

S U M M A R Y

BOGUSŁAW KRASNOWOLSKI

THE JEWISH TOWN IN KAZIMIERZ AND ITS ARCHITECTURE IN THE MID-17TH C.

ABSTRACT

The article is based on an unpublished study devoted to Cracow's Kazimierz, written by the author in 1996. It was commissioned by the "History and Culture of Jews", a Branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Cracow. A reconstruction of the town and ownership questions in Kazimierz in the mid-17th c. is covered on the basis of written accounts from that period together with the earliest, sufficiently accurate plans, as well as the outcomes of architectural studies. This methodology allows to give a more accurate picture of the architectural layout and the function and to retrace the relationships between the status of residents and the character of residential buildings in various parts of the Jewish Town in Kazimierz to be determined. The period (the mid-17th c.) was selected to provide both an objective justification based on the spatial and cultural development of the urban organism, as well as a subjective one in the form of surviving reference sources from that period. The text presents extraordinarily rich factual material and is an excellent model text.

MACIEJ ZIEMIERSKI

A VIEW OF THE SWEDISH SIEGE OF CRACOW IN 1655 BY ERIK JÖNSSON DAHLBERGH. QUESTIONS OF INTERPRETATION

ABSTRACT

This article considers a view of Cracow during the Swedish siege by Carolus X Gustavus in 1655 and to Erik Jönsson Dahlbergh (1625-1703), a Swedish graphic artist, military engineer, general, who finally became the Governor of Inflanty (Livonia), who made this view.

The view of the siege of Cracow was mentioned in studies devoted to the historic iconography of Cracow but has never been subject to a more in-depth analysis. It was believed that this view is a mirror reflection of the panorama of Cracow from *Civitates orbis terrarum*, or is copy originating from the workshop of the Frankfurt engraver Mathias Merian.

This article is an attempt to prove that this thesis is erroneous to a large extent. A more in-depth study of the view shows with a high degree of certainty that Dahlbergh used a copy from *Civitates...* only to a limited extent, i.e. in depicting the internal architecture of Cracow, Wawel, Kazimierz, Stradom and Kleparz.

Topographic landscape details and the siting of all parts of Cracow's conurbation of three towns, as well as the water-courses agree with reality. Therefore it cannot be upheld that Dahlbergh merely copied a view from *Civitates...* in a mirror reflection. Copies of Dahlbergh's view were also discussed, including a copperplate engraving from Saxony by an unknown artist, dating from the early 18th c., and depicting Cracow with bastion fortifications which were planned but never actually constructed.

MONIKA PAŚ

ART NOUVEAU GATES FROM THE WORKSHOP OF POGORZELSKI BROTHERS – AN EXAMPLE OF CRACOW ARTISTIC CRAFT AT THE TURN OF THE 19TH/20TH C.

ABSTRACT

It is generally believed that industrial products dating from the late 19th and the early 20th century are always the result of mass production, even if they are of significant artistic interest, thus they cannot be considered as works of art. As a result, detailed studies of artistic smithery are virtually non-existent. Fortunately, many mass-made products, such as doors, windows, balusters or balconies are currently attracting the interest of art historians. The article discusses the inspirations which may be traced in forms used in Cracow art-related industries and widens the scope of information on the development of this branch of industry. The author focuses on Art Nouveau metal gates manufactured in the Pogorzelski Brothers' workshop. A few gates in Cracow townhouses were found to have been made there, so they are no longer anonymous works, thus enriching our knowledge of artistic crafts in Cracow.

JACEK SALWIŃSKI

THE CREATION OF A MUSEUM EXHIBIT BASED ON THE HISTORY OF EXHIBITIONS OF FISCHERS' CHEST PRESENTLY IN THE COLLECTION OF THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF CRACOW

ABSTRACT

A chest formerly belonging to the Fischer family in the collection of the Historical Museum of the City of Cracow (inv. no. 1170/III) was funded in 1899 by the Association of Merchants and Merchant Youth in Cracow on the hundredth anniversary of the renowned Fischer family of merchants. In 1962 it was transferred to the Museum by Irena Fischerowa, nee Leszczyński. To date this interesting family memento connected with the history of the Merchants' Congregation, an organisation which has made an important contribution to the history of Cracow, was displayed at three exhibition venues: the permanent exhibition at the Krzysztofory (1979-1997): a temporary exhibition "Between Hansa and the Levant" at the Hippolit House (1995-1996); and at the permanent exhibitions "From the history and culture of Cracow" (since 1998.).

The artefact was the subject of attempts to create a museum exhibit set in a certain context, which resulted from ideological premises and a scenario for the relevant exhibition. These included:

- the presentation of the chest in the craft context – as a historic Cracow-made artwork.
- its presentation as a memento of a renowned merchant family (the function of representation), and finally
- in the current exhibition, it is set in the context of merchant symbolism, reaching back to the Middle Ages and part of the finest traditions of Cracow merchants.

MAŁGORZATA NIECHAJ

ANDRZEJ ETTMAYER – THE FIRST HONOURARY CITIZEN OF CRACOW

ABSTRACT

Andrzej Ettmayer d.«Adelsburg is a well-known personage, meritorious for Cracow, extraordinarily interesting and intriguing. He was a descendant of a knightly von Adelsburg family (the second part of his name - Ettmayer - was added later), which originated from Lower Austria. His father, Anton Ettmayer, was an Austrian officer who settled in Lvov. Andrzej received a good education and attained a high position during his career in the administration of the Austrian monarchy, being appointed the Governor of the High Royal-Imperial Province Committee. He was the head of the Committee from 4 Novem-

ber 1848 to 21 January 1853, but he lived in Cracow to the end of his life. Ettmayer was a loyal Austrian officer, but was moderately liberal, which earned him public popularity. He was conferred honorary membership in numerous Societis in Cracow and Lvov, including, Charitable Society, The Economic Society in Cracow and the Cracow Rifle Society. However, the greatest honour was the granting to Ettmayer the title of Honourary Citizen of Cracow, the first time this title had been awarded. A pretext for conferring the title was that he represented the Austrian Emperor Franz Jospeh I during the ceremony of opening of a bridge over the Vistula named in honour of the Emperor.

According the residents of Cracow, he was particularly appreciated for his successful intervention due to which Franz Joseph I abandoned his plans to move the royal tombs from Wawel Cathedral to the Church of SS Peter and Paul and turning the cathedral into a garrison church. The scarcity of reference material in this respect does not allow this question to be resolved and to definitely assess the role of Andrzej Ettmayer in it. It is not known who was the first to supply information about his contribution to the saving of the royal tombs of Wawel, which may be found in the press, memoirs and certain historic studies. No matter if the official reason was unique or if it was only a pretext, and the actual reasons for awarding the honorary citizenship to Andrzej Ettmayer were secret, he remains the first on the list of those who have been made Honorary Citizens of Cracow.

DOBIESŁAW DUDEK

SPORTS IN THE POLISH LEGIONS 1915-1917

ABSTRACT

The article is aimed at presenting the role of sports in the Polish Legions in 1915-1917. Its beginnings are marked by the first football matches in the 1st Brigade of the Legions which took place in spring 1915 after the frontline stabilised on the Nida River near Pińczów. The peak frequency of football matches in the Legions occurred in spring 1916 in Volhynia. During the Vohlynia campaign sports developed in all three brigades of the Legions. Football was the most popular form of physical exercise. Other sports included fencing, shooting at targets, candies and honey-cakes thrown in the air, as well as tennis, cricket using empty cans, bowling, wrestling, apparatus gymnastics, discuss throwing and the high jump. Other forms of physical exercise were various folk games and plays, including the carousel, whirling, "Devil's Mill", sackraces, "Spanish" bull fights, snowball fighting, throwing the boomerang and others called *bu*", *palestra*, *palant* and *kiczka*. Soldiers also played draughts, and games called *halma* and *forteca*. More sophisticated types of entertainment included chess, whist, preference and bridge. Fishing and hunting (favoured by officers) were also popular. From spring to autumn 1917 many football matches were played at various locations, as Legionnaire football teams travelled throughout the Congress Kingdom and Galicia on draft. Marshal Józef Piłsudski took part in a few of these matches.

AGNIESZKA CIEŚLIKOWA, *Cracow Fortress Exiles*

THE ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE EVACUATION OF RESIDENTS OF THE CRACOW FORTRESS AND NEIGHBOURING LOCALITIES DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF WWI. THE MIGRATIONS OF THOUSANDS OF RESIDENTS OF CRACOW AND THE SURROUNDING VILLAGES DURING THE WAR IS A RELATIVELY LITTLE KNOWN CHAPTER OF HISTORY

ABSTRACT

The evacuated residents were located in barrack camps in the heartland of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Living conditions in the camps were very primitive, and evacuated people were exposed to humiliation, poverty and illnesses. A high mortality rate was observed, especially among children.

Some exiles and evacuated people managed to find lodgings outside the camps.

Zygmunt Lasocki MP took an interest in the situation of the evacuated during his visit to the camps. He addressed the authorities, asking for better living conditions for people in the camps. Aid was also granted by the Ducal-Episcopal Aid Committee (KBK), organised by the Bishop of Cracow Adam Stefan Sapieha.

JANUSZ TADEUSZ NOWAK

A MEMORIAL PLATE FROM THE ASSOCIATION OF POLISH LEGIONNAIRES, PODGÓRZE UNIT – PŁASZÓW IN THE COLLECTION OF THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF CRACOW

ABSTRACT

The Historical Museum of the City of Cracow has an interesting exhibit registered as MHK 2144/III. It is a memorial plate unveiled on 11 May 1930 on the initiative of the Podgórze - Płaszów Unit of the Cracow District of the Polish Legionnaires' Association, thickly set with nails with engraved names. The target was transferred to the Museum in 1966 from the State Archives in Cracow at a symbolic price of one złoty.

The idea of making such a target was launched to commemorate a company of Podgórze riflemen, who had set out to support the struggle for independence in 1914 at the order of Commander Piłsudski. The date of unveiling the target was by no means accidental. In May 1930 fell the 15th anniversary of a heroic death of the commander of the company, Captain Kazimierza Herwin - Piątek.

The plate is kidney-shaped; it is made from lime wood, and has a bas-relief carving. It is surmounted with a legionnaires' cap (*maciejówka*) on a crimson cushion with golden tassels. Along the sides of the plate runs a raised inscription which reads: „ZW. [IAZEK] LEGIONISTÓW POLSKICH - PODGÓRZE PŁASZÓW” (Association of Polish Legionnaires – Podgórze Płaszów). The central field in red with a large white eagle with a gold crown and the gold Legions' Cross on its chest. The eagle is surrounded by densely set nails in the forms of small discs with engraved inscriptions. In total, there are 284 nails with names of Władysław Belina-Prażmowski, Odon Bujwid, Mieczysław Kaplicki, Colonel Bernard Mond, Colonel Walery Sławek, the editorial board of the *Ilustrowany Kuryer Codzienny* and members of the Association of War Invalids.

STANISŁAW PIWOWARSKI

COLONEL EDWARD GODLEWSKI, THE 4TH COMMANDER OF KRAKÓW MILITARY DISTRICT OF THE HOME ARMY

ABSTRACT

Colonel Edward J. Godlewski, code-names "Garda", "Izabelka", "Jerzy", was born in 1895, in Harasimowicze, Poviate of Sokółka and died in May 1945, in Mauthausen.

He belonged to the pre-war elite cavalry corps of the Polish Army and from 1939 to 1944 he was one of the most prominent commanders of the National Armed Forces.

From 1915 he served in the Russian army, in various cavalry regiments. From autumn 1918, he was in the Polish detachment of the Russian Voluntary Army in Kubań and in the uhlans unit of the 4th Polish Shooters' Division (Kubań, Noworosyjsk, Odessa, Besarabia). After having come back to Poland, he distinguished himself in the famous battle of Jazłowiec, in Buczacz Poviate, fought with the West-Ukrainian army from 10th to 13th July, 1919, and later also many times during the Polish–Soviet war in the years 1920–1921. In his own 14th Regiment of Jazłowiec Ulahns he was, among others, a section, squadron, and unit commander, as well as a deputy commander of the regiment. From 1930 to 1936 he conducted the 20th Regiment of Uhlans named after King John III Sobieski in Rzeszów. From 1936 to 1939 he was the commander of the 14th Regiment of Jazłowiec Uhlans in Lvov. He was also one of the heroes of the September Campaign in 1939. On September 19th, in the battle of Wólka Węglowa he opened the way to Warsaw for the scattered Armies "Poznań" and "Pomorze".

After the capitulation of the capital he did not become a German prisoner. In October 1939, together with Colonel Tadeusz Komorowski and Lieutenant-Colonel Klemens Rudnicki, he set up the Kraków Military Organisation referred to in documents as "Kaerge". After the establishment of the Armed Fighting Union he became a secret double of the commander of the 4th Area – Kraków. In spring 1941, he was transferred to the Headquarters of the Armed Fighting Union in Warsaw. In December of the following year, he took over the position of the commander of the 2nd Area – Białystok (Brześć, Nowogródek, Białystok). In August 1943, he lost his wife, Ida (Izabella) neé Westermark, a soldier of the Home Army, code-name "Iza", who was shot by the Germans at Juraciszki near Lida. From June 1944 he was the commander of Kraków District of the Home Army. On July 25th, he was appointed the commander of the Operational Group "Kraków". In the District of Kraków he supervised the operation "Burza" ("Tempest"). He was in favour of partisan fighting. Arrested on 20th October 1944, he died in a Nazi concentration camp.

He was awarded a number of orders and distinctions, among others. the Virtuti Militari cross class IV and V, the Cross for Courage (four times) and the Independence Cross. He had two sons - Harold and Witold. His exemplary life and attitude, sacrifice in battle, dedication to the affairs of the Homeland and the responsibility for the life of the soldiers entrusted to his care and for the country contributed to his status of a prominent figure in the Polish Pantheon of National Heroes.

MONIKA BEDNAREK

OSKAR SCHINDLER'S DEUTSCHE EMAILWARENFABRIK IN CRACOW 1939-1945

ABSTRACT

In 1939-1945 Oskar Schindler (1906-1974) was a lessee and later the owner of the former Rekord enamel factory in the Zabłocie quarter of Cracow. Until the publication of T. Keneally's book entitled *Schindler's Ark* in 1983, its hero was virtually unknown in Poland. Schindler gained world renown no earlier than 1993, when Steven Spielberg made his movie *Schindler's List* based on this book.

During WW II Schindler significantly developed the factory, which as a plant manufacturing for the army, employed cheap labour – Jewish inmates of the Płaszów Camp. In 1943 a sub-camp of Płaszów was established at the factory. It was the Zwangslager des SS-und Polizeiführer bei den Vereinigten Firmen Deutsche Emailwarenfabrik- NKF, Deutsches Kistenwerk- Barakenwerk Chmielewski, where inmates working in the four firms mentioned in its name were located. Workers at Schindler's factory could expect better food and suffered much less oppressive treatment than in the main camp. This was made possible due to Schindler's positive attitude and his contacts with various organisations providing aid to Jews, active in the General Gouvernement and in Hungary.

Due to Schindler's extensive contacts with German officials in Cracow and the Commander of KL Płaszów, Amon Goeth, his factory flourished and it was easier for him to transfer his plant and the staff working for the army to Brünnlitz in Bohemia towards the end of the war. Inmates of KL Płaszów (approx. 700 men and 300 women), who were on the list of workers transferred to the Brünnlitz camp, were saved as a result of this transfer.

JACEK SALWIŃSKI

THE SILESIAN HOUSE. ORIGINS AND HISTORY TO THE PRESENT DAY

ABSTRACT

The Silesian House was built at 2 Pomorska Street in Cracow in 1931-1936 on the initiative of the Society for the Defence of the Southern and the Western Borderland and the Małopolska Union for the Defence of the Western Borderland, the latter established in 1929. The Silesian House was planned to serve Polish people from Silesia who came to Cracow on patriotic and educational tours and Silesian youth who came to study in the royal city of Cracow.

During the Nazi occupation, the monumental building at the intersection of 2 Pomorska and 1 Królewska Streets was seized by the Germans to serve the Nazi's repressive system. From autumn 1939 to January 1945 it housed the headquarters of the Sipo and the SD of the Cracow District of the Generalgouvernement (Komandeur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD im Distrikt Krakau – KdS). Former prison cells in the cellars of the Silesian House, which have survived to the present day are a testimony to crimes committed during the war by the German police organisations, and in particular by the officers of the so-called "IVth Department", i.e. the Gestapo. Several hundred inscriptions can still be read on the walls of three cells in Pomorska Street.

They illustrate the tragic history of Poland during WW II. After 1945 the Silesian House was returned to the Polish Western Union. We do not have comprehensive historic accounts about the history of the building at 2 Pomorska Street during the Stalinist era. Probably for a few months in 1945, during the stay of Officer-Cadet School of Infantry and Cavalry, various persons were detained in the former Gestapo cells retained by the communist repression system. In November 1981 a branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Cracow devoted to Polish martyrdom during WWII was established with the primary goal of preserving the national memory, and in particular the former Gestapo prison cells.

MAŁGORZATA PALKA-KONIECZKO

CRACOW'S THEATRICAL CHRONICLE, SEASON 1958/1959

WACŁAW PASSOWICZ

THE CHRONICLE OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF CRACOW, 1997-1998

WACŁAW PASSOWICZ

ANDRZEJ SZCZYGIEŁ

ALEKSANDRA RADWAN

BOŻENA SAŁADZIAK

