the rim, and wavy lines along the bottom. The inscription 'M S 1687' is engraved about one quarter of the way up from the bottom. The cup was donated by the Rev. Michał Sołtyk in 1820.

Date of origin: 1687
Material / technique: coconut
Signed: M S 1687
Dimensions:
Dia. 10 cm x H 12 cm
Inv. no.: 4222

2

2) View of the Botanic Garden in Kraków, Jan Feliks Piwarski.

Date of origin: 1834
Material / technique: paper, lithography
Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 35 cm
Inv. no.: 3022

3

3) Plan of the Botanic Garden in Kraków.

Date of origin: 1834
Material / technique: paper, graphic impression
Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 34.5 cm
Inv. no.: 6092

4

4) Sea coconut palm seed (*Lodoicea maldivica* (J.F. Gmel.) Pers. = *Lodoicea sechellarum Labill.*) also known as sea coconut – a rare, protected, endemic palm found only on the islands of Praslin and Curieuse in the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean. Lodoicea produces the largest seeds in the plant world. In the past, lodoicea seeds were carried to the coast of India by sea currents. Also known as *coco de mer*, they were believed to have magical qualities, especially in love spells.

Date of origin: 19th century
Place of origin: Seychelles Archipelago
Dimensions: H 42.5 cm x W 34.5 cm x D 19 cm
Inv. no.: 5183
Comments: with partially smoothed seed coat

5

5) Model of a field poppy flower (*Papaver rhoeas* L.), A. Pichlers Witwe et Sohn.

Date of origin: c 1867–1870
Place of origin: Vienna
Material / technique: papier-mâché, wood
Dimensions: H 42 cm x W 35 cm
Inv. no.: 3109
Comments: used during lectures on botany and classes at the Jagiellonian University

6

6) *Portrait of Józef Warszewicz.*

Date of origin: 19th century
Material / technique: paper, black and white photography
Signed: St. Konarski [in bottom right corner]
Dimensions: H 66 cm x W 55 cm
Inv. no.: 3057
Comments: Józef Warszewicz (1812–1866) – travelled across Latin and South America; he discovered a number of new species of orchids; head gardener (inspector) at the Botanic Garden of the Jagiellonian University

7) Marian Raciborski (1863–1917), scholar of the flora of Polish lands and Indonesia, professor of the Jagiellonian University, director of the Botanic Garden in tropical dress during his stay on the island of Java.

Date of origin: 1896–1900
Material / technique: paper, photography
Dimensions: H 15 cm x W 10 cm
Inv. no.: 743

8) Naturalists in Starunia.

Date of origin: October 1929
Place of origin: Starunia (now Ukraine)
Material / technique: paper, photography
Dimensions: H 18 cm x W 13 cm
Inv. no.: 7335
Comments: from left: Władysław Szafer – botanist, geologists: Eugeniusz Panow (Panov) and Jan Nowak. The photograph was taken after the discovery of the remains of a woolly rhinoceros

9) *Portrait of Władysław Szafer*
Władysław Szafer (1886–1970) – one of the most renowned Polish botanists – a palaeobotanist and phytogeographer, co-founder of the European movement for the protection of nature, professor of the Jagiellonian University and PAN (Polish Academy of Sciences), rector of the Jagiellonian University, director of the Botanic Garden, founder of the Department of Botany at PAN – now the W. Szafer Institute of Botany at PAN.

Date of origin: 1960s
Material / technique: paper, photography
Dimensions: H 37 cm x W 26 cm
Inv. no.: 9941

10) Cross section of the trunk of a common beech tree (*Fagus sylvatica* L.), which for many years was one of the most beautiful trees in the oldest part of the Botanic Garden's arboretum, located opposite the pond. The tree was blown down on 5 December 2013 by hurricane Ksawery – it was approx. 150 years old. The phases in the tree's life allude to the Jagiellonian University's most famous commemorative events – it was planted in c 1864 – the year of the University's 500th anniversary, and was blown down just before 2014, when the university celebrated its 650th anniversary.

Period: c 150 years ago
Dimensions: Dia. 150 cm
Inv. no.: 5184
Comments: the trunk was prepared for exhibition purposes by Józef Wróbel, 2014

7

8

9

10

Collections of the Institute of Archaeology

ul. Gołębia 11
31-007 Kraków
archeo.sekretariat@uj.edu.pl
www.archeo.uj.edu.pl/instytut/zbiory

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University

Collections of the Institute of Archaeology

From the very beginning of its existence, in 1897, collecting objects for research and didactic purposes has been one of the principle activities of the Faculty of Classical Archaeology. The collection includes authentic relics which come from ancient Mediterranean cultures as well as a sizeable collection of plaster casts of important works of ancient art (now housed in the Collegium Maius building). Currently it has more than 800 exhibits. The core of the archaeological collection consists of so-called small fine-arts objects and objects of material culture such as ceramic vessels, lamps, terracotta figures, bronze figures and items of everyday use. The majority of the objects derive from ancient culture (Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Asia Minor, South Africa, and the Black Sea coast) dating from the Bronze Age to late antiquity. The most important part of the collection consists of ceramic vessels from Ancient Greece, although the Cypriot pottery and Egyptian artefacts (including a sarcophagus with a mummy, shabti figures, and fragments of Coptic textiles) are equally interesting. A separate group of objects, akin to souvenirs and curiosities, include a stone from the wall of Servius Tullius in Rome or pieces of lava from Vesuvius. A selection of the relics are on display in the Museum of the Jagiellonian University, while the rest of the collection is of a didactic nature. Since 1971, the seat of the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University has been located in the Collegium Minus building which is one of the oldest university buildings in Kraków, situated in the so-called university quarter.

Collections of the Institute of Archaeology

Collection of the Institute of Art History

ul. Grodzka 53
31-001 Kraków
ihs@uj.edu.pl
www.ihs.uj.edu.pl/biblioteka/zbiory
www.fototeka.ihs.uj.edu.pl

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University

Collection of the Institute of Art History

The collection of the Institute of Art History of the Jagiellonian University and its history date back to 1882 from the beginnings of the Faculty of Art History at the Jagiellonian University. At that time, on the initiative of Prof. Marian Sokołowski various types of reproductions of works of art began to be collected. They were to serve as illustrative materials for lectures and tutorials, as well as serving as research tools. The establishment of the Art History Cabinet in 1884, which was the oldest institution of its kind in Poland, and one of the oldest in Europe, was of key importance for the collection. It amassed plaster casts, albums containing pictures, books and photographic collections. The former collection of plaster casts is currently in the care of the Museum of the Jagiellonian University, while the university's Photographic Library of the Institute of Art History is located in the *Collegium Iuridicum* building thus continuing the traditions of the Art History Cabinet. The Photographic Library collection consists of nearly 68,000 photographs (prints, negatives and slides). It is one of the oldest and largest photographic archives, of both a historical and artistic nature, in Poland. Most of the objects, which date from before the Second World War, were obtained through purchases or donations. The documentation concerning the inventory work carried out by the Institute, as well as the presentation of works of art from former and present Polish lands by some of the most outstanding photographers, including Ignacy Krieger, Józef Jaworski, Jan Bułhak and Stanisław Kolowca, is particularly noteworthy.

The seat of the Institute of Art History is in *Collegium Iuridicum*, one of the oldest university buildings. The building delights the eye with its mediaeval and early modern stonework, i.e. the portals and window openings, as well as its splendid ceilings. One of the most interesting ones is in room 43 – it is lined with paper wall covering ornamented with woodblock prints.

Collection of the Institute of Art History

LIBRARIA
wejście do muzeum
ENTRANCE

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University

Jagiellonian University Museum – Collegium Maius

Jagiellonian University Museum – Collegium Maius

ul. Jagiellońska 15
31-010 Kraków
Tel. (12) 663 15 01 / (12) 422 05 49
collegiummaius.info@uj.edu.pl
www.maius.uj.edu.pl
Admission charges (please see the museum's website)
November – March:
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 2.20 pm
Saturdays: 10 am – 1.30 pm
April – October:
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays: 10 am – 2.20 pm
Tuesdays, Thursdays: 10 am – 5.20 pm
Saturdays: 10 am – 1.30 pm
For further details of visits to particular sections of the museum, please check the website.

Director: Prof. Krzysztof Stopka
Deputy Director: Włodzimierz Kisza MA

Staff: Maciej Kluza PhD, Marcin Banaś MA, Beata Frontczak MA, Maria Natalia Gajek MA, Grażyna Grzechnik-Correale MA, Anna Jasińska PhD, Róża Książek-Czerwińska MA, Anna Lohn MA, Małgorzata Malkiewicz BA, Joanna Sławińska MA, Małgorzata Taborska PhD, Ewa Wyka PhD, Katarzyna Zięba MA, Janusz Kapik, Janusz Kozina MA, Jacek Kumański, Bogusław Sławiński MA, Grzegorz Zygier MA, Marcin Bojda MA, Natalia Bahlawan PhD, Anna Bahlawan MA, Magdalena Czarnecka MA, Desisława Christozowa-Gurgul MA, Justyn Jędraszewski, Katarzyna Kluza, Wioletta Kolbusz-Lasa MA, Łukasz Pieróg BA, Paweł Siemianowski, Karolina Wawok MA, Jolanta Pollesch MA, Robert Adamczyk, Michał Bosek MA, Agata Łoboda MA, Magda Naruszewicz MA, Beata Skalmierska MA, Stanisław Tarnowski, Joanna Ślaga MA, Żaneta Kubic PhD, Rita Kopczyńska MA, Joanna Czpak MA, Monika Kubik MA, Łukasz Lebioda MA, Jowita Małek MA, Grażyna Drożdż, Wanda Szopa, Danuta Tarko, Jarosław Juszczak, Marzena Aletańska-Sitko, Barbara Cygan, Marcin Dusza, Stanisław Idzik, Zofia Kałuża BA, Kazimierz Kostrz, Marcin Madej, Stanisław Markut, Janusz Migas, Krzysztof Mroczka, Jan Nęcek, Krzysztof Setkowicz, Paweł Śliwa, Artur Wójcik MA, Piotr Wojtaszek, Robert Wścisłoy

In 1946, the University Senate decided to established the Museum of the Jagiellonian University (UJ). Alongside the Jagiellonian Library and the Jagiellonian University Archives, it is one of a group of entities within the university that is independent of a faculty. Its organization and tasks are defined under separate regulations.

The UJ Museum is one of the largest university museums in Poland. It origins date back to the Archaeological Cabinet founded by Prof. Józef Łepkowski in 1867, which is located in Collegium Maius – the oldest university building. It is one of the few such mediaeval buildings in Europe to have survived to this day, and it still remains a place for learning, debating, carrying out historical research hosting some of Kraków's most promiment cultural events. For many years, the university and its legacy, the museum and its collection, have become an important part of Kraków's cultural landscape. The museum's collection is related to to the history of Poland's oldest university, the history of science, and the legacy of its professors. The collections include more than 2,000 scientific instruments, including exhibits from most scientific fields: astronomy, geodesy, navigation, physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, weights and measures. The collection is based on instruments which in the past were used in university laboratories, including the first Faculty of Physics established in 1778, the Astronomical Observatory, the first Department of Chemistry (1782) to name but a few. The most valuable objects are the astronomical instruments dating from the 11th to the 19th centuries, globes (16th–19th centuries), chemical receptacles from the end of the 18th century, and a set of cryogenic instruments (from the 2nd half of the 19th century).

The Museum of the Jagiellonian University's collection of paintings consists of more than 1,400 pictures, the oldest dating from the end of the 15th century. The core of the collection is a series of portraits of professors of the oldest Polish university: 28 portraits of professors from the early modern period and from the 19th and 20th centuries. It is the oldest and largest collection of its kind in Poland. The collections of sculptures, prints, handicrafts, and an impressive collection of photographs are also very valuable and diverse.

Part of the exhibits are on permanent display in 20 rooms and are thematically linked to the history of the university and the academic community. The former library, professors' common room (*Stuba Communis*) which served as a dining room and the University Treasuries are among the interiors that have been reconstructed. The ground floor area of the building, which houses the former reading rooms (called *lektoria*), is where temporary and interactive exhibitions, which have been organized since 2000, are held.

The Collegium Maius, which is above all the seat of the Museum of the Jagiellonian University, still remains one of the university's official buildings. It is where the University Senate holds its regular meetings; it is a venue for university promotions, meetings with prominent guests, and academic conferences. It is also where the inauguration of the new university year takes place.

Joanna Ślaga MA

Jagiellonian University Museum – Collegium Maius

1

1) Oushak rug.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 17th century
Place of origin: West Anatolia
Material / technique: wool
Dimensions: L 393 cm x W 212 cm
Inv. no.: MUJ 874
Comments gift of King Jan III Sobieski for the Jagiellonian University, 1684

2

3

2) *Portrait of Joost van den Vondel* (1587–1679), Philips Koninck (1619–1688).

Date of origin: c 1645
Material / technique: tempera, oil on oak panel
Dimensions: H 71.5 cm x W 53.5 cm
Inv. no.: MUJ 5447
Comments: gift of Franciszek Xawery Pusłowski for the Jagiellonian University Museum

3) Wooden sculpture depicting King Kazimierz the Great.

Date of origin: c 1380
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: polychromed wood, silver plated
Dimensions: H 104 cm x W 37 cm x D 23 cm
Inv. no.: MUJ 10563
Comments: gift of the Collegiate Church in Wiślicka for the Jagiellonian University

5

4

4) Chronocinematograph – an astronomical instrument comprising a film camera, chronometer and chronograph which records images for observing an eclipse using a precise timetable. It was founded in 1927 by Tadeusz Banachiewicz, a Polish astronomer, mathematician and geodesist, for observing total solar eclipses. Made by: *Zakład Aparatów Naukowych* (Manufacturer of Scientific Instruments). Base: *Wytwórnia Maszyn Krawczyka w Zawierciu* (Krawczyk Factory in Zawiercze); Optical elements: Zeiss Factory in Jena).

Date of origin: 1926–1927
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: bakelite, steel sheeting, brass, glass
Dimensions: H 51 cm x W 27 cm x D 147 cm
Inv. no.: MUJ 17272
Comments: transferred from the Jagiellonian University's Astronomical Observatory

6

5) Mechanical armillary sphere with a globe of Earth.

Date of origin: 1510–1520
Place of origin: France
Material / technique: gilded copper, gilded bronze
Dimensions: H 42 cm x Dia. 13 cm
Inv. no.: MUJ 4110

6) *Portrait of Benedykt of Koźmin* (1497–1559), Workshop in Kraków.

Date of origin: after 1553
Material / technique: tempera, oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 125 cm x W 92 cm
Inv. no.: MUJ 1794

7) Planispheric astrolabe.

Date of origin: c 1370
Place of origin: Italy
Material / technique: brass
Dimensions: Dia. 25.3 cm
Inv. no.: MUJ 4042

7

8) Rector's sceptre.

Date of origin: 1403–1405
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: gilded silver, wrought, cast, stamped, chased, soldered
Dimensions: L 112.5 cm, Dia. of pommel 5.9 cm
Inv. no.: MUJ 6117
Comments: gift of King Władysław Jagiełło

8

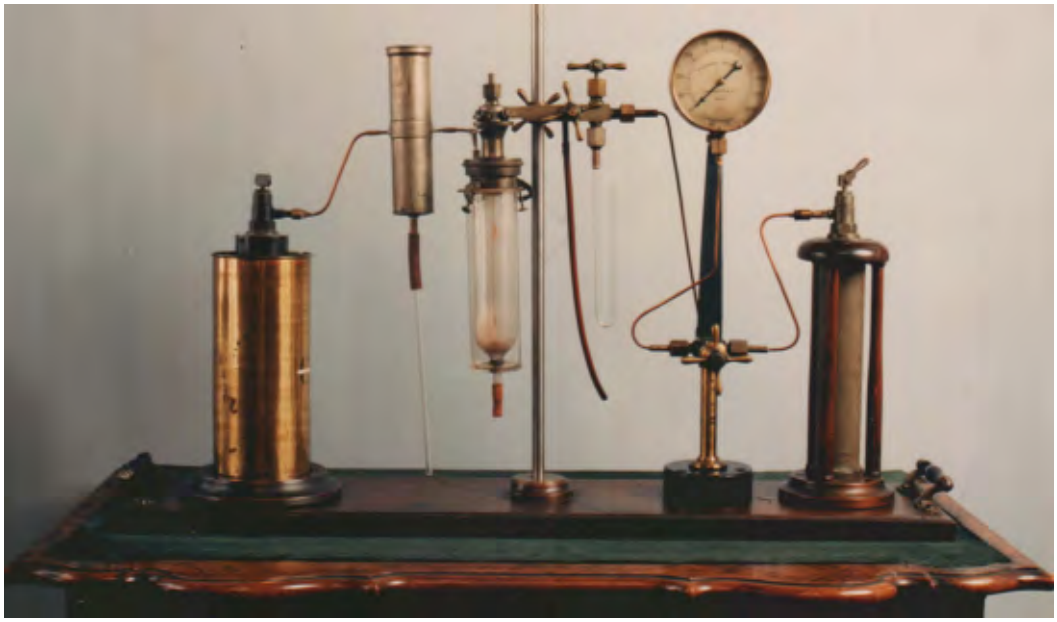
9) Terrestrial Globe, Gerard Mercator (1512–1594).

Date of origin: 1541
Place of origin: Louvain, Belgium
Material / technique: globe: papier-mâché, wooden construction, brass, wood
Dimensions: H 53 cm; Dia. 41 cm (globe)
Inv. no.: MUJ 4111

9

10) Appartus for liquefying gases designed by Prof. Karol Olszewski (1846–1915). This was the first instrument of its type to be made in Poland. It was used to obtain small amounts of liquefied gases such as oxygen, nitrogen and carbon monoxide. The apparatus also made it possible to examine the properties of the liquefied gases without taking the liquid out. The device used the cascade refrigeration cycle for liquefaction.

Author: E. Preyer
Date of origin: 1884
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: glass, brass, tin, iron, copper, wood
Dimensions: H 68.3 cm x W 108 cm x D 24.3 cm
Inv. no.: MUJ 4450



10

Skały
Granit
Sjenodioryt
Piaskowiec
Łupek chlorytowo-serycytowy
Brekcja
Kreda pisząca
Koralowiec
Koralowiec [Tabulata]
Minerały
Kalcyt
Baryt
Lapis-lazuli
Chloryt na kwarcu
Aktynolit
Fluoryt
Kwarc - druzy kryształów

Nature Education Centre

ul. Gronostajowa 5
30-387 Kraków
Tel. (12) 664 42 52 / (12) 664 42 53
cep@uj.edu.pl
www.cep.uj.edu.pl
For opening times, please see the website.

Director: Tomasz Pyrcz PhD
Deputy Director: Rafał Garlacz PhD

Staff: Artur Czekaj MA,
Sławomir Florjan PhD,
Jolanta Gruza MA,
Małgorzata Kołodziej PhD,
Wojciech Kudła PhD,
Jadwiga Lorenc-Brudecka MA,
Ewelina Sroka MA, Karolina Sroka MA,
Bartłomiej Kajdas PhD,
Kamil Mrożek MA, Klaudia Florczyk MA,
Anna Zubek PhD

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University

Nature Education Centre

The Nature Education Centre in Kraków is a non-faculty section of the Jagiellonian University (UJ) located on the university's 3rd Campus at ul. Gronostajowa 5. The centre currently houses a collection of natural science collections that were previously spread around a number of university entities located in various part of Kraków such as the Zoological Museum, the Geological Museum and Department of Anthropology at the Institute of Zoology and the Institute of Botany.

The centre's main aim is to amass and preserve zoological, geological, anthropological and palaeobotanical collections, and to make them accessible for carrying out scientific research at the Jagiellonian University, to initiate and promote various forms of academic activity in the field of the natural and the exact sciences in society.

The centre's exhibition space covers approx. 2,400 sq. metres, the main part of which is occupied by a permanent exhibition entitled: 'The Evolution of Earth and Life', in which a series of thematic blocks are presented devoted to the classification of animals, biogeography, evolutionism, ethology, anthropology, mineralogy, sedimentology, palaeontology and geological processes.

The permanent exhibition also includes an astronomical block and a reconstruction of a 19th-century natural history cabinet. The remaining rooms are used for temporary exhibitions. The centre has modern storage facilities which consist of several large rooms for storing scientific collections, as well as specialist laboratories, including an entomological and molecular research laboratory and a lecture theatre and classroom.

Nature Education Centre

1

1) Diorama of Carboniferous rainforest.

Date of origin: 21st century
Dimensions: H 220 cm x L 200 cm x D 60 cm
Comments: reconstruction of a late carboniferous rainforest

2

3

2) Wooly rhinoceros (*Coelodonta antiquitatis*), skeleton.

Period: Pleistocene
Place of origin: Podbabie nr Prague, Czech Republic
Dimensions: L 260 cm x H 148 cm
Inv. no.: CEP-DZ-677
Comments: found in 1910; specimen purchased by Prof. Henryk Hoyer

4

5

3) Sea cow (*Hydrodamalis gigas*), skull.

Place of origin: Far East, Russia
Dimensions: L 64 cm
Inv. no.: CEP-DZ-680
Comments: gift of Prof. Benedykt Dybowski, c 1880

4) Hatteria, (*Sphenodon punctatus*).

Place of origin: New Zealand
Dimensions: L 48 cm
Inv. no.: CEP-DZ-1189
Comments: specimen sent in 1964 on the 600th anniversary of the Jagiellonian University with special permission of the Government of New Zealand in honour of the services of and at the request of Prof. Kazimierz Wodzicki

6

5) Red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*).

Dimensions: L 75 cm
Inv. no.: CEP-DZ-2141
Comments: specimen purchased in 2013

6) Dioramma of the African Savannah.

Date of origin: 21st century
Dimensions: L 960 cm x W 260 cm x D 180 cm
Comments: reconstruction of a fragment of the Savannah at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro

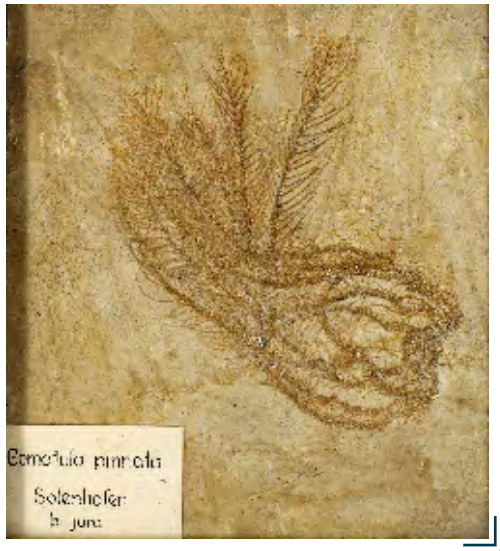
7) Female burial dating from the beginnings of the Polish state.

Period: c 1050 CE
Place of origin: Książnice Wielkie, ob. 38, Małopolska
Dimensions: L 200 cm x W 100 cm x H 60 cm

7

8) Hemerocallis, (*Comatula pinnata*).

Period: Jurassic
Place of origin: Solenhofen, Germany
Dimensions: 15 cm x 20 cm
Inv. no.: CEP-DG-11775-N



8

9

9) Fish (*Semiophorus parvulus*), Szajnocha.

Period: Eocene
Place of origin: Monte Bolca, Italy
Dimensions: 17 cm x 17 cm
Inv. no.: PAL131
Comments: B. Hacquet 1799, det. W. Szajnocha, 1886, holotype

10

10) Ammonite (*Scaphites* sp.).

Period: Cretaceous
Place of origin: Hesse, Germany
Dimensions: dia. 12 cm
Inv. no.: CEP-DG-11847-N

50
100
150
2000

Ignacy Jan Paderewski Centre for the Documentation of 19th- and 20th-Century Polish Music

ul. Westerplatte 10
31-033 Kraków
Tel. (12) 663 16 76
www.paderewski.muzykologia.uj.edu.pl/osrodek
j.szombara@uj.edu.pl;
michal.jaczynski@uj.edu.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays 11 am – 4 pm
Group visits (advance booking is essential).

Staff:
Justyna Szombara MA,
Michał Jaczyński MA

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University Institute of Musicology

Ignacy Jan Paderewski Centre for the Documentation of 19th- and 20th-Century Polish Music

The idea to establish a centre at the Jagiellonian University to carry out research work on the biography and oeuvre of Ignacy Jan Paderewski, one of the university's greatest donors, dates back to the early 1970s. At the time Elżbieta Dziębowska (alias Dewajtis), the then head of the Faculty of the History and Theory of Music at the Jagiellonian University, was granted permission for the faculty to acquire Paderewski's private book collection, which had ended up at the Jagiellonian University due to legal proceedings regarding his estate following his death. Shortly after, on 30 June 1973, the Ignacy Jan Paderewski Research Centre was established as an auxiliary unit in the Faculty of the History and Theory of Music. The centre was officially inaugurated on 16 October 1974, a few months after the book collection had been transported from the stores of the Jagiellonian Library to the Pusłowski Palace, the seat of musicology in Kraków. In 1999, when the Faculty of the History and Theory of Music was restructured and became the Institute of Musicology of the Jagiellonian University, the centre's scope of activities was extended and its name was changed to the I. J. Paderewski Centre for the Documentation of 19th-century Polish Music (now the I. J. Paderewski Centre for the Documentation of 19th- and 20th-Century Polish Music). Since its inception, the centre has been carrying out tasks which include documentation, academic and research work as well as providing information and popularizing the subject. The core of the centre's collection is the aforementioned private library of Ignacy Jan Paderewski, which includes books, music prints and manuscripts as well as Paderewski's own work. Many of the copies have hand written inscriptions of the authors or other donors, often important representative of the world of art, politics and business, including Henryk Sienkiewicz, the composer Mieczysław Karłowicz, Józef Piłsudski, Roman Dmowski, Władysław Sikorski, and also – Eva Curie, Jaques Dalcroze, Andrew Carnegie, Carine Robinson Roosevelt (Theodore Roosevelt's sister). These dedications are a unique testimony of an era, and proof of the famous virtuoso's contacts with both better- and lesser-known artists, politicians and academics. Among its collections, the centre also has valuable archival materials concerning Paderewski's political activities, documents on social life – concert programmes and posters, photographs and other souvenirs.

Justyna Szombara MA

Ignacy Jan Paderewski Centre for the Documentation of 19th- and 20th-Century Polish Music

ROYAL ALBERT HALL
MANAGER .. .. HILTON CARTER, M.V.O.
RECITAL
BY
Mr. Paderewski
In Aid of the BRITISH LEGION
TUESDAY, 17th FEB., 1925, at 8 p.m.
DOORS OPEN AT 7 P.M.
ENTER BY EAST OR WEST BOX ENTRANCE
No. 30 LOGGIA
FOR ONE PERSON ONLY
PRICE PER SEAT 17/- (Including Tax)
(8 Seats £6 16s. 0d.)
Royal Albert Hall
Recital by Mr. Paderewski
17th FEB. 1925
TO BE RETAINED
No. 30
LOGGIA

1) Ticket to a charity recital by Ignacy Jan Paderewski at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

Date of origin: before 17 February 1925
Place of origin: London, UK
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 9 cm x W 10.5 cm
Inv. no.: 8741

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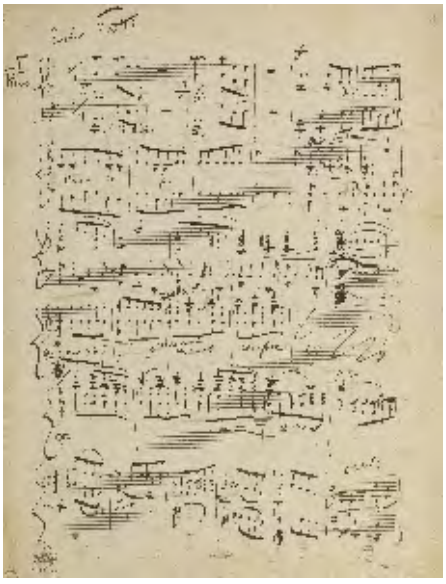

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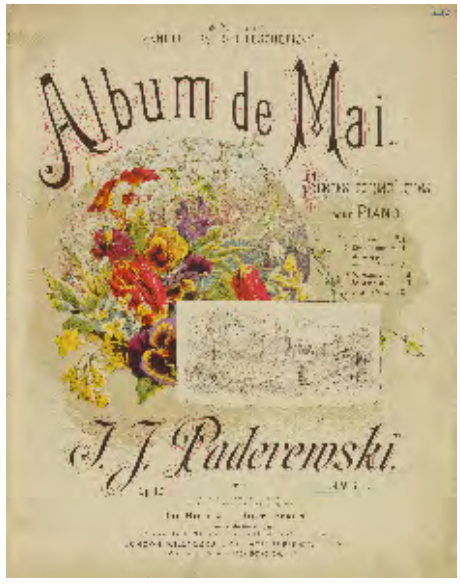
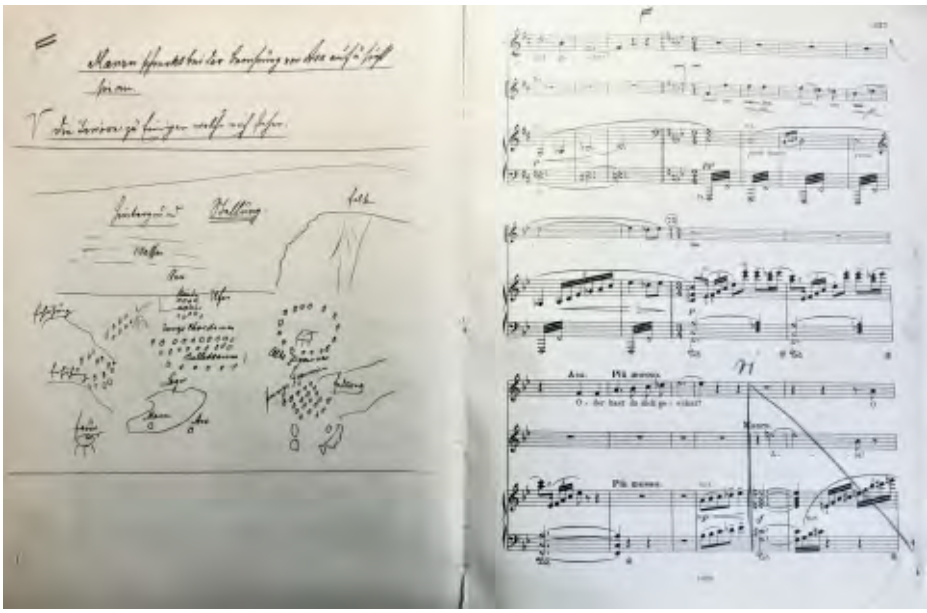


5



6

2) *Bust of Ignacy Jan Paderewski*, Walerian Januszkiewicz.

Date of origin: 1995
Place of origin: Minsk
Material / technique: bronze, casting
Dimensions: H 60 cm x Dia. of plinth 33 cm
Comments: gift of Xawery Pusłowski and Zofia née Jabłonowska

3) *Portrait of Ignacy Jan Paderewski*, photo Arnold Genthe.

Date of origin: c 1896
Place of origin: New York, USA
Material / technique: gelatin silver photography
Dimensions: H 24 cm x W 18.5 cm
Inv. no.: 8682

4) Fragment of drafts of the 1st movement of the *Piano Concerto in A minor*, Op. 17 by Ignacy Jan Paderewski.

Date of origin: 1888
Place of origin: Vienna
Material / technique: B&H manuscript paper, 12-stave, black ink
Dimensions: H 35.5 cm x W 27 cm
Inv. no.: 4797

5) *Album de mai. Scènes romantiques pour piano* op. 10, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, published by Ed. Bote & G. Bock – Willcocks & Co.

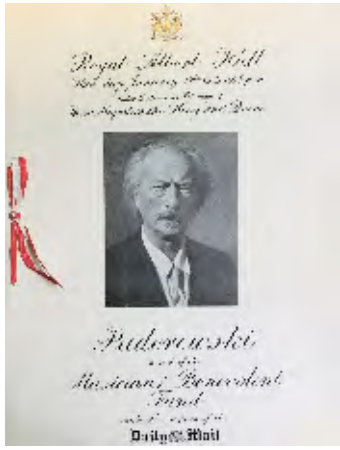
Date of origin: c 1895
Place of origin: Berlin–London
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 32 cm; 19 pp.
Inv. no.: 4806

6) *Manru: lyrisches Drama in drei Aufzügen*, Ignacy Jan Paderewski.

Date of origin: 1901
Place of origin: Berlin, Germany
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 30 cm; 437 pp.
Inv. no.: 4649
Comments: a copy from the first American performance (14 February 1902, New York – Metropolitan Opera House) with comments regarding the staging

7) Programme for a charity concert given by Ignacy Jan Paderewski at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

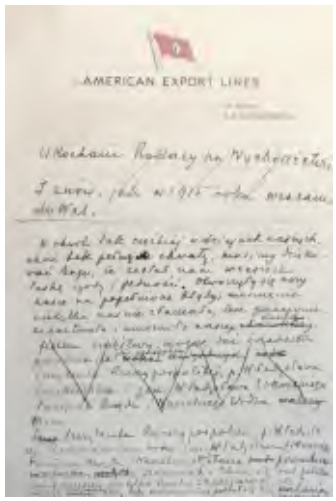
Date of origin: before 12 January 1933
Place of origin: London, UK
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 29.5 cm; 12 pp.
Inv. no.: 8750



7

8) Rough draft of speech given in New York by Ignacy Jan Paderewski to the Polish diaspora in America on 6 November 1940.

Date of origin: before 6 November 1940
Place of origin: New York, USA
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 23 cm; 4 pp.
Inv. no.: 8761
Comments: signature of Ignacy Jan Paderewski



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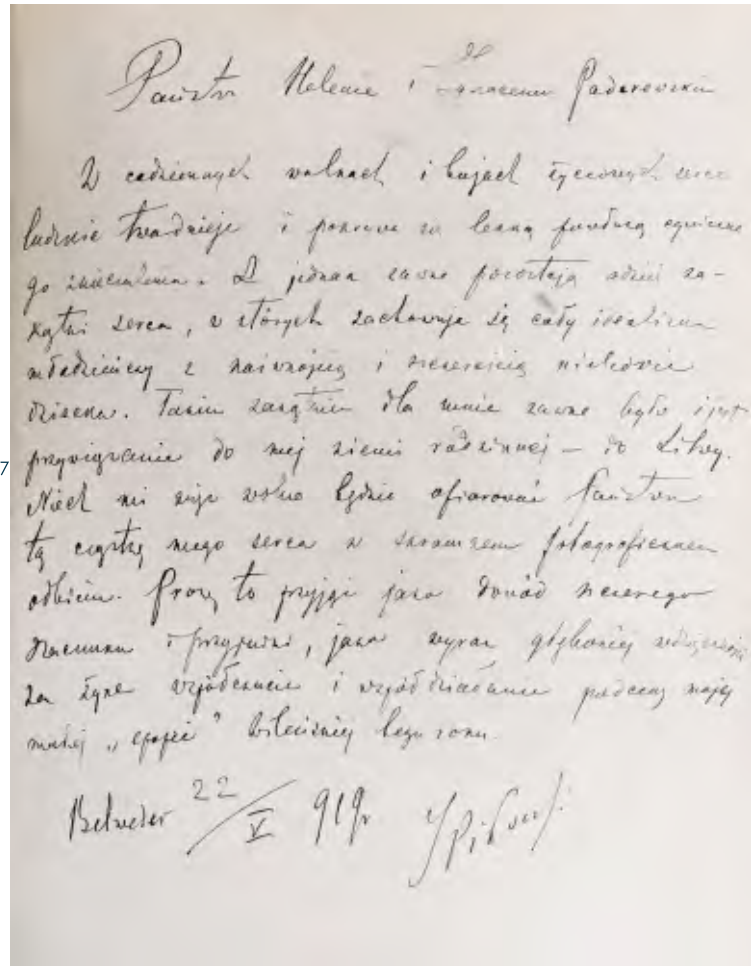

9

9) Dedication by Marshal Józef Piłsudski for Helena and Ignacy Paderewski in an album with photographs by Jan Bułhak entitled Litwa (Lithuania).

Date of origin: 22 May 1919
Place of origin: Warsaw – Belvedere Palace
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 32 cm; 49 pp.
Inv. no.: 3671

10) Honorary Degree diploma from New York University awarded to Ignacy Jan Paderewski.

Date of origin: 28 April 1933
Place of origin: New York, USA
Material / technique: paper, parchment, printing
Dimensions: H 28.5 cm x W 36.5 cm
Inv. no.: 8992/P

10

PATENT

NA

WYKSZTAŁCONEGO GOSPODARZA.

Wieniawski Julian uczeń Instytutu Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego i Leśnictwa w Marymoncie, ukończywszy kurs nauk, i odbywszy praktykę gospodarską, pod warunkami wyszczególnionemi w artykułach 51, 52, 53, 54 i 55 Ustawy, Najwyżéj w dniu 31 Sierpnia 1840 roku dla tego Instytutu zatwierdzonéj, na examinie ostatecznym, w myśl art. 57 przed Radą Nadzorczą Instytutu złożonym, okazał w praktyce gospodarskiéj usposobienie *Bardzo dobre*

W skutku tego, stosownie do art. 58 wyż cytowanéj Ustawy, wydaje się Panu *Julianowi Wieniawskiemu* niniejszy Patent na Wykształconego Gospodarza, z udzieleniem Mu prerogatyw art. 59tym Ustawy zapewnionych, jeżeli następnie przez naganne postępowanie, w przyszłości, praw takowych nie utraci.

W Warszawie dnia *29 Sierpnia / 10 Września* 185*2* r.

ЬЬ ВАРШАВСКАГО УЧЕБНАГО ОКРУГА

ДѢЙСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СТАТСКІЙ СОВѢТНИКЪ

ДИРЕКТОРЪ ИНСТИТУТА СЕЛЬСКАГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И ЛѢСОВОДСТВА ВЪ МАРИМОНТѢ,

СТАТСКІЙ СОВѢТНИКЪ

Collection of the Chair and Department of Pharmacognosy

ul. Medyczna 9
30-688 Kraków
Tel. (12) 620 55 60
justyna.makowska-was@uj.edu.pl
https://farmacja.cm.uj.edu.pl/pl/jednostki/katedra-i-zaklad-farmakognozji/

Exhibition under construction.
Advance booking is essential to view the collections.

Curator:
Justyna Makowska-Wąs MSc

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University – Medical College

Collection of the Chair and Department of Pharmacognosy

The history of the collection of the Chair and Department of Pharmacognosy of the Jagiellonian University – Medical College, formerly known as the *Pharmacy Hall* or *Pharmacognostic Cabinet* dates back to 1783 when the Chair of Pharmacy and Medical Matter was established. Its management was entrusted to Prof. Jan Szaster (1746–1793), a physician and apothecary in Kraków. At first classes were held in Szaster's pharmacy known as 'Under the Sun' (Pod Słońcem) but later in rooms in the *Collegium Physicum* building. The actual founder of the *Pharmacognostic Cabinet* was Florian Sawiczewski (1797–1876), who was appointed professor of pharmacy in 1825. In the years 1835–1857, he purchased a variety of medicinal raw materials for the cabinet as well as furniture for displaying the collections, and glass vessels with labels bearing the university coat of arms. Successive heads of the Department of Pharmacognosy supplemented the collections, which have retained their educational function to this very day. After several changes of location, the Chair and Department of Pharmacognosy and the pharmacognostic collection are now located in the building of the Faculty of Pharmacy at ul. Medyczna 9 in Kraków.

Today, the historical collection of the Department of Pharmacognosy consists of:

- a set of display cabinets;
- approx. 1,900 specimens of animal, plant and mineral origin, most of which are stored in glass vessels (nearly the full set of original glass vessels ordered by Florian Sawiczewski has survived to this day);
- a collection of cinchona bark on cardboard;
- a collection of crude drugs, both unpacked and packed in cardboard boxes of different sizes;
- two collections of medicinal raw materials, produced by the firm Merck Darmstadt;
- plant powders, alcohol- and glycerol-preserved plant raw materials, microscopic preparations and a selection of herbarium specimens.

Moreover, the Department of Pharmacognosy has a large collection of pharmacopoeias, and textbooks on pharmacognosy and botany, plant monographs, atlases of flora, etc.

Justyna Makowska-Wąs MSc

Collection of the Chair and Department of Pharmacognosy

1

1) Glass jars with lids, produced in three sizes, from the Florian Sawiczewski collection (ordered in the years 1840–1846). Each of the jars has an oval label with the university's coat of arms and a decorative, handwritten description (abbreviated or full description – name of the medicinal raw material, name of the species in Latin and Polish name of the raw material. The jars contain medicinal raw materials of plant, animal or mineral origin. The photograph depicts *Pigmentum Sepiae* (932), *Lichen Caragaheen* (1043) and *Cortex Tulipiferae* (1360).

Date of origin: 1840s
Material / technique: glass, paper, natural products
Dimensions:
H 19 cm x Dia. 8.5 cm (small jars)
H 26 cm x Dia. 10.5 cm (medium jars)
H 32 cm x Dia. 13.5 cm (tall jars)
Inv. no.: 932 (*Pigmentum Sepiae*)
1043 (*Lichen Caragaheen*)
1360 (*Cort. Tulipiferae*)

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2) A collection of medicinal raw materials of E. Merck Darmstadt – stored in a trapezoidal veneered display cabinet. Specimens in two different sized glass tubes with celluloid lids. Similar labels with name of the specimen in Latin, name of the species, family and origin (region of the world) in German.

Date of origin: c 1938
Place of origin: Darmstadt, Germany
Material / technique: glass, celluloid, natural products
Dimensions: H 12 cm x Dia. 3.9 cm (small tubes); H 25 cm x Dia. 6.6 cm (large tubes)
Inv. no.: Merck 1-284
Comments: gift of the Pharmaceutical Chamber in Kraków from 1951

3) Boards with cinchona bark – a collection of small cardboard boards covered with glossy paper with a gold coloured embossed paper frame. Affixed to the boards with red string are pieces of various types of commercial cinchona bark, referred to as 'genuine and false bark', i.e. substitutes and imitations of the proper ingredient. The collection consists of 34 boards. The photograph depicts *Cortex Chinae regius*, *Cortex Chinae spurius novus*.

Date of origin: 1st half of the 19th century
Material / technique: cinchona bark, cardboard, paper, string
Dimensions: H 20 cm x W 25 cm
Comments: the collection was bought in 1849, the bark was collected by Julius Martini from Ganalgesheim in Hesse

4) Box with a medicinal raw material. One of different-sized boxes adjusted to the size of the ingredient (6 cm to 70 cm wide). Cardboard boxes covered with dark orange saffian-type paper (the colour is referred to as red in the 1864 description); the interior of the box is lined with turquoise paper. Oval label with the university coat of arms, decorative, handwritten inscription similar to the jars in the F. Sawiczewski collection. The photograph depicts *Stipites Diervillae* – stems of bush honeysuckle.

Date of origin: c 1846
Material / technique: cardboard, saffian-type paper, natural product
Dimensions: H 11.7 cm x W 8.5 cm
Inv. no.: 1744
Comments: ordered by Florian Sawiczewski for the exhibition of loose (unpacked) ingredients

5) Box with a model of a fruit made of wax, part of a larger collection of similar containers. Cardboard box covered with orange embossed paper; the interior of the box is lined with turquoise paper. Oval label with the university coat of arms, decorative, handwritten inscription. Non-durable ingredients made of coloured wax on a wire frame, known as 'wax imitations'. The photograph depicts *Fructus Theobromae Cacao* – cacao fruit.

Date of origin: half of the 19th century
Material / technique: cardboard, safian-type paper, wire, coloured wax
Dimensions: H 23 cm x length 7 cm (box)
Inv. no.: 1835 (*Fruct. Theobr. Cacao*)
Comments: ordered by Florian Sawiczewski in 1854

6) A set of crystal bottles in the shape of octagonal prisms, with glass plugs. Printed labels with the name *Zakład Farm. w Krakowie* (Department of Pharmacognosy in Kraków). Containing plant powders. The photograph depicts: *Flores Cinae*, *Flores Koso in pulvere*, *Folia laborandi*, *Folia luglandis*.

Date of origin: early 20th century (?)
Material / technique: crystal glass, paper, plant powders
Dimensions: H approx. 8.5 cm x dia. 2.5 cm
Inv. No.: 4 (*Flores Cinae*); 5 (*Flores Koso in pulv.*); 21 (*Folia laborandi*); 22 (*Folia luglandis*)

7) Plugged glass bottles with essential oils made by Pharma owned by B. Jawornicki. Each of them bears the company's label with the handwritten name and weight of the specific oil. The photograph depicts: *Oleum Cupressae*, *Oleum Gynocardiae*, *Oleum Patchouly*, *Oleum Zingiberis*, *Oleum Cubebae*.

Manufacturer: Joint Stock Company *PHARMA* B. Jawornicki Kraków
Date of origin: 1920–1945 (?)
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: glass, cork, paper, essential oils
Dimensions: H approx. 9 cm x Dia. 2.3 cm
Inv. no.: 123

7

8) A selection of wood from different species of trees and bushes. Small, simplified labels with the university coat of arms. Decorative, handwritten inscription – only the Latin name of the plant raw material. The photograph depicts *Lignum Ebenum* – persimmon wood and *Lignum Santali citrinum* – sandalwood.

Inv. no.: 1389 (*Lign. Ebenum*); 1413 (*Lign. Santali cit.*)
Comments: collection amassed by Florian Sawiczewski in the years 1835–1857

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9

9) Page from John Eliot Howard, José Antonio Pavón (text); Walter Hood Fitch (illustrations), *Illustrations of the Nueva quinologia of Pavon, with coloured plates by W. Fitch, F.L.S.*, and observations on the barks described. A book from the library collection of the Department of Pharmacognosy. It is one of a wide collection of works on 'cinchonology' (quinology or chinology), i.e. growing, harvesting and the use of cinchona bark in medicine. The photograph depicts a lithograph from a book depicting *Cinchona succirubra*.

Date of origin: 1862
Place of origin: London
Material / technique: paper, lithography
Dimensions: H 50 cm x W 37 cm
Inv. no.: 137

10) Textbook of pharmacognosy by Julian Trapp (1814–1908), *Farmakognozya*, vols. 1–2. (vol. 1: *Farmakognozya krolestwa rośinnego*), (vol. 2: *Farmakognozya krolestwa rośinnego i zwierzęcego*), published by *Drukarnia Gazety Polskiej*. The photograph also depicts other books from the collection of the Faculty and Department of Pharmacognosy at the Jagiellonian University. From left: *Lehrbuch der Pharmacognosie* by Carl D. Ritter von Schroff, two volumes of *Farmakognozya* by Julian Trapp, three volumes of *Farmacya* by Adolf Duflos and Szymon Fabian.

Date of origin: 1869
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: binding, leather spine, cardboard cover with paper, gilded title and author's name on the spine
Dimensions: H 23.5 cm x W 16 cm; pp. 575
Inv. no.: 60a, 60b

10

WYJŚCIE

Museum of Dentistry

ul. Montelupich 4
31-155 Kraków
Tel. (12) 424 54 25

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University – Medical College Faculty of Medicine Institute of Dentistry

Museum of Dentistry

The Museum of Dentistry was opened in Autumn 2019 in the building of the Institute of Dentistry of the Faculty of Medicine at the Jagiellonian University, Medical College. It is the oldest dental institute in Poland and was opened in the Faculty of Medicine in 1903 under the supervision of Prof. Wincenty Jacek Łepkowski (1866–1935). The exhibition shows a dental surgery from the times of Prof. Łepkowski, the original office of the doyen of orthodontics in Kraków, Prof. Kazimierz Dominik and a dental surgery dating from the 1960s. The museum also houses a library collection containing doctoral theses and post doctoral research work of dentists in Kraków, as well as academic and didactic work of the staff of the Institute of Dentistry published after the Second World War, including journals, manuscripts, textbooks and books. There is also a collection of commemorative medals relating to dentistry. The '*POKOLENIA*' (Generations) gallery on the stairs, which lead to the museum has a display on ten boards which depicts the 220-year history of dentistry at the university in Kraków.

Museum of Dentistry

Mobiloil
BB

Museum of the Department of Anatomy

ul. Kopernika 12
31-034 Kraków
Tel. (12) 422 95 11
anatomia@cm-uj.krakow.pl

Group visits and self-guided visits
(advance booking is essential).
Please contact Jacenty Urbaniak
(Tel. 691 500 900 – 9 am – 2 pm / or
mburbani@cyf-kr.edu.pl)

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University – Medical College

Museum of the Department of Anatomy

The first specimens – 12 prepared bones and fetuses – were delivered to Kraków from Vienna in 1803, hence before the establishment of the Museum of the Faculty of Anatomy. In 1816 there were 141 items listed in the inventory including pathoanatomical specimens (e.g. gallstones and kidney stones). The inventory drawn up in 1869 already included 1,068 specimens. In order to enlarge the collection, a public appeal was made to bring in all kind of animals, including exotic ones. The most valuable and carefully prepared objects were those made by Teichmann, Kostanecki (on the basis of which he developed his comparative anatomy of the caecum in vertebrates), Bochenek's bone preparations, preparations from the interwar and postwar period made by the department's assistants, and also embryological models mainly provided by Kostanecki. The museum consists of three exhibition rooms. The first contains a display of osteological and arthrological specimens as well those related to comparative anatomy and anthropology. In the second room there is a collection of specimens dissected and then stained with formaldehyde solution, which are stored in air-tight jars or specially adapted transparent containers: these include anatomical specimens related to the neck and head (including numerous anatomical specimens of the central nervous system), the thoracic cavity, the abdominal cavity and the pelvis. The room also houses development models brought in during the interwar period by Prof. Kazimierz Kostanecki. The last room, named after Prof. Ludwik Teichmann, is the pride of the museum. It is where the oldest preparations which were made by Teichmann himself are on display and they are still to this day a model of the diligence, dexterity and skill of making anatomical specimens.

The Museum of the Department of Anatomy of the Jagiellonian University Medical College is intended mainly for organized groups: secondary school students specializing in biology and chemistry or medicine and students and graduates of medical schools. Due to the specific nature of the museum's collection it is forbidden to photograph and film the exhibits.

Museum of the Department of Anatomy

TOWARZYSTWO

Museum of the Jagiellonian University
Medical Faculty

ul. Radziwiłłowska 4
31-026 Kraków
Tel. (12) 422 21 16
www.uj.edu.pl/struktura/muzea/wl

Free admission
Tours available by appointment only.
Advance booking is essential, please telephone.

Curators:
Prof. Ryszard W. Gryglewski, Dorota Schmidt-Pospuła PhD

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University – Medical College

Museum of the Jagiellonian University Medical Faculty

The activities of the museum associated with the Medical Faculty of the Jagiellonian University are rather specific and are related not only to the nature, but also to the origins and enlargement of the collections. The Museum of the Medical Faculty of the Jagiellonian University is not the only collection of medical memorabilia housed in the Faculty of Medicine; however from the very outset, it was established with the intention of creating a place where the tradition and history of science and the medical arts would be preserved, and also as the nucleus of a research and educational centre. It is still one of the oldest museums of medicine in Europe and the oldest in Poland. It was created by Prof. Walery Jaworski (1849–1924) who was an aficionado of ancient medicine, an excellent physician and a pioneer of gastroenterology in Poland. Thanks to his initiative, on 27 April 1900 a resolution was adopted to establish a 'History Museum for the Faculty of Medicine of the Jagiellonian University'. The collection grew rapidly thanks to the generosity of many donors, including Jaworski himself, Prof. Adam Wrzosek, the family of Prof. Ludwik Bierkowski, Maksymilian Lebensbaum MD, the family of Tytus Chałubiński MD and the family of Prof. Adam Bochenek. Although the so-called 'Jaworski Museum' gained considerable popularity, there were invariably insufficient funds to house it properly and the exhibits had to be kept in cupboards and boxes due to lack of space. Until the outbreak of the Second World War, the museum was able to organize a few temporary exhibitions and to draw up inventories.

A few years after the war had ended the decision was taken to dissolve the faculty and departments of the history of medicine. In 1956 the Department of the History of Medicine was reactivated, but a museum was still out of the question. In 1990, however, thanks to the rector, Tadeusz Cichocki, and Professor Józef Bogusz, chair of the Kraków Medical Society, several rooms on the ground floor of the Dom Towarzystwa Lekarskiego (vel Dom Lekarski) at ul. Radziwiłłowska 4 were designated for the museum, which was officially opened two years later by Professor Andrzej Szczeklik, rector of the Medical Academy.

The Museum now has three exhibition rooms as well as a room for educational actitivities and for holding meetings. The museum collections include antique books and medical manuscripts, medical tools and instruments, as well as a medal collection, medical school graduation diplomas, oil paintings and photographs. Of particular value are the plaster casts in the pathoanatomical cabinet set up by Prof. Ludwik Bierkowski – it is the largest collection of its kind in Europe – and the oldest surviving medical records from Prof. Maciej Józef Brodowicz's Clinic of Internal Medicine, sets of surgical instruments from the early days of the University Hospital in Kraków, as well as a unique sample of a so-called Polish plait (Latin: *Plica polonica*, Pol. *Kołtun polski*), which has been the subject of a number of medical inquiries. The permanent exhibition also contains many old medical books and a collection of old microscopes. The museum remains an integral part of the Faculty of the History of Medicine serving the needs of scholars, students and aficionados of the history of medicine. Currently the museum is being reorganized due to the acquisition of new historical memorabilia from the University Hospital in Kraków after being moved to its new seat.

The Faculty of Medicine also has the following:

- an anatomical collection, which is the oldest historically because it had its origins in the so-called Anatomical Cabinet located in the *Theatrum Anatomicum* at ul. Kopernika 12 which was created by Rafał Józef Czerwiakowski at the end of the 18th century, and which was an integral part of the Department of Anatomy;
- the pathoanatomical collection which was set up in the 1830s by Ludwik Bierkowski, and which is located in the Faculty and Department of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College building at ul. Grzegórzeckiej 16 (the collection is not open to the general public);
- the forensic medicine collection, which is part of the Faculty and Department of Forensic Medicine, also located at ul. Grzegórzecka 16.

Prof. Ryszard W. Gryglewski, Michał Chlipała MA

Museum of the Jagiellonian University Medical Faculty

MUZEUM
FARMACJI

Museum of Pharmacy

ul. Floriańska 25
31-019 Kraków
Tel. (12) 421 92 79 / (12) 422 42 84
mf1@mp.pl
www.muzeumfarmacji.uj.edu.pl

Admission charges, please see the museum website.
Tuesdays: 12 noon – 6.30 pm
Wednesdays – Saturdays: 9.30 am – 3 pm
All groups that are larger than ten must book in advance. Please call or contact the museum.

Director: Agnieszka Rzepiela PhD

Staff: Monika Urbanik PhD, Iwona Dymarczyk MA, Katarzyna Jaworska MA, Krzysztof Koniewicz MA, Piotr Trzos MA, Iwona Terkalska, Marta Dudek-Kmak, Kamila Janik, Marta Rączka, Stanisława Suchan

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University – Medical College

Museum of Pharmacy

The Kraków Museum of Pharmacy is an entity within the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Medical College of the Jagiellonian University. It is the largest and oldest Museum of Pharmacy in Poland and one of the largest museums of its kind in the world. It was established at the District Chamber of Apothecaries in Kraków in 1946, on the initiative of Stanisław Proń, and was known as the Museum of Pharmacy of the Kraków Region. In 1961 it was incorporated into the Faculty of Pharmacy of the M. Kopernik Medical University in Kraków, which since 1933 has been a part of the Jagiellonian University functioning as the Medical College.

Since 1991, the seat of the Museum has been a historic town house, located along the Royal Route in Kraków, which has retained many valuable features of its historic architecture (Gothic cellars, Renaissance and Baroque ceilings, and 19th-century frescoes).

The museum's collections have come from pharmacies throughout Poland, illustrating the history of pharmacy and apothecaries since the Middle Ages until modern times. There are pharmaceutical receptacles, including a valuable collection of maiolica from European manufactories, mortars of various shapes and sizes, laboratory equipment, and pharmaceutical utensils, medicinal matter, personal mementoes of renowned pharmacists, a philatelic collection related to the history of pharmacy, as well as many other curiosities related to ancient methods of healing. Furthermore, the museum has recreated the interior of an 18th-century monastic pharmacy, and some other interiors, such as an old pharmaceutical laboratory, a cellar with barrels and bottles for medicinal wines and an attic used for drying and storing medicinal herbs. There are also original pieces of furniture from 19th-century pharmacies in the neo-Baroque, eclectic, Empire and Biedermeier styles. A part of the exhibition is devoted to the history of pharmacies in Kraków from times past and to Tadeusz Pankiewicz, an apothecary from Kraków who ran a pharmacy in the Kraków Ghetto and saved the lives of imprisoned Jews. The museum also has a library and archives in which there are old herbaria, official pharmacopoeias and other printed matter and archival materials related to the history of pharmacy.

The permament exhibition is on display in 12 rooms, on five floors, starting from the cellars up to the attic. The average tour takes approx. 1.5 hours. The museum provides short text guides in 7 languages (Polish, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian) for self-guided tours and small groups. These can be found at the entrance to each room. A photo-copied guide with more detailed descriptions can be purchased at the reception desk together with other publications of the museum as well as souvenirs bearing the logo of the Jagiellonian University's Medical College.

Agnieszka Rzepiela PhD

Museum of Pharmacy

1

1) Pharmaceutical furniture in the eclectic style (Renaissance, Mannerist and Baroque motifs) are on display in the hall of the museum. It comes from a pharmacy in Kraków called 'Under the Golden Elephant' (Pod Złotym Słoniem). The furniture consists of a wooden etagere, a glass counter with a marble top, the upper part of the etagere has open shelves, a cupboard with two doors (at the bottom), a cupboard with mirror doors (upper part) and drawers under the marble counter, a desk with a chair and a bench for the patients. All the furniture is painted black with gold decorative elements.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 19th century
Material / technique: wood – beechwood and pine

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2) Art nouveau stained glass depicting a mortar surrounded by medicinal plants from the stained glass workshop of Adolf Seiler in Wrocław. The plants are: a foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), aconite (*Aconitum*), an opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), with belladonna or deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*) at the bottom.

Date of origin: c 1900
Material / technique: glass, metallic alloy
Dimensions: H 180 cm x W 116 cm

3) Pharmaceutical jug. The spout of the jug is supported by a maiolica rope. Multicoloured decoration depicting floral motifs and a landscape (a granary with a red roof and a celery leaf), with a putto playing a trumpet in the background. In the central part of the jug is a painted orange ribbon with the inscription: SYRUPUS DE BIZANTIS (Byzantine syrup). The recipe for the syrup which can be found in, e.g. *Florentine Pharmacopeia* dating from 1498 is as follows: 'Take the juices of two pounds each of endive (*Chicorium endivia*) and celery, and the juices of one pound each of hops, borage and common bugloss. Boil, remove the scum, leave to stand so it can settle. Take four pounds of the clarified liquid, add four pounds of the best sugar and simmer to make the syrup.' Byzantine syrup was recommended mainly for the treatment of jaundice.

Date of origin: c 1605–1610
Place of origin: Urbino, Italy
Material / technique: Maiolica
Dimensions: H 21 cm

4) Pharmaceutical vessels made of ruby-coloured glass. The method of staining glass red was first used in the 17th century by the alchemist Johann Kunckel, who made use of the known colouring attributes of gold. The dark red colour was obtained by dissolving gold in *aqua regia* (royal water – a mixture of hydrochloric acid and nitric acid) and then incorporating it in the melted glass. In the 18th and 19th centuries, ruby red was also obtained by using copper and selenium compounds.

Material / technique: ruby red glass
Dimensions: H 16.5 cm

5) Wooden capsule for making gold plated pills.

Material / technique: wood
Dimensions: H 10 cm

6) *Zielnik, herbarzem z łacińskiego zowią, to jest opisanie imion, kształtu, przyrodzenia, skutków i mocy ziół wszelakich*… (Herbarium, from the Latin, that is, a description of the names, shapes, origins, effects and power of all kinds of herbs…) by Szymon Syreniusz (known as Syrenius).

Date of origin: 1613
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, print (woodcut)
Dimensions: H 33 cm x W 22 cm x thickness 15 cm; 1,540 pp.

7) *Portrait of Adam Łobaczewski*, Jacek Malczewski.

Date of origin: before 1928
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 45 cm x W 35 cm
Comments: the portrait depicts Adam Łobaczewski (1870–1928), professor of pharmacology at the Jagiellonian University, purchased by the Regional Pharmaceutical Chamber in Kraków

7

8) 'Herbal' clock from the pharmacy known as 'Under the Crown' (Pod Koroną) in Przemyśl. The hours are represented by particular herbs: 1 o'clock is the yarrow (*Achillea filipendulina*), 2 o'clock is the tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*), 3 o'clock is the rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*), 4 o'clock is St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), 5 o'clock is chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilia*), 6 o'clock is the field poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*), 7 o'clock is the rose (*Rosa*), 8 o'clock is chicory (*Cichorium officinalis*), 10 o'clock is the great yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*), 11 o'clock is the lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitisidaea*), 12 o'clock is the hollyhock (*Althaea rosea*).

Material / technique: metal sheeting, oil paint
Dimensions: H 60 cm x W 60 cm

8

9) Pharmaceutical vessel, of the *albarello* type, elliptic and slightly concave. Decoration with figurative and floral motifs, in green, blue, yellow and orange. The figure in the central part is a female herbalist with a shawl to collect herbs on her back. The banderole bears the inscription 'Aloe patico' in Italian (hepatic aloe – concentrated, dried aloe juice with laxative properties).

Date of origin: c 1600
Place of origin: Faenza or Palermo, Italy
Material / technique: Maiolica
Dimensions: H 27 cm

9

10) *Portrait of Jan Andrzej Szaster* (1746–1793), Mieczysław Wątorski. The portrait was painted by a professor of the Kraków Academy of Fine Arts who lived in the years 1903–1979, at the behest of the Regional Pharmaceutical Chamber in Kraków. It was modelled on an engraved portrait of Szaster by an unknown artist, which was published in *Pamiętnik Farmaceutyczny Krakowski* (Kraków Pharmaceutical Diary) in 1834, with a short article entitled *Wiadomość o życiu i pracach naukowych Jana Szastera* (Information on the life and academic work of Jan Szaster) by Florian Sawiczewski who edited the Diary.

Date of origin: 1950
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 74 cm x W 60 cm

10

27
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CHEMII
FIZJOLOGICZNEJ
ZAKŁAD

Parlour of the History of Nursing

ul. Kopernika 25
31-501 Kraków
www.ipip.wnz.cm.uj.edu.pl/o_instytucie/salonik

Free admission. Tours available by appointment only.
Please call 506 267 170

Curator:
Anna Majda MD

KRAKÓW

Jagiellonian University – Medical College Institute of Nursing and Midwifery

Parlour of the History of Nursing

The Parlour of the History of Nursing was officially opened in 2011, on the centenary of the start of nursing studies in Poland. The parlour's mission is to preserve the achievements of the precursors of the profession, to show the origins, development and achievements of nursing in Poland and present models that are important in the education of nurses and to ensure nursing students identify with the profession.

The exhibition includes original documents, chronicles, protocols, photographs, portraits, albums, letters, a large collection of books consisting of textbooks and journals for nurses, uniforms of the students of the university's School of Nursing and Health Carers (Hygienists), as well as Polish and international decorations awarded to distinguished teachers of nursing, which miraculously survived for posterity despite the Partitions and two World Wars. There is also some furniture and items of everyday use, e.g. cabinets for books dating from the 1930s, cutlery with the monogram of the university's School of Nursing, which was donated by the Rockefeller Foundation and UNRRA in circa 1948, a typewriter belonging to Teresa Kulczyńska and the piano and records belonging to Maria Epstein with recordings of Caruso and Rubinstein. Above the cabinets are reproductions of paintings: Jan Matejko's *Stańczyk* and Leon Wyczółkowski's *Cemeteries*, which ornamented the study of successive directors of the School of Nursing until 2011. All the exhibits come from the last 100 years of nursing in Kraków. The organizers of the exhibition paid much attention to those nurses who rendered great services to furthering the development of nursing in Kraków, and more broadly, in Poland, including Maria Epstein, Maria Wiszniewska, Teresa Kulczyńska, Joanna Stryjeńska, Anna Rydel, Hanna Chrzanowska. Their stories allow us to become acquainted with the personal mementoes, documents and photographs of these pioneers. Maria Epstein, the daughter of a wealthy industrialist, who became a nun; Anna Rydel, the daughter of an ophthalmologist and professor at the Jagiellonian University on whom Stanisław Wyspiański modelled the character Haneczka in his play *Wesele* (The Wedding); Teresa Kulczyńska, the daughter of a secondary school teacher, and assistant professor in pedagogy at the Jagiellonian University; Hanna Chrzanowska, daughter of a professor at the Jagiellonian University, historian of Polish literature, beatified in 2018; Maria Wiszniewska, daughter of the owner of the largest pharmaceutical warehouse in Kraków; Joanna Stryjeńska, daughter of a renowned architect in Kraków – all fulfilled not only their nursing mission, but also a social and patriotic mission for the whole country. They finished schools or underwent internships abroad in reputable centres, including in the USA, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, Austria and other countries as part of the grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross. They set up teaching programmes and organized education at the School of Nursing in Kraków, using German and American models. They collaborated with professors of the Faculty of Medicine at the Jagiellonian University. They also helped save the health and lives of thousands of people, helping the sick, suffering and needy soldiers, and also civilians during the Silesian Uprisings, epidemics of infectious diseases, and during the First and Second World Wars. Thanks to her work with the Austrian Red Cross, Epstein was awarded a diploma of recognition by Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria; Chrzanowska, as the author of the care of bedridden patients in their home – and who also organized so-called parish nursing – received the Order and Certificate of the 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice' (For Church and Pope), which was awarded at the request of Karol Wojtyła by Pope Paul IV; Rydel received the highest international nursing decoration – the Florence Nightingale Medal. The exhibition's narrative gives an overview of the history of nursing at university level; it includes organizational changes, academic achievements and the participation of the nurses – academic teachers in projects, conferences, and international organizations. The documentation which has been amassed relates to the achievements of the graduates and teachers of the School of Nursing in Kraków, who edited the first text-books on nursing and co-edited the first professional journal, who co-organized the first professional association and helped draft the first law relating to the nursing profession. Thanks to them, new schools which were established in Poland for teaching the profession were modelled on the example of the School of Nursing in Kraków.

In 2020 the Parlour of the History of Nursing was partially modernized by adding two multimedia stations set against a large-format print depicting the Management Board and graduates of the 1st course at the University School of Nurses and Health Carers (Hygienists) from 1928. It is therefore possible to view, using touch screens, a multimedia Polish-English presentation on the biography of young nurses from Kraków, a Polish-English photographic album, depicting events related to the beginning of vocational training for nurses. It is also possible to listen to a talk about Maria Epstein via a handset. This part of the exhibition is accompanied by a soundtrack with music of the composer and pianist, Artur Rubinstein who was a friend of M. Epstein. After this modernization work the museum is in line with the contemporary trend of preserving traditions in interactive ways thus making it even more recognizable in the social space.

Parlour of the History of Nursing

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1) Piano of Maria Epstein, Director of the University School of Nurses and Hygienists in Kraków in the years 1925–1930.

2) Uniform of students of the University School of Nurses and Health Carers (Hygienists).

4

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3) Visit by members of the Rockefeller Foundations at the University School of Nurses and Hygienists in Kraków on 21 July 1927. From left: Maria Epstein, George Vincent MD and wife L. Vincent, The Rev. Jan Lorek, probably E.D. Grant, Anna Rydel.

6

4) Official opening ceremony of the University School of Nurses and Hygienists in Kraków on 10 December 1925 (other sources give the date as 12 December). Prof. Michał Rostworowski, rector of the University, gave a speech.

5) Teresa Kulczyńska in the training room of the University School of Nurses and Health Carers (Hygienists).

6) Board and graduates of the University School of Nurses and Hygienists in Kraków, 14 February 1928. Seated from left: Teresa Kulczyńska, Maria Epstein (director), Anna Rydel, Elżbieta Borkowska; standing from right: Hanna Chrzanowska.

7) Board and graduates of the 8th course at the University School of Nurses and Hygienists in Kraków, 1932. Seated, from left: third left – Teresa Kulczyńska, sixth left – Anna Rydel (director), seventh left – Maria Michałowska.

8) Regulations of the University School of Nurses dating from 1937.

9) The first textbook for teaching nursing and the first nursing magazine.

10) Florence Nightingale medal awarded on 12 May 1949 to Anna Rydel (teacher, deputy director, later director of the University School of Nurses and Hygienists in the years 1925–1950) for her courage and dedication in helping the wounded and sick during the war and for her creative work in the field of public health and teaching nursing skills.

Pathoanatomical Museum

ul. Grzegórzecka 16
31-531 Kraków
Tel. (12) 619 96 29
patomorfologia@cm-uj.krakow.pl

KRAKÓW

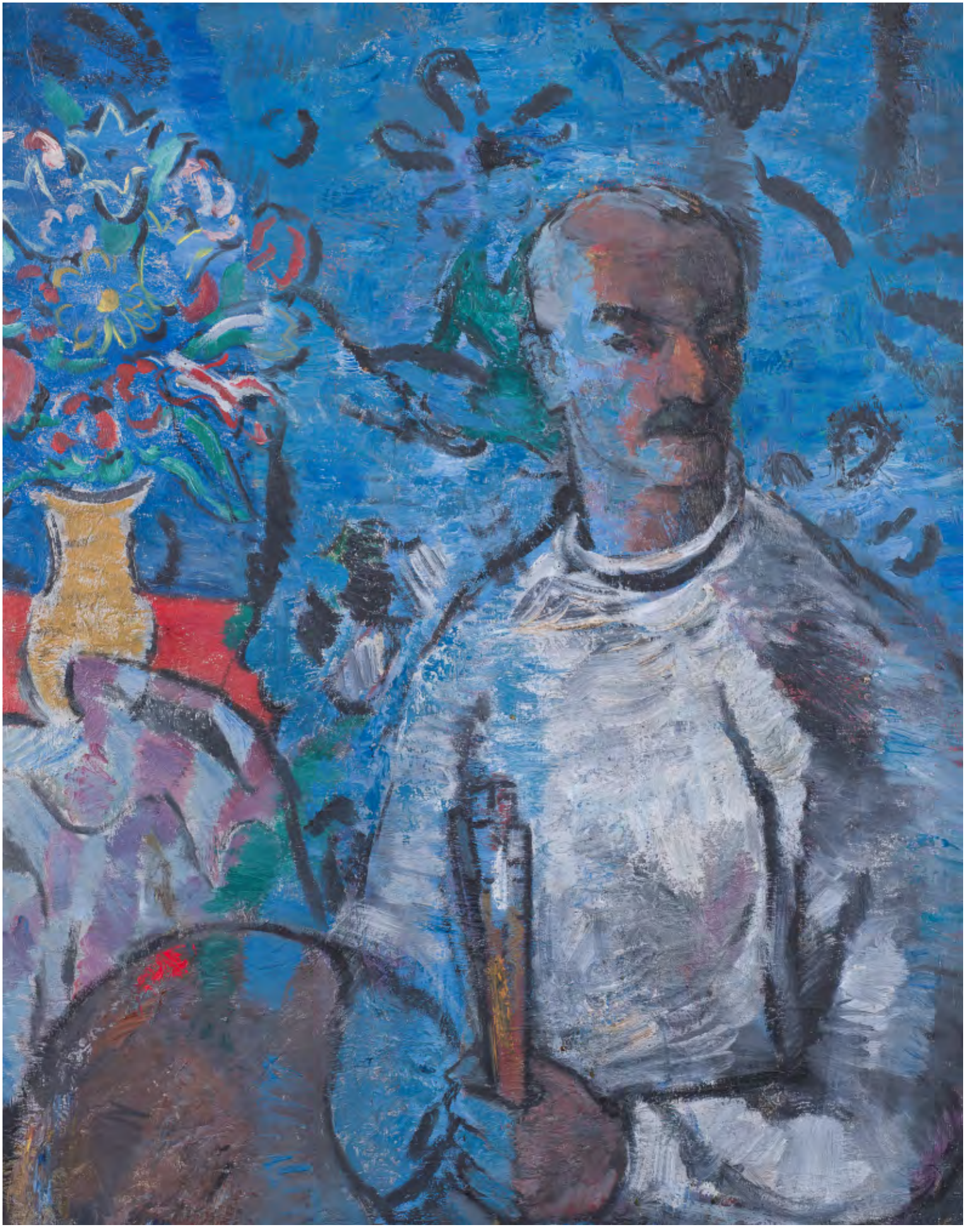
Jagiellonian University – Medical College Faculty of Medicine

Pathoanatomical Museum

The Pathoanatomical Museum of the Faculty of Medicine of the Jagiellonian University is located in two rooms preceded by a spacious vestibule on the ground floor of the Faculty of Pathomorphology of the Medical College of the Jagiellonian University. Pathomorphological preparations which have been amassed with great care, and which are an important source of learning about the history of the development of medical sciences in Kraków are exhibited in glass display cabinets. The history of this magnificent collection dates back to the beginning of the 19th century, as can be seen by the work on the inventories carried out in the Anatomical Cabinet in 1816. The rapid expansion of the collection is attributable to Prof. Maciej Józef Brodowicz, who ordered the preparation and storage of cross-sectional preparations which were preserved in wax. The museum has retained its didactic character to this day thus serving the needs of future generations of students.

Pathoanatomical Museum

MCMXV



Museum of the Kraków University of Economics

ul. Rakowicka 27
31-510 Kraków
Tel. (12) 293 59 76
muzeum@uek.krakow.pl
http://archiwumuek.uek.krakow.pl/pl/kategorie-dodatkowe/muzeum-uek.html
www.muzeum.uek.krakow.pl

Free admission
The exhibition hall is located in the Main Building, Room 110; temporary exhibitions are currently held in the Main Library of the University of Economics. Tours of the permanent exhibition, and optionally also the historic part of the campus, are available by appointment only. Please contact the custodian of the museum.

Custodian:
Tadeusz Filar PhD

KRAKÓW

Kraków University of Economics

Museum of the Kraków University of Economics

Today's Kraków University of Economics was established in 1925 as the Higher College of Trade (*Wyższe Studium Handlowe*) in Kraków, on the initiative of professors Arnold Bolland, Albin Żabiński and Zygmunt Sarna, who taught at the Trade Academy which had secondary school status. The academy (previously known as the Higher College of Trade) had existed since 1896. In 1906, Dr Józef Kannenberg was appointed its director, which had a significant impact on its development. At that time it also acquired its seat at ul. Kapucyńska 2, and two years later began to operate under its new name – until 1924. In 1916, Arnold Bolland analysed the condition of schools of commerce in Galicia, and two years later he expressed the need to establish a specialized academic institute, a college of commerce, to educate a new type of Polish merchant – who would have a creative role in social life. This idea came to fruition in the years 1924–1925: at ul. Kapucyńska 2, first the Institute of Commodities was established, and a year later it changed its name to the Higher College of Trade, headed by Arnold Bolland. In the years 1927–1931, new buildings were erected at ul. Sienkiewicza 4 and 5. The Higher College of Trade in Kraków was classified as an academic school and, from 1 September 1938, its name was changed to the Trade Academy.

When Arnold Bolland, who was elected the first rector of the academy, resigned due to ill-health in June 1939, the Board of Professors appointed as his successor Albin Żabiński, who was replaced as vice-rector by Prof. Stanisław Bieńkowski. Among the research and teaching staff arrested on 6 November 1939, as part of the *Sonderaktion Krakau* operation, were professors of the academy: Arnold Bolland, Zygmunt Sarna, Walenty Winid and the rector, Albin Żabiński (the first two also lectured at the Jagiellonian University). During the war the Trade Academy in Kraków conducted clandestine classes until it was able to resume its legal activities after 18 January 1945.

The academy was nationalized in 1950, and renamed the State Higher School of Economics, with a new seat at ul. Rakowicka 27, in buildings that had been erected in the years 1891–1893. The premises became vacant after liquidating the Prince Aleksander Lubomirski Foundation for boys from poor families in 1950. Other such foundations in Poland were also liquidated at that time. By a Decree of the Council of Ministers of 29 April 1974, the school, like those in Poznań, Katowice and Wrocław, became the Academy of Economics. In July 2007, by decision of the Polish parliament, the academy in Kraków was transformed into the University of Economics.

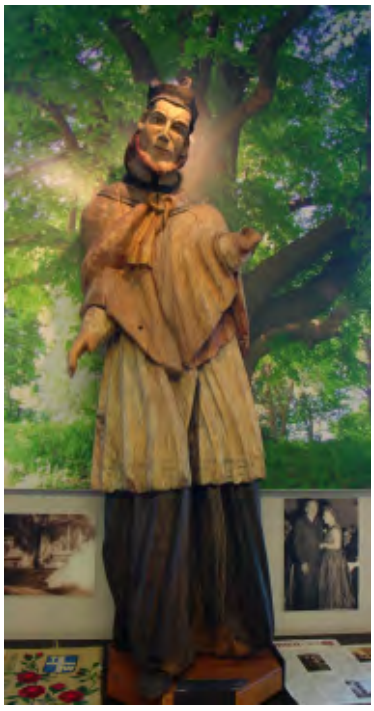
The university's museum was opened on 5 October 2004 – 30 years after the opening of the Cabinet of Memorabilia at the Academy of Economics. The latter collections were amassed by Józef Tracz (1929–2011), a graduate of the academy in 1952 and its administrative director for several decades. The first custodian of the museum was Marta Turmińska-Biały (until 2015), and later Tadeusz Filar, a historian associated with the academy since 1987. In 2015, a collection of memorabilia on the history of the academy and its community, amassed by Kazimierz Gołdas (1928–2009), the son of the first school janitors, and from 1945 an employee for 57 years, was included in the museum's collection.

Tadeusz Filar PhD

Museum of the Kraków University of Economics

1

1) Part of a collection of old typewriters.



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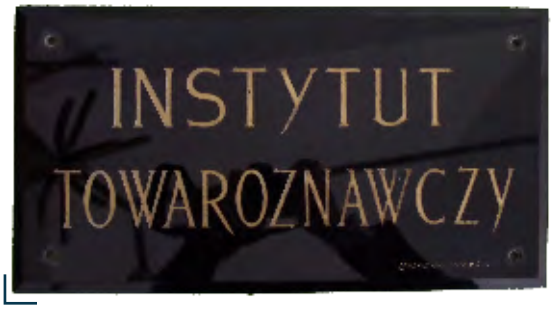


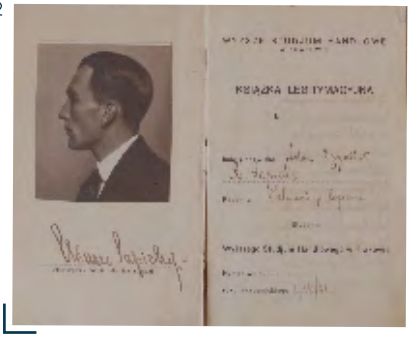
3

2) Sculpture of St John of Nepomuk from the shrine in the courtyard in Broniszów nr Wielopole Skrzyńskie, made in the Baroque style by an unknown author. In 2013, it underwent conservation work undertaken by Stanisław Kłosowski. (On loan to the museum). The manor park in Broniszów has been owned by the University of Economics in Kraków since the mid-1990s. – the statue is a gift of Helena Fierich née Jęczmyk, first married to Wasylewski (1914–2003), widow of Prof. Jerzy Fierich (1900–1965).

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 18th century
Material / technique: wood, polychromy
Dimensions: H 137 cm x Circ 120 cm

3) Plaque of the Institute of Commodities in Kraków, ul. Kapucyńska 2.

Date of origin: 1924



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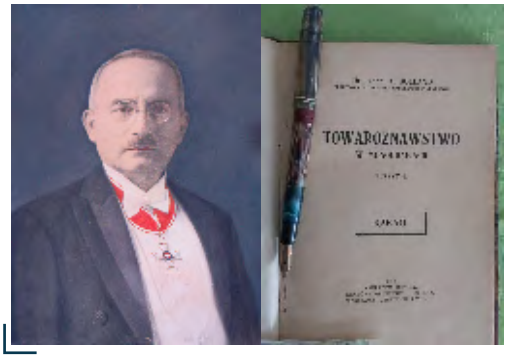


5, 6

4) Student's identity card of the Higher College of Trade in Kraków of Prince Adam Zygmunt Sapieha (1892–1970), enrolled in the academic year 1927/1928.

Date of origin: 1927
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Comments: collection of Kazimierz Gołdas

7

5, 6) Prof. Arnold Bolland (1881–1940), co-founder and director of the Higher College of Trade in Kraków in 1925–1938 and the first rector of the Trade Academy (1939) established in 1938 due to the transformation of the Higher College of Trade. After 10 November 1928, he was awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta for academic, organizational, economic and industrial services. Next to the photograph is an art deco style Pelikan pen with a gold nib belonging to Prof. Arnold Bolland, and one of his publications dating from 1914.

Date of origin: after 10 November 1928
Material / technique: tinted black and white photography
Comments: collection of Kazimierz Gołdas

7) Hand-painted diploma confirming the award of the title of Honorary Member of the Fraternal Aid to Students of the Higher College of Trade in Kraków to Prof. Zygmunt Sarna (1890–1974).

Date of origin: 26 November 1933
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, paint
Comments: collection of Kazimierz Gołdas

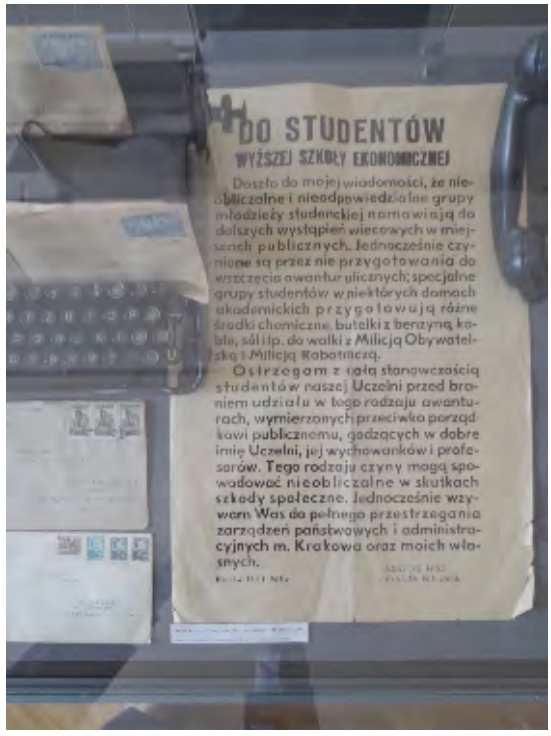
8) Student's cap in the colours of the University of Economics in Kraków (burgundy and green) made by *Spółdzielnia Pracy Krawców i Pokrewnych Zawodów* (Workers' Cooperative of Tailors and Related Professions).

Date of origin: after the Second World War
Place of origin: Punkt Czapniczy, Kraków, ul. Krakowska 25
Material / technique: fabric

8

9) Appeal to the students of Prof. Władysław Bieda (1914–1976), rector of the Higher College of Trade in Kraków, on 15 March 1968.

Date of origin: March 1968
Place of origin: Kraków



DO STUDENTÓW
WYŻSZEJ SZKOŁY EKONOMICZNEJ

Doszło do mojej wiadomości, że nieobliczalne i nieodpowiedzialne grupy młodzieży studenckiej namawiają do dalszych wystąpień wiecowych w miejscach publicznych. Jednocześnie czynione są przez nie przygotowania do wszczęcia awantur ulicznych; specjalne grupy studentów w niektórych domach akademickich przygotowują różne środki chemiczne, butelki z benzyną, kable, sól itp. do walki z Milicją Obywatelską i Milicją Robotniczą.

Ostrzegam z całą stanowczością studentów naszej Uczelni przed braniem udziału w tego rodzaju awanturach, wymierzonych przeciwko porządkowi publicznemu, godzących w dobre imię Uczelni, jej wychowanków i profesorów. Tego rodzaju czyny mogą spowodować nieobliczalne w skutkach szkody społeczne. Jednocześnie wzywam Was do pełnego przestrzegania zarządzeń państwowych i administracyjnych m. Krakowa oraz moich własnych.

9

10) Blessing of Pope John Paul II for the University of Economics in Kraków on 17 June 1999 – the day of the Pope's visit to the university campus at ul. Rakowicka 27, a few months before its 75th anniversary. Below, there are tiles from the former chapel of a shelter for boys from poor families, built in 1891–1893 as a gift from Prince Aleksander Ignacy Lubomirski (after 1952, it served as the Old Lecture Hall in the Main Building of the university).

społeczności
Akademii Ekonomicznej w Krakowie
w roku Jubileuszu 75-lecia,
na dalsze lata służby dla dobra Narodu
z serca błogosławię
Kraków 17.06.1999 r.

10

SGGW

Museum of the Kraków
University of Technology

ul. Warszawska 24
31-155 Kraków
Tel. (12) 628 21 20
muzeum@pk.edu.pl
www.muzeum.pk.edu.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 3 pm

Curator:
Lilianna Lewandowska MA

Staff:
Prof. Marcin Chrzanowski
Maria Molo-Gąsiorek MA

KRAKÓW

Kraków
University of Technology

Museum of the Kraków
University of Technology

The museum was established on 4 June 2004, by decision of the Senate of the Technical University in Kraków. Its seat is located in the former prison building of the Austro-Hungarian military barracks which dates from 1878. The building was entered in the Kraków Register of Historical Artefacts on 17 April 2014 (under item 1135 [A-1411/M]) by decision of the Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments.

The museum is subordinated to the vice-rector for general affairs, and operates in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Senate on 28 January 2011. The museum has nearly 403 exhibits which have been amassed according to the rules specified in the regulations and categorized as follows: documents, printed matter, photography, prints, scientific instruments, medals, seals, architecture and construction projects, sculpture, artisanal handicrafts, fabrics, and other. The collection is available for research work (in digital format, photographs or through loans). The museum has nearly 114 sq. metres of exhibition space at its disposal. Making use of its own collections, as well as loans from private collections and Polish cultural institutions, the museum has created a permanent exhibition (on the history of the university) and also organizes temporary exhibitions. The latter are dedicated to the university's patron, the Polish national hero, Tadeusz Kościuszko, and the heritage of the place. The museum's activities are under the supervision of the Museum Council.

The museum has its own *Bulletin* (ISSN 1733-5531), and from 2016/2017 it also began publishing *Historical Papers of the Museum of the University of Technology in Kraków* (ISSN 2544-1833) and catalogues of exhibitions organized in the museum (although not on a regular basis). The library's book collections are available for use in the reading room.

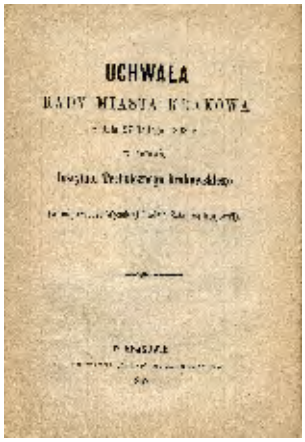
Lilianna Lewandowska MA

Museum of the Kraków University of Technology

1

1) Medal designed by Stefan Dousa, issued by the Kraków Polytechnic to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the enrolment of its first students. The obverse of the medal is divided into two fields: the left field contains a bust of Tadeusz Kościuszko and the right field contains the inscription 40-LECIE PIERWSZEJ IMMATRYKULACJI STUDENTÓW POLITECHNIKI KRAKOWSKIEJ IMIENIA TADEUSZA KOŚCIUSZKI (40th anniversary of the enrolment of the first students at the Tadeusz Kościuszko Polytechnic in Kraków). The reverse of the medal is also divided into two fields: on the left are the dates 1945, 1985, and the Kraków Polytechnic's logo with the number 40 on the right.

Date of origin: c 1985
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: bronze, casting
Dimensions: Dia. 9.1 cm
Inv. no.: 0256/1/ME



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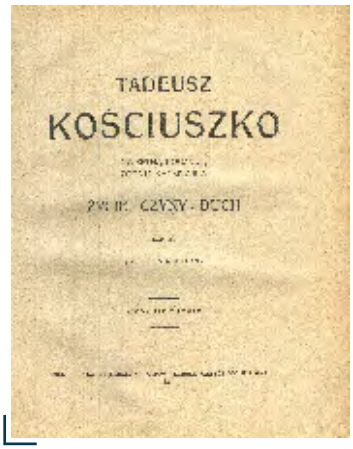

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2) *Uchwała Rady Miasta Krakowa z dn. 27 lutego 1868 r. w sprawie Instytutu Technicznego krakowskiego* (Decree of the City Council of Kraków of 27 February 1868 concerning the Kraków Technical Institute). Booklet with blue paper cover. The Decree concerns a change in the charter of the Kraków Technical Institute, elevating it to the status of a higher education institution. The University of Technology has its origins in the latter institution.

Date of origin: 1868
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 17 cm x W 11.5 cm; pp. 20
Inv. no.: 0143b/Dz/pk/062

3) *Historya Instytutu Technicznego w Krakowie* (History of the Technical Institute in Kraków), Ludwik Ręgorowicz. 186 pages and appendix with 95 sources. Hardcover. The Institute and later the Industrial School were the precursors of today's University of Technology.

Date of origin: 1913
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 25.7 cm x W 18 cm; pp. 186
Inv. no.: 0144b/Dz/pk/063

4) *Tadeusz Kościuszko. Życie – czyny – duch. Na setną rocznicę zgonu Naczelnika*. (Tadeusz Kościuszko. Life – deeds – spirit. On the 100th anniversary of the leader's death), Feliks Koneczny. Hardcover with a likeness of Tadeusz Kościuszko, patron of the Kraków University of Technology, by Józef Grassi.

Date of origin: 1922
Place of origin: Poznań
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 26.4 cm x W 21 cm; pp. 408
Inv. no.: 0040b/Dz/tk/004

5) *The Passersby*, Krystyna Wróblewska (1904–1994). The artist studied at the Stefan Batory University in Vilnius (at the Faculty of Fine Arts), and later at the Académie de la Grande Chaumière in Paris. From 1945 to 1974 she lectured in the Faculty of Painting, Drawing and Sculpture of the then Kraków Polytechnic (now the Kraków University of Technology).

Date of origin: 1974
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, woodcut
Dimensions: H 43 cm x W 30.6 cm
Inv. no.: 0258/G

6) Student's Transcript of Records (Pol: *indeks*) of the Lwów Polytechnic issued for Bronisław Kopyciński, no. 3802/1930/31. It contains 64 pages stitched together with thread. On page 10 there is an entry with the information that 'Mr Kopyciński Bronisław Aleksander passed his final examinations with the overall grade of "good" on 22 March 1932'. The owner of the transcript was rector of the Kraków Polytechnic from 1956 to 1965.

Date of origin: 1930
Place of origin: Lwów
Material / technique: paper, print, handwriting
Dimensions: H 21.8 cm x W 12.3 cm
Inv. no.: 0255/DO

6

7) Vice-rector's gown – black and dark red. Made of black woollen cloth with sleeves and front trimmed with dark red velvet. The cape is trimmed with ermine. It fastens at the front, with concealed black buttons. The vice-rector's cap is also of dark red velvet, stiffened on the inside with a strip of leather and paperboard, and lined with satin. In use at the Kraków Polytechnic (now the Kraków University of Technology) from the 1950s until the 1990s.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 20th century
Place of origin: unknown tailors' workshop in Kraków
Material / technique: cloth, ermine, machine and hand stitching
Dimensions: L 150 cm
Inv. no.: 0214/T

7

8) Medal designed by Witold Korski, issued by the Kraków Polytechnic to commemorate the 30th anniversary of its establishment. The obverse bears the inscription '1946, 1976, Politechnika Krakowska im. Tadeusza Kościuszki' [1946, 1976 Tadeusz Kościuszko Polytechnic in Kraków]. The rim is ornamented with a decorative pattern consisting of cubes. The central field on the reverse of the medal shows an eagle within an open gate of the defensive walls which are surmounted with battlements.The two wings of the gate bear the letters 'PK'. In the lower part of the medal, beneath the eagle's talons are the Roman numerals 'XXX'.

Date of origin: 1976
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: silver-plated bronze, casting
Dimensions: Dia. 7 cm
Inv. no.: 0257/ME

8

9) Tableau – Graduates of the Faculty of Engineering of the Kraków Polytechnic in 1950. In the centre, under the inscription, is a drawing of a bridge structure. The upper part of the tableau contains photographs of the lecturers at the Kraków Polytechnic and below are photographs of the graduates. The trademark of the Pro Arte photographic atelier is embossed in the bottom right corner.

Date of origin: 1950
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, photography
Dimensions: H 16.5 cm x W 22.8 cm
Inv. no.: 0259/F

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30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130

Centre for Documentation of Deportations, Expulsions and Resettlements

Fort Skotniki 52 ½ N
ul. Kozienicka 24
30-397 Kraków
Tel. 512 861 280 / 797 996 384

centrumdokumentacji@up.krakow.pl
przymusowemigracje@gmail.com
www.zsylkiwypedzenia.up.krakow.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 7.30 am – 3.30 pm

Director:
Prof. Hubert Chudzio

Staff:
Anna Hejczyk MA,
Alicja Śmigielska MA,
Mariusz Solarz MA,
Monika Zemła MA

KRAKÓW

Pedagogical University of Kraków

Centre for Documentation of Deportations, Expulsions and Resettlements

The CDDER is an entity within the university established by the rector of the Pedagogical University of Kraków, Prof. Michał Śliwa, on 1 March 2011. Its establishment is related directly to earlier activities (since 2004) of the Students Society of Historians at the Pedagogical University (UP). The students undertake these activities by engaging in projects relating to forced migrations. In accordance with its charter, the institution's activities are aimed at protecting the memory of the fate of Polish men, women and children (living both within Poland's present and former borders) who underwent deportation, expulsion or resettlement. The centre consists of a research unit, a museum, archives and a library. As part of its collaboration with the Małopolska Voivodeship Office in Kraków, it was granted as its seat the Fort 'Skotniki' 52 ½ N in Kraków which is located at ul. Kozienicka 24 as well as the surrounding three hectares of land.

The staff and volunteers at the centre (mostly students and post-graduate doctoral students of the Pedagogical University) undertake many research projects both in Poland and abroad (so far academic missions have been carried out in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, USA, Israel, Republic of South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, to name but a few). The centre's main priority is to document the fate of witnesses to history by collecting and recording their memories, as well as artefacts, documents and photographs (including professionally-made digital copies if the originals are not available). Moreover, the centre publishes academic work, organizes and prepares exhibitions (in Poland and abroad), makes documentaries, and organizes academic conferences. The centre's key activities include documenting, renovating and reconstructing Polish refugee cemeteries in East and South Africa.

The museum and educational activities, including workshops for young people, are conducted at Fort 'Skotniki' which is the seat of the centre. Two spacious rooms have so far been earmarked for exhibition purposes. The centre's collections (including more than 1,000 interviews, thousands of photographs, hundreds of documents and artefacts) are related mostly to the fate of Poles exiled to Siberia, but also those who were displaced by the Germans, those who ended up in forced labour in the Third Reich, and many others. The collections are available in the CDDER Archives, at Fort 'Skotniki' during working hours.

Prof. Hubert Chudzio, Anna Hejczyk MA

Centre for Documentation of Deportations, Expulsions and Resettlements

1

1) List of names of children in a transport from Yakkabog, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The list includes details of 107 Poles.

Date of origin: 1940s
Place of origin: Jakkobag, Kazakh SSR
Material / technique: paper, printed, handwritten
Dimensions: H 29.5 cm x W 20.8 cm; double-sided.
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 161
Comments: gift of Bogdan Trybuchowski

2

2) Negatives of pre-war photographs and photographs documenting wartime exile in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (261 items), belonging to Stanisława Wituszyński.

Date of origin: 1940s
Place of origin: Kazakh SSR, others
Material / technique: synthetic fibre
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 165
Comments: gift of Janina Wagner-Rachel

3) Photograph of Polish Prisoners of War, with a dedication on the back: Na pamiątkę kochanej 'Mamusi' (In memory of our Beloved 'Mother'). The photograph was sent in 1942 by soldiers from Stalag IV B to Irena Potacka (known as 'little mother', or 'maman') who organized parcels in Wieluń to be sent to Polish soldiers who were incarcerated in Germany.

Date of origin: 1942
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: Digital photography
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 132
Comments: gift of Irena Potacka

3

4) Letter from Anna Wagner to Anna Pazgan. The author describes the tragic conditions of life in exile and her yearning for her daughter.

Date of origin: 17 April 1941
Place of origin: Noworossiysk, USSR
Material / technique: paper, handwriting
Dimensions: H 21 cm x W 17 cm; double-sided
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 165
Comments: gift of Janina Wagner-Rachel

5) Diary of Krystyna Chyży-Ostrowska. The author lost her hearing at the age of 10. On 10 February 1940, aged 16, she was exiled deep into the USSR. In her diary she described life in pre-war Poland, her deportation, life in exile in the USSR and then in a Polish settlement in Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), and her arrival in the United Kingdom. The diary entitled *Widziałam i pisałam… Pamiętnik niesłyszącej sybiraczki* (I saw and I wrote… Diary of a deaf Polish Refugee Girl in Siberia), was edited by Hubert Chudzio and published in Kraków in 2016.

Date of origin: 1940s
Place of origin: USSR, Iran, North Rhodesia
Material / technique: paper, handwriting
Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 16 cm
(9 fascicles, more than 1,300 pp.)
Inv. no. ACDZWP, 118
Comments: gift of Krystyna Chyży-Ostrowska

4

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6

6) Suitcase made in a leathercrafts workshop operating in a Polish settlement in Koja in Uganda.

Date of origin: 1940s
Place of origin: Uganda
Material / technique: leather, metal elements
Dimensions: H 38 cm x W 66 cm x D 23 cm
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 222
Comments: gift of Artur and Ryszard Woźniakowski

7) Scout uniform from Africa with badges and patches belonging to Władysława Bagińska-Polakiewicz. Władysława joined the scouts in Teheran, after leaving the Soviet Union. Her scouting adventures continued during her stay in the Polish settlement in Tanganyika (now Tanzania).

Date of origin: 1940s
Material / technique: cloth, stitching
Dimensions: shoulder width 42 cm x L 102 cm
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 130
Comments: gift of Władysława Bagińska-Polakiewicz

8) *Pan Tadeusz* (Master Thaddeus), Adam Mickiewicz, published by the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment, edition of the Publishing Department of the Polish Army in the East. The book was on the reading list of the State secondary school in the Polish settlement in Kidugala (then Tanganyika, now Tanzania).

Date of origin: 1943
Place of origin: Jerusalem
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 16.5 cm x W 12 cm; 324 pp.
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 249
Comments: gift of Edward Wójtowicz through the intermediary of Krystyna Pryjomko-Serafin

9) School leaving certificate awarded to Janina Garbicz of the Girl Volunteers Gymnasium in Palestine.

Date of origin: 15 July 1944
Place of origin: Nazareth, Palestine (now Israel)
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 28 cm x W 20.5 cm; 2 pages, filled
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 1
Comments: gift of Janina Kułak (née Garbicz)

10) Chronicles of the Association of Polish Refugees from Siberia in Western Australia, four volumes.
In the 1940s/1950s Poles had to leave the African settlements where they had found refuge after leaving the Soviet Union. Some returned to Poland but the majority decided to live in exile – in the United Kingdom, Canada and the Antipodes. On 14 February 1950, a group of about 1,200 Poles arrived on the 'General Langfitt' in the Australian port of Fremantle. Some of them formed the Association of Polish Refugees from Siberia in Western Australia. The chronicle documents the organization's long-term activities.

Date of origin: 1991–2011
Place of origin: Perth, Australia
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting, photographic paper, other
Dimensions:
H 33 cm x W 30 cm x D 5 cm (vol. 1);
H 33 cm x W 30 cm x D 5.5 cm (vol. 2);
H 30.5 cm x W 5 cm x D 3.5 cm (vol. 3);
H 33 cm x W 30 cm x D 5.5 cm (vol. 4)
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 357
Comments: gift of the Association of Polish Refugees from Siberia in Western Australia

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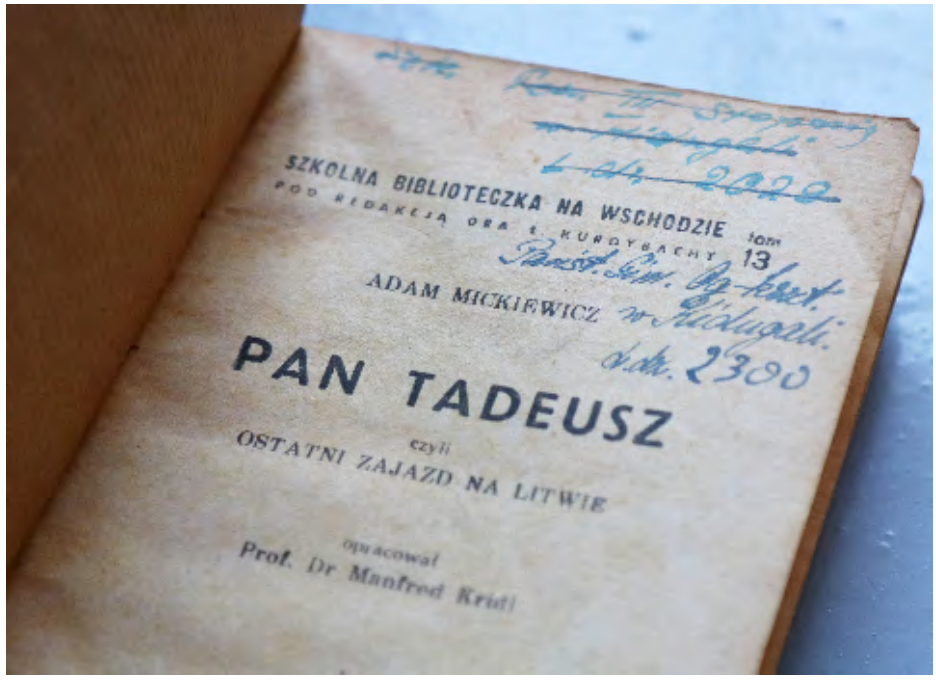

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9

10

Museum of Handbooks

ul. Podchorążych 2
30-084 Kraków
Tel. (12) 662 63 72
muzeumpodrecznika@up.krakow.pl
www.bg.up.krakow.pl

Free admission
Mondays, Thursdays,
Fridays: 8.30 am – 2.30 pm
Tuesdays, Wednesdays: 1 pm – 7 pm

Curators:
Bartłomiej Duda MA,
Piotr Milc MA

KRAKÓW

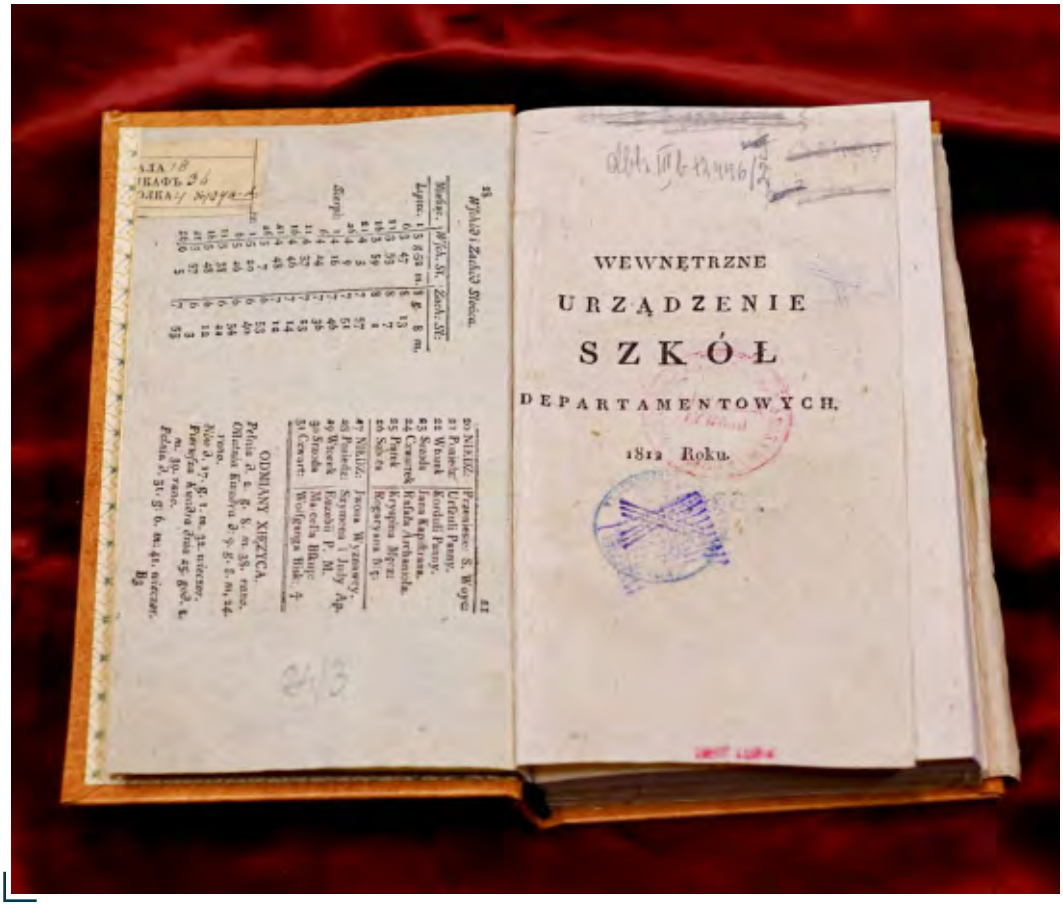
Pedagogical University of Kraków

Museum of Handbooks

The Museum of Handbooks of the Pedagogical University began operating on 4 April 2014. Its first seat was the Centre for Educational and Social Initiatives located at ul. Jęczmienna 5 in Kraków. In 2018 the museum collection was incorporated into the Main Library of the Pedagogical University. The inspiration to create a special collection was due to work undertaken in the Main Library in the years 2012–2013 with regard to the organization and selection of books. Thanks to funding obtained under the grant 'Activities for Promulgating Learning', it was possible to select the oldest books and organize them within a special subset. In the following years the collection was enlarged and supplemented. Successive work is also underway to digitize the collection and to make the oldest exhibits available through the intermediary of the Pedagogical Digital Library. The goal of the museum is to amass the largest possible collection of textbooks – the collection amasses first editions of each publication, as well as subsequent editions which have been revised or otherwise supplemented. The idea behind the collection is to gather together all kinds of publications of this type, with the exclusion of old books. As far as the newest publications are concerned, they do not include textbooks for the current academic curricula. The museum's collections include school textbooks, academic textbooks, scripts, workbooks, self-learning materials, didactic materials, and literature on the organization of educational establishments and school management. The museum collects both Polish and foreign publications. The collection of the Museum of Handbooks is of an academic nature. The book collection is used by academic staff and students of the Pedagogical University, as well as by scholars of the history of teaching and education. The digitized version of the textbooks is accessible at: http://pbc.up.krakow.pl/dlibra.

Piotr Milc MA, Bartłomiej Duda MA

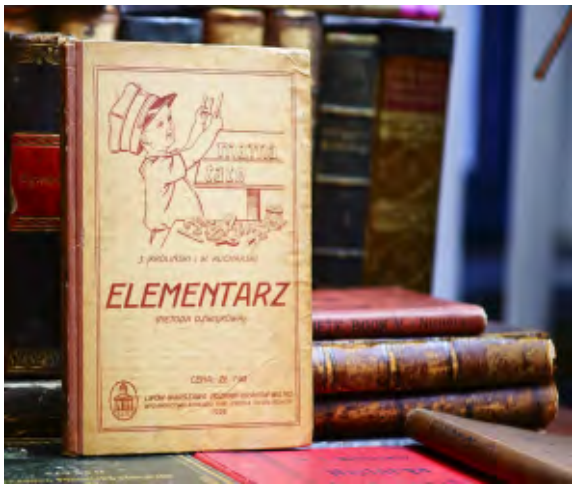
Museum of Handbooks



1

1) *Wewnętrzne urządzenie szkół departamentowych 1812 roku; Plan nauk szkół departamentowych; Instrukcya dla nauczycieli co do karności szkólnéy; Instrukcya względem opłat od uczniów* (Internal Organization of Departmental Schools in 1812; Departmental School Teaching Plan; Instructions for teachers on discipline in schools; Instructions on fees from pupils) – joint publication, Józef Lipiński.

Date of origin: 1812
Place of origin: [s.l.]
Inv. no.: BG 269154
Dimensions: 16 cm; 70, 100, 32, [8] pp., [2] pp. tabl.



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2) *Elementarz: (metoda dźwiękowa)* (Primer: Sound method), Kazimierz Króliński and Władysław W. Kucharski.

Date of origin: 1925
Place of origin: Lwów [etc.]
Inv. no.: BG 324076
Dimensions: 22 cm; 116 pp. figs. + tables.

3) *Ustav 'srednih' učebnih zavedenij v' Carstv' Pol'skom'*, a collection of school rules.

Date of origin: 1866
Place of origin: Warsaw
Inv. no.: BG M 42196/1
Dimensions: 24 cm; 491, [2] pp.

4

4) *Lehrbuch der Geschichte: zum Gebrauche bei Vorlesungen auf höheren Unterrichtsanstalten*, a German academic textbook on history, Johann Friedrich Ludwig Wachler.

Date of origin: 1816
Place of origin: Breslau (now Wrocław, Poland)
Inv. no.: BG 205351
Dimensions: 20 cm; 412, [1] pp.

5

5) *Wskazówki metodyczne do XI wydania Elementarza powiastkowego dla dzieci* (Methodological indication for the 11th edition of the Fairy Tale Primer for Children), Marjan Falski.

Date of origin: 1928
Place of origin: Lwów–Warsaw
Inv. no.: BG 834
Dimensions: 17 cm; 80 pp.

6

6) *Geometrya poglądowa dla klas niższych szkół średnich : cz. 1 i 2* (Illustrative Geometry for Lower Secondary School classes: parts 1 and 2), František Močnik.

Date of origin: 1896 (part 1), 1904 (part 2)
Place of origin: Lwów
Inv. no.: BG 34743 (part 1); BG 34744 (part 2)
Dimensions: 22 cm; 84, [2] pp. (part 1); 22 cm; 117, [4] pp. (part 2)

7) *Botanika dla niższych i średnich klas gimnazyalnych i realnych* (Botany for Lower and Middle Gymnasium classes and Real School), Bolesław Jerzykiewicz.

Date of origin: 1874
Place of origin: Poznań
Inv. no.: BG 324109
Dimensions: 24 cm; VI, 228 pp., figs.

7

8) *Algiebra podług Lacroix na szkoły woiewodzkie* (Algebra according to Lacroix for Provincial Schools), Antoni Dąbrowski.

Date of origin: 1818
Place of origin: Warsaw
Inv. no.: BG 196430
Dimensions: 19 cm; 477, [11] pp., errata

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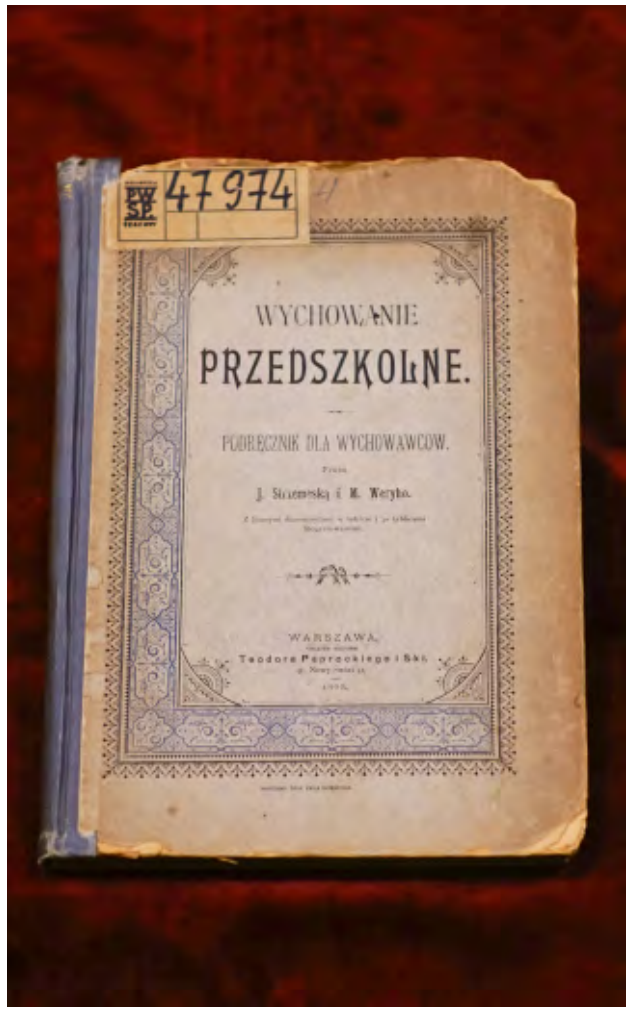

9

9) *Wychowanie przedszkolne: podręcznik dla wychowawców* (Pre-school Education: A handbook for educators), Justyna Strzemeska, Maria Weryho.

Date of origin: 1928
Place of origin: Warsaw
Inv. no.: BG 47974
Dimensions: 22 cm; 270, [2] pp., XXIX tables, figs.

10) *ABC w 24 kolorowanych obrazkach, królów polskich i sławnych ludzi* (ABC in 24 coloured paintings, Polish kings and famous people).

Date of origin: 1878
Place of origin: Kraków
Inv. no.: BG 324095
Dimensions: 21 cm; 80 pp., [6] tables, figs.

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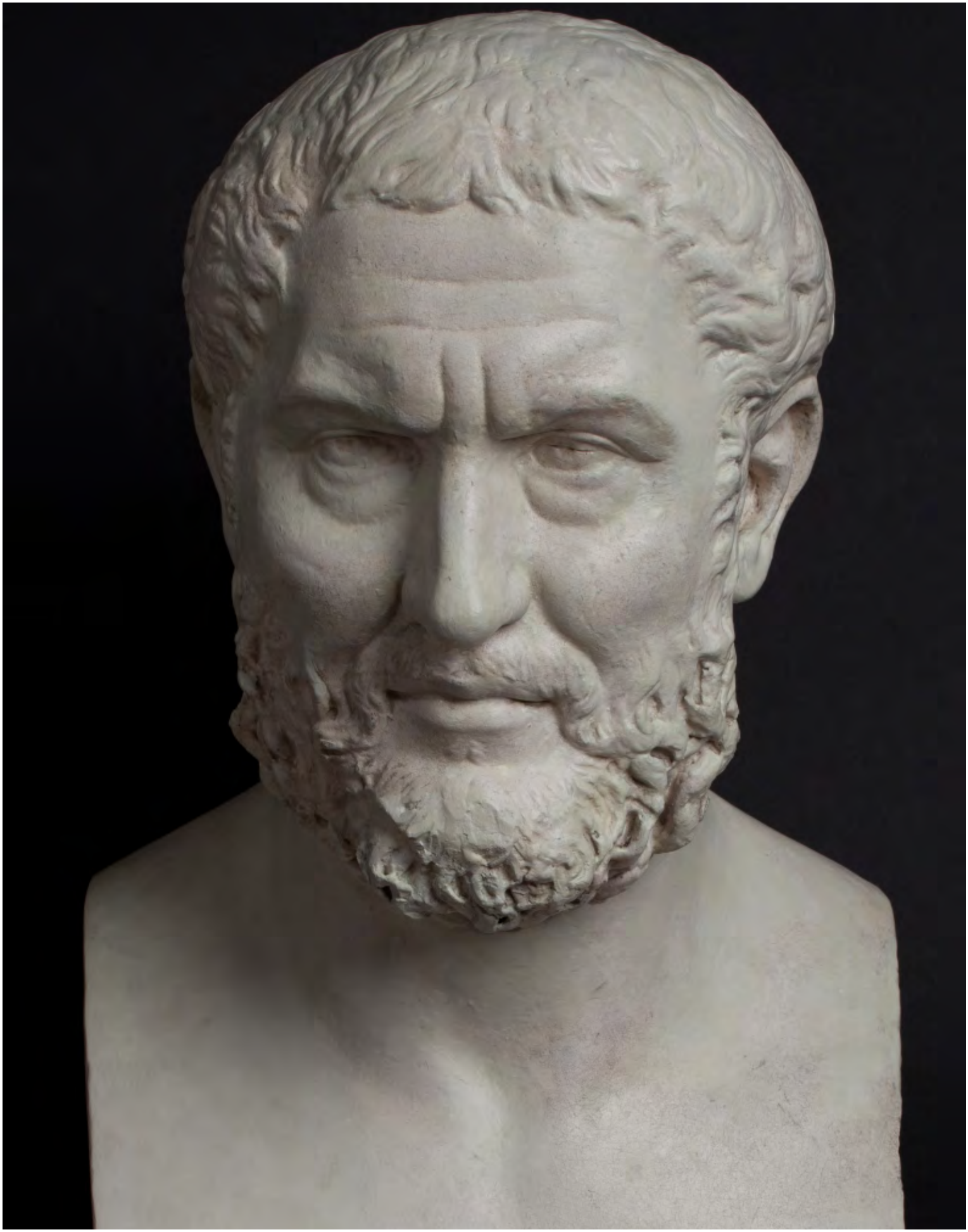

**Road to Freedom –
General Władysław Anders
Museum**

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30-397 Kraków
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30-084 Kraków
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Staff:
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Anna Hejczyk MA,
Alicja Śmigielska MA,
Mariusz Solarz MA,
Monika Zemła MA

KRAKÓW

Pedagogical University of Kraków

Road to Freedom – General Władysław Anders Museum

The Road to Freedom – General Władysław Anders Museum within the structure of the Pedagogical University of Kraków was established by a decision of the rector of the Pedagogical University, Prof. Kazimierz Karolczak, on 30 March 2020. A letter of intent regarding this matter had already been signed in 2017 by the Voivode of Małopolska and the rector of the Pedagogical University. The initiative was under the honorary patronage of the general's daughter, Anna Maria Anders.

The basis for establishing the museum was a collection which had been amassed by the Centre for Documentation of Deportations, Expulsions and Resettlements at the Pedagogical University of Kraków (CDDER). For many years, this latter Institution has been documenting the forced migration of Poles, in particular the fate of Poles exiled to the Soviet Union. The Archives of CDDER contain more than 300 accounts by witnesses of the events (in audiovisual form) who together with General Władysław Anders left the USSR in 1942. These testimonies are by both soldiers and civilians. Moreover the centre has more than a thousand documents and photographs related to the exodus and its consequences. The fate of Polish refugees in the Soviet Union varied greatly. In the Middle East there were Junak Schools (for members of the Young Men's Labour Batallions) and for Young Female Volunteers, where soldiers went into service and were trained. Some of them – the ranks of the Second Polish Corps – headed by General Władysław Anders, set off for the Italian Front. They became famous for the Battles at Monte Cassino, Ancona and the liberation of Bologna. However, the civil population which originally found itself in Iran, then ended up in Polish refugee settlements in East and South Africa, India, Mexico, and also in New Zealand. A large number of the refugees also ended up in Palestine. The Poles left Africa and other refugee settlements at the turn of the 1940s/1950s; some left for Poland and others decided to live abroad as émigrés and went to the United Kingom, Australia, Canada, the USA and other countries. To this day there are still people living in these countries who passed through this difficult Road to Freedom. They all share a tragic past in Siberia. The museum documents the fate of approx. 120,000 Poles, who left the USSR in 1942 – from their life in the interwar period until today. There is still a Polish diaspora scattered around the world which functions as part of an extensive Association of Polish Refugees from Siberia.

The museum will be supported by the staff of the CDDER, whose director, Prof. Hubert Chudzio, initiated the establishment of a new entity within the university structures. The museum's activities are also supported by the Institutes within the Faculty of Humanities and the Faculty of Art. The first phase of the museum's operations is to set up an Educational Park project – General Władysław Anders 'Road to Freedom' with multimedia installations and symbolic objects. The park is being built on more than three hectares of land, partially wooded, which adjoins Fort 'Skotniki' 52 ½ N, the seat of the Centre for Documentation of Deportations, Expulsions and Resettlements at the Pedagogical University of Kraków. The museum is also trying to acquire premises in Kraków suitable for holding permanent exhibitions. Currently it organizes temporary exhibitions.

Prof. Hubert Chudzio, Anna Hejczyk MA

Road to Freedom – General Władysław Anders Museum

1

1) Photograph of General Władysław Anders with soldiers, Battle of Monte Cassino.

Date of origin: 1944
Place of origin: Monte Cassino, Italy
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 8.5 cm x W 11.5 cm
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 126
Comments: photograph from the album of Melik Somchjanc; gift of Zofia Piskorz-Somchjanc through the intermediary of Wiesława Drozdowska

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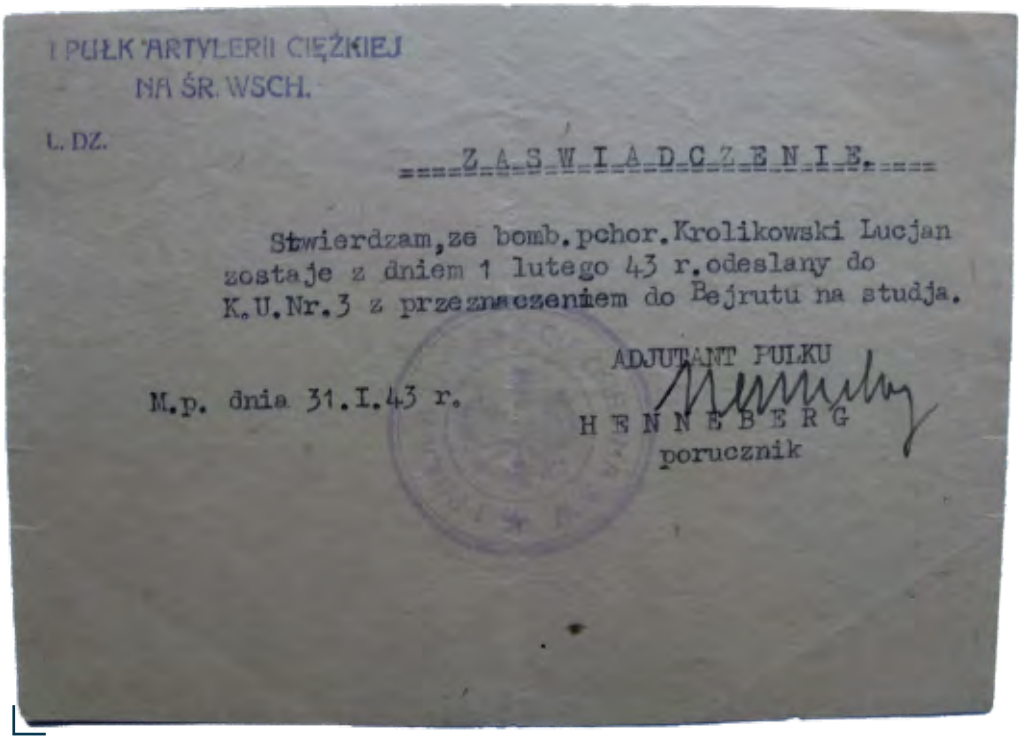

I PUŁK ARTYLERII CIĘŻKIEJ
NA ŚR. WSCH.

L. DZ.

ZAŚWIADCZENIE.

Stwierdzam, że bomb. pchor. Krolikowski Lucjan zostaje z dniem 1 lutego 43 r. odesłany do K.U.Nr.3 z przeznaczeniem do Bejrutu na studja.

M.p. dnia 31.I.43 r.

ADJUTANT PUŁKU
HENNEBERG
porucznik

4

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6

2) Uniform of a soldier of the 5th 'Kresowa' Infantry Division of the Polish Armed Forces in the West.

Date of origin: c 1940s
Material / technique: fabric, stitching
Dimensions: shoulder width 43 cm x L. 52 cm
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 220
Comments: gift of Jerzy Kazimierz Sielicki

3) Banner of Public Primary School no. 3 in Lusaka, with the motto 'God, Honour, Fatherland' on the back. In the 1940s there was a Polish settlement in Lusaka in South Rhodesia (now Zambia) where Polish refugees from the Soviet Union lived.

Date of origin: 1944
Place of origin: Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia)
Material / technique: fabric, embroidery
Dimensions: 78 cm x 78 cm
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 224
Comments: gift of Jerzy and Zofia Biegus

4) Certificate confirming the referral of Cadet Łucjan Królikowski to study in Beirut.

Date of origin: 31 January 1943
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 13.5 cm x W 9.5 cm
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 86
Comment: gift of the Rev. Łucjan Królikowski through the intermediary of Łucjan Królikowski, after completing studies in theology in Bierut, was ordained a priest in 1946. In 1947 he was sent to the Polish settlement in Tengeru in Tanganyika (now Tanzania). In 1949 he left for Canada with a Polish Orphanage under his care

5) Photograph depicting Polish soldiers in Pompeii.

Date of origin: 1944
Place of origin: Pompeii, Italy
Material / technique: digital photograph
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 424
Comments: gift of Juliusz Szolin (top row, second left)

6) A photograph showing General Władysław Anders with students at the School of Young Volunteers in Nazareth.

Date of origin: c 1940s
Place of origin: Nazareth, Palestine (now Israel)
Material / technique: digital photography
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 430
Comments: gift of Stefania Freyer (standing next to the General, holding his right hand)

7) Dog tag of Mieczysław Woźniakowski. Mieczysław Woźniakowski joined the Polish army in southern USSR. He served in the Middle East, also working in the administration of the War Hospital in Egypt.

Date of origin: 1945
Material / technique: fibre, cotton braid
Dimensions: 4 cm x 3 cm (green part); Dia. 3.5 cm (red part)
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 222
Comments: gift of Artur and Ryszard Woźniakowski

8) Certificate confirming completion of the 4th Officers Course for Volunteers of the Auxiliary Military Service for Women, awarded to Corporal Kazimiera Smyrska.

Date of origin: 1945
Place of origin: Middle East
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 29 cm x W 22 cm
Inv. no.: ACDZWP, 1
Comments: gift of Jadwiga Niezgodzińska

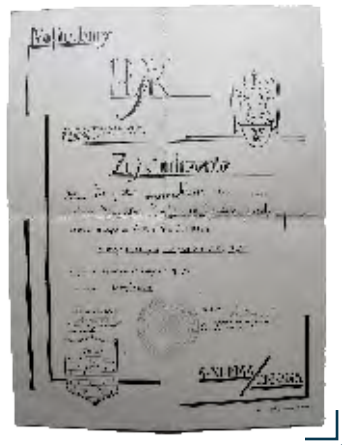
9) Order of Virtuti Militari 5th class (cross no. 8626), awarded to Major Melik Somchjanc, together with a certificate. Awarded in London on 21 January 1947.

Date of origin: before the Second World War
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: silvered tombac
Dimensions: 4 cm × 4 cm
Inv. no.: ACDZWiP, 126
Comments: gift of Zofia Piskorz-Somchjanc through the intermediary of Wiesława Drozdowska

10) Certificate (no. 3514) confirming the arrival of Hersz Achtenberg in Palestine in 1943. Polish refugees from the USSR also included Jews. On 18 February 1943 the first group of 800 orphans, the so-called *Children of Teheran*, arrived in Atlit, Palestine via Iran. One of them was Hersz Achtenberg, who changed his name to Zvi Misgav.

Date of origin: 19 February 1943
Place of origin: Palestine (now Israel)
Material / technique: digital document
Inv. no.: ACZDWP, 619
Comments: gift of Zvi Misgav

7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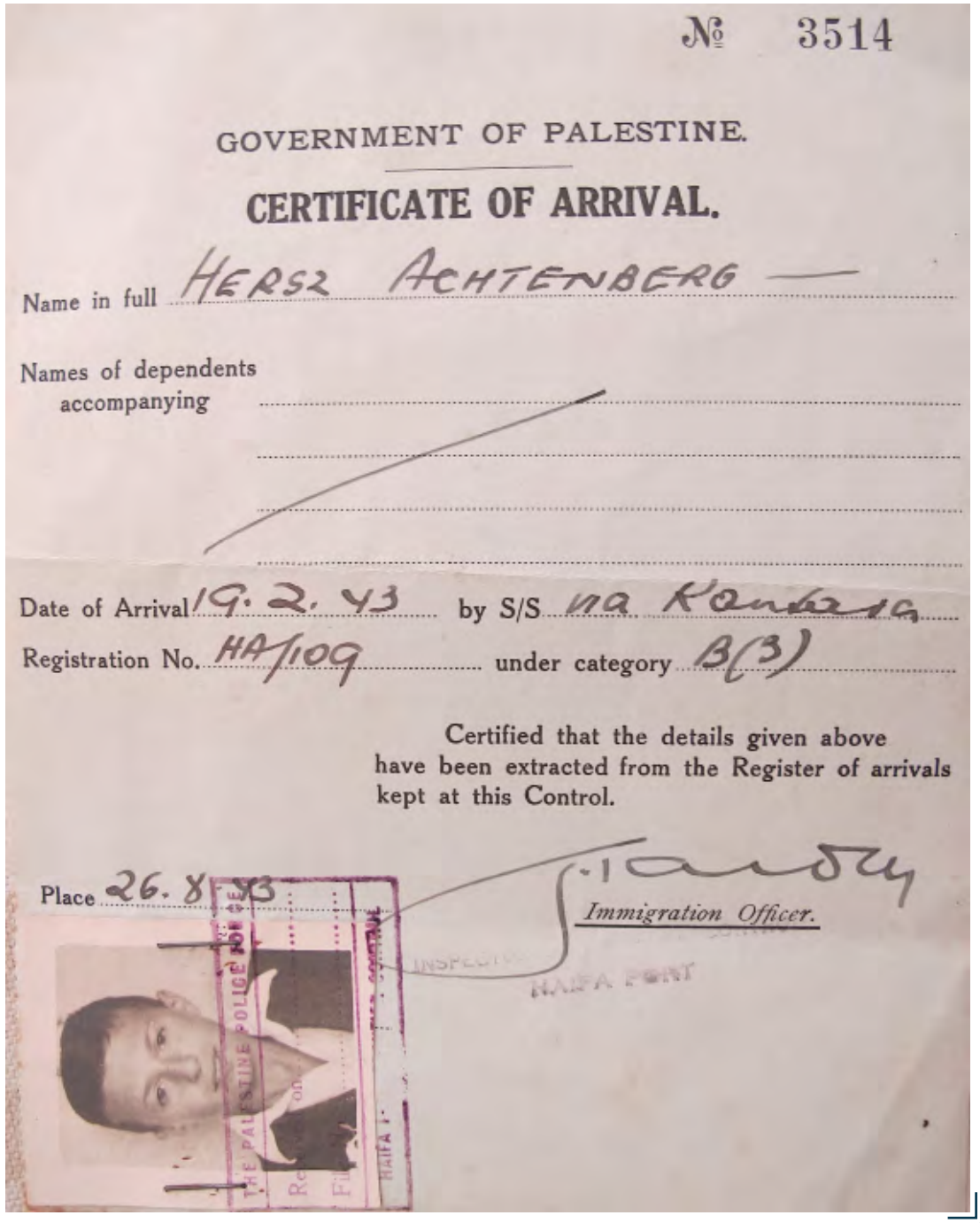

№ 3514

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL.

Name in full HERSZ ACHTENBERG

Names of dependents accompanying

Date of Arrival 19.2.43 by S/S na Kanada

Registration No. HA/109 under category B(3)

Certified that the details given above have been extracted from the Register of arrivals kept at this Control.

Place 26.8.43

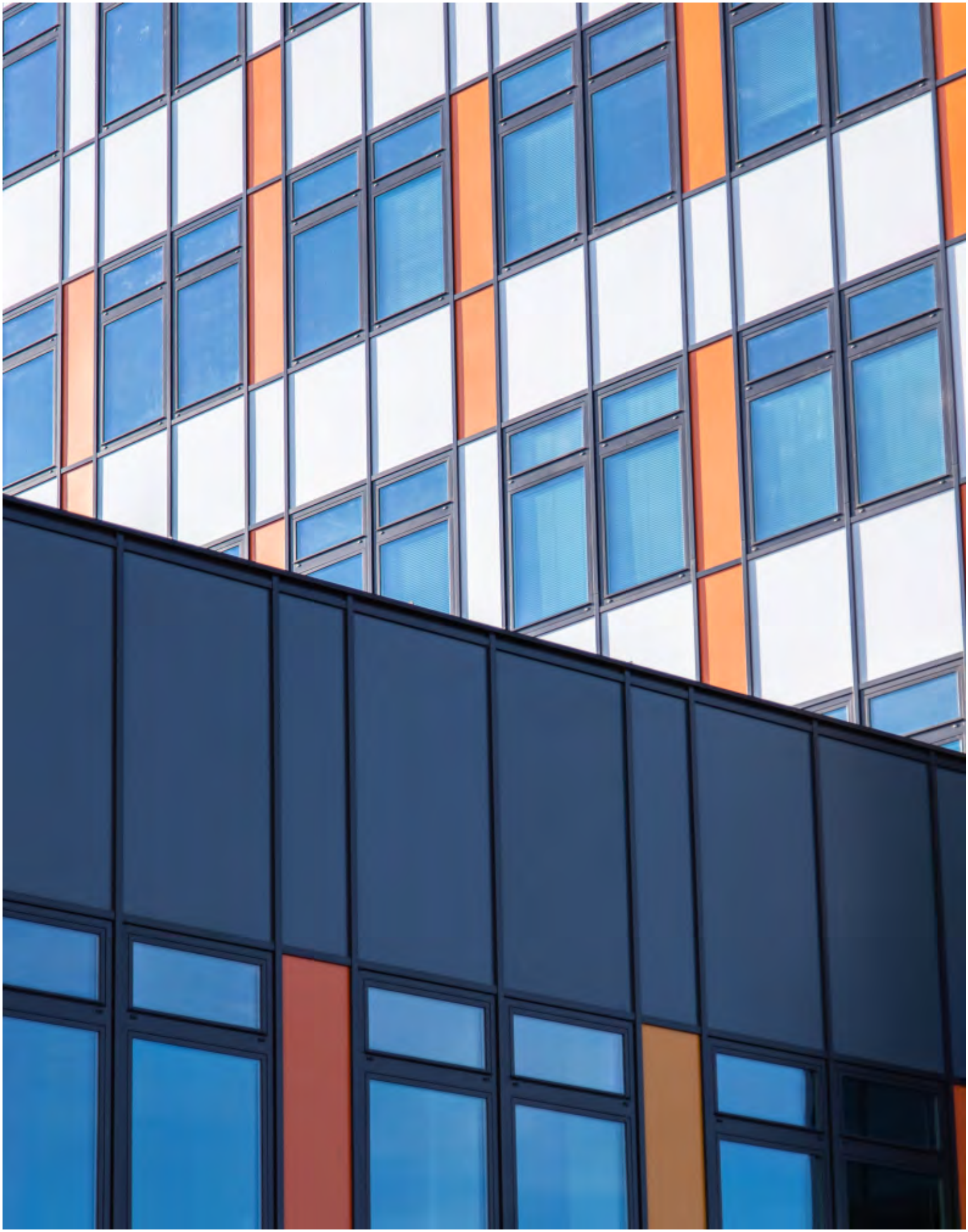
Immigration Officer.

HAIFA PORT

THE PALESTINE POLICE FORCE

HAIFA

10



Museum of the University of Agriculture

al. Mickiewicza 24/28
30-059 Kraków
Tel. (12) 662 42 08
danuta.gajewska@urk.edu.pl
https://biblioteka.urk.edu.pl/index/site/6340

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 8.30 am – 3.30 pm
Tours (by appointment only;
please book in advance).

Director of the Library:
Bożena Pietrzyk PhD

Staff:
Danuta Gajewska MSc

KRAKÓW

University of Agriculture in Kraków

Museum of the University of Agriculture

The Museum of the University of Agriculture in Kraków was established in 1976 as an entity within the Main Library, on the basis of Decree No. 8/76 issued by the rector of the Agricultural Academy, Prof. Tadeusz Wojtaszek. The museum was organized by Zdzisław Kosiek, Chief Librarian in the years 1962–1990. Prof. Wojtaszek and Zdzisław Kosiek belonged to a generation whose youth coincided with the outbreak of the Second World War. The victims of their own fate, they participated in the Polish Farmers' Battalions (*Bataliony Chłopskie*) and The Home Army (*Armia Krajowa*), they understood the importance of working for the present and the future but also of documenting the past. The items that have been collected are presented by successive generations of librarians in the form of exhibitions accompanying the university's anniversary events.

The museum documents the history of the school, its founders and their scientific achievements. It is a substantial and diverse collection. The inventory of artistic and historic items includes photographs, portraits, albums, tableaux, commemorative medals, honorary diplomas, identity cards, decorations, standards, and memorabilia. The technical section includes: scales, optical, geodetic, measuring, meteorological, photographic, and cinematographic devices, as well as computers. Many exhibits in this collection have been described in the catalogue of instruments and apparatus in the museum's collection which was published in 2016. The museum has a collection of books dating from the years 1890–1949 by renowned professors of the university, as well as articles on museums whose activities are related to agriculture, technology, and ethnography. The book collection of Prof. Kazimierz S. Rouppert is particularly valuable. He was a botanist, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the Jagiellonian University, a biographer, voyager and social activist who settled in London after the Second World War where he helped support Polish academia abroad. The museum has prints, graphics and paintings in its collection, including work by Kraków artists such as Stefan Matejko (Jan Matejko's nephew) and Walery E. Radzikowski.

In 2018, the University of Agriculture celebrated its 65th anniversary as an autonomous entity – its 128th anniversary since its establishment. The school derives from the Jagiellonian University. From 1890 it was part of the University as the College of Agriculture (*Studium Rolnicze*) at the Faculty of Philosophy, and later, from 1923, it became the Faculty of Agriculture at the Jagiellonian University. Since 1953 it has been operating as an independent entity, changing both its profile and name several times: the Higher School of Agriculture, the Academy of Agriculture (from 1973) to become a university in 2008. The University of Agriculture inherited its didactic ideas and outlook from the Jagiellonian University, the Higher School of Agriculture in Dubliany (Ukraine) and the Higher School of Forestry in Lviv. During the Partitions of Poland it was still open to all students throughout Poland. Apart from teaching theory, it also focused on practical skills, and ran community courses (including gardening and courses on cooperatives). It promulgated knowledge about farming among society which resulted in the nationwide development of agriculture, and gardening in particular. The school participated in the economic and social life of the region, thus shaping the history of Kraków, Galicia, and Małopolska while being open to scientific cooperation with Polish and foreign centres.

The museum, which operates within the Main Library, has 3,315 exhibits. It does not have its own exhibition space – the library houses display cabinets where medals and devices related to the school's activities as well as the history of the University of Agriculture and its faculties are on display.

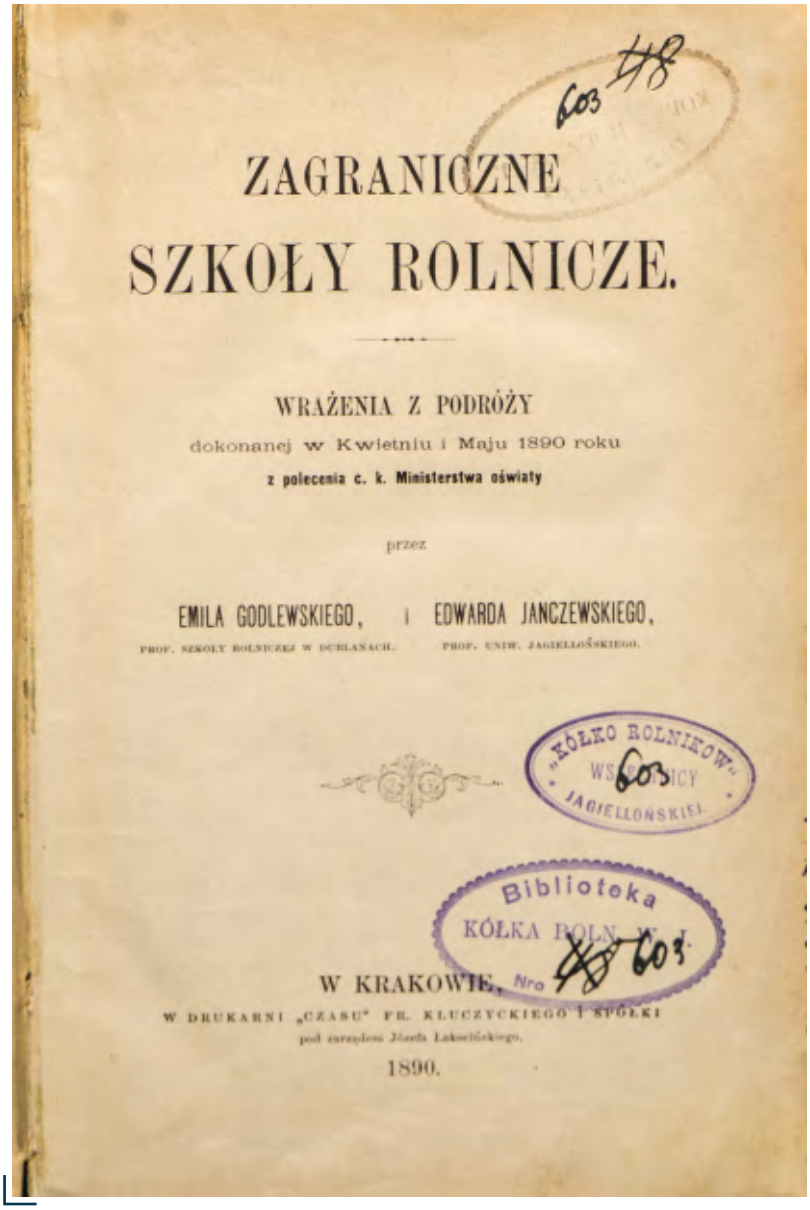
Danuta Gajewska MSc, in collaboration
with Gabriel Wojcieszek, BSc

Museum of the University of Agriculture

1

1) Medal awarded to Tadeusz Twardzicki, at the Jubilee Exhibition of Polish Red Cattle. Obverse: bas relief figure of a bull standing on a podium against a background of the sun's rays and flags. Reverse: 'Za pracę i zasługę. Komitet Okreg. Małop. Wystawy Jubileuszowej przy IV Targach Wsch. Bydła Czerwonego Polskiego we Lwowie 2-9-IX-1934' (For work and services. Committee of the Małopolska Region. Jubilee Exhibition of the 4th Eastern Fair of Polish Red Cattle in Lviv, 2–9 September 1934'. The Małopolska Regional Jubilee Exhibition of Polish Red Cattle was held as a part of the 14th International Eastern Fair in Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine) from 1 to 16 September 1934 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of breeding Polish red cattle in the Małopolska region and the 40th anniversary of Polish Red Cattle Breeders' Association at the Agricultural Association in Kraków.
Tadeusz Twardzicki was a graduate of the Agricultural College at the Jagiellonian University, he was the administrator of landed estates, founder and inspector of breeders' associations, and he organized the export of cattle to Romania and Brazil.

Date of origin: 1934
Place of origin: Poland
Material / technique: gilded metal, casting
Dimensions: Dia. 5 cm
Inv. no.: Num/10



ZAGRANICZNE

SZKOŁY ROLNICZE.

WRAŻENIA Z PODRÓŻY

dokonanej w Kwietniu i Maju 1890 roku

z polecenia c. k. Ministerstwa oświaty

przez

EMILA GODLEWSKIEGO, i EDWARDA JANCZEWSKIEGO,

PROF. SZKOŁY ROLNICZEJ W OCHLAŃACH. PROF. UNIW. JAGIELLOŃSKIEGO.

„KÓŁKO ROLNIKÓW" WS[illegible]ICY JAGIELLOŃSKIEJ.

Biblioteka KÓŁKA POLN. W. J.

W KRAKOWIE,

W DRUKARNI „CZASU" FR. KLUCZYCKIEGO I SPÓŁKI

pod zarządem Józefa Łukosińskiego.

1890.

2

2) *Zagraniczne szkoły rolnicze. Wrażenia z podróży dokonanej w kwietniu i maju 1890 roku z polecenia c.k. Ministerstwa Oświaty przez Emila Godlewskiego i Edwarda Janczewskiego* (Foreign schools of agriculture. Impressions of a trip taken in April and May 1890 by Emil Godlewski and Edward Janczewski at the request of the Imperial-Royal Ministry of Education), Emil Godlewski, Edward Janczewski, published by Czas printing house. The book was published at the authors' own expense in the year in which the College of Agriculture at the Jagiellonian University was established. The establishment of the College of Agriculture at the Jagiellonian University's Faculty of Philosophy was a well-thought out process, based on the experience of similar European schools. The professors familiarized themselves with the work of 11 schools. They modelled themselves on the Faculty of Agriculture at the Technical University in Zurich, taking into account local requirements and adapting some solutions from German schools (regarding devices and equipment in the laboratories, museums and experimental cultivation using trial fields).

Date of origin: 1890
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 22 cm; 83 pp.
Inv. no.: UR H 388
Comments: copy from *Przegląd Polski* (Polish Review) dated July and August 1890

3

3) Certificate awarded to Zygmunt Skąpski (1843–1907) by the School of Village Agriculture (Szkoła Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego) in Dubliany. Printed document with details filled in by hand, ornamented with a plant motif, a drawing of agricultural tools and a likeness of Ceres, the goddess of fertility. It also contains the stamp of the School of Agriculture in Dubliany and the signatures of Prof. Zygmunt Strusiewicz – Head of the School, Prof. Kazimierz Pańkowski, animal husbandry technician, Prof. Władysław Tyniecki – forestry specialist. The text reads: 'Farming-scientific faculty of the Imperial-Royal Galician farming society in Dubliany. The present hereby certifies that Mr Zygmunt Skąpski of Kamienica, District Łaniec, was a student of the farming-scientific faculty in Dubliany from 1 August 1864 to 30 June 1867 and throughout this time, he diligently attended lectures and actively participated in classes and trips; having studied appropriately, he passed his exams in the studied fields as follows'. Zygmunt Skąpski now lies in a common grave dedicated to participants in the January Uprising of 1863 in the Rakowicki Cemetery.

Date of origin: 1867
Place of origin: Dubliany nr Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine)
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 34 cm x W 21 cm
Inv. no.: MAR I/539
Comments: gift of Zbigniew Skąpski, professor at the Kraków University of Technology, geodesist

4

4) Analytical scales, Alb. Rueprecht&Sohn. Fabrik für Präzisionswagen. 'Golden scales' from the chemical laboratory of Prof. Emil Godlewski, one of the founders of the College of Agriculture at the Jagiellonian University and a long-term director (1892–1908). He created the Faculty of Agricultural Chemistry, which he headed for 27 years. His research in the field of plant physiology, microbiology and chemistry resulted in a number of scientific discoveries and gained him international renown. He was engaged in the social life of Kraków, including his work during the First World War in the Prince-Bishop's Committee for Assistance to War Victims, where he also wrote reports on the committee's work.

Date of origin: end of the 19th century – early 20th century
Place of origin: Vienna
Material / technique: brass, wood
Dimensions: 45 cm x 29 cm x 54 cm
Inv. no.: MAR/II/1

5) Student's transcript belonging to Felicja Weigl (*Index lectionum facultatis philosophicae*), No. 10780, issued on 7 October 1911, with the signatures of professors including: E. Janczewski, E. Godlewski, F. Rogoziński, J. Brzeziński, S. Surzycki and stamps of the Imperial-Royal Jagiellonian University. Felicja Weigl completed her university studies one hundred years ago, on 14 June 1917. There were two women in a group of 16 graduates of the Agricultural College awarded an Engineer's diploma. From 1987 women were accepted at the Jagiellonian University's Faculty of Philosophy. As of 1911/1912 the Agricultural College at the Jagiellonian University had a new charter which introduced four-year studies with internship on agricultural estates; a paper also had to be written in order to obtain an academic title. Felicja Ferdynanda Aurelia Litwinowicz (Weigl) was born in Kraków where she also died in 1973 at the age of 83. She is buried at the Rakowicki Cemetery.

Date of origin: 1911–1917
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 18.5 cm x W 10.5 cm
Inv. no.: MAR I/522

5

6) Student gala badge of the Agricultural College at the Jagiellonian University, in the form of a shield surmounted by a crown. The enamelled amaranth and white shield with a silver plough and the coat of arms of the Jagiellonian University above it. The shield is surrounded by a gold-coloured laurel wreath. The badge represents the coat of arms of the college, and later, of the Faculty of Agriculture. It is unique.

Date of origin: c 1900
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: metal, enamelling, casting, welding
Dimensions: 3.5 cm x 2.1 cm
Inv. no.: MAR I/884

6

7

7) Staff ID belonging to Wanda Giżbert, a representative of the Seed Production Section in Lviv, entitling her to a rail ticket discount (all classes) for the duration of The General National Exhibition in Poznań. ID No.1672, lacking the ticket holder's signature and the name of the company she represented. The General National Exhibition in Poznań was an exhibition event run to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Polish independence. It was held from May to September 1929. Divided into seven sections, it also included agriculture, a branch of the economy which at that time employed 65% of Poland's population. The exhibition was visited by 4.5 million people.

Date of origin: 1929
Place of origin: Poznań
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: 11.5 cm x 8 cm
Inv. no.: MAR I/626
Comments: ID with photograph, ID number, expiry dates, route and stamps of the General National Exhibition 1929

8

8) *Zabudowania Gospodarstwa Doświadczalnego w Mydlnikach* (Buildings of the Experimental Farm in Mydlniki), Stanisław Mucha. Apart from theoretical knowledge, agriculture requires practical skills to run a farm. The Mydlniki estate (160 ha) was purchased for the Agricultural College at the Jagiellonian University in the years 1904–1912 as a collective effort and cost; the project was led by Kazimierz Rogoyski, a professor of soil and plant cultivation. The photograph was taken by Stanisław Mucha, documentalist and photographer of the Polish Legions, the Wawel Castle, Kraków and surrounding areas.

Date of origin: before the Second World War
Place of origin: Mydlniki
Material / technique: photographic paper, photography
Dimensions: 45 cm x 35 cm
Inv. no.: MAR I/306
Comments: the photograph was developed at the *Artystyczna Pracownia Fotografii i Powiększeń* (Artistic Photographic and Enlargment Studio) at ul. Jabłonowskich 20 in Kraków

9) Tableau of the 1952–1957 alumni of the Higher School of Agriculture in Kraków. The Higher School of Agriculture was established as an independent unit in 1953. The graduates of 1957 began their education at the Jagiellonian University and completed it at the Higher School of Agriculture. For this reason the tableau includes two coats of arms – sceptres, a plough and two buildings – the Higher School of Agriculture building and diamond vaults symbolizing Collegium Maius. The tableau also includes professors with Prof. Józef Kubica, a distinguished agricultural economist, the first rector of the Higher School of Agriculture (for three tenures), who was awarded an honorary doctorate by the school he founded.

Date of origin: 1957
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: photographic paper, photography
Dimensions: 21 cm x 28 cm
Inv. no.: MAR I/40
Comments: a smaller copy of the tableau was made by the Foto Bielec Studio, ul. Karmelicka 5a

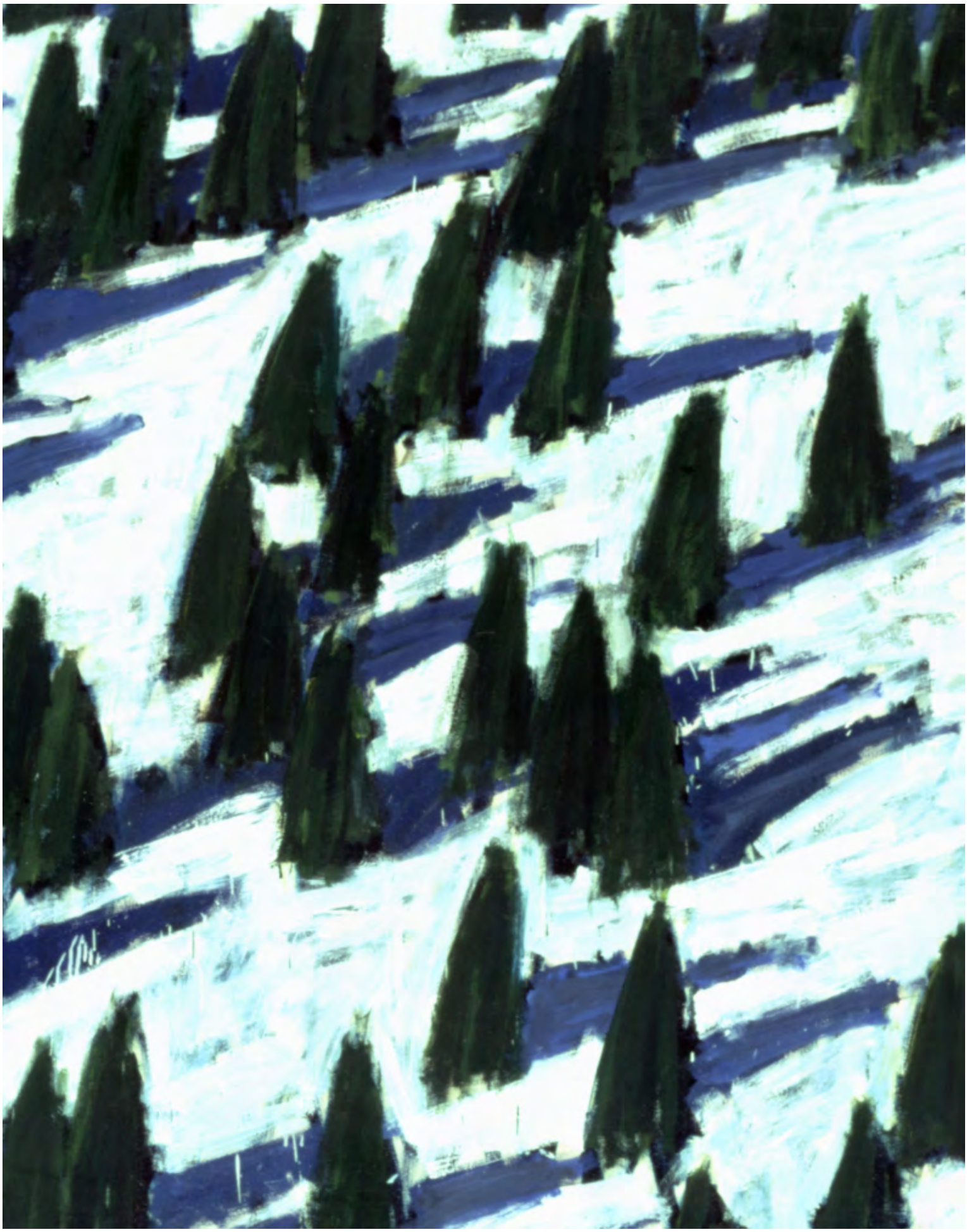
9

10) Binocular loupe made at *Fabryka Przyrządów Mierniczych Jana Bujaka* (Jan Bujak's Measuring Instruments Factory) in Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine). An example of Polish optical equipment. It was still being used in the Institute of Applied Zoology in the 1890s by Prof. Jan Koteja, in research on scale insects (of the *hemiptera* order). Prof. Koteja was awarded by the community of amber jewellers for promoting research on amber inclusions which represent a world dating back millions of years.

Date of origin: 1930s
Place of origin: Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine)
Inv. no.: MAR/II/32

10

fundusze.malopolska.pl



Soil Museum – Soil Education Centre

al. 29 Listopada 46/017
31-425 Kraków
Tel. (12) 662 53 91
info@muzeumgleb.pl or
piotr.pacanowski@urk.edu.pl
www.muzeumgleb.pl

Tours available by appointment only. Museum lessons can be organized for groups (fees apply). Self-guided visits are free of charge and are available at fixed times. Please see the website for up to date information.

Curator:
Piotr Pacanowski PhD

KRAKÓW

University of Agriculture in Kraków, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Ecology and Silviculture

Soil Museum – Soil Education Centre

The Soil Museum – Soil Education Centre at the University of Agriculture in Kraków is the only such museum in Poland and one of the few museums worldwide devoted to soils. It was established in 2012 on the initiative of Prof. Stanisław Brożek. The museum is a part of the Faculty of Forestry and encompasses 150 sq. metres; it is supervised by one member of staff who also acts as an educator.

The Soil Museum has a display of 76 cross sections (vertical slices) of soils from diverse areas across Europe and the USA. The cross sections are presented in the form of authentic soil monoliths measuring 35 x 120 cm or 20 x 100 cm, preserved using a glue-based technique on a real-life 1:1 scale. All the soil monoliths were made in the years 2010–2011 by a team supervised by Prof. Stanisław Brożek. The museum provides people with an opportunity to expand their knowledge about the function and protection of soil in diverse climatic conditions across Europe and its impact on shaping the landscape, and on mankind in general. The museum also houses an exhibition of rocks and minerals.

The main exhibition, *Gleba w środowisku przyrodniczym i krajobrazach Europy* (Soil in the natural environment and landscapes of Europe), presents 76 authentic soil cross sections in 11 different climatic zones across Europe. They are arranged from North to South: the tundra (Norway), taiga (Finland), temperate climatic zone (Poland), the Puszta (Hungary), the Mediterranean (Italy); and from West to East: the Atlantic zone (France and Germany), temperate climatic zone (Poland), the steppe zone (Ukraine and Russia) and the semi-desert zone (Russia).

Each of the soil cross sections is accompanied by photographs of the area and concise descriptions. Furthermore, each zone has a dedicated multimedia centre with abundant documentation, descriptions, photographs and films. Full information on the exhibits is available in a book which also serves as a guide: *Gleby w środowisku przyrodniczym i krajobrazach Europy* (Soil in the natural environment and landscapes of Europe), edited by Stanisław Brożek, published by the University's Publishing House.

Piotr Pacanowski PhD

Soil Museum – Soil Education Centre

1

2

3

1) Histic Gleyic Podzol (Skeletic). Soil monolith representing the natural environment of the tundra. Mineral soils developed from glacial deposits, strongly gleyed with peaty topsoil.

Place of origin: Varangerhalvoya National Park in Norway
Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 35 cm
Inv. no.: G1/12N

2) Fibric Hemic Histosol (Orthodystric) – peat soil from raised bogs. Soil monolith representing the natural environment of the Northern Taiga. Organic soil developed from undercomposed peat deposited on mid-decomposed peat in a raised bog.

Place of origin: Urho Kekkonen National Park in Northern Finland
Inv. no.: G2/6N

3) Albic Podzol (Skeletic) – proper podzoic soil. Soil monolith representing the natural environment of the Southern Taiga. Mineral, dystrophic soil, highly skeletic, developed on glacial deposits.

Place of origin: Lauhanvuori National Park in Southern Finland
Inv. no.: G3/2N

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4) Haplic Phaeozem (Calcaric, Skeletic) – Rendzic Leptosol. Soil monolith representing the natural environment of temperate forest zones. Mineral, eutrophic soil, highly skeletic, developed on Jurassic limestone.

Place of origin: Olkusz Forest District, Małopolska Voivodeship
No.: G4/4L

5) Mollic Chernozem (Sodic Siltic). Soil monolith representing the natural environment of the Middle European steppe – the Puszta. Mineral, eutrophic soil, developed on loess type eolian deposits.

Place of origin: Hortobagy National Park, Eastern Hungary
Inv. no.: G6/1S

6) Mollic Vitric Andosol (Orthoeutric, Endoskeletic). Soil monolith representing the natural environment of the Mediterranean. Mineral, eutrophic soil, developed on volcanic ash and pyroclastic materials.

Place of origin: Monte Vulture volcano, the Potenza region, Southern Italy
Inv. no.: G7/8S

7) Epileptic Folic Umbrisol (Skeletic). Soil monolith representing the natural environment of the Atlantic zone. Poorly structured soil developed on quartzite rock waste.

Place of origin: Armorique Regional Park on the Atlantic Ocean of Britanny
Inv. no.: G8/1W

7

8) Voronic Chernozem (Pachic, Siltic). Soil monolith representing the natural environment of the high steppe zone. Eutrophic, rich humus soil developed on loess sediment.

Place of origin: the Mykhailivska Tsilyna Nature Reserve, Ukraine
Inv. no.: G9/11E

8

9) Calcic Kastanozem (Siltic). Soil monolith representing the natural environment of the semi-arid steppe zone. Rich humus soil developed on loess sediment.

Place of origin: Volgograd Oblast, nr Rozdolne, Russia
Inv.no.: G10/7E

9

10) Gleyic Hypersalic Solonchak (Sodic). Soil monolith representing the natural environment of the semi-desert zone. Sodic soil developed on uncemented fine-grained sediment.

Place of origin: Caspian Depression, nr Astrakhan, Russia
Inv. no.: G11/6E

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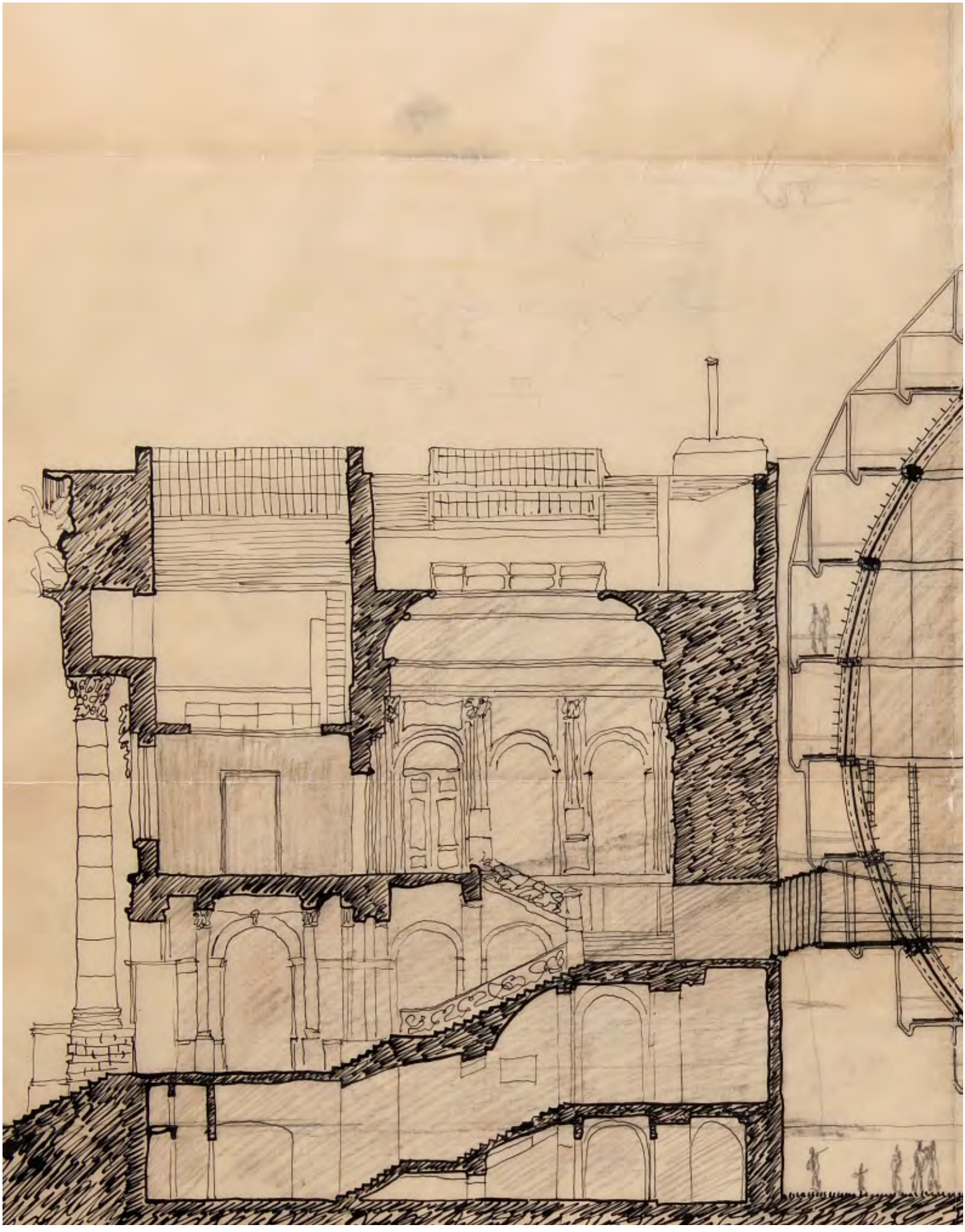

AKADEMIA
GÓRNICZO-HUTNICZA
IM. STANISŁAWA STASZICA

Archives of the University of Physical Education

Aleja Jana Pawła II 78
31-571 Kraków
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www.awf.krakow.pl

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Director:
Dorota Okrajni MA

Staff:
Elżbieta Mackiewicz MA

KRAKÓW

University of Physical Education in Kraków

Archives of the University of Physical Education

The history of the University of Physical Education in Kraków has, from the very outset, been closely linked with the Jagiellonian University. The Jagiellonian was the first university in Poland to implement the guidelines of the Commission of National Education (1773) regarding physical education for young people. In the first half of the 19th century, the staff and students of the Faculty of Medicine already specialized in the aforementioned activities – the model of physical education which was proposed was based on scientific research and was aimed at young people, both male and female, for therapeutic and recreational purposes. The activities which were implemented gained a great deal of support from the inhabitants of Kraków: many private gymnastic courses were organized, including the famous *Towarzystwo Gimnastyczne 'Sokół'* ('Falcon' Polish Gymnastics Society). Towards the end of the 19th century, requests began appearing for the establishment of an independent faculty of physical education at the Jagiellonian University where, in 1895, two-year courses in physical education had been launched for teachers (courses for candidates as teachers of gymnastics in secondary schools and teacher training colleges). In 1913 it was transformed into a three-year Physical Education College; its activities were suspended due to the outbreak of the First World War. After many years of combined efforts by representatives of the Jagiellonian University, the then Academy of Mining and Metallurgy and the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków, the college's activities were reactivated on 15 September 1927, as the College of Physical Education at the Faculty of Medicine of the Jagiellonian University. The first intakes consisted mainly of students from the faculties of Philosophy, Law and Medicine of the Jagiellonian University. One quite remarkable thing was that women predominated, therefore testifying to the progressive nature of the college. The college's development also reflects the widespread recognition and appreciation of physical education in interwar Europe. The slaughter caused by the Second World War interrupted the college's further development. Lectures were suspended, and many of its assets were either plundered or destroyed. Despite all these adversities, the college resumed its activities in early 1945, shortly after the liberation of Kraków. On 1 January 1950, by a decision of the Council of Ministers, the Faculty of Medicine of the Jagiellonian University was transformed into an Academy of Medicine – and as a result the College of Physical Education became a part of it. Six months later, on 5 July 1950, further changes were made when by a decree of the Council of Ministers all colleges of physical education throughout Poland were transformed into higher schools of physical education. The first rector of this institution in Kraków was Doc. Dr Eugenia Stołyhwo, an anthropologist. Over the years, the university has developed in the fields of science, education and outreach. In 1972 the Higher School of Physical Education was renamed the Academy of Physical Education, and since 1977 it has been named after Bronisław Czech – a versatile interwar skier, three-times member of the Polish national Olympic team. The archive of the University of Physical Education was established by the academy's rector in 1984 as a separate entity of the university's inter-departmental structure reporting directly to the deputy rector responsible for teaching and learning. Since then the archive has been collecting and storing documents drawn up at the university as well as preparing archival materials which constitute the historic resources of the University of Physical Education. The archive collaborates with all sections of the university for academic, didactic and outreach purposes, including with the Main Library, which organizes exhibitions. The historic resources consist mainly of files, photographic and audiovisual materials as well as the legacy of scholars, research and teaching staff. The oldest collections date from the beginning of the 20th century.

Dorota Okrajni MA, Elżbieta Mackiewicz MA

Archives of the University of Physical Education

1

1) Commemorative plaque acknowledging the dedication and work of students and athletes during the reconstruction of the Sports Hall at ul. Śniadeckich 12B in Kraków.

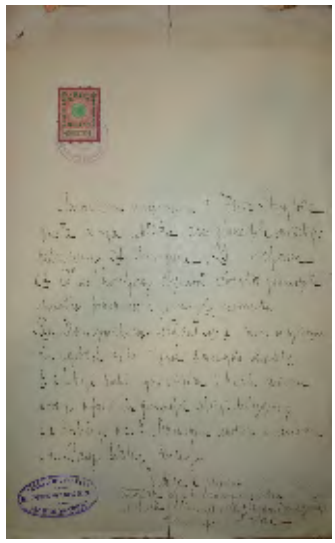
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: marble
Dimensions:
H 40 cm x W 50 cm x D 2 cm
Comments: the plaque was discovered in the technical backrooms on the main university building during conservation work

2

2) Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta awarded by decree of the Council of State on 30 September 1971 to Prof. Stanisław Panek (1916–1999).
During the Second World War, Prof. Panek was a soldier of the Home Army (AK). After the war he graduated from the College of Physical Education (1949) and the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of the Jagiellonian University (1952). He was associated with the Higher School of Physical Education in Kraków as an anthropologist; he defended both his doctoral thesis and post doctoral degree (habilitation) at the Jagiellonian University. In the years 1960–1961 he was dean of the Faculty of Physical Education at the Higher School of Physical Education in Kraków, and later in the years 1968–1978 he was rector of the School (from 1972 renamed the University of Physical Education). In 1996 he was awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Physical Education in Kraków. He is buried in the Rakowicki Cemetery.

Date of origin: 1971
Material / technique: metal, enamel
Dimensions: 4.4 cm x 4.4 cm
Inv. no.: 501/4
Comments: gift of Janina Panek, widow of Prof. Stanisław Panek

3



4

3) *Handbuch des Bicycle-Sport*, Victor Silberer, George Ernst. This textbook is from the library's collections of courses for candidates as teachers of gymnastics in Secondary Schools and Teacher Training Colleges (*C.K. Kursu Naukowego Gimnastycznego w Krakowie*), then transferred to the College of Physical Education of the Jagiellonian University, now in the collections of the Main Library of the University of Physical Education.

Date of origin: 1885
Place of origin: Vienna and Leipzig
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 18 cm x W 12.5 cm; pp. 374
Inv. no. AWF 11
Comments: collections of SWF UJ

4) Certificate confirming Wanda Helena Przybylska's participation in a Swedish gymnastics course held at the Jadwiga Mayówna private Orthopaedic and Pedagogical Gymnastics Institute.
Jadwiga Mayówna (1863–1943) was a teacher and a pioneer of physical education for women as well as an ardent promoter of Swedish gymnastics. She taught at the Girls' Teacher Training College (Seminarium Nauczycielskie Żeńskie) in Kraków, and later also at the College of Physical Education of the Jagiellonian University. She was educated and gained experience during many trips abroad to Sweden, Finland, Germany and England. She continued her academic work after retiring in 1931.

Date of origin: 1906
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, printed, handwritten
Dimensions: H 34 cm x W 21 cm
Inv. no.: 513/2

5

5) Chronicle of the male students camp of the College of Physical Education of the Jagiellonian University in Dukszty (formerly in the Vilna Voivodeship – now Dūkštas in eastern Lithuania) in the years 1936 and 1937. The camp chronicles were kept by the students and contained descriptions of their activities, trips, lists of participants, and hand-made drawings and caricatures. Guests and participants in the female camps, which were run alongside the male camps, also made entries in the books.

Date of origin: 1936–1937
Place of origin: Dukszty (now Dūkštas in eastern Lithuania)
Material / technique: paper, pencil
Dimensions: H 34 cm x W 20.5 cm
Inv. no.: 513/5

6) Medal of the Society of War Veterans of the Polish People's Republic awarded to Prof. Stanisław Grochmal. Reverse: 'Za zasługi dla Związku Inwalidów Wojennych PRL' (For services to the Society of Warsaw Veterans of the Polish People's Republic). Stanisław Grochmal (1911–1995) was a professor of medicine who was professionally associated with the Jagiellonian University and the Higher School of Physical Education (in the years 1965–1968 as rector). He participated in the September Campaign – as chief physician of the 16th Tarnów Infantry Regiment; he became an active participant in the underground movement in Tuchów, where, during the War, he organized a health centre to combat outbreaks of dysentery and typhus. He was a member of the Polish Home Army (AK).

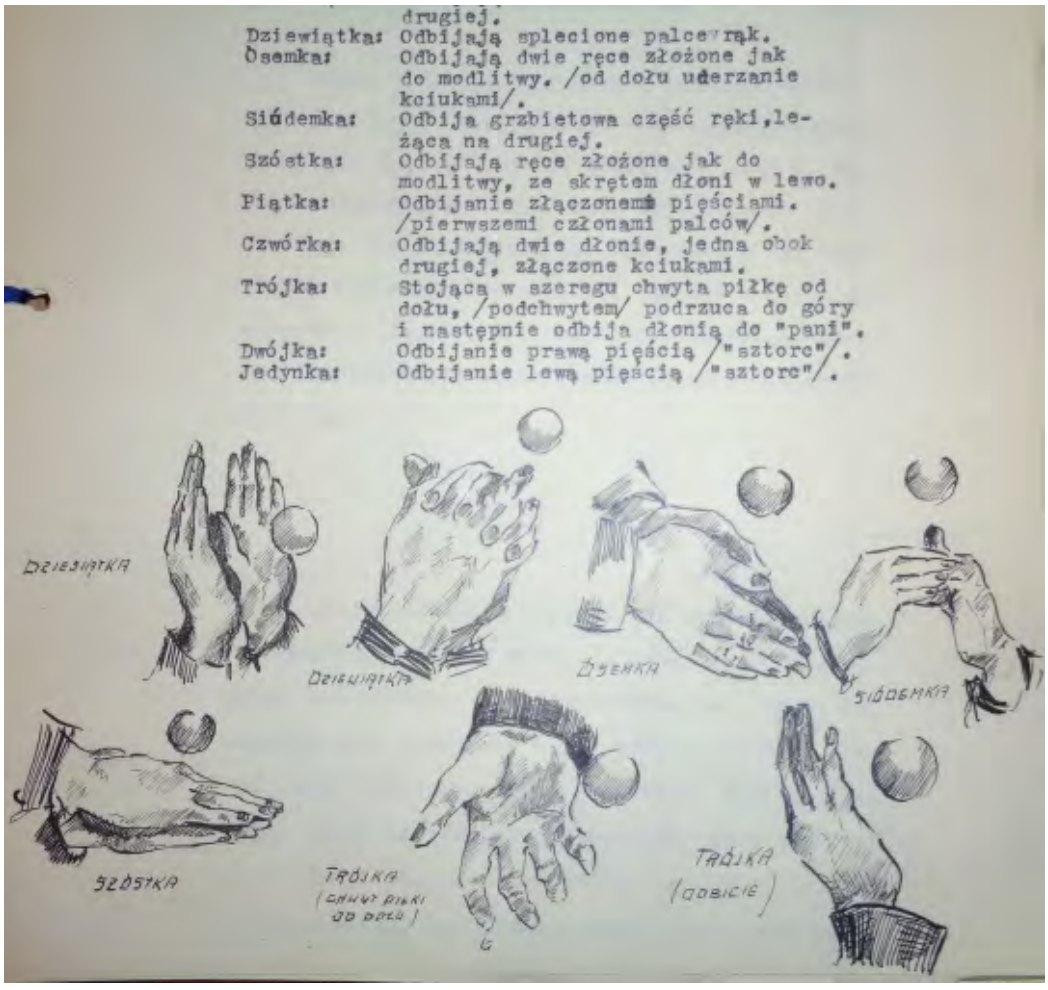
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: Dia. 6 cm
Comments: gift of Kazimierz Grochmal, son of Prof. Stanisław Grochmal

6

7) Student ID booklet of the College of Physical Education of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków which belonged to Maria Irzyńska, a student of the Faculty of Medicine. The card, no. 5675, was issued on 4 October 1934. During the twenty-year interwar period, only students from the faculties of Philosophy, Medicine and Law were admitted to the Higher School of Physical Education; more than half of them were women.

Date of origin: 1934
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 19 cm x W 13 cm; pp. 40
Inv. no.: 1603/4

7


drugiej.
Dziewiątka: Odbijają splecione palce rąk.
Ósemka: Odbijają dwie ręce złożone jak do modlitwy, /od dołu uderzanie kciukami/.
Siódemka: Odbija grzbietowa część ręki, leżącą na drugiej.
Szóstka: Odbijają ręce złożone jak do modlitwy, ze skrętem dłoni w lewo.
Piątka: Odbijanie złączonemi pięściami, /pierwszemi członami palców/.
Czwórka: Odbijają dwie dłonie, jedna obok drugiej, złączone kciukami.
Trójka: Stojącą w szeregu chwyta piłkę od dołu, /podchwytem/ podrzuca do góry i następnie odbija dłonią do "pani".
Dwójka: Odbijanie prawą pięścią /"sztorc"/.
Jedynka: Odbijanie lewą pięścią /"sztorc"/.
DZIEWIĄTKA
DZIEWIĄTKA
ÓSEMKA
SIÓDEMKA
SZÓSTKA
TRÓJKA (CHWYT PIŁKI OD DOŁU)
TRÓJKA (ODBICIE)

8

8) *Gry i zabawy regionalne powiatu pińczowskiego* (Regional games and amusements in the county of Pińczów), MA dissertation of Wiktor Sikora.
The archives of the university contain some MA dissertations of the students of the College of Physical Education of the Jagiellonian University dating from the 1930s. These are some of the oldest and most valuable dissertations, and at the same time some of the most pleasing to the eye. If the topic so required, the authors would illustrate them with their own drawings, thus showing off their remarkable artistic skills.

Date of origin: 1936
Place of origin: Pińczów
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting, stitching
Dimensions: H 35 cm x W 21 cm; pp. 82
Inv. no.: MAG 126

9

9) A photograph showing Zygmunt Wyrobek and students from the College of Physical Education at the Jagiellonian University at one of the training camps in Nowy Targ. The inscription on the back reads: 'Nowy Targ 1929 / Gry terenowe przygotowuje wizyt.[ator] Z. Wyrobek' (Outdoor games prepared by school inspector Z. Wyrobek).
Zygmunt Wyrobek (1872–1939) was a physician and teacher. Throughout his professional career he was associated with the Faculty of Medicine of the Jagiellonian University and was one of Henryk Jordan's associates. He taught physical education in schools in Kraków and was later school inspector. He also worked as an instructor at the 'Sokół' Towarzystwo Gimnastyczne ('Falcon' Gymnastics Society). In 1911 he founded the first group of scouts in Kraków known as the Tadeusz Kościuszko Scout Group.

Date of origin: 1929
Place of origin: Nowy Targ
Material / technique: paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 9 cm x W 12 cm
Comments: photographic collection of the University of Physical Education in Kraków

10) Sports Days at the University of Physical Education in Kraków. The photograph shows a student vaulting over a vaulting box during the University's Sports Days. It is the oldest sporting event organized each year which brings together the entire academic community. Over several days, the university authorities organize a number of competitions in a wide variety of disciplines in which both students, graduates and staff (led by the rector) participate. The winners are awarded cups and certificates. The Sports Days promote an active life-style and are a wonderful opportunity for the whole of the university community to integrate. In the summer season, the Sailing Regatta for the University's Rector's Cup is also organized with these same values in mind. In the winter season, there is a competition for the Rector's Cup in Alpine Skiing and Snowboarding.

Date of origin: c 1970s
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 20.5 cm x W 15.3 cm
Comments: photographic collection of the University of Physical Education in Kraków

Conference and Educational Centre

Kulice 24
72-200 Nowogard
Tel. (91) 444 10 87 / (91) 444 13 39 /
(91) 444 13 07
kulice@univ.szczecin.pl
www.kulice.usz.edu.pl

Director:
Sławomir Szafrański PhD

Staff:
Jolanta Libront MA,
Teresa Kania MA, Krzysztof Kania

KULICE

University of Szczecin

Conference and Educational Centre

The centre in Kulice was established in 2002 as an entity affiliated to the university to conduct social education, academic exchange and knowledge transfer, via conferences, seminars, workshops, summer schools, educational trips, debates, as well as cultural and artistic events. Kulice organizes international conferences and projects focused on Polish-German cross border cooperation and European topics.

The manor house and park in Kulice operates pursuant to the bylaws of the University of Szczecin: Order No. 30/2002 of the Rector of the University of Szczecin dated 22 May 2002 and the regulations of the University of Szczecin (Rector's Ordinance US 70/2017 of 31 October 2017 amending the ordinance on the introduction of the Organizational Regulations of the administration of the University of Szczecin).

The centre is located in a historic manor house in an extensive park in the village of Kulice (municipality of Nowogard), approx. 70 km from Szczecin. The manor house and the park are under the supervision of the conservator and are entered in the national register of historical monuments. For centuries the village of Kulice belonged to the von Dewitz family whose main residence was the castle in Dobra.

From 1727 until 1945 the village along with the neigbouring Konarzewo and Jarchlin were properties of the Bismarck family. Between 1838 and 1844 the estate was administered by the future chancellor of Germany, Otto von Bismarck. A few years later the properties passed into the hands of his older brother Bernhard von Bismarck (1810–1893), who, in 1848, had a manor house built there which was further extended in the following decades.

Farm buildings and a neo-Romanesque church (1865) were erected near the manor. The tomb of the wife of the last owner of Kulice, Katharina von Bismarck, is located in the park. After 1945, the Kulice estate became part of the State Agricultural Farms, and the manor house served as the offices of a state-owned farm (PGR) and accommodation for the workers. After the change in the system and the fall of state-owned farms in the the early 1990s, the damaged property was taken over by the Agricultural Property Agency of the State Treasury (Agencja Własności Rolnej Skarbu Państwa).

On the initiative of Philipp von Bismarck, a long-time member of the German Bundestag and European Parliament, the Fundatia Europea Pomerania was appointed, which in the years 1994–1995 rented out the estate and refurbished the manor house from German Funds provided by the Ministry of the Interior and the Foundation for Polish-German Cooperation. Based on the Baltic Academy in Lubek-Travemünde the centre in Kulice was established as a hotel and conference centre designated for Polish, German and European debates.

In the years 1995–2002, the centre was managed by the Kulice-Külz European Academy Foundation, headed by Lisaweta von Zitzewitz, who organized many academic and popular conferences and seminars in Kulice. In 2002, ownership of the manor house and adjacent park was transferred to the University of Szczecin, which, until 2013, continued to conduct its activities together with the Kulice-Külz European Academy. In 2016, the centre resumed its activities which are undertaken in collaboration with the Kulice Academy Association.

The centre is in the process of compiling its library collection on Pomerania and Polish-German contacts. The library occupies premises of 28 sq. metres. and will also serve as a museum – exhibitions on the history of the manor house and its inhabitants, including the von Bismarck family, the history of Kulice, and the lands in Dobra and Nowogard. The museum will be opened in June 2021. The centre has several rooms where exhibitions on historical and artistic topics are organized: a 70 sq. metre hall, two conference rooms with a total of 150 sq. metres and a garden room of 63 sq. metres. The open air artistic workshops and art exhibitions are organized in the extensive park (of 9 ha) adjacent to the manor house. In the years 2020–2022, the project *Discovering a Common Cultural Heritage* by getting to know the history of the region – promoting knowledge, exchanging experiences, motivating the inhabitants of the borderland and increasing its attractiveness as a tourist spot will be implemented in Kulice and Schwedt (Germany). The project is co-financed with funds from the European Union's Interreg VA Programme (European Regional Development Fund).

Conference and Educational Centre

Botanical Garden

ul. Sławinkowska 3
20-810 Lublin
Tel. (81) 743 49 00
botanik@hektor.umcs.lublin.pl
www.garden.umcs.lublin.pl

A valid ticket is required (prices are available on the website).
Opening hours:
April (mid-month – depending on weather) – 14 May
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 7 pm
Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays: 10 am – 7 pm
15 May – 31 July
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 8 pm
Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays: 10 am – 8 pm
August
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 7 pm
Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays: 10 am – 7 pm
September
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 6 pm
Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays: 10 am – 6 pm
October
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 5 pm
Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays: 10 am – 5 pm
Greenhouses open:
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 2 pm; closed on Bank Holidays and during student classes.
Group visits (advance booking is essential if a guide is required).

Entry to the garden – ul. Willowa (between nos. 58 and 60).

Director of the Garden:
Grażyna Szymczak PhD

LUBLIN

Marie Curie-Skłodowska University

Botanical Garden

The idea to create a Botanical Garden at the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University was first put forward in the first year of the university's existence. In 1945, Professors Józef Motyka (who set up the Department of Botany) and Adam Paszewski appointed a committee to carry out the project on the Sławinek estate (approval was not granted until 1951). After many years of effort and dedication, and the work of many people, on 23 February 1965, the Botanical Garden was opened within the Faculty of Plant Systematics. This date marks the beginning of the existence of the garden.

The garden is located on richly diversified land consisting of natural loess ravines, the Czechówka river valley and ponds. Sławinek, which was once a small farm, has a rich history. In the second half of the 18th century, the manor house located in the garden, which was reconstructed at the turn of the 1960s/1970s, belonged to Jan Nepomucen Kościuszko, the paternal uncle of Tadeusz. The properties of the spring waters found in Sławinek Park, which contain magnesium and iron oxides, determined its development as a health resort. The facility survived until the First World War, and the sources which supplied water to the ponds were in operation until the 1960s.

The basic outlines of today's garden were laid out in 1964–1970, and on 30 April 1974 the garden was opened to visitors. Currently it functions as an entity within the university. It covers an area of 21.25 ha in the north-western part of the city and contains nearly 7,000 plant taxa located in several sections of the garden: Alliums and Bulbous Plants, Dendrology (Arboretum), South and South-East European Plants, Biblical Plants, Polish Flora, Alpine Plants (Alpinarium), Ornamental Plants, a Rosarium, Plant Systematics, Tropical and Subtropical Plants, Domesticated Plants and Aquatic and Wetland Plants, and well as thematic collections: daylilies (150 taxa), peonies (approx. 70 taxa), bearded irises (330 taxa), dahlias (110 varieties). The garden's main function is to collect plant materials from all over the world as well as scientific documentation of these collections for research and teaching purposes. An equally important part of this mission is the protection of biodiversity, in particular by acquiring and creating, in ex situ conditions, collections of legally protected species, threatened by extinction or rare in Polish flora. The collection includes 181 species of protected plants (including 129 endangered ones) and 118 species which are endangered or threatened with extinction and which are included in the Polish Red Book of Plants (2014), as well as 215 species listed in the Polish Red List of Ferns and Flowers (2016), 10 of which are protected in Europe by the Bern Convention. The garden's resources, i.e. the plants, are used by teachers and students of schools in Lublin and the Lublin region, as well as the staff and students of schools of higher education in Lublin and throughout Poland.

Field activities, as well as school and student internships take place here. The Botanical Garden in Lublin is a tourist attraction and a place where people can rest, as well as being a permanent feature of nature tours. For several years, many educational, recreational and cultural events have been organized here, including various competitions, exhibitions, and themed walks with a guide. The garden also contains an educational path 'Zobacz, poznaj i pomóż je chronić. Polskie rośliny chronione, rzadkie i zagrożone' (Look, explore and help protect. Polish protected, rare and endangered plants). There is also a sensory path with a herbal gazebo and flowerbeds for people with visual impairments.

Botanical Garden

1

1) Dendrology sector – arboretum.

Collection of trees, shrubs, dwarf shrubs and prostrate shrubs. The sector currently covers an area of approx. 5.6 ha. Trees and shrubs are grouped according to their geographical range representing areas in Europe, Asia and America. The dendrological sector has more than 1,500 taxa represented by 219 genera. The most numerous are *Spiraea*, juniper (*Juniperus*) and *Thuja*.

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2) Kościuszko Manor House.

The first records of a manor house located on the site of the former farm in Stawinek date back to 1720. In the second half of the 18th century it was owned by Jan Nepomucen Kościuszko, uncle of Tadeusz. In the 1820s, when iron-rich mineral water was discovered nearby, the building became part of a health resort, which functioned for more than 100 years with varying degrees of success. Due to competition from Nałęczów (a spa town in the Lublin Voivodeship), wars, and the division of the estate, the property was neglected and the building fell into disrepair. In 1950, the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University bought the surrounding lands, designating them for the planned Botanical Garden. The present Kościuszko Manor House was reconstructed on the surviving cellars of the original building. It was fully reconstructed and renovated in the years 1969–1972 and is listed in Lublin's Register of Monuments and, together with the park, is under the care of the conservator. Today's interiors are filled with antique furniture and memorabilia related to Marie Curie-Skłodowska, Tadeusz Kościuszko and the history of Lublin. The building is a representative one and is used as a venue for temporary exhibitions, lectures, scientific, cultural, musical and other meetings. The Kościuszko Manor House has been open to visitors since 2013.

3) The alpine plants sector – alpinarium.

This sector of the garden with an area of approx. 0.7 ha is situated on natural, high loess slopes – of a relative height of up to 25 m. Plants, belonging to approx. 750 species, subspecies and botanical varieties have been gathered here, including 250 taxa of Polish alpine flora, characteristic of all zones, from the lower ranges to the alpine regions. Most of the species in the alpine garden are from natural sites in the mountains of Europe and Asia. There are also species found in the mountains of North America, Japan and New Zealand. Protected and endangered species of the Polish Carpathian Mountains are the most important.

4) The 'Pałacówka' ornamental plant section.

This collection of plants located in the central part of the garden consists of flower beds and jardinieres filled with plants of a strictly ornamental nature, surrounded by earthen embankments covered with old lime and maple trees. The plants are arranged in regularly or loosely planted beds with annuals, biennials and perennials accompanied by shrubs and prostrate shrubs. The main path is demarcated with rows of boxwood, which also form a border for beds filled with compositions of colourful seasonal flowers.

5) Ornamental plant sector – 'The ponds'.

There are several distinguishable collections in the ornamental plant sector which are located in various parts of the garden. There are currently approx. 500 taxa in the section called 'The ponds'. The largest part of the collection consists of: daylilies – 150 taxa; hostas – 37; coral bells – 26, and bushy asters – 23 varieties. In the beds near the ponds there are low, carpet-forming perennials that require a sunny position, interplanted with annual ornamental plants.

6) Bearded iris collection.

The collection of perennials stands out among the numerous ornamental plants amassed in the garden. The collection of bearded irises is the richest. There are approx. 380 species and varieties, the most numerous of which is the group of irises that have been bred (approx. 290). The collection began in the late 1960s. Due to the growing conditions needed by bearded irises, the collection changes its location in the garden every few years.

7) Plant systematics sector.

In the sector with an area of 0.8 ha, a systematic layout has been used based on a study by Adolf Engler, which has been updated in accordance with the achievements of modern plant systematics. Today's collection consists of approx. 950 taxa. These are mainly herbaceous plants from temperate climatic zones. The majority, as many as 66%, come from Europe and Asia, 30% are North American species, and the collection is supplemented by species from tropical regions in America, Asia, Africa and Australia (4% of the plants). The plants are arranged systematically: first the simplest vascular plants – horsetails and ferns, and then gymnosperms and angiosperms. Angiosperms cover the largest part of the zone. The dicotyledons are represented by 680 taxa, and the monocotyledons by 219 taxa.

8) Tropical and subtropical plant sector.

Tropical and subtropical plants occupy two of the garden's three greenhouses. There are approx. 1,700 plant taxa from tropical, subtropical and Mediterranean climate regions in an area of nearly 700 sq m. One of the greenhouses contains a collection of more than 900 species and varieties of succulents from arid, desert and semi-desert regions of Africa and the Americas. Cacti are the most numerous with more than 500 taxa. Most of the plants in the second greenhouse are from tropical rainforests. The collection includes representatives of various plant formations and regions of the world, including Australia, New Zealand, and the Mediterranean region. There are also many domesticated plants from tropical regions.

9) Useable plant sector.

This sector has existed since the garden was laid out, and now covers approx. 0.5 ha. From the very outset, the collection included medicinal and melliferous plants, as well as those used as spices, and little-known vegetables. New collections of oil crops, dye plants and fibre crops and those used in the production of stimulants and drugs were gradually introduced. Currently about 700 taxa are cultivated which are used in various ways by mankind. There are approx. 180 species used in herbal medicine or as raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry. There is a very large collection of melliferous plants. The collection of spices and vegetables is very popular.

10) Linden Avenue.

The avenue leads to the Kościuszko Manor House – it connects the manor house situated on an upland with the Czechówka River valley and a group of ponds. It was laid out in the second half of the 19th century, i.e. during the development of the health resort at Stawinek, although various sources link it to the second half of the 18th century, when the owner of the manor was Jan Nepomucen Kościuszko, uncle of Tadeusz Kościuszko. Some of the linden trees could have been planted by Tadeusz himself, who helped his uncle plan and arrange the garden around the manor. The alley was originally a dirt track; in 1974 it was replaced by stairs. From the access road, it has become an 85 m long x 8 m wide path for walking. The linden avenue is currently made up of 29 trees. In 2008, an attempt was made to estimate their age – the oldest ones were then estimated to be around 130–140 years, so they are now over 140–150 years old. Since 1988, the linden trees have been subject to regular conservation treatments.

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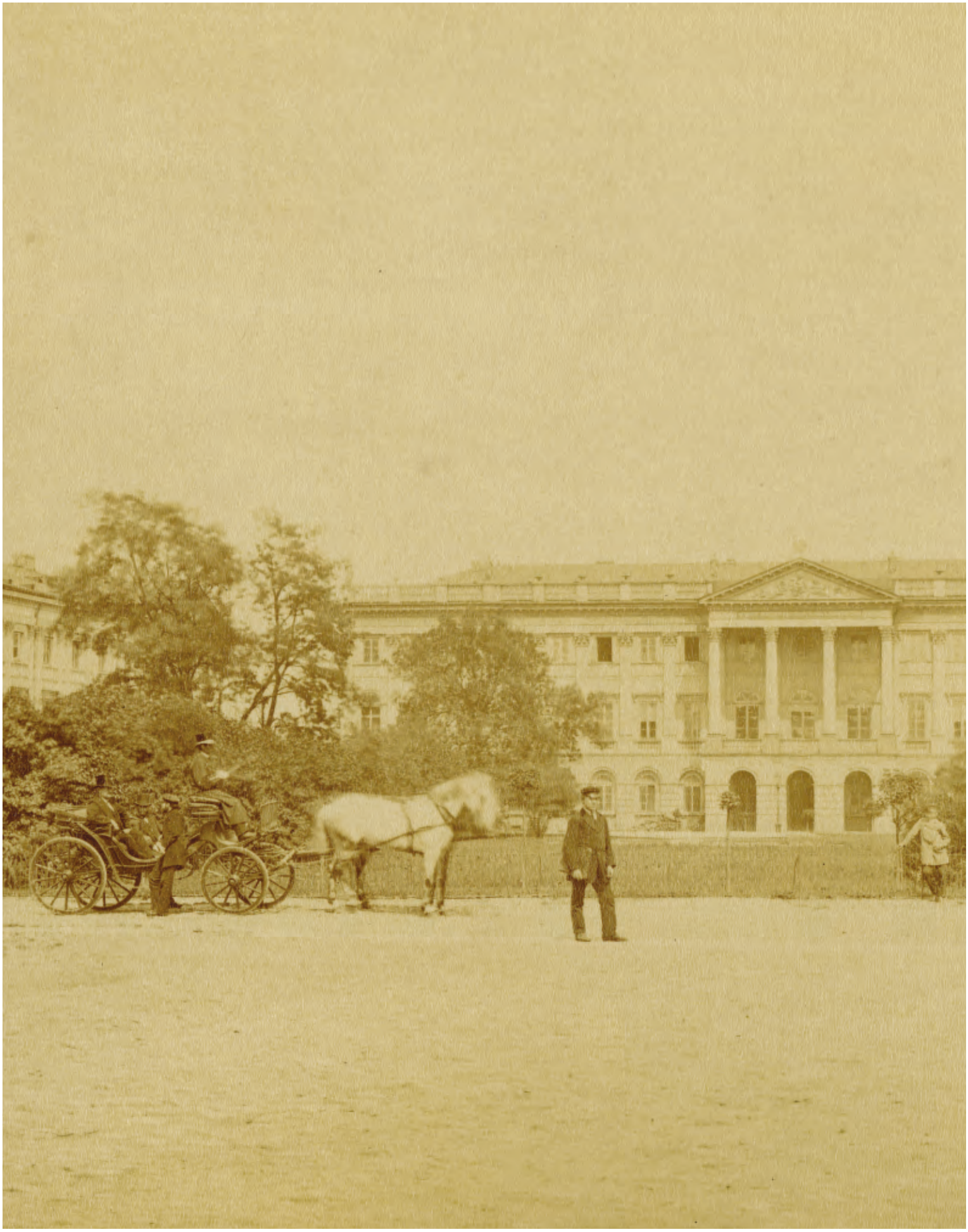


Museum of the Institute of Physics

ul. Akademicka 7
20-031 Lublin
Tel. (81) 537 61 70

Director:
Piotr Sagan PhD
psagan@poczta.umcs.lublin.pl

LUBLIN

Marie Curie-Skłodowska University

Museum of the Institute of Physics

The Museum of the Institute of Physics of the Marie Curie Skłodowska University (UMCS) was established in 1967 thanks to the efforts of Wojciech Zarębski, who collaborated with Edward Dowgird of the Agricultural Academy in Lublin. It was the first interactive Museum of Physics in Europe. It was conceived as a series of cabinets both of an experimental nature and for demonstration purposes and with the help of which visitors could carry out physics experiments. The organizers assumed that the individuals performing the experiments would have a secondary school knowledge of physics. The display cases are automated and equipped with instruction manuals. Thirty-one such cases were created of which 14 have been patented. Over the years other showcases have been created as MA dissertations in the field of physics under the supervision of Wojciech Zarębski. He was in charge of the museum until 2019, and gradually modernized and improved his kits. Apart from the aforementioned experimental cabinets, the museum also contains seven large display cases containing historical equipment or dedicated to people who contributed to the development of the UMCS's Institute of Physics:

- Display case dedicated to Prof. Stanisław Zimecki (1881–1956), who undertook innovative observations on nuclear radiation before the Second World War (1938). After the war, he organized work in the field of physics at the Marie Curie Skłodowska University in Lublin. He contributed to setting up the Evening Classes in Engineering in Lublin (now the Lublin University of Technology);
- Display case dedicated to Prof. Włodzimierz Żuk (1916–1981), founder of the Lublin School of Mass Spectrometry, and creator of the first in Poland mass spectrometer (1948) and electromagnetic isotope separator (1963). In addition the display case contains the main components of the mass spectrometer built by Prof. Żuk;
- radio frequency spectrometer and cycloidal mass spectrometer;
- Gerhold type β spectrometer;
- vaccum tubes;
- radiation counters and computing technique;
- meters for measuring electricity and vacuum apparatus.

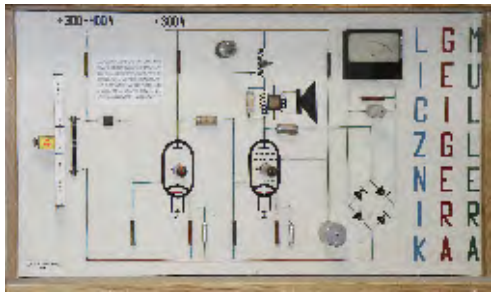
The Lublin 'Museum of Physics' is very popular. It is visited by individuals, museum lectures are also organized for school trips. The most frequent visitors are the participants in the Physics Show, which was held for the 60th time in 2019. It is estimated that several thousand people a year visit the museum. There are records which show how many times school principals have thanked the museum on behalf of teachers and pupils for meeting up with them at the various cabinets. Also many well-known figures both from Poland and abroad have given very flattering opinions about the museum, emphasizing that the form and scale of the displays is unprecedented. The museum is located in the corridors of the UMCS Institute of Physics and is open 24/24.

Piotr Sagan PhD

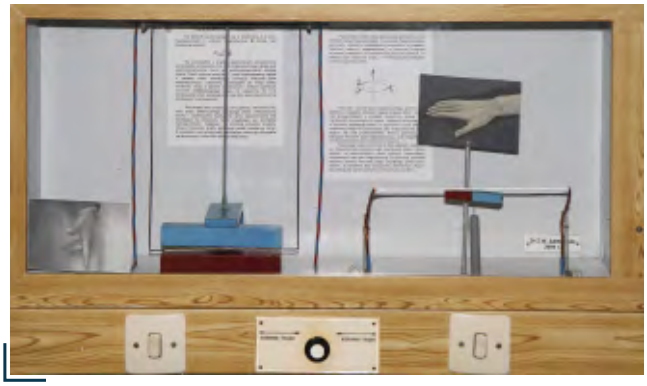
Museum of the Institute of Physics

1

1) Cycloidal mass spectrometer (1968–1970).



2



3

2) Geiger-Muller Counter – multimedia board (2009).

4

3) Presentation of the electrodynamic force and magnetic field around a current conductor – multimedia cabinet.

4) Cabinet showing diffraction and interference (1980–2007).

5

6

5) Presentation of colour folding (1971–2008).

6) The principle behind the operation of concave mirrors (1968–2009).

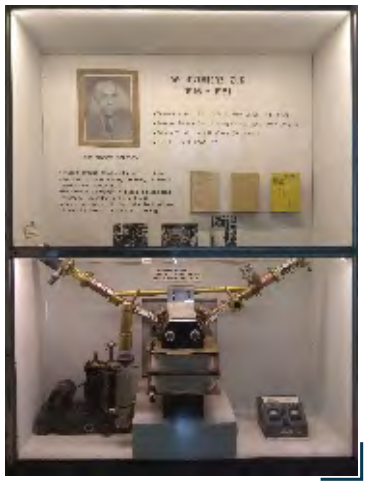
7) Manual vaccum pump made in Germany, 1930s.

7

8) Galvanometers dating from the 1960s.

8

9) Cabinet dedicated to the memory of Prof. Włodzimierz Żuk (1916–1981), who founded the Lublin School of Mass Spectrometry. In the lower part there are visible fragments of the first mass spectrometer in Poland (1950).



9

10) Gerholm type mass spectrometer for measuring the energy of electrons emitted by radioactive bodies (1964).

10

Mazek

Museum of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University

ul. Radziszewskiego 11
20-031 Lublin
Tel. (81) 537 58 31
muzeum@umcs.lublin.pl
www.muzeum.umcs.pl

Free admission (temporary exhibitions in the Main Library of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University during the library's opening hours).

Director:
Dariusz Boruch MA

Staff:
Anna Dubis MA

LUBLIN

Marie Curie-Skłodowska University

Museum of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University

The Museum of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University was officially opened on 3 October 1983 but it was formally established on 1 December 1980 on the basis of an Order of the Rector of the university, which set up the Faculty of Auxiliary Sciences of History and Library Studies with the 'UMCS Museum' workshop.

In the following years, the museum amassed objects documenting the university's history. In 1999 changes were made to the museum's place within the university structures. In September 1999, by Order of the Rector, the museum workshop was no longer incorporated within the Faculty of Auxiliary Sciences of History and Library Studies. Instead a new entity was established – The Marie Curie-Skłodowska University Archives and Museum. The museum has been operating in this way since 1 October 1999, although these changes have not had any impact on how the museum functions. Its activities are regulated by the Act on Museums of 29 June 2007 (Journal of Laws, 13 July 2007).

The museum has a historical profile and by implementing its documentary and educational functions, as well as amassing collections, it presents a relatively faithful picture of university life on many levels both in the past and today. The museum collects iconographic documentation of the university as well as physical objects created at the university and used in its day-to-day activities. An important collection consists of works of contemporary art, mainly drawings, prints and bookplates. The museum also collects press clippings from local and national newspapers which cover various aspects of university life. These form the basis for compiling UMCS's bibliography. The collections are available for research and publication purposes based on generally applicable rules, and in accordance with regulations on museums and the protection and preservation of historical monuments. Due to lack of space, the museum is only able to organize temporary exhibitions, which are on display in the university's Main Library.

Museum of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University

1

1) Weston cell, Józef Gierczak. A galvanic cell in which mercury is the positive electrode, and cadmium amalgam is the negative electrode, and the electrolyte is a saturated aqueous solution of cadmium sulphate. The cell is usually constructed in the form of the letter H narrowed down at the bottom to prevent movement of the chemicals while transporting the cell. The Weston cell was used as the international voltage standard because it produces a voltage very close to 1V.

Date of origin: 1948
Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: ebonite, glass, metal
Dimensions: H 10 cm x W 10 cm
Inv. no.: 7770/M; KW no.: 22909/17
Comments: the Weston cell was created by Józef Gierczak, a student, for Prof. Andrzej Waksmundzki as part of the equipment of the physical chemistry laboratory for chemistry and pharmacy students at UMCS

2

2) Meeting of the National City Council in Lublin on 8 July 1946 – official transfer of land for the construction of facilities at UMCS.

Date of origin: 8 July 1946
Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 11 cm x W 17 cm
Inv. no.: 13295/Fn; KW no.: 19283/11

3

3) Award statuette – bison on a plinth.

Date of origin: 1948
Material / technique: brass, casting
Dimensions: H 15 cm x W 18 cm
Inv. no.: 187/M; KW no.: 386/80
Comments: inscription on front of plinth: *Nagroda J.M.Rektora UMCS prof. dr. Raabe Henryka dla I-go studenta uczelni w 'Biegu Narodowym'* (His Excellency the Rector of UMCS, Prof. Raabe Henryk, Award to the first student of the University in the 'National Run'). 2 May 1948

4

4) The oldest surviving rector's gown, made during Prof. Bohdan Dobrzański's term of office (1951–1955).

Date of origin: early 1950s
Material / technique: red and burgundy fabric
Dimensions: H 140 cm x W 60 cm
Inv. no.: 3588/M; KW no.: 12777/04

5

5) Beadle's gown.

Date of origin: c 1960
Material / technique: green and dark green fabric
Dimensions: H 140 cm x W 60 cm
Inv. no.: 3586/M; KW no.: 12775/04
Comments: gown used in the years 1960–1989

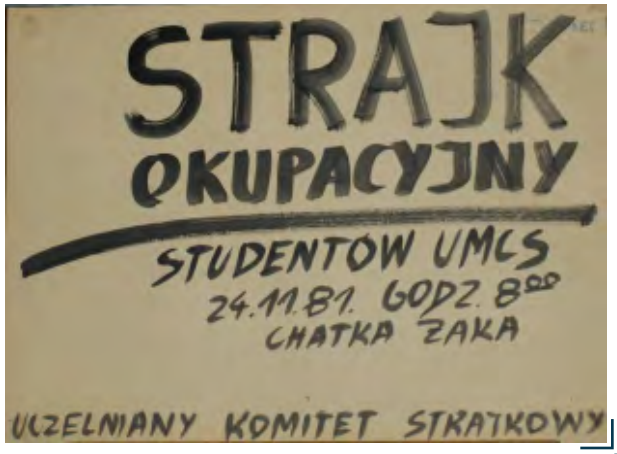
6

6) Ceremonial unveiling of the monument to Marie Curie-Skłodowska on the square bearing her name.

Date of origin: 24 October 1964
Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 18 cm x W 12.5 cm
Inv. no.: 68/Fn; KW no.: 168/80
Comments: the monument by Marian Konieczny was unveiled to mark the university's 20th-anniversary celebrations in 1964

7) Poster – announcement: '*Strajk okupacyjny studentów UMCS. 24.11.81 […]*' (Sit-in protest by UMCS students. 24 November 1981…).

Date of origin: November 1981
Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: white (kraft) paper, handwriting, black poster paint
Dimensions:
H 50 cm x W 70 cm
Inv. no.: 734/M;
KW no.: 1413/82



7

8) UMCS student's cap.

Date of origin: 1960s
Material / technique: burgundy cloth, black synthetic peak, gold braiding, burgundy and grey cap band
Dimensions: 25 cm x 2 cm x 4 cm
Inv. no.: 231/M;
KW no.: 456/80

8

9

9) Polish Grand Cross of Polonia Restituta awarded to UMCS. With sash, in a box.

Date of origin: 1974
Material / technique: cast metal, coloured porcelain, white and red fabric, red cardboard box
Dimensions: H 5 cm x W 16 cm x D 26 cm (dimensions of box)
Inv. no.: 281/M;
KW no.: 514/81

10) *Portrait of Professor Konstanty Strawiński,* Aleksandra Wachniewska. Konstanty Strawiński was a zoologist, entomologist and a professor at UMCS.

Date of origin: 1961
Material / technique: oil on canvas, gilded wood frame
Dimensions: H 70 cm x W 60 cm
Inv. no.: 2133/M;
KW no.: 6869/90

10

POZNAŃ

Museum of the John Paul II
Catholic University

Al. Racławickie 14
20-950 Lublin
Tel. (81) 445 40 29
muzeum@kul.pl
http://muzeum.kul.pl

Free admission
The museum is open Mondays – Fridays 12 noon – 4 pm
Group visits (advance booking is essential. For safety reasons no more than 25 visitors are allowed at any one time).

Director:
Krzysztof Przylicki PhD

Staff:
Anna Szlązak-Nowak MA,
Katarzyna Szumlak MA

LUBLIN

John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin

Museum of the John Paul II Catholic University

The Museum of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (commonly known as KUL) was established on 1 September 2016 by combining three entities which functioned at the university. The core of the collections comprised works of art amassed by the former university museum founded in 1932 by the Rev. Canon Jan Władziński (1861–1935) and which operated under different names until 2016. It was supplemented with documents and memorabilia collected in the years 2008–2016 by the university's Museum of the History of KUL and also by archaeological artefacts excavated in Piotrawin and at Czwartek Hill which were housed in the Faculty of Polish Archaeology of the Institute of History.

The donation made by Rev. Jan Władziński included 'a collection of historical memorabilia and period items from various parts of Poland' which he had amassed over the years. These works of art even included a few natural curiosities such as 'a bone of a sawfish' and 'two specimens of a fossilized tree from Tereszpol'. The collections were also enriched by a donation made by Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski (1901–1981) in 1938 which consisted mainly of antique figurines and vessels discovered in Edfu.

The growth of the collections was halted by the outbreak of the Second World War. In December 1939 the collections were 'safeguarded' by the Germans, and never returned. After the war, the university decided to continue its tradition of having a museum. Thanks to the involvement of the university authorities and the generosity of church-based institutions and private donors, over the past 60 years it has been possible to amass a new collection consisting of more than 1,700 items.

The donation made by the Curia of the Archdiocese in Wrocław in 1956 has a special place in the museum's postwar history; it included very valuable objects of mediaeval and early modern Silesian art. Likewise a collection of sacred sculptures – located in the Central Storehouse of the Ministry of Culture and Art in Kozłówka as 'property belonging to no-one' – was also donated to KUL for educational purposes by decision of the Central Board for the Protection of Museums and Historic Monuments. The purchases made in DESA antique shops in the early 1960s, which included excellent paintings by Marten van Valckenborch, Hendrik Verschuring, Abraham Storck and others, are also noteworthy. Important donations were also made by Olga and Tadeusz Litawiński from Zakopane (1986), Krystyna Hartleb from Toruń (1986), Stanisława and Tadeusz Witkowski from Lublin (1991) and Joanna Gliwa from Warsaw (1992) thanks to which the museum now houses an excellent collection of 19th- and 20th-century Polish paintings. Particularly noteworthy are the paintings and drawings of some of the best Polish artists of that time such as Jan Matejko, Piotr Michałowski, Józef Chełmoński, Włodzimierz Tetmajer, Jacek and Rafał Malczewski, and Jerzy Kossak. The porcelain collection, which includes pieces from some of Europe's best manufactories in Meissen, Berlin and Vienna, is also of great value.

Since 2012 large exhibitions have been organized presenting the museum's own collections as well as objects from other institutions. Until 2016 these were organized under the aegis of the Workshop of the Museum Collections of the Institute of Art History at the Catholic University of Lublin. However, since 2016 they have been part of the statutory activities of the newly established museum whose official opening was marked by the exhibition '100 na 100. Sto najcenniejszych dzieł sztuki ze zbiorów KUL na 100-lecie KUL' (100 out of 100. One hundred most valuable works of art from the KUL Collection to mark the centenary of KUL) held in the Royal Castle in Warsaw – Museum (13 October 2016 – 31 January 2017). Another important cultural event was the first monographic exhibition of the Galician artist, Jerzy Turnau (1869–1925) 'Ars e[t] terra', as well as an exhibition of the most valuable paintings and sculptures from Krzysztof Musiał's collection entitled 'Boznańska, Wyczółkowski, Dunikowski i inni. Kolekcja Mistrzów Krzysztofa Musiała' (Boznańska, Wyczółkowski, Dunikowski and others. Krzysztof Musiał's Collection of Masters).

Krzysztof Przylicki PhD

Museum of the John Paul II Catholic University

1

1) *Rhine Valley*, Christian Georg Schütz the Elder (1718–1791). The landscape is a fantastical vision of an outstanding artist of the German Romantic era based on his experiences during several study trips in the Rhine Valley. A constant element of Schütz's riverside views, also present in the KUL painting, is a boat moored alongside the riverbank or pulled ashore and surrounded by staffage. The diagonal composition of the Lublin view is made up of the expansive waters of the Rhine and the slopes of mountainous uplands. In the distance, against a background of imaginary urban buildings with a fortified tower, we can see boatbuilders making a boat. On the opposite bank of the river there is a mountainous landscape with the outlines of a mediaeval town with many bulwarks, church towers and a castle at the top. Beyond is a vast upland landscape covered with clouds.

Date of origin: 1770s–1780s
Material / technique: oil on panel
Signed bottom centre: Schütz fecit
Dimensions: H 26.5 cm x W 34.6 cm
Inv. no.: MU KUL I-137
Comments: gift of Stanisława and Tadeusz Witkowski in 1991
Conservation: Urszula Bauman, Conservation Department of the Regional Museum in Leszno

2

2) *St Sebastian of Mycielin*, Workshop of the Master of the Polyptych from Gościszowice (15th/16th century). In spite of its serious degradation, it was possible to identify the sculpture due to an existing reproduction in St Nicholas' Church in Mycielin (Ger.: Metschlau), by Heinz Braun and Erich Wiese. German scholars who dated it to the early 14th century and attributed it to the late-Gothic workshop of the Master of Polyptychs of Gościszowice (which operated in the vicinity of Szprotawy-Żagań, the borderland between Silesia and Wielkopolska – Greater Poland). The sculpture depicts a human male figure whose physiognomy is typical of this workshop: it is rather hard and angular. The face, which lacks any expression, has raised eyebrows, almond-shaped eyes, a long, narrow nose, and small chin – all of which are characteristic of the Master's workshop. However the figures are differentiated by the hair style and facial hair. Thanks to a reproduction made before the war, we know the sculpture was originally set on an irregularly shaped plinth imitating a hillock with the branch of a tree growing out of it, to which the saint's hands and legs were adjoined.

Date of origin: early 16th century
Material / technique: two-sided sculpture; lime wood; chalk, adhesive, painting, reconstructed parts made of Akson plastic
Dimensions: H 71.5 cm
Inv. no.: MU KUL III-359
Comments: gift of the Metropolitan Curia of Wrocław, 1956. Conservation: Paulina Wirkijowska under the supervison of Barbara Budziaszek, of the Faculty of Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art, Jan Matejko Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków

3

3) *Golden Katherine of Katternecke in Wrocław*, workshop of Jacob Beinhart (c 1460–1525) in Wrocław. The figure of Golden Katherine – which has long been linked with Jacob Beinhart's workshop in Wrocław – is without doubt the most valuable exhibit in the university's sculpture collection. Erich Wiese, a prominent art historian from Wrocław, was the first to describe it and included it among works made by artists in the circle of Beinhart who was renowned for his St Luke's altar in the church of St Mary Magdalene in Wrocław (since 1949 in the National Museum in Warsaw). Wiese also pointed to the 19th-century conservation which included the reconstruction of parts of the sculpture and its repainting (using oils). The extensive losses were probably due to weathering – the sculpture originally decorated a house at the corner of Breite and Katharinenstraße at Katternecke in Wrocław (now ul. Purkyniego and św. Katarzyny), which at the time belonged to the no-longer-existing buildings of the Convent of the Dominican Sisters dedicated to St Katherine which also included a tavern known as *Kretschamhaus zur Goldenen Katharina* (Under the Golden Katherine). The sculpture is characteristic of Beinhart's mature style, which Wiese described as showing 'bourgeois harmony without the drama of the idyllic', while Meinert pointed to its 'hieratic splendour'. The basic features typical of the master's style include the oval-shaped face, high forehead, close-set, almond-shaped eyes, narrow, pursed lips, with the upper lip slightly overlapping the centre of the lower one.

Date of origin: early 16th century
Material / technique: wall sculpture, hollow at back, lime wood, chalk adhesive, paint, gold leaf
Dimensions: H 149 cm
Inv. no.: MU KUL III-1552
Comments: gift of the Metropolitan Curia of Wrocław in 1956; Conservation: Aleksandra Jagiełka under the supervision of Barbara Budziaszek, of the Faculty of Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art, Jan Matejko Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków

4) *Mountain Landscape with Lot and His Daughters*, Marten van Valckenborch (1535–1612). The landscape is the work of an outstanding representative of Flemish Mannerism, painted just after 1600. It is one of the best examples of the later period of the artist's activity characterized by the presence of fantastical themes. At that time, Van Valckenborch painted very fine, dynamic mountainous landscapes in which he depicted the heroes of biblical stories. The Lublin painting contains features of Late-Mannerist painting. It is a panoramic landscape of the *Weltlandschaft* type with a high horizon, seen from an elevated viewpoint; to give the painting an impression of depth, it was divided into three areas of colour (the foreground painted in brownish tones, the middle ground in yellowish while the third was usually in bluish tones). In Valckenborch's painting an imaginary horizontal line, starting in the top left corner and running down towards the lower right corner, divides the painting into two planes – with shades of brown dominating the foreground (on the left) and monochromatic shades in the background filled with muted blues and greenish greys (on the right). By applying a soft colour transition between the two parts of the paintings, which are visible as patches of rust-coloured shading on the ridges of the central mountain, the artist achieved an interesting effect combining both aerial perspective and colour. From the formal point of view, the painting's composition is still typically constructional – the motifs taken from nature are loosely compiled and strictly subordinated to the painting's decorative qualities. The painting also highlights the artist's liking of luminous effects. The sky is overcast with heavy leaden clouds pierced here and there by cool, silvery light that illuminates the sapphire slopes of the mountains.

Date of origin: after 1600
Material / technique: tempera, oil, oak panel
Signed bottom left.: MARTEN VAN / VALCKENBORCH / DEN AVDEN / FECIT 160[9?]
Dimensions: H 69 cm x W 89.4 cm
Inv. no.: MU KUL I-131

4

5) *View of a Sea Bay*, attributed to Abraham Storck (1644–1708). Unlike Dutch maritime painters from the first half of the 17th century, who mostly 'recorded' the full violence of storms and other disasters at sea with the participation of both naval and merchant ships, the next generation of artists more frequently depicted sea bays with ports, with imaginary, often Mediterranean-style, architecture. Abraham Storck belongs to a generation of painters from Amsterdam, who, alongside traditional maritime landscapes, also painted foreign ports which formed the background for the Dutch frigates moored in them. However they were not painted in the spirit of Italianate landscapes. Instead they were compilations of fantastical elements with real buildings which, taken out of their natural context, served as a stage for depicting ships. The picture which is painted in monochromatic tones, shows a slightly melancholic view of the bay, with a church building on a fortified headland and Dutch flagships berthed in the distance. The Lublin canvas is stylistically close to the works of Jan Abrahamsz Beerstraten (1622–1666) and Reinier Nooms, known as Zeeman (c 1623–1664).

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 17th century
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 70 cm x W 63 cm
Inv. no.: MU KUL I-120
Comments: purchased. Conservation: Teresa Sewiło under the supervision of Prof. Jadwiga Wyszyńska, of the Faculty of Conservation and Restoration of Works of Art, Jan Matejko Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków

5

6

6) *Monkey Guardhouse*, follower of David Teniers the Younger (1610–1690). The painting is a faithful repetition of a painting made by David Teniers the Younger in circa 1633–1634. Teniers was the court painter of Archduke Leopold Wilhelm of Habsburg (1614–1662), the governor general of the Southern Netherlands (the painting is now housed in the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Marseille). Since ancient times depicting animals performing typically human activities, and therefore switching their roles, has been one of the most frequently used ways of depicting the world in a crooked mirror. The scene takes place in a gloomy guardhouse, full of monkeys dressed as soldiers. The scene showing a cat, skilfully highlighted by the flame of a torch, being brought in dressed in a red coat, is particularly symbolic. By juxtaposing the cat, which has an inborn desire to hunt mice – an act in itself bordering on thoughtlessness – with monkeys, who are no less vain, the artist expressed the conviction that the monkeys, despite their physiognomic resemblance to homo sapiens, are closer to cats in their behaviour than they are to humans. He was therefore making a veiled criticism of the fratricidal war that had for many years been tearing the feuding Netherlands apart.

Date of origin: mid-17th century
Material / technique: oil on copper
Signed bottom centre: DT (false signature)
Dimensions: H 30.5 cm x W 40 cm (within the frame)
Inv. no.: MU KUL I-127
Comments: purchased

7

7) Plates with 'natural flowers, insects and a golden garland of flowers around the rim' from the Reliefzerat tableware ordered by Frederick II the Great (1712–1786) for the Castle in Berlin, Royal Porcelain Manufactory in Berlin.

Dimensions: Dia. 24.5 cm
Inv. no.: MU KUL V-621/1-2, 627

8

8) *Baroque Church and Belfry, View of the Facade*, Stanisław Noakowski (1867–1928). The KUL Museum has 17 works by Noakowski, an architect, teacher and fine draughtsman, which were donated in 1991 by Stanisława Witkowska (née Majewska, 1900–1991), the widow of Tadeusz Witkowski (1904–1986), a famous architect from Lublin. How the architect and skilled draughtsman met, is unknown; he probably attended Noakowski's lectures on the history of architecture at the then Warsaw Polytechnic (now the Warsaw University of Technology), which were greatly admired by young architects. Witkowski, fascinated by the work of someone who was both an artist and architect, visited Moscow and St Petersburg several times between 1956–1961 in search of archival materials and works by Noakowski from the time he lived and worked in Russia. Noakowski's early works were mainly pencil drawings, but later he washed them with coloured inks (in his so-called Russian period), later still replacing them with brush and sepia (his so-called Polish period). This entailed a change of style; from linear drawings to compositions, therefore a shift from an architect's technique to that of a painter. He drew heavily on a repertoire of architectural forms, in his Russian period creating imaginary 'architectural landscapes' of Russia before the reign of Peter the Great, and painted houses and interiors typical of the times of Elisabeth, Catherine the Great and Alexander I with coloured inks. In his Polish period he created images of 'literally all architectural forms typical of Poland, going back at least seven centuries' (quoted from W. Tatarkiewicz, 'O procesie twórczym Stanisława Noakowskiego' (On the Creative Process of Stanisław Noakowski), in: *O Stanisławie Noakowskim*, ed. P. Biegański, Warsaw 1959, p. 62). All the works currently in the KUL collection are from his Polish period, when he focused his attention on single buildings, representing styles from the Romanesque to the late Baroque period.

Date of origin: 1926
Material / technique: ink on paper
Signed lower right: SN 10. / VII.26
Dimensions: H 46 cm x W 63 cm
Inv. no.: MU KUL II-237
Comments: gift of Stanisława and Tadeusz Witkowski in 1991

9) *Christ on the Cross with Mary Magdalene*, Meissen, Royal Porcelain Manufactory. The figure in the KUL Museum is a reduced and slightly modified version of the central part of the scene at Golgotha in which Mary Magdalene is lamenting at the foot of the cross. The oldest known Crucifix from Meissen with ceramic elements dated back to 1710 and is a reduced version of the Permoser cross made for the cathedral in Bautzen. In early works of this type the cross was mostly made of wood, often stained black, to which a figure of Christ was attached made of stoneware clay or Böttger porcelain. Kaendler made his own version of this; some claim he used a drawn model, which had not yet been identified. The statuette shows significant similarities to the stone figure of Christ on the cross with Mary Magdalene at his feet, from St John's Bridge in Kłodzko, made in 1734 (the year the Crucifixion Group was made) and above all, it also resembles the female figure from the epitaph of Rebekka Schlegel (1699–1736) in the cloister of the former Franciscan monastery in Meissen, carved by Kaendler himself. The porcelain statuettes that were made from one model from 1747, differed only in size and the painting and decoration of the plinth in the form of a rocky hill. The estimated date of the published statuette would be somewhere between 1760–1770. It is assumed that the figure of Christ was originally made of porcelain. Compositions of this type, especially when figures are added, were probably for private use, small home or travelling altars, or they may even has been used to decorate church altars.

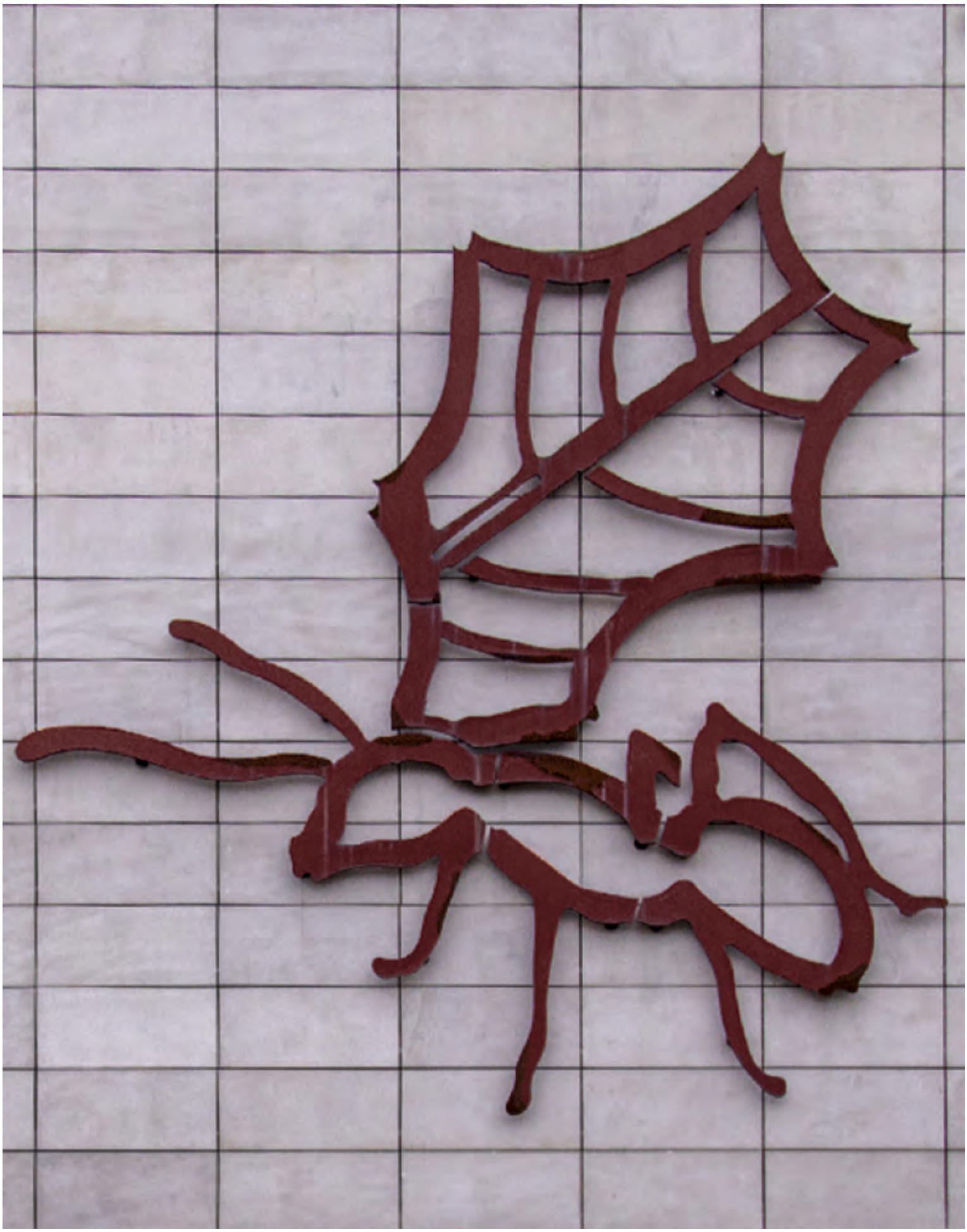
Date of origin: 1760–1770, after a model by Johann Joachim Kaendler (1706–1775) dating from 1747
Material / technique: porcelain, paint, underglazing, gilding, wood
Signed: with crossed swords in cobalt underglazing
Dimensions: H 16.5 cm (without wooden crucifix), 39 cm (with wooden crucifix)
Inv. no.: MU KUL V-690
Comments: gift of Olga and Tadeusz Litawiński in 1986

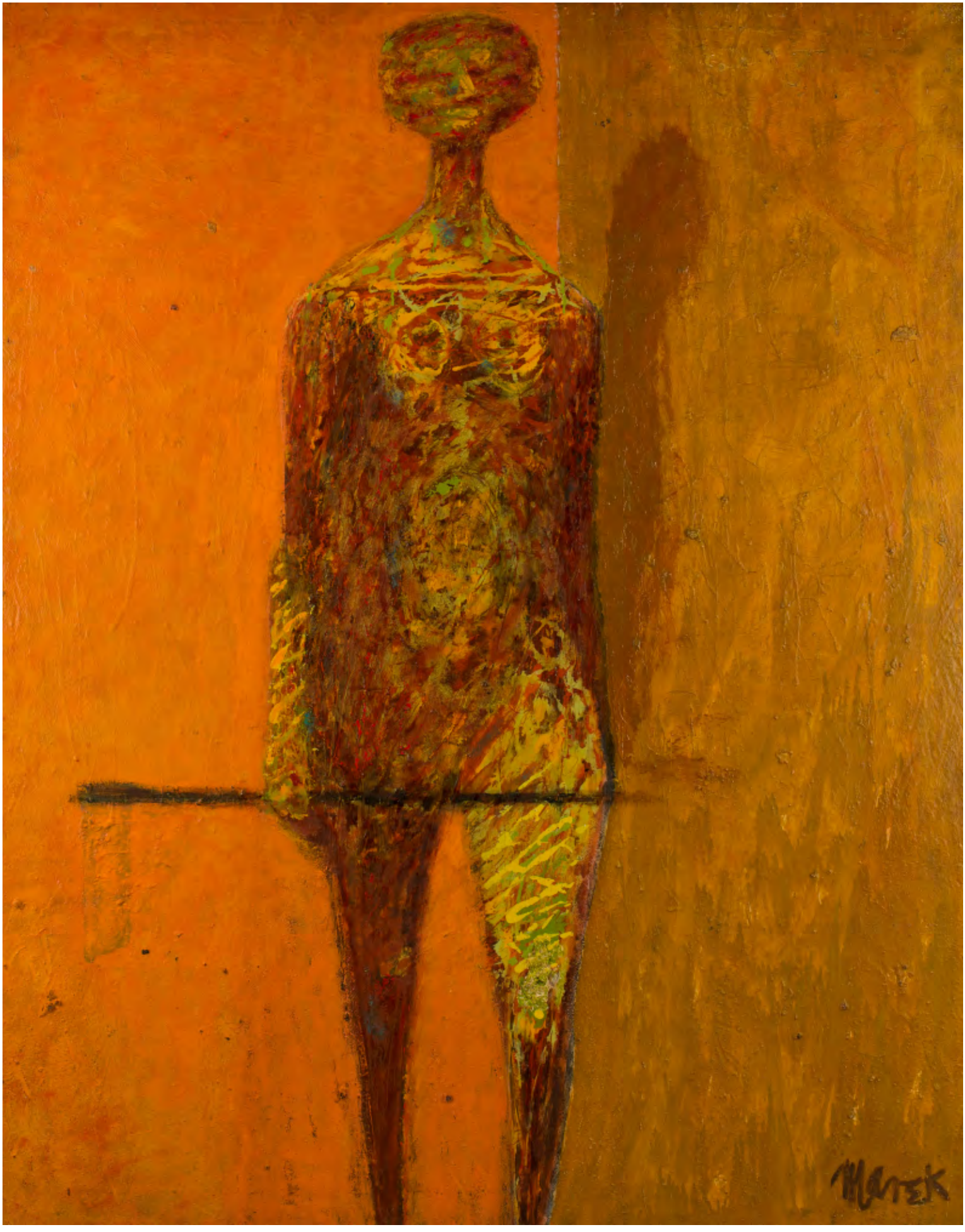
9

10) *Ecce Homo*, imitator of Juan de Flandes (1460–1519). The plaque in Lublin belongs to a series of depictions which are faithful reproductions of a painting in the National Gallery in Praque attributed to the Flemish painter Juan de Flandes – who worked for Isabella of Castille between 1496 and 1504 and was then active in Salamanca, and from 1509 in Palencia. The paintings are part of the series illustrating the Passion of Christ as described in the Gospel of St John when Jesus is shown to the crowd of Jews by Pontius Pilate after being beaten and crowned with thorns. The unsightly face of Barabas can be seen lurking behind the grating in a window – by the will of the people he was liberated instead of Christ. Scenes depicting the beaten Christ being shown to the mob are called *Ecce Homo* (Behold the Man). The Lublin painting differs from other versions (which are housed in Bilbao, Amsterdam and Lugano) due to its skilful artistry, and the extended and complex composition in relation to the original. The artist faithfully repeated Juan's solutions, although he added several figures in the foreground, near the right edge. This high-class painting is linked to paintings made in the Southern Netherlands, in particular pointing to artists from Ghent in the second half of the 16th century. A dendrochronological examination carried out by Prof. Tomasz Ważny in 2013 showed the painting was most probably made in c 1574.

Date of origin: c 1574
Material / technique: tempera, oak panel
Signed: unsigned; the number 30. or 50. (inscribed on lower right).
Dimensions: H 77.3 cm x W 57.3 cm
Inv. no.: MU KUL I-121

10





Museum of the Lublin University of Technology

ul. Nadbystrzycka 40 A
20 - 618 Lublin
Tel. (81) 538 48 40
muzeum@pollub.pl

Free admission (temporary exhibitions are held in the main hall of the Centre for Innovation and Advance Technologies of the Lublin University of Technology, during the centre's opening hours).

Supervisor:
Deputy chancellor –
Agnieszka Kluska MA

Staff:
Blanka Malczarska MA

LUBLIN

Lublin University of Technology

Museum of the Lublin University of Technology

The Museum of the Lublin University of Technology was established by Resolution of the Senate No. 34/2007/VIII of 20 December 2007 and by Order of the Rector of the University No. R – 62/2007 of 27 December 2007. The museum promulgates knowledge about the history of the University of Technology, outstanding members of staff and graduates by collecting artefacts relating to the university, storing and conserving them, inventorying them and making them available and also by organizing exhibitions to mark commemorative events. The collection consists of more than 11,000 exhibits which have been grouped into a number of categories. The largest is a collection of negatives and photographs (containing more than 10,000 items) documenting the history of the university; most of them date from the 1970s and 1980s. Written documents include printed materials and manuscripts: commemorative publications, old textbooks, press articles, ephemera: diplomas, posters, leaflets and invitations, as well as handwritten chronicles, student journals, administrative documents, student and staff memoirs. The collection of academic memorabilia consists of: medals, badges, pennants, commemorative stamps and coins, seals, statuettes, metalwork, ceramics and wood products. The museum's collection also includes examples of official clothing used at the university in the past, e.g. rectors' and deans' robes, as well as insignia and banners.

Thanks to the involvement of aficionados of the history of technology, it has been possible to collect more than 200 devices used in former workshops, laboratories and other rooms at the University of Technology. These are specialist devices, such as one for the automated analysis of microstructures, an Ulbricht dilatometer, and former common rail test benches, an analogue computer, a testing machine, microscopes, oscilloscopes, meters, as well as home computers from the 1980s, typewriters and calculators, radio receivers, photographic equipment and accessories, and other exhibits that are in a storeroom located in a modern laboratory building of the university: The Centre for Innovation and Advanced Technologies. At present the museum does not have a permanent exhibition. However, due to the centre's good exhibition potential, there are temporary exhibitions on display on its premises.

Blanka Malczarska MA

Museum of the Lublin University of Technology

1

1) The Sobieski Palace at Bernardyńska 13 in Lublin, archival photograph. The historic Sobieski Palace was the university's first seat. After many years of moving from place to place, the tenth inauguration of the 1962/1963 academic year of the Evening School of Engineering in Lublin took place here.

Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: paper, black and white photography
Dimensions:
H 13 cm x W 18 cm
Inv. no.: MPL 285/f 241

2

2) Metal Forming Workshop at the Higher School of Engineering in Lublin located at Bernardyńska 13, archival photograph.

Date of origin: 1971
Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: photographic film, black and white negative
Dimensions: H 6 cm x W 6 cm
Inv. no.: MPL 3273/f 3229

3

3) The first rector's gown of the Higher School of Engineering in Lublin, together with a biretta, made during the term of office of the school's second rector, Stanisław Podkowa.

Date of origin: c 1969
Manufacturer: Lubelskie Przedsiębiorstwo Kuśniersko-Krawieckie Przemysłu Terenowego *Gracja* (Lublin furrier and tailoring enterprise *Gracja*)
Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: green cloth, natural fur, decorative braiding
Dimensions: H 136 cm x W 110 cm

4

4) *Ćwiczenia z chemii technicznej* [Exercises in technical chemisty], ed. Z. Ratajewicz and K. Zagórski. The first authorship script to be written at the university. It was published by *Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Inżynierskiej* (publishing house of the Higher School of Engineering) in Lublin.

Date of origin: 1968
Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 23.3 cm × W 15.8 cm; 175 pp.

5

5) Metallographic microscope, used for observing and taking photographs of opaque objects: metal structures, ceramics, minerals, rocks, and plastics in reflected light. It was equipped with a high-class optical system and historical solutions: an illumination system, including an electric arc and camera bellows for macroscopic photographs. Photographs were taken using traditional photographic processes. It was probably the first microscope in the Materials Science Laboratory at the University's Faculty of Mechanical Engineering; it was used for scientific work and publications.

Date of origin: 1950s/ early 1960s
Manufacturer: Carl Zeiss Jena
Place of origin: Jena, German Democratic Republic
Material / technique: metal, wood, cloth, glass
Dimensions: H 52.5 cm x W 198 cm x D 44.5 cm

6) Meda 43 HA hybrid analogue computer. An example of an analogue computer for modelling automatic control systems (solving linear differential equations describing the automatic control system). It was used at the University's Faculty of Electrical Engineering.

Date of origin: 1970
Producent: ZPA Cakovice – Prague
Place of Origin: Prague, then Czechoslovakia (now Czech Republic)
Material / technique: metal, plastic
Dimensions: H 87.3 cm x W 60 cm x D 62 cm

7) Viola I radiogram, made by Zakłady Radiowe im. Marcina Kasprzaka in Warsaw (Marcin Kasprzak Radio Factory). The radiogram, which was the property of the Higher School of Engineering in Lublin, is an electro-acoustic device in the form of an elegant, veneered cabinet, consisting of a Bolero radio receiver, an amplifier and a turntable. It was luxury equipment. It was only manufactured for one year. Active elements: tubes, power supply: mains, alternating current, ranges: long, medium, short and ultra-short radio waves.

Date of origin: 1960
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: wood, metal, plastic, glass
Dimensions: H 85 cm x W 70.2 cm x D 39 cm

8) Challenge cup awarded by His Excellency the Rector of UMCS in Lublin for first place in the men's handball tournament in April 1972.

Date of origin: c 1972
Material / technique: crystal
Dimensions: H 38 cm x W 11.8 cm x D 11.8 cm

9) Chronicle of the University's Academic Sports Association Club of the Lublin University of Technology. It covers the years 1980–1983, and apart from the calligraphy and illustrations, it is distinguished by the hand-carved wooden topside cover.

Date of origin: 1980
Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: paper, wood, cloth, calligraphy, carving, black and white photography, drawn and painted illustrations
Dimensions: H 51 cm x W 35.8 cm; 48 pp.

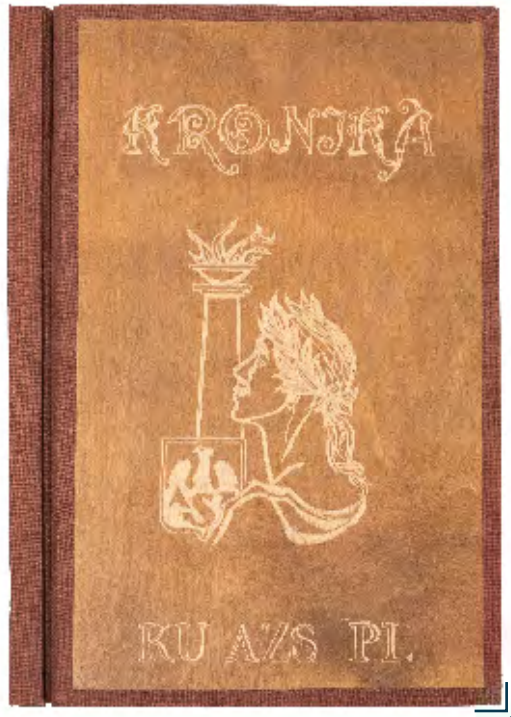
10) Two '*pollub*': commemorative coin of the Lublin University of Technology (obverse and reverse). The idea of minting a commemorative coin of the Lublin University of Technology (the name *pollub* comes from the first three letters of the words: Politechnika Lubelska (Eng.: Lublin University of Technology) was conceived in c 1997 by Czesław Jung, a member of the staff of the Department of Metal Forming in the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. The coins are minted for special events, e.g. school trips, University Open Days, science festivals. Under the supervision of the staff of the Department of Computer Modelling and Metal Forming Technology, the participants in the event make their own commemorative coin, which is always very well received. Prefabricated products, i.e. the discs are prepared in advance on an eccentric press. Using a hammer, the coinmaker strikes the anvil on which there is the matrix, a disk and the punch, resulting in a coin. Depending on the event, in addition to the name of the coin, it bears the name of the event, the university's logo, the logo of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, and the logo of the Science Festival.

Author: Czesław Jung
Date of origin: 2013
Place of origin: Lublin
Material / technique: copper, cutting and striking
Dimensions: H 2.7 cm x W 2.7 cm x Dia. 0.15 cm

6

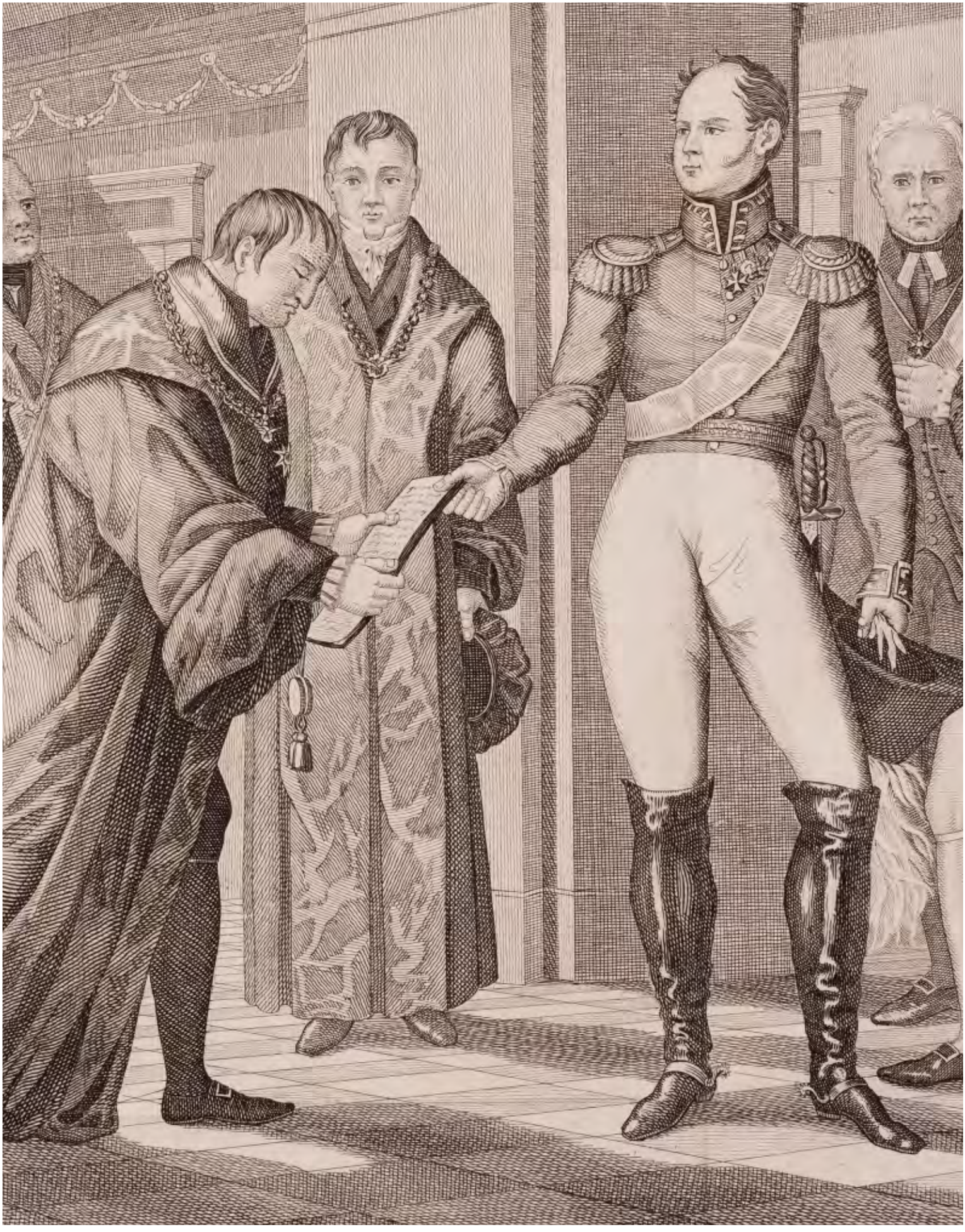
7

8



9

10



Museum of the Łódź University of Technology

ul. Żeromskiego 116
90-924 Łódź
Tel. (42) 631 20 76
malgorzata.wilbik@p.lodz.pl
krystyna.popiel@p.lodz.pl
https://www.p.lodz.pl/pl/muzeum-politechniki-lodzkiej

Free admission (advance booking is essential).
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 2 pm

Director:
Małgorzata Wilbik MA

Curator:
Krystyna Popiel

ŁÓDŹ

Łódź University of Technology

Museum of the Łódź University of Technology

The museum was established in 1985, in the year of the university's 40th anniversary. The idea of opening a museum was put forward in early 1985 by Doc. Marian Mieszkowski, a close associate of Prof. Bohdan Stefanowski, founder and first rector of the Łódź University of Technology. The idea was approved by the rector and the senate. The museum was part of the university's Main Library, while care of the collections was supervised by the Museum Council. The regulations drawn up by the university's Museum Council were approved on 8 November 1985 by the Vice-Rector for Science, Prof. Czesław Strumiłło.

In 1992, in connection with the university's upcoming 50th anniversary, the Museum Council was transformed into the Rector's Historical Committee, and by decision of the rector a History Laboratory of the Łódź University of Technology was established. Its main tasks included collecting materials on the history of the university, managing all matters related to the museum and preparing publications on the history of the Łódź University of Technology. In October 2000, the museum received new, more spacious premises of 100 sq. metres in the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering building, where it is located to this day. Moving the museum to new, renovated premises also enabled setting up a permanent exhibition presenting the history of the university and the organization of commemorative exhibitions. In October 2019, in connection with the 75th anniversary of the university's establishment, the rector, Prof. Sławomir Wiak, by Order no. 52/2019, established the Museum of the Łódź University of Technology as a university entity subordinate to the rector's office.

The museum collects documents on the history of the Łódź University of Technology, decorations and distinctions awarded to the university and its staff, commemorative medals, publications by the university's authorities, the oldest scripts, some patents, souvenirs and personal documents of eminent members of the university staff, photographs and videos of university celebrations and photographs of the university staff, researchers, buildings and laboratories, as well as numerous mementoes of its collaboration with other universities and international cooperation. The museum also collects old devices, measuring and computing apparatus, laboratory equipment and models intended for research. In 2012, part of the students' chemical laboratory was reconstructed for the needs of the museum. The main element of the display is a laboratory table dating from 1949, made by Fabryka Mebli w Radomsku (The Furniture Factory in Radomsko) according to a design by Prof. Osman Achmatowicz, second rector of the Łódź University of Technology in 1948–1952. On the occasion of the university's 75th anniversary, the museum has prepared a new permanent exhibition presenting the oldest documents on its history, decorations and distinctions awarded to the university, the oldest rectors' insignia, the first student documents, scripts and textbooks. In 1987 the museum started publishing life histories of deceased and distinguished members of staff (after gaining the approval of the Senate) in the established *Księga Pamięci Osób Zasłużonych dla Politechniki Łódzkiej* (Book in Honour of People of Merit at the Łódź University of Technology). Apart from the permanent exhibition, the museum also organizes temporary exhibitions.

Małgorzata Wilbik MA, Krystyna Popiel

Museum of the Łódź University of Technology

1

1) Rector's cape made of ermine by a furrier's workshop in Warsaw located on ul. Nowy Świat. It was commissioned by the first rector, Prof. Bohdan Stefanowski with his associate Doc. Marian Mieszkowski.

Date of origin: 1946
Material, technique: ermine, tailoring
Dimensions: H 35 cm x W 83 cm
Inv. no.: 971/I

2

2) Sceptre of the rector of the Łódź University of Technology, with symbols of the then existing faculties (Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Chemistry, Textiles, Food Chemistry, Civil Engineering and Architecture, Technical Physics and Applied Mathematics and the Institute of Chemical Engineering with faculty rights). It was in use until 1995.

Date of origin: 1978
Material, technique: metal, wood
Dimensions: L 45 cm x W max. 15 cm
Inv. no.: 99/I
Comments: gift of the Voivode of Bielsko-Biała

3

3) Circular slide rule (calculator slide rule), K. Emil Tröger. This simple device for calculating was invented in 1632 by William Oughtred, and was widely used by engineers until the late 1980s.

Place of origin: Mylau (Vogtland), Germany
Material / technique: wood, plywood, paper, printing
Dimensions: Dia. 29.5 cm
Inv. no.: 972/I

4

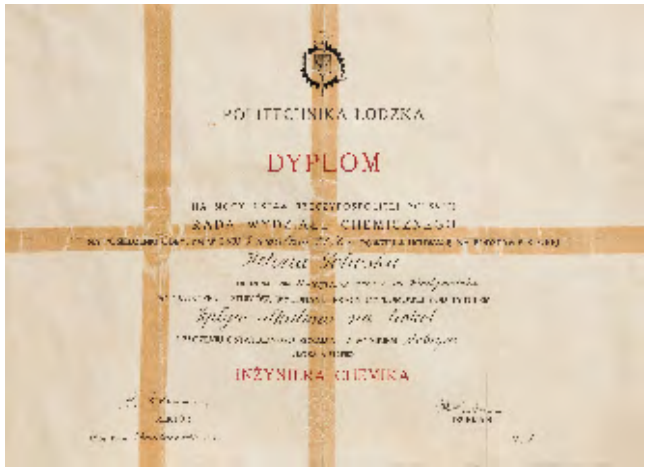
4) Logarithmic slide rule with addiator, it was advertised as being a novelty for drivers – purchased at the Berlin Motor Show in March 1938 by Marian Mieszkowski. The addiator (mechanical calculator) was invented in 1889 in France by J.L. Toncet. The device consists of three components: the body containing multiple slides used for calculation, a stylus, and a handle to reset the addiator.

Date of origin: 1930s
Material / technique: metal, plastic
Dimensions: H 3.5 cm x W 15.5 cm
Inv. no.: 182/I

5

5) Quadrant electrometer, Ch. Baudouin Constructeur. An instrument for measuring radiation intensity in solids (minerals), brought from Paris by Prof. Alicja Dorabialska after an internship at the Marie Curie-Skłodowska Laboratory.

Place of origin: Paris
Material / technique: metal, glass
Dimensions: H 63 cm x W 15 cm x D 11 cm
Inv. no.: 836/I
Comments: gift of Ewa Płonka


POLITECHNIKA ŁÓDZKA

DYPLOM

INŻYNIERA CHEMIKA

6

6) Diploma no. 1, of a chemical engineer at the Faculty of Chemistry of the then Łódź University of Technology issued on 5 April 1946.

Date of origin: 1946
Place of origin: Łódź
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 35 cm x W 47 cm
Inv. no.: 6/D

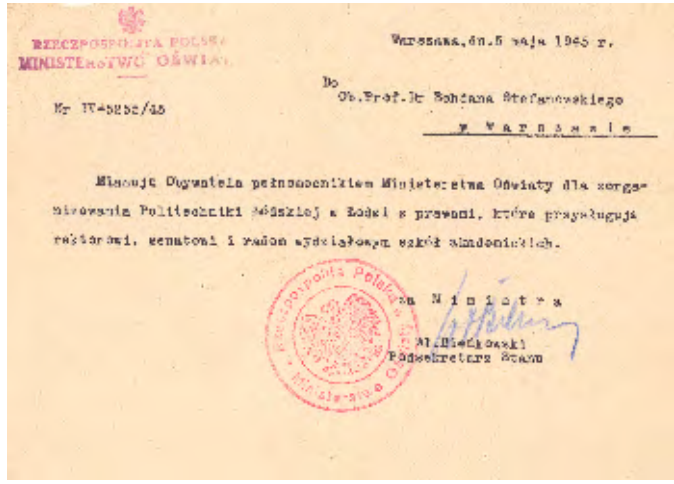
7) Emblem of the Łódź University of Technology designed by Adam Stefanowski, son of the first rector.

Date of origin: 1945
Place of origin: Łódź
Material / technique: plywood, fabric
Dimensions: H 16.5 cm x W 13.5 cm
Inv. no.: 8/I

7

8) Appointment of Bohdan Stefanowski as representative of the Ministry of Education for the organization of the Łódź University of Technology.

Date of origin: 1945
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 14.5 cm x W 20 cm
Inv. no.: 973/I



RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA
MINISTERSTWO OŚWIATY

Warszawa, dn. 5 maja 1945 r.

Nr IV-5252/45

Do
Ob. Prof. Dr Bohdana Stefanowskiego
w Warszawie

Mianuję Obywatela pełnomocnikiem Ministerstwa Oświaty dla zorganizowania Politechniki Łódzkiej w Łodzi z prawami, które przysługują rektorom, senatom i radom wydziałowym szkół akademickich.

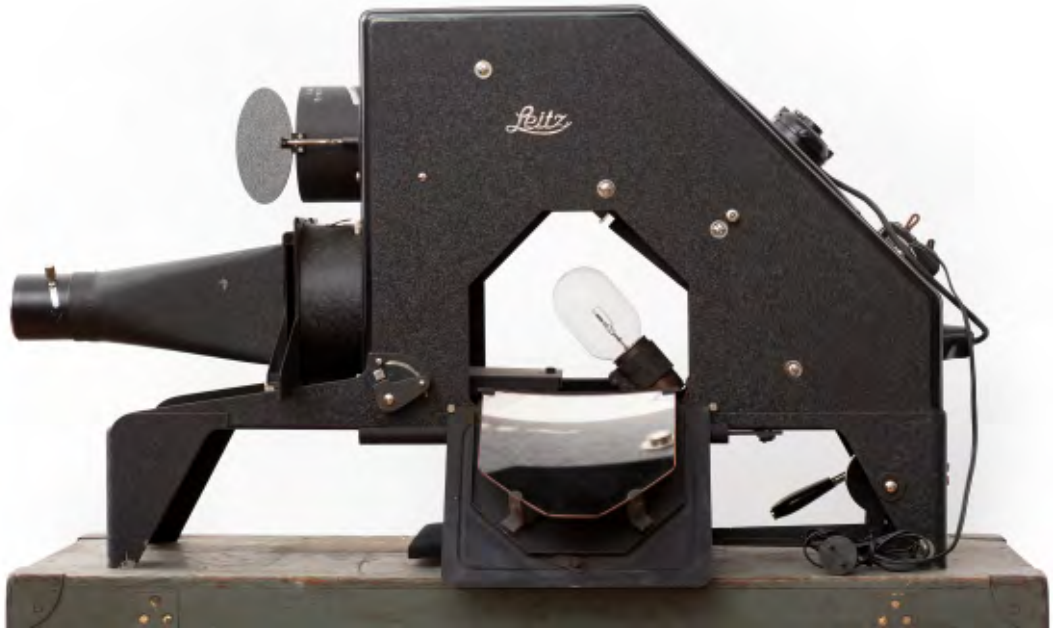
Minister
Wł. Kiedroń
Podsekretarz Stanu

8

9

9) Super Dollina camera.

Date of origin: 1950s
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: metal, leather
Dimensions: H 9 cm x W 13 cm x D 4 cm
Inv. no.: 981/I



10

10) Lentz Wetzlar Epidiascope type VH no. 35004. A projector that is a combination of a diascope and episcope, displaying single, still images.

Date of origin: 1930s
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: 98 cm x 32 cm x 54 cm
Inv. no.: 982/I

Museum of the Medical University in Łódź

ul. Żeligowskiego 7/9
90-752 Łódź

Director:
Marcin Możdżan PhD

ŁÓDŹ

Medical University in Łódź

Museum of the Medical University in Łódź

The development of medical and military education in Łódź dates back to 31 July 1945, when the School of Junior Officers of the Health Services (*Szkoła Młodszych Oficerów Służb Zdrowia*) was established, which in the years 1947–1950 functioned as a Sanitary Training Centre (*Centrum Wyszkolenia Sanitarnego*), and later, until 1958 as the Military Medical Education Centre (*Wojskowe Centrum Wykształcenia Medycznego*). On 15 June 1958 the first Military Medical Academy in Poland was established. In 1975 it was named after Major General Prof. Bolesław Szarecki who became the academy's patron.

The university's history is closely associated with the Faculty of the History of Medicine where the Museum of the Military Health Services was established which was opened on 22 January 1972. The building in which the museum is housed has an interesting history. During the interwar period the Kaniowski Infantry Regiment was stationed there and in the first months of the war the Germans adapted it to house a hospital for soldiers wounded in September 1939. After the war it was home to various officer schools. The museum introduces visitors to the traditions and achievements of the military and civil health service as well as the development of medical education. The exhibition is arranged chronologically. The exhibits have been categorized into several themed groups: medical equipment, health service uniforms, documents, old prints, badges and medals. The works of Paracelsus dating from 1618 on surgical issues are noteworthy. The museum also owns one of the oldest Polish books – Simon of Sirenius' *Herbarium* published in 1613. The oldest pharmaceutical apparatus presented in the display cases dates from the 17th and 19th centuries. A separate section consists of exhibits relating to the First World War; particular attention should be paid to the surviving surgical kits, the collections of shrapnel and bullets removed from the bodies of wounded soldiers by doctors working on the front lines. The next section is dedicated to the Polish healthcare system in the interwar period and during the Second World War. Furthermore, the museum has many artefacts which come from the Polish Armed Forces in the West, a collection related to the patron of the Military Academy, Bolesław Szarecki, also holds a special place. The last section contains documents, memorabilia and uniforms of the staff of the Polish Health Care Services working under the UN in the Middle East. In addition, the museum houses dental units and a dentist's surgery dating from the 1960s.

Marcin Możdżan is the current director of the Department of Medicine, Pharmacy and Military Medicine. The museum does not hire staff on contracts. Admission to the museum used to be free after booking in advance with the director, however the museum is currently being reorganized.

Marcin Możdżan PhD

Museum of the Medical University in Łódź

1

1) Medical bag with sterilizer.

2

2) Carpula type syringe.

3

3) Neurological hammer with a needle.

4

4) Cystoscope.

5

5) Hammer for bone chisels (Hajek type).

6

6) Utensils for cupping.

7) Set for galvanism (therapeutic use of direct electric current).

7

8

8) Military surgical set.

9) Russian set of surgical tools in metal sterilizer.

9

10

10) Microscope.

Archives of the Collection of the Strzemiński Academy of Art

ul. Wojska Polskiego 121
91-726 Łódź
Tel. (42) 254 74 75
lkuk@asp.lodz.pl
www.cnis.asp.lodz.pl/archiwum-zbiorów

Curator:
Lidia Kuk MA

ŁÓDŹ

Strzemiński Academy of Art

Archives of the Collection of the Strzemiński Academy of Art

When the academy was established in 1945, it became necessary to build up a collection of the students' work as well as diploma work which would show how the education process progressed over the years. The archives contain materials related to the activities of the State Higher School of Fine Arts in Łódź (1949–1996) and the Strzemiński Academy of Art in Łódź (since 1996). At first the academy educated mainly designers for the textile industry, but it also taught art. As new trends emerged, the collections expanded their thematic scope to include objects from various fields.

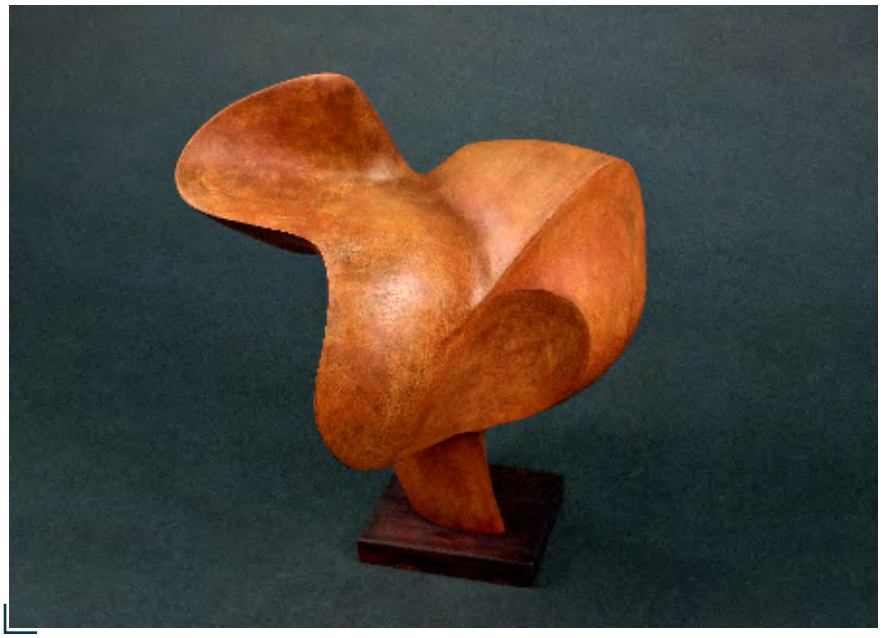
The archives' resources include students' projects, and work carried out during specialist workshops at the academy (dressmaking and tailoring, weaving, shoemaking, fabric printing, etc.), prototypes, paintings, objects made using various graphic techniques, models, sculptures, design work – courses, diplomas and the research of students and teachers, as well as a collection of objects donated by artists who have exhibited their work in the academy's galleries. The archives contain a fine collection of artistic fabrics (including woven, printed and unique fabrics), paintings, graphics (printing techniques and applied graphics), sculpting, posters, photography, collections of clothing, footwear and accessories, a jewellery collection and documentation of the teaching process and of art exhibitions.

Moreover, the archives contain a collection of the research work of teachers, the legacy of the staff, students and people associated with the Strzemiński Academy of Art in Łódź, as well as various types of documentation, including photographs and video recordings, and archives related to academy life. An important collection comprises work donated by Gallery 261. The archives are still being supplemented with work by artists – teachers associated with the academy. The archives maintain documentation and records of the collections and supervise the inventories for all the existing departments. In addition an electronic database of the archives is being created alongside work on digitization to better manage the collections and archives and the gathering of documentation in digital form.

The oldest exhibits dating back to 1950 consist primarily of unique textiles made using jacquard hand looms and harness looms, such as the decorative fabrics made under the supervision of Prof. Regina Kańska-Piotrowska, Prof. Lucjan Kintopf, Prof. Maria Borowska, Prof. Antoni Starczewski and Prof. Bolesław Tomaszkiewicz. The oldest printed fabrics also date back to 1950 and were made under the supervision of Prof. Maria Stieber, Prof. Teresa Tyszkiewicz, Prof. Anna Orzechowska, and Prof. Lech Kunk. The collections of clothing, footwear and accessories comprise objects made from 1957 onwards. The first exhibit in the clothing department was a nightgown and bed jacket designed in the studio of Prof. Wanda Borowska. The oldest painting collections date back to the years 1956–1960 and include works by students who are currently university teachers, as well as outstanding present-day students; they represent various trends in Polish painting over the years.

Lidia Kuk MA

Archives of the Collection of the Strzemiński Academy of Art



1

1) *Spiralna II*, Jan Grodek.

Date of origin: 1995
Material, technique: wood, carving
Dimensions: H 50 cm x W 40 cm x D 42 cm
Comments: gift of the author for ASP Łódź. The work is part of the Galeria 261 collection

2

3

2) *The Crucifixion*, Richard Earlom after Guido Reni, page from a missal.

Date of origin: 1743–1822
Material / technique: mezzotint
Comments: gift of Giuliano Santini from Urbino – from a collection of 59 prints presented to the Strzemiński Academy of Art on 23 September 2014 'For didactic use by students of the Academy'
Permanent collections of ASP in Łódź, UNIQUE

3) *Funeral Urn*, Richard Earlom after Joachim von Sandrart (attributed).

Date of origin: 1743–1822
Material / technique: mezzotint
Dimensions: H 33.5 cm x W 21.5 cm
Comments: gift of Giuliano Santini from Urbino – from a collection of 59 prints presented to the Strzemiński Academy of Art on 23 September 2014 'For didactic use by students of the Academy'
Permanent collections of ASP in Łódź, UNIQUE

4

4) *The Tribute Money*, W. French after Titian, engraving depicting a painting from the Deutschlands Kunstschätze, Leipzig.

Date of origin: 1873
Place of origin: Leipzig, Germany
Material / technique: print
Dimensions: H 17.5 cm x W 13 cm
Comments: gift of Giuliano Santini from Urbino – from a collection of 59 prints presented to the Strzemiński Academy of Art on 23 September 2014 'For didactic use by students of the Academy'
Permanent collections of ASP in Łódź, UNIQUE

5

5) *Le Dégout*, Benoît Audran after Paolo Veronese.

Date of origin: 18th century
Material / technique: print
Dimensions: H 34.5 x W 31.5 cm
Comments: gift of Giuliano Santini from Urbino – from a collection of 59 prints presented to the Strzemiński Academy of Art on 23 September 2014 'For didactic use by students of the Academy'
Permanent collections of ASP in Łódź, UNIQUE

6

6) Nightdress and bed jacket.

Author: N. Zięba (made under the supervision of Prof. Wanda Borowska)
Date of origin: 1957–1958
Material: natural silk
Comments: permanent collection, ASP Łódź, clothing collection

7) Untitled, Roman Modzelewski.

Date of origin: 1949
Material / technique: oil
Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 18 cm
Comments: gift of the author for ASP Łódź. The work is part of the Galeria 261 collection

7

8) *041-131-xxx-xxx-041126131216*, Mariusz Kowalski.

Date of origin: 1987–1997
Material / technique: oil
Dimensions: H 42 cm x W 42 cm
Comments: gift of the author for ASP Łódź. The work is part of the Galeria 261 collection

8

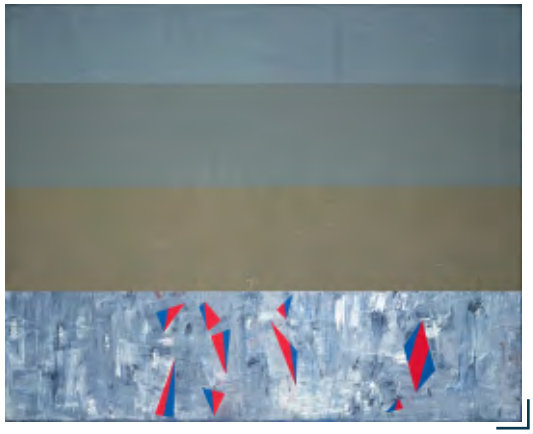
9

9) Untitled, Wojciech Fangor.

Date of origin: 1972
Material / technique: lithography
Dimensions: H 70 cm x W 50 cm
Comments: gift of the author for ASP Łódź. The work is part of the Galeria 261 collection

10) Two Paintings, Ryszard Hunger.

Date of origin: 2003
Material / technique: acrylic
Dimensions: H 81 cm x W 100 cm (identical for both paintings)
Comments: gift of the author to ASP Łódź. The work is part of the Galeria 261 collection



10

nosorożec wło

Archives and Museum of the University of Łódź

Pałac Biedermanna
ul. Franciszkańska 1/5
91-431 Łódź

Archives of the University of Łódź
ul. Pomorska 149/153
90-236 Łódź
Tel. (42) 635 57 26
archiwum@uni.lodz.pl; dararch@uni.lodz.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 3.30 pm
Advance booking is essential (please call the Director; visits can be arranged at other times).

Director:
Dariusz Klemantowicz PhD

Staff:
Elwira Grabowska-Stefko MA,
Michał Kop MA, Agnieszka Mikołajczyk-Jarno MA,
Karol Pietrzyk MA, Agnieszka Ziomek MA

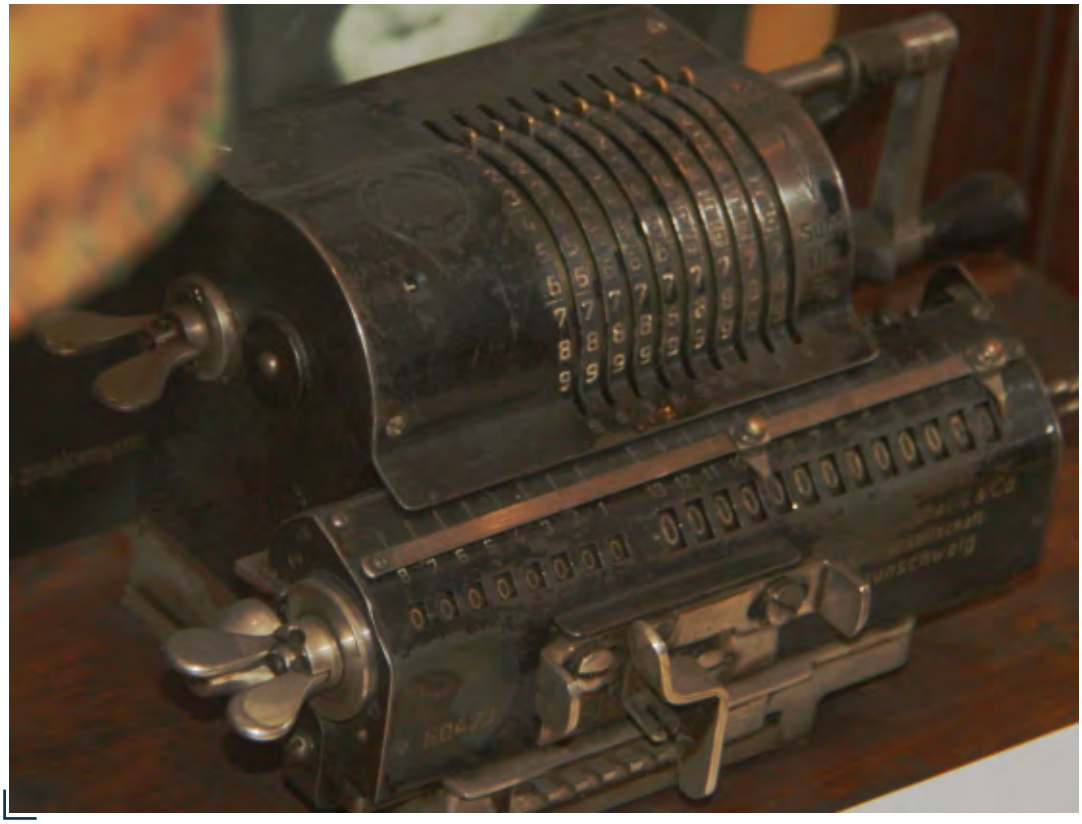
ŁÓDŹ

University of Łódź

Archives and Museum of the University of Łódź

The idea of establishing a university museum in Łódź was first put forward in the 1990s. Alongside taking over and renovating the palace of the renowned industrialist, Alfred Biedermann (1866–1936) for the needs of the university, the idea also emerged of establishing a museum on the university's 60th anniversary (which fell in 2005) and to designate several rooms in the newly acquired building for this very purpose. However, the need to organize space for lecture halls and storage for the library of art history and cultural studies turned out to be more pressing. The museum project was not abandoned, but it had to be postponed. In 2008 the suggestion was put forward that it could be organized in the representative rooms of the rector of the university in the Biedermann Palace. The staff of the Archives of the University of Łódź were in charge of implementing this concept. Materials collected by the Archives of the University of Łódź – of which the museum is an integral part – constitute the core of the collection. The museum was officially opened on 26 May 2008, on the university's 63rd anniversary. The inextricably linked archives and museum form a single entity with two specific lines of activity, which supplement each other. The collections not only illustrate the history of the University of Łódź, the fate of its lecturers and students, but also present the common heritage of Łódź, the Łódź region, and Poland. The place where the museum is located – the representative rooms in the Biedermann Palace – also provides the opportunity to present the history of the Biedermann family in the interiors of the residence of the Łódź industrialist. Visitors can tour the following permanent exhibitions: 'Ze zbiorów Archiwum UŁ' (From the University of Łódź Archives), 'Początki UŁ' (Beginnings of the University of Łódź), 'Biedermannowie na starej fotografii' (Old photographs of the Biedermann family), 'Profesor Witold Broniewicz, polski prawnik z Litwy' (Prof. Witold Broniewicz, a Polish lawyer from Lithuania), 'Z dziejów pedagogiki społecznej na Uniwersytecie Łódzkim' (From the history of social pedagogy at the University of Łódź), 'Zabytkowe przyrządy naukowe' (Historic scientific instruments).

Archives and Museum of the University of Łódź



1

1) Counting machine made by the firm Grimme, Natalis & Co A-G. Braunschweig.

Date of origin:
1918–1939
Inv. no.: 10

2

2) The Alfred Biedermann Palace, ul. Franciszkańska 1/5 in Łódź.

– palace, 1912
– park, early 20th century
– gatehouse (coach house), 1912
A modernist palace, alluding to French-style residences from the second half of the 17th century. From 16 September 1980 entered in the register of immovable monuments of the Voivode of Łódź under no. A/271

3

3) *Portrait of Prof. Witold Broniewicz*, Wlastimil Hofman.

Date of origin: 1965
Place of origin: Szklarska Poręba
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 29.5 cm x W 41 cm (without frame); H 39 cm x W 51 cm (with frame)
Inv. no.: 1073

4

4) Vessel found during archaeological research in Kujawy by Prof. Konrad Jażdżewski.

Period: Neolithic
Dimensions: 10 cm x 50 cm;
Inv. no.: 1

5

5) Two currency coin: 1.5 rouble / 10 zloty dating from 1833 made at the mint in St Petersburg after the November Uprising for use in the Congress Kingdom.

Date of origin: 1833
Place of origin: St Petersburg, Russian Empire
Material / technique: silver – Ag 868
Dimensions: Dia. 4 cm;
weight 31.1 g

6

6) 1 rouble coin dating from 1843, in use in the Congress Kingdom and in the Russian Empire, made at the mint in Warsaw.

Date of origin: 1843
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: silver – Ag 868
Dimensions: Dia. 3.58 cm;
weight 20.96 g

7) Cup from a manufactory in Bavaria.

Date of origin: 19th/20th century
Material / technique: porcelain
Dimensions: H 6 cm (cup); Dia. 19.5 cm and 14.5 cm (plate)
Inv. no.: 48

7

8) Vessel found during archaeological research in Kujawy by Prof. Konrad Jażdżewski.

Dimensions: 10 cm x 45 cm
Inv. no.: 2

8

9) First ceremonial robe of the rector of the University of Łódź which consisted of: a gown, ermine cape (mozzetta), biretta and gloves. Worn from the tenure of Rector Adam Szpunar (1956–1962). At the beginning of the 20th century, the cape was the property of Countess Tyszkiewicz.

Inv. no.: 11–14

9

10) Induction coil (Ruhmkorff coil) – a scientific instrument used for physics experiments bought at the beginning of the 20th century in the German firm Max Kohl Werkstatten für Plazionsmechanik, Chemnitz i. Sa. for the School of the Assembly of Merchants in Łódź.

Inv. no.: 4

10

Museum of Natural History

ul. Kilińskiego 101
90-011 Łódź
Tel. (42) 665 54 89
muzeum@biol.uni.lodz.pl
www.biol.uni.lodz.pl/muzeum

Admission charges (please see the museum website)
The museum is open: Tuesdays – Sundays (please see the website for times).
Group visits (advance booking is essential).

Director:
Prof. Jerzy Nadolski

Staff:
Mirosława Bańbura PhD, Barbara Loga MA, Katarzyna Majecka PhD, Agnieszka Antczak, Lidia Dziabas, Robert Kamiński, Halina Swarzyńska

ŁÓDŹ

University of Łódź

Museum of Natural History

Today's Museum of Natural History at the University of Łódź dates back to 1930 when the Museum of Natural History and Pedagogy was established using as its nucleus two institutions operating in Łódź at that time – the Museum of Science and Art and the Central Municipal Laboratory of Natural History and Pedagogy. The founder and first director of the pre-war museum was Edward Potęga. It was located in the former canteen building in Sienkiewicz Park at ul. Kilińskiego in Łódź and is still the seat of today's Museum of Natural History. In the interwar period the museum had a primarily educational function serving schools in Łódź and it was also the seat of the editorial offices of a number of local natural history journals. During the Second World War the museum was headed by a German, Ernst Koeppen, a specialist in natural history museums. He gave the exhibitions a distinctly regional character and amassed a large collection of vertebrates originating from areas in the vicinity of Łódź. In the years 1945–1950 the museum continued to be an independent educational institution. In 1952 it was transformed into a branch of the Institute of Zoology at the Polish Academy of Sciences (Polska Akademia Nauk), and later, in 1962, it was incorporated into the University of Łódź as a part of the Faculty of Evolutionary Biology, which functioned at that time.

Today's Museum of Natural History operates within the Faculty of Biology and Environmental Protection at the University of Łódź, as a part of the Department of Experimental Zoology and Evolutionary Biology. Over the years, the museum has been proactively amassing new exhibits and collections. A number of the current exhibits are of historical value and date back to the pre-war period. The collection includes items which are rarely found in Polish museums of natural history. There are more than 100,000 exhibits with insects being the most numerous. In 2018 work was completed on expanding and modernizing the museum as a result of which a large educational and cultural centre with modern exhibitions promoting natural history has been created. The considerably larger exhibition and storage space (approx. 800 sq. metres in total) will enable the organization of new exhibitions as well as proper storage and preservation of the collections.

Museum of Natural History

1

1) Leopard (*Panthera pardus*).

Inv. no.: 9018/677
Comments: stuffed; from the pre-war collection

2

3

2) Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), skeleton.

Age: c 50 years
Place of origin: Łódź
Inv. no.: 9018/710
Comments: skeleton of a female elephant which died in the 1960s in the zoo in Łódź

3) Cave Bear (*Ursus spelaeus*), skeleton.

Place of origin: Tatra Mountains
Inv. no.: 9018/609
Comments: reconstructed in the early 1920s; from the pre-war collection

4

5

4) Auroch's skull (*Bos primigenius*) found in the early 1930s during earth works near Łódź. The auroch is currently the symbol of the Natural History Museum of the University of Łódź.

Place of origin: nr Łódź
Inv. no.: 9018/605
Comments: the skull is from the pre-war collection

5) Reticulated python (*Python reticulatus*).

Inv. no.: 9018/210
Comments: stuffed; from the pre-war collection

6

6) Japanese spider crab (*Macrocheira kaempferi*).

Inv. no.: 9018/023
Comments: endemic to the Sea of Japan, it is the largest crustacean in the world; from the pre-war collection

7) Raggiana bird-of-paradise (*Paradisaea raggiana*).

Inv. no.: 9018/478
Comments: stuffed; from the pre-war collection

7

8) Pale-throated sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*).

Inv. no.: 9018/843
Comments: stuffed; from the pre-war collection

8

9) Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*).

Inv. no.: 9018/594
Comments: stuffed; from the pre-war collection

9

10) Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*).

Inv. no.: 9018/555
Comments: stuffed; from the pre-war collection

10

WSTECZ

Jan Ziomek Geological Museum

ul. Kopcińskiego 31
90-142 Łódź
Tel. (42) 635 45 93
muzgeol@geo.uni.lodz.pl
www.muzeum.geo.uni.lodz.pl

Admission charges (please see the Museum website).
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 3 pm

Director:
Marcin Krystek PhD

ŁÓDŹ

University of Łódź Faculty of Geographical Sciences

Jan Ziomek Geological Museum

The Geological Museum was established by decision of the Committee of the Faculty of Biology and Earth Sciences on 1 March 2000. The museum was created thanks to the great passion for collecting and persistence of Jan Ziomek PhD, who headed the unit until 30 September 2012 and worked there until his death on 12 November 2014. On 12 May 2015 the museum was named after him. The newly founded Geological Museum was located in post-industrial buildings at ul. Kopcińskiego 21 which were especially adapted for the purpose. Some of the exhibits which became the property of the Geological Museum originated from the Museum of the Earth, a small establishment operating from May 1999 to February 2000 within the Department of Geology, Geosynoptics and Sustainable Development, of which Jan Ziomek was the curator. Other exhibits of the Geological Museum of that time were obtained during research work carried out by former employees of the University of Łódź in the field of chemistry and mineralogy (Prof. Jan Wojciechowski, Halina Budzyńska) as well as palaeontology (Halina Hurcewicz). The collection was considerably expanded over the years mainly thanks to donations by individuals and companies, purchases and the research activities of faculty employees.

The museum's exhibits are on display on two floors covering a total of 660 sq. metres. The top floor contains minerals arranged according to a scheme of classification; minerals from major mineralogical sites, France, Romania, Czech Republic and Slovakia; agates; meteorites and tektites, and synthetic crystals. The lower floor includes decorative rocks used in architecture, glacial erratic rocks and Palaeozoic fossils; specimens of regional geology with a particular focus on Central Poland; fossils characteristic of individual geological epochs. There are approx. 4,000 exhibits on display and a further 2,000 items in the storage room. Currently, inventory work is being carried out to compile comprehensive digital documentation of the collections.

The Faculty of Geographical Sciences is directly subordinated to the dean of the faculty. School groups are the most frequent visitors – apart from visiting the exhibition, they also attend themed lectures. The museum also runs educational classes for students from other departments of the University of Łódź and the Łódź University of Technology.

Marcin Krystek PhD

Jan Ziomek Geological Museum

1

1) Brecciated Jasper and chalcedony breccia.

Place of origin: Tłumaczów, Poland
Dimensions: 14 cm x 7 cm x 11 cm
Inv. no.: M1187
Comments: polished

2

3

2) *Owl* – agate in rhyolitic tuff.

Place of origin: Nowy Kościół, Poland
Dimensions: 23 cm x 19 cm x 10 cm
Inv. no.: M0056
Comments: polished

3) *Allende CV3* carbonaceous meteorite.

Place of origin: Chihuahua, Mexico
Dimensions: 10 cm x 7 cm x 0.3 cm
Inv. no.: A0002
Comments: cut; gift of Tomasz Jakubowski

4

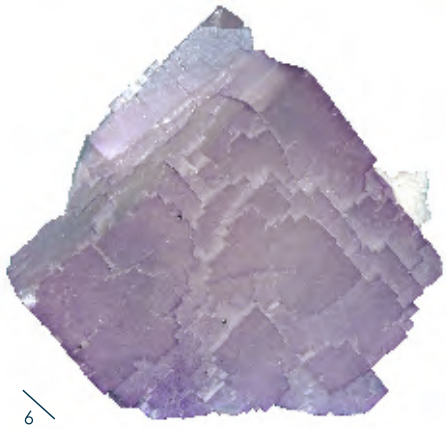
4) *Muonionalusta IV A* iron meteorite.

Place of origin: Pajala, Sweden
Dimensions: 9.6 cm x 6.8 cm x 0.7 cm
Inv. no.: A0056
Comments: cut, etched

5

5) Suevite.

Place of origin: Riess, Germany
Dimensions: 11 cm x 8 cm x 4.5 cm
Inv. no.: B0028
Comments: polished; gift of Adam Chciuk



6

6) Fluorite.

Place of origin: Tennessee, USA
Dimensions: 12 cm x 11 cm x 9 cm
Inv. no.: M1192

7) Halite.

Place of origin: Wieliczka, Poland
Dimensions: 23 cm x 18 cm x 17 cm
Inv. no.: M0913

7

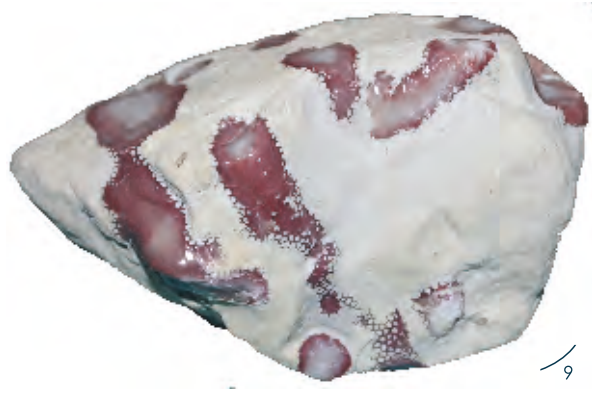
8) *Fossil Brown* limestone with cephalopods.

Period: Devonian
Place of origin: Atlas, Morocco
Dimensions: 100 cm x 60 cm x 3 cm
Inv. no.: M0913
Comments: cut slab, polished; gift of the Zakład Obróbki Kamienia Labradoryt (*Labradoryt* stone processing plant)

8

9) Glacial erratic material, *Thamnopora sp.* tabulate corals colony.

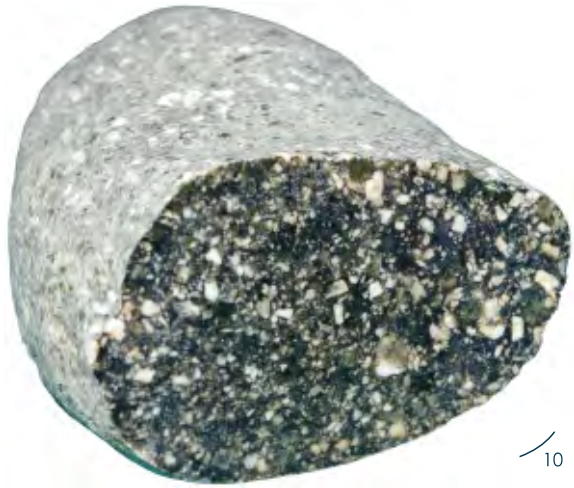
Place of origin: Kutno moraine, Poland
Dimensions: 7 cm x 6 cm x 6 cm
Inv. no.: E0005
Comments: identified and donated by Jarosław Kulik



9

10) Glacial erratic material, *Dalarna* grey porphyry.

Place of origin: Kutno moraine, Poland
Dimensions: 7 cm x 6 cm x 6 cm
Inv. no.: E0261
Comments: identified by Jan Czubla PhD; gift of Jarosław Kulik



10

MUZEUM
GEOLOGICZNE

Archives and Museum of the University of Warmia and Mazury

ul. Oczapowskiego 4
10-719 Olsztyn
Tel. (89) 524 62 74

Hall of Traditions:
ul. Oczapowskiego 12 B
10-719 Olsztyn

Main Library of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn:
Ist Floor, Room no. 121
Tel. (89) 524 62 74
archiwumuwm@uwm.edu.pl

Free admission
Tuesdays, Fridays: 10 am – 2 pm
Please make an appointment by telephone if you wish to visit on another day.
Head of Archives and Museum:
Tel. (89) 524-62-75
Deputy Head of Archives and Museum: Tel. (89) 523-47-04

OLSZTYN

University of Warmia and Mazury

Archives and Museum of the University of Warmia and Mazury

The Museum of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn was established by a resolution of the University Senate in March 2002 as an entity functioning within the Archives of the University of Warmia and Mazury. The museum's most important task is to safeguard all monuments connected with the university's history, and to inform people about the value and contents of the collections and promulgate knowledge about the university. The exhibits were acquired mainly through appeals made to individual university entities, and through gifts and purchases. During the first years of its existence the museum collected memorabilia related to the establishment of the university: statutes establishing the university, posters, invitations to the first inaugurations, congratulatory letters, the university's first publications, leaflets and brochures. The museum also contains materials related to subsequent university commemorations, gifts received from guests and foreign delegations, seals, medals and decorations awarded to the university, the insignia of rectors of the former Academy of Agriculture and Technology, and the former Higher Teacher Training School, gowns of rectors and deans, collections of framed photographs of commemorative events organized by the rector and deans, film reels and VHS cassettes, and banners. There are also museum chronicles, commemorative books, and photograph albums. Some laboratory equipment has also been collected (scales, cameras, geodetic instruments, microscopes, typewriters, counting devices, radios, tape recorders, projectors and diascopes). In the first fifteen years of its operation, more than 3,000 exhibits were recorded in the inventory. The oldest exhibit is a book by Michał Oczapowski (after whom the Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn was named). Oczapowski was a professor of agriculture and rector of the University of Vilnius and his book was entitled *O roli, jej uprawie i pielęgnowaniu roślin gospodarskich* (About the soil, its cultivation and care of agricultural plants). It was donated to the university by Prof. Andrzej Dubas, who was awarded an honorary degree by the university. The item which illustrates the university's most recent history is a pen used by President Aleksander Kwaśniewski to sign the act for the building of the Humanities Centre (*Centrum Nauk Humanistycznych*). In January 2013 the Hall of Traditions was opened in the Archives and Museum of the University of Warmia and Mazury. Its seat is located in the university's Main Library where several permanent exhibitions are organized: 'Kortowo in photographs', 'Rectors of the higher schools and academies which now constitute the university' (the Higher School of Agriculture, the Academy of Agriculture and Technology, the Higher Teacher Training School and the Warmiński Institute of Technology), 'Noble Prize Winners from East Prussia', 'Road to the University', 'The History of University Faculties'. Films and Chronicles from the years 1971–2015 are also screened here. Selected archival documents are also exhibited in the display cases (the deed of establishment, secondary school leaving certificates, diplomas, lists of students, photographs of students and graduates), exhibits such as rectors' and deans' gowns, rectors' insignia, traditional Warmian folk costumes used by the 'Kortowo' dance group, the banners of the Academy of Agriculture and Technology and Higher Teacher Training School, medals, decorations, cups related to the institutions that form today's university. The Hall of Tradition was officially opened by the rector, Prof. Ryszard Górecki, on 14 October 2013. In 2015 the museum was provided with an adjoining room to house a new exhibition: Sixty-five years of Academic Sports in Olsztyn (*65 lat sportu akademickiego w Olsztynie*) which was opened on 17 October of that year. More than one thousand sports photographs were selected from the archives for the new exhibition. More than 300 exhibits, mostly cups, medals, diplomas, and pennants were transferred from the Kortowo Academic Sports Association (AZS) and the university's Physical Education and Sports Centre. Thirty different sporting disciplines are presented on the boards and in display cases. The most space is devoted to men's volleyball, the sport with which Olsztyn has been associated since the 1960s. The team colours of the AZS teams from the 1970s and 1980s draw attention. Alongside the three most valuable cups for winning the Polish volleyball championships in 1973, 1976 and 1978 is the original ball with which the team won the Polish championship in 1976 together with the players' signatures. The oldest exhibits are a book, which was recently found, illustrating the activities of the AZS at the Higher School of Farming in Cieszyn dating from 1947–1950, a pre-war tennis racket and two pairs of German skis. The wall mural commemorates all the AZS Olsztyn sportsmen who took part in the Olympics. In the space of 5 years, the Hall of Traditions was visited by more than 5,000 people.

Archives and Museum of the University of Warmia and Mazury

1

1) Wooden tennis racket and guard, Slazenger Blenheim. Gift of Prof. Janusz Guziur, student of fisheries at the Higher Agricultural School in Olsztyn in the years 1956–1962. He received the racket from his paternal uncle, a professor of construction at universities in Switzerland, England and Prague before the Second World War.

Date of origin: Pre-Second World War
Place of origin: London
Material / technique: oak wood
Dimensions: H 70 cm x W 30 cm
Inv. no.: M-2981

2

O ROLI,

IEY UPRAWIE I PIELĘGNOWANIU ROŚLIN GOSPODARSKICH,

DLA UŻYCIA PO SZKOŁACH POWIATOWYCH W WYDZIALE UNIWERSYTETU WILEŃSKIEGO,

PRZEZ

MICHAŁA OCZAPOWSKIEGO

WILNO. Józef Zawadzki własnym nakładem.

1 8 2 5.

3

4

5

6

2) Backcountry skis. Gift of Lech Kotowicz, student of fisheries at the Higher Agricultural School in Olsztyn in the years 1954–1958. Kotowicz received the skis from the school in 1955. They had probably belonged to a German in the Second World War.

Date of origin: c 1940s
Material / technique: wood, metal
Dimensions: L 214 cm
Inv. no.: M-2980

3) *O roli, jej uprawie i pielęgnowaniu roślin gospodarskich* (About soil, its cultivation, and care of agricultural plants), Michał Oczapowski. Michał Oczapowski (b. 1788, Pociejki nr Nowogródek, d. 1854, Warsaw) was a Polish agronomist and pioneer in agricultural sciences, and the founder of agricultural chemistry. In the years 1822–1832 he was professor of the University in Vilnius and in the years 1833–1853 director and professor at the Agricultural Institute in Marymont. He authored many scientific works and textbooks, including an outstanding book entitled *Gospodarstwo wiejskie* (The Rural Farm) (vols. 1–10: 1835–1844, vols. 11–12: 1856–1857), which contained a detailed presentation of soil science, farming of crops and plants, animal husbandry, the agricultural industry and agricultural economics. In 1989 the Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn was named after him.

Date of origin: 1925
Place of origin: Vilnius
Material / technique: paper, printing, hardcover.
Dimensions: H 18 cm x W 11 cm; 155 pp. + illustrations
Inv. no.: M-290
Comments: gift of Prof. Andrzej Dubas, recipient of an honorary degree of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn 2003

4) Rector's insignia of the Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn (chain, sceptre, buckle) funded by the Presidium of the Municipal National Council in Olsztyn for the Higher School of Agriculture in Olsztyn on the occasion of its 10th anniversary. The insignia were presented to Prof. Eugeniusz Grabda, rector of the Higher Agricultural School, on 23 September 1960 by Prof. Włodzimierz Michajłow, Deputy Minister of Higher Education. Designed and made by *Spółdzielnia Przemysłu Ludowego i Artystycznego w Warszawie ORNO* (ORNO Artistic and Folk Crafts' Industry in Warsaw).

Date of origin: 1960
Place of origin: Olsztyn
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: chain: Dia. 40 cm; sceptre: H 75 cm; buckle: H 9 cm x W 7 cm
Inv. nos.: chain: M-1; sceptre and buckle: M-5

5) Banner of the Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn. On 4 October 1972, the Higher School of Agriculture in Olsztyn which had been established in 1950 was transformed into the Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn. In 1999 it became part of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn. Obverse: on cream background, an embroidered eagle with a crown, perched on an ear of grain and part of a gear wheel, with the inscription: 'Akademia Rolniczo-Techniczna w Olsztynie' (Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn); in 1989 the words 'im. M. Oczapowskiego' (M. Oczapowski) were added. Reverse: on a red background, an embroidered eagle with a crown and the inscription 'Nauka w służbie narodu' (Science in the service of the nation) in silver. Trimmed with yellow fringes.

Date of origin: after 4 October 1972
Material / technique: fabric, embroidery
Dimensions: H 118 cm x W 118 cm (with fringes)
Inv. no.: M-2330

6) Rectors' gowns used at the Academy of Agriculture and Technology in Olsztyn. On left: vice-rector's gown, maroon, cape trimmed with fur, a biretta, and chain of the vice-rector. On right, rector's gown, maroon, cape trimmed with ermine, a biretta, gloves and rector's chain. Wooden staff on back.

Date of origin: 1990s
Material / technique: fabric, wool, ermine, machine sewing
Dimensions: rector's gown H 140 cm; vice-rector's gown H 148 cm
Inv. no. M-2328 (vice-rector's gown), M-2329 (rector's gown)

7) Volleyball with which the AZS Olsztyn volleyball team won the second Polish volleyball championships in 1976. It has on it the signatures of all the team members and the inscription 'AZS Olsztyn. 1976. Mistrz Polski w piłce siatkowej' (AZS Olsztyn. 1976. Polish volleyball champions). On loan from a former player and coach Andrzej Grygołowicz.

Date of origin: before 1976
Material / technique: leather
Dimensions: Circ. 67 cm

7

8) Cup for winning the first Polish volleyball championships in 1973 by AZS Olsztyn. Engraved inscription: 'AZS Olsztyn. Mistrzowi Polski w piłce siatkowej mężczyzn na 1973 rok. PZPS. Warszawa, 8.IV.1973' (AZS Olsztyn. To the champions of Polish men's volleyball in 1973. PZPS (Polish Volleyball Association). Warsaw. 8/4/1973).

Date of origin: before 1973
Material / technique: marble plinth, steel cup
Dimensions: H 33 cm; Dia. 13.3 cm
Inv. no.: M-2512

8

9) Sports kit of the Olsztyn men's volleyball team. Green tracksuit with zip, on back of sweatshirt a white inscription 'AZS Olsztyn'; made by Polsport. White tracksuit with zip, with the logo of AZS Olsztyn on the front and the inscription 'AZS Olsztyn' on back. Gifted to AZS Olsztyn by the Japanese Volleyball Team. On loan by the player and coach Andrzej Grygołowicz.

Date of origin: before 1973 (green); 1980s (white)
Place of origin: Łódź; (green); Japan (white)
Material / technique: cotton
Dimensions: size 198 cm

9

10) Bas relief with depiction of Michał Oczapowski. Copy of the bas relief made in connection with naming the Academy of Agriculture and Technology after Michał Oczapowski, professor at the University of Vilnius, pioneer of agricultural sciences in Poland. The original bas relief affixed to a stone is on plac Cieszyński in Kortowo in Olsztyn; it was unveiled on 12 July 1996.

Author: Jerzy Stankiewicz
Date of origin: 1996
Place of origin: Olsztyn
Material / technique: plaster
Dimensions: H 75 cm x W 70 cm
Inv. no.: M-2574

10

Museum of the Opole University of Technology and X-Ray Tubes

ul. Prószkowska 76, Building V,
3rd floor
45-758 Opole
Tel. (77) 449 86 40
g.jezierski@po.opole.pl
www.muzeum.po.opole.pl

Free admission
Tuesdays – Fridays: 9 am – 2 pm
Visits can be arranged at other times (i.e. on Saturdays or Sundays) after prior agreement.

Director:
Grzegorz Jezierski PhD

OPOLE

Opole University of Technology

Museum of the Opole University of Technology and X-Ray Tubes

The Museum of the Opole University of Technology and X-Ray Tubes – the only collection of X-ray tubes of this type in the world – was established on 8 November 2011 to commemorate the university's 45th anniversary and the anniversary of the discovery of X-rays by Wilhelm Röntgen. However, the exhibits began to be amassed in 2005 when they were still part of a private collection belonging to Grzegorz Jezierski, a staff member of the Opole University of Technology.

The museum contains X-ray tubes used for various applications: medical, industrial, appliances for X-ray diffraction and X-ray fluorescence, as well as unique sources of X-ray radiation such as sources for X-ray lithography, demountable pulsed tubes or sources with a microfocus. Apart from X-ray tubes, the museum also contains a display of housings and heads of X-ray units as well as complete X-ray units for various applications. Furthermore, the collection contains other exhibits related to X-ray radiation, such as kenotrons (high-volatge rectifier tubes), X-ray image intensifiers, X-ray cameras, X-ray lenses, dosimetric equipment for X-ray radiation measurements and auxiliary equipment for X-ray examinations, including X-ray diffraction cameras. There is also a sizeable display of Polish and foreign literature related to X-ray radiation. The collection is accompanied by a portfolio of artistic X-ray photographs taken by many artists from around the world. The museum provides valuable educational assistance (in the field of the history of technology, material engineering and high voltage technology) not only for university students but also students of high schools and post-secondary schools (e.g. regarding radiology techniques).

The collection, on display in three rooms totalling more than 200 sq. metres, consists of more than 1,000 unique exhibits (as of September 2017). They have all been donated by 442 benefactors, including 162 from abroad (from 25 countries in total).

The museum is located on Campus 2 of the Opole University of Technology. Structurally, it is part of the rector's office – within the Promotional and Cultural Section. The museum actively participates in events such as the Night of Museums, the Science Festival and the International Day of Radiology (on 8 November).

Grzegorz Jezierski PhD

Museum of the Opole University of Technology and X-Ray Tubes

1

1) X-ray tube unit from a tomograph model 2199077-4 (manufactured by General Electric Medical Systems).

Date of origin: c 2015
Place of origin: USA
Material / technique: casing, stainless steel, aluminium
Dimensions: 70 cm x 29 cm x 55 cm
Inv. no.: 990

2

3

4

5

6

2) Kenotron (manufactured by Phönix) – high-voltage rectifying tube (diode) supplying an X-ray tube with DC voltage.

Date of origin: 1940s
Place of origin: Rudolstadt, Germany
Material / technique: cathode, anode, glass tube
Dimensions: Dia. 16/5 cm; L = 52 cm
Inv. no.: 810

3) GE 200/5ö X-ray vacuum tube used for industrial purposes (manufactured by Rörix).

Date of origin: 1960s
Place of origin: Rudolstadt, Germany
Material / technique: cathode, capped anode, glass tube
Dimensions: Dia. 9/7 cm; L 29.5 cm
Inv. no.: 316

4) ROK-T2/30 rotating anode X-ray tube used for medical purposes (manufactured by Chirana).

Date of origin: 1990s
Place of origin: Prague, Czechoslovakia (now Czech Republic)
Material / technique: wolfram anode, double spiral, rotor, glass tube
Dimensions: Dia. 13.4/4.5 cm; L 25.4 cm
Inv. no.: 785

5) Photon needle for brachytherapy (manufactured by the Institute for Nuclear Studies (*Instytut Problemów Jądrowych*).

Date of origin: c 2010
Place of origin: Świerk nr Otwock
Material / technique: cathode, elongated anode, glass tube
Dimensions: Dia. 2/0.3 cm; L 27 cm
Inv. no.: 407
Comments: prototype

6) X-ray tube for X-ray diffraction, with Lindemann window (manufactured by Phönix).

Date of origin: 1960s
Place of origin: Rudolstadt, Germany
Material and technique: cathode, anode, four Lindemann glass windows, glass tube
Dimensions: Dia. 5.5 cm; L 56 cm
Inv. no.: 3

7) BUK 6 betatron torus (manufactured by Svetlana).

Date of origin: c 2000
Place of origin:
St Petersburg, Russia
Material / technique:
cathode, anode,
glass torus
Dimensions:
Dia. 15.5 cm (outer);
Dia 4.4 cm. (inner)
Inv. no.: 800

7

8) EDiX 40-2-X-C-MO3-10 X-ray source used for X-ray fluorescence (manufactured by Comet).

Date of origin: c 2010
Place of origin:
Flamatt, Switzerland
Material / technique:
metal-ceramic tube
with transmission
anode, power supply
Dimensions:
Dia. 2.5 cm; L. 6.5 cm
Inv. no.: 1038

8

9) X-ray tube with a beryllium window for X-ray fluorescence (manufactured by Oxford Instruments).

Date of origin: c 2000
Place of origin: Scotts
Valley, USA
Material / technique:
cathode, anode,
beryllium window,
glass tube
Dimensions: Dia. 3 cm;
L 7 cm
Inv. no.: 426

9

10) Gas-filled X-ray tube, Original Müller RAPID.

Date of origin: c 1910
Place of origin:
Hamburg, Germany
Material / technique:
cathode, anode,
vacuum regulator,
glass tube
Dimensions:
Dia. 21 cm; L 60 cm
Inv. no.: 939

10

Museum of the University of Opole

pl. M. Kopernika 11
45-084 Opole
Tel. (77) 541 59 50
muzeumuo@uni.opole.pl
www.muzeum.uni.opole.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 4 pm

Director:
Katarzyna Mazur-Kulesza MA

Staff:
Andrzej Szczepaniak PhD,
Beata Piotrowska-Piersiak MA

OPOLE

University of Opole

Museum of the University of Opole

The Museum of the University of Opole was established in March 2014. It was officially opened on the 20th anniversary of the university, which was founded after merging the Higher Teacher Training School in Opole, which had been operating since 1954, with the Faculty of Theology of the Catholic University of Lublin.

The idea to open a museum was conceived and brought to fruition by the then rector, Prof. Stanisław Sławomir Nicieja. The museum's objective is to preserve objects and documents which testify to the history of the university, to promote knowledge in selected fields of science, culture and art by organizing exhibitions, meetings, lectures and museum workshops.

The collection comprises items such as the rector's insignia, commemorative medals and memorabilia, works of art, including paintings, prints, 17th- to 20th-century sculptures, as well as archival materials reflecting the life and activity of the Higher Pedagogical School in Opole and the University of Opole such as documents, chronicles, commemorative books, photographs, films and biographical materials.

The museum has two permanent exhibitions, one entitled 'Alma Mater Opoliensis 1994–2014', which is constantly enlarged with new documents and exhibits recording the university's past and present, and the other entitled 'Palaeontological Treasures of the Opole Region' – a collection of specimens of which some are more than 220 million years old, which are on display in the European Centre of Palaeontology and the University's Palaeobiological Laboratory.

The museum is located in the historic Collegium Maius building in 283.4 sq metres of space. The exhibitions and exhibits are arranged thematically in five rooms. St Wojciech's (Adalbert's) Chapel is included in the exhibition space. This history of the chapel dates back to the 10th century and is connected with the Bishop of Prague, Wojciech Stanikowic and his purported stay in Opole. The historic artefacts placed in the chapel are paintings and sacral art.

Katarzyna Mazur-Kulesza MA

Museum of the University of Opole

1

1) St Wojciech's (Adalbert's) Chapel.

Date of origin: 1663
Comments: the decoration of the interior is modern

2

3

2) St Wojciech in episcopal robes with spear and crosier in his left hand and palm branch in his right hand.

Date of origin: 19th century
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 65 cm x W 40 cm
Inv. no.: MUO-5
Comments: decorative frame, partially gilded

3) Medal commemorating the inauguration of the University of Opole, J. M. Maciuch.

Date of origin: 1994
Material / technique: bronze
Dimensions: Dia. 9 cm
Inv. no.: MUO–65

4

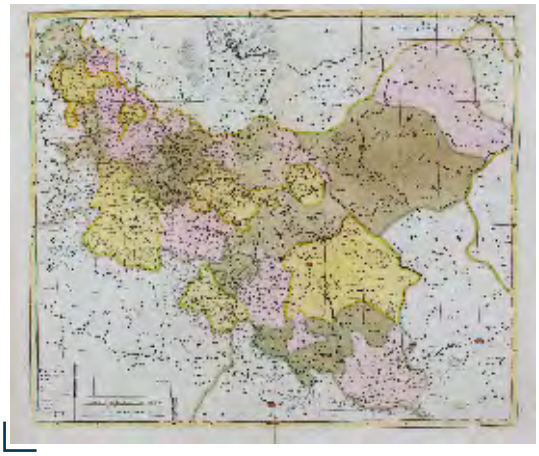
4) Medal commemorating the 20th anniversary of the University of Opole, M. Molenda.

Date of origin: 2014
Material / technique: patinated bronze
Dimensions: Dia. 6.95 cm
Inv. no.: MUO-67

5

5) Ammonite – 'Adrianna' ***Lewesiceras peramplum.***

Period: Turonian (Late Cretaceous period)
Inv. no.: MUO/PB-65
Comments: discovered by Adrian Kin, 2007



6

6) Mappa Geographica Exactissima, Continens Imperatoris Haereditarium Dominium Silesiam, nec non eiusdem Provincias interiores Ducatus, Comitatus, Baronatus etc. edente Petro Schenck Cum Privilegio Ord. General. Holland et West Frisiae, Amsterdam 1720, **Peter Schenk.**

Date of origin: 1720
Place of origin: Amsterdam
Material / technique: paper, printing
Inv. no.: MUO-34

7) A commemorative donation (in Polish: cegiełka – brick) sold to support the reconstruction of Our Lady of Sorrows Church and St Wojciech's (Adalbert's) Church in Opole.

Date of origin: 1930
Material / technique: ceramics
Dimensions: H 20 cm x W 16 cm
Inv. no.: MUO-6

7

8) Commemorative medal for the 10th anniversary of the University of Opole, W. Pichurski.

Date of origin: 2004
Material / technique: patinated bronze
Dimensions: H 8.5 cm x W 7 cm
Inv. no.: MUO–66

8

9) St John Cantius, Franciszek Lukas OFM (V. L. Mrzygłód).

Date of origin: 1911
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 68 cm x W 48 cm
Inv. no.: MUO-3

9

10) Rector's insignia made by *Izba Rzemieślnicza* (Chamber of Crafts) in Opole. The chain, sceptre and ring made of silver were gifts from the craftsmen on 15 October 1970, to mark the 20th anniversary of the Higher Teacher Training School in Opole. The insignia were given to the then rector, Prof. Jan Seredyka, by the chairman of the Opole Chamber of Crafts, Mr. E. Kantor. The University of Opole inherited the insignia from the Higher Teacher Training School and as the symbol of the rector's authority, they have become an integral part of the rector's ceremonial dress. The main decorative motif is the eagle of the Piast dynasty (the first royal house of Poland), which is wearing a crown – it appears on the badge of the chain, and well as the ring.

Date of origin: 1970
Place of origin: Opole
Material / technique: silver
Inv. no.: MUO-26 (rector's sceptre), MUO-27 (rector's ring), MUO-28 (rector's chain)

10

MCMXV

Botanical Garden

ul. Dąbrowskiego 165
60-594 Poznań
Tel. (61) 829 2013, (61) 829 2009
botanik@amu.edu.pl
www.obuam.robia.pl

Free admission

March: 9 am – 5 pm
April: 9 am – 7 pm
May – August: 9 am – 8 pm
September: 9 am – 7 pm
October: 9 am – 6 pm
November – February: 9 am – 3 pm

Director: Prof. Justyna Wiland-Szymańska

Deputy Director: Justyna Chrzanowska MSc

Staff: 3 academic-technical staff, 14 engineering-technical staff, 2 administrative staff, 28 support staff, 16 seasonal staff, 9 caretakers

POZNAŃ

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

Botanical Garden

The Botanical Garden which was established in 1925, is an entity within the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, which is maintained by the university while also being supported by the City of Poznań. It is a venue for many cultural events, including concerts and exhibitions. The annual outdoor events organized here each year are very popular: the May 'long' weekend in the Botanical Garden (on May 1–3) and the so-called Botanik's Birthday (at the beginning of September) have become permanent fixtures on the city's calendar. The garden is one of Poznań's historic sites and it can be used free of charge all year round for recreational purposes.

The botanical collections are laid out according to the following categories on an area covering nearly 22 hectares of land: Dendrology, Ecology, Plant Biology, Plant Geography, Plant Systematics, Rare and Endangered Plants, Water and Marsh Plants, Ornamental Plants, as well as the Alpine Garden and greenhouse collections. Plant collections serve both scientific and teaching, as well as broadly understood general education purposes. The garden has a wide educational offer, addressed to all age groups, in the form of lectures, workshops, educational games and excursions. Moreover, the organization of the garden enables visitors to discover nature on their own – thanks to professionally designed educational paths. One of them is called 'Garden Singers' – consisting of a set of colourful boards with descriptions of selected species of birds, drawings and QR codes that allow visitors to listen to their voices. Guided tours are also available.

The garden actively participates in the protection of threatened and endangered species, using ex-situ cultivation, participating in grants devoted to strengthening their populations in nature and also operating a seed bank. Since 1925 the garden has been publishing the *Index Seminum* (seed index) via which seeds and spores can be provided to research institutes around the world.

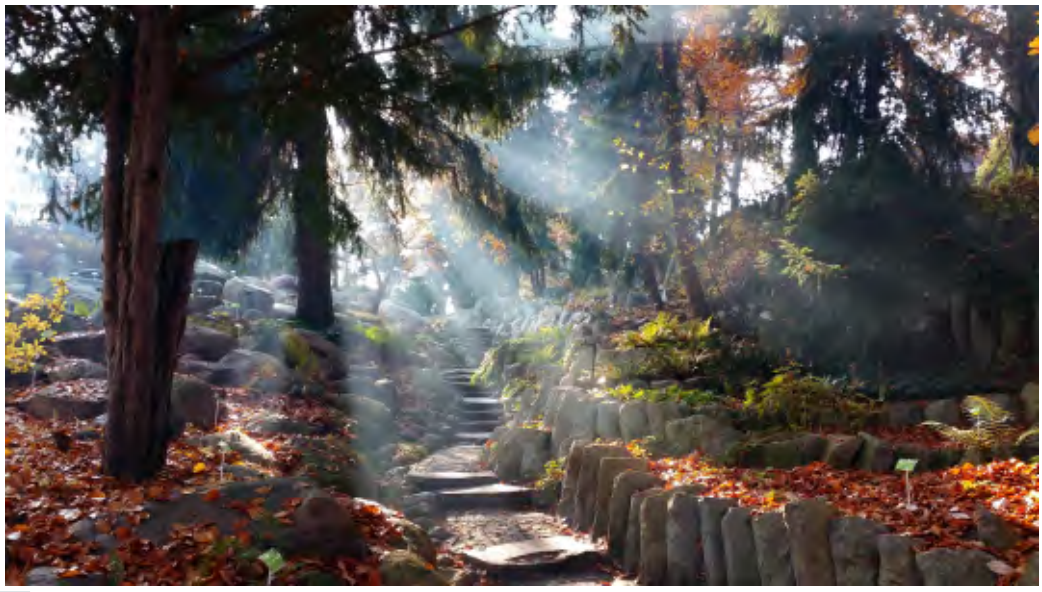
The Adam Mickiewicz University Botanical Garden in Poznań is a member of Polish and international organizations: the Council of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums in Poland, Botanic Gardens Conservation International and Botanic Gardens in the Baltic Sea Region. Furthermore, it also collaborates in the informal Wielkopolska Botanical Gardens group.

Botanical Garden

1

1) Greenhouses.

The greenhouses contain approx. 2,000 representatives of plants of the tropical, subtropical and Mediterranean climates. Plants of the cactus, succulent shrubs and herbs, orchid and pineapple families are the most numerous. The oldest and largest blooming male specimen of the *Welwitschia mirabilis* Hook f. attracts a great deal of attention. Equally attractive are specimens of *Victoria cruziana Orb.* (Santa Cruz water lily) which has been cultivated continuously since 2006.



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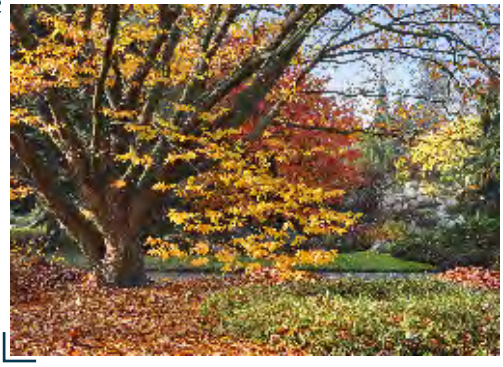


3

4

5

2) The Alpine Garden.

The Alpine Garden is one of the garden's greatest attractions and began to be laid out in 1938. It comprises almost 3,000 tonnes of rock materials, 7 water reservoirs connected to a network of streams and approx. 1,800 vascular plant taxa, mostly from natural sites. It covers almost 6,000 sq. metres with a denivelation of up to 9 metres which reflects the altitudinal zoning of mountainous vegetation in almost all the climatic zones on Earth.

3) Plant geography section.

The largest area is taken up by the plant geography section, which presents floral diversity according to the climatic classification of plants. The core of the collections consists of trees and shrubs from North America, Europe and East Asia, whose beauty becomes especially visible when the leaves change colour in autumn. The most beautiful specimens in this section are the Hungarian oak (*Quercus frainetto Ten.*), Japanese birch (*Zelkova serrata* (Thunb.) Makino) and Japanese linden (*Tilia japonica* (Miq.) Simonk) from the 1930s.

4) Rare and endangered plant section.

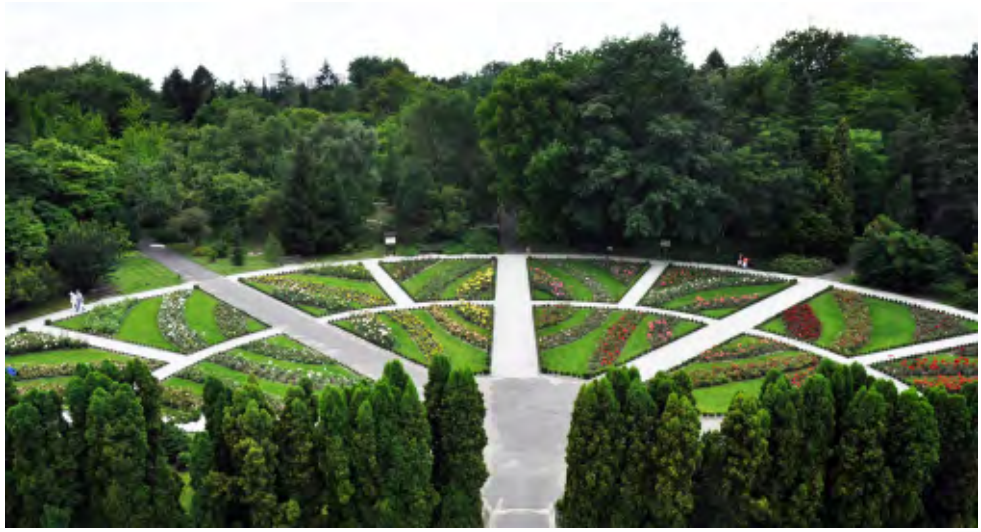
Species protected by law and listed in the Polish Red Book of Plants as well as regional lists of threatened species are presented in various habitats in this section. Most of the specimens were obtained from seeds collected on natural sites. The collection is of enormous educational value, and serves to popularize knowledge about native flora and its protection.

5) Collection of lilacs (lilac or common lilac – *Syringa vulgaris L.*), of the olive family Oleaceae.

The historic collection of lilacs has been decorating the Botanical Garden since the 1930s. Many of the varieties come from the renowned Lemoine family nursery – French pioneers in the breeding of common lilacs. The remaining ones were obtained from well-known Polish nurseries, including from the Kórnik Gardens and the Edward Piórkowski nursery.

6) The Rose Garden.

A multicoloured composition consisting of roses laid out on a semi-circular plan in the 2nd half of the 20th century. The current collection includes nearly 3,000 roses of 29 cultivated varieties which invite visitors to stroll among harmoniously arranged colours and scents.



6

7) Exhibition and Teaching Centre.

This is the Botanical Garden's cultural centre, and the pavilion serves as a place for holding lectures and exhibitions. Temporary exhibitions about nature are organized on the premises and it is also a venue for the academic community to meet and to hold lectures for a wider audience. Meetings for lovers of poetry are held here periodically. It also houses a cafe almost on its doorstep which provides a welcome respite for tired travellers.

7

8) Parterre.

One of the most photographed sites in the Botanical Garden is a rectangular site with a regularly arranged collection of ornamental plants, located in the centre of the Exhibition and Education Centre. Two rows of northern white-cedar surround the flowerbeds with a circular bed and a small pond with a beautiful fountain in the form of a ballerina sculpted by Małgorzata Węctawska. The entire section is supplemented with an arrangement of multicoloured flowers.

8

9) National collection of cotoneasters (species *Cotoneaster*).

This the largest scientifically documented and richest collection of this group of plants in Poland. It includes over 120 taxa. Specimens were collected varying in terms of height, fruit colour, and the appearance of the flowers and leaves. In 2007 it was given the status of a National Collection.

9

10) The Aquatic and Marsh Plants Section.

The landscape is enhanced by both natural and artificial reservoirs, which provide the space for the collection of the Aquatic and Marsh Plants Section. The most interesting of them is a natural pond covering an area of nearly 1,000 sq. metres, located in the northern part of the garden, in the valley of the former Seganka stream. There is an island in the centre which the kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis L.*) likes to visit – the kingfisher is protected in Poland.

10

AKADEMIA SZTUK PIEKNYCH

Museum of the Earth

ul. Bogumiła Krygowskiego 10
61-680 Poznań
Tel. (61) 829 63 50
muziem@amu.edu.pl
www.muzeumziemi.amu.edu.pl

Free admission
There are no set opening times, they are updated each semester (please see the museum's website for further information).
No more than 20 people can tour the exhibition at the same time. Guided tours available by appointment only (please book in advance via the website at: www.muzeumziemi.amu.edu.pl)

Director: Prof. Edward Chwieduk
Staff: volunteers, staff and students of the Institute of Geology of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

POZNAŃ

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań Faculty of Geographical and Geological Sciences

Museum of the Earth

Museum of the Earth

The history of the Museum of the Earth housed in the Faculty of Geographical and Geological Sciences at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań dates back to 28 November 2008 when an exhibition of rocks, mainly agates, were loaned, free of charge, from the collection of Kazimierz Kozakiewicz (they were subsequently bought by the university on 28 September 2010). The Museum of the Earth was officially established by the rector of the university on 24 February 2009 at the request of the Council of the Faculty of Geographical and Geological Sciences.

The museum's intellectual base comprises an energetic group of volunteers consisting of staff and students of the Institute of Geology, hence the lack of fixed opening hours. Volunteers have duty rotas when they can act as tour guides on selected days and times during the week, which differ depending on the various semesters.

The museum is one of the youngest and perhaps the smallest of its kind in Poland. Nearly 2,000 unique and valuable specimens of minerals, rocks and fossils have been amassed in a small space of approx. 80 sq. metres. These comprise the collections of the Institute of Geology, which were acquired either through donations, purchases or loans.

The museum has a unique collection of meteorites, including fragments of the Morasko mereorite, which UAM purchased from Krzysztof Socha. It also houses the largest meteorite in Polish museums – **MEMORSS** (**ME**teoryt **MOR**asko **S**kirzewska **S**muła) weighing nearly 262 kg, which was found by Magdalena Skirzewska and Łukasz Smuła. It was excavated in October 2012 from a depth of approx. two metres. It was described as the Scientific Discovery of 2012 by *National Geographic Travelery*. In 2011, two explorers: Steve Arnold and Geoffrey Notkin – the main protagonists of the TV documentary 'Meteorite Men'– came across an approximately 34 kilogram fragment of the meteor in the Morasko Reserve when filming one of the episodes in the series. This fragment is now an exhibit in the museum. In addition to the collection of fragments of the Morasko meteorite, the Museum of the Earth also contains other rocks of extraterrestrial origin. These include stony and stony-iron meteorites, found in Morocco and Oman, as well as tiny pieces of the Chelyabinsk and Puttusk meteorites. Apart from meteorites, the museum also has an exceptionally attractive collection of agates from the Katzbach (Pol. Kaczawskie) Mountains in Lower Silesia, which fascinate visitors with their vivid colours, form and unique patterns. The most noteworthy are the specimens from Nowy Kościół, which are distinguished by their large size, as well as the agates from Płóczki Górne, characterized by their vivid blue hues. The mineralogical exhibition is supplemented by, among other things, collections of Sudeten calcites, halide crystals and sulphate crystals from the Polish Lowlands, pegmatite minerals from the Strzegom-Sobótka Variscan granitoid massif and ores from the KGHM mine. In addition, there is a small collection of ore minerals from Chile and some beautiful blue calcites from Irkutsk (Slyudyanka). Since 2016 the Museum of the Earth has had an exhibition entitled 'Polska w przeszłości geologicznej: wysokie góry, gorące morza' (Poland in the geological past: high mountains and warm seas) which is arranged in 12 display cabinets with posters and QR codes which are linked to a specially prepared website. It takes visitors on a journey through time – starting from the Silurian and ending with the Pleistocene Epoch – through oceans and lands that no longer exist, but which left behind traces of minerals, rocks, mineral deposits and fossils. Since 2008 the Museum of the Earth has been responsible for the Lapidarium (which was opened in 1994), and which is integrated with the faculty's infrastructure. The suggestion to set up a lapidarium for teaching purposes was met with a great deal of enthusiasm and support from the then director of the Institute of Geology, Prof. Stanisław Lorenc, who set aside part of the space for amassing exhibits. The first donations were made by stonemasons of Poznań (e.g. Henryk Walendowski) and the Voivodeship Directorate of Municipal Roads in Poznań (*Wojewódzka Dyrekcja Dróg Miejskich w Poznaniu*). The majority of the exhibits are – often unique – examples of the old art of stonework and sculpting. The lapidarium is divided into four themed sections: stone in the natural environment; stone in architecture and sculptures; stone in road building, and utility stone. The showpiece and pride of the museum's collection are two large erratic boulders, weighing 100 tonnes and 20 tonnes; the smaller one is a monument of inanimate nature. The lapidarium also contains three fragments of black oak trunks found in Poznań in the sediment of the former bed of the Warta River. They are estimated to be approx. 2,700 years old.

Prof. Edward Chwieduk

1

1) Desert rose.

Place of origin: Sahara, Algeria
Weight: 31.85 kg
Dimensions: H 55 cm x W 38 cm x D 23 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 3014

2

2) Chrysoprase.

Place of origin: Szklary, Lower Silesia, Poland
Dimensions: H 2 cm x W 6 cm x D 5.5 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 945

3

3) Halite (rock salt).

Place of origin: Inowrocław, Solno mine, Poland
Dimensions: H 30 cm x W 20 cm x D 17 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 1059

4

4) Iron meteorite (Memorss).

Place of origin: Morasko Meteorite Nature Reserve, Greater Poland, Poland
Weight: 262 kg
Dimensions: H 62 cm x W 43 cm x D 38 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 3015

5

5) Agate.

Place of origin: Płóczki Górne, Lower Silesia, Poland
Dimensions: H 11 cm x W 6.5 cm x D 5 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 234

6

6) Agate in porphyry.

Place of origin: Nowy Kościół, Katzbach Foothills, Sudetes, Poland
Weight: 11.65 kg
Dimensions: H 26 cm x W 25 cm x D 16 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 011

7) Agate.

Place of origin: Nowy Kościół, Katzbach Foothills, Sudetes, Poland
Weight: 5.45 kg
Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 15 cm x D 14 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 016

7

8) Amethyst, geode with amethyst crystals on chalcedony.

Place of origin: Brazil
Weight: 11.35 kg
Dimensions: H 42 cm x W 29 cm x D 9 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 1314

8

9) Ammonite *Cardioceras* sp.

Period: Upper Jurassic
Place of origin: Unknown
Dimensions: H 4.5 cm x W 3.8 cm x D 1.5 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 3017

9

10) Iron meteorite with etched surface.

Place of origin: Muonionalusta, Sweden
Weight: 118.05 g
Dimensions: H 5.3 cm x W 6.4 cm x D 0.5 cm
Inv. no.: MZ 00012

10

Rubus Idaeus,
junge Wurzel, a-S.

Museum of the Adam Mickiewicz University

ul. Św. Marcin 90 (Collegium Iuridicum)
61-809 Poznań
Tel. (61) 829 47 40
muzeum@amu.edu.pl
www.muzeum.amu.edu.pl
www.facebook.com/MuzeumUAM

Museum office open:
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 3 pm
(Other times can be booked by appointment only).

Director:
Prof. Andrzej Gulczyński

Deputy Director:
Błażej Kaźmierczak MA

Staff:
Marta Kalisz-Zielińska PhD,
Anna Wojtera MSc

POZNAŃ

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

Museum of the Adam Mickiewicz University

The museum was established in 2016 and its seat is located in the Collegium Iuridicum – a building which had already belonged to the university in the interwar period. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Collegium Minus building which still accommodates lecture halls and the rector's offices.

The museum collects memorabilia relating to the university, its staff and alumni. The present collection comprises almost two thousand items, including scientific apparatuses, furniture, iconography, distinctions, diplomas, manuscripts, and everyday items offered by university entities and individuals. The most valuable items include memorabilia received from the family of the outstanding mediaevalist and rector, Prof. Gerard Labuda, manuscripts and photographs from the physicist, Prof. Stanisław Kielich, and a leveller – used by archaeologists – belonging to Prof. Józef Kostrzewski who was also one of the founders of the university. The museum also records the accounts of members of staff and graduates of the university and these materials will be used to supplement the individual stands of the permanent and temporary exhibitions. Currently (in 2020), work is underway on the implementation of a project to create a permanent exhibition which will occupy nearly 900 sq. metres. The permanent exhibition will be devoted to the university as a whole, taking into account its changing structure and the individual fields of learning from its establishment as the University of the Piast Dynasty in 1919 to the present day. The first part of the exhibition will introduce the academic history of Poznań starting with the establishment of the Lubrański Academy in 1519.

The main part of the exhibition will show the university's development as an institution (its structure and infrastructure) and the scholars and student community (including the daily life of the university, courses, the careers of researchers) as well as the place of the university and its staff and students in the life of the city, region, Poland and the academic world. They will be displayed not only using original exhibits, but also using modern high-tech multimedia presentations. The exhibition also aims to recreate the university's networks including its present and former seats, professors' apartments and other places essential to academic life (canteens, cafes, theatres, clubs, meeting places, etc.). The AMU Museum also has storage space adapted to its needs, covering an area of nearly 150 sq. metres. The project also provides space for temporary exhibitions, workshops, a shop and a café.

Prof. Andrzej Gulczyński, Anna Wojtera MSc

Museum of the Adam Mickiewicz University

1

1) The Star of the Order of the White Eagle, the oldest and the most important order in the Republic of Poland, consists of eight clusters of rays with a gilded, simplified cross of the Order covered with red enamel and edged with white enamel. The letters RP (*Rzeczpospolita Polska* – Republic of Poland) in the centre, are surrounded by gilded oak leaves against a white background. Gilded inscription on the arms of the cross: ZA OJCZYZNĘ I NARÓD (for the homeland and nation). The reverse is plain with two hooks and a pin for fastening, embossed with the initials FK. The medal was awarded to Prof. Zbigniew Radwański in 2011 by President Bronisław Komorowski. Prof. Radwański was an outstanding expert in civil law, former dean of the Faculty of Law and Administration (1966–1972), rector of the Adam Mickiewicz University (1982–1984), chairman of the Civil Law Codification Commission (*Komisja Kodyfikacyjna Prawa Cywilnego*) at the Ministry of Justice (1997–2010), and editor of the *System Prawa Prywatnego* (Private Law System).

Date of origin: 2011
Material / technique: polished cast metal, silvered, gilding, enamelling
Dimensions: H 8 cm x W 8 cm
Inv. no.: MUAM-G-441
Comments: gift of the family, 2017

2

2) Chemistry laboratory worktable designed c 1930 for the new Collegium Chemicum building. After 1945 it was used by Prof. Wieńczysław Kuczyński, founder of the Faculty of Chemical Technology at AMU. After his death, it was used by his successor, Prof. Stanisław Kowalak, until 2016. When the department was moved to Morasko, the desk was handed over to the museum. The desk is equipped with two roller shutter cabinets, each of which contains full-width drawers in the bottom part and two rows each with two drawers. The upper part features a table top extension, also on the other side of the desk, which is not visible in the photograph.

Date of origin: c 1930
Material / technique: oak wood
Dimensions: H 79 cm x W 182 cm x D 85 cm
Inv. no.: MUAM-G-439

QVOD FELIX FAVSTVMQVE SIT.

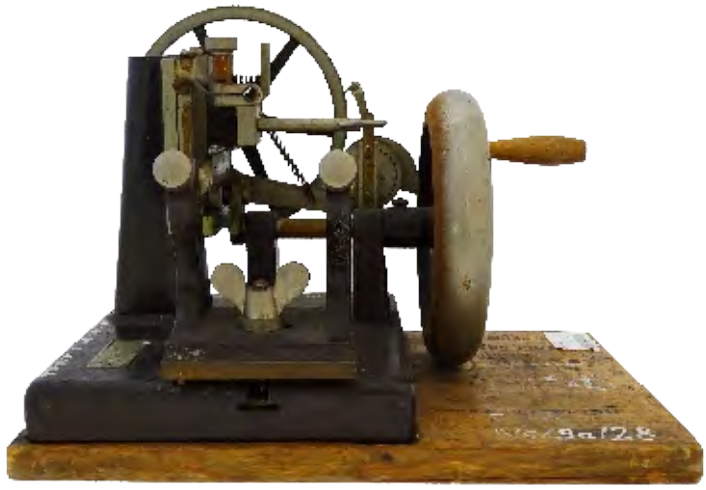
RECTORE

HELIODORO ŚWIĘCICKI

3

3) Document confirming the enrolment of Tadeusz Włoczewski, a student in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, issued on 29 November 1919, with the round stamp of the University of the Piasts (Wszechnica Piastowska, the name of the university until 1920) and the signature of Prof. Heliodor Święcicki, the first rector. Tadeusz Włoczewski (1893–1977), passed his diploma examination in 1922 and received a degree in agricultural engineering in 1923. He was awarded a PhD (in 1926) and post doctoral degree (habilitation) in 1931 at the University in Poznań, where he continued his academic and teaching activities. He also worked at the Research Institute of State Forests (*Instytut Badawczy Lasów Państwowych*) in Warsaw, was a lecturer at SGGW (*Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie* – now the Warsaw University of Life Sciences). His achievements include a number of publications in the field of forestry.

Date of origin: 29 November 1919
Place of origin: Poznań
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 28 cm x W 37 cm
Inv. no.: MUAM-G-450



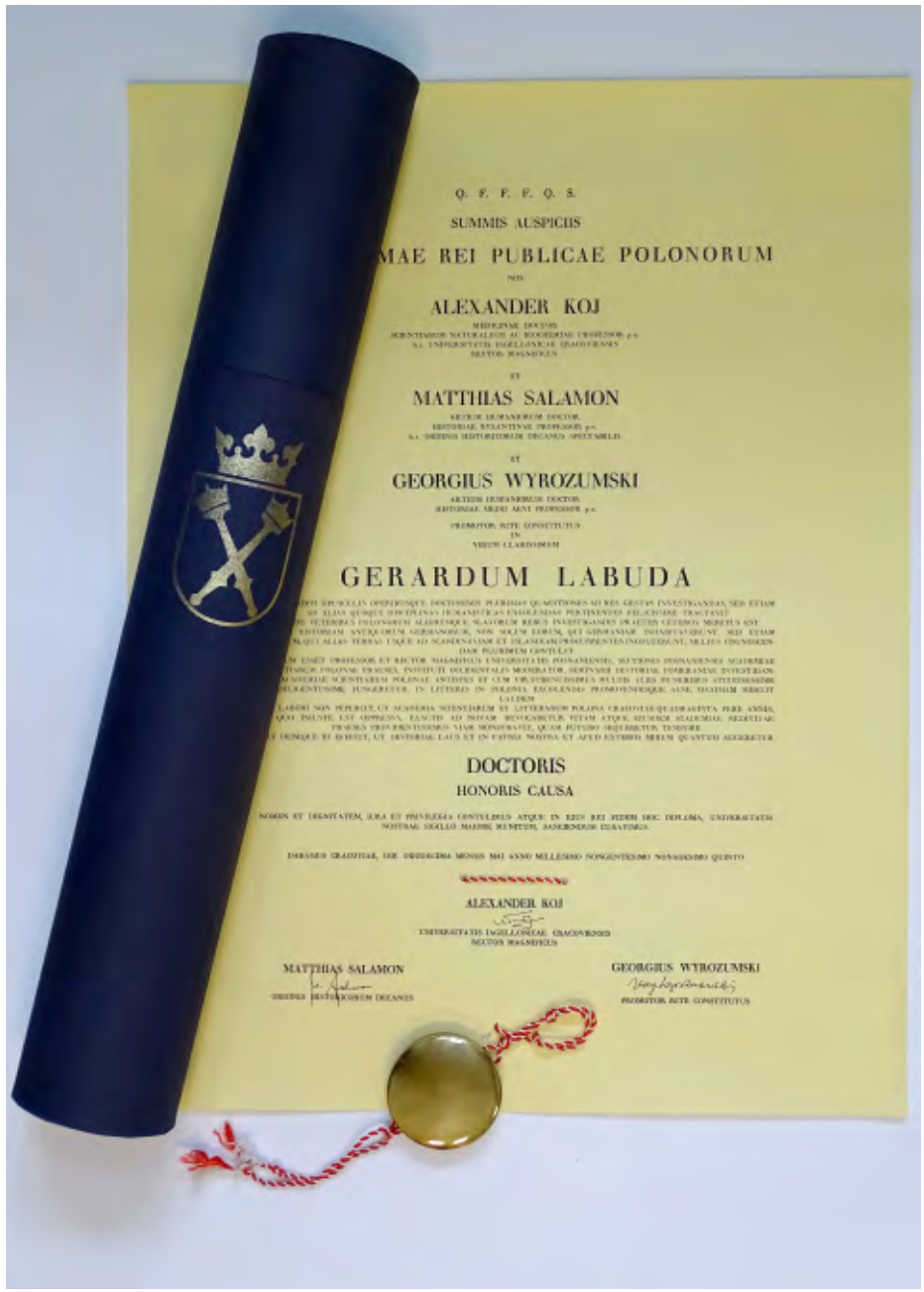
4

4) Ernst Leitz, Wetzlar, mechanical microtome. A device used to cut preserved fragments of plants into extremely thin sections for observation under a light microscope. It is a part of a set of devices aimed at presenting the procedure for preparing plant specimens for research, which included preservation, dehydration, immersion of a small fragment of the plant or animal/human tissue in liquid paraffin, attaching it to a special base, placing it in the microtome, cutting it into sections (of specific thicknesses, e.g. 10 microtomes), staining, drying and adding a coverslip on the top. The device was used by the staff at the Department of General Botany, including Professors Stefan Krupko, Eligiusz Czosnowski and Maciej Zenkteler.

Date of origin: c 1900
Material / technique: wood, steel
Dimensions: H 23 cm x W 34 cm x D 23 cm
Inv. no.: MUAM-G-439
Comments: donated to the museum by the university's Department of General Botany in 2017

5) Certificate confirming the award of an honorary degree by the Jagiellonian University to Prof. Gerard Labuda (1916–2010), an outstanding mediaevalist, graduate and professor as well as rector of the university (1962–1965), chairman of the Poznań Society for the Advancement of Arts and Sciences (1972–1975, 1980–1981) (Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk – PTPN). He was awarded honorary degrees six times. His ranking in the academic world and his connections with Kraków were highlighted by his appointment as first chairman of the reborn Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences (Polska Akademia Umiejętności – PAU) in the years 1989–1994. Most of his legacy is housed in his native village of Luzino. However, his family donated some valuable memorabilia to the rector's offices, which were then transferred to the museum. The certificate includes the signatures of His Excellency the Rector of the Jagiellonian University, Prof. Aleksander Koj, the dean of the Faculty of History Prof. Mateusz Salamon and his promoter, Prof. Jerzy Wyrozumski. The university's seal is in a metal case affixed with a white and red cord.

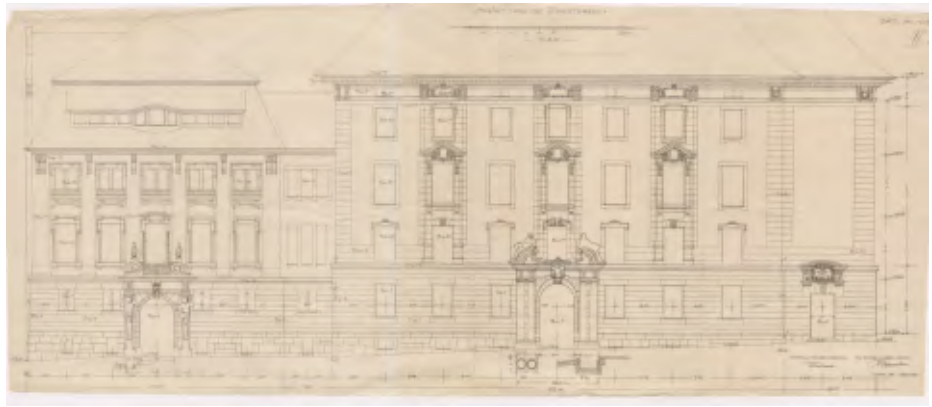
Date of origin: 1995
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, wax seal in a metal case, cardboard tube covered with navy blue fabric
Dimensions: H 59 cm x W 46 cm
Inv. no.: MUAM- G-527



5

6) Design for the west facade of a government office erected specifically for the Prussian Settlement Committee (Königlich Preußische Ansiedlungskommission in den Provinzen Westpreußen und Posen). The facade was ornamented with an elaborate ideological programme alluding to agriculture. The main, central entrance for applicants was decorated with an allegory of agriculture – the figures of a ploughman and a harvester. The left part of the complex consisted of lodgings for the Committee's chairman – which was decorated with symbolic figures representing justice and hospitality. Details of the facade were presented on many other drawings.
In 1918 the building was taken over by the Workers and Soldiers Council (*Rada Robotników i Żołnierzy*) and later by the Office of the Supreme People's Council (*Komisariat Naczelnej Rady Ludowej*). The Polish Settlement Office (*Urząd Osadniczy*) was housed there and the building was gradually handed over for use by the university. In the interwar period, it was primarily the seat of the entities belonging to the Faculty of Medicine, and the Ophthalmology Clinic located in the chairman's lodgings (the lower part of the building, to the left). After 1945, the entities of other specializations were also moved there: mathematics, chemistry, physics, geography, biology and law. Today, the building is occupied by the Faculty of Polish and Classical Philology and in part by the Karol Marcinkowski University of Medical Sciences in Poznań. Signatures of master-builders Teubner and Riepert can be found in the bottom right hand corner. A note added in pencil in the postwar period reads: view from al. Stalingradzka (now al. Niepodległości).

Date of origin: c 1904
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 56 cm x W 133 cm
Inv. no.: MUAM-G-676

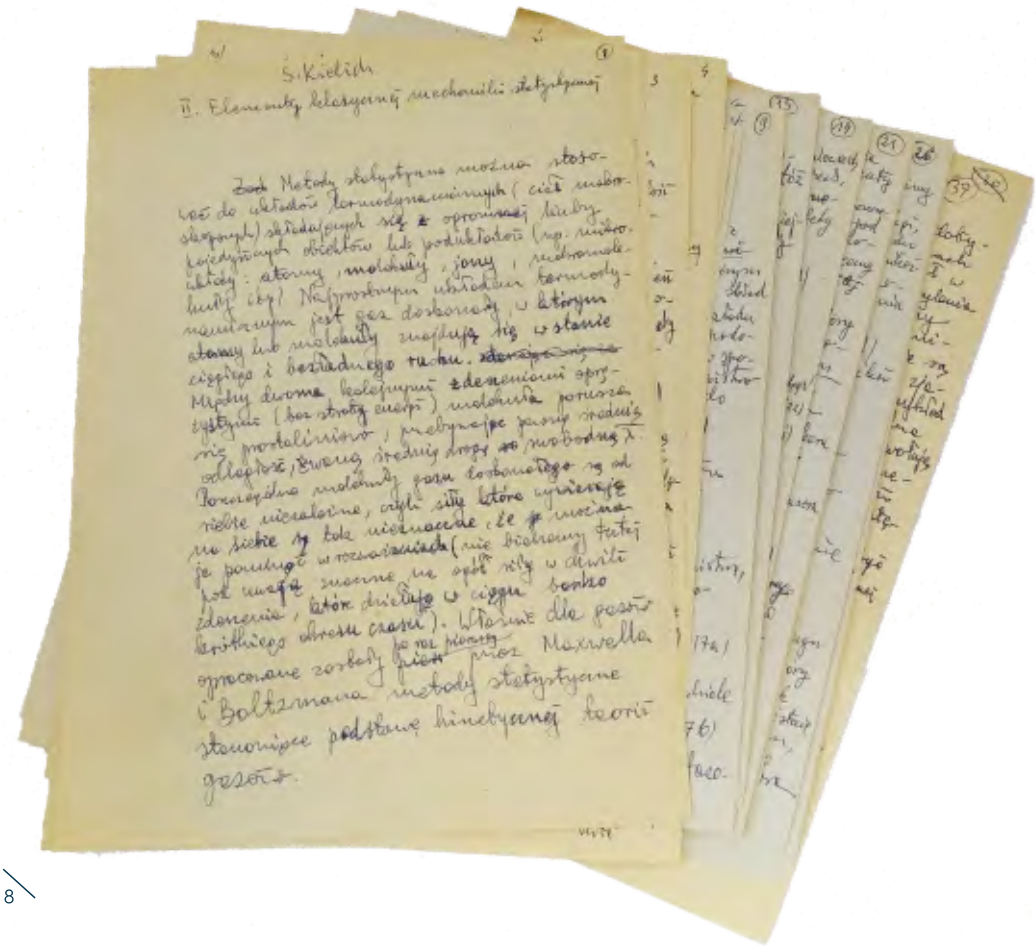


6

7

7) Dumpy level, an optical device establishing differences in the height of objects on the same horizontal plane, manufactured by F. W. Breithaupt & Sohn in Kassel in the late 19th century. Used during archaeological excavations to locate objects according to sea level and when preparing on-site drawings. The device was used by Prof. Józef Kostrzewski, an outstanding archaeologist, who discovered the settlement at Biskupin and was the co-founder of the University of Poznań. The device was probably purchased in 1934 for the archaeological expedition in Biskupin (research on a fortified settlement inhabited by peoples of the Lusatian culture in the Bronze Age / early Iron Age). It was also used during archaeological excavations at Ostrów Tumski in Poznań (examination of a settlement in the years 1938–1939 and after the Second World War, including the Poznań Cathedral area), in Bnin near Kórnik (in the 1960s), in Central Pomerania (Pomorze Środkowe) in Dębczyno and Rogowo (in the 1970s) and in Góra near Promno (at the turn of the 1980s/1990s).

Date of origin: late 19th century
Place of origin: Kassel, Germany
Material / technique: brass, steel, optical glass, wooden case
Dimensions: H 18 cm x W 14 cm x D 35 cm
Inv. no.: MUAM-G-445
Comments: donated to the collection in 2016 by Prof. Hanna Kóčka-Krenz who was the last person to use it



S. Kielich

II. Elementy kinetycznej mechaniki statystycznej

8

8) Manuscript, Stanisław Kielich (fragment of the book *Molekularna optyka nieliniowa* – Molecular nonlinear optics – published by Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warsaw 1977). Prof. Stanisław Kielich (1925 – 1993) was the founder of the Poznań school of nonlinear optics and a world-renowned expert in this field. As a physics theoretician, he made notes even on tiny scraps of paper, napkins and later used them for more extensive studies.

Date of origin: 1971
Material / technique: paper, handwriting
Dimensions: H 30 cm x W 22 cm; 37 sheets
Inv. no.: MUAM-G-528
Comments: gift of the family of Stanisław Kielich, 2017

9) Coordination staff armband with the inscription NZS Poznań (*Niezależne Zrzeszenie Studentów* – Independent Students' Association) used during the sit-in protest at the headquarters of the Provincial Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (*Komitet Wojewódzki Polskiej Zjednoczonej Partii Robotniczej*) in 1990 which resulted in the building being taken over by the university. The strike was led by Filip Kaczmarek, a student of history, later a journalist, member of the Polish Parliament and member of the European Parliament. In the years 1991–1992 he was the vice-chairman of the Independent Students' Association at national level.

Date of origin: 1990
Material / technique: cloth
Dimensions: H 11 cm x W 18 cm
Inv. no.: MUAM- G-549
Comments: gift of Prof. Filip Kaczmarek

9

10) Statuette of the *Premio internazionale Bonifacio VIII*, Egidio Ambrosetti, award granted in 2009 by the Boniface Academy to Hanna Suchocka, Polish Ambassador to the Holy See, for promoting dialogue and seeking peace as well as promoting European values based on Christian heritage. Hanna Suchocka – a specialist in the field of constitutional law, prime minister (1992–1993), minister of justice (1997–2000) – is a graduate and employee of the university's Faculty of Law and Administration, and was head of the Department of Constitutional Law. She has been honoured with high distinctions and awards many times, including four honorary degrees, the Order of the White Eagle, and the Grand Cross of the Order of Pope Pius IX.

Date of origin: before 2009
Place of origin: Anagni, Italy
Material / technique: brass, wood
Signature: E. Ambrosetti
Dimensions: H 31 cm x W 17 cm x D 8 cm
Inv. no.: MUAM-D-1
Comments: inscription on the statue: PREMIO INTERNAZIONALE BONIFACIO VIII / ANAGNI. Plate on the stand: a S.E. Hanna Suchocka / Amb. di Polonia presso la S. Sede / Anagni, 28.XI.2009 / Il Presidente Sante De Angelis

10

COLLEGIUM
GEOGRAPHICUM
imienia
Profesora Stanisława Pawłowskiego
UAM
100 lat

Natural History Collections

ul. Uniwersytetu Poznańskiego 6
61-614 Poznań
Tel. (61) 829 56 77
www.zbioryprzyrodnicze.amu.edu.pl
Free admission
Mondays – Saturdays: 9 am – 6 pm
Guided tours only (advance booking is essential. Please call or write to reserve a slot. No more than 15 people allowed per group).

Director: Prof. Jerzy Błoszyk

Staff: Szymon Konwerski PhD,
Michał Kupczyk PhD,
Hanna Rusińska PhD,
Jacek Wendzonka PhD,
Hanna Wyczyńska MA,
Aleksander Dembiński MA,
Joanna Gogol MA,
Krystyna Ziembikiewicz MA,
Teresa Lisowska MA,
Tomasz Rutkowski MA

POZNAŃ

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań Faculty of Biology

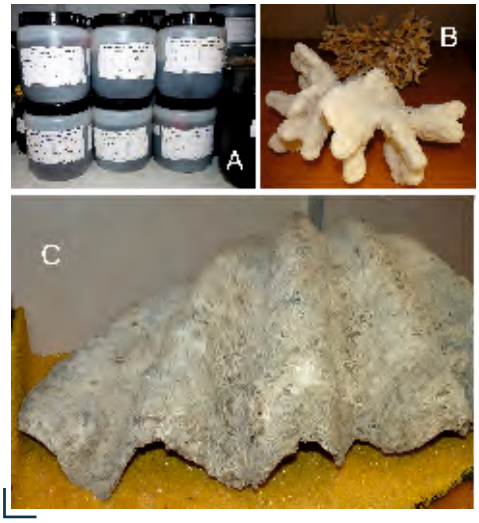
Natural History Collections

The Natural History Collection is a museum which was established within the Faculty of Biology at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań in 2004. Its basic task is to amass, safeguard, process and make both scientific and didactic collections accessible to others. In addition, it collects cartographic data and iconography related to nature and also creates sources of taxonomic information. It disseminates and popularizes knowledge about biodiversity and natural history museums, and participates in educating society about the natural environment, in a broadly understood scope. It provides the material base for research conducted in the university's Faculty of Biology and other scientific institutions both in Poland and abroad. It is located in a modern building that meets all the specifications for storing natural history collections: air-conditioned rooms (approx. 600 sq. metres) designated for individual types of collections (zoological, botanical, osteological and palaeontological) and suitably equipped laboratories enabling the study of the collections. The Natural History Collections are a continuation of the tradition of natural history museums in the Wielkopolska (Greater Poland) region spanning more than 160 years. As an entity that meets the requirements for protecting and safeguarding of valuable exhibits, the Natural History Collections are by decision of the Ministry of the Environment, authorized to store specimens protected under CITES (Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – also known as the Washington Convention) seized by customs services. It is one of the few museums in Poland to have been assigned a special number by the Australian government that allows the direct exchange of museum specimens. Currently the digitization of the Natural History Collections' resources is being carried out under the 'AMUNATCOLL' Project financed by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education Poland.

Collections that are particularly valuable both from a scientific and historical perspective, due to their state of preservation, completeness of the documentation and their uniqueness on a national and global scale, include:

- Prof. Stanisław Lisowski's herbarium of vascular tropical plants, which contains approx. 150,000 exsiccatae, including more than 100 type specimens. It is one of the largest collections of African plants in Europe.
- The herbarium of vascular plants of the Department of Plant Taxonomy includes approx. 180,000 exsiccatae, the oldest of which dated back to 1792.
- A herbarium of Mosses with more than 90,000 envelopes, 50 of which are type specimens.
- Prof. Izabela Dąmbska's herbarium of *Chara* (stoneworts) one of the largest of its kind in Europe, which contains type specimens of most European *Chara*.
- A collection of soil samples including more than 30,000 samples collected on all the continents, comprising the basis for acarological research within the so-called school of Polish acarology; more than 1,000 taxonomic and faunal publications have been published based on the collection.
- Arachnological collections: mainly mites, spiders and pseudo-scorpions (several thousand species from around the world, including the largest collection of Acari, suborder Uropodina, in Europe) containing more than 2,000 types.
- Malacological collection (including the collections of Prof. Jarosław Urbański, Prof. Jan Rafalski and Rev. Jerzy Kaczmarek) containing more than 100,000 specimens of molluscs, including type specimens.
- Arkady Fiedler's entomological collections collection on his first trip to South America.
- Burchard Schrenck's collection of butterflies dating from 1872–1885.
- Theodor Lackschewitz's collection of beetles collected in the vicinity of Riga in the years 1895–1903.
- Dr Janusz Sosiński's collection of butterflies (most from the Wielkopolska region and mountainous areas).
- Butterfly collection of Antoni, Anzelm, Marceli and Rostaw Lewandowski, which they began to collect at the turn of the 19th/20th century.
- Collection of butterflies of the *Ornithoptera* (Birdwing) genera donated by Jerzy Błaszczyk, containing specimens of most species in this genus (all are on the CITES list).
- Oology collection – more than 1,000 bird eggs, including more than 200 of species of birds which breed in Poland.
- Osteological collection consisting of human skeletons obtained from mediaeval cemeteries.

1



2

3

4

5

1) Mobile shelving/storage units in the storehouse of the Natural History Collections.

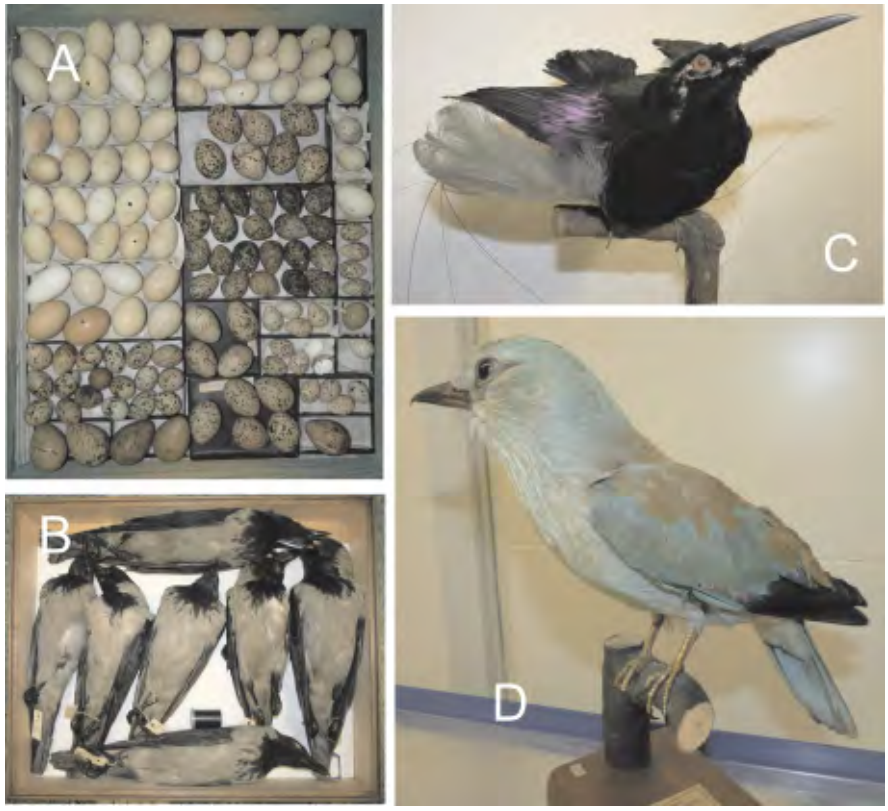
2) The Natural History Collections prides itself on having one of the world's largest collections of soil samples collected in various environments around the world – A; the collections are enlarged each year by specimens seized at the border by customs officials: corals – B, the giant clam, the largest living bivalve in the world – C.

3) The Natural History Collection includes both endemic species from around the world (A, B) and internationally protected species, such as the *Ornithoptera* (C) and *Troides* (D) visible on the photograph.

4) Various types of collections have been amassed: A – herbaria, B – teaching materials (e.g. wax models made by the firm Ziegler), C – paleontological collections, D – zoological collections.

5) The historical exhibits are particularly valuable (A, B – collection of Arkady Fiedler dating from 1929 – from his first trip to South America) and type materials stored in special fireproof safes (C).

6) The ornithological collection is very diversified. It includes: A - eggs (oological collection), B–D –stuffed specimens, skeletons and feathers.



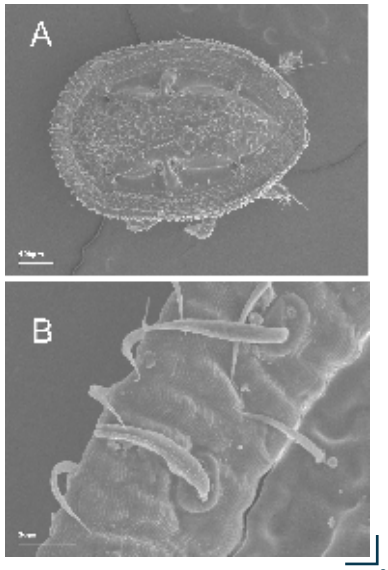
6

7) One of the largest collections in the Natural History Collections containing both historical (A) as well as modern materials (B) are the molluscs.

8) The iconographic database of the Natural History Collections which contains more than several hundred thousand photographs, including, among others, SEM photographs of soil mesofauna (A,B), which document one of the largest collections of soil mesofauna in the world.

7

9) The Herbaria in the Natural History Collections are of great interest to scientists around the world, in particular the Collection of Tropical Plants (A–C); we also have herbaria which are of historical value in their original form – D.



8

9

10) Lackschewitz's extremely valuable, perfectly preserved collection of beetles from the vicinity of Riga dating from the years 1895–1903.

10

BIOLOGICU

Museum of Poznań University of Life Sciences

ul. Wojska Polskiego 69
60-625 Poznań
Tel. (61) 848 78 13
dankos@up.poznan.pl
www.muzeum.up.poznan.pl

Free admission
Please book in advance

Custodian:
Danuta Dados MSc

POZNAŃ

Poznań University of Life Sciences

Museum of Poznań University of Life Sciences

The first exhibits were collected in the Main Library by Wacław Sokołowski, who was the director of the library at the time. He initiated and keenly promoted the establishment of a museum within the academy's Main Library as early as in the late 1970s. After 1995 the museum's further development was continued by the Association of Alumni. One of the major contributors to the revival of the museum's activities was the then president of the association, Jan Baier. The association used it resources to equip an exhibition hall and a small storage room.

The institution adopted its cataloguing principles based on guidelines for compiling an archived legacy of scholars of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Polska Akademia Nauk). All new documents which come into the museum's possession are recorded in an incoming register. Each document is recorded individually with the donor's name, a description of the document, the date of receipt, the signature of the person accepting it and a document ID. The incoming documents are arranged into thematic units, forming in turn inventory units, and are recorded in the inventories according to formats corresponding with the sizes of the stored documents.

Some of the more important items are photographs, facsimiles, albums, personal documents, medals and resolutions. Each incoming document is given an index card with a description and a mark indicating where it is stored. The index cards are arranged in alphabetical order.

Visits to the museum can be arranged by telephone with a member of the staff. Some of the documents are on display in the cabinets. The exhibition, which is arranged chronologically, presents the university's history and preserves its tradition. The exhibits are part of the museum's collection, and have been donated by alumni and members of the university's staff.

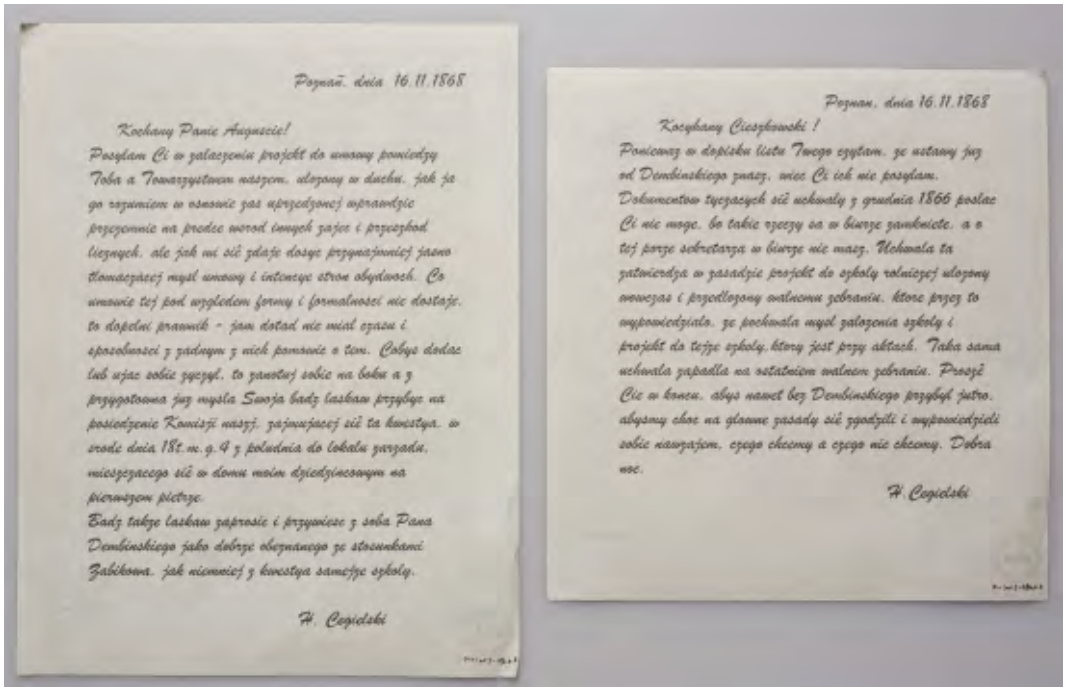
Danuta Dados, MSc

Museum of Poznań University of Life Sciences

1

1) *Korporantka* (the name given to a student cap). It belonged to Bogusław Winogradzki, a student of the Faculty of Forestry at Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza – Higher School of Agriculture, the former name of the Poznań University of Life Sciences, who graduated in the academic year 1954–1955.

Material / technique: velvet, decorative thread, plastic, sewing
Dimensions: H 20 cm x W 26 cm
Inv. no.: N-266



Poznań, dnia 16.11.1868

Kochany Panie Augustcie!
Posyłam Ci w załączeniu projekt do umowy pomiędzy Tobą a Towarzystwem naszem, ułożony w duchu, jak ja go rozumiem w omawianie zas uprzedzonej wprawdzie przyjemnie na przodze wśród innych zajęć i przeszkod licznych, ale jak mi się zdaje dosyć przyjaznej jasno tłomaczącej myśl umowy i interesze stron obydwoch. Co umowie tej pod względem formy i formalności nie dostaje, to dopełni prawnik - jam dotąd nie miał czasu i sposobności z żadnym z nich pomówić o tem. Cobyś dodać lub ujrzeć sobie życzył, to zanotuj sobie na boku a z przygotowaną już myślą Swoją bądź łaskaw przybyć na posiedzenie Komisji naszej, zajmującej się tą kwestyą, w środę dnia 18t. m. g. 4 z południa do lokalu zarządu, mieszczącego się w domu moim dziedzicznym na pierwszym piętrze.
Bądź także łaskaw zaprosić i przywieść z sobą Pana Dembińskiego jako dobrze obeznanego ze stosunkami Żabikowa, jak niemniej z kwestyą samejże szkoły.

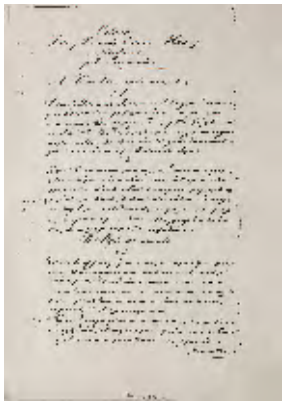
H. Cegielski

Poznań, dnia 16.11.1868

Kochany Cieszkowski!
Ponieważ w dopisku listu Twego czytam, że ustawy już od Dembińskiego znasz, więc Ci ich nie posyłam. Dokumentów tyczących się ukonsty z grudnia 1866 posłać Ci nie mogę, bo takie rzeczy co w biurze zamknięte, a o tej porze sekretarza w biurze nie masz. Uchwała ta zatwierdza w zasadzie projekt do szkoły rolniczej ułożony onegdaj i przedłożony walnemu zebraniu, które przez to wypowiedziało, że pochwala myśl założenia szkoły i projekt do tejże szkoły, który jest przy aktach. Taka sama uchwała zapadła na ostatniem walnem zebraniu. Proszę Cię w końcu, abyś nawet bez Dembińskiego przybył jutro, abyśmy chór na głosne zasady się zgodzili i wypowiedzieli sobie nawzajem, czego chcemy a czego nie chcemy. Dobra noc.

H. Cegielski

2



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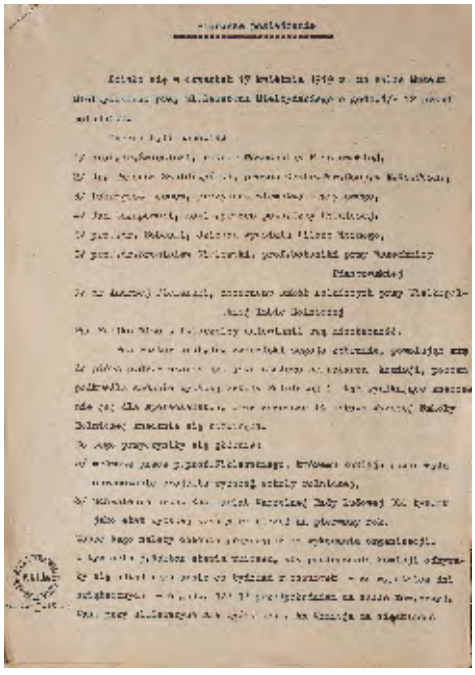


5

6

2) Copy of handwritten letters from Hipolit Cegielski to Aleksander Cieszkowski, Poznań 1868.

Date of origin: 21st century
Material / technique: paper, printing
Inv. no.: II 186

3) Draft Law of the Agricultural School in Żabikowo nr Poznań from 1870 (copy).

Date of origin: 21st century
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 29.7 cm x W 21 cm
Inv. no.: II 208

4) Prof. Bronisław Niklewski.

Date of origin: 1919 (photograph), 21st century (copy)
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography on yellow cardboard
Dimensions: H 23 cm x W 17 cm
Inv. no.: I 54
Comments: Prof. Bronisław Niklewski was key in implementing the idea of opening a Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Poznań

5) Minutes of the proceedings of the Organizational Committee of the Polish University in Poznań (*Komisja Organizacyjna Uniwersytetu Polskiego w Poznaniu*) in 1919 (copy).

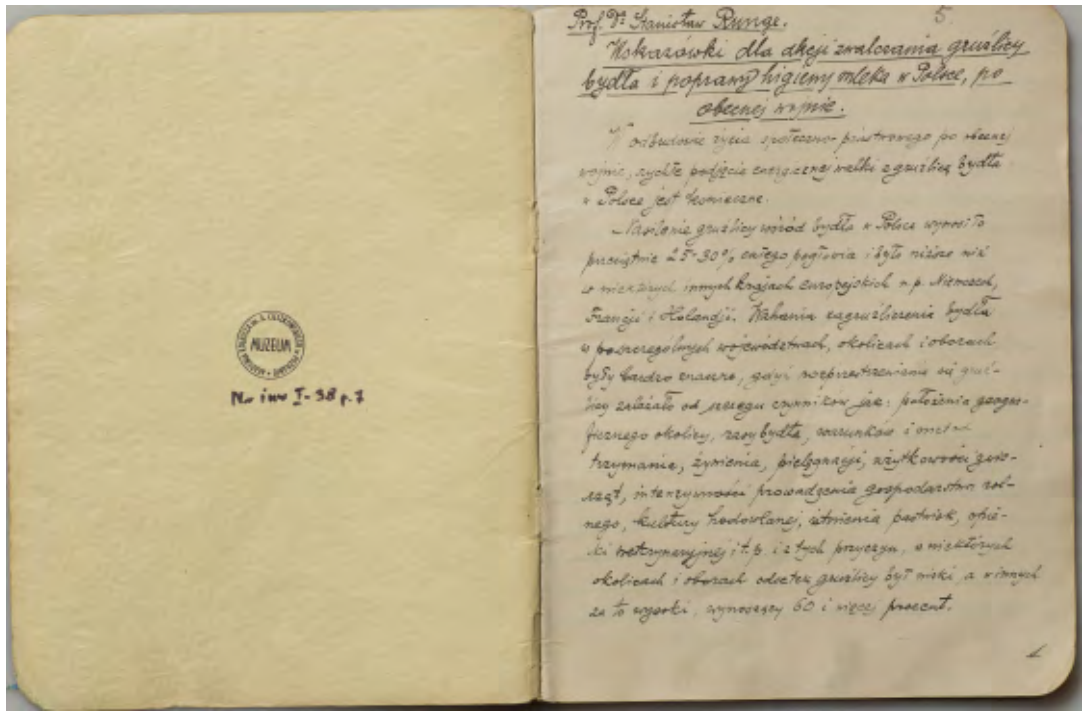
Place of origin: Poznań
Material / technique: paper, typescript
Dimensions: H 42 cm x W 29.7 cm
Inv. no.: I 18

6) List of the first students in the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Poznań in 1919.

Date of origin: 1919
Place of origin: Poznań
Material / technique: paper, handwriting
Dimensions: H 42 cm x W 29.7 cm
Inv. no.: I 56

7) *Wskazówki dla akcji zwalczania gruźlicy bydła i poprawy higieny mleka w Polsce po obecnej wojnie* (Instructions on the campaign regarding bovine tuberculosis and improving milk hygiene in Poland after the war), Prof. Stanisław Runge.

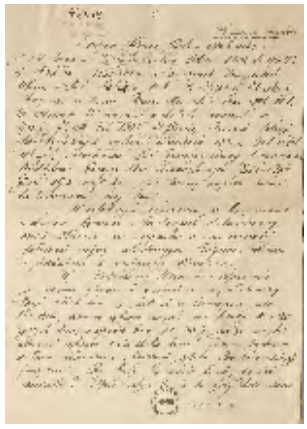
Date of origin: 1946
Place of origin: Poznań
Material / technique: paper, saddle-stitched binding, handwriting
Dimensions: H 29.7 cm x W 21 cm
Inv. no.: I 38
Comments: the professor's first manuscript after his return to Poland in 1946



7

8) Prof. Tadeusz Ventulani's notes from the interwar period.

Date of origin: after 1918 – before 1940
Material / technique: paper, ink handwriting, additional notes in pencil
Dimensions: H 29.7 cm x W 21 cm
Inv. no.: I 58


8

9) *Faculty Council in 1947*, Konstanty Stecki.

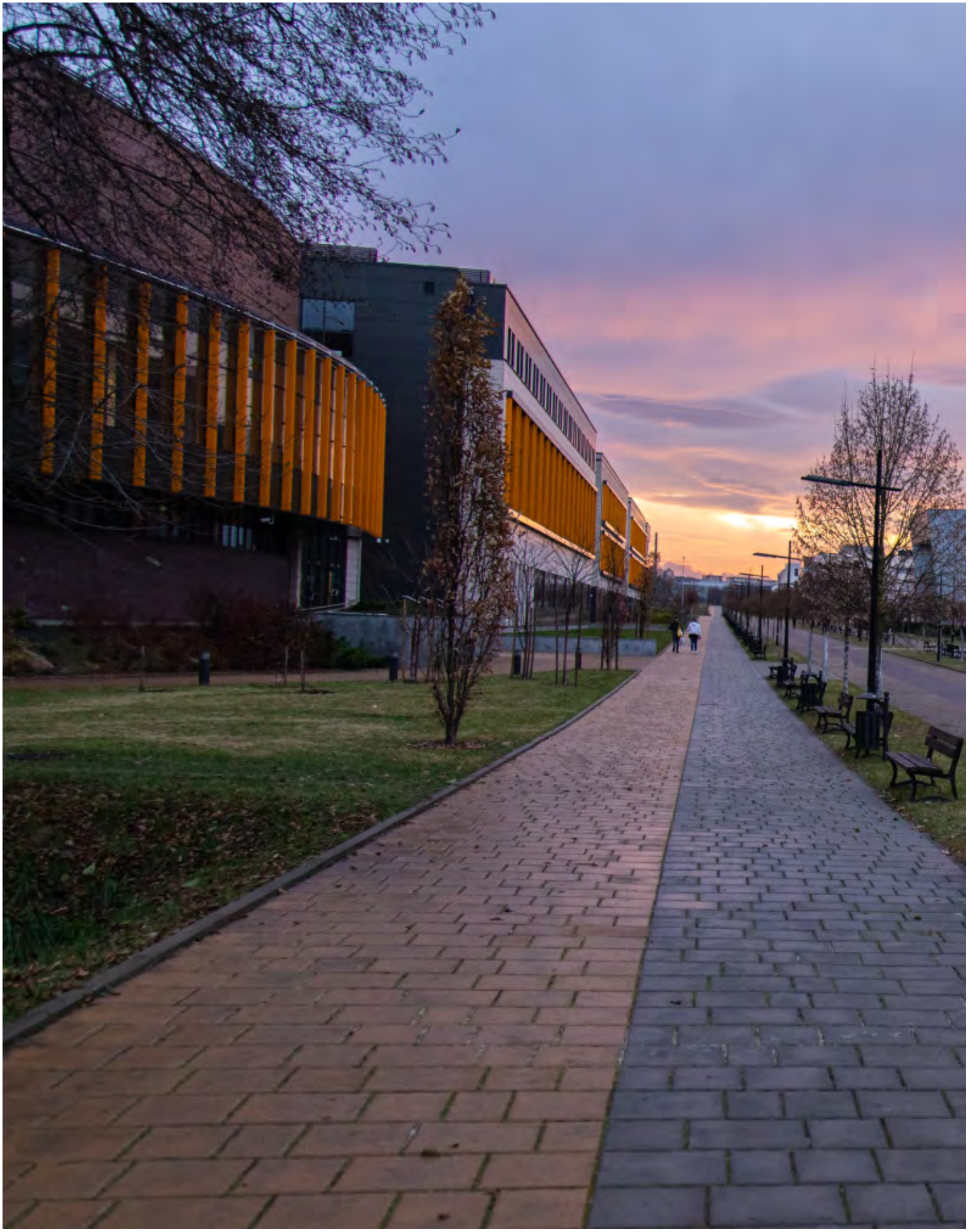
Date of origin: 1948
Place of origin: Poznań
Material / technique: paper, pen, watercolour
Signed: Rys. K. Stecki / 5.V.1948
Dimensions: H 42 cm x W 59.4 cm
Comments:
on left: Prof. Wacław Łastowski, Prof. Władysław Smosarski, Prof. Aleksander Kozikowski, Prof. Stanisław Glixelli, Prof. Zygmunt Pietraszyński, Prof. Julian Rafalski.
On right: Prof. Feliks Terlakowski, Deputy Prof. Jan Ślaski, Doc. Dr Konstanty Moldenhawer, Prof. Janusz Jagmin.
Standing: Doc. Dr Karol Zaleski, Prof. Konstanty Stecki (author of the painting). Prof. Kazimierz Suchecki (in centre)

9

10) Commemorative album from students' internships.

Date of origin: 1920s
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography, cardboard
Dimensions: H 29.7 cm x W 42 cm
Inv. no.: I 137

10



Museum of the Poznań University of Medical Sciences

ul. Bukowska 70
60-812 Poznań
Tel. (61) 854 71 21 (Museum)
Tel. (61) 854 64 66 (Photographic Archives)
muzeum@ump.edu.pl
www.muzeum.ump.edu.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 3 pm
Group visits (advance booking is essential)

Director:
Łucja Stasik MA

Staff:
Ewa Sumelka MA

POZNAŃ

Poznań University of Medical Sciences

Museum of the Poznań University of Medical Sciences

The founder of the museum was the initiator and first dean of the Medical Faculty at the University in Poznań, Prof. Adam Wrzosek, head of the Faculty and Department of the History and Philosophy of Medicine at the University of Poznań.

The Museum of the History of Medicine was founded in 1920 as the second museum of its kind in Poland, alongside the one in Kraków. It is difficult to describe the collections due to the lack of inventories, most of which were destroyed during the German occupation. After the war, the exhibits were not reassembled and the museum ceased to exist in 1950.

Starting from 1980, the work of gathering together physical traces of the history of medicine was continued by Prof. Roman Meissner. On 1 October 1980 he became head of the Independent Department of the History of Medicine (today's Faculty and Department of the History of Medical Sciences). The museum was officially opened by the rector of the Medical Academy, Prof. Antoni Pruszewicz, on 9 November 1989 in the Department's seat at ul. Sieroca 10. The oldest exhibits – memorabilia belonging to Karol Marcinkowski and Prof. Heliodor Święcicki's instrumentarium – are from Prof. Wrzosek's pre-war collection.

Until 2004, the museum operated within the Department of the History of Medical Sciences. It was then transformed into an independent entity operating in accordance with the university's charter. The museum is now located in the Centre of Dentistry at ul. Bukowska 70. It covers a total of 278 sq. metres, including 198 sq. metres of exhibition space on two floors. The smaller exhibits are shown in glass display cabinets and the larger ones in designated areas separated by glass.

The museum collects items connected with the history of the Poznań medical university and its distinguished alumni as well as the development of medicine and pharmacy. The exhibits are classified by subject (surgery, laryngology, ophthalmology, anaesthesiology, etc.) and in the following groups: painting, photography, sculpture, documents, medals and miscellaneous items. The collection has 4,000 exhibits with items donated by the university's faculties, departments and clinics as well as private individuals.

Anna Poniedziałek MA, Łucja Stasik MA

Museum of the Poznań University of Medical Sciences

1

1) Travelling medicine kit in the form of a lockable casket. The descriptions on the medicine compartments have survived. Property of Karol Marcinkowski.

Date of origin: 1st half of the 19th century
Material / technique: leather, cardboard
Dimensions: H 8 cm x W 20 cm x D 5 cm (20 cm x 23 cm when opened)
Inv. no.: FAR-000077

2

3

2) Medical Service Corps Second Lieutenant's combat uniform, Polish Armed Forces in the West.

Date of origin: 1940s
Material / technique: fabric, metal
Dimensions: H 56 cm x W 70 cm (jacket); H 110 cm x W 37 cm (trousers)
Inv. no.: VAR-001883
Comments: gift of Wiktor Tomaszewski PhD, UAM graduate, lecturer at the Polish School of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh

3) Binaural stethoscope.

Date of origin: second half of 19th century
Material / technique: ebonite, metal, cotton
Dimensions: H 39 cm x W 14 cm x D 3.5 cm
Inv. no.: INT-000289
Comments: flexible stethoscope, Cammann type

4

5

4) Lebenswecker ('life awakener'), by C. Baunscheidt Endenich. Medical device used to pierce the surface of the skin. Believed to cure a number of illnesses by 'extracting the essence' of the illness from the blood of the patient.

Date of origin: 1880–1890
Place of origin: Bonn, Germany
Material / technique: ebonite
Dimensions: H 27 cm x W 3 cm x D 2 cm
Inv. no.: INT-000684

5) Pelican tooth extractor.

Date of origin: 19th century
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 12.5 cm x W 2.7 cm x D 2 cm
Inv. no.: STO-000006

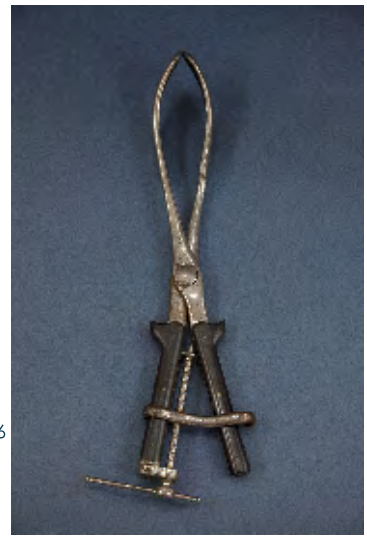
6) Syringe.

Date of origin: 19th century
Material / technique: ivory
Dimensions: 11 cm x 2 cm
Inv. no.: INT-001081
Comments: damaged, only the barrel and plunger remain

6

7) Scanzoni's craniotribe, manufactured by H. Haertel. A tool used to crush the foetal skull. It consists of two branches (blades) connected with a lock. There is a pressure regulating screw in the handle. Owned by Heliodor Święcicki.

Date of origin: late 19th century
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: metal, wood
Dimensions: H 50 cm x W 12 cm x D 3 cm
Inv. no.: GIN-001678



7

8) Electrocauter (device used for tissue cauterization, manufactured by Ernst Pischel Fabrik Chirurg. Instrumente.

Date of origin: 1918–1939
Place of origin: Wrocław
Material / technique: metal, ebonite
Dimensions: H 19 cm x W 29 cm x D 5 cm
Inv. no.: CHR-003383
Comments: device stored in a blue velvet padded case

8

9) Death mask of Prof. Stefan Tytus Dąbrowski made on the basis of a plaster cast by Prof. Kazimierz Dux, a student and friend of Prof. Stefan Tytus Dąbrowski, elected rector in 1939 but only took up the post after the Second World War (1945–1946).

Date of origin: 1947
Material / technique: bronze cast
Dimensions: H 17 cm x W 26 cm x D 12 cm
Inv. no.: RZE-002622
Comments: plate on back of mask with the author's surname

9

10) Lecturers and students of the University of Poznań Medical Faculty at the entrance to the Collegium Anatomicum building. Seated from left: Prof. Tadeusz Kurkiewicz, Prof. Adam Wrzosek, Adela Jankowska, Prof. Witold Kapuściński, Prof. Ignacy Hoffman.

Date of origin: 1945
Place of origin: Poznań
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 14 cm x W 8.5 cm
Inv. no.: FOT-002743.9

10

COLLEGIUM
IURID

Museum of Forests and Wood

Centre for Environmental and Forestry Education in Rogów – Forest Experimental Department (Leśny Zakład Doświadczalny, LZD) at the Warsaw University of Life Sciences)
ul. Leśna 5a, Room 24
95-063 Rogów
Tel. (46) 874 83 74
cepl@lzd.sggw.pl
www.cepl.sggw.pl/muzeum

Prices available on the website
Mondays – Fridays: 7 am – 3 pm
Saturdays – Sundays: 11 am – 4 pm
(from May to October; closed at weekends out of season).

Director: Dariusz Anderwald MA
Staff: Kinga Borowska MSc
Anna Jakimiuk MA,
Joanna Sitkiewicz MA

ROGÓW

Warsaw University of Life Sciences – SGGW

Museum of Forests and Wood

Museum of Forests and Wood

The Museum of Forests and Wood in Rogów is an integral part of the scientific and research facility at SGGW (Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie – The Warsaw University of Life Sciences) Forest Experimental Department in Rogów (Leśny Zakład Doświadczalny, LZG). The history of the collection dates back to the years 1949–1950 which is when the majority of the exhibits were acquired. Those on display represent various fields of forest science and serve as a teaching resource for students during classes, internships and conventions at the Forest Experimental Department. The museum's collection is also of enormous scientific and cognitive value in the compilation of a monograph of the environment of Rogów and its environs. Furthermore, in order to meet social demand, and in striving to promote knowledge of the environment in the region, the museum is open to the many school trips and tourists who visit it.

The exhibition is laid out in four rooms, in which there are also additional thematic exhibitions (one is devoted to antlers, another to bats and there is also an exhibition of insects). The museum has a splendid collection of 300 beautifully-crafted stuffed birds and more than 50 mammals from different parts of Poland living in various habitats. In addition, the displays also include:

- an extensive collection of cones from all over the world;
- an exhibition of fungi growing on tree bark;
- a collection of Polish and tropical insects;
- a xylotheque – 'library of wood' – a collection of wood samples from different types of trees;
- a collection of birds' eggs and nests;
- animal bones and antlers;
- tools used in forestry.

The educational hall is an integral part of the museum. It is located in a completely separate room and it contains several stuffed animal specimens which are used during museum classes.

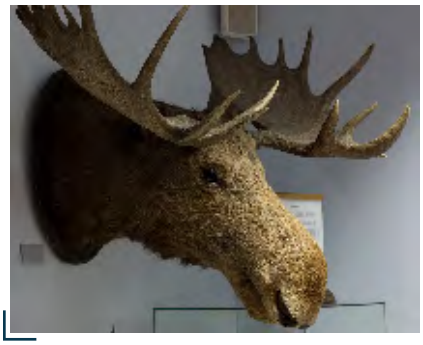
The museum is located in the building used for teaching at the Centre for Environmental and Forestry Education (Centrum Edukacji Przyrodniczo-Leśnej – CEPL) and covers an area of 400 sq. metres. It is administered by the staff of CEPL. The entrance and toilets are accessible for people with impairments. The museum also houses a shop which sells souvenirs, postcards, catalogues, CDs and books. Since 2018 an audio guide is also available with three different versions of tour paths (for adults, families and for English speakers).

1

1) Eurasian Eagle-Owl (*Bubo bubo*) stuffed specimen.

Comments: the tour begins with a look at the eagle-owl, the largest owl in Europe. There are an estimated 250 pairs living in Poland, mainly in mountain regions and forests in the east and north of the country. They are excellent birds of prey and mostly nocturnal predators. They locate their prey mainly through sight and hearing. Their eyes have a specific structure and are set at the front of the head thanks to which the eagle-owl, as well as other owls, can see in the same way as a human looking through a pair of binoculars. The bird can also turn its head 270 degrees! It is totally silent when it flies due to the specific structure of its feathers. It catches its prey, mainly small mammals and birds, in its powerful talons and most often swallows the victims whole, but it divides larger prey into portions.

2



3

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6

2) Serotine bat (*Eptesicus serotinus*), stuffed specimen.

Comments: one of the largest bats in Poland, and also the most common in large cities. It has a wingspan of up to 38 cm. Its body length is from 6.3 to 8.2 cm and weight from 14 to 34 g. Like all Polish bats, it feeds on insects and often hunts large beetles, including summer chafers, and various species of longhorn beetles and click beetles, and less often flies, moths, caddisflies, true bugs and hymenoptera. It also feeds on mosquitoes. It flies out for feeding after sunset. It is under strict legal protection.

3) Moose head (*Alces alces*), stuffed specimen.

Comments: the largest living species of ungulate mammals of the cervidae family, distinguished by its characteristic antlers and unusually long limbs. The trophy is hung on the wall at a height equal to that of a male moose, i.e. a bull. The huge antlers visible on the head of the bull are palmate-shaped. Moose live in forests and wetlands. Their disproportionately long legs and wide hooves help them navigate the marshy terrain.

4) The grey wolf (*Canis lupus*), stuffed specimen.

Comments: the largest and most popular predator in the collection is an adult and a wolf pup. Wolves live in packs. These are family groups led by an alpha male and an alpha female. There is a clear division of tasks within the group. Some wolves are scouts, others hunt or care for the pups. Young wolves, both male and female, play the role of caregivers and look after the pups. Wolves are territorial animals, and mark their territory in a specific way. The alpha male does this with the help of urine and the scent of the glands between his paw pads. Wolves mainly hunt deer and roe deer, but they are not averse to rodents either. In periods when there is a shortage of food, they are also content with carrion. Visitors are attracted by the wolf's skull, which shows off its teeth perfectly.

5) Lambert's pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) (sugar).

Comments: the Lambert pine is also known as the sugar pine. Its sweet resin, although edible, is harmful when consumed in large amounts. This species of pine grows mainly in Oregon and California, USA. It is known for having the longest of cones among conifers – they can be up to 66 cm long and weigh up to 2 kg. Although most dendrologists believe that the cones of this variety are firmly attached to the branches, in every arboretum, the tree is surrounded by a fence with signs warning against approaching it. In the USA, the pine is sometimes called a 'widow's tree' because the heavy cones can be deadly for lumberjacks working on clearing the forest.

6) Black oak

Comments: black oak is fossil wood that has been excavated. It is the wood of penduculate or sessile oak that has been in water or mud for hundreds of years. Under water the tannins in the oak react with soluble irons present in water or soil which changes the colour of the wood from grey-black to navy-black. Black oak is used mainly in furniture making and for inlaying furniture. Black oak is highly prized by craftsmen and is called Polish ebony.

7) Eurasian pygmy shrew (*Sorex minutus*), stuffed specimen.

Comments: the shrew is the smallest terrestrial mammal in Poland, weighing only a few grams (3–5 g). It has a characteristic, elongated snout and a well-developed array of vibrissae. The back of the body is brown-grey, the belly is yellow-grey. There is no sharp distinction between the colours – the darker colour of the back gently fades into the lighter coloured abdomen. It feeds mainly on insects and other small invertebrates. It eats double its weight in food each day. It dies within a few hours when it has no access to food.

8) Collection of antlers; at the bottom: deer head with antlers covered with exterior sheath, stuffed specimen.

Comments: In Poland only males in the cervidae family have antlers. New antlers are grown in the breeding season and their quality depends mainly on the animal's physical condition. Initially, the antlers are covered with delicate skin which dries with time, and are rubbed out against trees and bushes. At the end of the breeding season, the antlers are shed.

9) Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), stuffed specimen.

Comments: the falcon is on display with other birds of prey. It is famous for its speed and agility. Using vertical columns of rising air known as 'thermals', the bird is able to fly very high, and then circles around observing the terrain. Its excellent eyesight allows it to spot its prey – smaller birds – from a great height. When performing the stoop (or downward swoop) the bird can reach speeds of more than 300 km/h, hitting its prey with the speed of a bullet. Despite such skills, in the middle of the 20th century, due to the use of chemicals in agriculture, the number of falcons began to decline rapidly. Nowadays, thanks to protective measures, they have returned to the Polish skies and are also more frequently seen in cities.

10) White-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), stuffed specimen.

Comments: this is the species depicted in the Polish coat of arms. The white-tailed eagle is the largest bird of prey in Northern Europe. It can weigh up to six kilograms and have a wing span of up to 2.5 metres! A characteristic feature of the adult specimen is its snow-white wedge-shaped tail and pale head. Young and adult specimens differ in appearance. The pure white tail feathers in the adult bird are brown in young birds. Their nests are enormous because the birds enlarge them each year. Therefore, they can weigh up to a tonne. White-tailed eagles feed mainly near water reservoirs where they prey on fish and water birds. When there is a shortage of food, they are not averse to eating carrion.

7

8

9

10

Museum of the University of Rzeszów

al. Rejtana 16c
35-959 Rzeszów
Tel. (17) 872 12 71
muzeum@univ.rzeszow.pl
www.ur.edu.pl/uniwersytet/jednostki/jednostki-pozawydzialowe/muzeum

Free admission (temporary exhibitions)
Tuesdays – Thursdays: 10 am – 1 pm (accessing the collections)
Visiting at other times is possible (please book in advance).

Director:
Marta Lasota MA

RZESZÓW

University of Rzeszów

Museum of the University of Rzeszów

The museum of the University of Rzeszów was founded on 1 October 2002 by the rector of the university, Prof. Włodzimierz Bonusiak, on the basis of the university's charter of 12 September 2002. The museum does not operate as a faculty and is financed directly by the central administration.

The museum is related to the opening of the University of Rzeszów, which was established under the Act of 7 June 2001 as a result of the merger of the Higher Teacher Training School in Rzeszów, the Rzeszów Branch of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, and the Faculty of Economics in Rzeszów of the University of Agriculture in Kraków. Therefore, many of the items in the museum's collections are souvenirs related to the functioning of the aforementioned, no longer existing institutions, as well as items, including documents and photographs, which are of particular importance to the history of the University of Rzeszów. Moreover, the collections of the Museum of the University of Rzeszów are exhibits which were donated in 2004 by the Museum of Education, run by students of the University of the Third Age, and they are valuable souvenirs illustrating the history of education in south-eastern Poland (school certificates from the end of the 19th- to the mid-20th century, school uniforms and school supplies, students' notebooks and teachers journals).

The museum does not have a permanent exhibition. The exhibitions that are organized are of a temporary nature and are usually on display in a separate area of the rector's offices and other university buildings. Several initiatives undertaken by the museum in recent years deserve special mention. These include a series of exhibitions of theatre posters organized in collaboration with the Wanda Siemaszko Theatre in Rzeszów, including posters of the Opera in Frankfurt am Main by Gunter Rambow, and an exhibition of work by Stephan Bundi from Switzerland. In January 2019, Armenian Day was organized in cooperation with the Armenian Foundation – the first initiative of its kind at the University of Rzeszów. From 2015 the museum has been involved in commemorating the Jewish community in Rzeszów. In January 2020, in collaboration with the Department of Jewish History and Culture at the University of Rzeszów, an exhibition was prepared to sum up the 12 years of International Holocaust Remembrance Day in the Outer SubCarpathia region (Podkarpacie) organized by the university. The exhibition was shown to Alexander Ben Zvi, the Israeli Ambassador to Poland.

The museum organizes exhibitions in cooperation with the university's academic staff and with the university's Institute of Archaeology, which runs classes in museology.

Museum of the University of Rzeszów

1

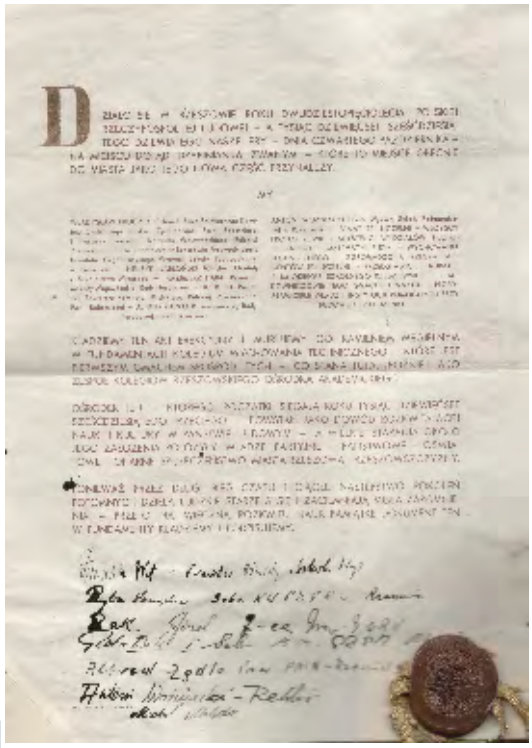
1) Academic transcript of the first rector of the Higher Teacher Training School in Rzeszów, Prof. Antoni Woźniacki.

Date of origin: 1936
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Inv. no.: 1060
Comments: gift of Joanna Woźniacka-Kostecka

2

2) Sheaffer fountain pen used by Aleksander Kwaśniewski, president of Poland, to sign the act establishing the University of Rzeszów.

Inv. no.: 8



3

3) The foundation act for the construction of the College of Technical Education of the Higher Teacher Training School (*Kolegium Wychowania Technicznego Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej*) in Rzeszów.

Date of origin:
4 October 1969
Place of origin: Rzeszów
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting (pen, ink), tape, wax seal
Inv. no.: 193

4

4) The Foundation Act for the construction of the College of Mathematics and Physics at the Higher Teacher Training School (*Kolegium Nauk Matematycznych i Fizycznych Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej*) in Rzeszów.

Date of origin:
6 October 1972
Place of origin: Rzeszów
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting (pen, ink), cord, wax seal
Inv. no.: 194

5

5) Vice-rector's chain UMCS, Tadeusz Łopieński.

Inv. no.: 300
Comments: gift of Prof. Jerzy Kitowski

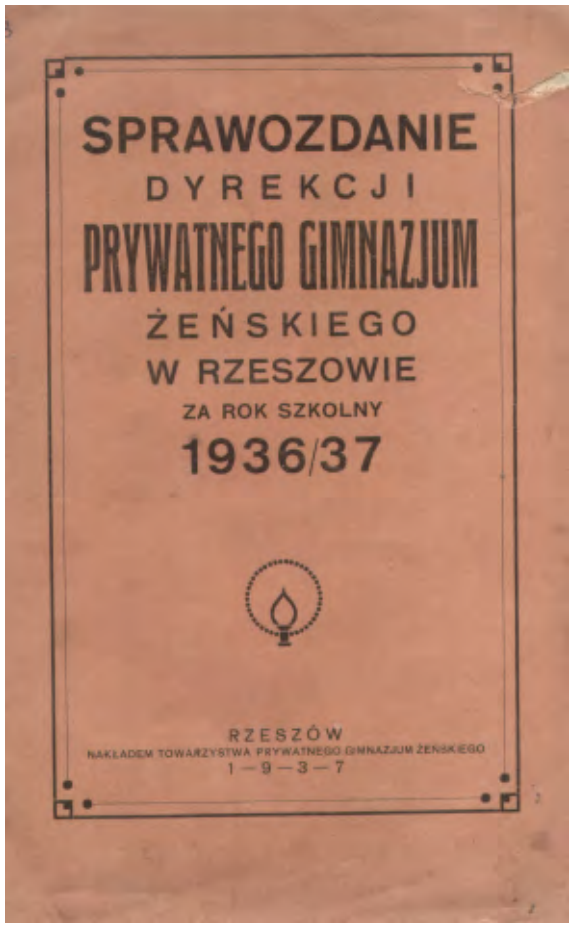
6

6) Chain of the rector of the Higher Teacher Training School in Rzeszów.

Material / technique: metal, casting
Inv. no.: 3167

7) *Sprawozdanie Dyrekcji Prywatnego Gimnazjum Żeńskiego w Rzeszowie za rok szkolny 1936/37* (Report of the Board of the Private Girls' High School in Rzeszów), published by *Towarzystwo Prywatnego Gimnazjum Żeńskiego* (Society of the Private Girls' High School).

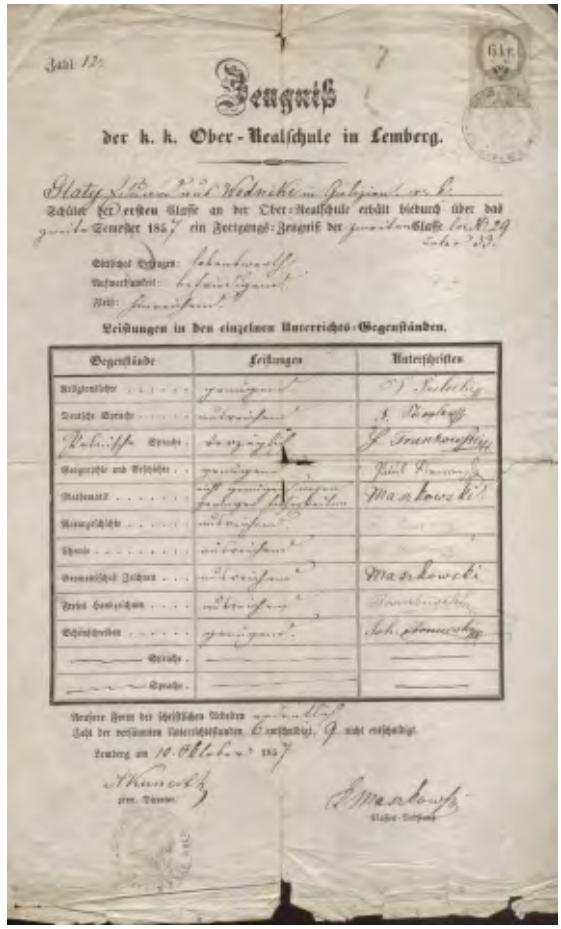
Date of origin: 1937
Place of origin: Rzeszów
Material / technique: paper, printing
Inv. no.: 3671



7

8) School report of a nine-year old pupil called Wodnicki.

Date of origin: 1857
Place of origin: Lwów
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Inv. no.: 4287



8

9) *Ilustrowany Kurier Polski* (Illustrated Polish Courier).

Date of origin: 14 September 1941
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: paper, printing
Inv. no.: 6418
Comments: gift of Barbara Kogut

9

10) 'Junak', R. II, no. 12 (22), published by the Polish YMCA of the Polish Army.

Date of origin: 30 November 1944
Place of origin: Azriel publishing house, Tel Aviv
Material / technique: paper, printing
Inv. no.: 6664
Comments: gift of Teresa Borowiec

10

ПОВЯЗКА
АСЕПТИЧЕСКАЯ БОЛЬШАЯ
ОСТ 4637
СТЕРИЛИЗОВАНА
Изготовление 1940 г.
СССР
FROM—AMERICAN RED CROSS
Item: 92123
Name: Surgical Sponge, 2" x 2"
Quantity: 20
IIA
20 x 100 cm
3 Stück
Flava-Binden
6 cm breit 5 m lang
H. Hauptner
Berlin N.W. 6.
FIRST AID PACKET FOR SHELL WOUNDS
U. S. ARMY
CONTENTS OF PACKET
1 Gauze compress, 6x9 inches, made up as a 4-tailed bandage.
Gauze bandage, 3 inches by 6 yards.
Safety pins.
DIRECTIONS
1. Unfold compress and apply inner surface to wound.
2. Tie compress in place with short bandage attached thereto.
3. Cover compress by turns of the long roller bandage and fasten with safety pins.
Manufactured by
Wilford Hall
RED CROSS BANDAGE
STERILIZED
NEAT EDGE
10 YARDS
4 INCHES
Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. CHICAGO, ILL.

Hall of Tradition and History of the School
Hall of the History of Forensic Science

ul. Jana Kilińskiego 24

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Free tours are available after advance booking. Please contact:

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Tel. (47) 743 73 69

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Tel. (47) 743 73 70

SŁUPSK

Police School in Słupsk

Hall of Tradition and History of the School Hall of the History of Forensic Science

The Police School in Stupsk is the oldest institution in Poland which teaches and trains members of the Police force. It was established on 1 June 1945 as a Training Centre (Centrum Wyszkolenia) which combined three schools: The School for Officers, a Police Recruits School, and a Police Dog Training Centre.

Land and premises were granted to the centre by the city. The most important and valuable part of this donation was a magnificent school building which was once a German secondary school which the Germans had converted into a military hospital during the Second World War. The first commander of the school was Colonel Jan Płotnicki who before the war had been provincial commander of the State Police. In 1947 the training centre received a banner financed by the citizens of Stupsk. This banner is now on display in the Hall of Tradition and History of the school.

In September 1954, for reasons still unknown, the Police Training Centre in Stupsk was closed. The Officers' School was moved to Szczytno (now the Police Academy in Szczytno) and the Police Recruit School was moved to Piła (now the local Police Recruit School). A month later, the Commander-in-Chief of the Citizens' Militia ordered that a new school be opened in the vacated buildings of the former training centre. This was to be a Training Centre for Citizens' Militia Recruits.

Three years later, in 1957, the training centre was converted into a school for non-commissioned police officers. Due to the change in its profile in 1985 the decision was made to change its name to the Citizens' Militia School; however, due to a later wave of political changes the name had to be changed yet again. Since 10 August 1990, it has been a Police School and is one of five such establishments in Poland.

The Hall of Tradition and History of the school was originally located in the main teaching centre building and consisted of a single exhibition room with a wide corridor which contained a small collection of archival materials. In 1995, on the occasion of the school's 50th anniversary, the exhibition hall was moved to larger premises in the historic Eschenhagen family villa which also houses the Students' Club. The souvenirs and objects connected with the functioning of the police training centre are on display in three exhibition rooms.

In 2008, the activities related to documenting the history of the Police School were extended by opening a Hall of the History of Forensic Science in the cellars of the then Forensics Department. This was possible thanks to the initiative of lecturers on forensics who donated their own collections, as well as equipment and devices that had been withdrawn from use.

Hall of Tradition and History of the School
Hall of the History of Forensic Science

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1) Uniform of the Commander-in-Chief of the State Police (1930s).

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2) IRK-II identikit. The kit was developed in the Forensic Department of the Headquarters of the Citizens' Militia and is used for drawing portraits of people based on witness testimonies. It was intended mainly for investigations and criminal cases.

3) The banner of the Police School in Słupsk.

4) Part of the exhibition containing training manuals of the Citizens' Militia.

5) Set of illicit alcohol distilling equipment which was confiscated.

6) Police and military buttons retrieved from the death pits in Mednoye by a team of investigators led by Prof. Bronisław Młodziejowski.

7) Fingerprinting table with instruction manual.

7

8) Pulverizators: apparatuses for scattering powder or ejecting liquid in the form of spray used in forensic investigations at the crime scene.

8

9) Confiscated weapons used in crimes.

9

10) Dress uniform of a Lithuanian policewoman.

10

D.R.G.M.
227046
D.R.G.M.
227046
K. EMIL TRÖGER
Mylau i.V.

CELLARIUM COLLEGII MAIORIS
KAWIARNIA "U Pijlarza" - CAFE

Museum of Medicine and Pharmacy

ul. Ostrogórska 30
41-200 Sosnowiec
Tel. (32) 364 13 85
muzeum@sum.edu.pl
www.muzeum.sum.edu.pl

Admission charges (please see the museum website).
Mondays, Fridays: 1 pm – 7 pm (last entry at 6 pm)
Tuesdays, Thursdays: 9 am – 3 pm (last entry at 2 pm)
Wednesdays closed
All groups that are larger than ten must book in advance (either by telephone or e-mail). Self-guided tours do not require advance booking.

Staff:
Małgorzata Stępień MA

SOSNOWIEC

Medical University of Silesia in Katowice

Museum of Medicine and Pharmacy

In 2008, under the patronage of Prof. Krystyna Olczyk MD, dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy and Laboratory Medicine, Branch in Sosnowiec (now the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences in Sosnowiec) of the Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, a group was formed to establish a museum in Sosnowiec. Designs were drawn up for the museum's future rooms which were implemented a decade later. On 12 December 2018, the Medical University of Silesia in Katowice officially opened the Museum of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Thanks to Prof. Krystyna Olczyk's commitment, valuable collections from the Hospital of Rheumatology in Ustroń were donated to the museum, including equipment for two operating rooms, prostheses, implants, pictures and drawings, as well as heart-lung apparatus made by Prof. Tadeusz Paliwoda and the first Polish hip endoprosthesis designed by the team of Janusz Daab MD from Piekary Śląskie.

The museum is divided into three zones: the entrance zone, the administrative zone and the museum and exhibition zone, which consists of eight rooms. Two rooms were also set up to conduct seminars, workshops for school groups and classes for students.

The first exhibition room is devoted to the emergence and development of the pharmaceutical industry from the 19th century to the present day. A post-war pharmacy was reconstructed in the next room in which the furniture dates back to 1958. The pharmacy utensils on display were once necessary to prepare a wide range of medicines: mortars, infusers, steamers, tablet presses, percolators, pharmacy presses, devices for making suppositories, pills and many other things.

The exhibition in Room 3 is devoted to 20th-century surgical operations – it includes an operating table made of materials that are easily washable, an anaesthetic machine, as well as apparatus to monitor the patient's vital signs, operating lamps, an electrocautery device, suction apparatus and a set of surgical instruments. In further sections of the museum visitors can learn about the history of interventional cardiology (Room 4) and exhibits in the field of gynaecology, orthopaedics and emergency medical services (Room 5). In the following room, visitors have the opportunity to travel back to the time of 18th-century surgical procedures, when surgeons operated in frockcoats, and the procedures were often performed on the patient's own bed because not every hospital had an operating room. Hands were washed after the procedure and not before, in order to remove blood and pus from them, while dressings were changed using the same tools for many patients, and linen that was not always clean. Room 7 has on display equipment from a former herbalist – the unique Berkefeld ceramic water filter dating from the end of the 19th century deserves special attention. Many interesting preparations and medicinal plants are on display. It is worth mentioning that the use of plant-based medications and dietary supplements is again becoming popular – at least 7,000 chemical compounds are used today. The last room is devoted to the history of laboratory diagnostics which is almost as long as that of medicine itself.

The Museum of Medicine and Pharmacy is located on the premises of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences in Sosnowiec. It not only serves as a teaching aid for students at the university, but also is an invitation for all those who would like to go back in time and see what the world of pharmacy and medicine looked like then.

Museum of Medicine and Pharmacy

1

1) Pharmaceutical prescription book dated 1848, from the Pharmacy of the Sisters of St Elizabeth located in the Hospital of Pulmonary Diseases in Cieszyn.

Date of origin: 1st half of the 19th century
Material / technique: paper, cloth, handwriting
Dimensions: H 32 cm x W 21.5 cm

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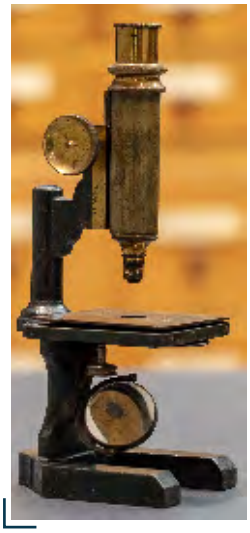

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2) Uranium glass pharmaceutical utensils'
Uranium glass containers for storing medicinal substances had different coloured labels affixed which indicated the potency of the raw material. In the late 1940s, the production of uranium glass fell sharply due to its associations with nuclear weapons and the fear of radiation. This fear was completely unfounded as the low radioactivity of the glass was not a threat to health. Another reason for ceasing its mass production was the limited availability of uranium during the Cold War. Furthermore, other types of packaging were introduced as a result of the discovery of the pharmacist Teodor Torosiewicz regarding the prolonged stability of medicinal substances when stored in amber- and brown-coloured glass. Nowadays glass is rarely coloured with uranium. The strong fluorescence of uranium glass under ultraviolet light is an interesting phenomenon.

Date of origin: 1st half of the 20th century
Material / technique: uranium glass

3) Monocular microscope with a green iron base inscribed 'Berliner Schlachthof-Mikroskop', manufactured by Ed. Messter.

Date of origin: c 1900
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: glass, brass, iron
Dimensions: H 26.5 cm x W 9 cm x L 11.5 cm

4) Mobile first aid station.
Manufactured by Simonsen & Weel this mobile device is multi-functional and can be used to monitor cardiac activity and provide first aid in life-threatening situations (defibrillation in ventricular fibrillation); it is also equipped with an external pacemaker.

Date of origin: 1966
Place of origin: Denmark
Material / technique: metal, plastic, wood
Dimensions: H 157 cm x W 118 cm x D 59 cm

5) Cantharides (*Lytta vesicatoria, Cantharis or Meloë vesicatoria*), or Spanish fly.
These beetles are found mainly in western and southern Europe and are an ancient pharmacognostic raw material, which have given rise to curiosity and emotions to this very day due to the fact that they were once used as an aphrodisiac. In 1812, the French chemist Pierre Robiquet isolated the main active ingredient in Spanish flies – cantharidin, which they released in times of danger. It was highly irritating to nerve endings; and if administered internally, it irritated the mucous membranes in the gastrointestinal and urinary tracts (causing an erection); in time it led to chronic and virtually incurable inflammatory changes in the urethra, bladder and kidneys. Cantharides and cantharidines were once very widely used, both externally and internally. In old-fashioned pharmacies, you could find various preparations made based on cantharides, including vinegars, plasters, extracts, ointments and liniments, oils and tinctures.

Material / technique: dessicated insect

6) Adel 104 Coagulator manufactured in Poland, which was used for a number of years for performing coagulation tests (APTT, INR, fibrinogen).

Date of origin: c 1980
Place of origin: Warsaw
Dimensions: H 14 cm x W 25 cm x L 20 cm

7) Tablet press machine by Eugene Dieterich. A device for producing pills, one of the oldest forms of medicines, consists of a wooden base and a movable board. Both elements have a row of a dozen or so semi-circular grooves that functioned as knives. The active substance and the binder were ground in a mortar, and then the pill mass was formed into a roll of an appropriate diameter on the flat part of the tablet press, with the use of a slat. The roll was then placed in the grooved part of the press and cut into equal parts. Round pills were then formed by shifting the movable board several times back and forth. The finished pills were often sprinkled with lycopodium powder, coated with sugar or honey with gum arabic, chocolate, keratin, cocoa oil, collodion and even gold or silver.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 19th century
Material / technique: wood, metal
Dimensions: H 15.5 cm x W 20.2 cm x L 32 cm

7

8) Table used in the USSR for surgical instruments in an infirmary.

Date of origin: c 1945
Place of origin: USSR
Material / technique: wood
Dimensions: H 103 cm x W 50 cm x L 44 cm

8

9) Metal moulds for suppositories manufactured by Robert Liebau. After heating the suppository shells and adding the medicinal substances, the mass was poured into reusable metal moulds which were then put in a cool place. After the mould had cooled down, it was unscrewed and the solidified suppositories could then be extracted.

Place of origin: Chemnitz, Germany
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 8 cm x W 24 cm x D 7 cm

9

10) Device for disinfecting and washing hands.

Date of origin: 1918–1939
Material / technique: metal, ceramic, rubber, glass
Dimensions: H 164.5 cm x W 56.5 cm x D 58 cm

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UWG-4-N-270

Earth Sciences Museum

ul. Będzińska 60
41-200 Sosnowiec
Tel. (32) 368 96 03
muzeumwnoz@gmail.com
www.muzeum.wnoz.us.edu.pl

Free admission (self-guided visits).
Mondays – Fridays: 8 am – 3 pm
Classes for group visits are payable.

Director:
Ewa Budziszewska-Karwowska MA

Staff:
Anna Dąbrowska MA,
Małgorzata Rahmonov MA

SOSNOWIEC

University of Silesia in Katowice

Earth Sciences Museum

The origins of the Earth Sciences Museum are related to the passion for collecting of the staff at the Faculty of Life Sciences (formerly the Faculty of Earth Sciences), most of whom are geologists. The museum's collections include mainly geological specimens (3,461 items) – minerals, fossils, rocks, meteorites, as well as geoarchaeological specimens, including replicas of animals and plants (64). The robustly developing exhibition activities enable the museum to present many of its collections to the public – there are 18 permanent exhibitions. The exhibition space is located mainly in the halls of the building's ground floor and on the first and second floors. The exhibits are displayed as collections for educational purposes and as palaeo-environmental exhibitions. Rock specimens weighing several tonnes stand outside the building, thus forming the so-called lapidarium. Officially, the Earth Sciences Museum at the University of Silesia in Katowice (formerly known as the 'Museum of the Earth' and 'The Museum of the Faculty of Earth Sciences') was established by Order of the Rector No. 37/94 dated 28 October 1994, on the initiative of members of the staff. In the early years of its existence it was not legally or financially regulated and no inventory had been drawn up. Things changed radically after 2005, when the museum began providing a wide scope of educational activities for students of all ages. The number of classes in the form of museum and workshop lessons, adapted to the national curriculum, and multimedia lectures on the history of the Earth, geological processes and the evolution of life is increasing from year to year.

The museum operates pursuant to its Internal Regulations, issued by Order of the Rector No. 86 and agreed with the Minister of Culture and National Heritage on 21 June 2013.

Ewa Budziszewska-Karwowska MA

Earth Sciences Museum

1

1) Copy of the skull of *Homo floresiensis* (the so-called 'Hobbit') whose remains were discovered on the island of Flores, Indonesia.

Dimensions: H 12.5 cm x W 10 cm x D 15 cm
Inv. no.: WNoZ/I/R/12 a, b

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2) Cephalopod (ammonite) *Beudanticeras* sp.

Period: Cretaceous (Albian)
Place of origin: Russia
Dimensions: H 8 cm x W 10 cm
Inv. no.: WNoZ/S/9/72

3) Trilobite (*Psicophis* sp.).

Period: Devonian
Place of origin: Alnif, Morocco
Dimensions: L 10 cm x W 7 cm
Inv. no.: WNoZ/S/4/209

4) Horseshoe crab (*Pasternakevia podolica*); Xiphosura (*Eurypterus remiceps tetragonophalmus*).

Period: Sylurian (Wenlock)
Place of origin: Kamianets-Podilskyi, Ukraine
Dimensions: H 12 cm x W 18 cm
Inv. no.: WNoZ/S/3/40
Comments: horseshoe crab – third specimen in the world, TL

5) Chalcopyrite ($CuFeS_2$), calcite ($CaCO_3$).

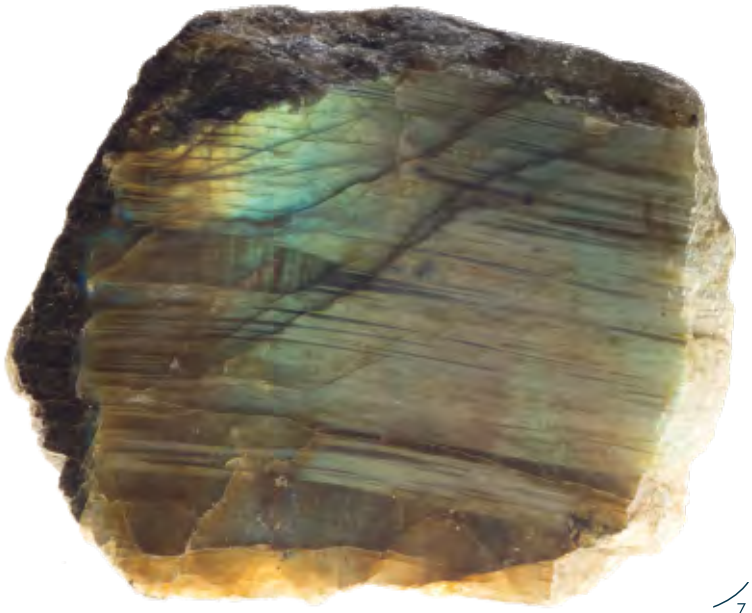
Place of origin: Reynolds Co. Missouri, USA
Dimensions: H 14.5 cm x W 7.5 cm
Inv. no.: WNoZ/M/2/214

6) Pyrite (FeS_2) on quartz (SiO_2).

Place of origin: Hunan – Guiyan, China
Dimensions: L 15 cm x W 11 cm
Inv. no.: WNoZ/M/2/192

7) Labradorite (CaNa) $AlSi_3O_8$.

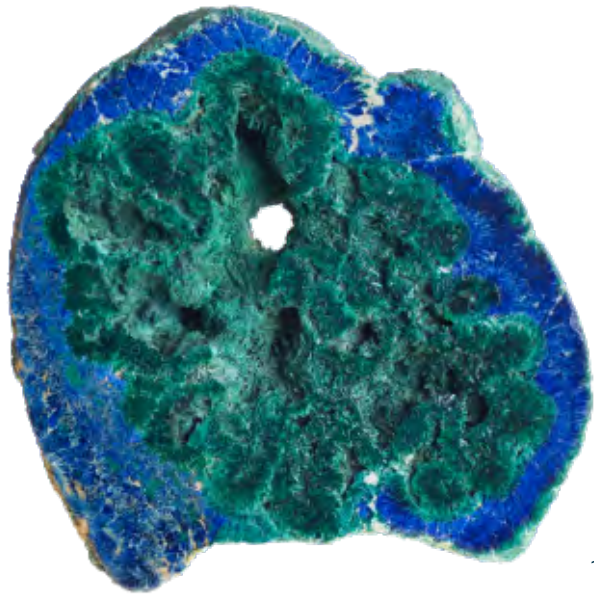
Place of origin: Toliara, Madagascar
Dimensions: L 7 cm x W 8 cm
Inv. no.: WNoZ/M/15/51



7

8) Malachite ($Cu_2CO_3(OH)_2$), azurite ($Cu_3(CO_3)_2(OH)_2$).

Place of origin: Kazakhstan
Dimensions: L 5 cm x W 5 cm
Inv. no.: WNoZ/M/5/100



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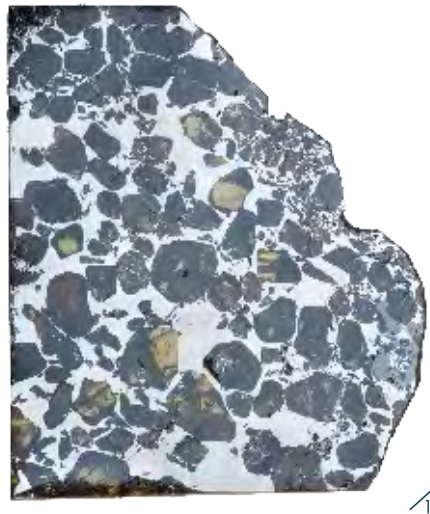
9) Morasko meteorite, iron meteorite, octahedrite IAB – MG.

Place of origin: Morasko village nr Poznań, Poland
Dimensions: L 6 cm x W 8.5 cm; total weight 290 kg; specimen weight 277.9 g
Inv. no.: WNoZ/Mt/8
Comments: found in 1914

9

10) Seymchan meteorite, stony-iron meteorite, pallasite PMG.

Place of origin: Magadan, Russia
Dimensions: L 7 cm x W 5 cm; total weight 323.3 kg; specimen weight 40 g
Inv. no.: WNoZ/Mt/100
Comments: found in 1967



10

Museum of the History of Medicine

ul. Rybacka 1
70-204 Szczecin
Tel. (91) 480 08 21
zhmel@pum.edu.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 8.30 am – 3.30 pm
During term time opening times depend on the timetable of teaching staff, therefore advance booking is essential.

Director:
Aleksandra Kładna MD, PhD

Staff in charge of the Museum:
Joanna Nieznanowska MD, PhD

SZCZECIN

Pomeranian Medical University Department of the History of Medicine and Medical Ethics

Museum of the History of Medicine

The Museum of the History of Medicine of the Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin was established in February 1960, when the university still operated as the Karol Świerczewski Medical Academy in Pomerania, and history of medicine, which was removed from the curriculum of Polish medical universities in the darkest period of Stalinism, was only just being reinstated. The establishment of the museum was initiated by the rector of the university, Prof. Bolesław Górnicki MD, who was inspired by an appeal from the participants at the Congress of the Polish Society of Medical Historians (held in Szczecin in July 1959) to establish such institutions.

Due to the fact that the Department of the History of Medicine, where the museum was to operate, did not have its own premises, the collections that were gradually accumulated were stored at the Clinic of Pulmonology or the donors were asked to look after them. In 1974, some of the exhibits were returned to the department, but there was still no space that could be used as the seat of the museum. In the 1980s, the university's Department of the History of Medicine received a valuable collection of artefacts related to the history of the treatment of tuberculosis (including stethoscopes, pneumothorax apparatuses, models for learning thoracoscopic procedures), donated by Prof. Zbigniew Garnuszewski MD, head of the Clinic of Pulmonology in the years 1955–1969. In 1992, the Department of the History of Medicine and Medical Ethics was moved to the building of the rector's office at ul. Rybacka 1, where a permanent exhibition could be organized.

Apart from the aforementioned pulmonological collection, the museum's collection also includes exhibits documenting the history of haematology, ophthalmology, surgery, military medicine, dentistry and laboratory diagnostics.

To date, the heads of the Department of the History of Medicine at the Pomeranian University in Szczecin have been:

- Prof. Bolesław Górnicki MD (until 1/4/1960)
- Bronisław Seyda MD (1960–1969)
- Roman Tarczynowski MD (1969–1974)
- Tadeusz Brzeziński MD (1974–1978)
- Prof. Romuald Wiesław Gutt MD (1978–1988)
- Prof. Tadeusz Brzeziński MD (1988–2000)
- Aleksandra Kładna MD, PhD (from 1/10/2000)

Joanna Nieznanowska MD, PhD, Aleksandra Kładna MD, PhD

Museum of the History of Medicine

1

1) *Skorowidz Lecznictwa* (Lexicon of Treatments), ed. Ludomił Korczyński. A diagnostic and therapeutic lexicon planned as an aid for medical practitioners with the possibility of subscribing for updates. It presented a cross-section of the most recent medical knowledge in the field of pharmacotherapy (ready-made pharmaceutical preparations – approx. 500, chemical compounds and galenic preparations – approx. 300), practical medicine (divided into the following categories: minor surgery, dermatology, internal medicine, paediatrics, gynaecology, neurology, neurosis and sexology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology) and selected methods of treatment (including radium treatment, radiotherapy, dietary treatment, light treatment, balneotherapy). In each section, the entries are on separate, alphabetically ordered and numbered cards; each section has a different coloured index card.

Date of origin: 1929
Place of origin: Kraków
Material / technique: wood, cardboard
Dimensions: H 12–15.5 cm x W 22.5 cm x D 44 cm
Inv. no.: M/0053

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2) Pneumothorax apparatus. The apparatus was used for inducing artificial pneumothorax as a treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis.

Date of origin: 1st half of the 20th century
Material / technique: wood, glass, metal, rubber
Dimensions: H 50 cm x W 35 cm x D 14 cm
Inv. no.: M/0363 (MHM/228)

3) Model for teaching thoracoscopy and the Jacobeus treatment – using thermocautery to lyse pleural adhesions – which was developed by the Swedish doctor Christian Jacobaeus in the years 1910–1913.

Date of origin: 1st half of the 20th century
Material / technique: wood, ceramic, plaster, metal
Dimensions: H 40 cm x W 24 cm x D 18 cm
Inv. no.: M/0492

4) Apparatus for direct blood transfusions with a design identical to the model manufactured by the German firm 'Rotanda'; syringe with 100 cm^3 capacity.

Date of origin: probably 1940s
Material / technique: glass, steel, rubber
Dimensions: H 20 cm x W 4 cm x D 4 cm (without rubber parts)
Inv. no.: M/0557 (378/ZHMEL)
Comments: gift of Prof. Barbara Zdziarska MD

5) Anatomical microtome for obtaining brain preparations (in post-mortem neuropathological examination).

Date of origin: probably before 1945
Place of origin: probably Germany
Material / technique: metal
Dimensions: H 50 cm x W 35 cm x D 26 cm
Inv. no.: M/1287

6) Comptometer (mechanical calculator).

Date of origin: 1st half of the 20th century (1920s, 1930s?)
Place of origin: USSR (?)
Material / technique: wood, brass
Dimensions: H 10 cm x W 35 cm x D 24 cm
Inv. no.: M/1288

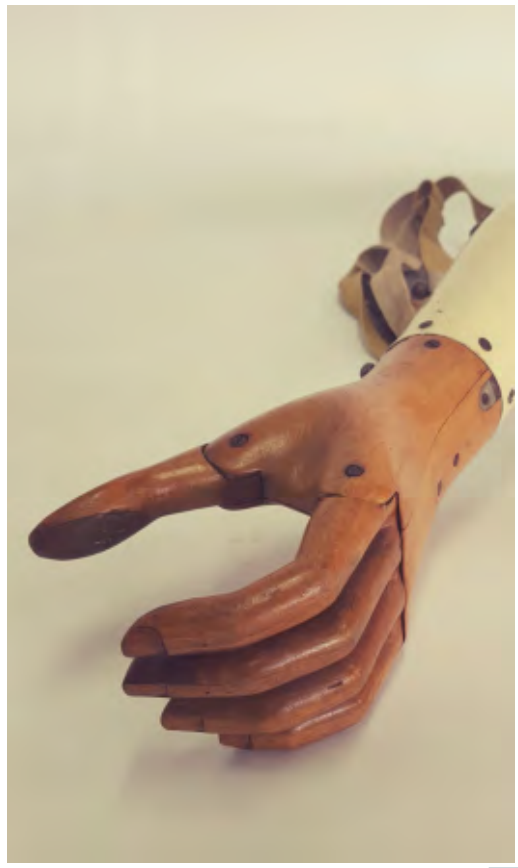
7) Mircoanalytical scales made by Sartorius Werke Göttingen, model no. 98780.

Date of origin: 1970s
Material / technique: steel, glass, plastic
Dimensions: H 36 cm x W 37 cm x D 38 cm
Inv. no.: M/430-10-30

7

8) Upper limb prosthesis.
The prosthesis is equipped with gears which enable the adjustment of the position in the elbow and wrist joints, as well as the meta-carpophalangeal joint of the thumb and the fingers (*en bloc*).

Date of origin: probably early 20th century
Place of origin: Germany (?)
Material / technique: wood, metal, resin, leather
Dimensions: H 70 cm x W 7–12 cm x D 7–12 cm
Inv. no.: M/0415



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9) Dentist's chair made by AËS.

Date of origin: 20th century (1920s, 1930s?)
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: iron, steel, wood, leather
Dimensions: H 90 cm x W 50 cm x D 120–170 cm
Inv. no.: M/0095 (ref. 253/ZHMEL)

9

10) Physiotherapeutic apparatus for heating with warm air, manufactured by Szczecińska Wytwórnia Sprzętów Metalowych (Szczecin Manufacturers of Metal Equipment), type 605, no. 0114.

Date of origin: 1970s
Material / technique: wood, metal, ceramic
Dimensions: H 42 cm x W 32–52 cm x D 22 cm
Inv. no.: M/0233

10

Geological Museum

ul. Mickiewicza 16a
Room 101
70-383 Szczecin
Tel. (91) 444 24 26
muzeum@usz.edu.pl
www.geocentrum.usz.edu.pl/muzeum

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays:
9 am – 3 pm
Workshops, geology classes and guided tours for organized groups (advance booking is essential).

Director:
Robert Woziński PhD

Staff:
Dominik Zawadzki PhD

SZCZECIN

University of Szczecin

Geological Museum

The Geological Museum of the University of Szczecin was established on 9 June 1994 on the initiative of Prof. Stanisław Musielak and Stanisław Piotrowski who was director of the museum until 2001. In the years 2001–2015, the museum was managed by Bernard Cedro who was replaced by Dominik Zawadzki who currently holds the position of custodian. Since November 2016, the museum has been managed by Robert Woziński. The museum's first seat was on university premises, in the offices of the rector (1994–2006). After moving several times, including to the basement of the Faculty of Natural Sciences at ul. Mickiewicza 18, the museum was finally transferred to a spacious area in the Interactive Hall of the Natural Sciences Education and Research Centre of the University of Szczecin. The museum's new location was officially opened on 23 March 2017.

The collection of the Geological Museum contains more than 6,700 specimens, including 1,128 fossils, 1,172 rocks, 822 minerals, 749 samples of beach and desert sand from nearly all over the globe, approx. 2,400 fossils, rocks and minerals from the collections of the National Museum in Szczecin, 406 Oligocene lenses and Szczecin nodules, 24 concretions, including polymetallic concretions from the Pacific Ocean floor in the Clarion-Clipperton fracture zone, 13 meteorites and tektites.

The museum, which covers an area of approx. 350 sq. metres comprises several permanent and temporary geological exhibitions, such as: 'Physical properties of minerals, igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rock minerals', 'Mineralogy, chemical systematics of minerals', 'Petrography', 'Collection of sand samples from beaches and deserts across the globe', 'Fossilization', 'Systematics of organisms' (fossils), 'Seas and Oceans' (contemporary specimens of flora and fauna), 'Regional Geology' (including Polish mountainous regions, specimens of rocks and minerals from the Sudeten Mountains, the Pieniny Mountains and the Tatra Mountains), 'Geological History of the Baltic Region' (the geological history of the region is presented on 16 boards, and each board is connected to rock specimens and fossils found in northern Poland and Scandinavia), 'Geological History of Western Pomerania' (including Oligocene fossiliferous concretions, the so-called Szczecin nodules).

The museum is also open to new technologies. Due to the implementation of the project 'Retrofitting of the Interactive Hall of Geoenvironmental Education of the Natural Sciences Education and Research Centre of the University of Szczecin' co-financed by the Voivodeship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (Wojewódzki Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej, WFOŚiGiW), which was headed by Dominik Zawadzki, the museum has been equipped with interactive multimedia kiosks: 'Fluorescent minerals' (a UVA-, UVB- and UVC-illuminated display cabinet), one with palaeogeographic maps displayed on an interactive touchscreen, a section with a stereo microscope and a microscope for viewing preparations as well as a Petrographic microscope, a Kaiserpanorama with 3D pictures of minerals, an educational game 'Selected natural resources in Poland', graphic board teaching resources enabling the identification of particular minerals, rocks and fossils. Owing to the project, the museum's collections have gained a number of attractive mineral, rock and fossil specimens, including native silver from Morocco, a diamond encased in matrix and a *Diplomystus annalis* fossil fish from the Green River Formation in Wyoming, USA.

The museum offers attractive educational programmes for organized groups (workshops, geology lessons, guided tours, nature-related films – the centre has a 38-seat cinema hall at its disposal). Periodical events are held here, such as International Earth Day, Geographers Day, European Funds Day, St Barbara's Day, etc.

The institution is a member of the West-Pomeranian Chamber of Tourism. Moreover, it has been entered in the Register of World Museums: K.G. Saur Verlag GmbH & Co. KG, Munich, Germany (Internal data code: 19001151; Subjects: geology, ecology, environmental protection).

Robert Woziński PhD

Geological Museum

1

1) Crocodile skull.

Period: Paleocene (60 mln years ago)
Place of origin: Khouribga, Morocco
Dimensions: H 15.5 cm x W 29 cm x D 78 cm
Inv. no.: S/1110

2

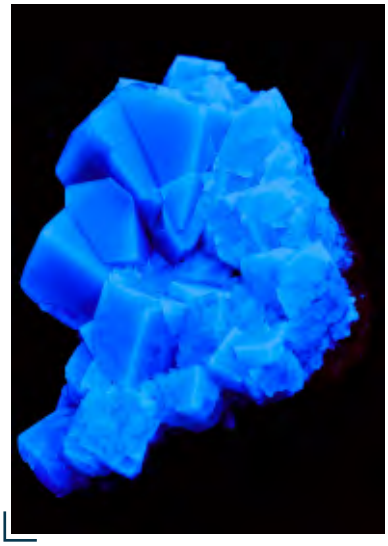
3

2) Diamond in kimberlite.

Place of origin: Yakutia, Russia
Dimensions: H 6 cm x W 5.5 cm x D 7.5 cm (rock)
Inv. no.: M/808

3) *Diplomystus annalis* (fish).

Place of origin: Green River Formation, Wyoming, USA
Dimensions: H 42 cm x W 1.5 cm x D 52 cm (slab)
Inv. no.: S/1115



4

5

4) Fluorite (CaF_2).

Place of origin: Rogerly Mine, England
Dimensions: H 6 cm x W 2 cm x D 10 cm
Comments: UV light photo

6

5) Calcite in sphalerite.

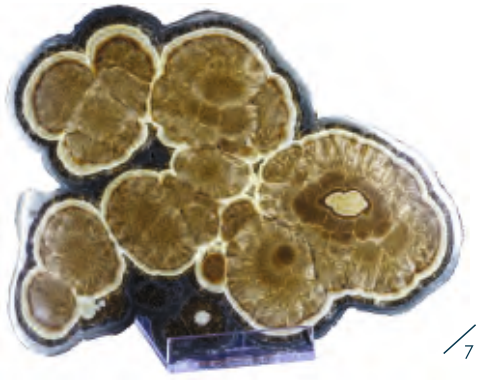
Place of origin: Cumberland Shaft, Elmwood, Tennessee, USA
Dimensions: H 6 cm x W 3 cm x D 22 cm
Inv. no.: M/773

6) Crocoite ($PbCrO_4$).

Place of origin: Adelaide Mine, Dundas mineral field, Zeehan District, Tasmania
Dimensions: H 4.5 cm x W 4 cm x D 8.5 cm
Inv. no.: M/776

7) Marcasite and barite (polished section).

Place of origin: Lubin, Poland
Dimensions:
H 14.5 cm x W 2 cm x D 19 cm
Inv. no.: M/782



7

8

8) Native silver (Ag).

Place of origin: Imiter Mine, Ouarzazate Province, Morocco
Dimensions:
H 6.5 cm x W 3 cm x D 4.5 cm
Inv. no.: M/774

9

9) Pyrite (FeS_2).

Place of origin: Navajun, Spain
Dimensions:
H 6.5 cm x W 18 cm x D 32 cm
Inv. no.: M/716

10

10) Quartz-ferruginous sandstone lens with numerous fossils and a shark's tooth.

Period: Oligocene (Rupelian)
Place of origin: Szczecin
Dimensions: H 26 cm x W 10 cm x D 36 cm (lens); H 1.5 cm x W 0.5 cm x D 2.5 cm
Inv. no.: MNS/1630

Chamber of Remembrance of the Polish Police

Library of the Police Academy in Szczytno
Department of Academic Information
www.wspol.edu.pl/biblioteka
ul. Marszałka Józefa Piłsudskiego 111
12-100 Szczytno
Tel. (47) 733 58 46

Free admission
Opening times:
Mondays – Fridays: 8 am – 4 pm

Guided tours only (advance booking is essential).
(Tours can be arranged for larger groups at other times – advance booking is essential).

Director of the Library:
Małgorzata Książek MA

Custodians of the Chamber, Library staff:
Aleksandra Szczęsna MA, Joanna Brzozowska MA,
Marzena Kuciejczyk MA

SZCZYTNO

Police Academy in Szczytno

Chamber of Remembrance of the Polish Police

The Chamber of Remembrance of the Polish Police at the Police Academy in Szczytno began operating on 15 November 2007. Originally it was located in the Community Centre of the Police Academy. Thirty illuminated display cabinets were installed, with mannequins, information boards, maps and boards with photographs, a television and DVD player to screen documentary films. There were also a Visitors' Book, stands with brochures, chronicles and other exhibits which visitors could touch and even try on. Prof. Piotr Majer was custodian of the exhibits. The exhibition is now on display in a modern room in the new Library building of the Police Academy. It has been reorganized – the cabinets have been replaced and there are more exhibits on display. The exhibition now contains items related to the history and tradition of the academy. The objects on display in the Chamber of Remembrance are mainly from the Library's collections. The most valuable items are the materials from the so-called Ostashkov Archives. The remaining exhibits are on loan from private individuals.

The exhibits have been divided into thematic groups, i.e.:

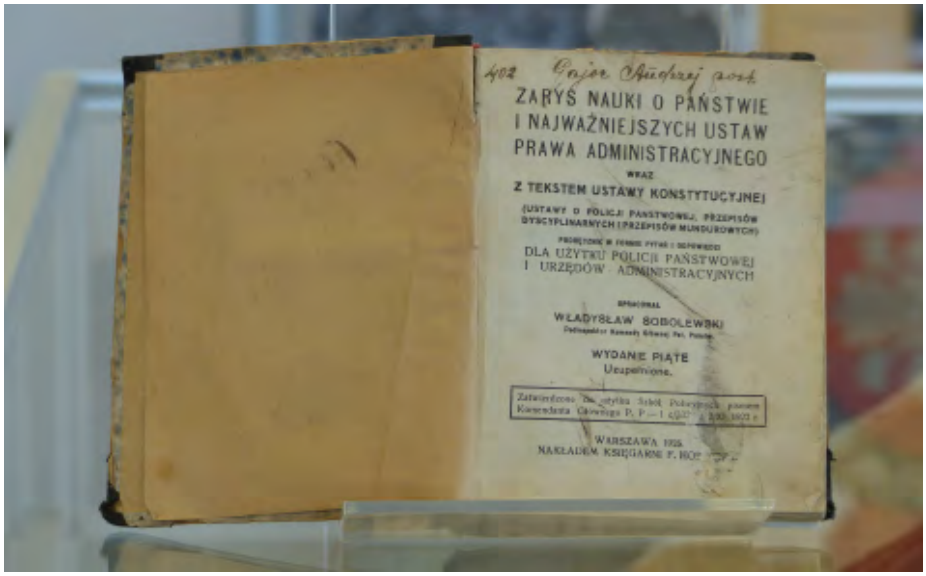
- The beginnings of the Polish police force: there is a commemorative book entitled *Dziesięciolecie Polski Odrodzonej* (10th Anniversary of the Rebirth of Poland) dating from 1928 and the Journal of Laws (*Dziennik Praw*) with the Act of 24 July 1919 on the State Police. Personal documents of pre-war policemen are on display such as certificates of citizenship, certificates, diplomas, personal photographs and publications on this period of history.
- Interwar police training – the display cases contain textbooks, course completion certificates, photographs of the staff and students of the Police School in Mosty Wielkie and Łódź.
- Objects related to the camp in Ostashkov and the Katyn Massacre. The most poignant items in this part of the exhibition are copies of letters written by people interned in Ostashkov. They are a personal and authentic testimony of that time and always provoke the interest of visitors. There is also a map showing the location of the PoW camps as well as places of execution and mass graves. There is photographic material of the exhumation in Mednoye where 25 mass graves were found. Also on display are the *Mednoye Cemetery Books* which were donated by Andrzej Przewoźnik, Secretary General of the Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites (Polish: Rada Ochrony Pamięci Walk i Męczeństwa) and a piece of a birch tree from the Cemetery in Mednoye – a gift of the Warsaw 'Police Family Association 1939'. Another moving highlight in this group is the display case in which there is a photocopy of the report of the work and photographs of the exhumation in Katyn in 1943, on which the bodies of those murdered are visible. An important part of this exhibition are the publications on this subject by scholars connected with the Police Academy because the Academy in Szczytno has for years given an important place to research into the history of the Polish Police.
- Photographic materials documenting the exhumation work in Katyn.
- Documents illustrating the fate of policemen and their families in the postwar period: letters, applications, photographs. Letters from the Polish Red Cross informing families that it has not been possible to establish the fate of a missing family member – a policeman – also draw the attention of visitors. Here visitors can also find the most significant Polish publications on research in this field.
- History of the School: there are photographs of all the academy's commanders, photographs of their stamps and signatures, as well as photographs and souvenirs related to the functioning of the academy and the academy's banner. There is a short publication related to the Remembrance Chamber of the Polish Police, which briefly presents the history of the Polish Police force from the perspective of the exhibits on display. This idea of the organizers is much appreciated by many visitors. Students of the Police Academy, and schoolchildren from Szczytno and the surrounding area also visit the site.

Chamber of Remembrance of the Polish Police

1

1) *Dziesięciolecie Służby Bezpieczeństwa w Polsce Odrodzonej* (Tenth Anniversary of the Security Services in Reborn Poland), ed. Edward Grabowiecki, published by *Gazeta Administracji i Policji Państwowej*. The brochure was published on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Police force in independent Poland covering the years 1915–1925. It contains information on the State Police and Civic Guards, on the standardization of the services after unification of the three partitions, statistical data and many well-preserved photographs. There is also an insert with portraits of the then commanders of the main security organizations in Poland. The publication was edited by the deputy inspector of the State Police, editor of the periodicals *Gazeta Administracji i Policji Państwowej* and *Na Posterunku* (At the Station).

Date of origin: 1920s
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 42 x W 29 cm; 10 pp., 47 leaves, insert pp. 4



2

3

2) *Zarys nauki o państwie i najważniejszych ustaw prawa administracyjnego wraz z tekstem ustawy konstytucyjnej (ustawy o Policji Państwowej, przepisów dyscyplinarnych i przepisów mundurowych). Podręcznik w formie pytań i odpowiedzi dla użytku Policji Państwowej i urzędów administracyjnych*, (Outline of studies on the state and the most important acts of administrative law together with the text of the constitution (the Act on State Police, disciplinary regulations and regulations on uniforms). Textbook in a question/answer form for use by the State Police and administrative offices), 5th edition, supplemented, compiled by Inspector Władysław Marian Sobolewski. Władysław Sobolewski (1890–1937) was an outstanding figure in the pre-war State Police, a pioneer of Polish forensics and for many years head of the Forensics Laboratory at the Headquarters of the Investigative Services of the State Police in Warsaw. He was one of the world's leading representatives of forensic sciences. He was particularly interested in research into firearms, mechanoscopy, forensic photography, research into handwriting and typewriting, and dactyloscopy (fingerprinting). He combined his professional work with scientific and teaching activities. He wrote many books, articles and reviews on forensics and law, obtaining a doctorate in law.
His scientific achievements also included textbooks for policemen and books on the history of law. He presented issues on forensics to police officers during courses on carrying out investigations. Furthermore, he also conducted classes at the University of Poznań and the University of Warsaw. The police still make use of Władysław Sobolewski's scientific achievements to this day.
The main auditorium at the Police Academy in Szczytno is named after Władysław Sobolewski.

Date of origin: 1925
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 16 cm; pp. 223

3) Fragment of a birch tree from the Mednoye War Cemetery. The Mednoye War Cemetery contains mainly graves of policemen who worked in the pre-war State Police and who were victims of the Katyn Massacre. They were interned by the Russians in 1939 and murdered in 1940. The majority of them, more than 6,000, were imprisoned in the Ostashkov camp, from which, from April 1940, they were transported in groups to the town of Kalinin (now Tver), to the headquarters of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (abbreviated to NKVD) where they were murdered at night with a shot to the back of the head, and their bodies were taken by trucks to the town of Mednoye and buried in mass graves. This procedure lasted for almost two months. In 1991, the first mass grave was discovered in Mednoye, and exhumation work began, while further exploration work was also carried out. After nine years of work and the discovery of 25 mass graves, the War Cemetery was officially opened in 2000.

Place of origin: Polish War Cemetery in Mednoye
Material / technique: wood, metal
Dimensions: fragment of a birch tree H 9.5 cm x W 44 cm, plaque H 14.5 cm x W 20 cm
Comments: gift of the Warsaw 'Police Family Association 1939' in 2008

4) Certificate awarding the 'Eaglets' Badge of Honour to Sergeant Marian Czak for the defence of Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine) and the Eastern Borderlands in 1918–1919.
The 'Eaglets' Badge of Honour was awarded during the interwar period to those who fought to defend the city of Lwów and the Eastern Borderlands during the Polish-Ukrainian War. The badge depicts four stylized outlines of eagles, forming the arms of a cross with rays between them. In the centre of the badge is the coat of arms of Lwów, in a round medallion, surrounded by the inscription OBROŃCOM KRESÓW WSCHODNICH (For the Defenders of the Eastern Borderlands). The badge was struck from brass, silver-plated and patinated. Each recipient of the badge also received a certificate. The badge was established on 18 March 1919 by General Tadeusz Rozwadowski, commanding officer of the Polish 'Eastern' Army. The general presented the badge personally and the certificate bore his signature. The badge was approved in the Journal of Orders of the Ministry of Military Affairs (now the Ministry of National Defence) no. 49 item 872 of 13 December 1921. After the General's death in 1928, no one else was entitled to award it.

Date of origin: 19 March 1919
Place of origin: Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine), Artur Goldman's printing house in Lwów
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting

L. 2611

DYPLOM

TOWARZYSZOWI BRONI sierżantowi
Czakowi Marjanowi

ZA DZIELNOŚĆ I WIERNĄ SŁUŻBĘ OJCZYŹNIE
KU PAMIĘCI PRZEBYTYCH BOJÓW W OBRONIE LWOWA
I KRESÓW WSCHODNICH W R. 1918-1919 ODZNAKĘ
HONOROWĄ „ORLĘTA" NADAJĘ.

DAN WE LWOWIE
19 MARCA 1919.

DOWÓDCA ARMII „WSCHÓD"

4

5) Honorary Commemorative Medallion of PIETA MIEDNOJE 1940, Eugeniusz Kozak. The medal was awarded to Prof. Piotr Majer by the Chapter of the Honorary Commemorative Medallion of PIETA MIEDNOJE 1940. The medallion depicts a stylized cross with a bas-relief of the Virgin Mary supporting a dead policeman with a visible bullet hole in his head. The reverse contains an engraved motto by Adam Mickiewicz: 'Jeśli o nich zapomnę... Ty Boże na niebie zapomnij o mnie' (If I forget them, You, O God in heaven, forget about me).
The medallion was established by Resolution no. 4/2003 of the General Assembly of the members of the Warsaw Police Family Association 1939 on 9 May 2003. It is awarded to individuals and institutions for outstanding achievements with regard to particular attentiveness to commemorating the history of the State Police in the interwar period, and above all the fate of the Police officers brutally murdered by the NKVD in Kalinin (now Tver) in the spring of 1940 and buried in mass graves in Mednoye and other hitherto unknown places, as well as for the dissemination of information on the commendable history of the State Police, the tragic fate of policemen and their families in literature, film, theatre, art, journalism and other works.

Date of origin: 30 September 2007
Place of origin: Częstochowa
Material / technique: metal

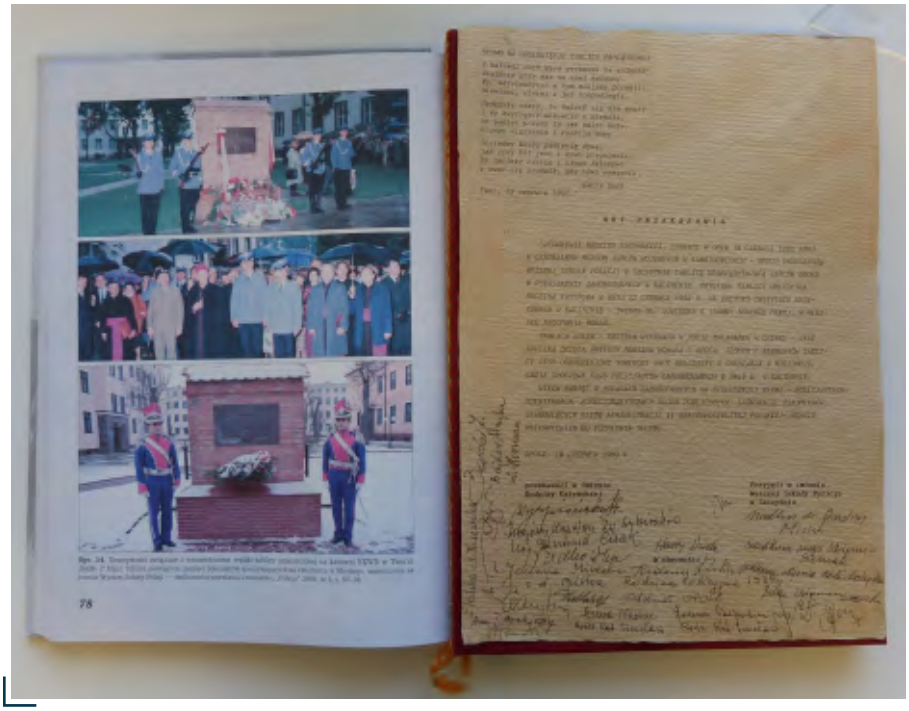
5

6

6) *Egzamin kierowcy w pytaniach i odpowiedziach. Mechanizm samochodu, zasady jazdy, przepisy policyjne* (Driver Examination Questions / Answers. Car mechanism, rules for driving, police regulations), Adam Tuszyński, Eugeniusz Olechnowicz.
Motorization was born in the 1880s. The emergence of new vehicles made it necessary to organize traffic and determine who could drive the vehicles. In France, as early as in 1899, every driver was required to have a driving licence, and each vehicle its own registration plates. In Poland, the first road signs were introduced in 1908. However, at that time, Poland was still partitioned so it did not have its own legislation. The foundations of Polish laws on road traffic were drawn up after 1918, which is when the first Polish driving licences were produced. In Autumn 1918, the first examination boards for would-be drivers were also established. Members of automobile clubs, automotive and military enthusiasts sat on these boards. Driving regulations were established in 1921, and on 7 October 1921 a highway code and road safety rules and regulations entered into force. Then, on 6 July 1922 the Ordinance on cars and other motor vehicles on public roads came into force. The act was a major breakthrough: different categories of driving licences were introduced depending on the type of vehicle, as well as the division into ordinary and professional drivers.

Adam Tuszyński and Eugeniusz Olechnowicz, experts in the Traffic Department of the Government Commissariat in Warsaw, compiled a brochure entitled 'Driving Examination'. This publication contains questions and answers about the car's construction, driving techniques and road regulations. It also contains practical tips, for example, how to replace the wheel if the jack breaks ('You should place a piece of wood diagonally under the axle and slide the car over it so that the wood is in a vertical position. Or, instead, you can put bricks or stones under the axle and dig the earth out from under the wheel').

Date of origin: 1920s
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 17 cm; pp. 192



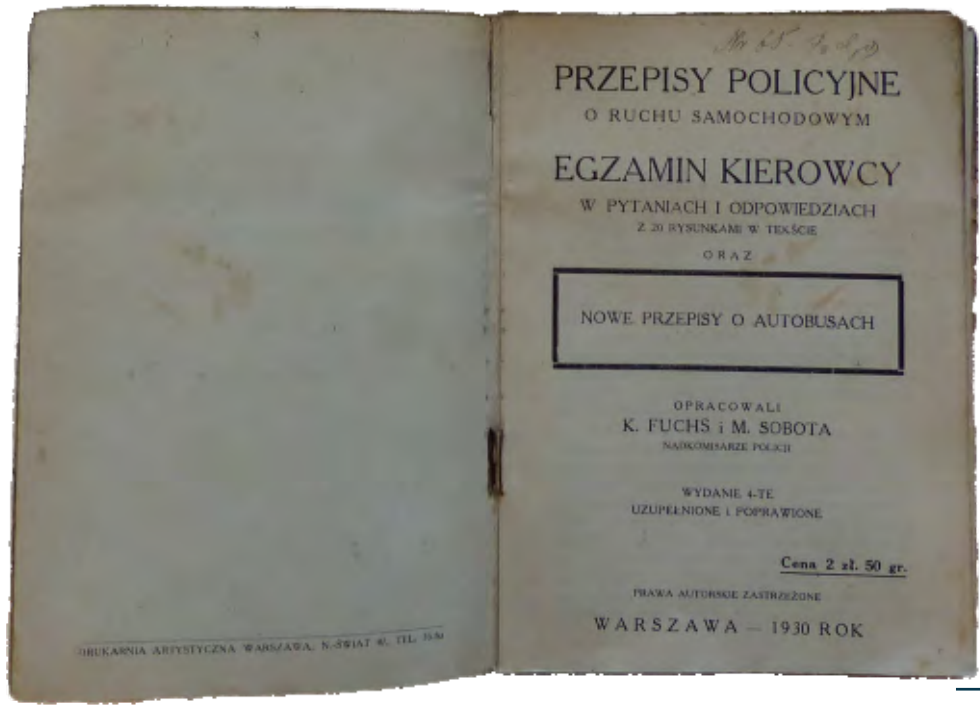
7

7) Presentation by the Katyn Family Association of a plaque commemorating the prisoners at the Ostashkov camp who were murdered in Kalinin (now Tver) to the Police Academy in Szczytno. One of the Academy's most important events commemorating the Polish policemen in Soviet captivity was the official unveiling of a replica of the plaque at the NKVD torture chamber in Tver, which took place on 10 September 1993 during a conference held at the Academy devoted to the fate of Polish policemen after 1 September 1939. The donors were the Katyn Family Association in Opole. The commemorative plaque was designed by Marian Nowak, and made of cast iron at the Małapanew Steelworks in Ozimek. It was then presented together with a certificate to the Police Academy in Szczytno, where it was installed on a plinth in the shape of a wall under which a coil of barbed wire was placed. The plaque commemorates Poles murdered on 'inhuman soil' and is intended as an inspiration to give of one's self fully when serving one's country.

Date of origin: 18 June 1993
Place of origin: Opole
Material / technique: paper, typewriting, handwriting
Dimensions: H 29.7 cm x W 21 cm

8) *Przepisy policyjne o ruchu samochodowym. Egzamin kierowcy w pytaniach i odpowiedziach z 20 rysunkami w tekście oraz nowe przepisy o autobusach* (Police traffic regulations. Driver test questions and answers with 20 drawings and new bus regulations), 4th edition, supplemented and revised, by Karol Fuchs, Marian Sobota. A collection of road traffic regulations based on a decree of the Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of the Interior dated 27 January 1928 (Journal of Laws No. 41) compiled by the Chief Commissioners of the State Police, edited in the form of questions and answers. There are some interesting period advertisements on the unnumbered pages following the main text.

Date of origin: 1930
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 17 cm; pp. 74


PRZEPISY POLICYJNE
O RUCHU SAMOCHODOWYM
EGZAMIN KIEROWCY
W PYTANIACH I ODPOWIEDZIACH
Z 20 RYSUNKAMI W TEKŚCIE
ORAZ
NOWE PRZEPISY O AUTOBUSACH
OPRACOWALI
K. FUCHS i M. SOBOTA
WYDANIE 4-TE
UZUPEŁNIONE I POPRAWIONE
Cena 2 zł. 50 gr.
PRAWA AUTORSKIE ZASTRZEŻONE
WARSZAWA — 1930 ROK
8

9) *Dziesięciolecie Polski Odrodzonej 1918–1928. Księga pamiątkowa*, (The 10th Anniversary of Reborn Poland 1918–1928. Commemorative book) publ. and editor-in-chief Marian Dąbrowski, ed. Piotr Lot, publishing houses *Ilustrowany Kuryer Codzienny* (Illustrated Daily Courier), *Światowid* (World View), *Na Szerokim Świecie* (In the Wide World). The publication covers the first ten years of the existence of the Second Polish Republic – the interwar period. It contains original pieces written especially for this book. It also contains rich iconographical materials, including autograph works, documents, appeals, memoirs, maps, photographs, as well as indexes of: materials, geographical locations, authorities, public and private institutions, establishments and surnames.

Date of origin: 1928
Place of origin: Kraków–Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, printing, hard cover, embossed, cloth with gilding
Dimensions: H 40 cm x W 30 cm; pp. 1,209

9

10) The banner of the Police Academy in Szczytno decorated with the emblem of the Republic of Poland and the motto 'Patria et lex' on one side and the coat of arms of the academy on the other, in white, red, navy blue, silver with gilding. The first graduation ceremony of officers at the Police Academy took place on 20 June 1991. After the units had assembled on the square, the decision to grant the banner was read out. The then Minister of the Interior, Henryk Majewski, handed the banner to the Academy's commander Maj. Prof. Mieczysław Goettel.

Date of origin: 1991
Material / technique: fabric, sewing, embroidery; wood, metal

10

Archives of Polish Emigration

University Library
ul. Gagarina 13
87-100 Toruń
Tel. (56) 611 43 91
Archiwum@bu.umk.pl
https://www.bu.umk.pl/Archiwum_Emigracji/

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Mirosław A. Supruniuk PhD

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Izabela Maćkowska MA, curator,
Grażyna Kwaśnik MA, curator

TORUŃ

Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

Archives of Polish Emigration

The Archives of Polish Emigration is an independent archival and research establishment within the Main Library of the University in Toruń which was established in 1994. It gathers together the legacy left by Polish writers, publicists, publishers and people associated with the sciences, art and culture. The collections include archives of Polish institutions abroad: editorial offices of newspapers and magazines, book publishing houses and other social and cultural institutions active in the 20th century – theatres, music ensembles, veterans' groups, art galleries, radio stations, etc. Furthermore: sound recordings and films, souvenirs, items of material culture (uniforms, cold steel weapons, badges, medals, memorabilia), as well as book collections. In the years 1994–2020, thanks to the help of many outstanding Polish personages abroad (in particular Stefania Kossowska and Jerzy Giedroyć) and the reputation gradually earned by the Archives of Polish Emigration, it has been possible to amass more than 450 archival collections, both books and works of art from the 'Polish' diaspora around the world, thus becoming the most significant centre for documenting the cultural achievements of Polish émigrés in the 20th century. The most important collections are the archives of the Polish literary weekly *Wiadomości* (published in London in the years 1946–1981). It is the largest and richest archive in Poland relating to émigrés. Other collections include sets of documents and keepsakes from: the Libella and Galerie Lambert bookshops (Paris), the 'Syrena' theatre (London), *Wydawnictwo Książnica* Polska publishers (Glasgow), SPK in Germany, the Polish–Scandinavian Research Institute (Copenhagen), the 'Dana' choir (USA), Drian Gallery (London) and the archives of more than 400 writers, journalists, publicists, artists, people connected with the theatre, music and radio, as well as famous people from society and the world of culture who left Poland after 1939, such as: Konstanty Brandel, Józef Bujnowski, Michał Chmielowiec, Juliusz Englert, Stanisław Frenkiel, Natan Gross, Wacław Iwaniuk, Konstanty A. Jeleński, Tamara Karren, Stefania Kossowska, Janina Kościałkowska, Jan Marian Kościałkowski, Jan Kott, Janusz Kowalewski, Irena Krzywicka, Witold Leitgeber, Leo Lipski, Mela Muter, Marek Oberlaender, Jerzy Pietrkiewicz, Tadeusz Polanowski, Janusz Poray-Biernacki, Zofia Romanowiczowa, Juliusz Sakowski, Olga Scherer, Henryk Skolimowski, Wojciech Skalmowski, Felicjan Sławoj Składkowski, Władysław R. Szomański, Stanisław Szukalski, Wiktor Trościanko, Leopold Tyrmand, Jan Ulatowski, Wojciech Wasiutyński, Tadeusz Wittlin, Stanisław Wujastyk, Paweł Zaremba, and Władysław Żeleński. The archives also has in its collections the Library of Maria and Józef Czapski, The Polish Library in Coventry and several historical book collections. The documentation concerning the life of Polish artists abroad is of particular value. Another separate, important category are the items belonging to the publishing house of Stanisław Gliwa: printing machines and type cases with movable type. The archives carry out research into the academic, cultural and artistic achievements of Polish émigrés. The result of this are conferences, seminars, academic publications and exhibitions. Since 1995 a series of works has been published under the title *Archiwum Emigracji. Źródła i materiały do dziejów emigracji polskiej po 1939 roku*, edited by S. Kossowska and M. A. Supruniuk, consisting of more than 90 volumes. A second series – a 'literary' one – where literature, poetry, essays, journalism and literary criticism which have been written abroad was also published. The works of Jerzy Pietrkiewicz and Danuta Mostwin are published separately. Many books are published outside the series: coffee table books, bibliographies, art catalogues. In 1998 publication of an academic periodical *Archiwum Emigracji* started. *Archiwum Emigracji* acts as a forum for discussion between young researchers in Poland studying the history of emigration and the émigrés who have created culture and who participate in social and cultural life in exile; it is the only Polish periodical that is entirely devoted to studies on various aspects of Polish culture abroad in the 19th and 20th centuries. Since 2014 it has also been engaged in researching into émigrés from Central Europe. Since 2000, *Archiwum Emigracji* awards a prize for the best MA dissertation and doctoral thesis on the subject of emigration. The aim of the prize is to promote basic academic research on the various issues related to the history and achievements of the Polish émigrés. It is awarded for outstanding work in the fields of: literature, history, history of culture and sociology and history of art. The need to have a prize of this kind was also perceived by outstanding members of the émigré community who agreed to supervise it by forming an honorary board: Józef Bujnowski, Maria Danilewicz-Zielińska, Andrzej S. Ehrenkreutz, Jerzy Giedroyć, Gustaw Herling-Grudziński, Leszek Kołakowski, Stefania Kossowska, Jan Kott, Jerzy Krzywicki, Jerzy R. Krzyżanowski, Danuta Mostwin, Olga Scherer and Tymon Terlecki. Tadeusz Walczak funded the first prize, and the financing was later taken over by the Polish Senate. The collections of the archives of Polish Emigration are constantly being supplemented and expanded and incoming materials are organized and processed. However not all the documents are made available; some donors reserve the right to decide when the materials they donate will be available to readers. The staff respect their wishes.

Mirosław A. Supruniuk PhD

Archives of Polish Emigration

1

1) Furniture and items from the editorial offices of *Wiadomości*, London 1940–1980.
Fragment of the *Wiadomości* archives (1940) 1946–1981: a collection of archival documents and memorabilia related to the editorial offices of the most important literary weekly produced in exile under the name *Wiadomości*, published in London in the years 1946–1981. The archives contain editorial correspondence, including letters and manuscripts of some of the most prominent writers in emigration: Czesław Miłosz, Witold Gombrowicz, Jan Lechoń, Kazimierz Wierzyński, Józef Czapski, Józef Mackiewicz, Gustaw Herling-Grudziński, Józef Wittlin, Marian Hemar and others. The collection also includes the furnishings of the editorial room, furniture, works of art, personal mementoes of the editors: Mieczysław Grydzewski, Michał Chmielowiec and Stefania Kossowska.

Date of origin: 1940–1990
Place of origin: Paris, London
Material / technique: paper, various materials and techniques
Inv. no.: AE/AW/Meble
Comments: the inventory of the *Wiadomości* (1946–1981) archives, and the archives of *Wiadomości Polskie, Polityczne i Literackie* (1940–1944), the *Wiadomości* (1958–1990) and Mieczysław Grydzewski (1939–1971) Prizes, prepared by: Mirosław A. Supruniuk, Aneta Jadowska and Marta Karpińska, with an introduction by M. A. Supruniuk. Toruń: UMK, 2006, 281, [2] pp., Figs. – *Archiwum Emigracji* vol. 24

2

2) *Tadeusz Dominik*: poster for the first exhibition at the Galerie Lambert, 1959.
A print from the archives of 'Libella' and Galerie Lambert: a collection of documents related to the activities of four institutions, founded and run by Kazimierz and Zofia Romanowicz in Paris in the years 1946–1993. All the institutions founded by Romanowicz: Libella – book storage and bookshop (1946–1993), the record publishing house 'Pavilon Record Company' (1953–1959), the Libella publishing house for books (1956–1990) and Galerie Lambert (1959–1990) operated on the Île Saint Louis at rue Saint Louis at numbers 12 (and 14), near the Hôtel Lambert and the Polish Library. The archives contain publishing and commercial correspondence, letters from painters and writers, exhibition documentation, publishing manuscripts, photographs, records, posters and job materials.

Date of origin: 1959 (1946–1993)
Place of origin: Paris
Material / technique: paper, various
Inv. no.: AE/GL/plakaty
Comments: Libella. Galerie Lambert. *Szkice i wspomnienia*. Compiled and ed. M. A. Supruniuk. Toruń: Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, 1997, 250 pp., 20 tables – *Archiwum Emigracji* vol. 3

3) Card index of members of the Polish Ex-Combatants Association in Germany.
Part of the archives of the Polish Ex-Combatants Association in Germany which contains documents on the activities of the German branch, card index of the members, materials on the history of Polish émigrés in Germany and memoirs.

Date of origin: 1946–1990
Place of origin: German Federal Republic
Material / technique: paper, various
Inv. no.: AE/SPK/Kartoteka

3

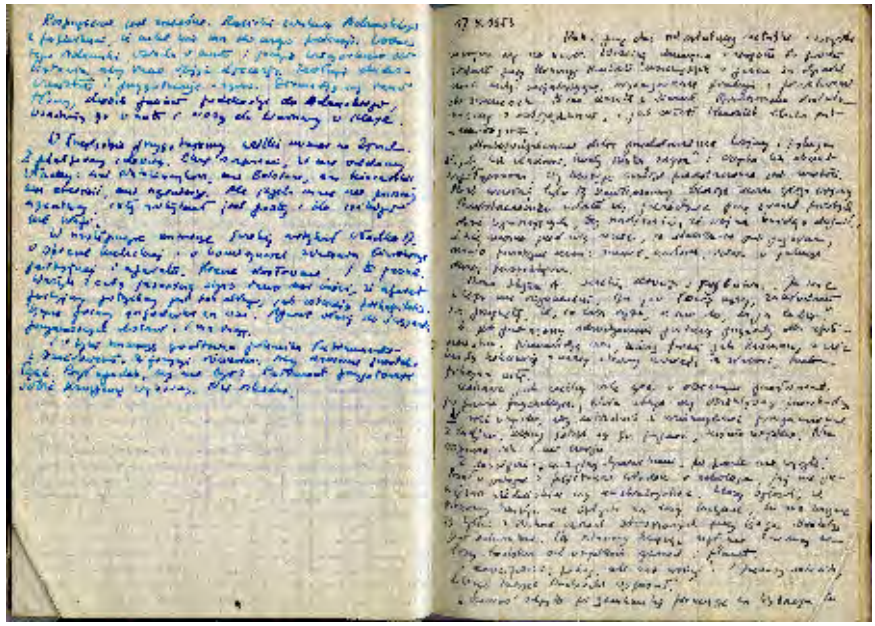
4) 'Albion' printing press dating from 1872 and 'Arab' letterpress from 1920, from the studio of the Publishing press of Stanisław Gliwa (Officina Typographica).
The machines are part of Stanisław Gliwa's studio which had four printing presses and binding machines as well as type cases for moveable typeface, and other printing ephemera and matrices.

Date of origin: 1946–1986
Place of origin: Great Britain
Material / technique: steel, lead, paper, various
Inv. no.: AE/OSG/Albion
Comments: Joanna Krasnodębska, Dary z Londynu (nowe nabytki Archiwum Emigracji) (Gifts from London (new donations to the Archives on Polish Emigration), *Głos Uczelni*, no. 6: 2005, pp. 24–25

4

5) Manuscript of *Kartki z dziennika* (Pages from a Diary), Jan Kott.
Part of the archives of Jan Kott (1914–2001), writer, literary historian, essayist, who died in the United States. The archives contain press records of his academic and literary activities in the United States, manuscripts and typescripts of literary articles and texts, excerpts from reviews of his own books, reprints and correspondence from 1958 to 1998 with publishers, translators and friends in the USA and Poland. The archives also include souvenirs (diplomas, decorations, awards) and extensive photographic documentation, as well as part of a book collection with dedications.

Date of origin: 1944–2001
Place of origin: Poland, USA
Material / technique: paper, various
Inv. no.: AE/JKT/ XXXII/3



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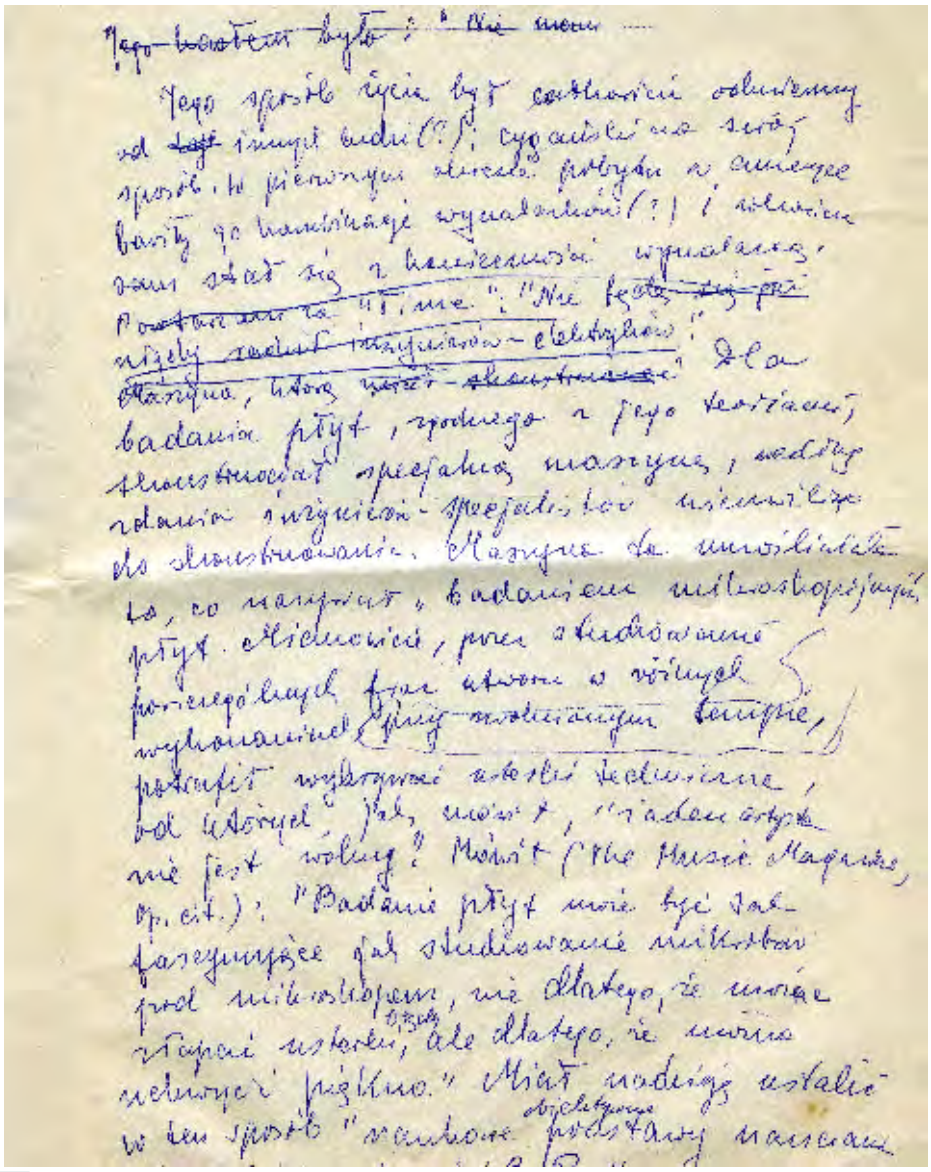


6

7

8

6) Manuscript of a literary work without a title by Leo Lipski.
A fragment of the archive of Leo Lipski (owned by Leon Lipschütz – 1917–1997), an émigré Polish writer of Jewish origin, who died in Israel. Author of books published by Instytut Literacki (Literary Institute). The archives contain literary manuscripts, extensive correspondence with writers, including Józef and Maria Czapski, Józef Wittlin, Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz, and Maria Dąbrowska; correspondence with friends, family, translators, publishers.

Date of origin: 1946–1997
Place of origin: Israel
Material / technique: paper, various
Inv. no.: AE/LL/VII/1

7) 'Biblia mariawitów'. *The Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament or the Priesthood of Moses and the Prophets*, vols. 1–2. Płock 1925.
Fragment of the archives of Jerzy Pietrkiewicz (1916–2007), an Anglo-Polish writer, translator, literary historian and academic teacher. The archives include literary manuscripts, correspondence, documentation on writing activities, and academic, biographical materials (including his own personal items in his study) and documentation of the history of the Mariavite Church (including memoirs) about which J. Pietrkiewicz wrote a book entitled *The Third Adam*.

Date of origin: 1925 (1907–2007)
Place of origin: London
Material / technique: paper, various
Inv. no.: AE/JP/ CLXXV; AE/JP/ CLXXVI
Comments: Jerzy Pietrkiewicz – inwentarz archiwum, Karolina Pacholec, Toruń: TPAE, The Jerzy Peterkiewicz Educational Foundation, 2016

8) Membership card of the Accademia Italia delle Arti e del Lavoro belonging to Marek Żuławski, 1980.
Fragment of the painting and personal archives of Marek Żuławski (1908–1985), painter, sculptor, draughtsman, critic and writer. The archives contain documentation of his artistic activities and books, souvenirs and family documents.

Date of origin: 1980 (1936–1985)
Place of origin: Paris, London
Material / technique: paper, various
Inv. no.: AE/MŻ/I/12

9) 'Mela Muter at work', photograph, France, June 1911.
Fragment of the archives of Mela Muter (Maria Melania Mutermilch née Klingsland), a Polish artist of Jewish descent, an outstanding representative of modernism, portraitist and author of journals. The archives of M. Muter include documentation of her artistic activities, correspondence, photographs and manuscripts of journals and art materials.

Date of origin: 1911
(1876–1967)
Place of origin: France, Paris
Material / technique: paper, collodion wet plate process
Inv. no.: AE/MM/Fotografie

9

10) 'Bolesław the Brave', photograph of a design by sculptor Stanisław Szukalski, 1938.
Fragment of the extensive documentation of Stanisław Szukalski (1893–1987), sculptor, painter, draughtsman, designer and art theoretician, leader of the artistic group 'Szczep Rogate Serce'. The documentation covers all his works and designs as a sculptor, and correspondence.

Date of origin: 1938
(1893–1987)
Place of origin: Poland, USA
Material / technique: paper, various
Inv. no.: AE/SS/1938

10

UNIWERSYTET MIKOŁAJA KOPERNIKA
COLLEGIUM MAXIMUM

Museum of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

pl. Rapackiego 1
87-100 Toruń
Tel. (56) 611 27 00
muzeum@bu.umk.pl
www.muzeum.umk.pl

Free admission
Tuesdays – Fridays:
10 am – 4 pm
Group visits should be booked in advance, via email.

Director:
Mirosław A. Supruniuk PhD

Staff:
Katarzyna Moskała MA,
Ewa Jabłońska MA

TORUŃ

Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

Museum of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

By creating its own museum, the Nicolaus Compernicus University in Toruń was referring to the museum traditions of such universities as Kraków, Warsaw, Wrocław and Vilnius; but in name only – the university museum in Toruń is of a different character. This is understandable because in comparison to the aforementioned universities, the Museum of the Nicolaus Copernicus University does not possess interiors, certificates, artefacts and documents that can boast of an equally long history.

Hence the idea arose that the museum should combine the role of guardian of traditions and symbols of the university alongside the creation of a modern research centre for historians of art and culture. It was possible to achieve this second goal – based on the example of American universities – thanks to the generosity and gifts of Friends of the University throughout the world. Among those who donated notable gifts are: Wiesław Litewski, professor of the Jagiellonian University, who donated more than 100 paintings, icons, furniture and utilitarian objects from Europe and around the world dating from the 17th to the 20th centuries; Aleksander Werner, a Polish painter living in London, who donated a collection of Roman glass, Greek and pre-Columbian ceramics, African wood sculptures, Etruscan terracotta, Hindu art objects and weapons dating from the 2nd century BCE up until the 19th century CE; Maryla Żuławska – widow of the outstanding artist Marek Żuławski – who donated a collection of her husband's works and that of his British and Polish friends, and she also helped to convince Halima Nałęcz to lend a collection of Polish and British paintings owned by the Drian Gallery in London to Toruń; Halina Oberlander who entrusted to the museum several hundred paintings by Marek Oberlander which he made when active in Nice – this period of his work is almost unknown in Poland; Oleńka Frenkiel who partly donated and partly loaned several hundred paintings and as many prints and drawings by her father, the outstanding artist Stanisław Frenkiel in London to the museum; Ryszard Bilan from Paris who donated several hundred of his paintings, graphic art, sculptures and drawings to the museum. The largest gift consisted of hundreds of smaller and larger donations from Polish émigrés: paintings, sculptures, collections of archives, as well as personal items and souvenirs.

The museum was established thanks to Prof. Jan Kopcewicz, rector of the Nicolaus Copernicus University, who agreed that part of the building of the liquidated NBP branch in Toruń, donated to the Nicolaus Copernicus University in 2003, should be used as museum space. The interior of the Collegium Maximum building was reconstructed under the supervision of the municipal conservator of monuments. The building was converted to serve a new purpose while retaining the original layout's historic character as well as details of the ceilings, the staircase and windows. The interior of the building, the furnishings of the Senate Hall and the future museum (cabinets, showcases, benches and rectors' stelae) were designed by architect Andrzej Ryczek. The representative Rectors' Hall of the Nicolaus Copernicus University was established on the ground floor. Portraits of the university rectors, from the first, i.e. Prof. Ludwik Kolankowski, to contemporary ones, are hung high up on the walls. Below the portraits, in vertical display cases, are antique rectors' gowns: these include one belonging to Prof. Ludwik Kolankowski and the Vilnius gown of Prof. Władysław Dziewulski, as well as the original rectors' insignia: a chain, a sceptre and a ring. The high staircase and the first floor are occupied by museum rooms. The permanent exhibition is devoted to Polish art in Great Britain in the 20th century.

The University Museum began its activities on 19 January 2005 with two exhibitions. The first was an exhibition of souvenirs and photographs related to the university's awarding an honorary degree to Pope John Paul II. The second was a display of more than 100 prints by Konstanty Brandel, an outstanding Polish etcher in the first half of the 20th century – in 2001 the university received a gift from Brandel's nephew, Witold Leitgeber of London, of more than 1,000 of the artist's graphic works: drawings, watercolours, gouaches and souvenirs. In subsequent years, exhibitions were organized using the museum's collections or works of art on loan, each of which was accompanied by a catalogue or folder.

Mirosław A. Supruniuk PhD

Museum of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń

1

1) *Luxembourg Gardens*, Konstanty Brandel.

Date of origin: 1907–1946
Place of origin: Paris
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Signed: K. Brandel
Dimensions: H 46 cm x W 61 cm

2

3

4

2) *Nude*, Tadeusz Koper.

Date of origin: c 1950
Place of origin: London
Material / technique: plaster
Dimensions: H 23 cm x W 8 cm x D 11 cm

3) *Coexistence*, Jan Lebenstein.

Date of origin: 1963
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Signed: Lebenstein
Dimensions: H 80 cm x W 40 cm

4) *Nude*, Marian Kościałkowski.

Date of origin: 1960s
Place of origin: Carrara
Material / technique: marble
Signed: J. Marian
Dimensions: H 66 cm x W 22.5 cm x D 15 cm

5

6

5) *Self-portrait in Uniform*, Marian Bohusz-Szyszko.

Date of origin: c 1943
Place of origin: Oflag II B Arnswalde (Choszczno)
Material / technique: oil on panel
Dimensions: H 41 cm x W 32 cm
Signed: MB

6) *London*, Marek Żuławski.

Date of origin: 1930s/1940s
Place of origin: London
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Signed: Marek
Dimensions: H 65 cm x W 50 cm

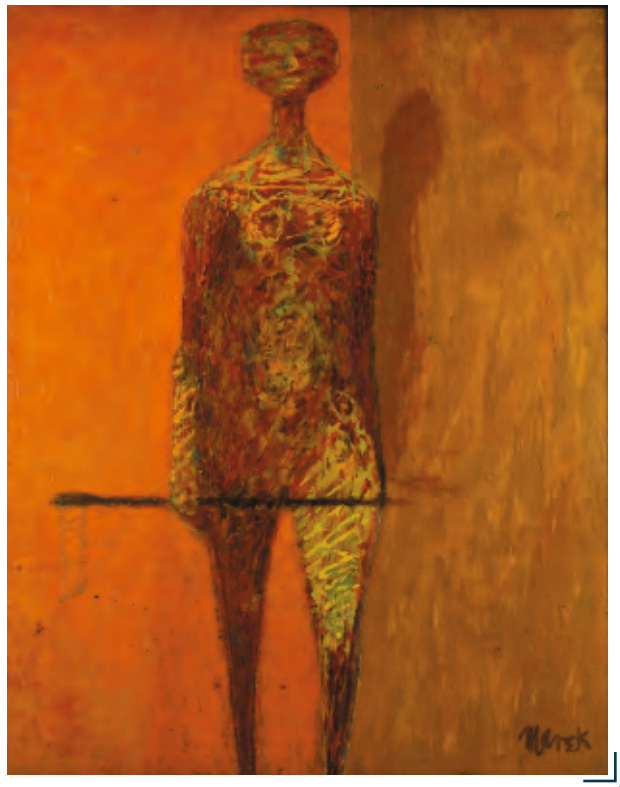
7) *The Crucifixion*, Georg Pencz.

Date of origin: 1547
Material / technique: paper, copplerplate engraving

7

8) *Yellow Man With Stick, Man With Stick*, Marek Żuławski.

Date of origin: c 1961–1962
Place of origin: London
Material / technique: oil on hardboard
Signed: Marek
Dimensions: H 128 cm x W 102 cm



8

9

9) *The Struggle between Good and Evil*, Stanisław Szukalski.

Material / technique: bronze
Dimensions: H 50 cm x W 26 cm x D 30 cm

10

10) *The Deposition*, Adam Kossowski.

Date of origin: 1960s
Place of origin: Aylesford
Material / technique: gouache on paper

Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts

Krakowskie Przedmieście 5
00-068 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 320 02 05
new.muzeum@asp.waw.pl
muzeum.asp.waw.pl

Director:
Jolanta Gola PhD

Staff:
Katarzyna Jankowska-Cieślik MA, Jacqueline Irene Horodyńska, Joanna Kania MA, Agnieszka Szewczyk MA

WARSAW

Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw

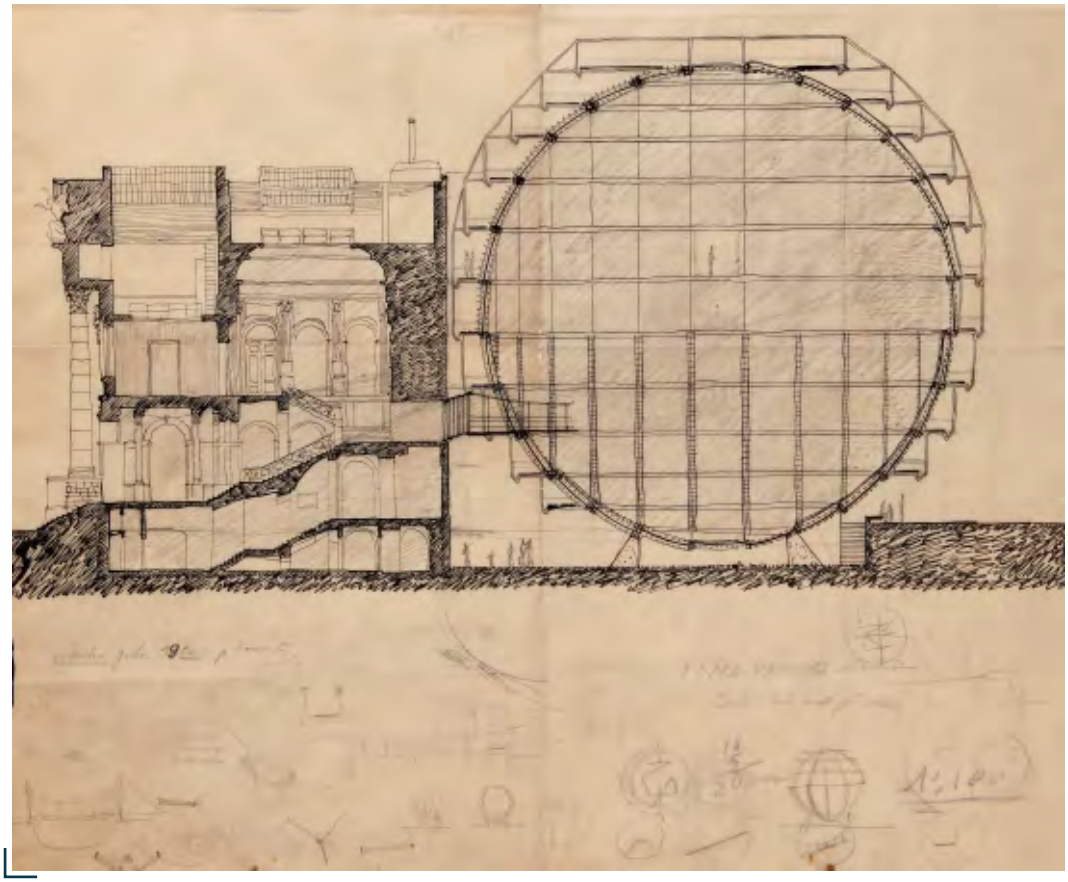
Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts

The museum was established in 1985. The main part of the collection dates back to the years 1958–1985, when the so-called 'Gallery' of students' competition and diploma works (also known as 'the Archives') was still active. This collection is still being enlarged, in part thanks to the teachers connected with the academy. The museum currently has approx. 27,000 exhibits representing almost all kinds of artistic activities: paintings, sculptures, models, graphics (both artwork and design), illustrations and graphic art for books, drawings, posters, handicrafts: textiles, ceramics, furniture, industrial designs, architectural designs, documents related to the teaching process, documentation of artistic activities. The museum also has numerous archival records, including photographs, audio and video recordings and other documents related to the life of the academy and its teachers.

The main idea behind establishing the collection was to document the creative process. In accordance with this concept, the principal focus was to be on the process that leads to the creation of a work of art – such as sketches, drawings, notes – rather than the final outcome, the artwork itself. As a result the museum is now the proud owner of only a few, but complete, sets of original works. Nowhere else in Poland is there such a wide representation of the works of artists such as Władysław Skoczylas, Wojciech Jastrzębowski, Tadeusz Tuszewski, Mieczysław Szymański, Jerzy Sołtan, Oskar Hansen, Lech Tomaszewski, Wanda Paklikowska-Winnicka and Henryk Morel. The museum also has themed collections, such as a series of works by the Artistic and Research Workshops of the Academy of Fine Arts (ASP), as well as by the studios of Oskar Hansen, Roman Owidzki and Tadeusz Tuszewski. There are also valuable collections, original authorship works and documentation, on loan to the museum (by Eugeniusz Arct, Jerzy Stajuda, Krzysztof Jung, as well as a selection from the Krzysztof Musiał collection, and archival materials relating to the *Repassage* Gallery and the group of artists *Gruppa*, as well as photographic documentation of independent artistic life in the 1980s).

The museum works on the basis of the regulations approved by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. The museum also runs classes. Starting from the first months of 2021 it will have its own space for exhibitions.

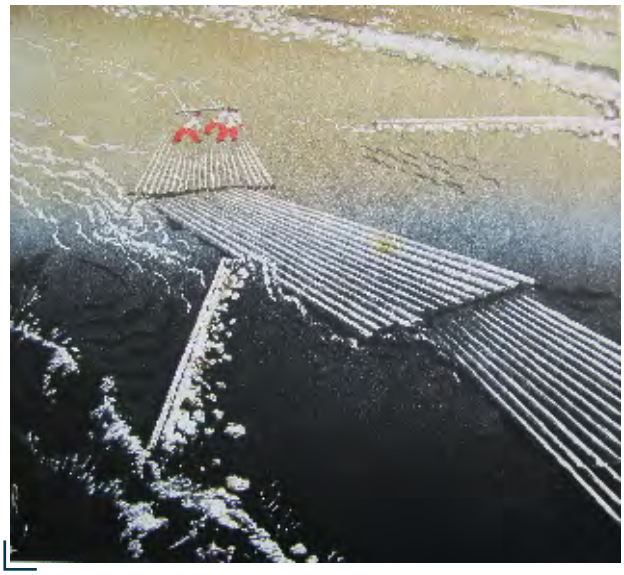
Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts



1

1) Expansion design, Zachęta Gallery, Warsaw, Sketch of Oskar Hansen's first concepts (co-authors: Stanisław Zamecznik, Lech Tomaszewski).

Date of origin: 1958
Material / technique: ink, pencil, tracing paper
Dimensions: H 63.4 cm x W 64.5 cm
Inv. no.: MASP 6786



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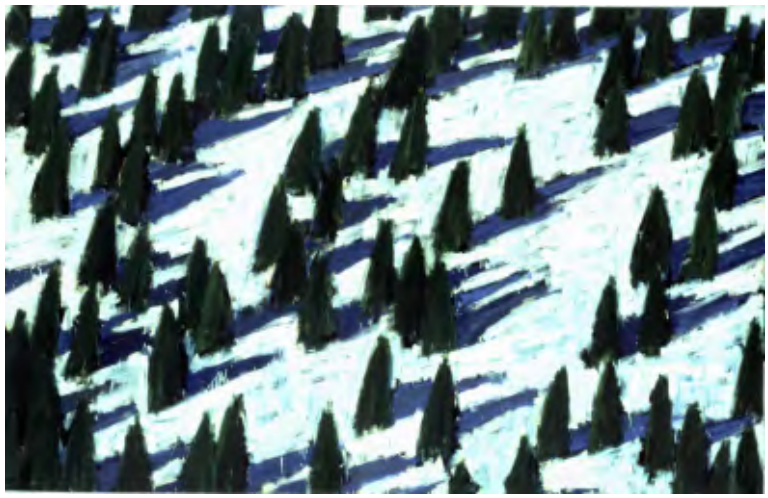

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6

2) *Rafts*, Edmund Bartłomiejczyk.

Date of origin: 1931
Material / technique: paper, woodcut
Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 27.6 cm
Inv. no.: MASP 3307

3) *Portrait of Tadeusz Pruszkowski*, Wojciech Fangor.

Date of origin: 1942
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 100 cm x W 81.5 cm
Inv. no.: MASP 8061

4) *Rust Raising*, Paweł Freisler.

Date of origin: 1960s
Material / technique: glass, metal, rust
Inv. no.: MASP 1393/1-34

5) *Untitled*, Leon Tarasewicz.

Date of origin: 1984
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Dimensions: H 130 cm x W 200 cm
Inv. no.: MASP 1808

6) *XXX*, Henryk Morel.

Date of origin: 1967
Material / technique: iron, rubber
Dimensions: H 124 cm x W 88 cm x D 60 cm
Inv. no.: MASP 2530

7) *Stool*, Teresa Kruszewska.

Date of origin: 1956/57
Material / technique: wood
Dimensions: H 42 cm x W 31.5 cm x D 32 cm
Inv. no.: MASP 339

7

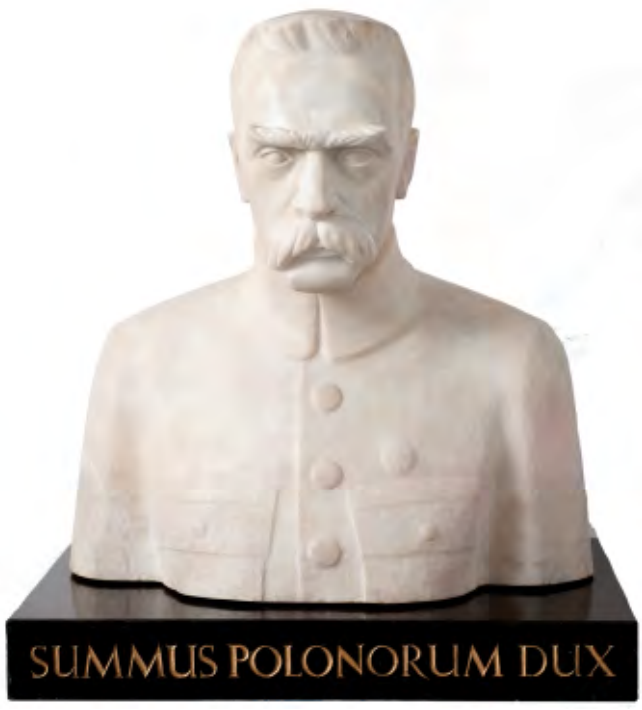
8) *Untitled*, Roman Opałka.

Date of origin: 1948–1956
Material / technique: paper, ink, brush, gouache
Dimensions: H 125 cm x W 99.5 cm
Inv. no.: MASP 2211

8

9) *Bust of Józef Piłsudski*, Edward Wittig.

Date of origin: 1919
Material / technique: marble
Dimensions: H 62.5 cm x W 60 cm x D 39.5 cm
Inv. no.: MASP 39



9

10) *Abstract Composition*, Henryk Stażewski.

Date of origin: c 1958
Material / technique: gouache, cardboard
Dimensions: H 50.4 cm x W 35 cm
Inv. no.: MASP 852

10

CENTRUM EDUKACJI I BADAŃ INTERDY YPLINARNYCH UKSW W WA SZAWIE

AKADEMIA
PEDAGOGIKI
SPECJALNEJ

Museum of the Maria Grzegorzewska University

ul. Szczęśliwicka 40
02-353 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 589 36 00
www.aps.edu.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 3 pm
Advance booking is essential (please email:
akabluk@wp.pl; jkulbaka@aps.edu.pl)

Director:
Prof. Jacek Kulbaka

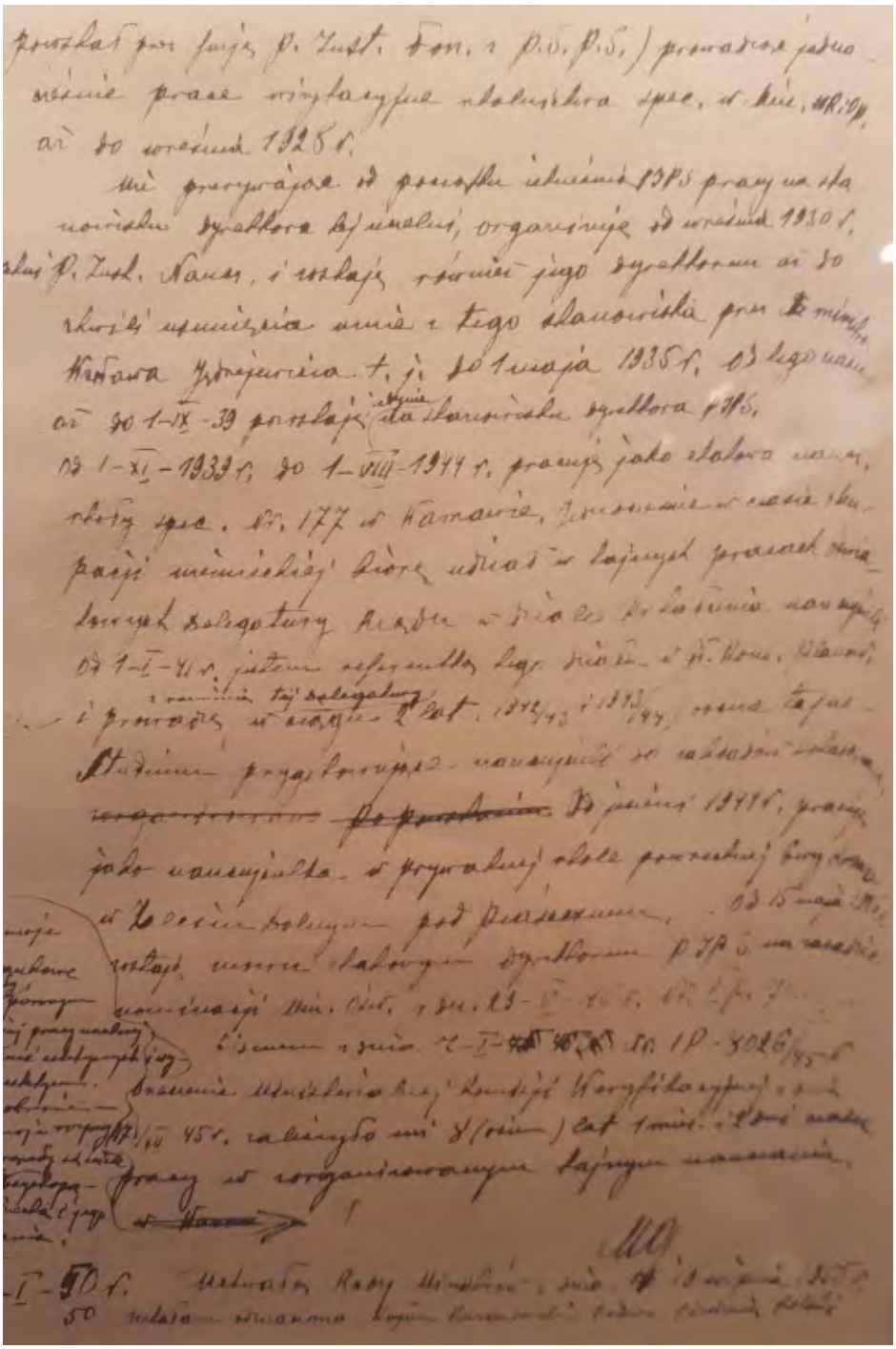
WARSAW

Maria Grzegorzewska University

Museum of the Maria Grzegorzewska University

Maria Grzegorzewska was an educator who introduced a special programme in Poland which addressed the needs of disabled children and provided training programmes for teachers. The museum consists of two rooms. The first contains memorabilia connected to Maria Grzegorzewska (manuscripts and items found in her room at the time of her death in 1967, including paintings, prints, books, a typewriter, state decorations, cabinets and various home furnishings). The second room presents the most important events in the history of the university from 1922 until today. There are photographs of the buildings which housed the school, then the Higher Specialist Teacher Training School which later became the Academy of Special Education, as well as a calendar of events and reproductions of photographs of the university staff. At the museum you can listen to a recording of a radio interview with Maria Grzegorzewska, as well as view a film in which she participated.

Museum of the Maria Grzegorzewska University



1

1) One of Maria Grzegorzewska's surviving manuscripts.

2

2) Manuscripts, letters, journals, a calendar, artefacts found on Maria Grzegorzewska's desk in 1967.

3

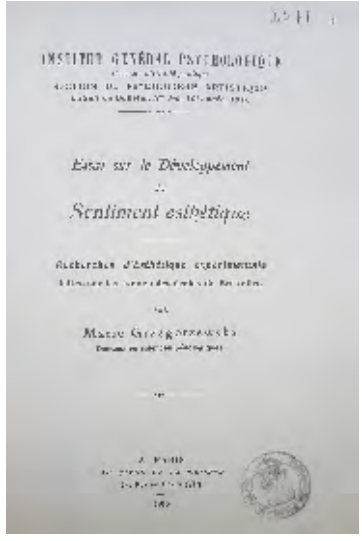
3) A Perkins typewriter for the visually impaired.

4

4) Photograph of Maria Grzegorzewska from the university archives.

5

5) A casket with personal items belonging to Maria Grzegorzewska.



6

6) Title pages of Maria Grzegorzewska's doctoral thesis dating from 1916.

7) Photograph of students of the State Institute of Special Needs Teaching in Warsaw (interwar period).

7

8) Armchair belonging to Maria Grzegorzewska.

8

9) Commemorative order.

9

10) Artefacts found on Maria Grzegorzewska's desk.

10

ZA
OJCZY
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I
NARÓD

Memorial Room of the Baszta Home Army Regiment and the Home Army in Mokotów's Participation in the Warsaw Uprising

ul. Świeradowska 43
02-662 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 54 25 480
uczelnia@lazarski.edu.pl
www.lazarski.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 4 pm

Curator:
Sylwia Solawa-Wrzosek MA

WARSAW

Łazarski University

Memorial Room of the Baszta Home Army Regiment and the Home Army in Mokotów's Participation in the Warsaw Uprising

In 1997 Ryszard Łazarski (1926–2000), who once fought in the Home Army's Baszta regiment initiated the establishment of a Memorial Room in the school he had founded – the Private Higher School of Commerce and Law in Warsaw (today's Łazarski University). The underlying idea was to familiarize students and local residents with the history of the Second World War and to cherish the memories of the heroic deeds of the citizens of Warsaw during the city's occupation, and above all to preserve the memory of the Warsaw Uprising and the soldiers who fought in the Baszta Regiment of the Home Army. Today there are two places on the campus where you can broaden your knowledge of the events of the Second World War and of the Warsaw Uprising.

Display boards, which have been prepared in collaboration with the Warsaw Uprising Museum and the 1944 Warsaw Uprising Remembrance Association, can be viewed between sectors A and B on the first floor of the Memorial Room. Thanks to these boards visitors have an opportunity to learn about the events of 1944 and become acquainted with snippets from the memories of some of the latter-day heroes. One of the boards is dedicated to Ryszard Łazarski – it commemorates his participation in the Uprising and his involvement in the postwar development of education, which resulted in the founding of the higher school in Warsaw. The space in this part of the room is also equipped with a tablet thanks to which it is possible to view photographs and documentary films, while the walls have been painted with a 35 sq. metre mural featuring an insurgent theme. The mural, painted by Ariel Kula, is in shades of white, grey and black, imitating old photographs. Due to constantly enhacing the development of the Memorial Room, in May 2019 yet another mural was painted entitled #TacyJakMy (People like us), dedicated to people closely connected with the Łazarski University: Teresa Suchecka-Nowak, Felicja Nahorska, Eugeniusz Tyrajski, Tadeusz Kostarski and Wojciech Militz. They bring us closer to the participants of the Uprising who, being students at that time, fought bravely for their homeland. The new mural is painted in the same style as the first one and covers another 20 sq. metres of wall space and its main objective is to emphasize the role played by soldiers, women nurses and children during the Uprising.

In Section C of the Memorial Room, on level -1 you can read moving accounts of Warsaw's insurgents. The history of one of the most courageous units of the Home Army – the Baszta Regiment is also presented on level -1. One of the exhibits is a plaque from a building (known during the war as 'Pudełko' – the box) located on Aleja Niepodległości, and which became famous as one of the most important strongholds of resistance of soldiers in the O-3 Company of the Baszta Regiment. The room also has a didactic role, not only for the pupils of nearby schools, who can also view a screening of a film about the Second World War, but also for all visitors who are interested in seeing the exhibits, such as insurgent armbands, orders, decorations as well as two historical standards of the Baszta Regiment, which are in the care of the university. The room also contains display cases containing literature connected with the Uprising – these include publications such as *Album Pamięci Narodowej – Powstanie Warszawskie* (Album of National Remembrance – The Warsaw Uprising) and several volumes of *Mokotów Walczy – Biogramy Eugeniusza 'Kotwy' Ajewskiego* (Mokotów at War – Profiles of Eugeniusz Ajewski – code-named Kotwa).

In addition, next to the commemorative plaque in Sector D is a board with a QR code which enables visitors to become acquainted with Ryszard Łazarski's biography. The World Association of Home Army Soldiers came up with the idea to commemorate its soldiers with the use of QR codes placed near obelisks, statues, and commemorative plaques. The Łazarski University cooperates on an ongoing basis with the Association of the Baszta Home Army Regiment, whose members take places of honour during important academic celebrations, and thanks to which students have a unique opportunity to listen to accounts of life during the Warsaw Uprising from actual participants.

On 17 January 2020, an official ceremony took place in the Memory Room at which members of the Home Army awarded Rafał Trzaskowski, Mayor of Warsaw, and Zakład Gospodarowania Nieruchomościami w Dzielnicy Mokotów (Office of Real Estate Management in the Mokotów District) honorary 'Amicitiae Fidelium' badges of the Baszta Home Army Regiment.

Memorial Room of the Baszta Home Army Regiment and the Home Army in Mokotów's Participation in the Warsaw Uprising

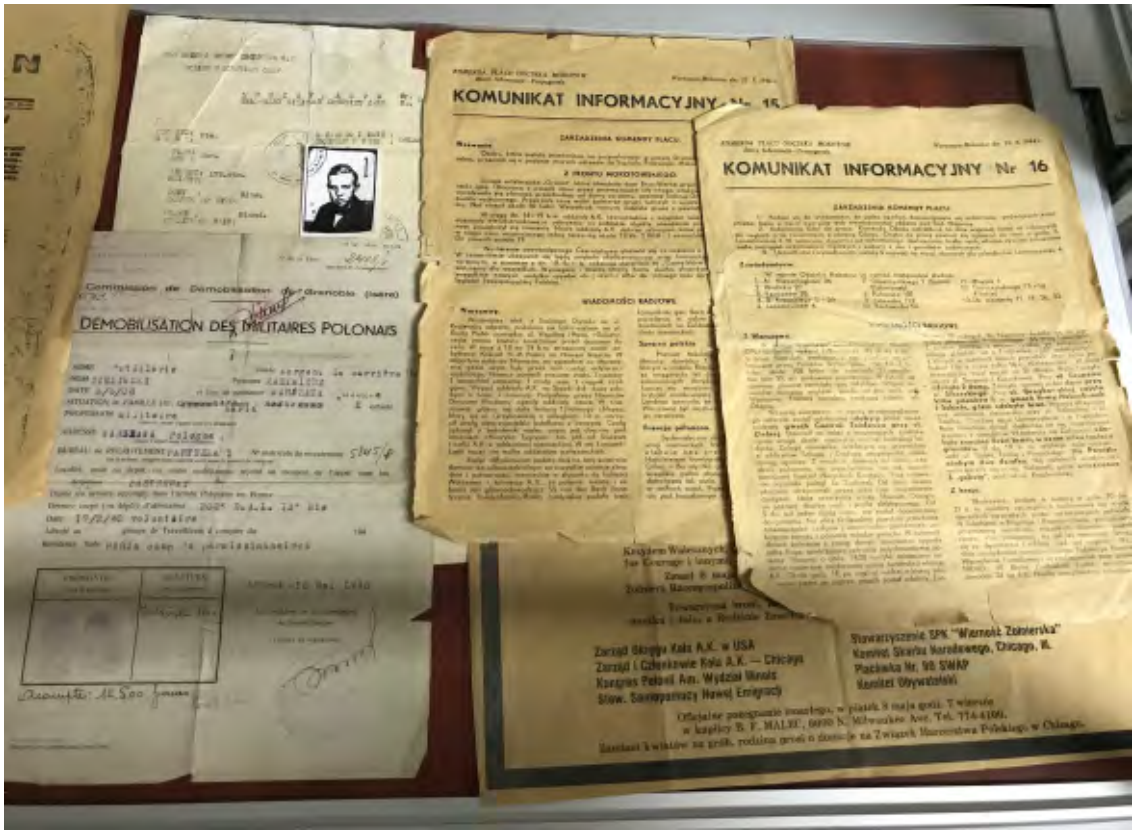
1

1) Cap and armband from the Warsaw Uprising period.

2

3

2) The Memory Room is located on the first floor (sectors A/B). The photograph shows a fragment with plaques describing the Warsaw Uprising and the course of the Second World War and the German occupation. The texts are in both Polish and English.



4

3) The many diplomas, decorations and awards acquired for keeping alive the memory of the Warsaw Uprising have been placed in a display case in the multimedia room.

4) Authentic documents dating from the Second World War such as communiqués dating from the 1940s and original ID cards, make it possible to accurately reconstruct calls, communiqués and radio messages.

5

5) The university takes care of the many medals that have been awarded to members of the Baszta Home Army community.

6) One of the Baszta Regiment's historic standards. Since 2018 the Łazarski University has been responsible for two Baszta Regiment standards. The handing over ceremony was held in the presence of soldiers from the regiment, as well as other insurgent units from the Mokotów District.

6

7) Plaque from the building on Aleja Niepodległości once known as 'Pudełko' (the box), which was famous for being one of the most important strongholds of resistance of the O-3 Company of the Baszta Regiment.

7

8) Multimedia Room where screenings of historic films are held, including for school children.

8

9) The walls of the room located on the first floor (sectors A/B) are covered with a 50 sq. metre insurgent-themed monochromatic mural in shades of white, grey and black – imitating an old photograph and painted by Ariel Kula.

9

10) In sector C of the Memory Room on level -1, you can read the moving accounts of Warsaw's insurgents. The University Chapel, which was established on the initiative of Ryszard Łazarski, adjoins the Memory Room.

10

starczyć nader cennego materjału
życzeniach i o potrzebach prakty
ch. I o to właśnie proszę jaknaj
cowników Skorowidza.

Kraków, w lutym 1929.

W dziale A mieszczą się **na k**
gji i symptomatologji, dokładne opisy
stosownych grupach klinicznych. W
apię, fizjoterapię, zabiegi ręczne i zabi

Dział B zawiera **na kartach**
anych specyfikach. Dla pomieszczenia
ydawnictwo osobną przedziałkę w kas

W dziale C mieszczą się **kar**
rzyjętych przez farmakopeję, oraz wzo

Dział D (karty zielone) za
t. p. oraz krótkie wykłady o niektóry
W układzie położono nacisk na s
porządkiem alfabetycznym. Dla
iczbami bieżącemi.
Wszystkie **recepty** działu A.
pakowania). Ponadto podano wszędzi
ęcznej sprzedaży. Osobne wzmianki
W każdej przegródce skrzy

DALSZE UZUPEŁNIE
kazówek dla leczenia wszys
enia stanie się źródłem s
rawy chorobowej pojawi
cznictwo, **będzie wyd**
rt, tyczących się nowy
działów A., B. i D

objaś
dziale
związk
pojedyn
zówkami
ie djetet
atwiają s
rządkowa
owiązujące
B. W dzi
yjętych na
art, którem
pierwsze wy
zystkich lek
stępach l
o jakieś og
ełniać i wy
lnień, wysyłan
pracach pogląd
ich patologji.
enia.

WARSZAWSKI
UNIWERSYTET
MEDYCZNY
63

Museum of the History of Medicine

ul. Żwirki i Wigury 63
02-091 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 116 60 19
muzeum@wum.edu.pl
www.muzeum.wum.edu.pl

Free admission (temporary exhibitions).
Mondays – Fridays: 8 am – 4 pm

Director:
Adam Tyszkiewicz PhD

Staff:
Zuzanna Kamińska MA,
Krzysztof Schoeneich MA,
Diana Święcka MA

WARSAW

Medical University of Warsaw

Museum of the History of Medicine

Museum of the History of Medicine

The Museum of the Medical University of Warsaw was established in 2011. It continues the 19th-century tradition of collecting objects connected with medicine and pharmacy within the walls of the Royal University of Warsaw, the Main School and the Imperial University of Warsaw, and the pre-war collections of teaching materials of the University of Warsaw's Faculty of Medicine: the Museum of the Department of Normal Anatomy, the Museum of Pathological Anatomy and the Museum of Forensic Science.

The Museum of the History of Medicine has its seat in the Library and Information Centre at ul. Żwirki i Wigury 63, in the very centre of the Banacha Campus. The museum is located alongside the Rector's Offices, the Main Library and the modern high tech Józef Polikarp Brudziński Paediatric Hospital, the Teaching Centre, scientific and clinical departments, many rooms where seminars are held, therefore making the conditions for exhibiting very accessible.

The museum collections consist of items of significant historical value which were acquired as gifts, purchases, loans or donations from other entities of the medical university. By the end of 2020 more than 3,500 exhibits had been amassed. These include manuscripts, old books, medical equipment, commemorative medals, archival materials, iconography and documents concerning social life. Among them is a fine collection of bookplates and rare medals associated with medical and pharmaceutical topics. The collections also contain the legacy and memorabilia of Warsaw's medical community, including those left by professors Witold and Tadeusz Orłowski, Witold Rudowski, Jerzy Modrakowski and Jan Zaorski and his renowed Private Vocational School for Paramedic Personnel (Prywatna Szkoła Zawodowa dla Pomocniczego Personelu Sanitarnego) in Warsaw. The memorabilia include also the historic collection related to the early days of the Faculty of Medicine, the so-called Boremlowski Academy in the Praga district of Warsaw which was reactivated in November 1944. The oldest and most valuable exhibits comprise more than 100 old books, which include: *Syntagma Anatomicum* by Johann Vesling published in Padua in 1647, *Ortus Medicinae* by Johann Baptista van Halmont published in Lyon in 1655 and a 17th-century textbook on surgery, *Armamentarium Chirurgicum* by Johannes Scultetus, which contains 40 copperplate prints. Recently the museum has begun to inventorize 'wet' preparations which are reminiscent of the university's pre-war Museum of Pathological Anatomy. All new acquisitions are inventoried on a current basis in the museum's MONA system.

Since 2011 the museum has been organizing regular temporary exhibitions concerning the history of medicine, as well as other fields of learning, culture and art. These are put on display in the Gallery of Temporary Exhibitions located on the first floor of the Library and Information Centre as well as in other buildings on the Banacha Campus. The more important exhibitions organized in the years 2017–2020 have been: *Józef Polikarp Brudziński… Salus aegroti suprema lex esto*, 'Femina et Medicina. Portrait of Hygieia in Warsaw's Academic Tradition', '1920–2020. One hundred years of teaching internal medicine. Mściwój Semerau-Siemianowski – the father of modern cardiology' and 'Between Warsaw and Zakopane. The Legend of Tytus Chałubiński'. In 2021 the opening of the first part of a permanent exhibition is planned. The museum also holds museum meetings, seminars, conferences and themed walks devoted to the history of medicine and its renowned founders which are organized for both the academic community and the inhabitants of Warsaw. Recently the lectures and walking tours prepared as part of two series: 'The Legacy of Asclepius. Medicine versus Humanities' and 'The Coryphaei of Medicine in Warsaw and their teaching schools' have proved very popular. One of the museum's main tasks is also to take care of the material legacy of the historic Child Jesus Hospital (the Lindley Campus).

1

1) Certificate granting nobility to Jan Schlemer, a doctor of medicine and royal physician, with a drawing of his coat of arms.

Date of origin: 1775
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: bifolium, laid paper, handwriting
Dimensions: H 36 cm x W 47.8 cm
Inv. no.: MHM WUM/27
Comments: signed by King Stanisław August Poniatowski

2

3

4

5

2) Chain of the dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Medical Academy in Warsaw.

Date of origin: 1958–1965
Place of origin: Rzemieślnicza Spółdzielnia Złotników i Zegarmistrzów (Crafts Cooperative of Goldsmiths and Watchmakers), Poznań
Material / technique: metal, casting, enamelling
Dimensions: Dia. 110 cm
Weight: 1.2 kg
Inv. no.: MHM WUM/2794
Comments: the chain of the rector of the Academy of Medicine, Prof. Marcin Kacprzak, converted into the chain of the dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy at the behest of the next rector, Professor Bolesław Górnicki, in 1965. The chain was in use until 2001

3) *Chirurgia* (Surgery), vol. IV, Józef Czekierski. A text book in Polish about surgery by the co-founder of the Medical School in Warsaw (established in 1809), who was professor of surgery and obstetrics. Bookplate of D. Czekierski.

Date of origin: 1818
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: handmade paper, printing (book), handmade paper, copperplate engraving (bookplate)
Dimensions: H 18 cm x W 11.5 cm (book); 9 cm x 9 cm (bookplate)
Inv. no.: MHM WUM/674

4) Medal struck to commemorate the first founders (their surnames appear on the medal) of the Faculty of the Medical Academy opened in Warsaw in 1809. On the reverse, the inscription in Greek 'HO BÍOS BRACHÝS / HE DE TÉCHNE MAKRÉ' (life is short, and art long). Funded by a doctor from Międzyrzec Podlaski, Franciszek Ksawery Kuczyk (1796–1855).

Date of origin: 1839
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: bronze
Dimensions: Dia. 4 cm
Inv. no.: MHM WUM/910

5) Staff at the Anna Maria Pediatric Hospital in Łódź. In the centre is Dr Józef Polikarp Brudziński – head physican at the hospital in the years 1903–1910, next to Władysław Szenajch – head of the infectious diseases ward, and in the first row on the right is Jan Pieniążek – paediatric otorhinolaryngologist.

Date of origin: 1910
Place of origin: Łódź
Material / technique: photographic paper, cardboard, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 29.5 cm x W 38.7 cm
Inv. no.: MHM WUM/965

6) Medal struck on the initiative of Warsaw doctors to commemorate the 50th anniversary of August Ferdynand Wolf (1768–1846) obtaining a doctor's diploma after studies in Berlin and Göttingen. Wolf was an outstanding Warsaw physician and co-founder of the Faculty of Medicine in 1809.

Date of origin: 1840
Author: Ferdynand Hoeckner
Material / technique: silver
Dimensions: Dia. 5.2 cm

6

7

7) Microscope belonging to Prof. Mieczysław Konopacki, an outstanding Varsovian embryologist and histologist. Product of *C. Reichert Optische Werke*.

Date of origin: interwar period
Place of origin: Austria, Vienna
Material / technique: metal, glass; factory-made
Signed: REICHERT AUSTRIA
Dimensions: H 31 cm x W 12.5 cm x D 21 cm
Inv. no. MHM WUM/3454

8

8) Double-bladed saw for cutting the spine in post-mortem examinations.

Date of origin: 1960–1990
Place of origin: unknown
Material / technique: steel; various techniques
Dimensions: H 7.5 cm x W 29 cm x D 4 cm
Inv. no.: MHM WUM/2933

9

9) *Tsar Alexander I awarding the diploma on the establishment of the University of Warsaw*, Antoni Kolberg (drawing), Corsi (engraving), after a lost painting by Antoni Brodowski dating from 1828.

Date of origin: 1831
Place of origin: Florence
Material / technique: handmade paper, copplerplate engraving
Dimensions: H 23 cm x W 31 cm
Inv. no.: MHM WUM/2297

10

10) Bookplate of the Department of General and Experimental Pathology at the University of Warsaw, Stanisław Dąbrowski.

Date of origin: 1918
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, lithography
Dimensions: H 8.3 cm x W 8.5 cm
Inv. no.: MHM WUM/1081

WSKI UNIWERSYTET MEDY
MEDYCZNY

Virtual Museum

al. Niepodległości 162
02-554 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 564 60 00
informacja@sgh.waw.pl
http://www.sgh.waw.pl/
Virtual Museum
http://uczelnia.sgh.waw.pl/pl/muzeum/Strony/default.aspx

Curator:
Barbara Trzcińska PhD

WARSAW

SGH Warsaw School of Economics

Virtual Museum

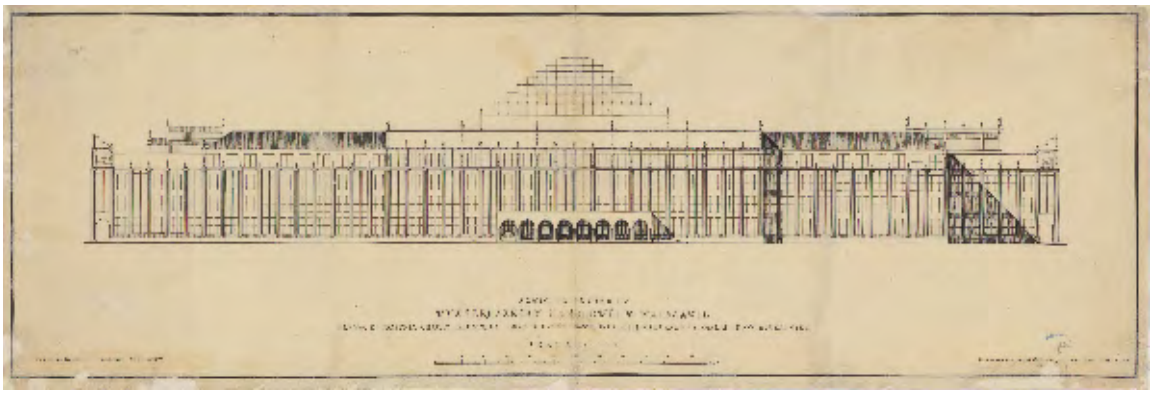
The Virtual Museum of the Warsaw School of Economics – the oldest university of economics in Poland, is a virtual museum that can be visited at any time from almost every corner of the world. The school's history dates back to 1906 when August Zieliński founded the Private Courses on Trade for Men. The school changed its name several times, but has always taught and is still teaching outstanding economists, diplomats and politicians. The museum introduces you to the history of the Warsaw School of Economics and the history of the campus which was designed by architect Jan Witkiewicz-Koszczyc. You can participate in a virtual tour of three of the campus' most beautiful and historic buildings – Building A, which used to be known as the Laboratory Pavilion (*Pawilon Zakładów Doświadczalnych*), built in the years 1925–1926, the Library Building, built in 1928–1930, and the Main Building built in the early 1950s. The notes prepared by Witkiewicz-Koszczyc, at the time the school's most important buildings were being raised, and designs of the buildings as well as articles on the history of the campus, are of great interest. Testimony of the buildings' value for Polish national culture is the fact that the campus was entered in the Masovian Voivodeship Register of Monuments in 2008. The historical part of the museum includes 18 sub-pages which contain an extensive collection of documents related to the founding of the school, its former (historical) names, a calendar, an archival list of lecturers with lecture topics, a book recording the first people who were awarded doctoral degrees and post-doctoral (habilitation) degrees. It also presents a series of rectors, the people who were on the school's board since its inception, banners, insignia, profiles of professors and people awarded honorary degrees by the Warsaw School of Economics. The museum presents the most important events celebrating the history of today's Warsaw School of Economics – inaugurations, reunions of alumni, the 90th, centenary and 110th anniversaries of the school as well events in the life of its academic community. It also presents profiles of its alumni who have had an important role in economic and political life and who have helped create cultural life in Poland. It contains reminiscences of visits to the school by distinguished guests which included presidents, prime ministers, and founders of global companies. The virtual museum also contains reminiscences of outstanding members of staff who, thanks to their many years of hard work, have had an impact on today's very high standing of the Warsaw School of Economics both in Poland and among international universities specializing in economics.

Barbara Trzcińska PhD

Virtual Museum

1

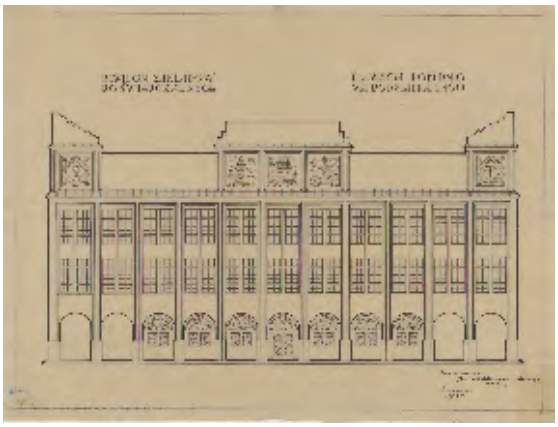
1) Stamp of the Private Courses on Trade for Men established by August Zieliński.



2

2) Sketch for the design of the Higher School of Trade in Warsaw, Jan Witkiewicz-Koszczyc. Front elevation of the Main Building, and side elevations – Library and Laboratory Pavilion. The Main Building was erected after the war, in the early 1950s.

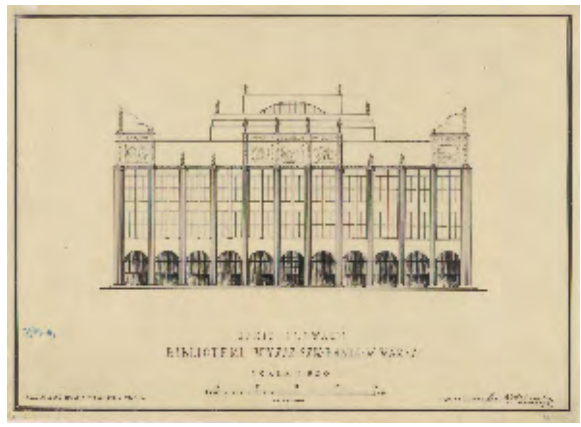
Date of origin: 1924



3

3) Design for the Laboratory Pavilion – southern elevation, Jan Witkiewicz-Koszczyc. The building was erected in the years 1925–1926.

Date of origin: 1924



4

5

4) Sketch of the facade of the Library of the Higher School of Economics in Warsaw, Jan Witkiewicz-Koszczyc. The Library was built in 1928–1930.

Date of origin: 1924

5) Ring of the rector of the Warsaw School of Economics.

6) Seal of the Higher School of Economics in Warsaw which operated in the years 1915–1933.

7) Rector's chain of the Warsaw School of Economics.

8) Sceptre of the rector of the Warsaw School of Economics.

9) Consent of the Tsarist Ministry of Trade and Industry dated 7 August 1906 for August Zieliński to establish the Private Courses on Trade for Men.

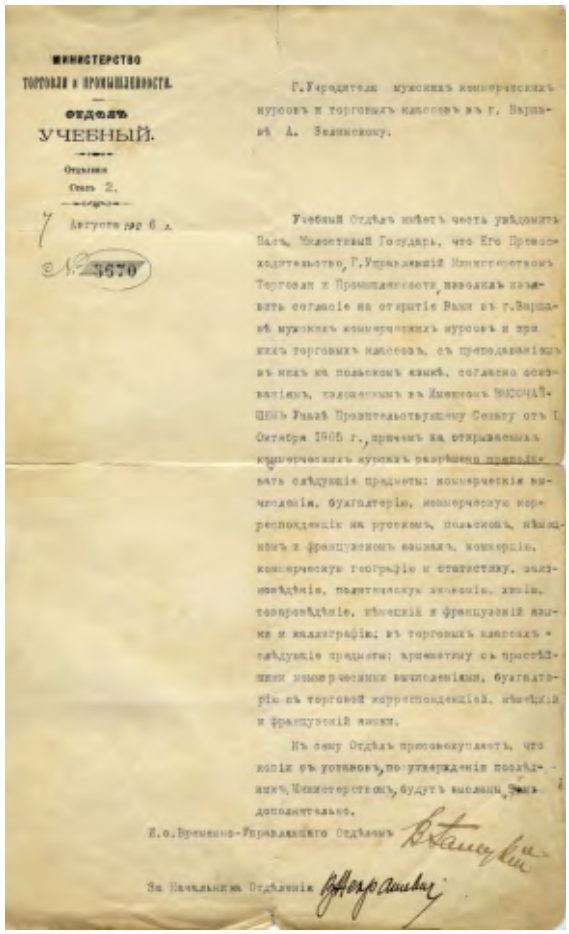
10) Plaque commemorating August Zieliński, founder of the Higher School of Trade, Bolesław Miklaszewski, director of the Higher School of Trade, rector of the Higher School of Trade, and of the then Warsaw School of Economics, and the first Senate of the Warsaw School of Economics. The plaque was funded after the reconstruction of the building burnt down by the Germans after the Warsaw Uprising in 1944 (Building A).

Date of origin: 1949

6

7

8



МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ТОРГОВЛИ И ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ.
ОТДѢЛЪ
УЧЕБНЫЙ.
Отдѣленіе
Столъ 2.
7 Августа 1906 г.
№ 3870

Г.Учредителю мужскихъ коммерческихъ курсовъ и торговыхъ классовъ въ г. Варшавѣ А. Зелинскому.

Учебный Отдѣлъ имѣетъ честь увѣдомить Васъ, Милостивый Государь, что Его Превосходительство, Г.Управляющій Министерствомъ Торговли и Промышленности, изволилъ изъявить согласіе на открытіе Вами въ г.Варшавѣ мужскихъ коммерческихъ курсовъ и при нихъ торговыхъ классовъ, съ преподаваніемъ въ нихъ на польскомъ языкѣ, согласно основаніямъ, удостоеннымъ Высочайшаго Его Императорскаго Величества Указа Правительствующему Сенату отъ 1 Октября 1905 г., причемъ на открываемыхъ коммерческихъ курсахъ разрѣшено преподавать слѣдующіе предметы: коммерческія вычисленія, бухгалтерію, коммерческую корреспонденцію на русскомъ, польскомъ, нѣмецкомъ и французскомъ языкахъ, коммерческую географію и статистику, законовѣдѣніе, политическую экономію, языкъ, товаровѣдѣніе, нѣмецкій и французскій языки и каллиграфію; въ торговыхъ классахъ - слѣдующіе предметы: ариѳметику съ простѣйшими коммерческими вычисленіями, бухгалтерію съ торговой корреспонденціей, нѣмецкій и французскій языки.

Къ сему Отдѣлъ присовокупляетъ, что когда съ уставомъ, по утвержденіи послѣдняго Министерствомъ, будутъ высланы Вамъ дополнительно.

И.о. Временно-Управляющаго Отдѣломъ

За Начальника Отдѣленія

9

10

Botanic Garden

Al. Ujazdowskie 4
00-478 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 553 05 11
ogrod@biol.uw.edu.pl
www.ogrod.uw.edu.pl

Director: Prof. Marcin Zych
Deputy Head of Gardens – Monika Latkowska PhD
Deputy Technical Director – Agnieszka Krzyk MSc
Administrative staff – Hanna Werblan-Jakubiec PhD – proxy for investments
Academic and Teaching Staff – Prof. Małgorzata Stpiczyńska, Marta Wrzosek PhD, Katarzyna Roguz PhD
Curators: Joanna Bogdanowicz MSc, Magdalena Chełchowska MSc, Izabella Kirpluk MSc, Elżbieta Melon MSc, Wojciech Podstolski PhD, Dorota Szubierajska, Dariusz Wyrwicki MSc.
Educational Laboratory: Mariola Kukier-Wyrwicka MSc, Magdalena Oprządek PhD, Marianna Darżynkiewicz-Wojcieska, Anna Albin MSc, Izabela Kuzyszyn MSc, Mateusz Skłodowski MSc

WARSAW

University of Warsaw

Botanic Garden

The data of the Central Statistical Office lists the Botanic Garden of the University of Warsaw as being a 'paramuseum'. It is one of the oldest, and at the same time the smallest botanical garden in Poland. Located in the immediate vicinity of the Royal Łazienki Park, the Belvedere Palace and Ujazdów Castle, it is a beautiful historical park with a splendid collection of native and foreign flora.

The garden consists of plant collections that are divided thematically; there is a section for ornamental plants, one for plant systematics, and another for flora of the Polish lowlands. Of particular value are the protected species and those that are endangered. The majestic old trees also fill the place with a unique ambience; some, like the ginkgo and English oak are 200 hundred years old. In total, approx. 5,000 species and varieties belonging to about 200 families have been amassed here, including approx. 1,050 taxa of trees and shrubs, approx. 1,350 taxa of greenhouse plants and approx. 2,600 taxa of herbaceous plants.

The main areas of research carried out in the Botanic Garden are connected to its basic function which is the protection of biological diversity. Research is undertaken on the biology of flowering and nectariferous plants, on their pollination, and the evolution of their reproductive systems. Activities connected with education and the dissemination of knowledge are also developing intensively. The garden actively supports actions related to the implementation of the Washington Convention (CITES), the objective of which is to protect endangered plant and animal species that are traded internationally. In additional to academic teaching, other educational events are organized on a cyclical basis: 'Plants, insects and honey' and the rose festival, as well as exhibitions of plants such as: orchids, carnivorous plants, succulents, and African violets. Various workshops and outdoor games are also organized during the Night of Museums and the Science Festival. Thanks to social education, visitors are made aware of the unique value of the natural environment. Everyone can learn about how to protect nature while at the same time drawing on its richness without violating any environmental laws.

The garden also contains historic mementoes, such as the foundations of the Church of Divine Providence which was to have been built to commemorate the Constitution of 3 May of 1791, as well as the historical fountain, which is a reminder of the first years of the garden's existence.

Botanic Garden

1

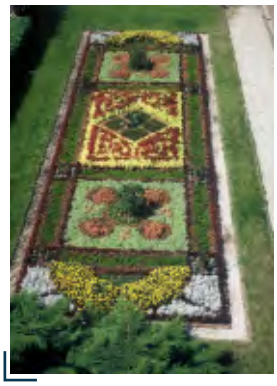
1) Plant systematics.

The plant systematics section covers 4,000 sq. metres of land. It presents a collection of mainly herbaceous plants of foreign origin. It was established at the turn of the 19th/20th century based on a classification system proposed by the outstanding German botanist Adolf Engler. Recently, however, it has been decided that the section should be modernized and the historical layout rearranged because due to the development of phylogenetic comparative methods and the use of molecular data, a new classification system has been created known as APG (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group), which can define evolutionary relationships between species far more precisely. The photograph shows the collection in the *Lamiaceae* family (the mint family of flowering plants).
Surface area: 4,000 sq. metres

2

3

4



5

6

2) Ginkgo or Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*).

Planted in 1924 the ginkgo is one of the oldest trees in the botanic garden. The Ginkgo biloba is the only living species of this family and is a relict gymnospermous and dioecious species (that is some trees are female and others are male). It is endemic to the Tianmushan mountains in eastern China. Stalactite-like growths sometimes appear on the boughs and trunks on very old specimens which can develop roots when they come into contact with the soil. The leaf of the ginkgo is used as the botanic garden's logo.

3) Polish lowland flora.

This section of the garden was established to show visitors plants that are native to the Polish lowlands. It was set up thanks to the efforts of Jakub Waga – the author of *Flora Polska* (Polish Flora) which was published in 1847–48. Today it contains almost 250 species, grouped according to their families. They grow in irregular plots cut into the lawn and contain both common plants such as the common chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) with its bright blue flowers that only open in the sun, as well the rare and protected broad-leaved marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza majalis*) which grows in marshy meadows.
Surface area: approx. 700 sq. metres

4) Medicinal Plants.

This is one of the oldest sections in the garden. Here plants are grown in groups according to their medicinal properties. The garden's geometrical layout and the role of the plants are reminiscent of mediaeval monastery gardens which, incidentally, were the origin of today's botanical gardens.
Surface area: approx. 500 sq. metres

5) A carpet of flowers.

Each year, it is the tradition to plant a 'carpet' of flowers in the main courtyard near the entrance. The first such bed was planted in 1870. The layout and composition of the flowerbed changes each year. Since 1989 Darius Wyrwicki has been responsible for planning the layouts. In order achieve the right effect, plant varieties are selected according to the shape, size, texture and colour of their foliage. The carpet of flowers is well manicured and cared for thanks to which it is stunning all summer long.
Dimensions: L 19 m x W 5 m

6) Cold Greenhouse.

The cold greenhouse, also known as the Trebhauz or orangery, has stood in this place since the garden was established. It houses a large collection of succulents, i.e. plants that store water in a special tissue present in their leaves and stems in order to survive long periods of drought. The greenhouse also contains plants that have to cope with periods of drought in other ways. The photograph shows the entrance to the greenhouse and an oleander in bloom.

7) Tropical Greenhouse.

Built in 1998, the tropical greenhouse contains a collection of tropical and subtropical plants. The photograph shows *Cycas* which resemble palms but are not closely related to them. They are gymnosperms and appeared on Earth approx. 300 million years ago.

8) Pillar of the Church of Divine Providence.

In the garden's park, in the eastern part of the arboretum, is the pillar of the Temple of Divine Providence which was to have been erected in this place, pursuant to a resolution by the Four Year Sejm, to commemorate the adoption of the 3 May Constitution of 1791. The church was designed by Jakub Kubicki, and the cornerstone was laid on 3 May 1772. However construction work only lasted until June 1792 when it was halted due to the Polish-Russian War. The Church of Divine Providence never came to fruition in this particular location. The remains of the former building work started so long ago, which today are located in the Botanic Garden, are an important landmark preserving the memory of the Constitution. On 3 May each year, the authorities of the University of Warsaw hold a short ceremony here.

9) Historic fountain.

The historic fountain, located centrally along the main alleyway, was probably built between 1818 and 1824. It is depicted on a plan of the garden dating from 1852. It is neo-Baroque in style and consists of a polygonal pool with an undulating border.
Dimensions: L 10 m x W 8.75 m x H 0.72 m

10) Print from the Floratheca collection.

The Floratecha collection was established based on a collection of *Flore Tropicale* which was amassed by Bishop Michał Zaleski, who was Apostolic Nunciate in India at the turn of the 19th/20th century. The collection of prints has been digitized and described by botanists and art historians, and is accessible online in the Floratecha database on the website of the botanic garden. The print depicting Campbell's magnolia (*Magnolia Campbelli*) was made in c 1857; it is a colour lithograph on paper.
Dimensions: L 25 cm x W 34.4 cm

7

8

9

10

1901

Herbarium

ul. Żwirki i Wigury 101
02-089 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 55 26 687
zielnik@biol.uw.edu.pl
www.zielnik.biol.uw.edu.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 9 am – 3 pm
Advance booking is essential
(please call or email).

Director:
Maja Graniszewska PhD

Staff:
Hanna Leśniewska MA

WARSAW

University of Warsaw Biological and Chemical Research Centre Faculty of Biology

Herbarium

The Herbarium of the Faculty of Biology of the University of Warsaw, (WA) is responsible for botanical collections that have been amassed on a regular basis over the past two hundred years. These collections are some of the oldest in Poland, and it is estimated that they contain more than one million specimens. The herbarium was established by Michał Szubert, a renowned botanist, and director of the Botanical Garden in Warsaw and also a professor at the Royal University of Warsaw. When he began his work at the university in 1816 he already had a collection of several thousand specimens, but it was only after he had managed to obtain a new location for the Botanical Garden that the garden itself began to expand as did the supporting facilities, including the herbarium. From the labels it can be gleaned that he began collecting plants for the herbarium starting in the following year, which is why 1819 can be considered the actual beginnings of the Warsaw Herbarium as a university entity. The collections remained the property of the Botanical Garden for many years but were constantly expanded thanks to Szubert, his co-workers and successors, one of whom was Bolesław Hryniewiecki – who assumed directorship of the Botanical Garden in 1919. Hryniewiecki established the Department of Plant Systematics, which later assumed responsibility for the collections of the herbarium. Much is owed to Hryniewiecki for the considerable development of the herbarium collection, which had come to a certain standstill due to a period of intensified persecution by the partitioning powers. The First World War left its mark on the number of specimens and their state of preservation, however Hryniewiecki was unusually effective in putting in order what had survived and overseeing the donations made by other institutions. After the Second World War he recovered the herbaria that had been taken by the Germans; after they were returned they ended up in the Department of Systematics and Plant Geography at the University of Warsaw, of which he was the head until 1960. The department continued to evolve within the Herbarium Department until 2008 when it was elevated to the rank of an independent laboratory within the university's Faculty of Biology.

During its long existence, spanning more than two hundred years, the herbarium was enhanced by Tytus Chałubiński's collection of mosses, donated in the interwar period by the Warsaw Horticultural Society and Warsaw Scientific Society. After the Second World War the collections of the Szczecin Natural History Museum, and part of the collection of the Jelenia Góra Natural History Museum, were also transferred to the herbarium. The number of specimens also grew thanks to the collections of individual researchers, international exchanges and herbaria donated as part of the scientific work carried out by students and staff of the University of Warsaw. Currently nearly half of the Herbarium collections date from the 19th century with the oldest dating back to the early 18th century. The most numerous specimens are represented by vascular flora – both species from Poland and from the rest of the world. There is also a fine collection of mushrooms, with the first scientific mycological collection from the area around Warsaw; containing representatives all the groups previously distinguished in the plant kingdom, therefore including slime moulds (eukaryotic organisms), lichens, algae and bryophytes. In addition to the natural specimens, the herbarium also amasses items that are connected with herbalism in its widely-understood meaning, so it is possible to view equipment used by herbalists in bygone days. The herbarium collaborates with many museums, making its collections available for temporary exhibitions, and also conducts scientific and educational activities, lending materials for teaching purposes and taking part in projects that popularize science and promote the knowledge of plants.

Maja Graniszewska PhD

Herbarium

1

1) Herbarium containing organisms which Linnaeus referred to as Algae. It contains 35 herbarium vouchers and includes cyanobacteria (or blue-green alga), sponges, brachiopods, green algae, brown algae and red algae. The *Chara* specimens are particularly numerous and valuable and consist of 49 specimens with one on a separate leaf of paper. The name of the collector is not included but on p. 4 it is written that it was 'first found by my dearest Bauer, a pharmacist in Berlin'. It can therefore be concluded that the collector was a friend of Henrich Gustav Bauer (1794–1888), and most probably the botanist Alexander Braun (1805–1877) or the chemist and naturalist Karl Julius Fritzsche (1808–1871).

Date of origin: c 1830
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: hard cover notebook with specimens of algae stuck onto sheets of paper
Dimensions: H 19 cm x W 12 cm; 35 herbarium vouchers
Inv. no. WA17

2

2) Centennial herbarium. Herbarium dating from the 19th century, with 343 herbarium vouchers and 794 specimens. It contains plants collected over a span of 100 years by Karol Kłossowski (1817–1890), an outstanding pharmacist from Zamość. In 1898, his son, Zdzisław Kłossowski, sent the herbarium to the Warsaw Phamaceutical Society where it was verified on behalf of the society by Wacław Łękawski, a lecturer in pharmacognosy. He made a list of the species which he added to the herbarium. He also commented that the collection dated back to 1798 which means that Karol Kłossowski had continued the work that had been started earlier by someone else.

Date of origin: 1798–1898
Place of origin: Zamość
Material / technique: paper; separate sheets of paper containing specimens, stitched into a book, hardcover with sewn leather straps to fasten the block
Dimensions: H 43 cm x W 27 cm; 343 herbarium vouchers
Inv. no. WA76
Comments: some of the sheets of paper stitched in are of a different format and colour; attached are two loose sheets with specimens collected in 1810 and 1818

3

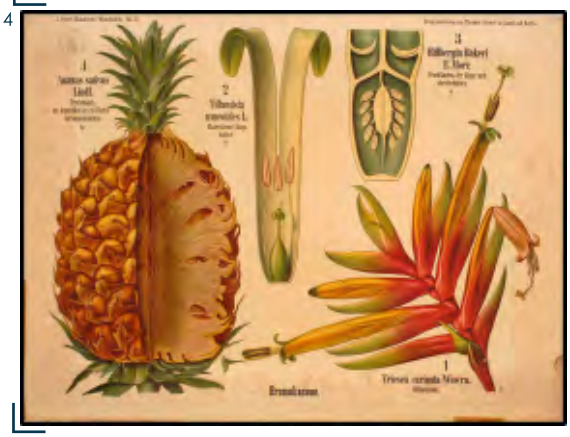
3) Vasculum–box for collecting botanical specimens in the field. This model includes a partition which divides the vasculum into two parts, the smaller one of which is intended for smaller specimens (i.e. mosses). It was carried over the shoulder and was used for short-term storage of specimens so on longer trips the specimens had to be removed and placed in a folder wrapped in absorbent paper.

Date of origin: 19th/20th century.
Material / technique: metal with two sections, with shoulder strap
Dimensions: H 47 cm x W 13 cm x D 8 cm
Comments: believed to have been owned by Prof. Bolesław Hryniewiecki (1875–1963)

4

4) *Botanisches Album aus dem Riesengebirge*, Wilhelm Winkler (1842–1927). Herbarium containing vascular flora from the Karkonosze Mountains. It contains 32 loose herbarium vouchers in a decorative box. Dried specimens of plants are attached to sheets of paper and labelled. The labels contain the specimen's name in Latin, German, the month in which it was collected and location. The plants have been very carefully dried. A great deal of attention has been placed on the manner in which they are mounted – so they are symmetrically aligned and aesthetically arranged, some of the herbarium sheets look like artistic compositions.

Date of origin: c 1883
Place of origin: Szklarska Poręba
Material / technique: Specimens are attached to the sheets using glue. Herbarium vouchers in a decorative box, with the title embossed (gilded) on the top
Dimensions: H 30 cm x W 24 cm; 32 herbarium vouchers
Inv. no. WA69



5

5) *Botanische Wandtafeln*, Gustav Albert Peter (1853–1937). Table 17. Bromeliaceae. Botanical table for teaching purposes from a series devised in the years 1901–1914, which originally contained 75 items. Thirty-three tables from this series are stored in the WA. The tables are in German and show species representing various plant families, with attention being paid to the morphological details.

Date of origin: 1901
Place of origin: Berlin
Material / technique: lithography
Dimensions: H 70 cm x W 90 cm

6

6) *Plantes des Pyrenees*, Charles Fourcade (1826–1891). Vascular plants from the Pyrenees. Herbarium containing 32 sheets of paper. Each of the sheets contains several plant species. Each specimen is affixed with a printed label with the name in Latin and location and month of collection. A 'De Luchon & ses environs' map is pasted on the back.

Date of origin: 1867–1870
Place of origin: France, Bagneres-de-Luchon
Material / technique: Album with specimens of plants, in book form, with hard cover
Dimensions: H 47 cm x W 32 cm; 32 sheets
Inv. no. WA78
Comments: the cover contains information in French that it received an award at the 1867 World Exhibition (the seventh exhibition of art and industry in which 47 countries participated – held in Paris)

7) *Fungi Varsovienses exsiccati*, Franciszek Błoński (1867–1910). Specimen: *Ag.[aricus] Clitocybe cyathiformis* (Goblet funnel cap). A specimen from the fungi collection in Warsaw and its environs, prepared in the form of exsiccate. The collection contains four parts, including a total of 178 sheets containing 470 fungi specimens which were collected in Warsaw and its environs in the years 1884–1887. The author collected, labelled and compiled the herbarium.

Date of specimen collection: 1886
Date herbarium compiled: c 1887
Place of collection: Ząbki near Warsaw
Place where herbarium was compiled: Warsaw
Material / technique: Dried fungi specimens affixed to thick sheets of card or placed in paper envelopes or cardboard boxes, also affixed to cards which are placed loosely in a cardboard dust jacket, with title and information about the author attached. There is a handwritten motto under the title.
Dimensions: H 40 cm x W 28 cm (herbarium); H. 15 cm x W 21 cm (herbarium sheet)
Inv. no.: WA36
Comments: each volume bears the motto: *Non illi possident terram, qui eam incolunt, sed hi, qui frugibus eius explorandis dant operam*, which can be translated as: It is not those who own the land that inhabit it, but those who labour to study its fruits

7

8) The palynological collection of Hanna Czeczott (1888–1982). A collection of preparations of pollens of various plant species for viewing under a microscope made by the outstanding palaeobotanist. The preparations were made from herbarium specimens that were collected by various people in Europe, North and South America and Asia in the years 1837–1951 or by the author herself during her many trips. The preparations bear the scientific names of the species, the name of the place the specimen was collected and sometimes information about the collector or the person labelling the plant. The preparations served as comparative materials for analysing fossils. The university's herbarium contains 48 preparations from this collection.

Date of origin: 1950s
Place of origin: Museum of the Earth, Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw
Material / technique: preparation of plant pollens on slides, wooden box
Dimensions: H 21 cm x W 33 cm x D 4 cm, size of preparations: 7.5 cm × 2.5 cm
Comments: the slides are labelled: Muzeum Ziemi (Museum of the Earth), duplicate

8

9

9) *Musci Tatrenses* – a specimen from the collection of mosses, numbering at least 2,350 specimens which were collected by Tytus Chałubiński in the Tatra Mountains and Podhale in the years 1875–1889. The specimens are packaged in envelopes each of which is labelled with the name of the species and the place and date of collection.

Date of collection: 1879
Place of collection: Zakopane
Dimensions: 15 cm × 10 cm
Inv. no.: WA0000071309
Comments: digitized collection

10) *Algues marines naturelles* – postcard with a collage made of dried sea algae. The species have been chosen for their colouring and structure. A very thin thallus (plant body of algae), merges in with the paper thus giving the impression it is a painting. The collection contains nine postcards.

Date of origin: 1930
Place of origin: Musée Océanographique de Monaco
Material / technique: dried sea algae pasted on card
Dimensions: H 9 cm x W 14 cm
Inv. no.: WA-KH-35

10

Print Room of the University of Warsaw Library (BUW)

ul. Dobra 56/66
00-312 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 55 25 830
gabryc.buw@uw.edu.pl
www.buw.uw.edu.pl/zbiory-specjalne/gabinet-rycin
http://egr.buw.uw.edu.pl

Free admission (a valid library card is essential).
Reading Room: opening hours: Tuesdays, Thursdays: 9 am – 6 pm (on other days books from the Print Room Reference Library can be ordered via the Main Reading Room of the Warsaw University Library).

Keeper: Jolanta Talbierska PhD
Staff: Małgorzata Biłozór-Salwa PhD, Urszula Dragońska MA, Marcin Falkowski MA, Małgorzata Łazicka MA, Izabela Przepałkowska PhD, Przemysław Wątroba MA, Jarosław Wołodko MA

WARSAW

University of Warsaw

Print Room of the University of Warsaw Library (BUW)

The Print Room of the University of Warsaw Library (BUW) was established in 1818. Currently the collection has approx. 50,000 original artistic and architectural drawings and prints spanning the 16th to 21st centuries: single leaf prints and bound volumes. The 17th and 18th centuries are the most comprehensively represented and the works are principally by western European artists. The core of the collections consisted of King Stanisław August Poniatowski's collection, which was purchased from his heirs in 1818 for the newly established University of Warsaw. Stanisław Kostka Potocki, who suggested the aforementioned collection be acquired, donated part of his own collection – which included 16th- to 18th-century prints and drawings by European masters – to the university in the years 1818–1821. After the fall of the November Uprising the Print Room's collections were confiscated as part of the Russian repressions, and in 1832 were taken to the Academy of Fine Arts in St Petersburg where they were supplemented by the collections of the Society of Friends of Sciences in Warsaw (TPN) and the collection of Duke Eustachy Sapieha of Dereczyn. The Print Room's collections, together with the two with which they have been enhanced, did not return to Warsaw until 1923, under a resolution of the Treaty of Riga. In the years 1924–1939 the collections grew thanks to purchases and donations. The most important and largest series to enhance the collections at that time were: the archives of Tilman van Gameren (17th-century architectural drawings), the collection of Dominik Witke-Jeżewski (18th- and 19th-century architectural drawings), a gift of Izydor Krzemicki (16th–18th-century chiaroscuro woodcuts) and a loan from Henryk Grohman (Western European and Polish graphic art dating from the turn of the 19th/20th centuries) which were transferred to the Print Room before the outbreak of the Second World War. After the Second World War, the collection of Stanisław Patek (which supplemented Jeżewski's collection) as well as the collections from Łańcut belonging to the Princes Lubomirski (18th- and 19th-century architectural drawings) were also transferred to the university. The collection of 16th–20th-century artistic drawings contains almost 3,500 works by masters of European schools, and also of Polish authors and those who were active in Poland. The very valuable series of architectural and decorative drawings (more than 3,500) is closely connected to the history and culture of Poland. It is represented by the archives of Tilman van Gameren, which are unique on a European scale, as well as architectural designs dating from the 2nd half of the 18th century (most of which are from the King Stanisław August collection) and from the 1st half of the 19th century. The collection of 19th- and 20th-century prints shows the development of graphic arts relatively well, and are represented by works by both foreign and Polish artists. The subject matter covers mainly portraits and views (often published as series), as well as genre and historical scenes. The beginnings of modern prints can be traced back to the works of outstanding European, Polish and American artists from the 2nd half of the 19th century and the major part of the best works are from the collection of H. Grohman. Today the main activities of the Print Room's staff consist above all of compiling and amassing the collections, carrying out academic research and disseminating knowledge through teaching and exhibitions (in collaboration with other Polish and foreign institutions).

Print Room of the University of Warsaw Library (BUW)

1

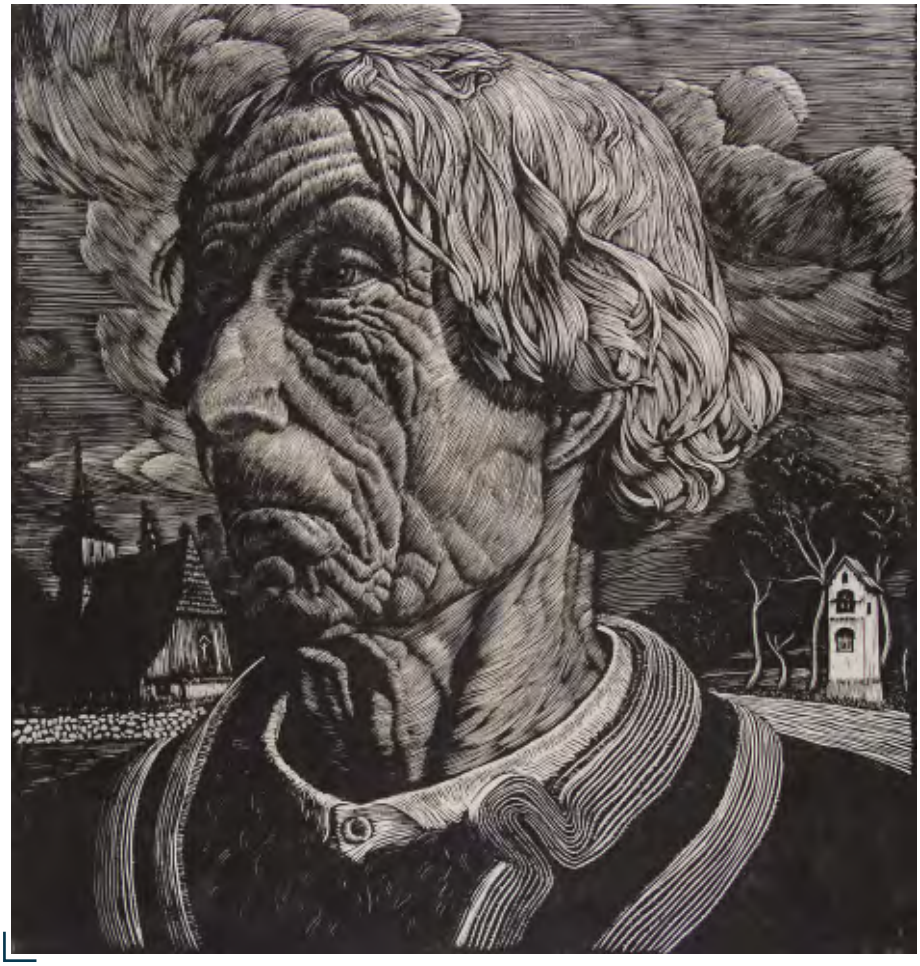
1) Royal portfolio no. 72, Johann Christoph Kilemann (bookbinder), Gottlieb Jacob Marstaller (engraver). One of the original 167 portfolios made for the print collection of King Stanisław August Poniatowski. The portfolios were intended to imitate volumes, they were covered with calfskin, decorated along the edges with embossed and gilded floral ornaments and the supralibros (the coat of arms or monogram indicating the ownership of a book) of Stanisław August in the centre. Each portfolio had an ornamental title page. The prints were arranged thematically, in classes (portraits, history, mythology, architecture, theatre, antiquity, etc.), each pasted individually or as a group on a leaf of paper and the so-called royal mount being added – a pale green watercolour border and an engraved frame decorated with a floral ornament. This luxurious setting for a print collection was a phenomenon on a European scale.

Date of origin: 4th quarter of the 18th century
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: portfolio – wood, cardboard, calfskin, embossing, gilding, marbleization; pages – laid paper, pen and ink, royal mount
Dimensions: H 74.9 cm x W 58 cm x D 6 cm (portfolio); H 71.4 cm x W 52.2 cm (leaf)
Inv. no.: Inw.zb.d. 20871/a-c (portfolio); Inw.zb.d. 17032 (leaf)

2

2) *Group or Men in Oriental Dress*, Rembrandt Harmensz. van Rijn. Drawing from the gift of Stanisław Kostka Potocki, considered a good and certain work by Rembrandt.

Date of origin: c 1640–1645
Material / technique: laid paper, pen, brush, dark brown ink, washed
Dimensions: H 14.3 cm x W 18.6 cm
Inv. no.: Inw.zb.d. 4285



3

3) *Head of a Highlander*, Władysław Skoczylas. An early work by Skoczylas, considered the father of modern Polish woodcuts, with his characteristic roughly cut and dynamic lines and Tatra motifs to which he returned many times in his work.

Date of origin: 1914
Material / technique: laid paper, woodcut
Signed: Wł. Skoczylas 1914
Dimensions: H 34.7 cm x W 35.5 cm
Inv. no.: Inw.Dep. 4740

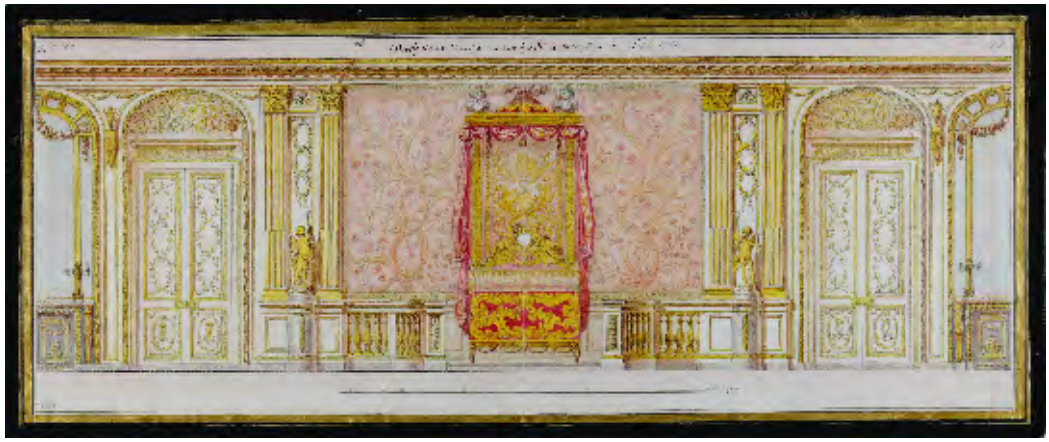
4) *Woman with a Vase*, Teodor Axentowicz. Axentowicz's colourful composition dates from the period of his interest in graphic techniques and posters. It was made for one of the first Polish graphic portfolios published in Kraków by Feliks 'Manggha' Jasieński. It was donated to the Print Room by Henryk Grohman.

Date of origin: 1903
Material / technique: paper, colour algraphy
Dimensions: H 60.4 cm x W 45.7 cm
Inv. no.: Inw.Dep. 4651

4

5) *Design for the Bedchamber at the Royal Castle in Warsaw*, Victor Louis. One of the earlier designs for the interior of the Royal Castle commissioned from the Parisian architect by King Stanisław August Poniatowski. Although it never came to fruition, it is testimony of the contemporary fashions, and royal taste at that time and the breadth of his plans.

Date of origin: 1766
Place of origin: Paris, France
Material / technique: laid paper, glued onto green silk, black ribbon trimming, watercolour, pen, ink, washed
Dimensions: H 29 cm x W 69.4 cm
Inv. no.: Inw.zb.d. 8634



5

6

6) *Circumcision*, Pieter Coecke van Aelst or his workshop(?). Design for a stained-glass window. Carefully finished drawing with figures in free poses; the flowing lines of the robes and hair are contrasted with the vertical architectural divisions. The artist was not only a draughtsman and painter, but also a sculptor and designer of tapestries, stained glass and goldsmithing designs.

Date of origin: c 1534–1540?
Material / technique: laid paper, pen, brush, brown and black ink, washed in grey-brown tones, red and black chalk
Dimensions: H 34.3 cm x W 23.9 cm
Inv. no.: Inw.zb.d. 7548

7

7) *Adam and Eve*, Albrecht Dürer Print from a portfolio containing 166 prints by Albrecht Dürer, most of which are from the collection of Stanisław Kostka Potocki.

Date of origin: 1504
Material / technique: laid paper, copperplate engraving
Signed.: ALBERT9 / DVRER / NORUCVS / FACIEBAT / AD / 1504
Dimensions: H 24.9 cm x W 19.1 cm
Inv. no.: Inw.zb.d. 3406

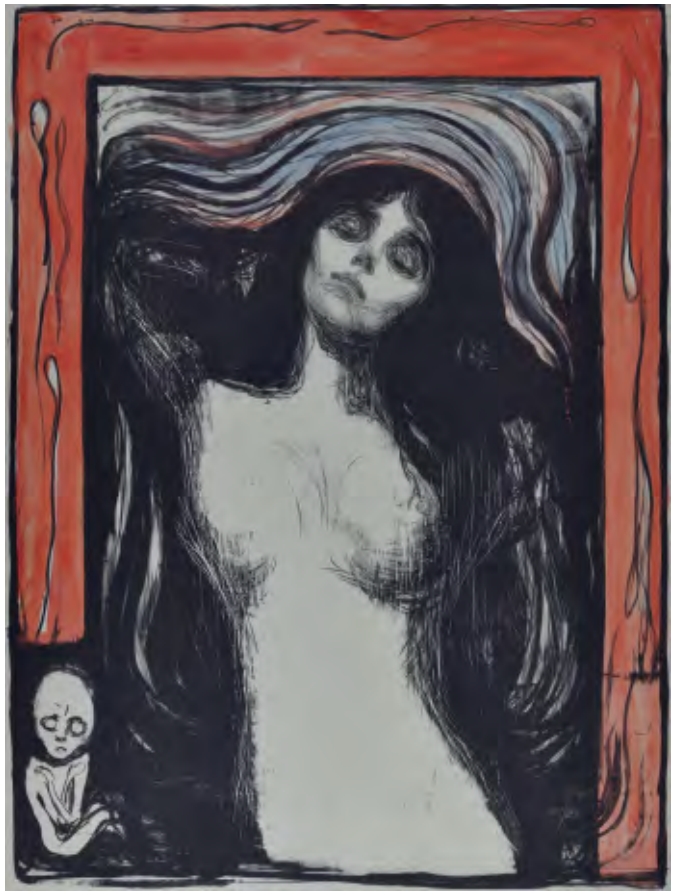
8

8) *Diogenes*, Ugo da Carpi after Parmigianino. Chiaroscuro woodcut printed from four blocks in different tones. Made by an artist who was one of the first to experiment with such a technique becoming a specialist. The print is from the collection of Izydor Krzemicki.

Date of origin: 1520–1530
Material / technique: paper, chiaroscuro woodcut
Dimensions: H 48.2 cm x W 36 cm
Inv. no.: Inw.G.R. 623

9) *Madonna*, Edvard Munch. A rare example of a graphic work by Edvard Munch in Polish collections; the artist had a significant impact on the artistic movement centred around Stanisław Przybyszewski.

Date of origin: 1895–1902
Material / technique: paper, chalk lithograph, ink, wash, ossa sepia, watercolour
Dimensions: H 63.6 cm x W 47.6 cm

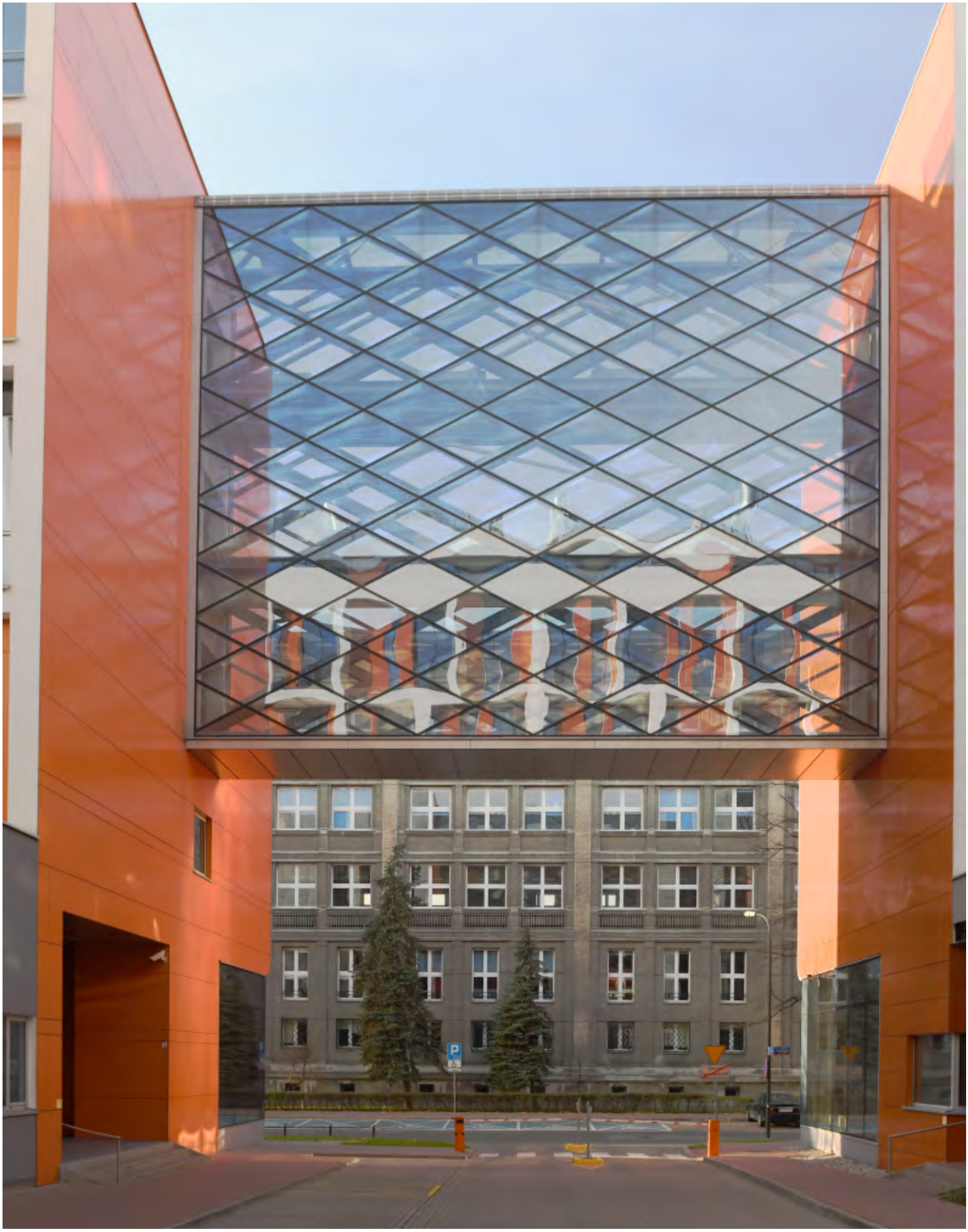


9

10) *Study for the design of the church of the Benedictine Nuns of the Most Blessed Sacrament in Nowe Miasto in Warsaw*, Tilman van Gameren. Front elevation. The design is for the final stage of work on the form of the church of the Blessed Sacrament in Warsaw's Nowe Miasto which was funded by Maria Kazimiera Sobieska as a votive offering for the Victory at Vienna of her husband King Jan III Sobieski.

Date of origin: 1688
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: laid paper, pen, ink
Dimensions: H 32.1 cm x W 20.8 cm
Inv. no.: Inw.G.R. 6296

10



Stanisław Józef Thugutt Geological Museum

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muzeum.geol@uw.edu.pl
www.geo.uw.edu.pl/pl/wydzial/struktura-wydzialu/muzeum

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 12 noon
(advance booking is essential).
Opening hours can be extended
until 3 pm upon prior notice.

Staff:
Senior curator:
Marek Stępisiewicz PhD
Assistant curator:
Mariusz Niechwedowicz MSc

WARSAW

University of Warsaw Faculty of Geology

Stanisław Józef Thugutt Geological Museum

The Museum of the Faculty of Geology, as it was originally called, was officially established in 1961 as an independent entity. The permanent exhibition was open from 1 October 1965. The University of Warsaw, founded in 1816, has a very long tradition of amassing geological collections. In 1817, the Royal University of Warsaw already had a Mineralogical Cabinet the early collections of which originated mainly from the Warsaw Lyceum established in 1804. On 3 October 1921, Marek A. Pawłowicz, the custodian of the cabinet, presented a report on the collections to the University Council. At that time the exhibits amounted to more than 8,000 items consisting of minerals and rocks, including the Tsar Alexander I of Russia gift to the lyceum (comprising 839 specimens – the only one to have survived to this day is the gypsum rose, originating from the Astrakhan Steppes). This historical specimen justifies the claim that the museum is the successor of the tradition of mineralogical collections at the University of Warsaw. In 1830 the collection consisted of nearly 13,700 specimens. All the remaining collections, including the numerous, and valuable, 19th- and 20th-century collections were almost completely destroyed and lost in 1939, as a result of the outbreak of the Second World War.

The Stanisław Józef Thugutt Geological Museum (the name given to the institution in 2008) operates in accordance with the Regulations of the Faculty of Geology by gathering, inventorying and storing the geological collections in a form which makes them accessible for scientific and teaching purposes; gathering memorabilia related to the history of the faculty; organizing permanent and temporary exhibitions, as well as carrying out educational and promotional activities.

Currently (as at the end of 2019), the collection includes 28,690 specimens, including 27,940 geological and 750 photographic objects, and 24,362 have been digitized, including 23,762 geological and 600 photographic ones. The exhibition hall covers a total area of approx. 350 sq. metres. The permanent exhibition presents collections of minerals according to mineralogical systematics and minerals from the $CaCO_3$ and SiO_2 groups, as well as meteorites and stratigraphic and palaeontological collections (a total of approx. 4,000 specimens). The remaining collections are kept in modernized rock and fossil storage rooms.

The museum organizes temporary exhibitions, educational activities and museum lessons for students, and workshops for children. It also participates in annual science festivals. Each year the museum is visited by several dozen groups (approx. 400 people) and from 800 to 1,000 individuals. The museum employs two professional members of staff.

Marek Stępisiewicz PhD, Mariusz Niechwedowicz MSc

Stanisław Józef Thugutt Geological Museum

1

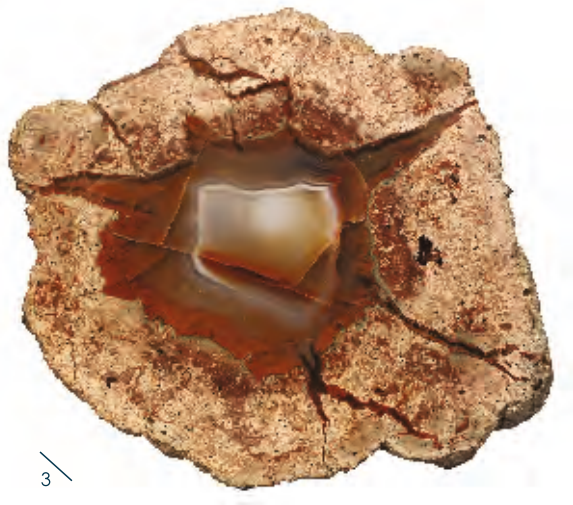
1) Gypsum rose.

Place of origin: Astrakhan Steppes, Russia
Dimensions: 12 cm (the largest dimension of the specimen); weight: 764 g
Inv. no.: MWGUW 001156
Comments: from the gift of Alexander I of Russia

2

2) Charoite.

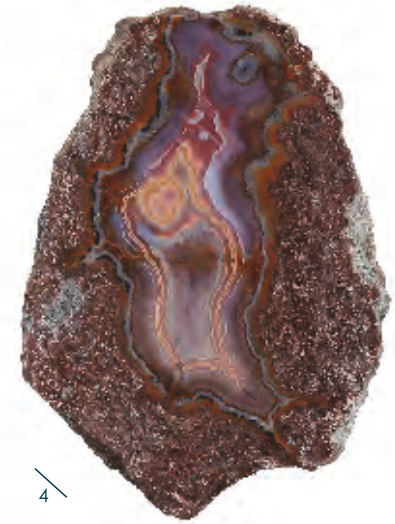
Place of origin: Chara River, East Siberia, Russia
Dimensions: 32 cm (the largest dimension of the specimen); weight: 15 kg
Inv. no.: MWGUW 005877



3

3) Agate (*Poland*).

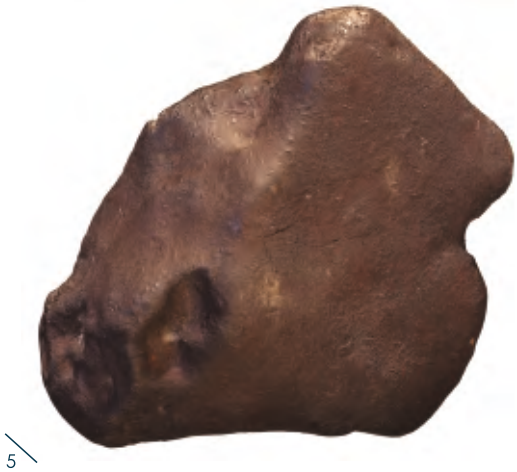
Place of origin: Nowy Kościół, Kaczawskie Foothills, Poland
Dimensions: 10 cm (the largest dimension of the specimen); weight: 467 g
Inv. no.: MWGUW 006270



4

4) Agate.

Place of origin: Nowy Kościół, Kaczawskie Foothills, Poland
Dimensions: 39 cm (the largest dimension of the specimen); weight: 9.7 kg
Inv. no.: MWGUW 009369



5

5) *Pułtusk* Meteorite.

Place of origin: vicinity of Pułtusk, Poland
Dimensions: 7 cm (the largest dimension of the specimen); weight: 254 g
Inv. no.: MWGUW 008810

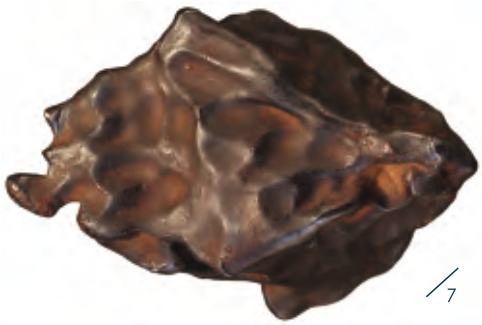
6

6) Ammonite *Perisphinctes* sp.

Period: Callovian (Middle Jurassic)
Place of origin: Łuków, Poland
Dimensions: 12 cm (the largest dimension of the specimen); weight: 631 g
Inv. no.: MWGUW 004254
Comments: collection of Prof. H. Makowski

7) *Sikhote-Alin* Meteorite.

Place of origin: Sikhote-Alin, Russia
Dimensions: 7.5 cm (the largest dimension of the specimen); weight: 220 g
Inv. no.: MWGUW 007228



7

8

8) *Aphelaspis rara* (Orłowski) trilobite.

Period: Furongian (late Cambrian)
Place of origin: Wiśniówka Wielka, Świętokrzyskie Mountains, Poland
Dimensions: 11 cm (largest dimension of the specimen); weight: 340 g
Inv. no.: MWGUW ZI/29/0001
Comments: collection of

9

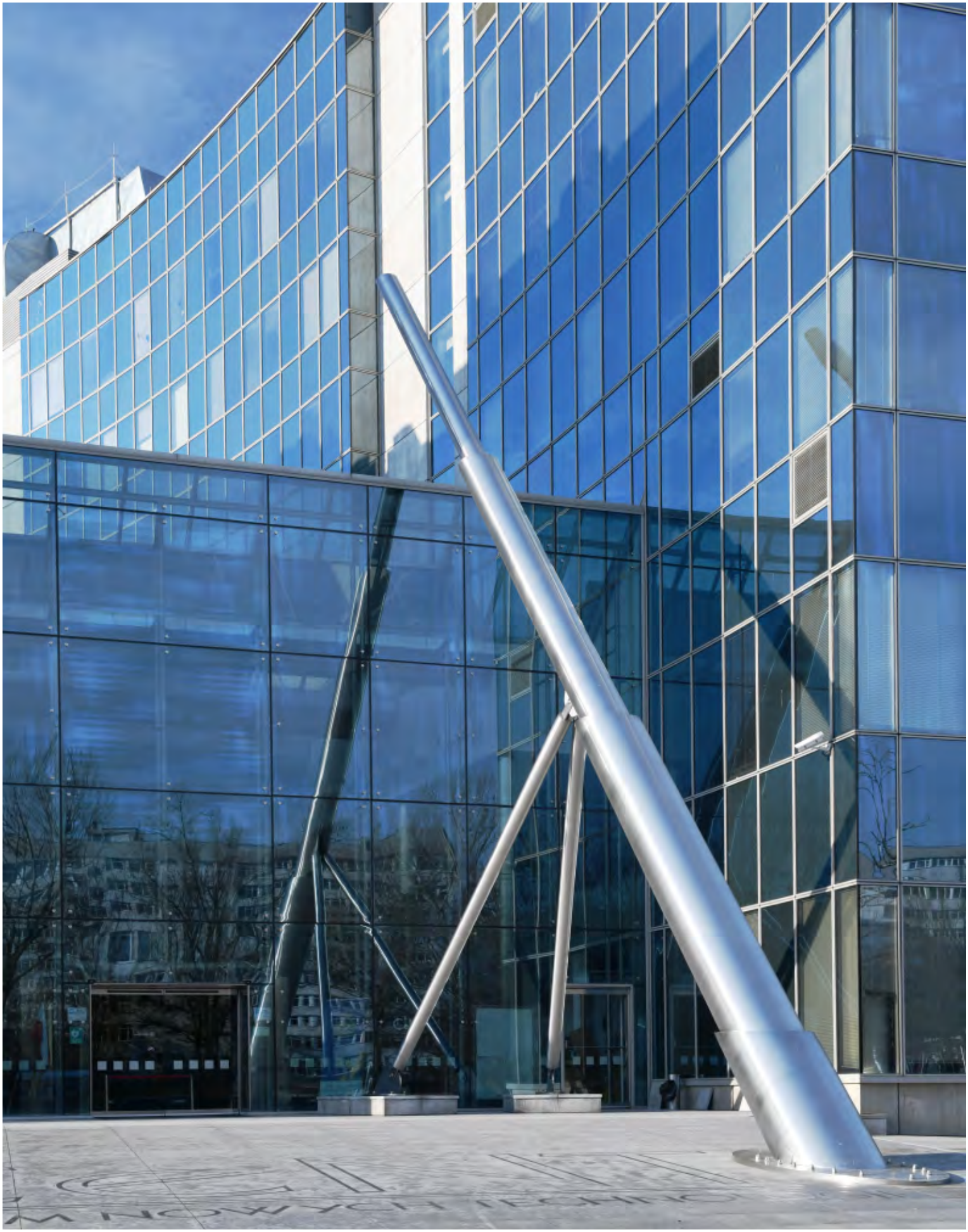
9) *Cruziana semiplicata* Salter - *Aphelaspis rara* trilobite trackway.

Period: Furongian (late Cambrian)
Place of origin: Wiśniówka Wielka, Świętokrzyskie Mountains, Poland
Dimensions: 23.5 cm (largest dimension of the specimen); weight: 4.2 kg
Inv. no.: MWGUW 009500
Comments: collection of Prof. J. Samsonowicz

10) Geologists in the Czywczyn Mountains, Eastern Carpathians.

Date of origin: c 1930
Place of origin: Czywczyn Mountains, Eastern Carpathians
Material / technique: black and white photography from glass plate negative
Dimensions: H 9 cm x W 12 cm
Inv. no.: MWGUW 009711/194
Comments: from the archival collection of Prof. Z. Pazdro

10



University of Warsaw Museum

Tyszkiewicz-Potocki Palace
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Tel. (22) 552 01 07
muw@adm.uw.edu.pl
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Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 4 pm
Guided tours available by appointment only.

Director:
Hubert Kowalski PhD

Staff:
Janusz Rudziński PhD, Przemysław Deles PhD,
Krzysztof Mordyński PhD, Monika Dunajko MA,
Aleksandra Stępień-Dąbrowska MA,
Łukasz Kamiński MA, Joanna Chłopicka MA

WARSAW

University of Warsaw

University of Warsaw Museum

The University of Warsaw Museum was established in 1980 and operates as an autonomous unit within the university in accordance with the charter of Warsaw University and the museum's regulations. The seat of the museum is in the historic Tyszkiewicz-Potocki family palace located on Krakowskie Przedmieście, which comprises part of the university's historical campus. The museum is a continuation of a tradition which began at the very outset of the university's establishment when cabinets were set up in which scientific instruments and art collections were amassed. The museum also contains items which were on loan to the National Museum in Warsaw during the Second World War.

The museum has eight employees, and a collection of several thousand exhibits, the majority of which date from the 20th century. These consist largely of photographs. The museum's most valuable collections include seal dies used in the first half of the 19th century, a 19th-century collection of plaster busts from the Cabinet of Plaster Casts, and 20th-century insignia and ceremonial dress, student transcripts and diplomas. The most valuable paintings in the museum's collection are those depicting the rectors of the university as well as two portraits of Henryk Sienkiewicz by Kazimierz Mordasewicz.

The main exhibition space is located in the historic Dining Room on the first floor of the Tyszkiewicz-Potocki Palace. Together with the adjacent Billiards Room it contains an exhibition entitled *Orzeł i pięć gwiazd Uniwersytetu* (The Eagle and the Five Stars of the University) which is dedicated to the establishment and early days of the university's existence, the first members of the teaching staff, the scientific cabinets and art collections. In the 105 sq. metres of exhibiting space provided by the two splendid rooms, it has been possible to present in a modern and concise way the origins and development of the University of Warsaw. The exhibition is illustrated with exhibits spanning back 200 years.

Temporary exhibitions are presented in the hallway of the former seat of the University Library, located in the very heart of the historical campus. The museum also holds open-air exhibitions on Krakowskie Przedmieście, near the entrance to the building, and in the immediate vicinity of the main gates leading to the university.

The museum is also responsible for the exhibitions presented in the Column Hall located in the former museum building. An exhibition entitled 'Michelangelo at the University of Warsaw' was organized in this monumental, historic interior in collaboration with the Royal Łazienki Museum and the university's Faculty of History. The exhibition presents plaster casts of the Italian masters' statues (including *Pieta* and *Moses*), which before the war had belonged to the university's collections.

The museum is open to all visitors, but above all, it serves the Warsaw university community, both students and staff. It has an important role in creating the university's image, and actively participates in the promotion of the university. Guests attending conferences, symposia and other meetings held at the university are given the opportunity to learn more about the University of Warsaw, the largest in Poland. The museum's location, in a splendid building along the Royal Route, a very popular tourist spot, enables the museum to reach a far wider, international audience.

Hubert Kowalski PhD, Krzysztof Mordyński PhD

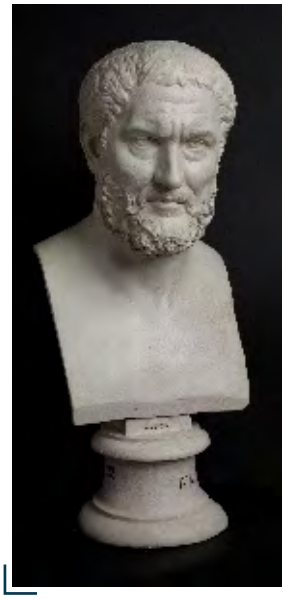
University of Warsaw Museum

1

1) *Courtyard of the University of Warsaw*, Konrad Brandel. A general view of the Kazimierzowski Palace. The photograph was taken in the daytime, in the summer, and shows a view of the courtyard in front of the palace. In the foreground is a student with a bag. In the distance is a male figure leaning on the fence surrounding the courtyard. On the left is a droshky carriage with the 'cabbie' chatting to the passengers. The Kazimierzowski Palace, with its clock and statues on the attic and the coat of the arms of the Russia Empire on the pediment, is visible in the distance. On the left is the former seminary building.

Date of origin: 1870
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: photographic paper, photography
Dimensions: H 24 cm x W 32.4 cm
Inv. no.: MUW 202/I
Comments: photograph pasted onto cardboard, with a decorative printed frame

2



3

2) Commemorative medal with a likeness of Samuel T. Linde and an inscription in his honour by Józef Majnert. The obverse shows a bust of Linde facing left with the inscription 'Samuel Theophilus de Linde. Natus Thoruni a 1771' on the rim. On the reverse is an inscription in Latin describing Linde's achievements. It begins with the words: 'Viro clarissimo de re literaria slavorum…'

Date of origin: 1842
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: bronze, engraving, casting
Dimensions: Dia. 5.1 cm x D 0.5 cm
Inv. no.: MUW 106

3) *Bust of the philosopher Zeno* – depicting an elderly, bearded man standing on a plinth shaped like the base of a column. The central part of the base bears the inscription 'Zenon' and the former inventory no. 'IV.A.57' which refers to the classification of the objects in the Cabinet of Plaster Models (male busts). The bust is from the collection of the Cabinet of Plaster Models of the Royal University of Warsaw and was bought from the heirs of King Stanisław August Poniatowski.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 18th century
Material / technique: plaster, casting
Dimensions: H 67 cm x Dia. 21 cm (base) x 26 cm (widest point)
Inv. no.: MUW 580

4

4) *Portrait of Henryk Sienkiewicz*, Kazimierz Mordasewicz. One of several likenesses of the author painted by Kazimierz Mordasewicz between 1899 and 1916. The portrait shows the author in almost profile view. The facial features are shown in great detail while the clothing is drawn rather sketchily.

Date of origin: c 1900
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, panel, pastel
Dimensions: H 39 cm x W 29 cm
Inv. no.: MUW 16

5

6

5) Peaked cap of the *Grunwaldja* Students Fraternity – which demonstrated a student's allegiance to this academic fraternity. The *Grunwaldja* fraternity was established in Warsaw in 1922. The cap was made from cloth using the fraternity's colours: purple fabric decorated with silver and green on the rim. The fraternity's emblem – a *zirkel* (a motif popular in Austria and Germany) – is sewn on the top of the cap.

Date of origin: before 1939
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: cloth, leather, stiffener, sewing
Dimensions: H 5 cm x Dia. approx. 18 cm
Inv. no.: MUW 110/20

6) Sceptre of the rector of the University of Warsaw made by the Warsaw Chamber of Crafts (*Izba Rzemieślnicza Warszawska*). The sceptre, alongside the chain, ring, gown and biretta, is one of the items of the ceremonial dress of the rector of the University of Warsaw. The hexagonal pommel bears the emblem of the university, with the Mermaid of Warsaw, and the university's monogram. The pommel is affixed to a hexagonal shaft decorated with three rows of agates, each containing three stones, and framed with a band at the bottom. On the shaft, near the pommel is the date MDCCCXVII in Roman numerals. The sceptre comes in a case decorated with the emblem of the university made of metal in the same style as the sceptre.

Date of origin: 1967
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: silver, casting, engraving
Dimensions: L 90 x W 7 cm
Inv. no.: MUW 525

7) Seal die with the emblem of the Royal University of Warsaw, Warsaw Mint. Made according to a design by the Government Committee on Religion and Public Enlightenment dating from 4 November 1817. The centrally placed university emblem is modelled on the emblem of the White Eagle: a white eagle in a crown, holding palm and laurel branches in its talons, surrounded by five stars symbolizing the five university faculties. The inscription 'SIGIL : UNIVERSITATIS LIT : REGIAE VARSAVIENSIS MDCCCXVI' appears on the rim.

Date of origin: 1817
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: brass, wood, casting
Dimensions: H 8 cm (with handle) x Dia. 3.28 cm
Inv. no.: MUW 350

7

8) *Bust of Mercury*.
The bust which is from the Cabinet of Plaster Models depicts a young man with a typically Greek face with ideal proportions – regular features, a straight nose and full lips. The youth's head is lowered and turned slightly to the left. Mercury wears a petasos – a wide-brimmed hat – under which short curly hair is visible. The characteristic wings of the messenger of the gods, have not survived down to our times. The cast is on a plinth stylized like the base of a column and bears the inventory number 'IV.A.37'. The bust of Mercury, like that of the philosopher Zeno was bought from the heirs of King Stanisław August Poniatowski.

8

Date of origin: before 1795
Material / technique: plaster, polychrome
Dimensions: L 71 cm x W 20 cm x D 23 cm

9) *Tsar Alexander I Conferring the Document Founding the University of Warsaw*, 1831, print by Francesco Corsi after a drawing by Antoni Kolberg based on a painting by Brodowski.
In 1828 Antoni Brodowski painted an allegorical scene of the conferring of the document founding the university for a fine arts exhibition held in the Congress Kingdom. The painting was lost but it is known from photographs, a preparatory sketch, and an engraving made for an Italian-language history of Poland written by Bernardo Zaydler (*Storia della Polonia*) published in Florence in 1831. The scene shows Tsar Alexander I handing the act to Wojciech Szweykowski, rector of the university, who heads the Polish delegation. Behind the tsar are two of the university's 'founding fathers' – Stanisław Kostka Potocki and Stanisław Staszic. The print was donated to the museum by Prof. Piotr Węgleński during the official opening of the permanent exhibition: *The Eagle and the Five Stars of the University*.

9

Date of origin: 1831
Material / technique: paper, ink, engraving

10) Arithmometer, made by Grimme Natalis & Co. A. G.
The arithmometer, the first digital mechanical calculator, was advertised as being like a 'brain of steel' and was used in financial and commercial offices, and by engineers and academics. This particular example is from the model 13 Brunsviga series. The inside consists of a gear-like structure with a variable number of teeth which made it possible to add, substract, multiply and divide.

Date of origin: 1927–1935
Place of origin: Brunswick
Material / technique: metal, mechanical
Dimensions: L 35 cm x W 16 cm x D 13 cm
Inv. no.: MUW/229

10

Hall of Tradition

al. Gen. A. Chruściela 'Montera' 103
00-910 Warsaw

Tel. (22) 261 814 016, (22) 261 814 628
(Office issuing security passes);
(22) 261 814 686 – Curator of the Hall

sekretariat.aszwoj@akademia.mil.pl
www.wojsko-polskie.pl/aszwoj

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 7.30 am – 3.30 pm

Head of Educational Department:
Lt. Col. Maciej Bogdan

Curator of the Hall of Tradition:
Major Sebastian Kostecki

WARSAW

War Studies University

Hall of Tradition

The War Studies University was opened on 1 October 2016 pursuant to the Act dated 20 May 2016 on the establishment of a War Studies University (Journal of Laws, item 906). The purpose of the university, which is the successor to the achievements of similar, earlier establishments, is to train officers to be commanders, to work at staff headquarters, and for jobs in military and civil institutions related to state defence. Civilian youth are prepared to take up public tasks in particular in the field of national security and crisis response.

The War Studies University is above all the continuator of the traditions of the *Wojskowa Szkoła Aplikacyjna* (a school for training military personnel in the years 1820–1831) and the *Wyższa Szkoła Wojenna* (Higher War School) (a military academy in operation in the years 1919–1946). While preserving the legacy of many generations, the War Studies University sets out fresh ways of thinking about military trends by carrying out innovative research, providing a high standard of education and the use of up-to-date knowledge of and practices in the art of war, thereby responding to the current and future needs of the Armed Forces. Furthermore, the university contributes to the development and consolidation of military security in Poland, the European Union and NATO through its expertise and research into defence and security, as well as promoting patriotic attitudes and a respect for national traditions. These tasks are carried out based on the highest ethical and civic standards such as striving for truth, respect for knowledge, patriotism, reliability, openness to new ideas and respect for people.

Training and education, which is carried out as part of the professional development of the officers of the Polish Armed Forces, takes place in the Military Faculty, which is made up of academics in active service, and is characterized by its high class theoretical and practical preparation. The university also provides education for civilians under all three study cycles (bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees) as well as postgraduate degrees. The university has three faculties: Faculty of National Security, Faculty of Management and Command and the Military Faculty, which are responsible for teaching. The university has a Military Simulations Centre – the only one in Poland and also one of the most modern in Europe – a specialized Training Centre for Defence against Weapons of Mass Destruction, and as well as a Security Research Centre, which is a centre for carrying out analyses and expertise for the needs of public authorities. Students have the use of modern lecture halls and laboratories, 12 conference rooms, a computerized library containing nearly one million volumes, an online reading room, nearly 1,000 hotel and boarding rooms, a students' canteen, a restaurant and a wide selection of sports facilities: sports halls, an indoor swimming pool, sauna, gym, sports stadium with an athletics track, and tennis courts. The university's students can also participate in exchange programmes with partner universities under the Erasmus+ programme. All exhibits that are related to the history of the university can be found in the Hall of Traditions.

Hall of Tradition

1

1) Historic plaques commemorating three outstanding Polish leaders.
One of the tasks undertaken by the War Studies University in connection with the celebrations marking the centenary of the establishment of the *Wyższa Szkoła Wojenna* (Higher War School), was to restore the former Infantry Training Centre Building to its historic appearance – this building is now the seat of the university's Main Library. The plaques were unveiled on 5 December 2019; they are copies of the originals which were lost in unexplained circumstances. The plaques depict three outstanding leaders: Crown Hetman of the Field Stefan Czarniecki (on left), Marshal Józef Piłsudski (centre) and King Jan III Sobieski (on right). The bas-relief plaques were recreated by Michał Pronobis who graduated from the School of Art in Kraków in 2007. He obtained his diploma from the Sculpture Studio of Prof. Bogusz Salwiński, for which he was awarded a medal by the Society of the Friends of Fine Arts in Kraków. From 2007 he has been a member of the Association of Polish Artists and Designers in Kielce. He has won many awards and is the author of several monuments including Józef Piłsudski in Kalisz, Jan Paweł II in Mastów and Wincenty Witos in Kielce.

2

3

2) Monument commemorating lecturers and students of the Wyższa Szkoła Wojenna (Higher War School) in Warsaw and in Great Britain. The obelisk is located on the campus in the immediate vicinity of the Hall of Traditions.

3) Statue of Major General Tadeusz Kutrzeba.
Statue commemorating the commander of the Higher War School, and commander of the 'Poznań' army during the September Campaign in 1939 – the statue stands in front of the university's Main Library. It was designed by Michał Pronobis, and the bronze cast was made in the studio of Jacek Guzera.

4

4) Badge with the emblem of Wyższa Szkoła Wojenna (Higher War School).
The emblem of the Higher War School consists of a wreath made of laurel and oak on which a crowned eagle with outspread wings is superimposed with its talons perched on the stylized letters 'SG'. Such a badge was worn on the uniform pocket of graduates of the school. The copy shown here was donated to the university in 1996 by the school's alumni association.

5

5) Eagles on the collars of dress jackets (Second World War).
These eagles were awarded to graduate officers. The badges were given to the university in 1996 by the school's alumni association.

6

6) The title *Oficer dyplomowany* (graduate officer) – was given to officers of the Polish Army after graduating from an appropriate university. The title appeared immediately after the recipient's military rank (e.g. 'płk dypl.'). Originally graduates were awarded the title of General Staff Officer; in the interwar period this title was awarded to graduates of the Higher War School serving in the Polish Army. As a rule, officers were promoted by one rank when graduating from the Higher War School.

7) 'Ludwikówka' sabre, model 34 – cold weapon used by the Polish cavalry regiments in 1935–1939. It was the last Polish combat sabre to be used in the defence of Poland in September 1939. It was called the 'Ludwikówka' because it was made in the 'Ludwików' steelworks in Kielce (named after the founder Ludwik Starke). The hilt alluded to those of Polish hussar sabres used in the second half of the 17th century. The grip was 10.5 cm long and made of beech wood with grooves. The brass guard was 13 cm long and was joined to the blade which was made of polished steel and was 82.5 cm long and 3.4 cm wide at the base, the point of blade two-edged and 21 cm long. Oxidized steel scabbard. Weight of sabre and scabbard 1.46 kg, sabre 0.91 kg.

7

8) Dress Uniform of an officer of the Polish Armed Forces (PSZ) in the West.
In March 1941, after the evacuation of troops to Great Britain, Polish soldiers were ordered to dress in English uniforms. As of 1 January 1942 uniform regulations were in force until the Polish Armed Forces in the west ceased to operate. Officers wore *rogatywka* caps, while soldiers of the 10th armoured cavalry brigade wore a black epaulette on the left arm of their jackets and coats. All soldiers of land and air services were required to wear a badge marked 'Poland' on both sleeves of their uniform. Polish soldiers wore Polish buttons on British uniforms, 1936 style eagles on their caps and collar tabs on their jackets designating their rank. British tabs and ribbons had to be worn on the sleeves of jackets, shoulder tabs and battledress. The Independent Carpathian Rifle Brigade, which served as part of the British forces in the Middle East, was equipped with British tropical desert-coloured clothing while preserving Polish ranks and emblems; they did not wear badges with the word 'Poland'. The land forces adopted the allied tradition of wearing badges designating the corps, division or brigade to which they belonged on their sleeves.

8

9) Uniform of an Officer of the Polish Infantry Division (pattern 36) in the interwar period.

9

10) Flintlock pistol dating from the 2nd half of the 18th century.
Short firearm, with a flintlock device, which was widespread at the turn of the 17th and 18th century. It had a 50 metre firing range. Flintlocks were used mainly by cavalry officers. The Saxon cavalry fired from a range of 20 metres. This weapon was replaced by revolvers and percussion pistols.

10

Museum of Osteology

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02-776 Warsaw
knm@sggw.edu.pl

Keeper:
Prof. Marta Kupczyńska

WARSAW

Warsaw University of Life Sciences – SGGW Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Department of Morphological Sciences

Museum of Osteology

The Museum has a collection of more than 1,000 bones which comes from many species of mammals, birds and reptiles living in various geographical regions of the world, as well as many bone remains from excavations carried out in Poland. The departmental staff are responsible for maintaining and supplementing the museum's collection. The collection was amassed as a result of the work of several generations of veterinary morphologists. Many of the specimens are marked with the reference numbers of the Department of Descriptive Anatomy of the University of Warsaw, and so they date back to the 1920s. The collections can be divided into two main groups. The first consists of osteological collections from animals living today, while the second consists of excavated bone remains which come from various species that lived in the old geological ages. The most valuable consist of more than 120 complete bones of the lowland species of the European Bison (*Bison bonasus bonasus*) and its hybridized form, the subspecies known as the Caucasian Wisent Bison (*Bison bonasus caucasicus*). The bones that have been collected include two species of bison:

- the Białowieża (lowlands) subspecies – which is a direct descendant of the Białowieża bison
- Białowieża-Caucasus

which consist of animals that are the offspring of the Białowieża bison which have mated with individuals of the M 100 Caucasus subspecies. The skeletons come from individuals registered in the studbooks (which have been kept since 1924), and therefore with a well-documented genealogical descent. The excavated exhibits comprise a separate group, including an exceptionally well-preserved skeleton of the head of an aurochs (*Bos primigenius*), the Steppe Wisent (*Bison priscus*), straight-tusked elephant (*Palaeoloxodon antiquus* or *Elephas antiquus*), as well as other bone parts. The manner in which the collection is arranged enables the presentation of the morphological differences and similarities of individual species living in the same geographical and climatic zones, but in different environments or ecological niches. It enables observations within individual taxonomic groups, as well as interspecies, purebred and morphotypical comparisons, and also recording features which indicate the adaptation of the species to its characteristic lifestyle.

Museum of Osteology

1

1) Remains from an excavation site in Poland. Top: fragment of the skull of *Bison priscus* (the Steppe Wisent), next to the antlers of *Alces alces* (Eurasian elk) – near Gdańsk; on left, fragment of the head of *Bos taurus* (domestic cattle) and skates made from the radial (bot) bone, and a grater made from the mandible. In centre – fragment of a bear's head from Łokietek's cave; on left – apical vertebra, teeth of the *Mammuthus primigenius* (woolly mammoth) – Krasnopol, poviat: Sejny.

2

2) Skull of the *Elephas maximus* (Indian elephant). Female Kasia, the pride of the zoological gardens in Warsaw in the interwar period. She died during the bombing in 1939; by order of Director Jan Żabiński she was buried on the grounds of the zoo and exhumed in 1947.

3

3) Skulls of the heads of bisons recorded in studbooks. Pure-bred Wisents of the Białowieża subspecies. Poziomka no. 674 (born 6 May 1945; died 22 January 1957), mother of Podbipięta no. 738 (born 30 May 1948; died 25 December 1964), father Polanka no 939 (born 8 July 1954; died 7 June 1971).

4

4) The remains of *Bos primigenius* (Aurochs) – excavation site near Gdańsk.

5

5) Skeleton of an *Alligator mississippiensis* (American alligator) – origin unknown (probably 1950s; zoological garden in Poland).

6) Skull, cervical, thoracic and lumbar verterbrae, and rib of *Hippopotamus amphibius* (river hippopotamus). Female Aniela born in July 1962, she died in 30/03/2011, Zoological Gardens in Warsaw.

6

7) Skull of *Hippopotamus amphibius* (River Hippopotamus). Origin unknown. Visible reference no. Z.A.O (1227) – Department of Descriptive Anatomy which was established in 1919 at the then Faculty of Medicine of the University of Warsaw, which was in operation until 1930.

7

8) Skeleton of *Giraffa camelopardalis tippelskirchi* (Masai giraffe/Kilimanjaro giraffe). Male Płomyk, born in 1968, died in August 1972. Brought from Kenya to the zoological gardens in Warsaw on 25 September 1970. Purchased from fundraising organized among children from all over Poland as a result of an action begun in 1962 by the magazine *Płomyk*.

8

9

9) Skeletons of carnivores. Didactic display case.

10) General view of the Museum of Osteology.

10

Tilia varsaviensis
Rakowiec 19.VII.48 r.
Leg.
Det. } prof. R. Kobendza

Museum of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences

ul. Nowoursynowska 161
02-787 Warsaw
Main Building of the SGGW Main Library,
entrance C, Ist floor
Tel.: (22) 59 358 00 / 02
muzeumsggw@sggw.edu.pl

Museum open:
Mondays – Fridays 9 am – 4 pm

Curator:
Karolina Grobelska MA

WARSAW

Warsaw University of Life Sciences – SGGW

Museum of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences

The Museum of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences (Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego – SGGW) was established in 2006 and its activities began with an inaugural exhibition entitled 'From Marymont to Ursynów') held in January 2008. Since October 2019 it has operated as an entity which is independent of the Main Library, although the library is still the seat of the museum with exhibition space of 220 sq. metres.

The museum collects items related to the history and people connected with the university as well as SGGW's historical predecessors: the Agronomical Institute of Marymont (Instytut Agronomiczny w Marymoncie), the Association of Industrial and Agricultural Training (Towarzystwo Kursów Przemysłowo-Rolniczych) and the Agricultural University of Warsaw (Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza w Warszawie). The collections include documents, archives, photographs, publications, brochures, scripts, teaching resources, herbaria, furniture, the legacies and souvenirs of people connected with the university, commemorative diplomas, medals and gifts to the university, as well as old scientific and research devices, measuring equipment and laboratory equipment.

The museum amasses and documents the academic legacy of the university, which is one of the oldest agricultural schools in Europe. It carries out research on its history and undertakes educational activities in this field. It also contributed to integrating the intergenerational academic community by organizing a series of meetings called 'Kulturalny Czwartek' (Cultural Thursdays) and concerts organized in collaboration with the Fryderyk Chopin University of Music in Warsaw. It is a place where everyone can go back to the roots of the university's traditions.

Karolina Grobelska MA

Museum of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences

1

1) *Educated Farmer* patent awarded by the Institute of Farming and Forestry (Instytut Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego i Leśnictwa) in Marymont to Julian Wieniawski – later a professor at the institute, and also a popular prose writer and comedist, author of a selection of one act comedies *Ze wspomnień marymonckich* (Memories of Marymont). The document is elaborately ornamented with national symbols, themes relating to the tradition of agricultural education as well as decorative elements. The text is bilingual, Polish and Russian, edged with a border with a break at the top to accommodate an image of the double-headed eagle of the House of Romanov. The motifs that appear at the bottom allude to farming and subjects taught at the institute. The diploma, a gift of the Wieniawski family, was printed at Stanisław Strąbski's printing house in Warsaw, which was known for the very decorative qualities of its published items. The patent was signed by an outstanding Polish agronomist, agricultural theoretician and director of the Institute, Prof. Michał Oczapowski.

Date of origin: 1853
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, print
Dimensions: H 42.5 cm x W 54.5 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-D-494

2

2) SGGW student cap (modern copy). The tradition of a SGGW student cap goes back to the beige *maciejówka* cap worn by the students of the Agronomical Institute of Marymont and later the participants in Industrial and Agricultural Training. The headgear is shaped like a typical peaked cap and it is made of velvet fabric. In the past, the students of the three oldest faculties at SGGW were distinguished by the colour of the band: brown for the Faculty of Agriculture, green for the Faculty of Forestry and grey for the Faculty of Horticulture. The tradition at SGGW was to pin a metal faculty badge to the student cap. For the Faculty of Agriculture it was an ear of wheat, for Forestry - a larch twig. Once popularly worn, the caps are not used anymore nowadays. However, the cap remained a symbol of the student community and it is worn by the university's standard-bearer team. It is also given to people awarded honorary doctorates by SGGW as a sign of their membership in the university's academic community.

Material / technique: velvet fabric, felt, artificial leather peak, decorative thread, metal pins, metal faculty badge, machine sewing, craftwork
Dimensions: Dia. 19 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-A-401

3

3) Unique rector's gown with biretta, sewn for Prof. Franciszek Staff for the ceremonial inauguration of the first academic year at SGGW after the war in May 1945. It was made from a woollen blanket given to the university as part of the UNRRA American aid programme for Poland after the Second World War. The blanket was purposefully dyed purple. The gown has both historical and sentimental value, it symbolizes the rebirth of academic life and embodies the continuity of the university's tradition.

Date of origin: 1945
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: woollen fabric, machine and hand sewing
Dimensions: L approx. 150 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-A-482

4

4) SGGW alumni badge, produced by W.Z.P.S. Warsaw. The model for the SGGW alumni badge was adopted in 1937. The central field contains an academic eagle against a red enamel background, surrounded by a wreath comprising ears of corn, fruit, flowers and leaves. There are three stars in the central field, representing the oldest faculties at SGGW: agriculture, forestry and horticulture. The right to wear the badge has been extended to honorary members of the Association of SGGW Graduates (*Stowarzyszenie Wychowanków SGGW*). The badges are now made by Artystyczna Pracownia Grawerska J. Panasiuk (J. Panasiuk Artistic Engraving Studio) in Warsaw, founded in 1934.

Date of origin: 1937
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: metal, silver, enamel, high relief
Dimensions: Dia. 2.3 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-M-474

5

5) Decorative bowl with elaborate, multicoloured, hand-painted enamel ornaments depicting fish, with a broad, flat bottom and gently curved rim. The bottom is densely decorated with blue fish motifs forming a rosette in the centre surrounded by fish facing different directions imitating the free movement of fish in water. The rim is ornamented with a stylized floral decoration in blue, red and yellow, gilded along the edge. The bowl was the property of Prof. Franciszek Staff, a prominent ichthyobiologist and rector of SGGW in the years 1944–1947.

Date of origin: late 19th century
Place of origin: St Petersburg
Material / technique: clear glass, enamel paints, gilding, glass with hand-painted decoration, enamelling
Signed: signature of Emperor Alexander II of Russia Glass Manufacture in the form of large letter 'A' under the crown with the Roman numeral III
Dimensions: Dia. 52.70 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-A-673

6

6) Journal from a trip to Switzerland and Germany, Jerzy Beniamin Flatt. The origins of the manuscript are strictly related to the idea of opening an Agronomical Institute in Marymont (*Instytut Agronomiczny w Marymoncie*) – the first agricultural school on Polish soil. It contains observations made in 1816 by Jerzy Beniamin Flatt, the first director of the Institute, during a research trip to Switzerland and Germany. The aim was to study modern, efficiently operating farms in Europe to serve as organizational models for the institute in Marymont. The handwritten *Dziennik podróży do Szwaycaryi z Kalisza* (Journal of a trip from Kalisz to Switzerland) includes travel reports, detailed descriptions of agricultural devices, practices and observations related to customs. An excerpt from the *Journal*, kept in the SGGW Museum collection, was detached from the main part of the manuscript in unexplained circumstances and is now considered a separate item.

Date of origin: 1816
Material / technique: paper, modern binding, leather back & corners, handwriting
Dimensions: H 22.3 cm x W 18 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-B-581

7) Commemorative medal commissioned by the Senate of SGGW in 2016 on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the teaching of agriculture at the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, W. Krysiak, P. Pietras (design).
Reverse: almost the entire surface is covered with images of historic and contemporary university buildings in high relief: with inscriptions on decorative scrolls: 1816 MARYMONT, OD 1929 UL. RAKOWIECKA, OD 1970 KAMPUS URSYNÓW. 2016 PAŁAC URSYNOWSKI (1816 Marymont, from 1929 ul. Rakowiecka, from 1970 Ursynów Campus. 2016 Ursynów Palace).
Obverse: in the centre, high relief logo of the university with an image of the white eagle in a harvest festival wreath with the inscription: INSTYTUT AGRONOMICZNY above, and the inscription: SZKOŁA GŁÓWNA GOSPODARSTWA WIEJSKIEGO W WARSZAWIE below. The inscription 200 LAT (200 YEARS) on a scroll along the lower edge.

Date of origin: 2016
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: silvered and oxidized tombac, high relief
Dimensions: Dia. 8 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-P-981

7

8) Symbolic brick presented for the construction of the SGGW Library by the Ciechanów Voivodeship at that time. It is shaped like a proper brick and bears the following inscription: '1.000 000 / woj. ciechanowskie / na budowę Biblioteki/SGGW-AR' (1,000,000 / the Ciechanów Voivodeship / for the construction / of the SGGW-AR Library), on a wood base. The name SGGW-AR stands for Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego – Akademia Rolnicza w Warszawie (Warsaw School of Life Sciences – Academy of Agriculture) which was the name of the school in the 1970s until 1991.

Date of origin: 1986
Material / technique: building brick, wooden stand, fired
Dimensions: H 13 cm x W 8 cm x D 26.8 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-P-160

8

9) Page from a historical herbarium at the Faculty of Forestry, Botanics and Dendrology, SGGW Faculty of Forestry, made by Prof. Roman Kobendza – an outstanding botanist and dendrologist and also head of the faculty in the years 1945–1955. The herbarium consists of a dried plant attached to cardboard. At the bottom, in pencil, a handwritten botanical description of the plant and the date when it was acquired: *Tilia Varsaviensis* / Rakowiec 19.VII.48 r. / Leg. / Det. / Prof. R. Kobendza.

Date of origin: 19 July 1948
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: linden bough, cardboard, paper tape, glue, pencil, handmade
Dimensions: H 46 cm x W 29.5 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-B-446

10) A photograph depicting a group of students – accompanied by tutors – of the School of Agriculture in Siedlce, wearing characteristic *maciejówka* caps, standing in front of a columned porch and proudly holding harvested corn. The photograph comes from a large album prepared in 1928 on the initiative of the Association of Teachers of Schools of Life Sciences presenting the achievements of agricultural schools in Poland. The album is dedicated to Prof. Józef Mikułowski-Pomorski, the first rector of SGGW in the years 1918–1920 and 1928–1929, a pioneer in research on agricultural chemistry and a tireless promoter of agricultural education. The album was compiled on the 35th anniversary of his work in the field of agricultural education.

Date of origin: 1928
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 9.4 cm x W 14.3 cm
Inv. no.: MSGGW-F-238

9

10

Museum of the Warsaw University of Technology

ul. Nowowiejska 22
00-665 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 234 74 93
muzeumpw@meil.pw.edu.pl
www.muzeumpw.com.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 8.30 am – 3.30 pm

Director:
Andrzej Ulmer PhD

Staff:
Elżbieta Borysowicz MA,
Agnieszka Trzaskoma

WARSAW

Warsaw University of Technology

Museum of the Warsaw University of Technology

The concept of a museum within a technical university in Warsaw was put forward when it still functioned as the Tsar Nicholas II Polytechnic Institute. *Tygodnik Ilustrowany* (The Illustrated Weekly) No. 1 of 4 January 1902 mentions the existence of such a museum. The idea was reintroduced during the communist era – under the Polish People's Republic. The Museum of the Warsaw University of Technology was established in 1978 on the initiative of the rector, Prof. Stanisław Pasynkiewicz. The museum's task was to collect, store and provide access to the collections on the history and traditions of the university. The custodian of the museum was Tadeusz Banasik MSc. In the years 1981–1984, the museum organized seven exhibitions and the staff published a number of articles about the university's collections and history. When Tadeusz Banasik left, an opening for the position of director of the museum was announced. The role was taken over by Andrzej Ulmer, who is still director to this day.

Until 2001, the museum was a department within the university's Main Library. In the year marking the university's 175th anniversary, the rector, Prof. Jerzy Woźnicki, decided to transform the museum into a separate entity. By resolution of the Senate no. 127/XLIV/2001 dated 16 May 2001, the Museum of the Warsaw University of Technology became an interdepartmental entity with clearly defined tasks, reporting directly to the vice-rector for general affairs. A Museum Council was established as an advisory body, while supervision over the museum was taken over by the Senate Committee responsible for History and Tradition. At the turn of 2001 and 2002, the museum acquired new premises (with a total area of 450 sq. metres) in the annexe to the Aerodynamics building. In November 2015, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Renewal of the Tradition of the Warsaw University of Technology, an exhibition hall was opened in the university's Main Building where a permanent exhibition 'The History of the Warsaw University of Technology' is on display. In February 2020, the museum relocated to new offices and a temporary exhibition room at ul. Nowowiejska 22.

In accordance with the regulations of the Warsaw University of Technology (Senate Resolution no. 426/XLIX/2019 and an Ordinance of the Rector No. 92/2019), the museum is an entity within the university that conducts research and teaching activities and which provides services in the field of collecting and disseminating museum collections related to technology, science and education, in particular related to the Warsaw University of Technology. The museum is subordinated to the rector, and supervision is exercised by the vice-rector for science.

The museum disseminates knowledge about the university's history as well as the history of technology, science and education, in particular among students and staff of the university. The museum cooperates with the Senate Committee on History and Tradition. The Museum Council is its consultative and advisory body.

The museum's activities include organizing permanent and temporary exhibitions (60 have been organized since 2002), publishing (publications and catalogues), academic (acquiring and cataloguing collections, organizing conferences, making collections available for academic and educational purposes), educational (guided tours, lectures at the Seniors' Club of the Warsaw University of Technology) and the conservation and archiving of the collection.

In the organization of exhibitions, the museum collaborates with private individuals and institutions, including: the Central Archives of Modern Records, the State Archives in Warsaw, the National Digital Archives, the Warsaw Rising Museum, the Museum of Warsaw, the Praga Museum of Warsaw, the University of Warsaw Museum, the Museum of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, the Polish Army Museum, the Museum of Technology, and the Museum of the History of Polish Jews – POLIN. The museum's collection includes approx. 6,000 exhibits, including documents, books, photographs, medals, postcards and various devices. The oldest exhibits are related to Stanisław Staszic.

Andrzej Ulmer PhD

Museum of the Warsaw University of Technology

1

1) Congratulatory address to His Magnificence the Rector of the University of Technology from the Society for Educational Support of the Piotrków Trybunalski Region (Towarzystwo Opieki Szkolnej Ziemi Piotrkowskiej).

Date of origin: 1915
Place of origin: Częstochowa
Material / technique: paper, graphic art, handwriting
Dimensions: H 32 cm x W 47 cm
Inv. no.: Ks. Wpł. 633/79

POLITECHNIKA WARSZAWSKA

DYPLOM

TADEUSZ LEON URBAŃSKI

WYDZIAŁ CHEMJI

RADA WYDZIAŁU CHEMJI

TADEUSZOWI LEONOWI URBAŃSKIEMU

INŻYNIERA CHEMIKA

REKTOR

DZIEKAN WYDZIAŁU CHEMJI

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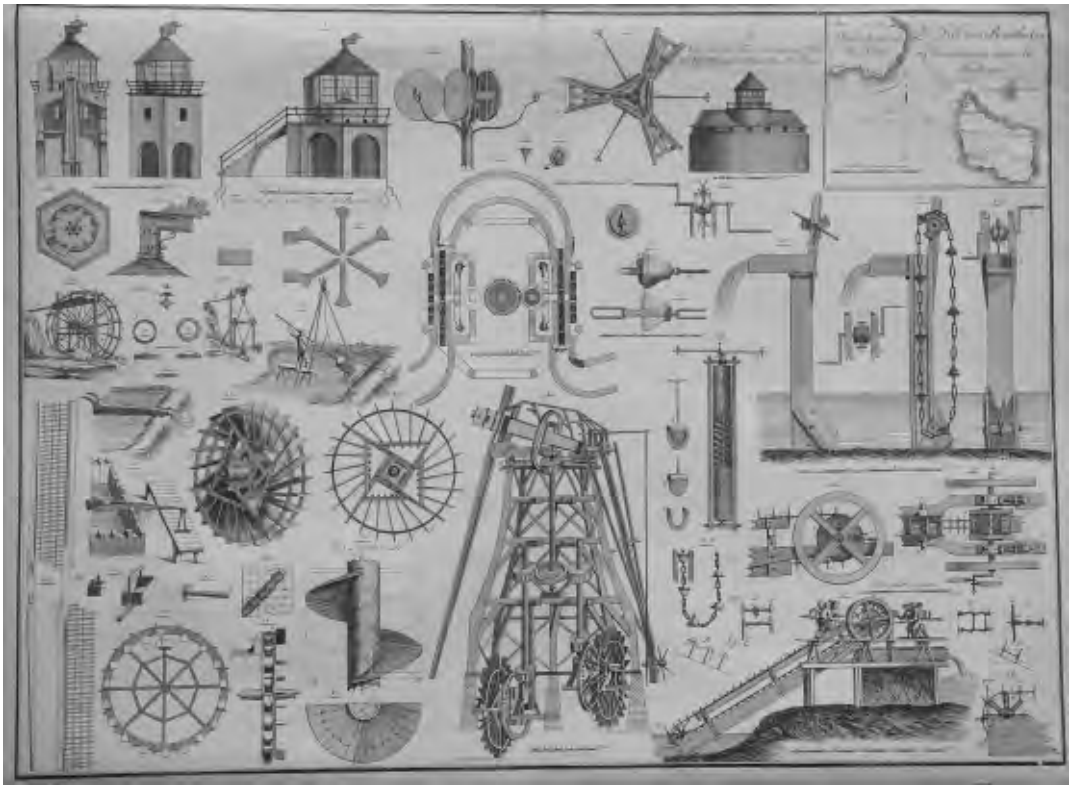

6

2) University diploma awarding the degree of chemical engineer to Tadeusz Leon Urbański.

Date of origin: 31 August 1924
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, printed, typewriting
Dimensions: H 36 cm x W 46 cm
Inv. no.: Ks. Wpł. 75/86

3) Student's academic cap, *Pracownia czapek St. Cywiński* (S. Cywiński's milliner's workshop). Dark brown cap with black band and black peak. Double gold braid around the band above the peak. Metal badge with the emblem of the Warsaw University of Technology on left side of band. Cap with beret-style top pleated into an octagon.

Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: fabric, plastic, sewing
Inv. no.: Ks. Wpł. 23/83

4) Mason's trowel with engraved inscription dedicated to Stefan Szyller who designed the university's Main Building and who supervised the university's construction.

Date of origin: 22 July 1899
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: steel, wood
Inv. no.: Ks. Wpł. 600/10
Comments: gift of the Master Mason with the initials K.W.

5) Postcard depicting the university's Main Building, Franciszek Gazda (photograph).

Material / technique: OPTA paper, printing
Dimensions: H 14 cm x W 9 cm
Inv. no.: Ks. Wpł. 10/81

6) Print on canvas depicting technical inventions on the islands of Bornholm and Christiansø.

Material / technique: canvas, paper, engraving
Dimensions: H 45 cm x W 48 cm
Inv. no.: Ks. Wpł. 184/10

7) Decree appointing Kajetan Garbiński Member of the Royal Warsaw Society of Friends of Science.

Date of origin: 1824
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 54 cm x W 76 cm
Inv. no.: Ks. Wpt. 478/78
Comments: the document is signed by Stanisław Staszic

8) ANOPS-105 analogue-digital device. Developed and produced at the Faculty of Electronics at the Research Centre in the Institute of Computer Science, PW. About 150 devices of this type were produced in the years 1967–1986. They were used as specialized computers for biomedical research, in particular for research into the brain, neural system, muscles, hearing and sight.

Date of origin: 1967–1986
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: metal, plastic, glass
Dimensions: H 23 cm x W 47 cm x D 46 cm

9) Design for the chain of the dean of the Faculty of Water Engineering, *Pracownia Braci Łopieńskich* (Studio of the Łopieński brothers).

Date of origin: 1924
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: pencil drawing, tracing paper
Dimensions: H 65 cm x W 60 cm
Inv. no.: Ks. Wpt. 88/81

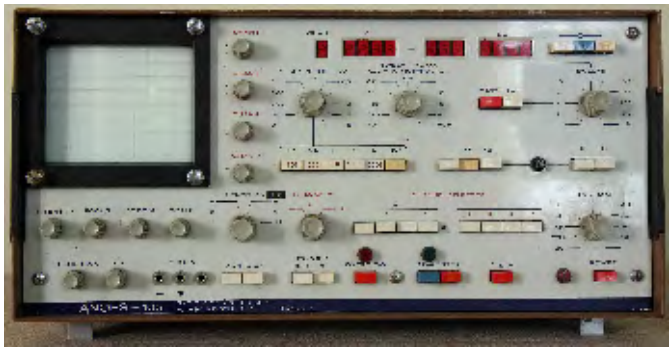
10) Chain of the dean, Pracownia Braci Łopieńskich (Studio of the Łopieński brothers).

Date of origin: 1925
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: silver, gold, enamel
Signed: Bracia Łopieńscy 1925 (beneath the plaque)
Dimensions: H 10 cm x W 13.5 cm
Inv. no.: Ks. Wpt 248/15
Comments: obverse: stylized mermaids (coat of arms of Warsaw) embrace and hold a laural wreath with the date MCMXV (1925). Inside the wreath, on blue enamel, the symbol of the Faculty of Water Engineering (an anchor, spade and axe). Reverse: on an oval plate, the dedication: 'Bogdan Hutten-Czapski Kurator Politechniki Warszawskiej 1915–1917. Ofiarowane w dziesiątą rocznicę otwarcia Politechniki' (Bogdan Hutten-Czapski, Curator of the Warsaw Polytechnic 1915-1917. On the tenth anniversary of the opening of the University of Technology)

TOWARZYSTWO
KROLEWSKIE WARSZAWSKIE
PRZYIACIOŁ NAUK.

SOCIETAS
REGIA LITERARIA VARSAVIAE
INSTITUTA

7



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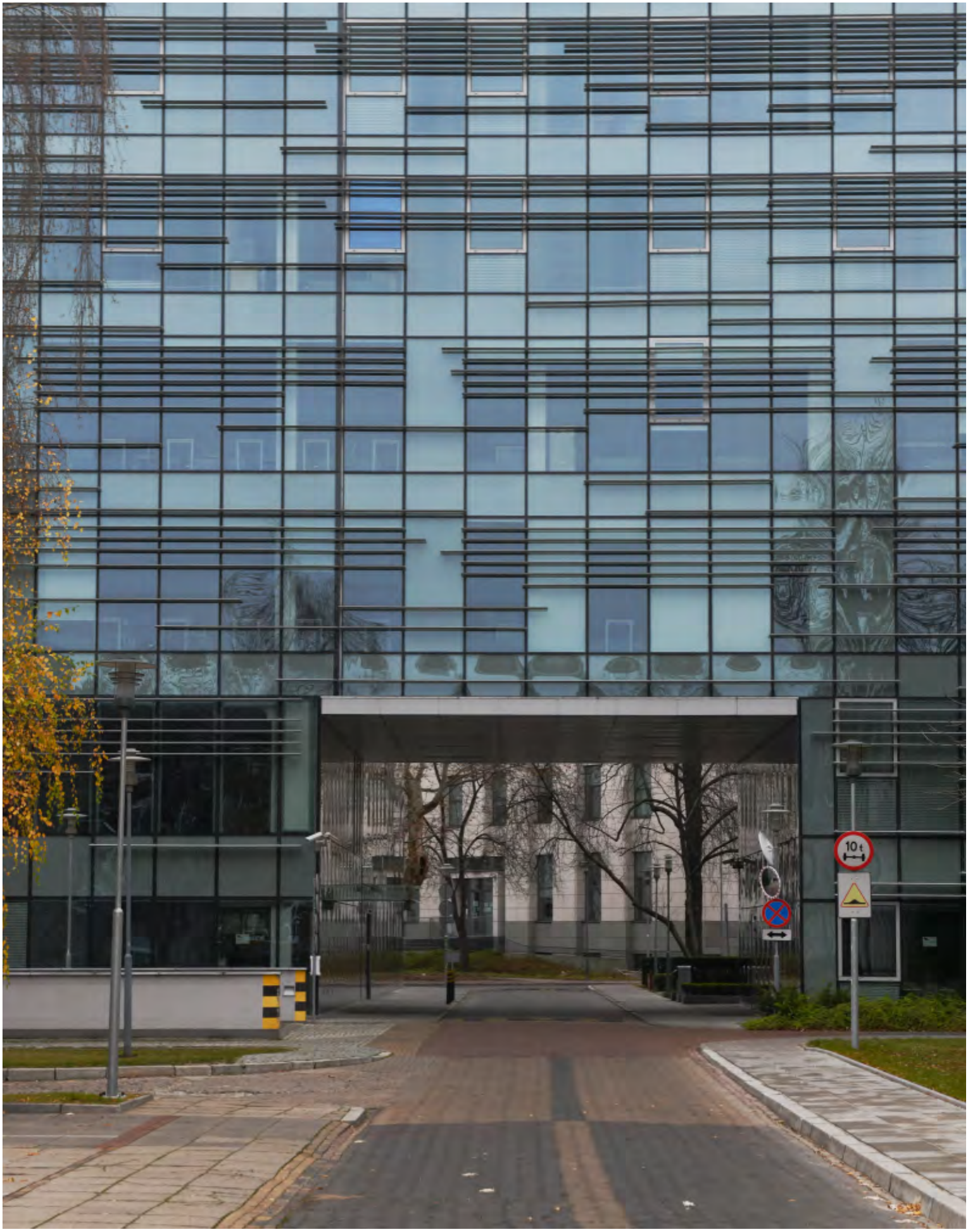
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Museum of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University

ul. Dewajtis 5
01-815 Warsaw
Tel. (22) 561 88 00
promocja@uksw.edu.pl
www.muzeumuksw.edu.pl

Free admission (please book in advance by contacting the Communication and Promotion Office (Biuro Komunikacji i Promocji).

WARSAW

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

Museum of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University

The museum was opened in August 2020 – on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the conversion of the Academy of Catholic Theology into a university teaching a wide range of subjects. The story told by the museum begins much earlier, when the Academy of Catholic Theology was established, in 1954. The history of the museum was complicated and problematical, especially in the early days of its existence, due to the dual (both state and religious) status of the academy. However, the past twenty years have seen this 'young' university fulfil ambitions and plans which, for more than half a century, were hampered by the political system. The documents and memorabilia amassed in the museum show its unprecedented development, from its modest beginnings in the former buildings of the Camaldolese monastery in the Bielany district of Warsaw into a modern university teaching and carrying out research work in a large number of disciplines ranging from the humanities, social sciences to the exact sciences and medicine.

The museum exhibits its collections in digital form and in the university chapel, which has been divided to accommodate a hall of tradition and remembrance for visitors. The chapel is the university's historical and spiritual centre, and it was the first place where Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński went on his official visit to the academy in December 1961. The connection between the primate and the university is an important theme that runs through both the stationary and digital museums.

The museum artefacts include portraits of the rectors of the university, historic vestments and liturgical vessels, the rector's chair and photographs documenting groundbreaking events and the day-to-day life of the students. The university emblem, embroidered on sea silk cloth, is unique and one of the most valuable exhibits.

The collections, a small selection of which are on show in the stationary exhibition, are supplemented by the digital museum, which is accessible on the website and via a multimedia panel installed in the hall of tradition and remembrance. The digital museum contains historic books from the collection of the university's Main Library, photographs, documents, valuable recordings of Cardinal Wyszyński's speeches addressed to the community of the Academy of Catholic Theology. For those interested, there is information and photographs of the key figures at both the academy and the university – distinguished professors and guests, including a list of people who have been awarded honorary degrees by the university and its predecessor.

One curio and unusually valuable memento is the minutes of a meeting of the Senate of the Academy of Catholic Theology from 1955 in which a resolution was adopted to award the Rev. Karol Wojtyła a post-doctoral degree (habilitation), which he defended in 1954 at the Faculty of Theology at the Jagiellonian University.

Only a very small part of the university's archival collections, which consist of more than 17,000 photographs and hundreds of volumes of documents, is accessible in the digital museum website; more will become available as it is duly processed.

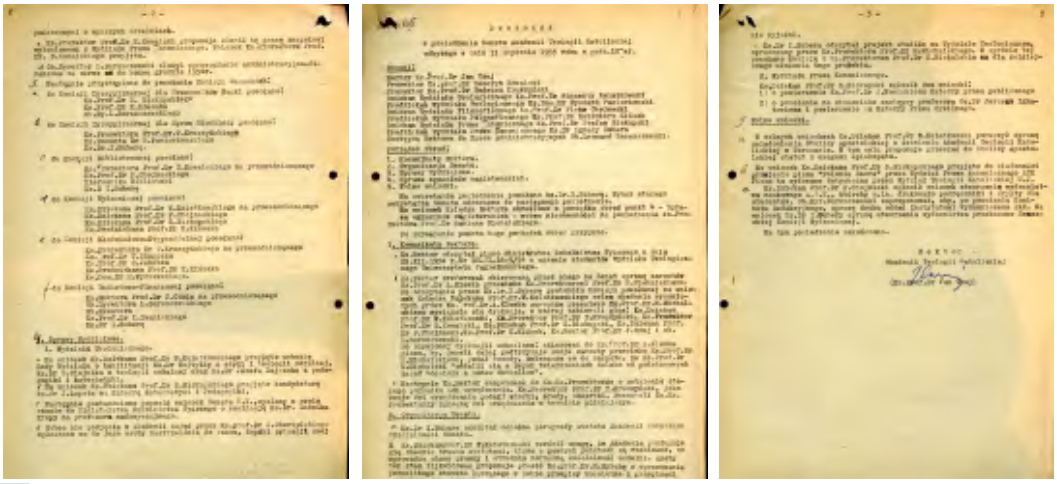
Alicja Wysocka, Małgorzata Jendryczka and staff of the UKSW library

Museum of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University

1

1) Emblem of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw embroidered with sea silk. It was donated by Chiara Vigo on the occasion of the university's 20th anniversary. The artist is purportedly the last person in the world able to make cloth of this kind. She used 43 grams of byssal thread and ancient weaving techniques. The only other university in the world that has an emblem made of the same material is the University of Siena.

Date of origin: 2019
Place of origin: Sant'Antioco, Italy
Material / technique: sea silk, linen cloth, embroidery
Dimensions: H 46 cm x W 41 cm
Inv. no.: MUKSW-2019-10
Comments: byssal is a form of sea silk made from the threads secreted by the *pinna nobilis* (pen shells). It was already a legendary cloth in ancient times. It is mentioned 45 times in the Old Testament: King Solomon wore robes made of it. It is still the most expensive cloth in the world, very fine, unusually strong and with a gold shimmer. The threads let in light and do not disintegrate in water and can only be coloured using natural dyes. Currently the best known fabric made of 100% sea silk is the Manopello veil



2

2) Minutes of a meeting of the Senate of the Academy of Catholic Theology in which a resolution was passed on awarding a post-doctoral degree to the Rev. Karol Wojtyła. His post-doctoral thesis was the last one to be processed at the Faculty of Theology at the Jagiellonian University before it was closed in 1954. The procedure to award him the title of professor was finalized in the Faculty of Theology at the Academy of Catholic Theology, which included professors who had been removed from the Jagiellonian University. In the minutes the name Wojtyła is written with a second ł. However in the faculty resolution it is spelt correctly.

Date of origin: 11 January 1955
Place of origin: seat of the Academy of Catholic Theology, Warsaw, ul. Dewajtis 5
Material / technique: paper, typescript
Signed: MUKSW-1994-9
Dimensions: H 29.7 cm x W 21 cm
Comments: in 1954 the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland removed theological faculties from the University of Warsaw (resolution of 2 August) and the Jagiellonian University in Kraków (resolution of 11 August) and on their basis it established the Academy of Catholic Theology in Warsaw which operated until 1999 when the Sejm of the Republic of Poland adopted an act establishing the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

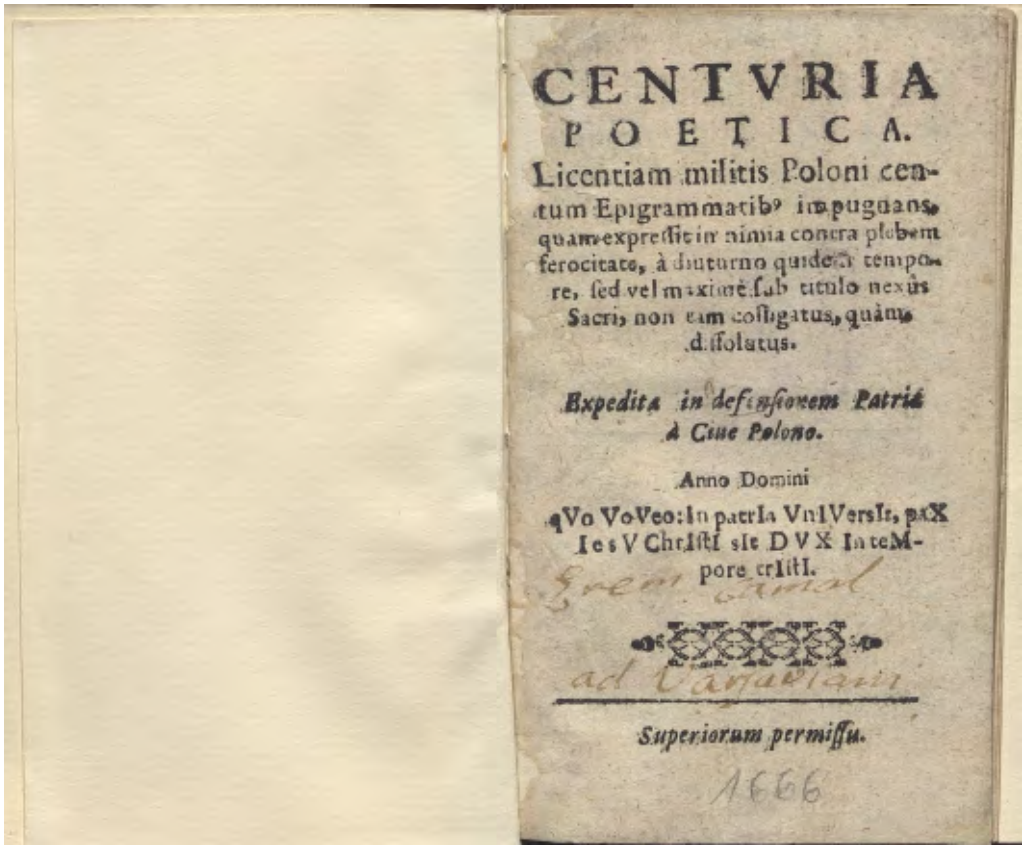
3

3) Visit of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński to the Academy of Catholic Theology in 1976. As Grand Chancellor of the academy, Primate Stefan Wyszyński was often present at the inauguration of a new academic year. He presided over mass in the church in Bielany, and then in the inaugural session. Representatives of the state authorities were also invited to attend; for many years Kazimierz Kąkol was Minister of the Office of Religious Affairs. The photograph shows from the left: the Rev. Prof. Jan Stępień, rector; Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, primate of Poland and Minister Kazimierz Kąkol.

Date of origin: 1976
Place of origin: seat of the Academy of Catholic Theology, Warsaw, ul. Dewajtis 5
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 13 cm x W 18 cm

4) I.N.D.N.P.M., *Centvria poetica licentia militis Poloni centum epigrammatib[us] impugnans […], expedita in defensionem patriae a ciue Polono* [...]. Old Camaldolese book which is an excellent example of Sarmatian literature. The author uses an epigrammatic form and interweaves elements of ancient traditions into a work that refers to the author's own reality at that time. The work portrays a typical Sarmatian nobleman prepared to fight for his faith, his fatherland and in the name of freedom for the nobility. The copy is from the Camaldolese Hermitage in Warsaw's Bielany district, where the main campus of the university is located.

Date of origin: 1666
Place of origin: Poland
Material / technique: handmade paper, printing
Dimensions: H 13 cm x W 8 cm; 36 pp.
Inv. no.: 104031
Comments: thanks to the efforts of the university's Main Library, the book underwent conservation work and was then digitized and made accessible in 2016. The binding is new, half leather


CENTVRIA
POETICA.
Licentiam militis Poloni centum Epigrammatib⁹ impugnans, quam expressit in nimia contra plebem ferocitate, à diuturno quidem tempore, sed vel maxime sub titulo nexûs Sacri, non eam colligatus, quàm dissolutus.

Expedita in defensionem Patriæ à Ciue Polono.

Anno Domini

VoVeo: In patrIa VnIVersI, paX IesV ChrIstI sIt DVX InteMpore trIstI.

Superiorum permissu.

1666

4

5

5) *Sainte Anne mère de la Sainte Vierge Marie très digne modèle des mères chrestiennes* [St Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a very worthy role model for Christian mothers] – appliqué work depicting St Anne and the Holy Virgin. A specific type of appliqué, the basis of which is a copperplate engraving made in the workshop of Nicolas Bazin, which is a reproduction of a painting by Charles Le Brun (1619–1690). The majority of the elements in the decorative background (the tents and clothing of the figures) were cut out, removed and replaced with various types of fabrics, reminiscent of contemporary works made using the decoupage technique.

Date of origin: 17th–20th century
Place of origin: France
Material / technique: paper, card, cloth, copperplate engraving
Dimensions: H 19 cm x W 25.5 cm x D 0.5 cm

6

RADA I ZARZĄD DZIELNICY ŚRÓDMIEŚCIE
AMINT WARSZAWA CENTRUM

W RAMACH OBCHODÓW 400-LECIA STOŁECZNOŚCI WARSZAWY

dnia 6 czerwca godz. 18.00
Dziedziniec Zamku Królewskiego
Plac Zamkowy 4

Karol Kurpiński
TE DEUM LAUDAMUS
- 1829 -

WYKONAWCY :
ORKIESTRA KONCERTOWA WOJSKA POLSKIEGO
im. St. Moniuszki
Dyrektor płk Włodzimierz Liśkiewicz
CHÓR AKADEMII TEOLOGII KATOLICKIEJ
Dyrektor ks. prof. Kazimierz Szymonik

SOLIŚCI : Jadwiga Skoczylas (sopran)
Krystyna Kochan-Wysocka (sopran)
Anna Lubańska (alt)
Jacek Laszczkowski (tenor)
Ryszard Wróblewski (tenor)
Czesław Gałka (bas)
Stanisław Tomanek (skrzypce)
DYRYGENT - Grzegorz Mielimąka
Konsultacja muzykologiczna i słowo o muzyce - Wojciech Ławkowicz

W razie deszczu koncert odbędzie się w Archikatedrze Warszawskiej o godz. 20.15
WSTĘP WOLNY

7

8

6) Student strike at the Academy of Catholic Theology. The first and only strike at the academy began on 21 November 1981 after the registration of the Independent Students' Association (NZS). It was held primarily in support of a nationwide student protest against the violation of the social contract concerning higher education, but the strikers also proposed a reform in the academy. Two hundred and fifty-six students participated in the strike together with several lecturers, who organized talks, lectures, whereas the striking priests celebrated mass.

Date of origin: 1981
Place of origin: seat of the Academy of Catholic Theology, Warsaw, ul. Dewajtis 5
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 8 cm x W 15 cm
Comments: due to having close contact with the striking students of the Higher Officers School of the Fire Services in the Żoliborz district, the students at the academy were the first to hear about the pacification of the school by ZOMO (Motorized Reserves of the Citizens' Militia) units; this was a prelude to the introduction of Martial Law on 13 December 1981

7) *Te Deum Laudamus* – concert poster. Poster announcing a concert by the Choir of the Academy of Catholic Theology directed by the Rev. Prof. Kazimierz Szymonik on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of Warsaw. The concert was held on 6 June 1996 in the courtyard of the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

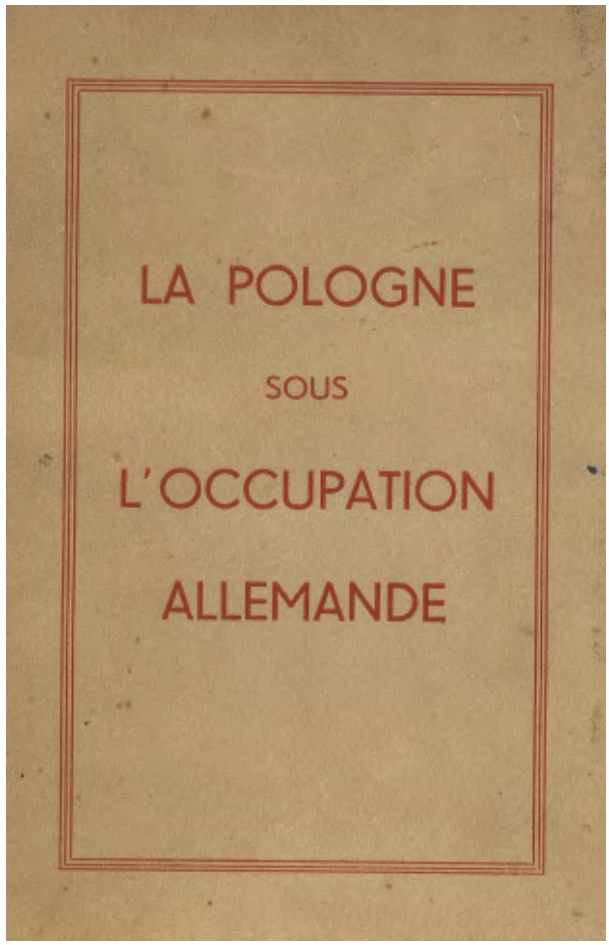
Date of origin: 1996
Place of origin: Warsaw
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 90 cm x W 70 cm

8) *Zophihlogium editum a fratre Iacobo Magno de Parisius*, Jacques Legrand (c 1360– c 1415). This incunabulum is a guide to 'a good life' and also a type of moral encyclopaedia. It was very popular during Renaissance times. It was published by Adolf Rusch (1435–1489), the first printer in this part of Europe to use Antiqua typeface instead of the more commonly used Fraktur (Gothic). Five copies of this edition have survived in Poland (there are 70 throughout the world). This example includes hand decorated initials, marginalia, and manicules, etc.

Date of origin: before 1475
Place of origin: Strasbourg, France
Material / technique: handmade paper, printing
Dimensions: H 29 cm x W 21 cm x D 5.5 cm
Inv. no.: 100001
Comments: new binding, made during conservation work – board

9) *La Pologne sous l'occupation allemande Henryk Kapiszewski.* Copy from the collection of Samuel Tyszkiewicz; probably one of several copies edited by Henryk Kapiszewski (1899–1964), a lawyer, and official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was published by the Polish Resistance Movement. It contains a great deal of information and is very important from the perspective of its propagandist value. It was prepared for the French government and French public opinion. The brochure was printed by Samuel Tyszkiewicz (1889–1954), a soldier in the First World War, who was awarded the Legion d'Honneur and who lived in Italy from 1926 where he established a publishing house. He pursued his artistic passions by publishing masterpieces of typographic art. During the Second World War he moved his publishing house to Nice.

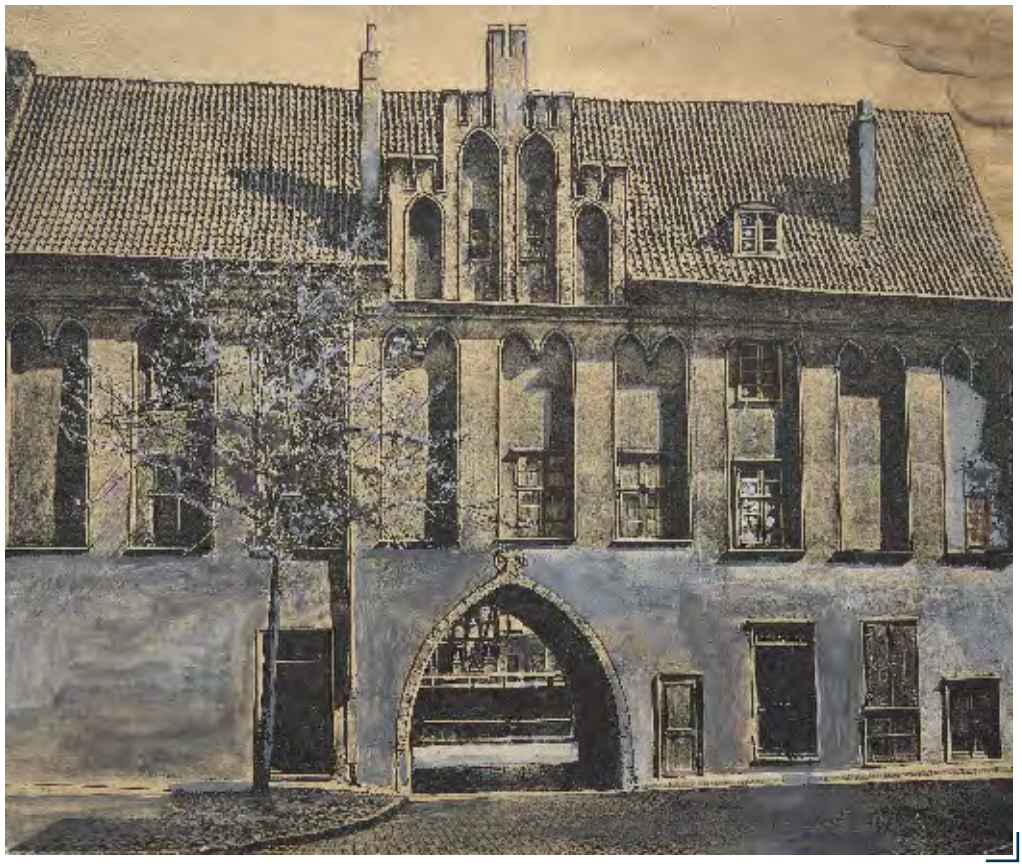
Date of origin: [1942]
Place of origin: Nice, France
Material / technique: paper, printing
Dimensions: H 15.5 cm x W 12 cm



9

10) *The Chlebnicka Gate* in Gdańsk, Rudolf Theodor Kuhn, watercolour from the portfolio *Charakteristische Giebelbauten und Portale in Danzig aus der Zeit vom 14. bis 18. Jahrhundert Alt Danzig*. The copy from a portfolio in the collection of the university's Main Library was the property of the Rev. Tadeusz Albin Kruszyński (1884–1959), an art historian and last dean of the Department of Theology at the Jagiellonian University. The portfolio was used by the Rev. Kruszyński to prepare illustrative materials for *Stary Gdańsk i historya jego sztuki* – (Old Gdańsk and the history of its art) (Kraków 1912). Some of the sheets in the portfolio were cut up, however he retouched the photographs he used in the book using watercolour and a quill. On the photograph of the Chlebnicka Gate, the human figures and signs were removed using white, grey and blue watercolour paints, the curtains in the windows were painted over and the leaves on the trees were painted in. The rooflines and outlines of the tiles were enhanced with a quill. This and other photographs from the portfolio are an interesting example of the efforts made to prepare illustrations for publications at the beginning of the 20th century.

Date of origin: 1901
Place of origin: Gdańsk
Material / technique: paper, print, watercolour
Dimensions: H 19 cm x W 24 cm
Inv. no.: 13851 (portfolio)
Comments: view before being retouched is available under the title 'Brama Chlebnicka' on the webpage www.gedanopedia.pl



10

Museum of the Eugeniusz Geppert Academy of Arts and Design

ul. Traugutta 21
50-416 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 343 84 51 ext. 117
muzeum@asp.wroc.pl
www.archiwumcyfrowe.asp.wroc.pl

Free admission
Mondays – Fridays: 8 am – 3 pm

Director:
Krzysztof Pachurka MA

Staff:
Marta Drobińska MA,
Marcin Mierzicki PhD,
Karolina Wiktor MA

WROCŁAW

Eugeniusz Geppert Academy of Arts and Design Centre for Art Documentation

Museum of the Eugeniusz Geppert Academy of Arts and Design

Since the beginning of its existence the Eugeniusz Geppert Academy of Art and Design in Wrocław has been collecting the works of teachers and students. Prof. Stanisław Dawski first organized a Collection of Study Works and later, in 1954, he founded the museum, which was to support education and research in the newly established academy. The collection contains works by students and final thesis projects, including pieces made in ceramic and glass, paintings, prints, posters and photographs documenting the process of their creation which are often themselves a form of artistic expression. The authors include: Eugeniusz Geppert, Xawery Dunikowski, Ludwik Kiczura, Zbigniew Horbowy, Alfons Mazurkiewicz, Jan Jaromir Aleksiun, Józef Hałas, Natalia Lach-Lachowicz and Eugeniusz GET Stankiewicz. The photographs, catalogues, documents, notes and press releases are an important addition to the museum collections, which together provide a complete record of the academy's artistic activities. The museum is a venue for meetings with artists, as well as for organizing permanent and temporary exhibitions of the work of the academy's teachers and students.

Between 2011 and 2012 a programme for the 'Digitization and Accessibility of the collections of the Eugeniusz Geppert Academy of Art and Design in Wrocław was carried out, according to an idea put forward by the rector, Prof. Stanisław Dawski, to make the collections accessible for teaching purposes. Apart from becoming fully acquainted with the collections and digitizing them, the project's main objective was to make them accessible to the public, inform people about the history of the academy and to present its past and present artistic achievements through an online platform: www.archiwumcyfrowe.asp.wroc.pl.

The museum operates as an interdepartmental entity; in 2015 it was converted into the Centre for Art Documentation.

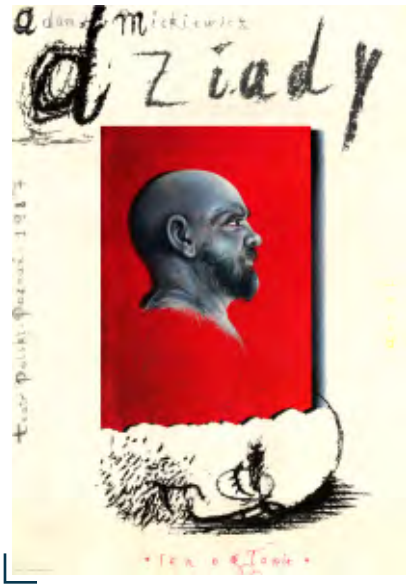
Museum of the Eugeniusz Geppert Academy of Arts and Design

1

1) A set of decorative forms, Krystyna Cybińska.

Material / technique: casting from stoneware, enamel, craquelure
Inv. no.: ASPWro-CUN-3272

2



3

4

5

6

2) *Plein air in Sandomierz*, Zdzisław Holuka.

Date of origin: 16 August 1955
Place of origin: Sandomierz
Material / technique: photographic paper, black and white photography
Inv. no.: ASPWro-FOT-2074

3) *Dziady*, Eugeniusz GET Stankiewicz.

Date of origin: 1987
Material / technique: paper, offset
Dimensions: H 100 cm x W 70.7cm
Inv. no.: ASPWro-PLA-518

4) *Carmen*, Tadeusz Ciałowicz.

Date of origin: 1968
Material / technique: paper
Inv. no.: ASPWro-PLA-154

5) *Unique form*, Aleksander Dymitrowicz.

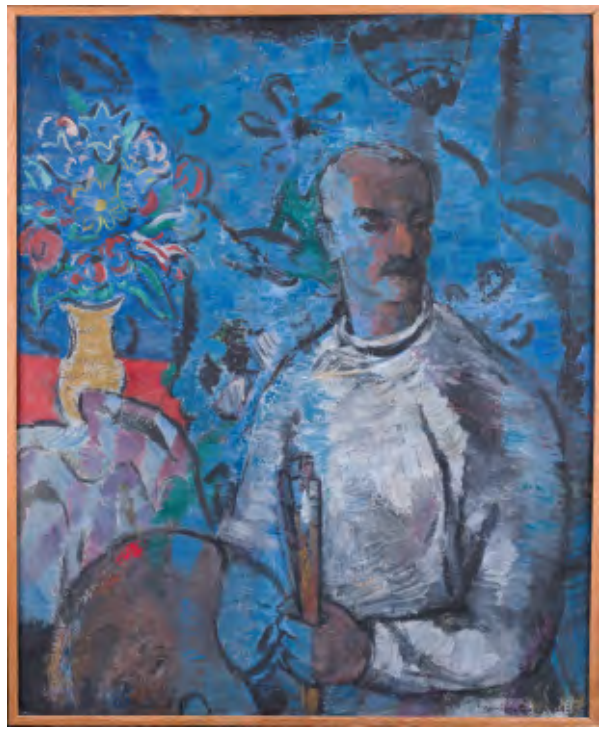
Date of origin: 1970
Material / technique: coloured glass; heat-formed
Inv. no.: ASPWro-SUN-43

6) *Decorative form*, Zbigniew Horbowy.

Date of origin: 1982
Material / technique: sodium glass, coloured; slowly formed
Inv. no.: ASPWro-SUN-7194

7) *Self-portrait*, Eugeniusz Geppert.

Date of origin: 1959
Dimensions:
H 100 cm x W 81 cm
Inv. no.: B8408219
Comment: exhibited in the Senate Room of the academy



7

8) *Mountain P-Z*, Józef Hałas.

Date of origin: 1990
Material / technique: oil on canvas
Inv. no.: 8408663

8

9) The museum's exhibition room.

Date of origin: 1960s
Material / technique: photographic paper; black and white photography

9

10) Three-part chair of curved plywood, Władysław Wincze.

Date of origin: 1960
Material / technique: ash, mahogany

10

Salvatorian Seminary in Bagno
(affiliated to the Pontifical Faculty of Theology in Wrocław)

Bagno, ul. Ziołowa 51
55-120 Oborniki Śl.
Tel. (71) 310 61 26

seminarium@sds.pl
www.wsd.salwatorianie.eu/pl

Free admission

The interiors of the monastery are open to visitors on Sundays and statutory holidays, on the full hour only, between 1 pm and 5 pm. Only organized groups may visit on other days (advance booking is essential – please contact the superior The park adjoining the monastery is open every day.

Superior:
The Rev. Roman Słupek SDS PhD

WROCŁAW

Pontifical Faculty of Theology

Salvatorian Seminary in Bagno

The Salvatorian Seminary is in the village of Bagno, 30 km from Wrocław. It is located within a monastic complex of two palaces connected with one another via a tower, a guardhouse and gateway, a former coach house with a gateway in the shape of a triumphal arch, a 19th-century brick building for candidates undergoing their novitiate in the southern part of the park and the so-called 'Gardener's house'. The monastery's park also contains garden architecture (the historic 'philosopher's arbour', a labyrinth, a statue of Johann Baptist Jordan – founder of the Society of the Divine Saviour, a grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, and a wooden chapel dedicated to Our Lady of the 'diaspora'). The 'Old Castle' which was completed in 1734, is the most representative part of the complex. The 'New Castle' is built in the neo-Baroque style. The tower, which joins the two buildings, was erected together with the new castle in the years 1911–1914.

The Salvatorian Order's presence in Bagno (formerly Heinzendorf) dates back to 1930 when the German Province of the Society of the Divine Saviour bought from the bank the estate belonging to the Kissling family which had been sold by Conrad Kissling. Conrad was the eldest son of Georg, who had restored and extended the palace in Bagno in the early 20th century. The German Salvatorians adapted the building to suit the requirements of religious life while preserving its artistic values. In the years 1930–1945 they remained in Bagno where they ran an international novitiate and studies in philosophy for the clergy (many of whom later undertook missionary work in China and South America). During the Second World War the monks had to move from the monastery to the house on the outskirts of the park. Before the end of the war the German Salvatorians were forced to leave the monastery in Bagno and only Brother Feliks Sierny from the Polish Province remained there. Thanks to him, despite the hostilities, the buildings and furnishings were not destroyed by Soviet troops.

In 1946 other Salvatorians from the Polish Province arrived in Bagno where they established a novitiate. A Salvatorian Seminary has been operating here since 1953, and since 1993 it has been affiliated with the Papal Faculty of Theology in Wrocław. The seminary offers courses in philosophy and theology and lectures take place in the historical castle complex which houses a library with a book collection of more than 33,000 books and 8,000 periodicals which are available to the seminarians. Since 2007, the seminary publishes its own academic journal *Studia Salvatoriana Polonica*. Since its inception, the seminary has educated more than 500 ordained priests. In addition to educational activities for religious youth, the monastery buildings are also a venue for cultural and educational events for guests (plein-air painting classes and private viewings, guest lectures open to all, integration meetings for the local community, meetings for those volunteering as missionaries, and for youth groups).

Salvatorian Seminary in Bagno

Botanical Garden

ul. Sienkiewicza 23
50-335 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 322 59 57
ob@uwr.edu.pl
www.ogrodbotaniczny.wroclaw.pl
Valid ticket required. (Prices available on the website).
Mondays – Sundays: 9 am – 7 pm
April to September 9 am – 6 pm, October 9 am – 5 pm
Exhibition Panorama of Nature, greenhouse and aquariums: 10 am – 6 pm

Director: Prof. Zygmunt Kącki

Deputy Director: Agata Kaznowska MA
Director of the Tissue Culture Laboratory:
Prof. Krystyna Kromer
Director of the Laboratory of Plant Ecology:
Ewa Stefańska-Krzaczek PhD

Departmental heads: Paweł Fedorów MsC, Wioletta Foremska MSc, Justyna Kiersnowska MSc, Jolanta Kochanowska MSc, Miłosz Kurczakowski BSc, Magdalena Mularczyk PhD, Krzysztof Reczek MSc, Karolina Sokołowska MSc

WROCŁAW

University of Wrocław

Botanical Garden

The Botanical Garden of the University of Wrocław is the second oldest university garden in Poland (after the one at the Jagiellonian University in Kraków) and it is the only one in the so-called Recovered Territories. It was established in 1811 together with the University of Wrocław (then Breslau) by the Prussian state. The garden was laid out on an site that had once been a fort located at the foot of a monumental Gothic church in Ostrów Tumski. One of its main attractions is the remaining part of the oxbow lake, formed out of the River Oder (former Oder river bed). In 1974 the garden was entered on the list of monuments of what was then the Wrocław Voivodeship. The garden contains more than 11,500 taxa of plants from various continents which are are grown on nearly 7.5 hectares of land, in the open air, in greenhouses and in aquariums. The plants are divided into the following categories: plant systematics, an arboretum, nature education (with sections for plant morphology and biology, specimens which appear in the Polish Red Book of Plants, an alpinarium, a section with climbing plants and a permanent palaeontological exhibition entitled Panorama of Nature), aquatic and marsh plants with a fine collection of tropical freshwater plants, ornamental plants and greenhouse plants with rich collections of succulents and plants of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceae*). There are two research laboratories which operate within the garden's administrative structures: one related to tissue cultures and the other to plant ecology, as well as a library. In 1988, the University of Wrocław also acquired 5 hectares of a dendrological park in Wojsławice (now in the Niemcza district), which had been established by a landowner and collector of plants, Fritz von Oheimb (1850–1928). The arboretum which had long been known for its fine collections of rhododendrons and azaleas (*Rhododendron*) and rare species of trees and shrubs, has now become a branch of the Botanical Garden. In 2005, the land surrounding the arboretum was also acquired thus expanding its size which now covers 62 hectares. This has made it possible to significantly enlarge the dendrological collection and to also lay out a large garden of perennial plants (on two hectares of land), an orchard with historical cherry varieties (covering 12 hectares), a GEOretum – in other words, a geological exhibition in a former quarry, and more recently the Polish Millennium Garden which contains protected and endangered plants and varieties of trees, shrubs and perennials raised by Polish plant breeders. Both in Wrocław and Wojsławice there are a total of nine national collections, including the largest collection in Europe consisting of more than 3,000 species and cultivars of the daylily (*Hemerocallis*) genus. Each year numerous open-air events are held in both establishments, such as RODOmania – a meeting of lovers of ericaceous plants (commonly known as the heath and heather family), Bee's Day and the Lower Silesian Pumpkin Festival, as well as shows, workshops, exhibitions and concerts.

Magdalena Mularczyk PhD

Botanical Garden

1

1) Pond – formed out of an oxbow lake on the River Oder.

2

2) Part of the Plant Systematics Department, arranged according to Adolf Engler's system.

3

3) Geological profile dating from 1856 – model of rock layers in the Wałbrzych Coal Basin.

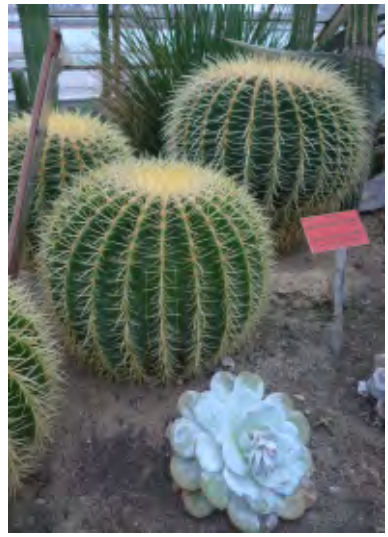
4

4) Department of Ornamental Plants – Brazilian giant rhubarb (*Gunnera manicata*) and daylilies (Hemerocallis) Comments: formerly a German collection.

5

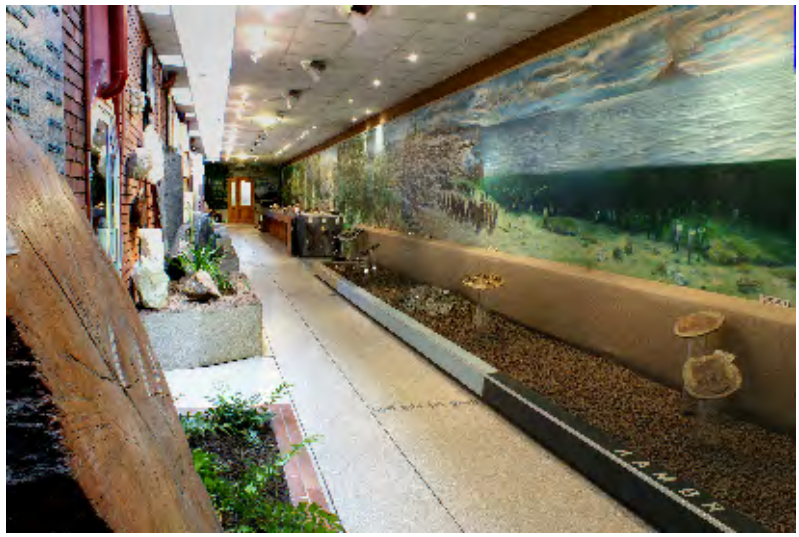
5) Aquariums with collections of tropical freshwater plants Comments: found during the construction of the Grunwald Bridge in the years 1908–1910.

6) Greenhouse with hydroponically grown plants.



7) 'Mexican succulents' – golden barrel cactus or mother-in-law's cushion (*Echinocactus grusonii*) and Echeveria (*Echeveria*).

8) Part of the National Collection of plants of the pineapple family (*Bromeliaceae*).



9) Panorama of Nature Exhibition – the evolution of nature over the past 600 million years.

10) Exhibition 'African succulents'.

Wojsławice Arboretum in Niemcza

Wojsławice 2
58-230 Niemcza
Tel. (71) 322 59 57
aw@uwr.edu.pl,
arboretumwojslawice.pl

Deputy Director responsible for matters concerning the Wojsławice Arboretum:
Tomasz Dymny MSc

Departmental heads:
Małgorzata Gębala PhD,
Hanna Grzeszczak-Nowak MSc

WROCŁAW

University of Wrocław Branch of the Botanical Garden

Wojsławice Arboretum

1

1) The GEOretum – an open air geological exhibition.

2

2) Courtyard of the former estate with the gallery building.

3

3) Interior of the gallery, where art exhibitions are held.

4

4) Common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) 'Atropunicea', planted in c 1840.

5

5) Giant sequoia or giant redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*).

6

6) Part of the *Rhododendron* collection.

7

7) Historic greenhouse.

8

8) Tomb of Fritz von Oheimb in the old park.

9

10

9) Part of the national collection of daylilies (*Hemerocallis*).

10) Beds of perennials.

Kazimierz Maślankiewicz Mineralogical Museum

ul. Cybulskiego 30
50-205 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 375 92 06
Mondays – Fridays: 10 am – 3:30 pm

Branch of the Mineralogical Museum at the University of Wrocław
ul. Kuźnicza 22
50-138 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 375 92 90

Monday – Saturday: 10 am – 3:30 pm
muz.min@uwr.edu.pl
www.muzmin.ing.uni.wroc.pl/
Valid entry ticket required. (Prices available on the website).

Director:
Prof. Piotr Kazimierz Gunia

Staff:
Joanna Girulska-Michalik MSc, Edyta Łobocka PhD, Jacek Bogdański MSc, Antoni Stryjewski MSc

WROCŁAW

University of Wrocław Faculty of Earth Sciences and Environmental Management

Kazimierz Maślankiewicz Mineralogical Museum

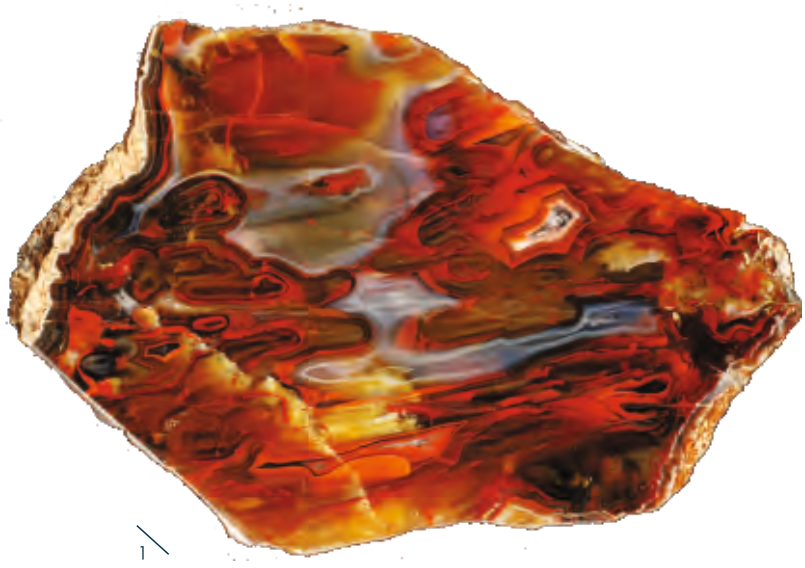
Kazimierz Maślankiewicz Mineralogical Museum

The collection of mineralogical exhibits began in 1811 with the establishment of the Mineralogical Cabinet within the Department of Geognosy at the Silesian University established by the rulers of the Kingdom of Prussia in Breslau (now Wrocław). Over a period of 134 years (until 1945) the collections grew and also changed. In 1898 they were divided into two parts – the collection of minerals proper and the collection of rocks and fossils. They were the foundation for creating two separate museums – the Mineralogical Museum and the Geological Museum – which functioned within different organizational structures at the Prussian-German university. The mineral collection was the basis for teaching geology, medicine and pharmacy, physics and chemistry, biology, and even philosophy students. Research work on minerals was carried out in the museum, which contributed to significant progress in studies of the Earth. In the opinion of academic and museum circles at the time, the Mineralogical Museum at the University in Breslau was one of the most outstanding in the world. This changed with the outbreak of the Second World War, as a result of which the collections were partially dispersed and lost. The part of the former collections that had been placed in Świerzawa was returned to Wrocław, to the new University of Wrocław established by the Polish government. Initially, the collection was used for teaching purposes in the newly opened geological departments. The Mineralogical Museum was not re-established until 1966 and it has been functioning at the university in various forms to this day. Since 1952 the main seat of the university has been located at ul. Cybulskiego 32–34. In 1993 a branch of the museum was opened in the building at ul. Kuźnicza 22. Today the collection consists of approx. 30,000 exhibits, grouped into four collections: minerals of Poland, minerals of the world, precious and ornamental stones, and meteorites and impactites. Approx. 4,000 exhibits are on show, grouped into the following collections:

- at the main seat – minerals of the world in accordance with the systematic arrangement, and minerals of Poland by region and deposit;
- in the branch – minerals of Poland by region and deposit, precious and ornamental stones, and meteorites and impactites, agates from the Kaczawskie Mts., minerals from Strzegom and Piława Górna pegmatites, minerals from East Bavaria, holotypes with cotypes, synthetic and natural gemstones, various cuts of precious and decorative stones.

Many temporary exhibitions have been organized at the museum, and the collections have been presented at various academic centres and museums in Poland and abroad. The museum cooperates with several scientific associations: the Polish Society of Friends of Earth Sciences (*Polskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk o Ziemi*), the Polish Mineralogical Association (*Polskie Towarzystwo Mineralogiczne*), and the Polish Gemmological Association (*Polskie Towarzystwo Gemmologiczne*). Scientific conferences, lectures, museum lessons and mineralogical workshops are also held here. It participates in the Night of Museums, the Lower Silesian Science Festival, the University of the Third Age of the University of Wrocław. It co-organizes mineral trade shows and is the patron of various other regional fairs, including the Lwówek Agate Summer. The museum is used for teaching purposes by various fields of study: geology and gemmology, geography and environmental protection, agriculture and soil sciences, architecture and pharmacy. Research is also carried out on the collections by many scientists in Poland and abroad. The Mineralogical Museum is part of an international network of geological museums recognized by the International Mineralogical Association (IMA) as collecting mineral holotypes and cotypes.

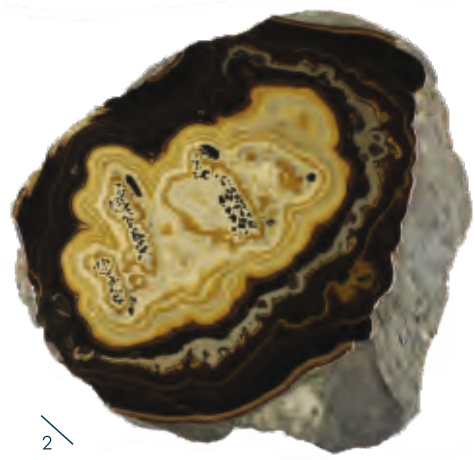
Antoni Stryjewski MSc



1

1) Agate.

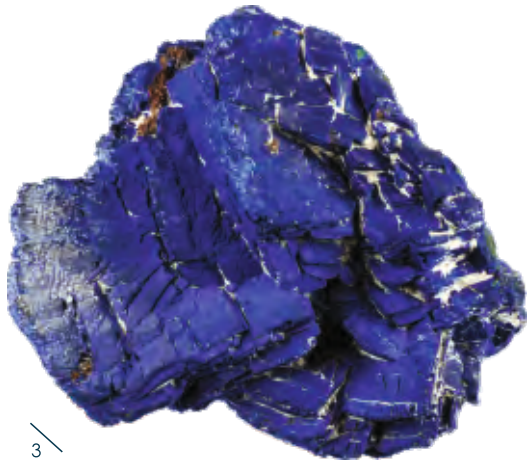
Place of origin: Sokołowiec, Kaczawskie Mountains, Lower Silesia, Poland
Inv. no.: MMWR IV-7646



2

2) Sphalerite.

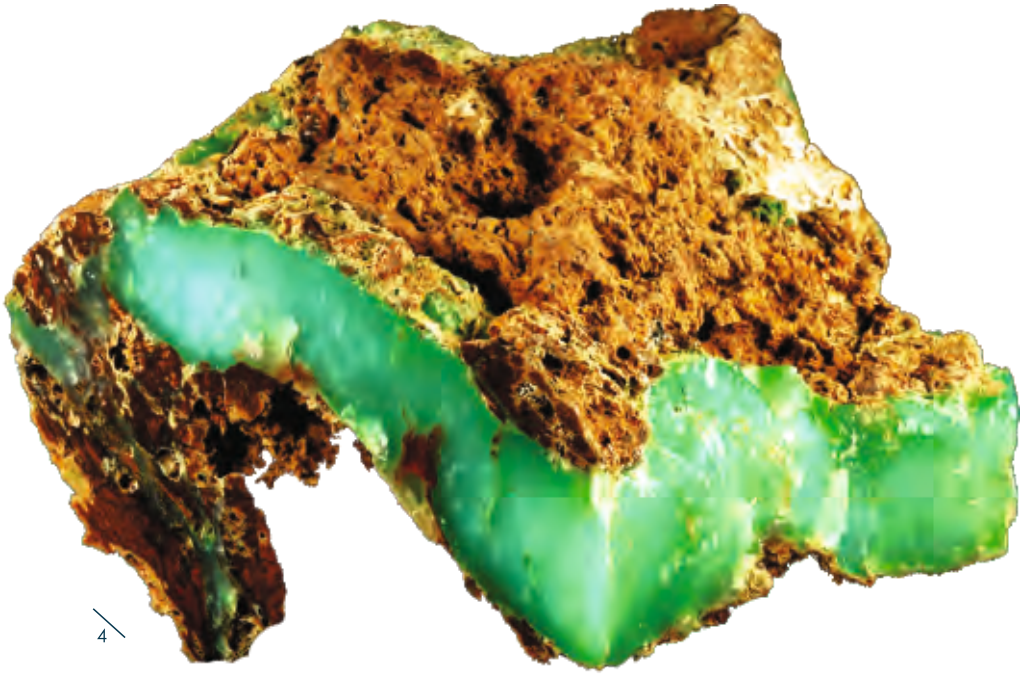
Place of origin: Olkusz, Poland
Inv. no.: MM Wr IV-7576



3

3) Azurite.

Place of origin: Chessy, Lyon, France
Inv. no.: MM Wr II-296



4

4) Chrysoprase.

Place of origin: Szklary, Lower Silesia, Poland
Inv. no.: MMWr III-335

5

5) Fluorite, sphalerite, galena, quartz.

Place of origin: Denton mine, Hardin, Kentucky, USA
Inv. no.: MMWr II-18410

6

6) Smoky quartz.

Place of origin: Dolni Bory, Czech Republic
Inv. no.: MM Wr II-2677

7) Halite.

Place of origin:
Inowrocław, Poland
Inv. no.: IV 7225

7

8) Stony-iron meteorite – Krasnoyarsk, pallasite.

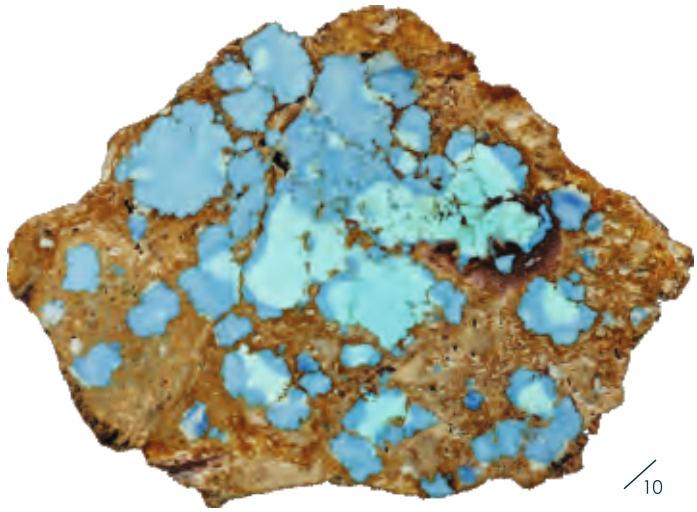
Place of origin:
Krasnoyarsk Krai, Siberia, Russia
Inv. no.: MMWr I-41-1
Comments: found in 1749

8

9) Beryl (emerald).

Place of origin:
Takovaya, Ural Mountains, Russia
Inv. no.:
MM Wr II-18518

9



10

10) Turquiose.

Place of origin:
Kazakhstan
Inv. no.: MM Wr III-44

Department of Palaeozoology

ul. Sienkiewicza 21
50-335 Wrocław

Tel. (71) 375 40 43, (71) 375 40 44
katarzyna.lipiec-sidor@uwr.edu.pl,
krzysztof.stefaniak@uwr.edu.pl

www.zp.uni.wroc.pl/pl/zakad-paleozoologii
Free admission, after prior arrangement.

Director:
Prof. Krzysztof Stefaniak

Custodian:
Adrian Marciszak PhD

Staff:
Urszula Ratajczak PhD, Paweł Socha PhD,
Adam Kotowski Msc,
Katarzyna Lipiec-Sidor Msc

WROCŁAW

University of Wrocław Faculty of Biological Sciences

Department of Palaeozoology

The Museum of the Department of Paleozoology of the University of Wrocław was established immediately after the end of the Second World War, when the first Polish staff were appointed. The German 'Schlesische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Breslau' was transformed into the Polish University of Wrocław by Order of the President of the State National Council, Bolesław Bierut, dated 24 August 1945; therefore giving the university its structural foundation. In 1947 the Department of Palaeozoology was established. It took over the collections and continued the tradition of the German 'Institut für Geologie und Paläontologie'. The first years were devoted to grassroots work, salvaging what remained of the collections, organizing the structures and undertaking the first research studies.

The Museum of the Department of Palaeozoology houses several interesting fossil collections which encompass many groups of invertebrates and vertebrates. Although many old documents were lost during the Second World War, they were partially reconstructed thanks to hard work. The most interesting collections include: many specimens of excellently preserved invertebrates, including a significant number from Silesia and Central Europe; a collection of sea invertebrates from Opolian Silesia; an enormous, and still largely undescribed collection of fishes from the Carpathian regions, dating from the Oligocene to the Miocene periods; hundreds of thousands of specimens of vertebrates from many cave sites, mainly from the Polish Jurassic Highlands and the Sudetes, dating from the Miocene to Holocene periods; hundreds of thousands of archaeozoological remains, mainly from Silesian sites, dating from the Holocene period. There are many interesting objects to be found in the abundant collections.

The staff of the department carry out research using the museum's specimens and they also make use of them in the popular science classes that are held which are aimed at explaining the results obtained in an accessible manner. The classes are held in situ and in the form of activities such as trips to schools or cyclical local events. They may take the form of seminars or practical classes where participants may touch the specimens or try their hand at research conducted by palaeontologists on a day-to-day basis. Using modern technology, the department strives to acquaint the visitors with the past so that they can protect the future at the present time.

Department of Palaeozoology

1

1) *Panthera spelaea spelaea* (Goldfuss, 1810), European cave lion or steppe lion (male), skull.

Period: Late Pleistocene (60,000 years ago)
Place of origin: Jaskinia Niedźwiedzia (Sudetes, Silesia)
Dimensions: W 280 cm x L 43 cm
Inv. no.: ZPL.UWr.JNK/Pss/1
Comments: the only skull of a cave lion in Poland that is as intact as this one

2

2) *Crocuta spelaea spelaea* (Goldfuss, 1823), cave hyena or Ice Age spotted hyena, skull.

Period: Late Pleistocene (60–50,000 years ago)
Place of origin: Jaskinia Biśnik (Polish Jurassic Highland, Silesia)
Dimensions: 28 cm
Inv. no.: ZPL.UWr.JB/Css/1
Comments: the only fully intact skull of a cave hyena in Poland

3

3) *Stephanorhinus kirchbergensis* (Jäger, 1839), Merck's rhinoceros, parts of a skeleton.

Period: Eemian interglacial period (120–115,000 years ago)
Place of origin: Gorzów Wielkopolski
Dimensions: 45 cm (length of radial bones – 2 pcs); 43 cm (length of the tibia)
Inv. no.: ZPL/UWr/Gl/1-131
Comments: the only almost fully intact Merck's rhinoceros in Poland

4

4) Ammonite shell.

Period: Cretaceous (145–66 million years ago)
Place of origin: Austin, Texas, USA
Dimensions: 30 cm
Inv. no.: ZPal.UWr.B.A.1
Comments: formerly a German collection

5

5) *Bison priscus* (Bojanus, 1827), Steppe bison or steppe wisent (male), skull.

Period: Late Pleistocene (60–20 thousand years ago)
Place of origin: Wrocław
Dimensions: horn base span approx. 110 cm
Inv. no.: ZPal.UWr.K.A.1
Comments: found during the construction of the Grunwald Bridge in the years 1908–1910

6

6) *Ursus ingressus* (Rabeder et al., 2004), cave bear (male), skull.

Period: Late Pleistocene (50–40,000 years ago)
Place of origin: Jaskinia Niedźwiedzia (Sudetes, Silesia)
Dimensions: W 33 cm x L 51 cm
Inv. no.: ZPal.UWr.JNK/Ui/1
Comments: one of several dozen cave bear skulls found in Jaskinia Niedźwiedzia

7) *Mene rhombea* (Volta, 1796), skeleton of a fish.

Period: Eocene
Place of origin: Monte Bolca, Italy
Dimensions: L 29 cm
Inv. no.: ZPal.UWr.F.1
Comments: a perfectly preserved skeleton with the smallest morphological elements still visible.

7

8) *Carcharocles megalodon* (Agassiz, 1843), Megalodon, an extinct species of shark, tooth.

Period: Miocene (23–5 million years ago)
Place of origin: Germany
Dimensions: L 18 cm
Inv. no.: ZPal.UWr.F.2
Comments: a perfectly preserved specimen

8

9

9) *Tarsophlebia*, giant dragonfly, imprint.

Period: Late Jurassic (152–145 million years ago)
Place of origin: Solnhofen, Bavaria, Germany
Dimensions: L 12 cm; 11 cm (wing span)
Inv. no.: ZPal.UWr.D.1
Comments: a perfectly preserved specimen

10

10) *Mammuthus trogontherii* (Pohlig, 1885), steppe mammoth, molar tooth.

Period: Middle Pleistocene (450–150,000 years ago)
Place of origin: Bełchatów
Dimensions: L 35 cm
Inv. no.: ZPal.UWr.K.1.2
Comments: extracted from brown coal seams

Władysław Rydzewski Museum of Natural History

ul. Sienkiewicza 21
50-335 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 375 41 45
mp@uwr.edu.pl
www.muzeum-geologiczne.uni.wroc.pl
A valid entry ticket is required (prices are available on the website).
Tuesdays – Fridays: 9 am – 3 pm (ticket office closes at 2.15 pm)
Weekends: 10 am – 4 pm (ticket office closes at 3.15 pm)
Mondays: closed
Guided tours available (please book in advance by telephone).

Director: Jan Kotusz PhD

Academic staff: Prof. Marek Wanat,
Prof. Tadeusz Stawarczyk, Marta Borowiec PhD,
Paweł Jałoszyński PhD, Tomasz Maltz PhD,
Krzysztof Świerkosz PhD, Marek Halama PhD,
Małgorzata Proćków PhD

Head of the Exhibition Department: Jerzy Maciążek MSc

WROCŁAW

University of Wrocław

Władysław Rydzewski Museum of Natural History

The museum was established in 1974 as a result of the merger of the former zoological and botanical museums with the herbarium which, until then, had been independent entities within the university. The Zoological Museum, founded by Prof. Johann Gravenhorst, was opened in 1814. It was originally housed in the main university building, and in 1904 the collections and exhibitions were moved to the present day building which was erected especially for the needs of the museum. During the Second World War, bombing completely destroyed one of its wings, together with the exhibition and teaching rooms. Approximately 50% of the scientific collections survived the war. The botanical collections began to be gathered in 1821 initially as a herbarium at the Botanical Garden. Professors Adolph Grube, Carl Chun, Willy Kükenthal and Ferdynand Pax Jr. made the most significant contribution to the museum's development in the 19th and 20th centuries. After the war, however, the greatest contribution was made by Prof. Władysław Rydzewski, the museum's present patron. The zoological collection includes more than 2.5 million specimens, of which nearly 70% are insects. There are also ten extinct species among several thousand vertebrates, and further critically endangered organisms (nine animal and one plant species), whereas the herbarium houses nearly 500,000 excissatae of plants and fungi. The most valuable specimens are the type specimens: a type is an example that serves to anchor the defining features of particular species named by science, which contain aprox. 6,000 such individuals of invertebrates and nearly 5,000 of plants. The scientific collections are only available to specialists. The Natural History Museum has four permanent exhibitions which are the largest in Poland, both in terms of exhibition space and the number of exhibits.

'World of Plants'. The exhibition contains representatives of flora from all the geographical regions throughout the world. Nearly 500 plant species are presented. The diversity of the plant world is shown starting from selected groups of algae, through fungi, lichens, bryophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms. Thanks to the boards showing the structure of various types of plants, the exhibition can also be of help when introducing teaching programmes in the field of botany.

'The skeletal system of vertebrates'. The exhibition illustrates the relationship between the structure and functioning of the skeleton. You can view 66 complete skeletons of various animals, including the Nile crocodile, the anaconda, the narwhal with its characteristic 'unicorn horn', the elephant and the rhinoceros. There is also a collection of primate skulls, from the lemur to the chimpanzee, together with models that illustrate the evolution of the ancestors of human beings. The most valuable extinct animal exhibits include a fully intact skeleton of an Irish elk and the skull of an aurochs.

'Insects and Man'. The collection presents various aspects of the relationship between humans and insects as well as many facts and stories from the life of insects. You can see representatives of bloodsucking insects, the largest and smallest of insects, examples of their excellent colouration, the most dangerous 'pests' as well as the many preparations used domestically that are produced by insects.

'The World of Animals'. This exhibition is presented in the largest, historical hall. In the very centre is the skeleton of a 15-metre-long blue whale, the largest of the whales, and the only such skeleton in Poland. On either side and on the surrounding mezzanine floor there are more than 1,500 exhibits illustrating the diversity of the animal world. All the major animal groups are represented – from sponges and corals up to the primates. The exhibition of birds is particularly impressive (approx. 500 species of 167 families, including 5 extinct species), mollusc shells and an overview of selected groups of invertebrates. The mammals include primitive monotremes – the duck-billed platypus and short-beaked echidna, and above all the predatory Thylacine, commonly known as the Tasmanian tiger or Tasmanian wolf, which is now extinct.

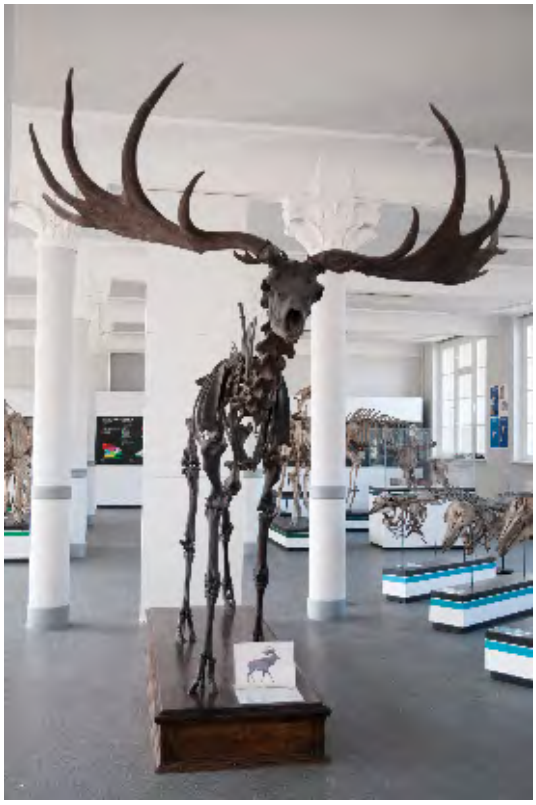
Prof. Tadeusz Stawarczyk

Władysław Rydzewski Museum of Natural History

1

1) Blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), skeleton.

Dimensions: L 14.6 m (skeleton)
Comments: acquired in the early 20th century; the only blue whale skeleton in Poland, the largest known animal on Earth



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3

2) Irish elk, also known as Giant Deer (*Megaloceros giganteus*), skeleton.

Place of origin: Ireland
Comments: acquired in the early 19th century; the species became extinct approx. 10,000 years ago; the antlers span approx. 2.6 m; the only complete skeleton in Poland

3) Black rhinoceros or hook-lipped rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*), skeleton.

Date of origin: unknown
Place of origin: unknown

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4) Aurochs (*Bos primigenius*), skull.

Place of origin: near Wieruszów
Comments: acquired in the early 21st century; extinct species

6

5) Black-lip pearl oyster (*Pinctada margaritifera*).

Date of origin: unknown
Place of origin: unknown
Comments: a species of mollusc that produces pearls

6) A reef coral of the genus *Tridacophyllia*.

Date of origin: unknown
Place of origin: unknown

7) Calabar angwantibo (*Arctocebus calabarensis*).

Place of origin: Zoological garden in Wrocław
Dimensions: L 20 cm
Comments: acquired in the early 21st century, a primate of the family Lorisidae

7

8) Butterfly (*Ornithoptera primus posejdon*).

Date of origin: unknown
Place of origin: unknown
Comments: butterfly native to Papua New Guinea

8

9) Huia (*Heteralocha acutirostris*).

Period: unknown
Place of origin: unknown
Comments: extinct species of New Zealand wattlebirds, endemic to the North Island

9

10) Seychelles lepidolite palm nut or sea coconut (*Lodoicea maldivica*).

Date of origin: unknown
Place of origin: Seychelles
Comments: the largest fruit (nut) of a wild plant on Earth; endemic to the Seychelles

10

CELOFYZ
Coelophysis bauri Cope 1889

Henryk Teisseyre Geological Museum

ul. Cybulskiego 30
50-205 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 375 93 27
muzeum.geologiczne@uwr.edu.pl
www.muzeum-geologiczne.uni.wroc.pl

Valid entry ticket required (prices available on the museum's website).
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays: 9 am – 3 pm
Tuesdays, Thursdays: 9 am – 5 pm
Saturdays: 10 am – 3 pm

During the holiday period the museum is open Mondays to Fridays 10 am – 3 pm and on Saturdays (by prior arrangement).

Director:
Urszula Kosarewicz PhD

Staff:
Anna Setlik MSc, Joanna Białek Msc

WROCŁAW

University of Wrocław

Henryk Teisseyre Geological Museum

The Geological Museum of the University of Wrocław, one of the oldest institutions of its type in Poland, and even in Europe, has a vast collection of rocks as well as animal and plant fossils. The exhibits have been gathered since the early 19th century and come from all over the world. The current collection, of more than 20,000 specimens, was amassed thanks to the work of 400 collectors, many of whom are renowned geologists and palaeologists.

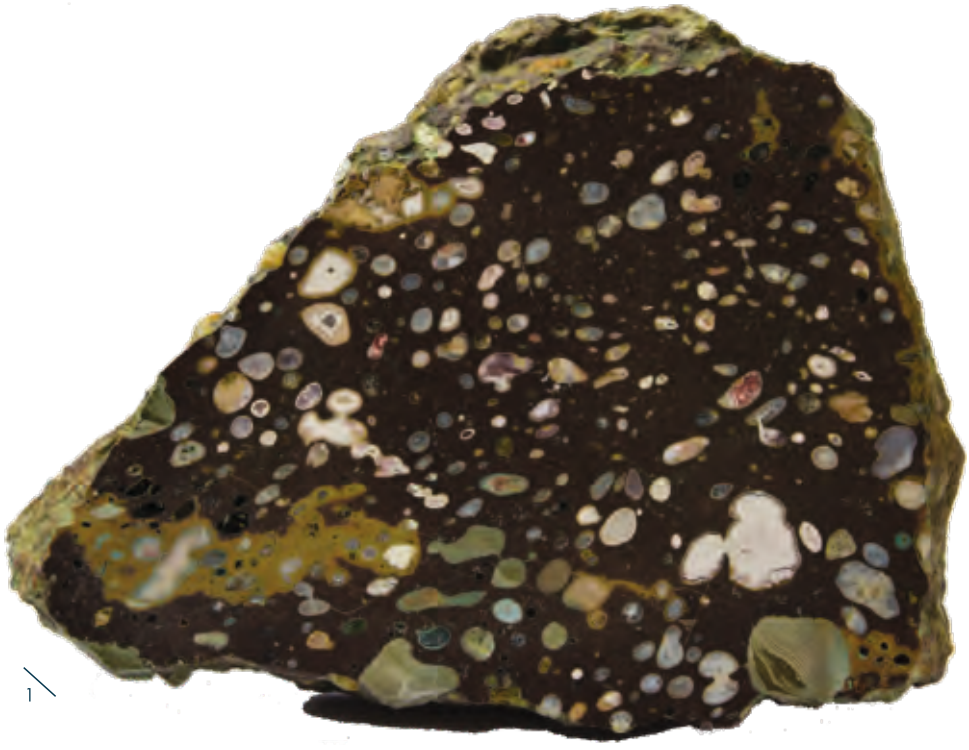
The beginnings of geological museology at the University of Wrocław date back to 1812 when the Mineralogical Cabinet was established, housing collections of minerals, rocks and fossils. In 1868, the Cabinet was transformed into the university's Mineralogical Museum and by the end of the 19th century the collections were divided into two themed museums: mineralogical and geological-palaeontological. Their resources, which were considerably diminished due to the Second World War, were moved in 1945 and put in the care of the Institute of Geological Sciences, where they were made accessible to researchers and the public in the 1960s and 1970s. The Geological Museum was officially reactivated in 1981; it operates on the basis of the regulations formulated in the charter of the University of Wrocław.

The museum's exhibits are divided into four scientific collections and a didactic one. Most of these exhibits are the fossilized plants (land plants dating from the Silurian period to present times, with the European Carboniferous and Neogene periods being particularly well represented) and animals, mainly invertebrates – including numerous index fossils. The collection of more than 13,000 catalogued items includes hundreds of nomenclatural types and specimens documenting the age of the rock series in the Sudetes. The rock collection includes petrographic, sedimentologic, tectonic and deposit samples documenting mainly the geological composition of Lower Silesia, complemented by interesting specimens from other regions of Poland and abroad.

The Geological Museum provides access to the specimens for scientific purposes and teaching activities both on-site and by lending them to different institutions. The main hall of the museum (110 sq. metres) and the historic hall house 1,200 items; the exhibition themes include the geology of Lower Silesia, evolution of the organic world on the basis of macrofossils, and the history of the museum. Workshops and lessons in the museum are held in the Chamber of Ancient Creatures (*Komnata Pradawnych Stworzeń*).

Anna Setlik, Paweł Raczyński

Henryk Teisseyre Geological Museum



1

1) Almond-structured melaphyre.

Period: Early Permian, approx. 290 million years ago
Place of origin: Lubiechowa, Sudetes, Poland
Dimensions: L approx. 20 cm
Inv. no.: MGUWr 2287r
Comments: igneous, extrusive rock

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2) Halite crystals coloured by copper compounds.

Period: recent
Place of origin: *Rudna* copper mine, Lower Silesia, Poland
Dimensions: L approx. 17 cm
Inv. no.: MGUWr 2293r

3) Aplite with enclave in Strzelin granite.

Period: Late Carboniferous, approx. 305 million years ago
Place of origin: Strzelin, Poland
Dimensions: L approx. 10 cm
Inv. no.: MGUWr 1333r

4) Maple leaf Acer *tricuspidatum* Bronn.

Period: Neogene, approx. 20 million years ago
Place of origin: Öhningen, Germany
Dimensions: L approx. 18 cm
Inv. no.: MGUWr 1770p

5) Seed fern leaf *Woodwardites obtisilobus* Göpp.

Period: Late Carboniferous, approx. 315 million years ago
Place of origin: Wałbrzych, Sudetes, Poland
Dimensions: L approx. 7 cm (leaf)
Inv. no.: MGUWr 4084p
Comments: holotype documented by H. R. Göppert in 1836

6) Cross section of an ammonite shell, Morawica limestone.

Period: Late Jurassic, approx. 160 million years ago
Place of origin: Morawica nr Kielce, Poland
Dimensions: L approx. 9 cm (shell)
Comments: specimen in a floor tile in the museum

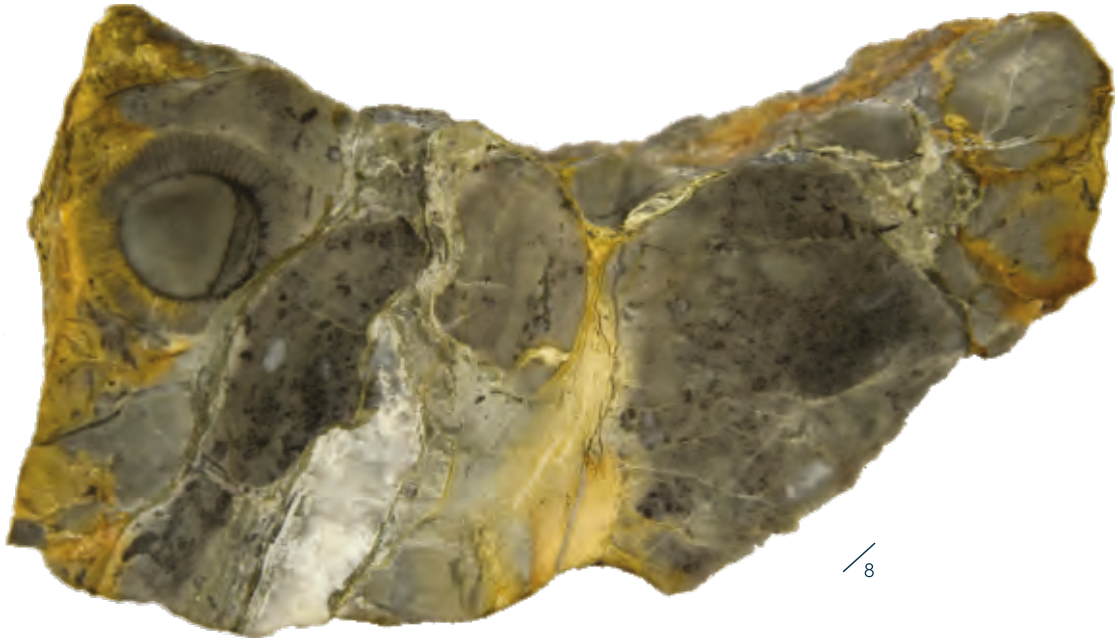
7) *Ellipsocephalus hoffi* (Schloth.) trilobites.

Period: Mid-Cambrian, approx. 505 million years ago
Place of origin: Jinec (Jince), Czech Republic
Dimensions:
L approx. 8 cm
Inv. no.: MGUWr 64s

7

8) Cross section of a sponge from the archaeocyathids group.

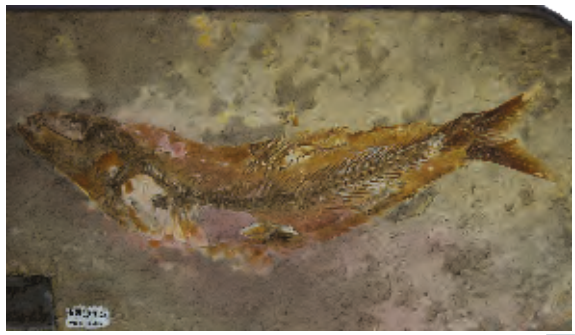
Period: Early Cambrian, approx. 512 million years ago
Place of origin: Kaczawskie Mountains, Sudetes, Poland
Dimensions: length approx. 12 cm
Inv. no.:
MGUWr 6656s



8

9) *Thrissops* sp. bony fish.

Period: Late Jurassic, approx. 150 million years ago
Place of origin: Eichstädt, Bavaria, Germany
Dimensions:
L approx. 24 cm
Inv. no.:
MGUWr 3897s



9

10) Tooth of a mastodon *Mastodon angustitius* (Cuvier).

Period: Neogene, approx. 15 million years ago
Place of origin: Togo
Dimensions:
L approx. 16 cm
Inv. no.: 3749s

10

Wydział Filozoficzny
Nauki rolnicze

University of Wrocław Museum

pl. Uniwersytecki 1
50-137 Wrocław
(71) 375 26 18, (71) 375 28 91
muzeum@uwr.edu.pl
www.muzeum.uni.wroc.pl

Current ticket prices available on the website.
October – April:
Mondays – Tuesdays, Thursdays – Sundays:
10 am – 4 pm
May – September:
Mondays – Tuesdays, Thursdays – Fridays:
10 am – 5 pm
Weekends: 10 am – 6 pm

Director:
Prof. Jan Harasimowicz

Staff: Urszula Bończuk-Dawidziuk PhD, Maria Kowalińska MA, Urszula Rozpara MA, Jarosław Suleja MA

WROCŁAW

University of Wrocław

University of Wrocław Museum

The University of Wrocław Museum is located in the university's Baroque-style main building and safeguards the artefacts and memorabilia related to the university's activities. It has a strictly historical profile, and the collections consist of 1,563 objects which include scientific instruments and apparatuses, handicrafts, sculptures, paintings, prints and photographs dating from the 15th to the 20th centuries.

The museum was established in 1992 as a result of separating the Department of Museum Collections from the University of Wrocław Archives. At first, the museum was housed in the monumental historic interior of the Aula Leopoldina (Leopoldine Hall), then in 1997, also in the former music room, the Oratorium Marianum (Marian oratory). In subsequent years the Mathematical Tower (2000) was made available to the public and a permanent exhibition was organized in the Roman Longchamps de Bérier Room (2002). In 2011 the exhibition space was enlarged by adding the Stefan Banach Room with the adjoining corridor, and the Room under the Pillar (Pod Filarem) was allocated to temporary exhibitions. At that time the entire exhibition space of 470 sq. meters was renovated and rearranged. The new concept focused on the more than 300 years of the university's activities, starting with the Jesuit Leopoldine College (founded in 1702) until after the Second World War, with particular emphasis on the 'pioneering' times between the years 1945 and 1948, when both social and intellectual 'capital' was contributed to the university by the community of scholars from Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine).

The museum is an autonomous interdepartmental entity, reporting directly to the rector. It operates pursuant to the Rector's Order no. 28/92 dated 6 August 1992 concerning the foundation of the University of Wrocław Museum, and the organizational regulations amended by Resolution no. 40/2007 of the University of Wrocław Senate dating from 28 March 2007. The museum staff comprises four professionals and seven service employees.

Urszula Bończuk-Dawidziuk PhD

University of Wrocław Museum

1

1) Apothecary repository. A free-standing piece of furniture in the form of a deep cabinet with an undulating front and double drawers on left and right. Decorated with geometric intarsia. The central part of the upper section is decorated with the emblem of the Jesuits in marquetry. The piece was originally from the then Jesuit apothecary in the Leopoldine Academy. In the 19th and 20th century used as a representative desk by the University of Wrocław rectors.

Date of origin: c 1740
Place of origin: Silesia
Material / technique: walnut wood, marquetry, intarsia, cast brass fittings
Dimensions: H 186 cm x W 228 cm x D 112cm
Inv. no.: MUWr-0312

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2) Madonna and Child, statue on a base in the form of whirling clouds, designed for exhibiting in a niche. The statue originally decorated the entrance hall of the Leopoldine Academy.

Date of origin: 2nd half of 18th century
Place of origin: Silesia
Material / technique: lime wood, polychrome, gilding and silver-plating
Dimensions: H 136 cm x W 45 cm x D 50 cm
Inv. no.: MUWr-1322

3) Proto-Corinthian amphora in oriental style. The surviving body (no neck, handles or base) is decorated with a frieze representing fantastical and real animal species, inspired by the art of the Middle East.

Date of origin: 7th century BCE
Place of origin: Greece
Material / technique: baked clay
Dimensions: H 19 cm x Dia. 30 cm
Inv. no.: UWr-36
Comments: on loan from the Institute of History of the University of Wrocław

4) Rector's ornate gown (in the form of a long cape) with a large embroidered collar and frog fastening, and a shorter ermine cape, to be worn over the gown. The splendid gown was funded to mark the centenary of the Prussian University of Breslau (now Wrocław).

Date of origin: 1911
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: red velvet braided with golden and silver thread, satin lining, ermine cape, sewing techniques, hand embroidery
Dimensions: L 113 cm (gown); L 48 cm (cape)
Inv. no.: MUWr-0005

5) Ceremonial mask, by an anonymous folk artist from the former territory of German New Guinea. The mask is in the form of an enlarged head, with a colourful mane, to be attached to ceremonial dress for ritual purposes. It is from the collections of the university's Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology which were amassed at the turn of the 19th/20th century.

Date of origin: 1884–1914
Place of origin: former territory of German New Guinea
Material / technique: carved wood, painting, plant fibres attached
Dimensions: H 41 cm
Inv. no.: UWr-Oc-009
Comments: on loan from the Department of Ethnology of the University of Wrocław

6) Sector, also known as proportional or military compass, the invention of which is often credited to Galileo. It was made by Ioannes Macarius Mirondolanus from Modena, an architect and maker of astronomical instruments, who was active in Rome. The sector – an instrument composed of two arms joined with a hinge, with marked scales – was used to measure different values basing on the proportions between them. Used in architecture, measuring, cartography, astronomy, artillery, mathematics, and banking. From the collections of the University of Wrocław Astronomical Observatory.

Date of origin: 1665
Place of origin: central Italy
Material / technique: brass; engraving
Dimensions: L 26.2 cm x W 3 cm x D 0.4 cm
Inv. no.: MUWr-0403

7) Gargoyle in the shape of lion's head with a preserved fragment of the sima. Decorative architectural detail from the antique collection of architect Eduard Schaubert (1804–1860), donated to the Königliches Museum für Kunst und Altertümer (Royal Museum of Arts and Antiquities at the University of Breslau (now Wrocław) by his heirs in 1861.

Date of origin: late 4th – early 3rd century BCE
Place of origin: Athens/Attica
Material / technique: terracotta
Dimensions: H 14 cm x W 30 cm x D 13 cm
Inv. no.: UWr-0-09
Comments: on loan from the Institute of History of the University of Wrocław

7

8) Academic fraternity cup of the Fridericiana singing society (formerly the *Akademischer Gesangverein Fridericiana*). Römer-type drinking glass, decorated with a painted emblem of the students' fraternity AGV Fridericiana active at the university in the 19th century. Inscription about the owner on the back of the cup.

Date of origin: 1896
Place of origin: Bohemia/Silesia
Material / technique: blown honey-coloured glass, stem decorated with lion heads on the node and colourful enamel with an engraved inscription on the bowl
Dimensions: H 26.8 cm x Dia. 12.5 cm
Inv. no.: MUWr-0612

8

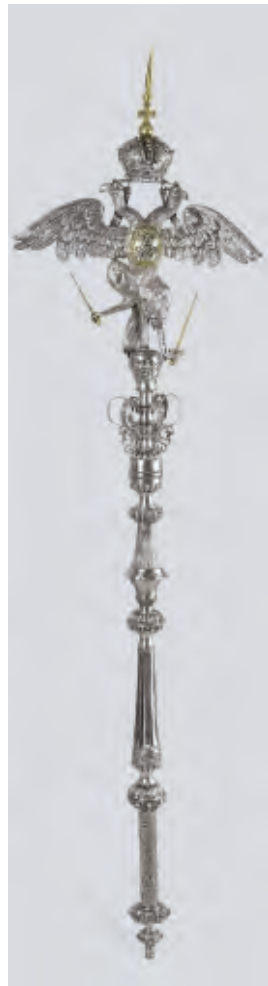
9) Celestial globe, Erhard Weigel (1625–1699). Representing the external part of the celestial sphere, the globe was used to observe the constellations by 'looking into' the interior of the globe through perforations reflecting the configuration of particular constellations. The globe is very original because its author – a German mathematician and astronomer, and professor and rector of the University of Jena – did not group the stars according to the known constellations but instead grouped them so that they would reflect the coats of arms of European royal and princely families. The globe comes from the collection of Longinus Anton Jungnitz (1764–1831), the founder and first director of the University of Wrocław's Astronomical Observatory.

Date of origin: 1699
Place of origin: Jena, Germany
Material / technique: embossed metal sheeting, perforating, painted with coloured-enamel, brass armillary spheres, engraving
Dimensions: Dia. 36 cm (globe); Dia. 40 cm (sphere)
Inv. no.: MUWr-0400

9

10) Rector's sceptre of the Leopoldine Academy in Breslau (now Wrocław), made by Elias Grische, a goldsmith (1648–1714) from Breslau. Multipart decorative rod crowned with the representation of a male head surmounted by a two-headed Habsburg eagle with a crown.

Date of origin: 1702
Place of origin: Breslau, Silesia
Material / technique: embossed silver, partially gilded, encrusted with semi-precious stones and rhinestones
Dimensions: H 175 cm x W 45 cm x D 13 cm
Inv. no.: MUWr-0001



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University School's History Centre

ul. Ignacego Jana
Paderewskiego 35
51-612 Wrocław

centrum.historii@awf.wroc.pl
Tel. (71) 347 33 49

Mondays and Thursdays: 10 am – 1 pm, (please contact the centre to make an appointment to visit on another day).

Director:
Ryszard Jasiński PhD – Chairman of the AWF Senate History Committee

Staff:
Regina Kumala PhD,
Elżbieta Radziwon

WROCŁAW

University School of Physical Education in Wrocław

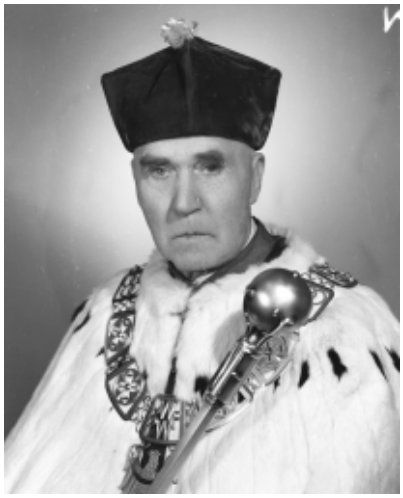
University School's History Centre

By decisions of the Senate of the University School of Physical Education in Wrocław of 26 September 2002 and 25 October 2002, the University School's History Centre and the AWF Senate History Committee were established. The founder and main organizer of the centre was the late Prof. Bogdan Czabański who, following the example of other universities, came up with the idea of setting up a museum. He was also the first chair of the university's Senate History Committee. After his death, the role was taken over first by Ryszard Jezierski, then by Prof. Zbigniew Naglak, Prof. Lesław Kulmatycki and it is now held by Ryszard Jasiński. The centre amasses, safeguards and makes accessible source documents, photographs and exhibits of historical value as well as all other materials related to the establishment, development and activities of the university. The centre documents the academic teaching and sports achievements of the university and also stores and safeguards materials concerning outstanding figures and important events in the university's history, as well as all source documentation, exhibits and other documents of historical value, photographs and material acquired about the establishment, development and activities of the university. Since 2009, each year the university has been publishing *Zeszyty Historyczne* (in fascicles), which are devoted to distinguished figures of the University School of Physical Education and important events (including its 70th anniversary in 2016). Almost every year, commemorative photographic exhibitions are organized, and in the main foyer of the building there is a permanent exhibition of archival materials concerning the establishment of the university school. The centre's collections also include photocopies of many historical documents relating to the first years of the university school's activities, a collection of more than 20,000 photographs (both historical and current ones), including photocopies of handwritten CVs of the professors of the former College of Physical Education (Studium Wychowania Fizycznego) and other memorabilia. Other valuable materials include chronicles concerning student life and regularly documented interviews with distinguished figures of the university school (mainly in the form of video recordings). Annual meetings with the rector and doyens of the school to cultivate the memory of important events and people related to the university have become a tradition.

University School's History Centre

1

1) Insignia of the rector of the University School of Physical Education in Wrocław – sceptre and chain.



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WYŻSZA SZKOŁA WYCHOWANIA FIZYCZNEGO
WE WROCŁAWIU

Nr 217

DYPLOM

Ob. Weinert Marian

urodz. ony dnia 2 lipca r. 1908

w Stryju

odbył w latach 1929/30, 1930/31, 1949/50

studia wyższe wychowania fizycznego

na Wydziale Wychowania Fizycznego

Wyższej Szkoły Wychowania Fizycznego

i uzyskał tytuł

Magistra Wychowania Fizycznego

Rektor

Mp.

Dziekan

Wrocław, dnia 28 czerwca 1952

Wroc. 582 — 9. 3. 53 — 300 — F-6-20242 — pap. pism. 5 kl. 70 g. A3

6

2) Photograph of Prof. Andrzej Klisiecki, first rector of the College of Physical Education (term of office: 1952–1956).

3) Banner of the University School of Physical Education in Wrocław.

4) Medal commemorating distinguished members of the University School of Physical Education in Wrocław (Zasłużony dla AWF we Wrocławiu).

5) Medal commemorating the university's 60th anniversary, 2006.

6) Master's diploma awarded to Marian Weinert, a graduate of the school, 1952.

7) Instruction booklet of Zofia Dowgird MA, 1952.

8) Student's oath, with the no. 1, which belonged to Henryk Antczak, who was later a long-term member of the university staff.

9) Highest distinction awarded by the rector of the school – Laurels of the University School of Physical Education in Wrocław – which has been awarded since 2006.

10) Photograph of the physical fitness examination at the University School of Physical Education in Wrocław, examiner: Marian Weinert MA, 1950.

SIEBE

Cort:adstring:Brasilien:
N. s.Acacia Jnga cochliacarpa
Cl.XVI o.5.F. n.Leguminos:
Kora cierpka Brazylijska.
1286.

Museum of Forensic Medicine

ul. Jana Mikulicza Radeckiego 4
50-345 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 784 14 60
Fax: (71) 784 00 95
www.umed.wroc.pl/medycyna-sadowa

Visitors from outside the entity will not be admitted. Group visits should be booked in advance by telephone after obtaining the consent of the director. Appointments will be arranged on an individual basis.

Director of the Department of Forensic Medicine: Prof. Tomasz Jurek

Custodian:
Prof. Tadeusz Dobosz

Guide:
Jędrzej Siuta MD

WROCŁAW

Wrocław Medical University Department of Forensic Medicine

Museum of Forensic Medicine

The Museum of Forensic Medicine functions within the medical university's Department of Forensic Medicine. It is the continuator of the collections and traditions of the former Museum of Forensic Medicine of the German Department of Forensic Medicine which functioned in the same location until the end of the Second World War. The museum was probably established in 1887 within the Leopoldina University in Breslau and was initially called the 'Gerichtsärtzliches Institut D. KCL. Universität Breslau'. Later the name was changed to 'Institut für gerichtliche Medizin und Naturwissenschaftliche Kryminalistik' and most of the museum's artefacts date from that time (c 1908–1945). The consecutive German custodians of the entity were: Prof. Adolf Lesser, Prof. Georg Puppe, Prof. Ernst Ziemke, Prof. Georg Strassman, Prof. Karl Reuter and Prof. Gerhard Buhtz. Prof. Berthold Mueller, who was elected the last custodian of the museum but did not manage to take up office. Fortunately, despite significant damage to the city during the war, which also involved the former institute building (which remained the seat of the Department of Forensic Medicine), the museum's facilities were not destroyed, therefore the exhibits found after the war were in very good condition. Unfortunately, most of the pre-war exhibits were lost as a result of being taken out of the city to be hidden – and they have not been found to this day. The first Polish director of the Department of Forensic Medicine was Prof. Bolesław Popielski, who remained in the post until 1977. In the 1950s objects found in Ząbkowice, most probably remaining after the Berlin Museum of Traumatology was evacuated during the bombing of Berlin, were added to the Wrocław collections. After the war additional exhibits were added to the collection thanks to the work and commitment of the department's staff. In recent years many exhibits which had previously belonged to the Department of Forensic Medicine of the Jagiellonian University's Collegium Medicum were also added to the museum's possessions. The museum still operates within the Department of Forensic Medicine, which has been headed, in turn, by: Prof. Bolesław Popielski, Prof. Julian Kornobis and Prof. Barbara Świątek; currently it is headed by Prof. Tomasz Jurek. The collections comprise a large number of wet preparations, i.e. human body parts preserved in fixative solutions. It also houses body parts preserved as a result of natural post-mortem processes, such as mummification or transformation of fats into adipocere, and human bones. The collection also includes a large number of objects related to crime and medical activities, such as e.g. tools used in the perpetration of crimes against human life or health, or against sexual freedom and decency, hangman's nooses, objects retrieved in exhumations, home-made firearms, historical dissection tools or objects related to burial ceremonies. Currently, the museum is being transferred to another, larger location, only approx. 30 metres from its current one. The new seat will additionally house a historical dissecting room, and the exhibition will be enhanced, among other things, by modern multimedia elements such as a hologram of a post-mortem or historic photographs displayed on monitors. The museum should be fully transferred by the end of 2020; the contact details will remain unchanged in the foreseeable future.

Museum of Forensic Medicine

1631.
Indigo bengalens.
N. s. Indigoferae spec.
Cl. XVII. o. 4. F. n. Leguminos. J.
Indigo bengalski

Pierniki Wrocławskie
PUB
CZARNA
OWCA
CZARNA
OWCA

Museum of Pharmacy

ul. Kurzy Targ 4
50-103 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 784 04 40
www.muzeumfarmacji.umed.wroc.pl

Free admission
Tuesdays – Fridays: 10 am – 6 pm
Weekends: 10 am – 5 pm
Tours every full hour. Group visits (advance booking is essential for all groups of 5 or more).

Director:
Andrzej Syroka MSc

Staff:
Marcelina Jakimowicz PhD,
Edyta Rudolf PhD,
Grzegorz Wiktorowski MSc

WROCŁAW

Wrocław Medical University

Museum of Pharmacy

The Museum of Pharmacy in Wrocław is a scientific and educational facility operating within the Faculty of Pharmacy of Wrocław Medical University. It was established pursuant to an Order of the Rector of the Medical University of 16 October 2011, as an organizational entity within the Faculty of Pharmacy and it is subordinated directly to the dean of the faculty.

The museum is dedicated to the history of medical science, and in particular the development of knowledge regarding health, treatment and drug science: from the alchemist's workshop presented in the basement, through the interior of a Renaissance apothecary on the ground floor, an exhibition of natural medication and former tools used in the manufacture of medical substances, to the exhibition on the second floor displaying analytical measuring apparatuses and synthetic and semi-synthetic drugs. The total exhibition space is about 600 sq. metres consisting of 2,300 exhibits.

In 1991, the then Medical Academy in Wrocław became the long-term leaseholder of a tenement building at ul. Kurzy Targ 4 in Wrocław, and in 1995 it became its owner. The building, erected in the Renaissance and neoclassical style, dates back to the second half of the 13th century. From the 13th century until the 1950s it housed a pharmacy.

The modernization and renovation of the building took 15 years. From 2009, the museum began applying for co-financing of a project entitled *The House of a Silesian Pharmacist* (Dom Śląskiego Aptekarza) from EU funds. As a result, in 2010 it was granted financing under the Lower Silesia Regional Operational Programme for the years 2007–2013, which helped to bring the project to completion. The Museum of Pharmacy in Wrocław was officially opened in November 2011.

Edyta Izabela Rudolf PhD

Museum of Pharmacy

1

1) Case containing 11 ampoules with medicine samples manufactured by *Ludwik Spiess i Syn Sp. Akc. – Warszawa* (Ludwik Spiess and Son Joint-Stock Company – Warsaw). The origins of the company can be traced back to 1823 when the *Fabryka Płodów Chemicznych* (Chemical Harvest Factory) was established in Warsaw. At the beginning it manufactured food products, including vinegar. In 1860 the factory was acquired by Ludwik Spiess who merged the Chemical Harvest Factory with the *Fabryka Nawozów Sztucznych* (a fertilizer company) which he moved from Ruda Guzowska, and thus created the new *Zakłady Chemiczno-Techniczne* (Chemical and Technical Works) which produced fertilizers, chemical products, paints and vinegar. In 1875 the works expanded and started to produce galenic preparations for medical purposes. In 1922, after a number of changes of ownership, the company was renamed *Przemysłowo-Handlowe Zakłady Chemiczne Ludwik Spiess i Syn Spółka Akcyjna* (Industrial and Commercial Chemical Works Ludwik Spiess and Son Joint-Stock Company). The company and its other pharmaceutical works in Tarchomin were among the largest and the most technologically advanced in Poland.

Date of origin: 1920s
Place of origin: Warsaw, Poland
Material / technique: cardboard, glass, various chemical substances
Dimensions: H 8 cm x W 12 cm (case)

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2) Bed warmer, manufacturer: I.J. The bed warmer consists of a handle (brass and wood) and a pan (iron) with a lid decorated with floral motifs (brass and copper) attached with hinges. It was used in cold regions of Europe to warm up or dry beds and sometimes to burn incense inside buildings. The first mention of using bed warmers are from France, and date from the 16th century. They were widely used in the 18th century, but in the following century were replaced by hot water bottles and bed warmers.

Date of origin: 1798
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: brass, iron, copper
Dimensions: Dia. 32 cm x D 15 cm (pan);
L 88 cm (handle), L 120 cm (total)
Inv. no.: V-44

3) Hand-held 18th-century Chinese bloodletting receptacle, porcelain
For centuries, bloodletting (phlebotomy) was considered the perfect treatment for almost every medical condition. This originated from the belief that all illnesses stemmed from an overabundance of blood. Hippocrates' ancient theory, which was later expanded by Galen, assumed that the human body is home to body fluids (which he called 'humours': blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile), which corresponded with the four elements of the cosmos (air, water, fire and earth). In a healthy person, all these elements and qualities remained in perfect balance (crasias) but when they were out of balance (dyscrasias), disease took over. It was possible to get rid of an excess of humours by using appropriate treatments, of which phlebotomy, i.e. bloodletting, was the most popular from the 13th century onwards.

Date of origin: 18th century
Place of Origin: China
Material / technique: porcelain
Dimensions: W 26 cm x D 7 cm
Inv. no.: XIII-7

4) Lid of an ointment jar. The inscription on the lid gives the name and address of the pharmacy: Kränzelmarkt-Apotheke, Breslau Hintermarkt 4 (Rear Market) (now Kurzy Targ 4 in Wrocław). It also mentions the name of the owner, the pharmacist Siegrid Fink (1906–1935). The jar was not only a container but also a form of advertisement.

Date of origin: 1906–1935
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: porcelain
Dimensions: Dia. 5 cm
Inv. no.: IV-178

5) Set of seven pharmacy weights used to measure loose substances, placed in a container closed with a lid with a hinge. The maximum capacity of each measure is engraved on the undersides. Buckshot could be used for zeroing the laden weight against the tare weight.

Date of origin: 2nd half of the 19th century
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: brass
Inv. no.: V-39

6) Manual comparator balance scales exclusively for weighing iodoform – a strong, toxic antiseptic. The red inscription 'Iodoform' warns against the weighing of other substances.

Date of origin: 1st half of the 20th century
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: porcelain, metal
Dimensions: Dia. 4 cm (pan);
W 10 cm (scales)
Inv. no.: XI-26

7) Induction chamber for the preliminary anaesthetizing of laboratory animals. Anaesthetizing takes several minutes depending on the size of the mouse or rat. The effectiveness of anaesthetization can be checked by turning the chamber and changing the position of the animal.

Date of origin: early 20th century
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: copper, felt, porcelain, rubber, glass
Dimensions: H 21 cm x W 26.5 cm x D 21 cm
Inv. no.: VII-214

7

8) A wooden pharmaceutical container (*sztanda*) for storing metallic arsenic (inscription *Arsenic. metallic.*). Poison – the names of harmful and poisonous substances were written against a black background.

Date of origin: 19th/20th century
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: wood
Dimensions: H 21.5 cm x Dia. 11 cm
Inv. no.: VI-8

8

9) Bottle for storing a prescription medicine with an original hospital pharmacy label from *Krankenhospital zu Allerheiligen in Breslau* (All Saints Hospital in Breslau – now Wrocław). The pharmacy, opened in 1802, was both a hospital and a municipal pharmacy: *Stadt-u. Hospital – Apotheke zu Allerheiligen, Breslau*. The then owner of the pharmacy was Erich Kletke.

Date of origin: 1904–1920s
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: glass
Dimensions: H 14 cm x Dia. 5.7 cm (bottom)
Inv. no.: II A-329

9

10) *Hemogen-Klawe* bottle, manufactured by the *Towarzystwo Przemysłu Chemiczno-Farmaceutycznego d. Magister Klawe* (Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry Company, formerly Master of Pharmacy Klawe). Container for Hemogen, a medicine produced by *MPharm Henryk Klawe* as of 1868 in the pharmacy laboratory at pl. Świętego Aleksandra in Warsaw (now pl. Trzech Krzyży). It is distinctive due to being made from a coloured metal alloy which alluded to the medicine's ingredients which, as advertised by the manufacturer, included 'ferrous compounds'. The syrup had a haematopoietic effect and was applied to treat weakness, exhaustion and neuroses.

Date of origin: 1920s
Place of origin: Warsaw, Poland
Material / technique: metal alloy with a high iron content
Dimensions: H 16.5 cm x W 6 cm x D 3 cm
Inv. no.: V-24

10

CINOR

Museum of the Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

ul. Norwida 25
50-375 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 32 05 299, 601 71 66 15
tadeusz.szulc@upwr.edu.pl
www.muzeum.upwr.edu.pl

Free admission
Tuesdays – Fridays: 11 am – 1 pm
Visitors have the use of audio guides or may listen to information broadcast through speakers in six different languages.

Creator of the museum:
Prof. Tadeusz Szulc

Staff:
Maria Krupska MA

WROCŁAW

Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

Museum of the Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

The museum was opened in 2017. The exhibition includes 670 photographs and photograms and 360 exhibits. The history of the university is presented in 27 display cabinets and 19 display cases; or they can be accessed in a more interactive form on 5 large touchscreens. You can also go on a virtual tour of the museum using the touchscreens or via the museum's website. Information is provided in six languages and the contents of the display cases are available in Polish and English. Visitors can learn about the academic heritage of the universities in Lwów as well as the material heritage of the *Schlesische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Breslau* thanks to the materials and documents on display, and also about the fate of the universities in Wrocław after the Second World War. There is surviving information about the following higher schools:

- The Rural Agricultural School in Dublany (1856–1945);
- The Academy of Veterinary Medicine in Lwów (1881–1945);
- The Agricultural Academy in Prószków near Opole (1847–1880);
- Agricultural studies at *Schlesische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Breslau* (1881–1945);
- The University and University of Technology in Wrocław (1945–1951);
- Higher School of Agriculture in Wrocław (1951–1972);
- Academy of Agriculture in Wrocław (1972–2006).

The display cabinets present an outline of the history of the University of Environmental and Life Sciences' predecessors and about the university itself with its successive rectors, history of the faculties, libraries, publications and student activities. The showcases also contain devices and equipment used in research work, books, historical models of machines and models of animals, as well as awards and distinctions given out by the university.

With the help of the museum's interactive technologies (monitors and the website), you can trace the various stages of the university's development, the rectors and deputy rectors of the university and their tenures (which are displayed on a timeline), the full text of a 760-page book entitled Dzieje Uczelni (*History of the University*), honorary awards – honorary degrees and honorary professorships, the biographies of 499 academic staff, the location of the university's facilities on a map of Poland and Wrocław, photographs of staff and students, photographic journals of the inaugurations of academic year and some films about the university.

Museum of the Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

1

1) Model of a mechanical horse-drawn hoe – a machine used to destroy weeds in field crops. The size of the hoe was adjusted to that it could be pulled by one or two horses.

Place of origin: Germany
Dimensions: H 23 cm x W 40 cm x D 75 cm
Inv. no.: P-120/5/7
Comments: the university collection has approx. 90 models of machines used at the turn of the 19th/20th century. They are precise models of machines intended for students of agriculture in the Faculty of Natural Sciences at the University of Breslau

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2) A set of optical devices with microscope; wooden case with a full set of instruments, microscope made of brass.

Date of origin: 1826
Place of origin: Schick in Breslau, Germany
Material / technique: wood (casing); brass (microscope)
Dimensions: H 9 cm x W 25 cm x D 50 cm (set); H 49 cm x W 25 cm x L 22 cm (microscope)
Inv. no.: P-120/2/46
Comments: complete set, in very good condition

3) Pulfrich photometer – an instrument for calculating absorbance of solutions and filtrates invented by Carl Pulfrich. Manufactured by: Carl Zeiss Jena.

Date of origin: after 1923
Place of origin: Germany
Dimensions: H 26 cm x W 38 cm x D 76 cm
Inv. no.: P-120/2/9

4) Abbe refractometer – optical device designed in 1897 by Ernst Abbe to determine the index of refractions in both liquid and solid samples using total internal reflection.

Dimensions: H 27 cm x W 16 cm x D 16 cm
Inv. no.: P-120/2/11

**5) *Encyklopedia Rolnicza* (Agricultural encyclopaedia) published thanks to the Museum of Industry and Agriculture with a wide thematic scope encompassing: biology, botany, zoology, brewing, distilling, rural buildings, animal husbandry and farming. Eleven volumes bound in half leather with numerous illustrations. Printed by:
K. Lewandowski, ul. Królewska 29 in Lwów (now Lviv, Ukraine).**

Date of origin: 1890
Place of origin: Lwów
Material / technique: half leather, paper, printing
Dimensions: H 28 cm x W 20 cm (each volume); L 48 cm (entire set)
Inv. no.: 37141 III
Comments: compiled entirely by Polish specialists such as J. Aleksandrowicz, L. Górski, K. Jurkiewicz, K. Kaczkowski

6) *Hippologia* (Hippology or study of horses) according to the lectures of Prof. Dr K. Malsburg, Aleks Greiss, published by Towarzystwo Braci Poni. The book is handwritten, with a hard cover. The author was an assistant in the Faculty of Animal Husbandry.

Date of origin: 1910
Place of origin: Dublany
Material / technique: paper, handwriting
Dimensions: H 26 cm × W 22 cm; 165 pp.
Inv. no.: 40664 III
Comments: the Library of the Museum of the University of Environmental and Life Sciences in Wrocław has many handwritten books dating from the turn of the 19th/20th century

7) Student transcript of the Higher School of Veterinary Medicine in Lwów belonging to Michał Szłaba, dated 14 December 1929–1931.

Date of origin: 1930
Place of origin: Lwów
Material / technique: paper, printing, handwriting
Dimensions: H 13 cm x W 11 cm
Inv. no.: P-120/6/1

7

8) Wrocław poultry pigeon. This bird was bred in the years 1990–2000 by Prof. Bolesław Nowicki, an employee of the Academy of Agriculture in Wrocław. The breed was registered with the Polish Association of Pigeon Breeders and Decorative Poultry on 1 October 2000.

Dimensions: H 30 cm (with plinth) x W 22 cm x D 50 cm
Inv. no.: P-120/4/7
Comments: stuffed

8

9) Model of a Roman bull – champion of the German national exhibition of farm animals.

Date of origin: 1889
Place of origin: Germany
Material / technique: plaster
Dimensions: H 34 cm x W 18 cm x D 42 cm
Inv. no.: P-120/4/2
Comments: the collections of the university have similar models of various breeds (cattle, pigs, sheep and horses). They are made very carefully and precisely from plaster, keeping the correct colour of the animals' coats, body proportions and all the features of the breed. They usually depict champions of the German national exhibitions of farm animals from the turn of the 19th/20th century

9

10) Model of a mechanical press for the manual extrusion of drainage pipes used in England in the 19th century; teaching aid for students.

Dimensions: H 25 cm x W 16 cm x D 26 cm
Inv. no.: P-120/5/12

10

Museum of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology

Wybrzeże Stanisława
Wyspiańskiego 27
50-370 Wrocław
Tel. (71) 320 33 20
muzeum.pwr@pwr.edu.pl;

Free admission
Open Tuesdays and Thursdays:
11 am – 1 pm (or by prior appointment with museum staff).

Director:
Marek Burak PhD

Staff:
Krzysztof Dackiewicz-Skowroński PhD,
Piotr Pregiel PhD

WROCŁAW

Wrocław University of Science and Technology

Museum of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology

Museum of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology

In 2004 the authorities of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology declared their intention to open a museum. On 20 January 2004 the University Senate approved the regulations for a new inter-faculty entity – the Museum of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology – which was officially established on 26 April 2005. Soon after the museum acquired its own seat in an 80-year-old building located near the main university building. A permanent exhibition was opened on 13 December 2007. The museum was established in order to amass collections illustrating the cultural, academic and educational achievements of the university and also to carry out research and teaching. Its interests cover principally the university's specific past as well as its historical connection with the German *Technische Hochschule* which operated in Wrocław (then Breslau) in the years 1910–1945 and the Lwów (now Lviv) Polytechnic which functioned until 1939. The research undertaken by the museum staff therefore focuses on the following issues:

- the history of the *Technische Hochschule Breslau* and its architecture as well as the values it transferred to the Wrocław University of Technology (as the University of Science and Technology was then known by the German university);
- the reception of the traditions of the technical schools in Lwów (1844–1945), in particular the Lwów Polytechnic (Politechnika Lwowska), by the academic milieu in Wrocław;
- the beginnings of the Wrocław University of Technology and its development from 1945.

The resources of the museum of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology cover a similar scope. The collections consist of technical devices which were once used for teaching and research, and historical documentation illustrating the history of the university, as well as academic institutions in Lwów and the German *Technische Hochschule Breslau*.

1

1) Organization cap of the 'Bratniak' (Fraternal Aid) – students' mutual help association providing aid to students of the University of Science and Technology in Wrocław. The cap belonged to a student of the Faculty of Civil Engineering. On 30 March 1946, the Board of the Fraternal Aid association introduced a cap for all members of the association in Wrocław. The cap was owned by Tadeusz Zipser, from 1976 professor of the Wrocław University of Technology and its rector in 1981.

Date of origin: c 1946
Place of origin: Wrocław
Material / technique: fabric, sewing
Dimensions: H 7 cm x Dia. 25 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-S-188

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2) Richard Schipke, plaque commemorating the inauguration of the Königliche Technische Hochschule Breslau (Royal Higher Technical School in Breslau – now Wrocław), which took place on 29 November 1910. Richard Schipke was responsible for the sculptural decorations in the technical university's oldest building which was erected in the years 1905–1911.

Date of origin: 1910
Place of origin: Breslau (now Wrocław)
Material / technique: bronze, casting
Dimensions: H 33 cm x W 33 cm x D 0.5 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-1437

3) Eduard van Delden, Heinrich Götz, interior of a mechanical workshop in the Machine Laboratory of the Königliche Technische Hochschule Breslau (Royal Higher Technical School in Wrocław).

Date of origin: c 1912
Place of origin: Breslau (now Wrocław)
Material / technique: print on photographic paper, cardboard backing
Dimensions: H 30 cm x W 36 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-S-41

4) Chronicles of the Choir of the Lwów Polytechnic School, later (from 1921) known as the Lwów Polytechnic (Politechnika Lwowska). The events in which the Choir of the Polytechnic School participated in the years 1904–1939 are recorded in two volumes of the chronicles.

Date of origin: 1904/1905
Place of origin: Lwów
Material / technique: paper, hard decorative cover, handwriting, with photographs, leaflets, posters, etc. pasted into it
Dimensions: H 31.5 cm x W 41.6 cm x D 5 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-S-338

5) Henryk Poniewierski, group photograph of the participants in the first lecture in the history of the Wrocław University of Science and Technology (as the current university was then known). The lecture was given on 15 November 1945 by Prof. Kazimierz Idaszewski for fourth-year students of the Electrical Department of the Faculty of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, at the same time inaugurating the activities of Polish higher schools in the capital of Lower Silesia.

Date of origin: 15 November 1945
Place of origin: Wrocław
Material / technique: paper, black and white photography
Dimensions: H 6 cm x W 9.2 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-S-187/1

6) Medal commemorating the opening of the motorway crossing the River Order – the Rędziński Bridge. It was designed by Prof. Jan Biliszczuk of the Faculty of Civil and Water Engineering at the Wrocław University of Science and Technology.

Date of origin: 2011
Place of origin: Wrocław
Material / technique: silver plated brass, casting
Dimensions: Dia. 7 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-S-575

7) 16 mm *Bauer Selecton* film projector.

Date of origin: 1930s
Place of origin: Eugen Bauer GmbH, Stuttgart, Germany
Material / technique: metal, glass, plastic, industrial techniques
Dimensions: H 39 cm x W 27 cm x D 34 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-347

7

8) Electrostatic voltmeter.

Date of origin: early 20th century
Place of origin: Hartmann & Braun, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Material / technique: wood, metal, glass, industrial techniques
Dimensions: H 34.5 cm x W 29 cm x D 18 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-199

8

9) Theodolite with accessories, in a case.

Date of origin: c 1915
Place of origin: Gebrüder Wichmann, Berlin, Germany
Material / technique: metal, glass, wood, industrial techniques
Dimensions: H 36 cm x W 23.5 cm x D 27 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-1990/1

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10) Small theodolite for surveying.

Date of origin: 1920s
Place of origin: P.W. Breithaupt & Sohn, Kassel, Germany
Material / technique: metal, glass, industrial techniques
Dimensions: H 40.5 cm x W 46.5 cm x D 43 cm
Inv. no.: MPWr-1148

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Cover illustration:

Sceptre of the rector of the University of Warsaw made by the Warsaw Chamber of Crafts, 1967 (University of Warsaw Museum)