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**THE PHOTOGRAPHIC LEGACY
OF REV. PROF. TADEUSZ STYCZEŃ, SDS,
IN THE COLLECTION AT THE ARCHIVES
OF THE JOHN PAUL II INSTITUTE –
THE ORGANIZATIONAL STATE**

Abstract

The Archives of the John Paul II Institute contains the archival legacy of Rev. Professor Tadeusz Styczeń, Karol Wojtyła's student and long-time director of the John Paul II Institute. The legacy material, apart from the textual documentation already arranged and described, includes numerous items in various forms of photographic image recording. Positive prints constitute the most numerous group, but negatives and image documentation digitally recorded are also held in the archives under study. The author discusses the state of arrangement of this collection from the point of view of archival methodology. He presents significant series and photographic themes, focusing on those which contain photographs connected with the activities of Karol Wojtyła (later Pope John Paul II) at the Catholic University of Lublin. He draws attention to those series of photographic documentation which show a unique relationship between the Pope and the author of the legacy, Rev. Tadeusz Styczeń. In conclusion, he defines the necessary successive stages of archival processing and emphasizes the need for quick arrangement, particularly the description of thematic series as well as the identification of events and people depicted in individual photographs.

Keywords: archival legacy; Rev. Tadeusz Styczeń; Institute for Research on the Thought of John Paul II of the Catholic University of Lublin; The John Paul Institute of the Catholic University of Lublin; photograph collections

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Introduction

It is almost an eternal human desire to retain in memory an event experienced, a meeting with other people, an important and unique celebration or character. Until the development of photographic technology, this was only possible in human memory, in the work of the artist or in the form of a written description of events. It was not until French physicist Joseph Nicéphore Niépce first used exposure techniques to make the image known today as the *View from the Window at Le Gras* in 1826, and then when in 1839 Louis Jacques M. N. P. Daguerre developed the daguerreotype technique, that people were given the ability to record events. The development of photographic techniques has gradually popularized photography while making it increasingly easy to take pictures. Today, in the age of digital photography, the act of taking photographs is available to anyone with a cell phone. The discovery in the first quarter of the 19th century provided opportunities to capture the moment and capture the image, allowing it to be placed beyond time, so to speak. Thus, photography has captured the bygone present by storing the past in images.¹

From the perspective of the archival study, the question arises as to what is meant by the term “photography”. As explained in Section I.2. of Methodological guidelines on the principles of processing photographs in state archives (*Wskazówki metodyczne dotyczące zasad opracowania fotografii w archiwach państwowych*), which is an appendix to Decision No. 8 of the Chief Director of the State Archives dated 24 April 2006,² a photograph is “any static form of photographic image recording, regardless of the technique of production.” We further read that reproductions of, for example, files, cartographic documentation, technical documentation, seals, whether in the form of microfilm or photocopies, do not enter the photographic resource. Another explanation is worth mentioning at this point, for all too often when we speak of photography we mean only its positive form. Meanwhile, the aforementioned guidelines clearly state that the archival copy of a photograph is the original medium with the photographic record (for objects created by chemical processing of photosensitive material) or the master data file, unaltered from the original record (for digital recording).³ Only in a situation where the media with the original photographic record or the master data file has not survived, an analogue copy or a data file substituted as a master is considered an archival copy.⁴

Regardless of the form of a photographic object considered archival material, it must be admitted that a photograph that shows the past and accurately captures a past moment makes this type of archival material one of the most interesting types of archival documentation. This is no different for photographic objects

¹ Cf. M. Tarsa, *Czas – pamięć – fotografia. Próba fenomenologicznej refleksji nad fotografią*, “Estetyka i Krytyka”, 7/8 (2/2004–1/2005) pp. 170–172.

² Cf. Normative Acts of the Chief Director of the State Archives, 2006, <https://www.archiwa.gov.pl/pl/zarzadzanie-dokumentacja/prawo-archiwalne/akty-normatywne-naczelnego-dyrektora-archiw%C3%B3w-pa%C5%84stwowych#> (accessed on: 28.10.2021).

³ Ibidem, Section I.4.

⁴ Ibidem, Section I.5.

collected in private archival collections, especially in the legacies of people who are well-known, have extensive contacts and participated in important events. The photographic recording of these events and people is particularly valuable from an archivist's point of view. Hence, the purpose of this article is primarily to show the first stage of work on the photographic documentation held in the Archives of the John Paul II Institute.

Legacy author

Legacies of scientists are undoubtedly among the archive groups of exceptional value. One of them such legacies the legacy of Rev. Professor Tadeusz Styczeń, which is kept at the John Paul II Institute of the Catholic University of Lublin. The Institute for Research on the Thought of John Paul II itself was established in 1982. From the very beginning, its tasks included conducting studies on the thought and work of Pope John Paul II, and its first director was precisely Rev. Tadeusz Styczeń, a student and direct successor of Karol Wojtyła – John Paul II in the Department of Ethics at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Catholic University of Lublin. It is with his research activities that the Institute's current resources are primarily associated.

Rev. Styczeń is one of the most prominent Polish ethicists. A member of the Salvatorian congregation, he wrote his master's thesis and defended his doctorate under the guidance of the future archbishop of Kraków and pope. He began his work at the Catholic University of Lublin in 1957, where he joined the Department of Ethics. He received his post-doctoral (dr hab.) degree in 1970. At a meeting on 12 December 1979, the Senate of the Catholic University of Lublin (KUL) decided to appoint Rev. Styczeń to head the Department of Ethics at KUL. He held this function continuously until 2002, when he retired. However, he was still teaching students until 2007. Until that year, he was also director of the John Paul II Institute of the Catholic University of Lublin (1982–2007), and at the same time editor-in-chief of the *Ethos* quarterly. His scientific, teaching and organizational activities extended the walls of the university. For many years he taught ethics at the Salvatorian Fathers' Seminary in Bagno Śląskie near Trzebnica. From 1981 to 1986, he taught at the Pontificio Istituto Giovanni Paolo II per Studi sul Matrimonio e Famiglia (John Paul II Institute for the Study of Marriage and Family) of the Pontifical Lateran University in Rome. He was a consultant to the Pontifical Council for the Family and the Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of the Health Service, as well as an ordinary member of the Pontifical Academy for Life, and for 10 years a member of the Academy's Governing Council. He was a member of numerous scientific societies, both domestic and foreign, including founding the International Academy of Philosophy in 1981, together with Prof. Josef Seifert, with headquarters first in Irving, Texas, and later in the Principality of Liechtenstein (since 1986).

He is the author of more than 300 works on ethics, metaethics and anthropology, including more than 20 books. He was the editor (or co-editor) of many publications related to the thought of John Paul II, including more than a dozen

books mostly published as part of the series titled “Jan Paweł naucza” (John Paul teaches). He died after a serious illness on 14 October 2010 in Trzebnica.⁵

All these activities of Rev. Styczeń were consciously documented and collected by him. He made a particularly interesting note on a typescript of one of his works, namely “Do not destroy! There are valuable things here that I have crossed-out to make it shorter.” This demonstrates an exceptional understanding of the value of even such materials, which contain numerous corrections, deletions, notes and annotations. And it is worth noting that Rev. Styczeń repeatedly revised and changed his texts, sometimes keeping more than a dozen versions of the same article or speech. Of course, Rev. Styczeń’s legacy is made up primarily of documentary records. It has already been organized and developed. It consists of 741 units divided into 17 thematic series, such as a series of materials on scientific publications, speeches and unpublished texts, materials on teaching, social, publishing and editorial activities. Separate groups of files form series on personal, biographical, economic or property materials.⁶

Photographs in the file section of the legacy

Already in this file part of the legacy one can find photographic documentation, primarily among the series on correspondence received by Rev. Styczeń. It contains, for example, valuable photographic materials in the form of positive prints that he received with letters. Particularly noteworthy among this documentation is the correspondence with the princely family of Liechtenstein, with whom Rev. Styczeń was a close friend and to whom he was often a guest. On more than one occasion, when sending Christmas wishes, he received pasted portrait photographs, especially of the family of the heir to the throne Prince Alois, his wife Sophie and their children Joseph Wenzel, Marie-Caroline, Georg and Nikolaus.⁷

⁵ Cf. E. Podrez, *Ksiądz Tadeusz Styczeń*, in: *Człowiek, byt, wartość. Antropologiczne i metafizyczne podstawy aksjologii chrześcijańskiej*, Warsaw 1989, pp. 48–59; T. Ślipko, *Ksiądz Tadeusz Styczeń*, in: *Polska filozofia powojenna*, Warsaw 2001, pp. 257–272; W. Chudy, *Ksiądz Tadeusz Styczeń – ambasador republiki sumienia*, “Ethos”, 15 (2002), issue 1–2, pp. 297–303; A. Szostek, *Styczeń Tadeusz*, in: *Powszechna encyklopedia filozofii*, vol. 10, scientific ed. A. Maryniarczyk, Lublin 2009, pp. 408–411; idem, *Styczeń Tadeusz SDS*, in: *Encyklopedia 100-lecia KUL*, vol. 2, ed. E. Gigilewicz, Lublin 2018, pp. 411–412; R. Moń, S. Tondel, J. Krokos, A. Waleszczyński, *Tadeusz Styczeń*, Kraków 2019. For the International Academy of Philosophy, cf. J.F. Jacko, *Rozmowa z profesorem Josefem Seifertem, rektorem Międzynarodowej Akademii Filozofii w Księstwie Liechtenstein*, “Roczniki Filozoficzne”, 43–44 (1996), issue 2, pp. 229–233.

⁶ An archival inventory has already been prepared for the file portion of the legacy: T. Nowicki, G. Misiura, *Spuścizna archiwalna Księdza Profesora Tadeusza Stycznia SDS – inwentarz*, part 1: *Dokumentacja aktowa*, Lublin 2021. Cf. T. Nowicki, G. Misiura, K. Perzyna, *Spuścizna archiwalna po Ks. Profesorze Tadeuszu Styczniu SDS (1932–2010) jako przykład archiwum prywatnego po wybitnym uczonym*, “Archiva Ecclesiastica”, 10 (2017), pp. 13–23.

⁷ Archives of the John Paul II Institute of the Catholic University of Lublin, Archival legacy of Rev. Professor Tadeusz Styczeń, SDS (hereinafter Archives...), ref. 452 (Correspondence: Liechtenstein – princely family). Single photographic objects in the form of positive copies are in units numbered 400/3 (Protection of Conceived Life, part 3), 457 (Correspondence: Paczek Renata and

Photographic collection

Photographs in the form of positive copies appear quite sporadically among the file documentation and constitute only a small part of the photographic materials that Rev. Styczeń left in his legacy. The vast majority of the photographic collection has been archived as a separate, distinct part of the legacy. Work on organizing the resource has only recently begun, and is therefore at a very early stage of development for the time being. The collection was originally assembled in several cardboard boxes and plastic commercials.

However, before discussing in more detail the already-identified photographic materials in the collection of the John Paul II Institute of the Catholic University of Lublin, it is necessary to present the current status of the organizing work.⁸ Thus, when proceeding to compile the photographic documentation in Rev. Styczeń's legacy, it was immediately apparent at the outset, after a preliminary look at the state of the collection, that the photographic materials were not arranged by the creator according to some key. They did not actually have an original order to continue the work. They were taken by a wide variety of photographers, especially those associated with the Catholic University of Lublin, as well as authors from Vatican, but also by many others who donated their photographs to Rev. Styczeń. There is no basis at this time to conclude that the author of the photographs was Rev. Styczeń himself.

The photographic collection amassed by Rev. Styczeń is primarily a very large number of positive prints in black and white as well as in colour. Negative films and positive slides also appear in the legacy. This type of photography, however, requires appropriate tools to properly equip the eye, hence work on this variety of photographic documentation will be undertaken after a preliminary survey of positive copies, the viewing of which does not require additional and specialized instrumentation. However, at this stage of advancement, it is already apparent that some of the negatives will be able to be easily combined with positive copies, as they have been preserved together in envelopes from photographic studios.

This does absolutely not mean that working on positives is simple and easy, which is due to several reasons relevant to this study. First, as already mentioned, the positive copies, which constitute the largest group of objects in the legacy, were not usually arranged by the creator, they did not have some kind of permanent ordering system given by him. Rev. Styczeń did not group them in albums or binders. Usually, the photographs were stored collectively in envelopes or other packages, sometimes in the ones he received from the photo studio after developing. Most often, the photographs lacked any description that could specify the chronology, the subject of the photographed event or the people included in the photo. Even

Józef – Pieper Josef), 465 (Correspondence: V–W), 466/1 (Correspondence: Vatican, part 1) and 466/2 (Correspondence: Vatican, part 2).

⁸ For the study on the photographs, cf. *Metodyka pracy archiwalnej*, eds. S. Nawrocki, S. Sierpowski, Poznań 1998, 3rd revised and expanded edition, pp. 196–200, and also H. Robótka, *Opracowanie i opis archiwaliów*, Toruń 2010, p. 103, and the aforementioned methodological guidelines on the principles of processing photographs in state archives introduced in 2006. By Decision No. 8 of the Chief Director of the State Archives (see footnote no 2).

if such information appeared, it was exceedingly sporadic, usually described on the back of some of the photographs.

Second, one could immediately notice that some groups of photographs in the envelopes were shuffled. Sometimes they formed thematic series, but these arrangements were often disrupted by photographs that could not be included in these series, as they came from completely different thematic series.

A major problem that makes it difficult to combine photographs into series is that many of the events captured on photographic media were similar in nature. There appear, for example, series from a number of different symposia organized by the John Paul II Institute, usually in the same place (e.g., in the Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński Auditorium, in an academic church, in a hall of the John Paul II Institute). In the absence of a description on the photograph or on the envelope, as well as the impossibility of identification derived from the photograph itself, it is not always possible to clarify and discern exactly, at least at the current stage of ordering, which particularly meeting was captured in the photo. Another further inconvenience is that multiple copies of the same shots, sometimes with different formats, appear unexpectedly among different series of photographs.

Therefore, the development of the entire photographic collection being part of Rev. Styczeń's legacy and collected in the Archives of the John Paul II Institute requires knowledge of the entire resource, not only the photographic one, and returning at times to a series of shots and subjects that seemed already complete and closed.

Thematic series of photographs in the legacy

As mentioned earlier, it is easiest to organize positive prints at first. At this stage, it is not yet determined whether all positives count as archival copies. First of all, the activities are aimed to systematize and distinguish the main thematic series, assigning photographs to them. Currently, 120 such series have been identified. However, it cannot be assumed at this time that these already constitute archival units. Perhaps this will be the case and the already distinguished series will correspond to the units, but perhaps a full dissection of the photographic material will impose a slightly different structure on this collection.

The positive prints assigned to thematic series depict events from the 1960s to the first decade of the 21st century. The number of individual photographs in the form of positive copies included in the series adopted during the initial ordering is now nearly 2,800 objects. It can already be predicted that the final number of photographic objects in the form of positive prints will be perhaps as many as 5,000. However, this will only be known in detail once the study is finally completed. This will probably have to include a dozen series of photographs in the form of negatives (which will probably be the primary material for some of the positive copies) and a small number of slides. The digital materials (floppy disks, CDs or computer disks), which are also part of Rev. Styczeń's legacy, contains also pictorial documentation, so it too should eventually be included in the archival inventory that encompasses photographic materials.

The organizing work carried out so far allows us to distinguish working thematic series. The following list will include those that already rank among the most important and valuable. Especially those groups of photographs that refer to the institute's patron, Karol Wojtyła – John Paul II, can be considered as such. Thus, in the resource in question, we encounter series on events related to his work at the Catholic University of Lublin. The oldest ones, for example, include a series of photographs of lectures to clergy from 1964:⁹



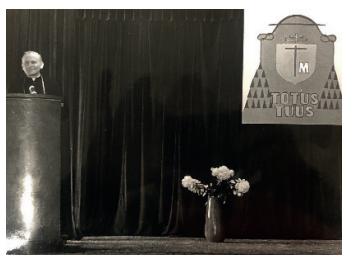
a series from the millennium celebrations held at the university on 5–6 June 1966:¹⁰



⁹ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – lectures for the clergy, August 1964, photo by M. Hałasa. The photograph shows Archbishop Karol Wojtyła surrounded by bishops during a lecture.

¹⁰ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – millennium celebrations at the Catholic University of Lublin, 5–6 June 1966, photos by M. Hałasa. Photo 1: liturgical procession entering the Academic Church of the Catholic University of Lublin; Photo 2: liturgical procession, Archbishop Wojtyła in the foreground, on the left Bishop of Lublin Piotr Kałwa, behind him Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński; Photo 3: Archbishop Wojtyła praying during the service in the courtyard of the Catholic University of Lublin.

or the series showing the Catholic University community saying wishes to the archbishop on the occasion of his cardinal appointment, dated 13 June 1967:¹¹



Other interesting series of photographs from Cardinal Wojtyła's less formal meetings include those taken in buildings or on university grounds, such as in a conversation with Rev. Styczeń (photo dated 13 June 1967):¹²



¹¹ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – the Catholic University community saying wishes to the archbishop on the occasion of his cardinal appointment, 13 June 1967 r., photos by M. Hałas. Photographs taken in the so-called Small Auditorium.

¹² Archives..., Photographic collection, series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – in a conversation with Rev. Styczeń, 13 June 1967 r., photo by M. Hałas. Photo taken in front of the entrance to the Dormitory of Reverend Professors and Students of the Catholic University of Lublin.

in conversation with Prof. Leokadia Małunowiczówna (from August 1972):¹³



or during a walk in the courtyard of the Catholic University of Lublin surrounded by colleagues (from July or August 1972):¹⁴



Some of the photographs included in the aforementioned series are relatively well known at the university. Large-format copies of these are decorations, for example, in Room 208 in the main building of the Catholic University of Lublin (the room where Wojtyła lectured, now the meeting room of the University's Senate). It is therefore necessary to establish their provenance in the legacy of Rev. Styczeń. Perhaps the same positive copies are kept in the University Archives, for example. It is possible that during the course of the search the original versions will be found in the form of negatives, especially since the then university photographer Marian Hałasa was the author of the vast majority of these earliest shots.

¹³ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – in conversation with Prof. Leokadia Małunowiczówna, August 1972, photo by M. Hałasa. Photograph taken in the square in front of the Academic Church. In the background, Cardinal's students: Tadeusz Styczeń and Jerzy Gałkowski.

¹⁴ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – surrounded by the employees of the Catholic University of Lublin, July or August 1972, photo by M. Hałasa. In the foreground on the left in a white habit is the rector, Fr Mieczysław Krapiec, followed by Jerzy Gałkowski. Jerzy Strojnowski on the right.

The series of photographs about Karol Wojtyła also includes some that were taken by other authors. Among the exceptional ones are, for example, private photographs from an expedition to the Tatra Mountains in February 1974, taken by Maria Filipiak:¹⁵



Of course, there are many more photographs of Karol Wojtyła from the time of his papal pontificate. Mention may be made here of a series of prints showing the participation of representatives of the Catholic University of Lublin at the inauguration of the pontificate in Rome on 22 October 1978 (by, among others, another university photographer, Janusz Kolasa):¹⁶



¹⁵ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: Karol Wojtyła skiing in the Tatra Mountains, February 1974, photo by M. Filipiak.

¹⁶ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: John Paul II – representatives of the Catholic University of Lublin at the inauguration of the pontificate in Rome on 22 October 1978, photo by J. Kolasa.

Another series depicts a meeting of John Paul II with the community of the Catholic University of Lublin at Jasna Góra during his first pilgrimage to his homeland on 6 June 1979 (by J. Kolasa and other photographers):¹⁷



The hectic days after the attempt on the pope's life are shown in photographs depicting masses at the Catholic University of Lublin's Academic Church and at the university's courtyard:¹⁸



¹⁷ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: John Paul II – meeting with the community of the Catholic University of Lublin at Jasna Góra, 6 June 1979, photo by J. Kolasa.

¹⁸ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: John Paul II – events after the assassination attempt on John Paul II, 1981, photos by J. Kolasa. The first two photographs are from 14 May 1981, and depict Mass in the Catholic University of Lublin's Academic Church, while the third illustrates Mass in the university's courtyard, celebrated on 15 May.

In the case of the several series of photographs discussed above, it is necessary to check whether there are objects in the legacy that have their counterparts or even original versions in the University Archives of the Catholic University of Lublin.

Many of the photographs related to John Paul II, initially still in black and white and later also in colour, are from later times. They concern, for example, papal pilgrimages to Poland, audiences of the employees of the Catholic University of Lublin in Rome, and scholarly meetings with employees of the John Paul II Institute in Castel Gandolfo. Among the more interesting are undoubtedly private photographs showing Rev. Styczeń's close relationship with John Paul II and depicting less formal visits to the successor of St Peter, such as Christmas Eve and supper meetings, by Vatican photographer Arturo Mari:¹⁹



Among the more interesting collections is certainly a series of positive prints from various years of vacations with the Holy Father in the Italian Alps (also by Vatican photographers):²⁰



¹⁹ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: John Paul II – Christmas Eve and supper meetings with the Holy Father, 1982, 1983, 1985, photos by A. Mari. One of the photographs autographed by the Holy Father and dated 24 December 1983.

²⁰ Archives..., Photographic collection, series: John Paul II – Vacation with the Holy Father, 1992–2002, various authors.



There is also one particular photograph in this series taken against the backdrop of the Italian Alps, Rev. Styczeń's most favourite:



Other separate series include, for example, photographs from university-wide ceremonies, such as the conferring of honorary doctorate degrees from the Catholic University of Lublin (e.g., to Cardinal Joachim Meissner, Cardinal Camillo Ruini or Prof. Rocco Butiglione), photographs from a wide variety of conferences, symposia, congresses or scientific sessions that were organized by the John Paul II Institute. Many of the photos relate to the activities of this Institute, i.e. private meetings of employees, official scientific meetings, visits and lectures of invited guests. A sizeable group of photographs shows various types of anniversary celebrations. Noteworthy are the nearly 100 shots in the form of positive copies of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Rev. Styczeń's priesthood – an event that took place at the Catholic University of Lublin on 5 April 2005, i.e. three days after the death of John Paul II. At the current stage of organizing work,

it can be concluded that this type of photographic object is the most numerous one in Rev. Styczeń's collection. The authors of these newer series, especially those depicting official meetings, symposiums and congresses, were primarily university photographers: the aforementioned Janusz Kolasa, as well as Remigiusz Lis and Ireneusz Marciszuk.

This by no means indicates that one does not encounter in the legacy left by Rev. Styczeń photographs of a more personal or even familial nature, showing his private relationships and friendships. However, there are far fewer of them than those showing academic activities, especially within the Institute, which he founded and led for 25 years. The group of shots that illustrate this rather non-professional life of the legacy creator includes at the moment, for example, photographs of Rev. Styczeń from the priests' convent, from the Salesian Fathers' Recreation Centre in Nałęczów or from the courtyard of the Catholic University of Lublin. There are also photographs submitted by former students and friends of Rev. Styczeń. There will be more of these types of shots in the remaining photographic material, which has not yet been thoroughly reviewed. One thing is certain – reviewing the entire collection of positives, but also negatives and slides, will provide a thorough and detailed look at the contents of Rev. Styczeń's photographic collection.

Conclusion

Passing the preliminary organizing stage will make it possible to undertake further ordering activities, primarily those related to classification and systematization, and therefore to separate possible sub-series and archival units and give them the appropriate, most practical and useful arrangement. Finally, at the end an attempt will have to be made to describe each series, unit and even each photograph in detail. This will allow us to find possible errors, correct mistakes, clarify doubts and eventually more accurately assign photographs to series or sub-series. At the same time, it will later allow for accurate indexing of the entire photographic legacy of Rev. Styczeń. However, this will not be possible without the participation of people who knew the legacy creator well, who worked with him, his friends and religious confrères who are still alive. This will probably be the most difficult and time-consuming stage. Undoubtedly, however, because of the passing of time and the present becoming increasingly more distant from the moments captured in photographs, compiling the photographic legacy of Rev. Tadeusz Styczeń proves to be worthy of the effort.

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Series: John Paul II – Christmas Eve and supper meetings with the Holy Father, 1982, 1983, 1985, photos by A. Mari;

Series: John Paul II – meeting with the community of the Catholic University of Lublin at Jasna Góra, 6 June 1979, photo by J. Kolasa;

Series: John Paul II – Vacation with the Holy Father, 1992–2002, various authors;

Series: John Paul II – events after the assassination attempt on John Paul II, 1981, photos by J. Kolasa;

Series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – the Catholic University community saying wishes to the archbishop on the occasion of his cardinal appointment, 13 June 1967, photo by M. Hałasa;

Series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – millennium celebrations at the Catholic University of Lublin, 5–6 June 1966, photos by M. Hałasa;

Series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – surrounded by the employees of the Catholic University of Lublin, July or August 1972, photo by M. Hałasa;

Series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – in a conversation with Rev. Styczeń, 13 June 1967 r., photo by M. Hałasa;

Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – in conversation with Prof. Leokadia Małunowiczówna, August 1972, photo by M. Hałasa;

Series: Karol Wojtyła at the Catholic University of Lublin – lectures for the clergy, August 1964, photo by M. Hałasa;

Series: Karol Wojtyła skiing in the Tatra Mountains, February 1974, photo by M. Filipiak.

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SPUŚCIZNA FOTOGRAFICZNA KS. PROF. TADEUSZA STYCZNIA SDS W ZASOBIE W ARCHIWUM INSTYTUTU JANA PAWŁA II – STAN UPORZĄDKOWANIA

Streszczenie

W Archiwum Instytutu Jana Pawła II przechowywana jest spuścizna archiwalna po ks. profesorze Tadeuszu Styczniu, uczniu Karola Wojtyły, długoletnim dyrektorem Instytutu Jana Pawła II. Materiały archiwalne wchodzące w skład spuścizny, obok opracowanej już dokumentacji aktowej, tworzą także liczne obiekty występujące w różnych postaciach i formach fotograficznego zapisu obrazu. Najliczniejszą grupę stanowią odbitki pozytywowe, ale przechowywane są także negatywy i obrazowa dokumentacja zapisana cyfrowo. Autor omawia stan uporządkowania tego zbioru przez pryzmat metodyki archiwalnej, wskazuje na ważniejsze serie i tematy fotograficzne, szczególnie przedstawiając te, które zawierają fotografie związanych z działalnością Karola Wojtyły na KUL, a potem papieża Jana Pawła II. Zwraca uwagę na te serie dokumentacji fotograficznej, które ukazują wyjątkowe relacje przyjaźni między papieżem, a twórcą spuścizny ks. Tadeuszem Styczniem. Podsumowując określa konieczne kolejne etapy archiwalnego opracowania i zwraca uwagę na konieczność szybkiego uporządkowania, a szczególnie opisanie serii tematycznych oraz identyfikacji wydarzeń i osób przedstawianych na pojedynczych fotografiach.

Słowa kluczowe: spuścizna archiwalna; ks. Tadeusz Styczeń; Instytut Badań nad Myślą Jana Pawła II KUL; Instytut Jana Pawła II KUL; zbiory fotograficzne