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THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING IN THE PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTION OF THE DIOCESAN ARCHIVES IN TARNÓW

Abstract

The beginnings of the Tarnow diocese date back to the end of the 18th century. From the beginning of its existence, the diocese collected documentation, which became the basis for its later historical archive. However, an independent institution of the Diocesan Archives in Tarnow was established only in 1959. Until the 1950s, all documents of historical value were deposited in the premises of the Diocesan Curia in Tarnow and in the diocesan museum. The biggest breakthrough in the history of the archive took place in 2009–2015. At that time, the institution underwent a thorough revitalization, during which the entire archival resource was inventoried and put in order, including the separation of 14 photographic departments. They are diversified in terms of subject matter, volume and form of recording the photos. In 2015, the photographic documentation in this archive totaled 33.32 linear meters. These collections also include items (photographs, groups of photographs) concerning the issues of education and upbringing. They are of great cognitive value and should be taken into account as iconographic sources in the research of historians and educators dealing with these issues. The article contains a separate list of 300 such items that may be useful from the perspective of researchers of the history of education and upbringing. The list will help them with the query in the Tarnów diocesan archives or will encourage them to carry it out. The article also discusses examples of such documentation in the form of "collections" dedicated thematically: the

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history of the Catholic Association of Women Youth in the Tarnow diocese, the Small Theological Seminary in Tarnow, the Primary School in Wojakowa and the biography of the Servant of God Stefania Łącka.

Keywords: Tarnow diocese; Diocesan Archives in Tarnow, photographic collections; history of education and upbringing; archival query

Historical Notes

The Diocese of Tarnów was arbitrarily established on 20 September 1783 by Emperor Joseph II. The imperial decision was canonically confirmed by Pope Pius VI with the bull In suprema beati Petri cathedra, issued on 13 March 1786, incorporating the diocese into the Metropolis of Lviv. Pope Pius VII, by virtue of the bull Indefessum personarum regia dignitate fulgentium of 13 June 1805, decided to abolish the Tarnów Diocese and move the cathedral chapter to Kielce, a decision largely dictated by the third partition of Poland. With the Bull Operosa atque indefessa of 24 September 1805, the areas constituting the Diocese of Tarnów were incorporated into the bishoprics of Kraków and Przemyśl. The papal decrees became effective on 17 September 1807. On 20 September 1821, with the bull Studium paterni affectus, Pope Pius VII erected the Diocese of Tyniec, while by virtue of Pope Leo XII's bull Sedium episcopalium translationes of 23 April 1826, the capital of the diocese was moved from Tyniec to Tarnów, with the name 'Diocese of Tarnów'.¹ In the autumn of 1825, Bishop Grzegorz Ziegler began his residence in Tarnów. In 1925, the diocese was assigned to the newly created Metropolis of Kraków.

Practically from the beginning of its existence, the Diocese of Tarnów collected documentation, which then became the basis for historical archives. This state of affairs, as well as meticulousness in this regard, was influenced, among other things, by the political situation at the time, imposed by the activities of the partitioner.² According to Rev. Boleslaw Kumor, it was the Josephine legislation that:

determined the creation of the Diocesan Archive in Tarnów. A patent from Empress Maria Theresa dated 4 March 1780, and Emperor Joseph II dated 14 June 1782 and 6 November 1784, obligated all beneficiaries to send copies, vidima and original documents of any foundations to the Church to Lviv via the Tarnów consistory. (...) The copies made on this occasion provided the first basis for the collection of the Diocesan Archives in Tarnów.³

¹ B. Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska. Dzieje ustroju i organizacji 1786–1985*, Kraków 1985, pp. 41– 54; B. Kumor, *Dzieje polityczno-geograficzne diecezji tarnowskiej*, Lublin 1958, pp. 43–82; M. Łabuz, *Duchowieństwo diecezji tarnowskiej w latach 1886–1918*, Tarnów 2007, pp. 51–54; K. Talarek, *Diecezja tarnowska w latach 1945–1970. Problemy personalno-organizacyjne*, Tarnów 2012, pp. 23–24.

³ Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska*, p. 530. The Josephine system marked the management of the diocesan curia in Tarnów in terms of the chancellery. Rev. K. Kamiński emphasizes that: 'the manner in which the Tarnów office of the diocesan curia is run was perhaps the factor that contributed

² M. Podgórski, *Archiwum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie*, "Tarnowskie Studia Teologiczne", 27 (2008), p. 135.

The dissolution of the Tarnów Diocese in 1807 resulted in the transfer of a significant number of documents to Kraków, Przemyśl and Kielce. After the reestablishment of the diocese, the archival documents of the Vicariate General in Stary Sącz and the Tarnów District, as well as the chancellery and the consistory archives that had been brought from Przemyśl to Bochnia were transferred to Tarnów.⁴ However, these events did not affect the creation of a separate archival institution in the diocese. Until the 1950s, all historical documents were deposited in the premises of the Diocesan Curia in Tarnów and the Diocesan Museum in Tarnów. This changed in 1959, when Bishop Karol Pękala established the independent institution of the diocesan archive.⁵

Archival resources were merged from several groups located in the curia and the museum as early as in the period of coexistence of the museum and the archive (the Tarnów Diocesan Archives and Museum), during the term of director Rev. Władysław Smoleń.⁶ At the time, archival effort were focused on organizing the collection, as well as developing summaries in Polish of the records compiled in the original languages, mostly Latin or German. Among those who participated was Rev. B. Kumor, who served as deputy director of the Tarnów Diocesan Museum in 1957–1959.⁷ After the archive became independent, its successive directors were the following priests: Jan Białobok (from 1960), Adam Nowak (from 1970), Ryszard Banach (from 1988), Kazimierz Szwarga (from 1992) and Stanisław Tokarski (from 2009).⁸ In 2016, the position was assigned to Rev. Krzysztof Kamieński.

⁷ ADTHiZ, p. 9; A. Weiss, *Kumor Bolesław*, in: *Encyklopedia 100-lecia KUL*, vol. 1, eds. E. Gigilewicz et al., Lublin 2018, p. 599.

⁸ The dates on which the above-mentioned priests became directors of the Tarnów Diocesan Archives (hereinafter ADT) are cited after ADTHiZ, pp. 10, 13–14, and the biographical note: A. Zając, *Banach Ryszard*, EncTar, p. 31.

the most to the spirit of the Austrian consistory to a new day in the life and organization of this office. The basis of the chancellery is still contained within the protocol book (Protocollon Gestorum Consistorii Episcopalis Tarnoviensis). Every document that was drawn up and sent from or to the chancellery was summarized and entered in the protocol book under its own number and date. The records were entered chronologically by both numbers and dates. Each year had its own minute book. Despite the very short and laconic summaries of cases, often reduced to a few words, the protocol books are impressive in their volume' (K. Kamieński, *Kuria Diecezjalna w Tarnowie w latach 1918–1939. Szkic zagadnienia*, in: *Dziedzictwo kulturowe i religijne diecezji tarnowskiej w latach 1918–1939*, vol. 1: *Wybrane instytucje i struktury diecezji tarnowskiej w latach 1918–1939*, ed. R. Kantor, Tarnów 2020, p. 23).

⁴ Podgórski, Archiwum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie, p. 135.

⁵ B. Kumor, *Archiwum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie*, "Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne" (ABMK), 2 (1961) issue 1–2, p. 59; Podgórski, *Archiwum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie*, p. 135; *Archiwum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie*. *Historia i zasób*, eds. S. Tokarski et al., Tarnów 2015, pp. 9–10 (hereinafter ADTHiZ); R. Banach, *Archiwum Diecezjalne*, in: *Encyklopedia Tarnowa* (EncTar), eds. A. Niedojadło et al., Tarnów 2010, p. 29.

⁶ Rev. Prof. Władysław Smoleń was director of the Tarnów Diocesan Museum from 1949 to 1961. Cf. ADTHiZ, p. 9; W. Szczebak, *Muzeum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie: ludzie i zabytki*, ABMK, 54 (1987), p. 133, W. Szczebak, *Muzeum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie*, Tarnów 2003, p. 15; B. Krasucka, J. Kuś, *Smoleń Władysław*, in: *Encyklopedia 100-lecia KUL*, vol. 2, eds. E. Gigilewicz et al., Lublin 2018, p. 351.

The premises and organization of the archive's work gradually improved over the following decades. The biggest breakthrough came between 2009 and 2015. A major economic and academic revitalization of the archives occurred at that time. Meanwhile, by the decision of the Ordinary of the Diocese, Bishop Andrzej Jeż, on 25 March 2015, the Diocesan Archives in Tarnów was named after Archbishop Jerzy Ablewicz,⁹ while on 12 June 2015 its statutes were promulgated.¹⁰

At present, the Diocesan Archives in Tarnów is a modern, well-managed church archival facility. Its headquarters are located at 3 Katedralna Street in Tarnów. It primarily stores archival records related to the diocese's past: the files of the consistory and diocesan curia, the personnel-related files of priests, parish records, the files of the Tarnów Bishop's Court, the diocesan Caritas, as well as copies and microfilms of the diocese's record books. The collection of the archives also includes a separate, closed set of files – the Archives of the Sanguszko Dukes. The total archival stock currently stands at 1153 linear metres.¹¹

It should also be mentioned that in 2015, through the efforts of the archives, a comprehensive study was published, titled *Archiwum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie*. *Historia i zasób* (hereinafter ADTHiZ), which is, as the then director of the institution, Rev. Stanislaw Tokarski, wrote in the introduction thereto: 'a substantive publication dedicated to it [the Archives], combining the historical aspect with the character of a resource catalogue and a guide for searchers'.¹² The publication of this compendium was a sort of crowning achievement for the changes then taking place in the operation of this institution, which provided new opportunities for researchers using its archival resources.¹³

Photography collections at the Diocesan Archives in Tarnów

The photography collections at the Diocesan Archives in Tarnów (hereafter ADT) are archived and systematized in 14 sections, differentiated by subject matter, volume and form of photographic record. Taking into account the latter factor – the material medium of the image – these include developed photographs, plates, glass plates and even diapositives. Combined, all sections amount to 33.32 linear metres. Basically, the chronology of their creation covers the years 2009–2015, which was connected with the comprehensive inventory of ADT archival inventory carried out at that time.¹⁴

 $^{^9}$ Letter of the Bishop of Tarnów Andrzej Jeż to Rev. Stanisław Tokarski, Director of the Diocesan Archives in Tarnów, dated 25 March 2015. (Case mark: OF. I – 6.4/30/15) – copy in: ADTHiZ, p. 838.

¹⁰ Statut Archiwum Diecezjalnego im. Arcybiskupa Jerzego Ablewicza w Tarnowie, ADTHiZ, pp. 839–840.

¹¹ Information obtained from Rev. K. Kamieński – director of ADT in Tarnów in September 2021.

¹² ADTHiZ, p. 6.

¹³ Review of ADTHiZ cf.: P. Glugla, Archiwum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie. Historia i zasób, red. S. Tokarski, J. Słowik, M. Podgórski, A. Sołtys, Wydawnictwo Diecezji Tarnowskiej "Biblos", Tarnów 2015, ss. 842 +47 [review], ABMK, 109 (2018) pp. 421–425.

¹⁴ ADTHiZ, p. 22.

		1	
No.	Section name	Reference no. of the section	Linear metres as of 2015
1.	Photo Section – Priests	DF I	1.20 m
2.	Photo Section – Parishes of the Diocese of Tarnów	DF II	3.50 m
3.	Photo Section – Parishes of the Diocese of Rzeszów	DF III	0.22 m
4.	Photo Section – Parishes of the Diocese of San- domierz	DF IV	0.06 m
5.	Photo Section – Miscellaneous	DF V	4.36 m
6.	Photo Section – Peregrination of the Image of Our Lady of Jasna Góra in the Symbol of Empty Frames, a Gospel Book and a Candle in 1968– 1970 and Peregrination in 1982–1989	DF VI	0.40 m
7.	Photo Section – Peregrination of the Image of the Visitation of Our Lady of Jasna Góra, Queen of Poland 2000–2001	DF VII	1.50 m
8.	Photo Section – Wayside Shrines, Figures and Crosses on the Territory of the Dioceses of Tarnów, Rzeszów and Sandomierz	DF VIII (Tar- nów), DF IX (Rzeszów), DF X (Sandomierz)	6.10 m
9.	Photo Section – Albums	DF XI	9.60 m
10.	Photo Section – Plates	DF XII	5.0 m
11.	Photo Section – Glass Plates	DF XIII	0.26 m
12.	Photo Section – Negatives and Diapositives	DF XIV	0.12 m
13.	Section – Plates from the Diocese of Rzeszów	DF XV	0.80 m
14.	Section – Plates from the Diocese of Przemyśl	DF XVI	0.20 m
	Total ¹⁵		33.32 m

Table 1. Photography sections in the ADT resource

Own compilation based on: ADTHiZ, pp. 76-263.

The Photo Section – Priests consists of individual and group photos of the deceased and currently living priests serving in the Tarnów Diocese. Some of them remain unidentified – especially those dating from the turn of the 20th century and from 1918–1939. The second section is a collection of photos related to the parishes of the Tarnów Diocese. It features photographs primarily depicting the edifices of parish churches and chapels, their furnishings and surroundings, including: parsonages, cemeteries and places of worship. A certain group of photographs in

¹⁵ Since 2015, the photographic collection at ADT has been growing primarily within the sections: 1, 2 and 9. In addition, photographs of current diocesan events, taken digitally and stored on DVDs, are donated to ADT's photographic collection. Information obtained from Rev. K. Kamieński – director of ADT in Tarnów in September 2021.

this section constitutes a photographic documentation of parish celebrations and religious events that took place on the territory of individual parishes. The same applies to the third section, dedicated to the parishes of the Diocese of Rzeszów. It contains photographs taken in parishes from the area of five deaneries, which, as a result of the reorganization of diocesan structures in Poland in 1992, were excluded from the territory of the Diocese of Tarnów and became part of the newly created Diocese of Rzeszów. These were the deaneries of Biecz, Gorlice, Kolbuszowa, Ropczyce and Sędziszów – a total of 48 parishes.¹⁶ The situation is also similar in the case of the small fourth section, dedicated to parishes currently being part of the Sandomierz Diocese, but before 1992 located within the Tarnów Diocese (Baranów Sandomierski deanery – a total of 11 parishes).¹⁷

The fifth section contains photographs that cannot be put into a thematically uniform collection, hence it was referred to as 'Miscellaneous'. Even the provenance of the photos varies, although the group related to the activities of the Tarnów church is predominant in this part of the collection. Nevertheless, it contains items thematically related to the history of the military, education, museums, religious congregations, children's and youth religious organizations, scouts and missionary works of the Catholic Church, among others. To illustrate the thematic inconsistency of this collection, let us use examples of the titles of the photographs in it: *Rest of the Second Cavalry Squadron of the Polish Legion* (ref. DF V/1), *Ledóchowski Manor House with its buildings* (ref. DF V/40), *Portrait of Monsignor Jan Gieldanowski, rector of the Tarnów Seminary, dated 1867. Conservation 1973* (ref. DF V/68), *Visitation of Bishop Franciszek Lisowski* (ref. V/93), *Panorama of Assisi. 2001* (ref. DF V/819), *Church and Monastery of Visitation Sisters in Jaslo* (1975; ref. DF V/743), *Former individual buildings in Szczepanowice (photo 1989). House of the Janicki family – house number 95* (ref. DF V/286).

The sixth section includes photographs constituting a record of the course of the peregrination of the Icon of Our Lady of Jasna Góra in the symbol of empty frames, a gospel book and a candle in the Tarnów Diocese in 1968–1979 and 1982–1983. The seventh section contains extensive photographic documentation of the peregrination of the Image of the Visitation of Our Lady of Jasna Góra, Queen of Poland in this diocese in 2000–2001. This section is arranged by parish key in alphabetical order.

The eighth section is a legacy of the work of Rev. Jan Rzepa, who in 1983 published a monumental work, *Kapliczki, figury i krzyże przydrożne na terenie*

¹⁶ The changes were made following the bull of Pope John Paul II titled *Totus Tuus Poloniae populus*, promulgated on 25 March 1992. Cf. E. Klima, *Struktury kościoła rzymskokatolickiego w Polsce*, "Acta Universitatis Lodziensis. Folia Geographica Socio-Oeconomica", (2011) issue 11, p. 59; T. Walachowicz, *Nowa organizacja Kościoła Rzymskokatolickiego w Polsce 1992 roku*, "Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny", 54 (1992) issue 2, p. 54; M. Podgórski, *Zmiany granic diecezji tarnowskiej w XX wieku*, "Currenda. Pismo Urzędowe Diecezji Tarnowskiej", 167 (2017) issue 4, p. 668. For more on the photographic documentation of the Diocese of Rzeszów in the ADT collection, cf. P. Glugla, *Dokumentacja fotograficzna diecezji rzeszowskiej w zasobach Archiwum Diecezjalnego im. Arcybiskupa Jerzego Ablewicza w Tarnowie*, "Resovia Sacra", 24 (2017), pp. 115–138.

¹⁷ Podgórski, Zmiany granic diecezji tarnowskiej, p. 668.

*diecezji tarnowskiej.*¹⁸ Its pioneering nature and the scale of this undertaking were assessed by Rev. Hieronim E. Wyczawski, OFM, who explained that: 'This is a novelty in this kind of literature not only in Poland, but also on the scale of the whole Church.'¹⁹ Volume one of this work is almost 800 pages long and contains descriptions of more than 13,000 objects, while volume two presents 1,477 illustrations selected from these objects. Its base was a huge amount of material collected by the editor in the form of surveys submitted by parish priests, as well as some 20,000 photos. It was then archived in ADT and constitutes a separate section in the resources of this archive called Wayside Shrines, Figures and Crosses on the Territory of the Dioceses of Tarnów, Rzeszów and Sandomierz.

Section nine includes photographic collections presented in the form of albums, i.e. thematically conscious compilation of photographs, placed on cards. As with the fifth section, this one also lacks uniformity in terms of subject matter. A significant part of the items archived in it consists of testimonies to the activity of the clergy of the Tarnów Diocese. However, it also contains albums with photographs that are mementos of places, people and events sometimes distant from the diocese, such as: the 50th anniversary celebrations of the coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Jasna Góra in 1978 (ref. DF XI/41), the Polish Catholic Mission of the Holy Spirit in Kimongo in the Republic of Congo in 1978 (ref. DF XI/180 and DF XI/181), an album dedicated to the memory of Rev. Canon Bronislaw Marecki – a priest working in the Ternopil Voivodeship within the Lviv Archdiocese (ref. DF XI/3). The albums joined ADT's collection primarily as gifts from priests; for example, a significant portion of it was donated by Archbishop Jerzy Ablewicz.

Another section is a collection of plates – negatives of films (photographic film or film reel) of photos previously developed, and taken with analogue cameras. The events, places and people that have been immortalized in the said films are territorially related to the Tarnów Diocese. For the most part, they are linked with the documentation of the peregrination of the Image of the Visitation of Our Lady of Jasna Góra in 2000–2001. A small part of ADT's photographic collection also has a form of glass plates. These are negatives of photographs used in the publishing process, including those used in their reproduction in the pages of the official periodical of the Diocese of Tarnów – *Currenda*. They have been separated as a section titled Glass Plates.

The twelfth photographic section – one of the smallest in terms of linear meters in ADT's collection – consists of negatives and diapositives. Thematically, there is a preponderance of photos presenting the historic fabric of churches in the form of elements of their architecture and furnishings, as well as sacred objects of the Tarnów Diocese. Diapositives are photographs coated on photographic film or a glass plate, requiring exposure to view the image. They are popularly known as slides.

¹⁸ Schematyzm diecezji tarnowskiej, vol. 2: Kapliczki, figury i krzyże przydrożne na terenie diecezji tarnowskiej, part 1: Tekst, part 2: Ilustracje, ed. J. Rzepa, Kraków 1983.

¹⁹ H.E. Wyczawski, *Ks. Jan Rzepa, Schematyzm Diecezji Tarnowskiej. [Kraków] 1983* [review], "Studia Theologica Varsaviensia", 22 (1984) issue 2, p. 250; cf. Glugla, *Dokumentacja fotograficzna diecezji rzeszowskiej*, p. 117.

The remaining two photo sections include negatives of films this time relating to the Diocese of Rzeszów and the Diocese of Przemyśl. They document the peregrinations of the Image of the Visitation of Our Lady of Jasna Góra in 2000–2011.

The issue of education and upbringing in the photography collection of ADT

Photography in the historian's workshop is a kind of source for which new interpretive spaces are endlessly discovered. This evolution of the meaning of photography in the historiographic process is significantly demonstrated by film and audiovisual culture researcher Marianna Michalowska, who explains that: 'A common mistake of a historian is to look at a photograph as if it showed a historical fact itself.'²⁰ Therefore, the detailed visual and material analysis and the placement of the photograph in the appropriate translates to its ability to become an important element in the construction of a historical narrative. On the other hand, the perspective of reflecting on the various dimensions and connotations of photography is broadened by cultural scholars by noting its connection to the issue of memory. An important statement in this aspect can be found in the study of Piotr Jakub Fereński, who states that:

The most (...) constitutive feature of photography seems to be the constant making present of what is absent, what remains no longer available to direct *seeing*. Presence and absence are associated with the experience of the temporality of being, and the absence or loss of a photograph, the omission of an object, a situation, an event, can ultimately mean an empty place in individual as well as collective or cultural memory (...).²¹

It is also impossible not to notice the methodological discourse around the issue of so-called visual history, and this, as noted by Piotr Witek, '...it appears to be an extremely interesting specialization within history, allowing us to grasp research areas (audiovisual space of experience), which for traditional historical science are or tend to be inaccessible and irrelevant.'²² Despite the fact that, in practice, domestic historians are increasingly using photographic materials in their research, according to Tomislaw Giergiel, Polish historiography still faces major drawbacks, primarily in the area of theoretical considerations for recognizing photography as a historical source.²³

With the above in mind, it should be said that a historian dealing with the issues of education and upbringing will find many valuable items in ADT's photographic collection, which are themselves a valuable source for research and analysis, and can illustrate and complement the studies already made or planned for publication later in the form of articles or books. The list attached to this article (Table 2) is

²⁰ M. Michałowska, *Miejsce fotografii – dokumentu w procesie historiograficznym*, in: Fotohistoria. Fotografia w przedstawianiu przeszłości, ed. V. Julkowska, Poznań 2012, p. 13.

²¹ P.J. Fereński, *Pamięć jako praktyka. Fotografia i troska o wspomnienia*, "Prace Kulturoznawcze", 12 (2011) p. 264.

²² P. Witek, Metodologiczne problemy historii wizualnej, "Res Historica", 37 (2014) p. 176.

²³ T. Giergiel, *Warsztat badacza fotografii w metodyce archiwalnej*, "Wschodni Rocznik Humanistyczny", 18 (2021) issue 1, p. 139.

the author's selection of such items. It can become an aid to or an inspiration for archival searches in ADT.

The criterion used in the list was the usefulness of each item in the workshop of the historian of education and upbringing. Some formal exclusions had to be made nevertheless. Namely, it focused on issues of education and upbringing of children and young people, hence its lacking of proposals concerning higher education (including the Tarnów seminary) and adult education. The entire first section (Priests) was also omitted, since virtually every pastor (a Roman Catholic priest) is directly or indirectly related to religious education and catechization, i.e. issues that fall within the scope of the list's subject matter. Hence, for a detailed look at the collection of photographs in this ADT photo section, we would like to refer the reader to the cited ADTHiZ publication. For the same reason, the selection of items to be listed from other sections (e.g., numerous group photographs of priests in the Photo Section – Miscellaneous) was also limited.

The list was compiled in tabular form. The main column is the 'subject/ description' of each item. Generally, these constitute the titles of inventory units, following the names provided in ADTHiZ, sometimes modified or simplified. An inventory unit (table entry) is one or a group of several photographs with the same title. The next column contains suggestions for research issues (in the form of abbreviations) in the area of the history of education and upbringing, for which specific photographs may be useful. The abbreviations are expanded in footnote 24. Further columns provide information about the villages and towns with which the images are associated, the signatures in ADT, and references to specific pages in ADTHiZ containing the listed data.

Proposals for research problems are related, on the one hand, to the issues most frequently addressed by historians of education and upbringing, and on the other hand, they are the results of a thematic analysis of the items collected in the list and an attempt to classify them in terms of these issues. The following research issues were identified: the student community; the teaching community; biographies of distinguished (lay) teachers and educators; teaching activities; educational activities; care activity; school and extracurricular celebrations with the participation of students; religious education; children's and youth organizations; societies and social organizations involved in the education and care of children and youth; the material resources of schools. Most of the photographs were classified under more than one research issue.

Table 2. List of (selected) photographic collections related to the issues of the history of education and upbringing in the ADT collection

No.	Theme/item description	Research issues ²⁴	Related town /village	Reference no. in ADT	Page in ADTHiZ
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Photo Section – Parishes o	f the Dioces	e of Tarnów – r	ef. DF II	
1.	Catechetical point in Lipiny (then Luszowice Parish) – 1961	WR	Lipiny	DF II/294	120
2.	Field scouts' altar in Piwniczna- Kosarzyska – 1946	WR, ORG	Piwniczna – Kosarzyska	DF II/472	128
3.	Graduates of the Radłów Secondary School – years 1952–1962	SU	Radłów	DF II/520	130
4.	First Holy Communion ceremony of first grade children from Mokrzyska, catechist Rev. Józef Stasiak, parish priest Rev. Władysław Mendrala – 24 May 1964	SU, SN, U, WR	Szczepanów	DF II/650	135
5.	Unveiling and dedication of the memorial plaque of the Tarnów scouting chaplains in the church of Oratorian Fathers in Tarnów – 23 April 1992	SN, WR, ORG	Tarnów	DF II/749	139
6.	The procession of the Catholic Female Youth Association in Tuchow after the dedication of the banner – 24 July 1939	SU, U, WR, ORG	Tuchów	DF II/771	140
7.	Karolina Kózka's entry in the catalogue for the school year 1912/13–1913/14	SN	Zabawa	DF II/844	143
8.	Rev. Franciszek Sitko, parish priest in Zabawa, with a group of girls in front of the rectory – 1944	SU, SN, WR	Zabawa	DF II/859	143
9.	Rev. Franciszek Sitko with a group of girls at the cross of the martyrdom of Blessed Karolina Kózka in the Waleński Forest	SU, SN, WR	Zabawa	DF II/860	143

 $^{^{24}}$ Abbreviations of the proposed research problem: SU – student community; SN – teaching community; BN – biographies of distinguished (lay) teachers and educators; DD – teaching activities; DW – educational activities; DO – care activity; U – school and extracurricular celebrations with the participation of students; WR – religious education; ORG – children's and youth organizations; TWO – societies and social organizations involved in the education and care of children and youth; BM – the material resources of schools.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
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191.	Ryba – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1914 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/599	180

1	2	3	4	5	6
192.	Franciszek Sandecki – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1910 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/600	180
193.	Jakub Stabrawa – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1906 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/601	180
194.	Franciszek Stachaj – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1914 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/602	180
195.	Sudkiewicz – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1914 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/603	180
196.	Józef Włodarczyk – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1919 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/604	180
197.	Julian Wojtusiak – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1924 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/605	180
198.	Franciszek Ziemianin – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1921 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/606	180
199.	Alumni of the minor seminary in Tarnów, together with Bishop Leon Wałęga and Rev. Franciszek Sitko	SU	Tarnów	DF V/662	180
200.	Catholic Female Youth Association – 'Przy kądzieli' 1938	DW, WR, ORG	Tylmanowa	DF V/670	181
201.	Convention of the Catholic Female Youth Association of the Łódź District in Tylmanowa	DW, WR, ORG	Tylmanowa	DF V/691	181
202.	Fourth grade students of the common school in Uszew with their teachers – 1938	SU, SN	Uszew	DF V/380	181
203.	Józef Para – headmaster of the primary school in Wojakowa – photograph from 1931	SN	Wojakowa	DF V/436	182
204.	Zofia Borowiec – teacher of the primary school in Wojakowa – school year 1955/1956	SN	Wojakowa	DF V/780	182
205.	The teaching staff from Wojakowa: Maria Wilczek, Maria Wolnik, Krystyna Bijak	SN	Wojakowa	DF V/781	182

1	2	3	4	5	6
206.	Sixth grade students of the primary school in Wojakowa with their teacher Franciszka Bukowiec – school year 1955/1956	SU, SN	Wojakowa	DF V/782	182
207.	Seventh grade students of the primary school in Wojakowa with their teacher Maria Wolnik – school year 1955/1956	SU, SN	Wojakowa	DF V/783	182
208.	Krystyna Bujak – teacher of the primary school in Wojakowa – 1950s	SN	Wojakowa	DF V/784	182
209.	Jadwiga Warzeszanka-Pasek – teacher of the primary school in Wojakowa	SN	Wojakowa	DF V/785	182
210.	Students of the primary school in Wojakowa with their teacher Michalina Cięciwa	SU, SN	Wojakowa	DF V/786	182
211.	Józef Para – headmaster of the primary school in Wojakowa in 1909–1933	SN	Wojakowa	DF V/787	182
212.	First grade students of the primary school in Wojakowa with their teacher Krystyna Bujak – school year 1955/1956	SU, SN	Wojakowa	DF V/789	182
213.	Third grade students of the primary school in Wojakowa with their teacher Zofia Borowiec – school year 1955/1956	SU, SN	Wojakowa	DF V/790	182
214.	Second grade students of the primary school in Wojakowa with their teacher Anna Włudyka – school year 1955/1956	SU, SN	Wojakowa	DF V/791	182
215.	Fifth grade students of the primary school in Wojakowa with their teacher Maria Wolnik – school year 1955/1956	SU, SN	Wojakowa	DF V/792	182
216.	Students of the primary school in Wojakowa with teachers Anna Włudyka and Janina Ćwik – 1960s	SU, SN	Wojakowa	DF V/793	183
217.	Students of the primary school in Wojakowa with their teacher the Stanisława Kowalczyk	SU, SN	Wojakowa	DF V/794	183
218.	Józef Para – headmaster of the primary school in Wojakowa in 1909–1933	SN	Wojakowa	DF V/795	183

1	2	3	4	5	6		
219.	Orchestra of Wojakowa founded by the headmaster of the Wojakowa primary school Józef Para in 1920. In the photograph, Józef Para with members of the orchestra	SN	Wojakowa	DF V/796	183		
220.	Octave of Corpus Christi in the parish in Wojakowa – a commemorative photograph of children spreading petals with Rev. Władysław Ryś and teacher Jadwiga Krzemińska (1940–1943)	SU, SN, U, WR	Wojakowa	DF V/797	183		
221.	The celebration of First Holy Communion in the parish in Wojakowa. From the right: teachers Józefa Lichoń, Helena Piwońska, Aniela Majchrzyk and catechist Rev. Władysław Ryś	SU, SN, U, WR	Wojakowa	DF V/798	183		
222.	School celebrations to mark the switching on of the first electric light bulb in Wojakowa. Children's performance on the steps of the old school building – 1958	SU, U, BM	Wojakowa	DF V/799	183		
223.	Students of the school ballet company in Wojakowa. Staging of the play titled 'Gaik – Maik' – 1956	SU, DW, U	Wojakowa	DF V/800	183		
224.	Breakfast of First Communion children from the parish in Wojakowa in the building of the old primary school – 1960s	SU, U, WR	Wojakowa	DF V/801	183		
225.	Students of the primary school in Wojakowa in front of the old school building – 1960s	SU, BM	Wojakowa	DF V/828	183		
226.	The building of the former school in Wola Żelichowska, which was attended by Stefania Łącka	BN, BM	Wola Żeli- chowska	DF V/462	183		
227.	A Catholic Female Youth Association camp course – 1938	SU, DD, DW, WR, ORG	Wytrzyszczka	DF V/708	183		
	Photo Section – Albums – ref. DF XI						
228.	Holiday camp of the 'Caritas' Union of the Diocese of Tarnów – October 1947	DW, DO	_	DF XI/176	219		
229.	Catholic Female Youth Association – 1937–1939	SU, DW, WR, ORG	-	DF XI/194	219		

1	2	3	4	5	6	
230.	Ceremony of dedication of the new building of the Secondary School Complex in Dobra – 14 October 2008	U, BM	Dobra	DF XI/217	219	
231.	Album of Bishop Franciszek Lisowski received from children of Lviv's orphanages	SU, SN, DW, DO, WR	Lviv – Kali- cha, Zamar- styniv	DF XI/190	220	
232.	Banner consecration and naming ceremony for John Paul II Middle School in Szczyrzyc – 1 September 2010	DW, U	Szczyrzyc	DF XI/233	225	
233.	Millennium jubilee academy performed by children in Tarnów – 22 December 1966	SU, DW, U, WR	Tarnów	DF XI/139	226	
234.	Graduates of the minor seminary – school years 1924/1925–1938/1939	SU	Tarnów	DF XI/140	226	
235.	Graduates of the minor seminary – school years 1948/1949–1961/1962	SU	Tarnów	DF XI/141	226	
236.	Minor seminary – years 1901–1959	SU, DD, DW, U, WR, BM	Tarnów	DF XI/142	226	
237.	Diocesan Catholic Youth Forum – 1993–1997	SU, U, WR	Tarnów	DF XI/184	226	
Photo Section – Plates – ref. DF XII						
238.	Ceremony of the conferral of the sacrament of Confirmation by Bishop Józef Gucwa	U, WR	Bruśnik	DF XII/600	232	
239.	Banner dedication and school naming ceremony	DW, U	Łabna	DF XII/611	238	

Source: own compilation based on: ADTHiZ, pp. 76-263.

Examples of ADT's photographic collections on the history of education and upbringing

The proposed list includes 238 items that can be useful in the workshop of a historian of education and upbringing. The collection features a larger group of photographs dealing thematically with the Catholic Female Youth Association (KSMŻ) of the Diocese of Tarnów. The group consists of 37 items.

KSMŻ was founded in 1934 and was part of Catholic Action.²⁵ Its diocesan branch in the Tarnów Diocese was established in August of that year through the

²⁵ J. Dębiński, Katolickie Stowarzyszenia Młodzieży w diecezji włocławskiej w latach 1918–1939, ABMK, 98 (2012) p. 59; T. Biedroń, Katolickie stowarzyszenia. XI. Młodzieży, in: Encyklopedia katolicka, vol. 8, eds. A. Bednarek et al., Lublin 2000, k. 1112–1113; L. Wilczyński, "Sprawie służ!"

formal transformation of the Tarnów-based Catholic Female Youth Association, which had been operating since 1924 and had already joined the Union of Polish Youth in Poznań in 1926.²⁶ Rev. Józef Lubelski was the assistant of KSMŻ, while Wanda Fuksówna and Stanisława Frączkówna (from 1938) served as presidents, and Maria Tokarz and Rozalia Bibrówna (from 1936) – as secretaries.

KSMŻ in the Tarnów Diocese developed very rapidly: in 1934 it had 381 branches; in 1936 – 409; in 1937 – 552. In 1939, 97% of the parishes in the diocese had KSMŻ branches in their areas.²⁷ After the end of the war, attempts to recreate the structures of Catholic youth associations, as well as Catholic Action, were put to an end by the provisions of the Decree of 5 August 1949, amending certain provisions of the law on associations.²⁸

The objective of KSMŻ was the formation of young women as 'enlightened and active Catholics, engaged in the apostolic activity in various moments of life.²⁹ This task was carried out by organizing a series of different retreat forms (both open and closed). This area of KSMŻ activity was aided by the diocese's existing Union of Retreat Preachers. Moreover, formation work in the association was concentrated in religious and missionary circles.

The second area of KSMŻ activity was vocational education, dedicated especially to rural youth. The association organized courses in agricultural preparation, cooking, housekeeping, hygiene, sewing, and various games.

The third area of KSMŻ activities was to promote culture and popularize science. This role was fulfilled by libraries of KSMŻ branches, subscribing to newspapers (including *Mloda Polka* and *Kierownik*), organizing singing music circles, theatrical performances, soirees and lectures. Finally, the association also influenced the physical culture of young Polish women. This was made possible through work in physical education circles, summer camps and courses. KSMŻ even had 14 sports fields of its own within the diocese.³⁰

The results of these extraordinarily rich and varied educational and upbringing activities of the KSMŻ of the Tarnów Diocese are shown in the aforementioned group of photographs in the ADT collection. It contains photos showing organizational work (e.g., visits to branches by authorities and female instructors, delegates' conventions), camps and courses (e.g., embroidery and handwork, cooking, KSMŻ leadership course), celebrations, performances and manifestations of religious education (e.g., parades, dedication of the branch's banner), the leadership and

Katolickie Stowarzyszenie Młodzieży Żeńskiej w Wielkopolsce (działalność ogniw terenowych 1919– 1939), Toruń 2012, p. 10.

²⁶ Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska*, p. 471.

²⁷ Ibidem. Leszek Wilczyński (*Sprawie służ!*, p. 332–333) reports that in January 1936, there were 466 field units of the KSMŻ in the Tarnów Diocese, while in December 1936 their number amounted to 509. The Tarnów diocesan KSMŻ was the second largest in Poland.

²⁸ Journal of Laws 1949, No. 45, item 335. Cf. M. Ordon, *Prawo o stowarzyszeniach jako in*strument antykościelnej polityki władz komunistycznych w okresie Polski Ludowej – zarys problemu, "Studia z Prawa Wyznaniowego", 4 (2002) p. 98.

²⁹ Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska*, p. 471.

³⁰ Ibidem, pp. 471–472.

instructional staff, and, above all, the association's members themselves. Photographs can be helpful in the workshop of a historian dealing with education and upbringing when discussing such research problems as: characteristics of the student and teacher community; teaching and educational activities; celebrations with students; religious formation; youth organizations.

Another 'collection' of photographs that can be singled out in the proposed list includes those thematically related to the history of the Minor Seminary in Tarnów. The group consists of 46 items. It should be noted that the lower seminaries, also called minor seminaries, were not intended to directly train candidates for the priesthood, but fulfilled the role of church schools of the general education type, raising and educating boys discovering the seeds of a vocation and wishing to study in higher seminaries.³¹ An example of such an institution in the Tarnów Diocese was the Minor Seminary in Tarnów, founded on 1 September 1901 by Bishop Leon Wałęga, which initially had the form of a church-run boarding school.³² For the sake of terminological clarity, it should be noted that since 1950 there has been a change in the name of this institution from Minor Seminary in Tarnów (Male Seminarium Duchowne w Tarnowie) to Lower Seminary in Tarnów (Niższe Seminarium Duchowne w Tarnowie).³³ Students of the minor seminary attended state schools,³⁴ but in 1950, as a result of the multiplication of difficulties in taking the matriculation exams, the then Tarnów bishop, Jan Stepa, decided to arrange for minor seminarians a four-year Humanities Study at the Higher Theological Seminary in Tarnów, covering the curriculum of the state secondary school with the prospect of preparing students to take the matriculation exam in an extramural mode. The study was incorporated into the structure of the Tarnów Theological Institute and was located in the building of the higher seminary. Minor seminarians returned to Tarnów's First Secondary School in 1958 as students of the so-called 'extramural secondary school for working people', where they obtained the state secondary school diplomas.³⁵ The time frame of the operation of this institution is closed by the date of 21 August 1963, when the Lower Seminary in Tarnów was dissolved by decree of the state authorities.³⁶ It is worth noting that due to its high

³¹ Cf. T. Pawluk, *Prawo kanoniczne według Kodeksu Jana Pawła II. Lud Boży jego nauczanie i uświęcanie*, vol. 2, Olsztyn 1986, p. 54.

³² Kumor, Diecezja tarnowska, p. 521; Łabuz, Duchowieństwo diecezji tarnowskiej, p. 195.

³³ E. Krężel, *Małe Seminarium w Tarnowie (1901–1963)*, "Roczniki Teologiczno-Kanoniczne", 34 (1987) issue 4, pp. 85–86.

³⁴ In 1901–1950 it was the Kazimierz Brodziński First State Grammar School in Tarnów; in 1928–1934 it was also the Hetman Jan Tarnowski Second Grammar School in Tarnów. Cf. R. Banach, *I Liceum Ogólnoksztalcące a Seminarium Duchowne w Tarnowie*, "Tarnowskie Studia Teologiczne", 31 (2012) issue 2, p. 57; A. Zając, *Małe Seminarium Duchowne im. Arcybiskupa Leona Wałęgi*, EncTar, p. 253.

³⁵ Banach, I Liceum Ogólnokształcące a Seminarium Duchowne, p. 57.

³⁶ Kumor, *Diecezja tarnowska*, p. 522; cf. A. Mezglewski, *Proces likwidacji niższych seminariów duchownych w latach 1959–1963*, "Studia z Prawa Wyznaniowego", 4 (2002) pp. 40–41.

academic and educational level, the Minor Seminary in Tarnów was considered exemplary in Poland.³⁷

The Minor Seminary of Tarnów has not yet lived to see a comprehensive monographic study. The collection of ADT includes an archive group bearing the title Minor Seminary File Section, containing the legacy of the activities of this institution.³⁸ In the photographic collection, one can distinguish a group of items thematically related to its history. Among them are photos showcasing its students and graduates, teaching staff, premises and material base, teaching activities, school ceremonies, physical and recreational activities and excursions. Also providing eloquent testimony to the functioning of the seminary are three albums containing photographs of its graduates from the various years between the wars and after the end of World War II until the dissolution of the institution (items ref. DF XI/140, DF XI/141) and depicting its post-war reality: material base, teaching activities - gymnastic exercises, work in the reading room, religious ceremonies and excursions in the immediate vicinity, as well as domestic ones: to Warsaw, Lublin, Wrocław, Poznań and Gniezno (item ref. DF XI/142). This 'collection' is of great value not only in the local context, but can also be useful more broadly, for research into the problems of the functioning of such school and church institutions as minor seminaries.

Another group of photographs that can be distinguished in the ADT's photographic documentation are those related to the primary school in Wojakowa village in the Lesser Poland Voivodeship (now Brzesko County, Iwkowa Municipality). The collection includes 24 items.

The history of the school in Wojakowa illustrates in a nutshell the history of many similar rural institutions, whose origins date back to the pre-autonomous period in Galicia. As a parochial school, it was established in 1865 thanks to the initiative of the then parish priest in Wojakowa, Rev. Władysław Zerlikowski, who then took care of its maintenance and paid the teacher's salary.³⁹ After the reorganization of Galician education system, the institution functioned as a one-class common school, transformed into a two-class school in 1904. After the Polish Parliament passed the 'Jedrzejewicz Act' on 11 March 1932,⁴⁰ the school received the first level of organization. From 1937, it was a second-grade common school. Immediately after the end of the war, in the 1945/1946 school year, it was transformed into a seven-classroom school with five teachers. In 1961, the primary school in Wojakowa received a new building with six classrooms, while the 'old school' was demolished. The echoes of the fate of this educational institution are illustrated by the aforementioned collection of photographs related to it in the ADT's collection. The vast majority of the photos illustrate the school reality of the 1950s and 1960s.

³⁷ This was the opinion of Rev. Prof. M. Żywczyński, among others. Kumor, *Diecezja tarnow-ska*, p. 522.

³⁸ ADT, Minor Seminary File Section (ref. MS). The section has 2.46 linear metres. For a detailed list of files in this section cf. ADTHiZ, pp. 451–453.

³⁹ S. Tokarski, *Oświata i szkolnictwo na terenie Gminy Iwkowa w latach 1513–2008*, Dobrociesz 2008, p. 25; S. Tokarski, D. Piechnik, *Dzieje parafii Wojakowa 1772–1939*, Dobrociesz 2007, p. 28.

⁴⁰ Act on education system of 11 March 1932, Journal of Laws 1932, No. 38, item 389.

Several items date back to the interwar period and the 1940s. They can be useful in analysing such issues as student community, teacher community, educational activities, material resources, school and extracurricular celebrations with students, and religious formation. A fragment of the collection was reproduced in 2008 in the photographic part of Rev. S. Tokarski's work *Oświata i szkolnictwo na terenie Gminy Iwkowa w latach 1513–2008*.

The ADT's photographic collection also includes a group of photographs related to Stefania Łącka, a teacher, editor, Catholic activist, and eventually a prisoner of Auschwitz concentration camp. 'The collection', which includes 25 items, is now taking on a special dimension due to the beginning of the process of beatification and canonization of S. Łącka, announced by the Ordinary of the Diocese of Tarnów, Bishop Andrzej Jeż, in an edict dated 26 July 2021.⁴¹ It emphasizes that: 'Stefania Łącka was distinguished by a high degree of the virtues of faith, hope and love, as well as moral virtues.'⁴²

Stefania Łącka was born on 6 January 1914 in Wola Żelichowska, a village within the territory of the Gręboszów parish, to the family of Antoni and Agnieszka Wcisło.⁴³ She first received her education at a primary school in Wola Żelichowska, and then at the Blessed Kinga Private Female Teachers' Seminary in Tarnów, from which she graduated in 1933. During this period, she was involved in the activities of the Marian Sodality (as a member, later as president), scouting, the school drama circle, as well as in the work of editing a magazine for young people attending this seminary – the *Zlota Nić* monthly. Until the outbreak of war (in 1934–1939), she worked as editor of the diocesan magazine *Nasza Sprawa*.⁴⁴ She also edited its children's supplement *Króluj nam Chryste*.

In the occupation reality, the editorial team of *Nasza Sprawa* carried out clandestine publishing work. In April 1941, S. Łącka was arrested by the Gestapo and was held for a year, first at its headquarters and later in a Tarnów prison. She was transported to the Auschwitz death camp on 27 April 1942, where she was assigned number 6886. Nearly three-year incarceration of S. Łącka in the camp was marked by sacrifice and heroism, which manifested itself in helping prisoners, caring for the sick, and working in the camp hospital as a nurse. Risking her own life, she baptised newborns, watched over the dying, and even saved sick women during selection for gassing or phenol injection, crossing them off the list of those destined for death. She was seriously ill with typhoid herself for some time.

After leaving the camp in January 1945. S. Łącka returned to her family home in Wola Żelichowska. She was a zealous Catholic, who attended Mass daily, and

⁴¹ Edict of the Bishop of Tarnów concerning the beatification of Stefania Łącka (Archive of the Diocesan Curia in Tarnów, ref. OH.I.-5.4/157/21).

⁴² Ibidem.

⁴³ R. Banach, *Postać Stefanii Łąckiej*, in: Ziemski Anioł. Droga do świętości Stefanii Łąckiej, ed. J. Bartoszek, Tarnów 2015, p. 69; R. Banach, *Łącka Stefania*, EncTar, pp. 248–249; J. Marszałek, *Stefania Łącka. Szkic życiorysu*, "Currenda. Pismo Urzędowe Diecezji Tarnowskiej", 133 (1981) issue 9–12, p. 285.

⁴⁴ M. Pawlikowska, Stefania Łącka jako redaktorka pisma diecezjalnego "Nasza Sprawa", in: Ziemski Anioł. Droga do świętości Stefanii Łąckiej, ed. J. Bartoszek, Tarnów 2015, p. 85.

tried to help her family in their daily work. To realize her youthful dream, she took up Polish studies at Jagiellonian University. Unfortunately, as of the end of 1945, her health, damaged by her camp experiences, gradually deteriorated. In October 1946, she was taken to a clinical hospital in Kraków. She died there on 7 November of that year, while her funeral was held four days later at the parish cemetery in Gręboszów. She was only 33 years old.

Despite the fact that S. Łącka never took up a teaching job, the pictures preserved in the group of photographs in question show mainly her educational episodes as a student at a female teachers' seminary, her activity in the school drama circle or her activity in the scouts. Photographs related to her work as a journalist on the editorial board of the *Nasza Sprawa* magazine and from her stay in Auschwitz and after liberation have also survived. Photographs showing members of S. Łącka's family will undoubtedly be valuable for researchers strictly interested in her biography. Several items also document the first forms of commemoration of S. Łącka in the local environment. Part of the collection in question has been reproduced in regional publications popularizing the figure.⁴⁵

It is worth mentioning that although S. Łącka was not a professional teacher, she cannot be denied the title of educator. Being a graduate of the Blesed Kinga Private Female Teachers' Seminary in Tarnów, she had the relevant qualifications for the profession, and the seminary itself had a reputation as a school that prepared well for the profession.⁴⁶ Moreover, as editor of the diocesan magazine *Nasza Sprawa* and especially of its children's supplement, the *Króluj nam Chryste* weekly, she wrote articles and texts on religious education for the youngest. A historian of education and upbringing will undoubtedly find in her biography many themes and elements related to their scientific interests.

Conclusion

The ADT's archival resources include rich photographic collections documenting religious, social, cultural and educational life in the Diocese of Tarnów, arranged in 14 thematic sections. These collections are of great cognitive value and are yet to be discovered by researchers dealing with, for example, the history of the Church in Poland or regional history. Historians of education and upbringing should also be among the interested parties, as they will discover materials in these collections to analyse such issues as the characteristics of the student and teacher community, pedagogical biographies, didactic and educational activities, care activities, school and extracurricular celebrations with the participation of students, religious formation or issues concerning the material base of schools. The list,

⁴⁵ For example: Bogu – Ojczyźnie – Człowiekowi. Stefania Łącka we wspomnieniach świadków jej życia i na tle jej własnych artykułów, korespondencji i zapisów, ed. J. Marszałek, Warsaw – Tarnów, 1989; J. Marciuszek, Życie Stefanii Łąckiej promocją cnót chrześcijańskich, Tarnów 2018; M. Pawlikowska, Dar nieba – niezwykła postać Stefanii Łąckiej (1914–1946), Tarnów 2010.

⁴⁶ Z. Ruta, Prywatne Seminarium Nauczycielskie Żeńskie im. Bł. Kingi, in: Tarnów. Dzieje miasta i regionu, vol. 2: Czasy rozbiorów i Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej, eds. F. Kiryk, Z. Ruta, Tarnów 1983, p. 610; Z. Ruta, Prywatne szkoły średnie ogólnokształcące w Krakowie i województwie krakowskim w latach 1932–1939, Kraków 1990, p. 60.

which is an integral part of this study, includes 237 items (individual photographs, groups of photographs) related to the history of education and upbringing. It is the authors' intention that this list may become an aid to archival searches in ADT, or an incentive to conduct them, in order to obtain valuable iconographic sources or materials to illustrate existing studies being prepared for publication in print.

It should be emphasized that in today's society, which increasingly communicates and educates through visual aids, it is necessary to strive to 'enrich' scientific research with iconographic material, and thus facilitate the process of knowledge acquisition by the recipients of scientific studies. The photographs themselves are a historical source requiring appropriate interpretive skills and research competence, but they also enliven the narrative by giving it additional emotional depth. In the context of research into the history of education and upbringing, they certainly trigger special interest and facilitate a stronger bond of current generations of students, teachers, educators and catechists with their counterparts of the past.

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1. Photograph from the jubilee of the Association of Children of Mary in Tarnów – 1934 (ADT, reference number DF V/324).



 Photos from physical education classes of minor seminarians in Tarnów – postcard (ADT, reference number DF V/374).



 Marian Sodality – the year of Stefania Łącka together with Fr. Józef Chrząszcz in front of the building of the Teachers' Seminar in Tarnów. S. Łącka is standing on the right side of Fr. J. Chrząszcz (ADT, reference number DF V/466).



4. Students of the 5th grade of the Primary School in Wojakowa with the headmistress Maria Wolnik – school year 1955/1956 (ADT, reference number DF V/792).



5. Course – camp of the Catholic Women's Youth Association – Rzochów, 1938. Photograph from the KSMŻ album from 1937–1939 (ADT, reference number DF XI/194).

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PROBLEMATYKA DZIEJÓW SZKOLNICTWA I WYCHOWANIA W ZBIORACH FOTOGRAFICZNYCH ARCHIWUM DIECEZJALNEGO W TARNOWIE

Streszczenie

Początki diecezji tarnowskiej sięgają schyłku XVIII stulecia. Od początku swojego istnienia diecezja gromadziła dokumentację, która stała się podstawą dla jej późniejszego archiwum historycznego. Jednakże samodzielna instytucja Archiwum Diecezjalnego w Tarnowie powstała dopiero w 1959 roku. Do lat pięćdziesiątych XX wieku wszelkie dokumenty o wartości historycznej zdeponowane były w pomieszczeniach Kurii Diecezjalnej w Tarnowie oraz w muzeum diecezjalnym. Największy przełom w dziejach archiwum nastąpił w latach 2009–2015. Dokonano wówczas gruntownej rewitalizacja tej instytucji, podczas której zinwentaryzowano i uporządkowano cały zasób archiwalny, wyodrębniając między innymi 14 działów fotograficznych. Są one zróżnicowane pod względem tematyki, objętości oraz formy zapisu fotografii. W 2015 r. dokumentacja fotograficzna w zasobie tego archiwum liczyła łącznie 33,32 mb. W zbiorach tych znajdują się także pozycje (fotografie, grupy fotografii) dotyczące problematyki szkolnictwa i wychowania. Mają one dużą wartość poznawczą i powinny zostać uwzględnione, jako źródła ikonograficzne w badaniach historyków i pedagogów zajmujących się tą problematyką. Artykuł zawiera wyodrębniony wykaz 300 takich pozycji, które mogą być użyteczne z perspektywy badaczy dziejów szkolnictwa i wychowania. Wykaz będzie dla nich pomocą przy kwerendzie w tarnowskim archiwum diecezjalnym lub też zachęci do jej przeprowadzenia. W artykule dokonano również omówienia przykładów takiej dokumentacji w postaci "kolekcji" dedykowanych tematycznie: historii Katolickiego Stowarzyszenia Młodzieży Żeńskiej w diecezji tarnowskiej, Małego Seminarium Duchownego w Tarnowie, Szkoły Podstawowej w Wojakowej oraz biografii Służebnicy Bożej Stefanii Łąckiej.

Słowa kluczowe: diecezja tarnowska; Archiwum Diecezjalne w Tarnowie; zbiory fotograficzne; historia szkolnictwa i wychowania; kwerenda archiwalna