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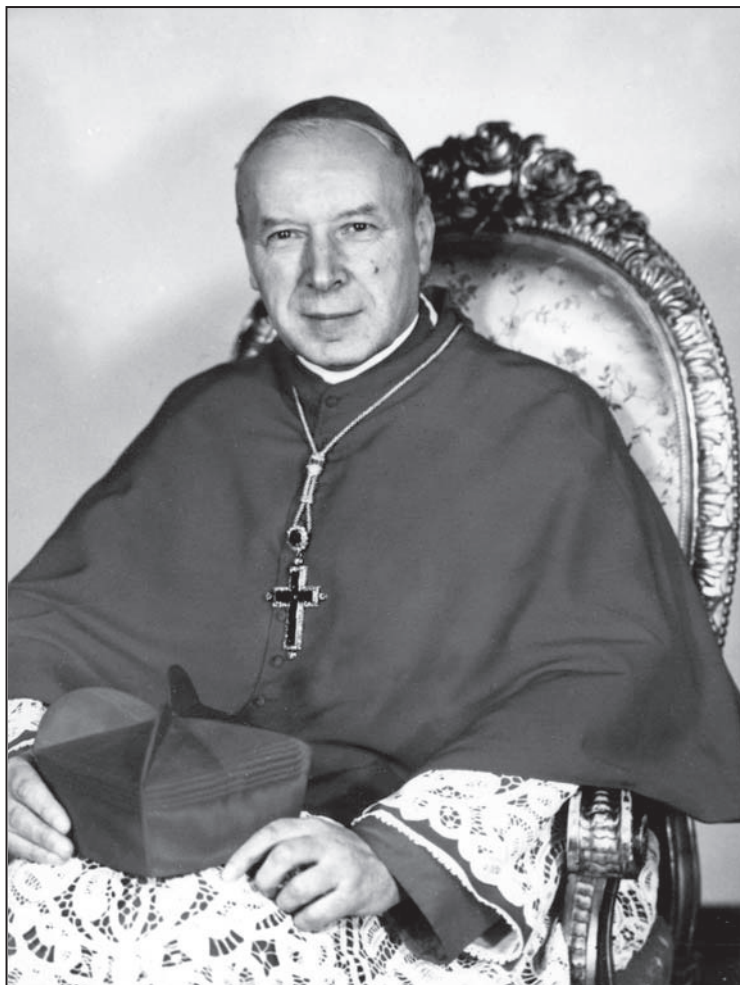
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**To Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński
(1901–1981)**

Protector of the Center of Archives, Libraries and Church Museums
of the Catholic University of Lublin in the year of his beatification
and on the 65th anniversary of the establishment of the ABMK Center

this volume is dedicated
by OABMK employees

Do
Ośrodka Archiwów, Bibliotek i Muzeów Kościelnych

w L u b l i n i e
=====

Historia Polski wieloma zagadnieniami ściśle splotła się z dziejami Kościoła katolickiego. Tysiącletnie nasze Ojczyzny tworzył wierzący naród polski. O zespoleniu historii polskiej kultury z kulturą katolicką świadczy między innymi choćby ten fakt, że znaczna ilość historycznych źródeł o nieprzemijającej wartości naukowej znajduje się tylko w aktach i księgach o charakterze czysto kościelnym. Kościół katolicki chętnie udostępnia swoje zasoby kulturalne. Prawdziwa nauka nie lęka się prawdy.

Ważnym krokiem naprzód w tej dziedzinie jest utworzenie nowego działu przy Bibliotece Uniwersyteckiej K.U.L. w Lublinie pod nazwą "Ośrodek Archiwów, Bibliotek i Muzeów Kościelnych". Jest to placówka naukowa o szeroko zakrojonych celach. Zadaniem jej jest prowadzić centralną ewidencję wszystkich archiwów, bibliotek i muzeów kościelnych w Polsce i utrzymywać z nimi jak najdalej idącą współpracę w zakresie archiwistyki, bibliotekarstwa i muzealnictwa kościelnego. Ośrodek ma wydawać instrukcje, skierujące do ujednoczenia opracowywania kościelnych zbiorów archiwalnych, bibliotecznych i muzealnych oraz ma ułatwiać udostępnianie tych zbiorów, a także przyczynić się do zachowania ich przed zniszczeniem. W oparciu o Bibliotekę Uniwersytecką K.U.L.,- owo centrum dokumentacji piśmiennictwa religijnego w Polsce,- Ośrodek prowadzić będzie prace nad polską bibliografią teologiczną zarówno retrospektywną jak i bieżącą. A że do prowadzenia tak odpowiedzialnych prac potrzebni są fachowcy, dlatego Ośrodek zajmie się stałym przygotowaniem specjalistów w

sakresie archiwistyki, bibliotekarstwa i muzealnictwa kościelnego przez kursy szkoleniowe i wydawanie odpowiedniej literatury.

Jeśli gdzieś, to przede wszystkim w tak ważnym dla kultury dziele winny zespolic się w zgodnym wysiłku wszystkie zainteresowane czynniki, by współpraca ich wydała spodziewane plony.

Temu dziełu i wszystkim jego pracownikom z serca błogosławię.

Warszawa, dnia 25 marca 1957 r.



Stanisław Wyszyński



ARTUR HAMRYSZCZAK* – LUBLIN

PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE LUTSK DIOCESE

Abstract

The holdings of the Archives of the Lutsk Diocese, held in the Centre for Church Archives, Libraries and Museums (ABMK Centre), are fragmentary and consist of the documentation produced from the Second World War until the 1960s, i.e. the death of the Ordinary Bishop A. Szelażek in Zamek Bierzglowski in 1950 and the subsequent activities of the Lutsk priests. The archival holdings were arranged after their transfer to the ABMK Centre. As they were in total disarray, the inventory work was tedious and lengthy. The arrangement and description of the photographic documentation in accordance with archival methodology required, among other things, the identification of people, places and determining the dates of taking photographs. Currently, the collection of the Archives of the Lutsk Diocese contains 434 photographs in four record groups. The record groups of legacies and iconographic collections hold the largest number of photographs. In the other two record groups, namely the Lutsk Theological Seminary and the Lutsk Cathedral Parish, photographs constitute a marginal number of non-textual material. The photographs immortalize the Catholic clergy of the diocese and the bishops of Lutsk as well as sacral buildings (Catholic and Orthodox churches) or important social and religious events. There are also photographs of secular origin, depicting, among others, Dr Tarnawski's Natural Medicine Institution in Kosovo. The photograph collection, as well as all the records of the Archives of the Lutsk Diocese, is not made available due to its poor state of preservation. All the archival holdings of the Lutsk archives are intended to be digitalized and made available in digital form.

Keywords: photography; photographs; the description of photographs; church archive; the diocese of Lutsk, Bishop Adolf Szelażek; Florentyn Czyżewski

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The Archives of the Lutsk Diocese, kept at the Centre for Church Archives, Libraries and Museums, is one of the most valuable church archival collections in Poland. The development of its resource was completed several years ago.¹ Due to the poor physical condition of the records, it is not made available, hence the archives are more or less unknown. The photographic legacy of this archive has also not lived to see a detailed study. The article is the first attempt to present the resource of photographs in the Archives of the Lutsk Diocese, taking into account its characteristics and history.

History of the Archives of the Lutsk Diocese

The Diocese of Lutsk was established in the early 15th century. It covered the territory of Volhynia, Braclaw Region, Podlasie and part of Polesie (Brest District). The bishop of Lutsk resided in Janów Podlaski. The town also had a district officiality, with the general rank from the 18th century onward. The office products of the Lutsk bishops and officials stored in Janów Podlaski today constitute the resource of the Diocesan Archives in Siedlce. On the other hand, the General Officiality and the Cathedral Chapter in Lutsk collected their documentation in Lutsk. After the partitions, in 1798, the Diocese of Lutsk was united by a personal union on equal rights (*aequae principaliter*) with the Diocese of Zhytomyr, which is why each of them had its own cathedral, chapter, consistory and seminary. This state of affairs changed in the 1840s, when, as a result of pressure from the tsarist authorities, Bishop Michał Piwnicki moved to Zhytomyr, the capital of the Volhynian Governorate. The general consistory in Lutsk ceased to function, and the Lutsk and Olyka seminaries were merged with the Zhytomyr seminary. While separate cathedral chapters were retained, their composition was the same, and the canons resided at the Zhytomyr Cathedral.² In Zhytomyr, the growing file resource of the offices of the aforementioned church institutions was also collected. After the Treaty of Riga, the territory of the entire Zhytomyr Diocese and part of the Lutsk Diocese fell within the borders of the Soviet Union. Due to the rapid advance of the Red Army in 1919, the archives of the Lutsk-Zhytomyr Diocese remained in Zhytomyr, as the city was expected to eventually become part of the Polish state. Bishop Ignacy Dubowski took up residence in Lutsk from 1922, and the seminary and chapter were also moved to that city. In 1925, by virtue of the bull *Vixdum Poloniae unitas* of 28 October 1925, the union of the diocese was dissolved, and Adolf Szelażek, former auxiliary bishop of Płock, was appointed bishop of Lutsk. The Diocesan Curia in Lutsk began its operation in 1919 without the historical resource, which remained in Zhytomyr. Therefore, a historical archive was not created, but a Statistics and Archives Section was established within the curia

¹ M. Dębowska, A. Hamryszczak, *Inwentarz Archiwum Diecezji Łuckiej*, Kraków 2018.

² B. Modzelewska, *Łucko-Żytomiarska Diecezja*, in: *Encyklopedia katolicka*, vol. 11, ed. E. Ziemann, Lublin 2006, col. 603–604; idem, *Łucka Diecezja*, in: *Encyklopedia katolicka*, vol. 11, col. 591; L. Królik, *Organizacja diecezji łuckiej i brzeskiej od XVI do XVIII wieku*, ed. M. Dębowska, Biały Dunajce-Ostróg 2017, pp. 25–30, 43–48; M. Dębowska, *Diecezja łucka i żytomiarska w pierwszych latach istnienia. Wybrane zagadnienia*, Lublin 2014, pp. 13–15.

in 1926 with Florentyn Czyżewski as its head. In 1929, it took over the metrical records transferred from the Soviet Union. The section also collected incoming files from the curial office.³ In 1939, after the Soviet Union occupied the Eastern Borderlands of the Republic of Poland, the bishop's curia building was nationalized and the archives were transferred to the Volyn Regional Historical Archive in Lutsk. Only the materials that curialists had in their apartments for day-to-day office work have survived. Some of the confiscated documents of the diocese were destroyed during hostilities in 1941 and 1944. During the German occupation, the diocesan authorities did not request the recovery of archival materials from the local archive due to housing difficulties. After the advent of another Soviet occupation in 1944 and the arrest of Bishop A. Szelażek in early 1945 by the NKVD, the matter of recovering the archives became irrelevant, especially since in August the diocesan curia staff were forced to leave for Poland within the new borders. They took away the archival documentation created at the curia during World War II. It was eventually deposited in Zamek Bierzgłowski, where Bishop A. Szelażek settled in 1946 after his release from prison in Kiev. Metrical records and other archives, among others, saved by expatriated residents of the Lutsk Diocese also found their way to the mentioned site.⁴

In 1950, after the death of Bishop A. Szelażek, the metrical records were taken over by the state authorities, who deposited them in the Archive of Books from beyond the Bug River of the Civil Registry Office of the City of Warsaw.⁵ The remaining Lutsk archives were taken to the Archives of the Chełmno Diocese in Pelplin. In 1991, they were transferred to the headquarters of the Centre for Church Archives, Libraries and Museums (ABMK) to be processed and made available for scientific research.⁶

The archives of the Diocese of Lutsk, which were transported to the ABMK Centre, were in disarray, they made up a collection of shuffled archival materials at the level of archive groups and units that had yet to be reconstructed. It should be mentioned that the archival records of the Lutsk Diocese are heavily decomposed and scattered among various archives and individuals both in Poland and Ukraine. During the inventory work, 13 groups were identified in the Lutsk Diocese Archives: General Consistories (KG); Diocesan Curia in Lutsk (KDŁ); Collegiate Chapter in Olyka (KKO); Higher Theological Seminary in Lutsk (WSD); Monasteries (K);

³ M. Dębowska, *Organizacja Kurii Biskupiej w Łucku. Studium kancelaryjno-archiwoznawcze*, "Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne", 71 (1999) p. 391; idem, *Florentyn Czyżewski (1872–1950). Życie i działalność*, Kraków 2018, pp. 51–58; idem, *Organizacja kurii diecezjalnej w Łucku w latach 1919–1939*, in: *Kurie (archi)diecezjalne Kościoła rzymskokatolickiego w II Rzeczypospolitej*, ed. M. Dębowska, Lublin 2016, p. 127.

⁴ Idem, *Łucka kuria diecezjalna „na wygnaniu”*, ABMK, 73 (2000) p. 30; W. Rozyński, *Biskup Adolf Piotr Szelażek w Zamku Bierzgłowskim (1946–1950)*, Toruń 2018, p. 57.

⁵ *Wykazy z akt parafialnych diecezji łuckiej do 1945 roku*, vol. 1, ed. W. Żurek, Lublin 2004, pp. 979–981; idem, *Księgi metrykalne wołyńskie – stan zachowania, sposoby opracowania i warunki archiwizacji do chwili obecnej*, "Rocznik Lubelskiego Towarzystwa Genealogicznego", 1 (2009) p. 139.

⁶ M. Dębowska, *Wprowadzenie*, in: *Inwentarz Archiwum Diecezji Łuckiej*, pp. 11–15.

Organizations (Or); Deans' Offices (Dz); Parishes (P); Legacies (S); Cartographic Collections (ZK); Iconographic Collections (ZI); Foreign (O).⁷ The aforementioned groups are residual, often with a small number of accompanying documents.

The compilation of Lutsk archival materials continued until 2018, when the inventory of the Lutsk Diocese Archives, stored at the ABMK Centre, was finally published.

Compilation of photographic documentation

According to the definition, a photograph is

all static forms of photographic image recording, regardless of the technique of execution. An archival copy of a photograph for a photograph permanently bound to a medium, created by chemical processing of light-sensitive material, is the medium with the original recording of the photograph.⁸

A photograph as a record of a person's life is characterized by specific features due to the medium of recording information and the circumstances of its creation. It is of great cognitive and documentary value, as it constitutes direct, quick and authentic archival material.⁹

Non-textual records, such as photos, postcards, maps, plans, etc., are scarce in the Lutsk Diocese Archive's residual collection. Some of these materials (photographs, postcards, donation certificates for the construction of the church) were collected and compiled by Rev. Florentyn Czyżewski (1872–1950). He stored them in 20×14 cm handmade white envelopes on which a sticker with the printed name of the village was affixed in the upper left corner. When organizing the resource, the aforementioned envelopes were preserved, and similar security measures were taken for missing collections. Decision was made to organize this non-textual documentation in this way, leaving in each inventory unit photographs, postcards, donation certificates, etc., despite the incompatibility with archival methodology.¹⁰ This is related to the fact that there are very few photographs, which nevertheless, together with other non-textual documentation, constitute an integral iconographic collection from a given village or town.

A similar argument determined the creation of the Iconographic Collections group.¹¹ It collects photographic documentation, postcards, souvenir pictures of various celebrations, pictures with images of Our Lady and Lord Jesus, saints,

⁷ Dębowska, Hamryszczak, *Inwentarz Archiwum Diecezji Łuckiej*, pp. 21–24.

⁸ Decision No. 8 of the Chief Director of the State Archives of 24 April 2006 on the introduction of methodological guidelines on the principles of processing photographs in state archives.

⁹ I. Mamczak-Gadkowska, D. Matelski, *Opracowywanie materiałów pozaaktowych*, in: *Metodyka pracy archiwalnej*, eds. S. Nawrocki, S. Sierpowski, Poznań 1995, p. 198.

¹⁰ “§ 3 Photographic documentation does not include postcards, photogrammetric materials and reproductions of documentation of other types, especially in the form of microforms, photocopies and scans.” Decision No. 34 of the Chief Director of the State Archives of 9 September 2019 on the principles of the arrangement and cataloguing of photographic documentation in state archives.

¹¹ According to the principles of archival methodology, loose photographic documentation is stored in cartographic or iconographic groups. Cf. Mamczak-Gadkowska, Matelski, *Opracowywanie materiałów pozaaktowych*, p. 202.

blessed and candidates for the altars or texts of prayers. The group also includes negative photocopies of testimonies given in 1732 by the faithful, about graces received through the intercession of Anna Omiecińska, a servant of God.¹² The aforementioned collection consists of 16 photographs that are stitched together.¹³ Also included is the printed *Album kapłanów dyecezyi Łucko-Żytomierskiej i Kamienieckiej*.¹⁴

Photos that were an integral part of the textual records, in accordance with archival rules,¹⁵ were left in the group to which they belonged. Typically, these are photographs in secondary school diplomas, identity cards (personal, passports, *Kennkarten*, celebretes) or other documents. The same procedure was followed with the loose photos that were in the legacies of the Lutsk priests. Sometimes, however, they were taken out of the file for inclusion in the Iconographic Group, with a note in the inventory and in the description of the photo.¹⁶

Other loose photographs – in accordance with archival methodology – were approached thematically, each photo individually or collectively if the theme consisted of multiple photos.¹⁷ This allowed the creation of inventory units, collecting photographs concerning a particular theme; the photographs were also given archival signatures within the Iconographic Collections group. Unidentified photos were grouped thematically into an archival unit.¹⁸

Due to the high historical value of the photographs in the Lutsk archive's resource and their uniqueness, no photograph was removed, even those in poor physical condition.

A major problem in the processing of photographs from the Lutsk Diocese Archive's resource was their identification, and therefore their correct description. Some of the photographs were signed. The relevant entries (place, date, sometimes signatures of those pictured in the photograph or a list of people photographed) are on the back or directly on the photo. In this case, the only problem in identification may have been the illegible handwriting. The photographs and iconographic

¹² Anna Omiecińska (1709–1731) – proband at the convent of the Sisters. Brigidines in Lutsk. Cf. M. Borkowska, *Wokół zaginionego żywotu Anny Omiecińskiej*, "Nasza Przyszłość", 74 (1990) pp. 257–270.

¹³ Archive of the Diocese of Lutsk (hereinafter: ADŁ), ref. ZI 12.

¹⁴ *Album kapłanów dyecezyi łucko-żytomierskiej i kamienieckiej*, compiled and edited by J. Filipowicz, Kiev 1917. For the new edition, cf. *Album kapłanów dyecezyi łucko-żytomierskiej i kamienieckiej*, compiled and edited by J. Filipowicz, reprint, afterword, biographical notes, maps, R. Dzwonkowski, L. Popek, Lublin 1995.

¹⁵ Mameczak-Gadkowska, Matelski, *Opracowywanie materiałów pozaaktowych*, p. 202; W. Kwiatkowska, *Dorobek polskiej archiwistyki w zakresie metodyki opracowywania zasobu archiwalnego*, Warsaw 2017, p. 137.

¹⁶ This applied, among other things, to a photo of the church under construction in Potashnya, the state as of 15 July 1939 was excluded from the Lutsk Bishop's Curia Group from letter DG 4630, Section IV. ADŁ, ZI 1/XXXIV

¹⁷ Kwiatkowska, *Dorobek polskiej archiwistyki*, p. 137; A. Pawłowska, *Zasady porządkowania i ewidencjonowania zasobu archiwalnego*, "Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne", 62 (1993) p. 36.

¹⁸ ADŁ, ref. ZI 3 (two unidentified churches).



Fig. 2. Rev. Leopold Szuman with seminarians of the Theological Seminary in Łuck, January 6, 1926
On the reverse side of the photo, a description of the photo with the signatures of the alumni. ADŁ collections

In the absence of a description and the photo not belonging to any group, it is impossible to even approximately identify the person or building captured in the photograph. For this reason, among others, seven photos of clergymen from the Lutsk archives could not be identified. It is not known whether they were priests who came only from this diocese.²³ Similarly, the people in the 10 group photos could not be recognized.²⁴ The problem also occurred with photographs that depicted temples. Three Neo-Uniate Orthodox churches²⁵ and two Roman Catholic churches²⁶ could not be recognized. The legacy of Rev. Franciszek Korwin Milewski also contains four photographs depicting people and places that could not be identified.²⁷ Similarly, seven priests were not recognized in the group of priest photographs.²⁸ A total of 44 of the 426 photos in the Lutsk Diocese Archive's collection are unidentified, accounting for 10% of the whole.

It seems that only after painstaking iconographic searches and comparative studies will it be possible to recognize the mentioned buildings and the people depicted in them. An example of successful identification can be seen in a photograph showing people posing in front of the building of the St Thérèse of the Child Jesus Library of Religious Knowledge. After long comparative studies with photos of probable participants in this event, several people were recognised, namely Rev. Jacek Woroniecki, a Dominican and rector of the Catholic University of Lublin, Rev. Władysław Kornilowicz, or Blessed Mother Róża Czacka.²⁹ The photo was taken during the opening of the library on 17 May 1925 at Litewska

²³ ADŁ, ref. ZI 4.

²⁴ ADŁ, ref. ZI 7.

²⁵ ADŁ, ref. ZI 2.

²⁶ ADŁ, ref. ZI 2.

²⁷ ADŁ, ref. S10-1.

²⁸ ADŁ, ref. ZI 4.

²⁹ ADŁ, ref. ZI 7.

Street in Warsaw.³⁰ The question arises, however, why did the photo end up in the Lusk resource, if its content relates to the capital city? Were any of the persons in the photograph associated with the clergy of Lutsk? Perhaps the answer lies in the letter of Bishop Adolf Szelażek from 5 May 1925 to Mother Agnes of Jesus of Lisieux, a native sister of Blessed Thérèse of the Child Jesus, whom he knew in person. He wrote the letter on behalf of Irena Tyszkiewiczowa, founder of the Library of Religious Knowledge. As the letter reads, “the bookstore (...) from the day of the canonization of our Blessed One will bear the name ‘St Thérèse of the Child Jesus Library of Religious Knowledge’.”³¹ In his correspondence, he also



Fig. 3. Participants of the dedication of the Library of Religious Knowledge to them st. Teresa of the Child Jesus in Warsaw. May 17, 1926. ADŁ collections

³⁰ The Thérèse of the Child Jesus Library of Religious Knowledge was a private initiative of Irena and Józef Tyszkiewicz. On the day of the canonization of “little Thérèse”, i.e. 17 May 1925, the library, located in the Tyszkiewicz house at 6 Litewska Street in Warsaw, was ceremonially opened. Rev. W. Kornilowicz consecrated the library premises, and an occasional speech was delivered by Rev. Jacek Woroniecki, OP. The opening participants included, among others, R. Czacka, who made the library part of her work. Other participants of the ceremony may have been captured in the photograph, since people of culture, science and art who were searching for God within the Thomistic circle (including Z. Landy, J. Liebert, K.I. Gałczyński, J. Iwaszkiewicz, K. Górski, Z. Nałkowska, P. Gojawczyńska) met there on a weekly basis. E. Przybył-Sadowska, *Biblioteka Wiedzy Religijnej w Warszawie (1919–1939)*, “Z Badań nad Książką i Księgozbiorami Historycznymi”, 10 (2016) pp. 211–228.

³¹ Letter from Bishop A. Szelażek dated April 5, 1925, in: *Sluga Boży ks. bp Adolf Piotr Szelażek. Zapamiętany w Małą Świętą*, eds. H. Augustynowicz, CST, W. Rozynkowski, Kraków 2015, pp. 44–45.

asked for a blessing and a portrait of the future saint for the aforementioned library (the canonization was scheduled for 17 May 1925). Since Bishop A. Szelażek is captured in the photograph, it seems that the photograph may be a token of gratitude to the hierarch for his help. However, only an in-depth source search can unravel questions about the other people involved. It seems that only the development of digital techniques will make it possible to identify the figures captured in this and the other photographs.

Photographs from the collection of the Lutsk Diocese Archives cover chronologically the period from the second half of the 19th century (group photo of students of the 8th Grammar School in Zhytomyr),³² to 1963 (photo of Rev. Konrad Moszkowski).³³ Such a wide time frame means that the photos were taken using a variety of techniques and preserved in a variety of conditions. Noteworthy are the photographs taken before the outbreak of World War II, which technically and artistically still look good today. Later photos show inferior sharpness, paper and production technique, which was related to the technological and financial regression associated with the war situation. Paradoxically, the oldest photos are in the best condition, in contrast to those taken later. This is due, among other things, to the inferior quality of the photographic material and improper storage of the documentation during World War II and within the new borders after it was transported to Poland. After gathering the preserved resources of the Lutsk Diocese in Zamek Bierzgłowski, following the death of Bishop A. Szelażek in 1950, the photographs were transported to the diocesan archives in Pelplin, where the documentation was stored in a storeroom, without special safeguards. Its processing and proper storage became possible only after the Lutsk resource was transported to the ABMK Centre.

Characteristics of the photographs

In the collection of the Lutsk Diocese Archives, photographs are included in the file documentation, as an integral component of it, such as secondary school diplomas, passports, certificates, identification documents, etc., There are also loose photographs, which constitute a resource in their own right. In addition, some photographs are included in albums. The total number of photographs is 434.

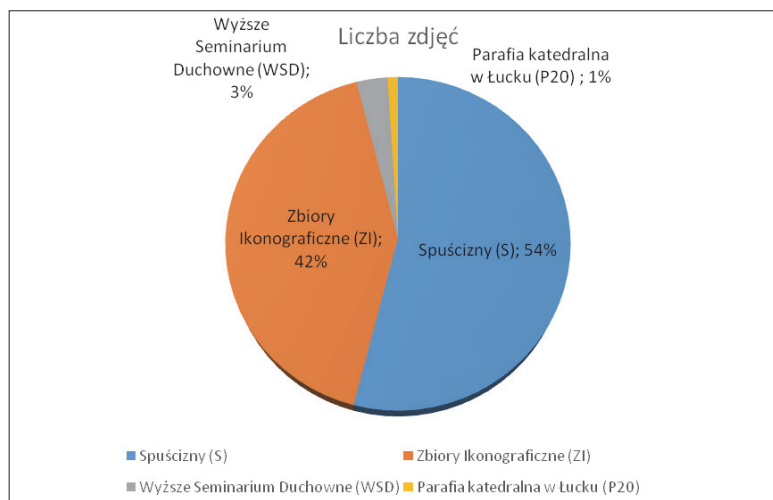
In the collection of the Lutsk Diocese Archive, photographs are found in 4 groups (out of 13), which is 30% of the collection.

The archive group, which contains the largest collection of photographs, gathers the legacies of clergy and laity. There are 27 legacies stored in the Lutsk Diocese Archives. 11 of them contain photographs (40%). In total, there are 236 photographs which constitute 54% of the photographic resource.

The richest photographic documentation is found in the legacy of Lutsk Ordinary Bishop Adolf Szelażek. Three archival units are distinguished in the "Photographic Documentation" archival series. The first includes 13 photographs of

³² Photograph of students of the 8th Grammar School in Zhytomyr, ADŁ, ref. S21-20 (legacy of Rev. Leopold Szuman).

³³ Photographs of Rev. Konrad Moszkowski, ADŁ, ref. S12-2.

Chart 1. Photograph resource in the Archives of the Lutsk Diocese

Source: own study.

Bishop Adolf Piotr Szelażek surrounded by his immediate family, with the clergy or parishioners of Skórcz parish.³⁴

The second unit contains Bishop Szelażek's album with portrait photographs of clergy and laity.³⁵ The album, with a leather-covered wooden binding and four buttons on the underside, measures 23×30.6 cm and has 21 decorative cardboard pages.³⁶ There are 31 photographs in the volume, with 9 photographs missing. Some pages were damaged due to frequent removal of photographs. Only a few photos on the back have a description, hence the significant problem with identifying the figures captured in the photographs. The time of the album's creation is unknown, but it appears to be before 1918, as the backs of some of the photos contain dedications to "prelate Rev. A. Szelażek", that is, before his episcopal sacrament in 1918. Moreover, one of the photos shows the young Rev. A. Szelażek in the company of other priests, perhaps alumni from the same seminary year.

The second album contains photographs of parishes visited by Bishop A. Szelażek in 1930. Album title: *Jego Ekscelencji Najdostojniejszemu Księdzu Biskupowi Doktorowi Adolfowi Szelażkowi Arcypasterzowi Diecezji Łuckiej na pamiątkę wizytacji pasterskiej 34 parafii w r. 1930.*³⁷ The 36×29 cm book has 65

³⁴ ADŁ, ref. S1-115.

³⁵ The photo on page 19 shows the sarcophagus of the rulers of Poland (Ladislaus Herman and Boleslaus the Wrymouth) in Płock Cathedral. Page 4, on the other hand, contains a photograph that does not match the others in form. As can be read on the back, it is an expression of gratitude for "bringing spiritual comfort" to Rev. A. Szelażek from Ludwika Kryńska with her grandchildren from Ciechocinek. 28 August 2013.

³⁶ ADŁ, ref. S1-116.

³⁷ ADŁ, ref. S1-1116.

laced cardboard pages. Fifty of the pages have photographs on them, while 15 have missing photos. The album is bound in a decorative hard cover and laced with a string drawn through the pages and binding. The dust jacket has a metal plate with an engraved dedication. The album, as its title proclaims, was a gift to Bishop A. Szelażek in commemoration of his pastoral visitation. The presented photographs record the places of his peregrinations from June to October 1930. The photographs also document the dedication of churches, the cornerstone for the construction of a church, Bishop A. Szelażek's visits to the residences of important parishioners and other important or interesting places. According to the title, the album was supposed to contain photographs from 34 parishes, although eventually it includes 24 parishes. The album contains 122 photographs from 33 towns and villages. The photographs are placed in the following order: church building, church celebrations, meetings with the faithful, visits to important parishioners, the most important or interesting places in the parish. The album was published in print in 2011 by Maria Dębowska and Daniel Kiper, with the title *Wołyń i Polesie. Ludzie i miejsca*.³⁸

The other legacies are not as abundant with photographic documentation as the above collection.

Table 1. Photographs in the legacies of the priests of the Diocese of Lutsk

No.	Full name	Independent photographs	Photographs in files	Reference no.
1	Rev. Florentyn Czyżewski	2	1	ADŁ, ref. S4-1
2	Rev. Czesław Domański	-	7	ADŁ, ref. S5-1
3	Rev. Bronisław Drzepecki	1	2	ADŁ, ref. S7-1
4	Rev. Franciszek Korwin Milewski	18	-	ADŁ, ref. S10-1
5	Rev. Konrad Moszkowski	19	1	ADŁ, ref. S12-1
6	Franciszek Skalski	-	2	ADŁ, ref. S17-1
7	Rev. Teofil Skalski	1		ADŁ, ref. S18-1
8	Rev. Leopold Szuman	6	4	ADŁ, ref. S21-1
	Rev. Marian Sokołowski	-	1	ADŁ, ref. S25-1
9	Rev. Jan Szych	-	1	ADŁ, ref. S22-1
11	Rev. Jan Zagórski	-	4	ADŁ, ref. S24-15
Total	-	47	23	-

³⁸ *Wołyń i Polesie. Ludzie i miejsca*, eds. M. Dębowska, D. Kiper, Lublin 2011.

Among the photographic documentation mentioned, it is worth noting the legacy of several clergymen. Most of the photos are preserved in the materials of Rev. K. Moszkowski, canon of the Olyka Chapter.³⁹ Among them are photographs from a 1936 stay at the spa in Truskavets. One of the more interesting items is a photo taken on 27 May 1954 in front of the altar in the chapel of Zamek Bierzgwłowski, documenting the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, or a group photo taken together with guests who came to the ceremony.

Equally numerous are the photos in the materials of Rev. F. Korwin Milewski, showing the priest resting in the company of Rev. Adolf Kukuruziński in Truskavets and during his stay at Dr A. Tarnawski's treatment facility in Kosiv. The post-war photographs date from the 1950s–60s and were taken in Zamek Bierzgwłowski.⁴⁰

Similarly rich is the photographic legacy of Rev. Leopold Szuman,⁴¹ canon and parish priest of Kremenets and a lecturer at the Higher Seminary in Lutsk. Photographs in a railcard issued by Lutsk Bishop A. Szelążek and the starost of Krzemieniec (1921), a 1925 passport to Italy, a 1942 Ausweis issued in Lutsk, as well as loose ID photos have also been preserved. The legacy also includes photographs depicting the priest with students of the 8th Grammar School in Zhytomyr (second half of the 19th century), from the period of his pastorate in Krzemieniec (1921–1922) and his role as president of the Roman Catholic Charitable Society in that city, as well as his work at the Lutsk seminary (1926–1927) as spiritual father of the alumni.⁴²



Fig. 4. Fr. Leopold Szuman (1921). ADŁ collections

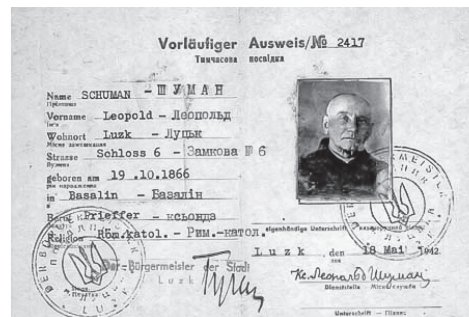


Fig. Ausweis Fr. Leopold Szuman (1942). ADŁ collections

³⁹ Rev. K. Moszkowski received his chattel under the will of Bishop A. Szelążek. ADŁ, ref. S12-1.

⁴⁰ These include photos from the golden jubilee of Rev. F. Milewski on 3 June 1952 ADŁ, ref. S10-1.

⁴¹ ADŁ, ref. S21-1.

⁴² ADŁ, ref. S21-20.



Fig. Fr. Lepold Szuman with the charges of the Roman Catholic Charitable Society in Krzemieniec (1922). ADŁ collections

The records of Rev. Florentyn Czyżewski,⁴³ who served as head of the Statistical and Archival Section of the Diocesan Curia in Lutsk, include an identity card issued on 19 October 1939 by Bishop A. Szelażek, or a group photograph from the interwar period, showing F. Czyżewski sitting with a group of men.⁴⁴ The photograph has not been recognized so far and the event it documents remains unknown, as does the date of the photograph and the people captured in it.

Finally, it is worth describing the photographic documentation in the legacy of Rev. Bronisław Drzepecki, which includes photographs of him in the passport or *Kennkarte*.⁴⁵ A photograph of the *distinctorium* of the Kamenets chapter, which was made in 1747 and was given to him by Rev. Marian Tokarzewski⁴⁶ of the Kamenets Diocese, is also of great interest. In March 1938, M. Tokarzewski received the cross of the Kamenets Chapter from Rev. Władysław Lachowicz, former parish priest of Kamenets. With the above in mind, he prepared a photo with the information about receiving this cross printed on the back and sent it to 12 young priests coming from Podolia. After the resurrection of the diocese and the Kamenets Chapter, the photograph was to serve as a model for a new *distinctorium* in case of the disappearance of the aforementioned canonical item of jewellery.⁴⁷

⁴³ ADŁ, ref. S4-1.

⁴⁴ ADŁ, ref. S4-40.

⁴⁵ ADŁ, ref. S7-1.

⁴⁶ In the photo he is identified as a prelate of His Holiness, a priest of the Kamenets Diocese, former chaplain to Commander-in-Chief Józef Piłsudski and three Presidents of the Republic of Poland, dean and parish priest of Kovel.

⁴⁷ ADŁ, ref. S7-1, p. 37.

The second group in the Lutsk Diocese Archives with numerous photographic records is the Iconographic Collection (ZI). Its photographs can be divided into three thematic groups: churches (buildings, equipment, interior, etc.), clergy and secular topics. The largest number of photographs is in the archival unit titled Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels of Volhynia and Podolia,⁴⁸ which was created mainly thanks to the collection gathered by Rev. F. Czyżewski. These are not only photographs, but also postcards⁴⁹ and donation certificates⁵⁰ distributed to raise funds for the renovation or construction of a church in the diocese. The collection includes views of religious buildings, their interiors or movable furnishings from 61 localities; there are also 2 photos depicting churches that could not be identified.⁵¹ In total, there are 123 objects (88 photographs and 35 postcards). The decision to form an archival unit combining both traditional photos and postcards is due to the small number of traditional photographs. Thus, it was deemed reasonable to combine these collections to prevent their dispersion, and by making it easier for searchers to access this material.

Table 2. Photographs in the Iconographic Collections group

No.	Town	Photographs	Postcards
1	2	3	4
1	Pub in the Podolia Region	2	–
2	Berestechko	1	–
3	Bilozirka	1	–
4	Boremel	4	–
5	Dubrovytsia	1	1
6	Dermanka	1	–
7	Dorotycze	1	–
8	Drańcza Polska, Radyvyliv parish	1	–
9	Dubno, Church St John of Nepomuk (parish church)	–	2
10	Holoby, Church of St Michael the Archangel	–	1
11	Kazimierka	2	–
12	Kivertsi, Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus	6	4
13	Klesiv, Church of St Barbara	2	–

⁴⁸ ADŁ, ref. ZI 1.

⁴⁹ The postcards took the form of serial reproductions (cf. ZI 1/XVIII-XIX Kremens) or photographs, on the back of which auxiliary lines were placed to record the address and message (cf. ZI 1/VII Dorotycze, Parish of Sarny). They often documented important events in the life of the parish, such as the dedication of the church. Cf. Wyszogródek, ADŁ, ref. ZI 1/LV.

⁵⁰ The donation certificates were often traditional photos depicting the construction of the church, while the back was stamped, for example, by the Church Building Committee. In this form, they were distributed to the faithful, when raising funds for construction. Cf. e.g. ADŁ, ref. ZI 1/XXXV, Pulemets.

⁵¹ ADŁ, ref. ZI 3.

1	2	3	4
14	Koniukhy, Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary	1	–
15	Kostopil, Church of the Eucharistic Heart of Jesus	8	3
16	Kovel	1	–
17	Kremenets, Church of St Stanislaus the Bishop and Martyr	–	1
18	Kremenets, Church of St Ignatius Loyola and St Stanislaus Kostka (secondary school)	–	1
19	Lutsk – cathedral, Dominicans	3	3
20	Lutsk, Dominicans	1	1
21	Lysin	1	1
22	Matsiiv, facility of the Immaculate Sisters	2	1
23	Velyki Mezhyrichi, (former Piarist) Church of St Anthony of Padua	1	–
24	Mizoch, Church St John of Nepomuk	2	–
25	Niesuchojeże, parish of Buceń	5	–
26	Nesvich, Church of St Matthias the Apostle	–	1
27	Noworodczyce, Church of St Joseph the Spouse	2	–
28	Olyka, Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity	–	1
29	Onyshkivci, parish of Ptycha	–	1
30	Ostroh, Church of the Holy Trinity (Capuchin)	2	–
31	Ozhenyn, Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus	2	–
32	Piatyhory	1	–
33	Potashnya	1	1
34	Ptycha	1	–
35	Pulemets	1	–
36	Radyvyliv	3	–
37	Rokytno	2	–
38	Rozhyshe	2	1
39	Rivne, Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St Anthony of Padua	–	1
40	Rymachi, Church of St Isidore the Ploughman	1	–
41	Sarny	2	1
42	Senkevychivka	1	–
43	Smyha	1	3
44	Shatsk	1	–
45	Shelviv, Church of St Michael the Archangel	2	–
46	Torhovyca, (former Dominican) Church of Our Lady of the Rosary	1	–
47	Stary Vyshnivets, Church of St Stanislaus the Bishop and Martyr	1	1

1	2	3	4
48	Stary Vyshnivets, Church of St Michael the Archangel (Discalced Carmelites)	–	1
49	Volodymyr, Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (Jesuit)	–	1
50	Volodymyr, Church of Sts Joachim and Anna	–	1
51	Volodarka	1	–
52	Vyshhorodok, Church of the Holy Spirit	-	6
53	Zasmyki	4	–
54	Zaturtsi, Church of the Holy Trinity and St Mary Magdalene	3	1
55	Zofiówka (Trochenbrod), Church of St Sophia and Our Lady of Good Counsel	1	–
56	Zhytomyr, Church of St Nicholas	1	–
57	Zhytyn, Church of Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of Poland	1	–
	Total	88	35

Photographs and postcards depicting Byzantine-Slavic (Neo-Uniate), Greek Catholic and Orthodox churches have also been collected in another archival unit.⁵² They show temples from the outside, sometimes their interior or the temple's repair or construction work. Most often it is a group photograph of the faithful with the priest against the backdrop of the church.⁵³ The archival unit contains documentation of Neo-Uniate temples from: Velyki Kuskivtsi and Żabcze (Murovane), and from three unrecognised sites. Several photos show the construction of a Greek Catholic church in Grudy, Kostopil district, in 1936. One photo of a former Augustinian church from Radekhyv, Liuboml district, which served as an Orthodox church, has also survived. There are a total of 11 photos.

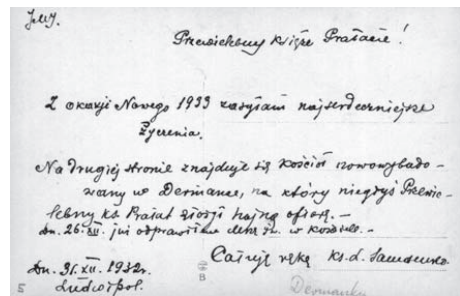


Fig. Church in Dermanka (1932). The photo is in the form of a postcard. On the back a message from Fr. Leonard Samosenko to Fr. Florentyn Czyżewski. ADŁ collections

⁵² ADŁ, ref. ZI 2.

⁵³ In Velyki Kuskivtsi, Żabcze (Murovane) and Grudy. ADŁ, ref. ZI 2.



Fig. Consecration of the church in Wyszogródek on July 28, 1935. Bishop Stefan Walczykiewicz is welcomed by the Orthodox parish priest.
ADŁ collections



Fig. Construction of the church in Białozurka. As of August 27, 1939.
ADŁ collections

The second important collection of photographs includes those of individual clergymen.⁵⁴ These include portrait photographs, as well as those documenting participation in church ceremonies or posed against a backdrop of architecture, nature or in an atelier. Among them are portraits of Pope Pius XI (Achilles Ratti)⁵⁵ and three hierarchs of Lutsk-Zhytomyr: Bishop Ignacy Dubowski, Bishop Cyryl Lubowidzki and Archbishop Piotr Mańkowski.⁵⁶ There are also photographs of 20 other priests: Bronisław Galicki, Klemnes Jarecki, Ignacy Lasocki,⁵⁷ Jan Lewiński, Jan Ławrecki, Jan Majchrzycki, Józef Muraszko, Mikołaj Paślawski, Stanisław Pawłowski, Telesfor Pehuda, Władysław Ptaszyński, Serafin Sobański, Bolesław Stasiewicz, Julian Szaniawski, Jan Szych,⁵⁸ Apolinary Tarnogórski, Cyriak Truszkowski,⁵⁹ Marian Wojciechowski, Wincenty Zamłyński and Adam Żółkiewski. The collection includes 38 photos of clergymen (including Pope Pius XI and 3 bishops) and 7 priests of undetermined personalities. There are a total of 45 photos.

Another archival unit includes group photos of the clergymen of the Lutsk Diocese.⁶⁰ The photographs were taken during various events, such as the celebration of Rev. Stefan Jastrzębski's 25th anniversary of priesthood (1932), Bishop Stefan Walczykiewicz's visitation of parishes in the Liuboml deanery (1936), the Polish pilgrimage to Rome, and the funeral of Rev. Kazimierz Naskręcki (1952). There are 7 such photographs in total. In addition, there are 10 photos with unidentified people and events (ceremonies, church, funerals, processions, etc.). There are a total of 17 photos.

⁵⁴ ADŁ, ref. ZI 4.

⁵⁵ ADŁ, ref. ZI 6.

⁵⁶ ADŁ, ref. ZI 5.

⁵⁷ From the Diocese of Płock.

⁵⁸ Chancellor of the Diocesan Curia in Lutsk.

⁵⁹ From the Order of the Capuchin Friars Minor.

⁶⁰ ADŁ, ref. ZI 7.

Another set of photographs documents the deliberations of the synod of the Lutsk Diocese, which took place in 1927. The photos capture its participants in the presbytery of the Cathedral in Lutsk, during the subsequent synodal sessions (30 August–1 September 1927).⁶¹



Fig. Proceedings of the Synod of the Diocese of Lutsk (1927). ADŁ collections

Other preserved items are photographs depicting the community of the Third Order of the Eastern Territories⁶² in Dubno in 1922.⁶³ These are three group photographs of the congregation's first monks against the backdrop of the monastery.

The Lutsk Diocese Archives also include photographs unrelated to ecclesiastical themes. This relates to a collection of 12 photos depicting Dr Apolinary

⁶¹ ADŁ, ref. ZI 9.

⁶² The Congregation of Missionary Friars of the Eastern Territories of the Third Order of St Francis was founded in 1922 in the Diocese of Lublin. In the mid-1930s it had about 40 brothers in 3 houses in the country (Lublin, Dubno, Lubartów) and one in the US, in the town of Eureka. In 1926, the borderland missionaries merged with the Brothers of the Poor of the Child Jesus. The Missionaries of the Eastern Territories, also known as the Brothers of the Third Order, the Eastern Frontier Congregation or the Missionary Brothers of St Francis, based their lives on the principles of the Rule of St Francis intended for Tertiaries. The area of their activities was to be the eastern lands of the Second Republic, where great religious and social needs were perceived. They intended to preach by running charitable and educational institutions and distributing the Catholic press. The missionaries did not develop major activities. By decision of the church authorities, they were dissolved in 1938, but the community in Chicago survived until the 1960s. J. Bar, *Bracia Misjonarze Kresowi*, in: *Encyklopedia katolicka*, vol. 2, ed. F. Gryglewicz, Lublin 1985, col. 999.

⁶³ ADŁ, ref. ZI 9.

Tarnawski's treatment facility in Kosiv.⁶⁴ The sanatorium was well-known in the Second Republic for its therapeutic methods using a vegetable diet, sun and water baths, combined with physical labour (such as chopping wood). The facility was mainly used by members of the intelligentsia, civil servants, artists and writers.⁶⁵ Clergymen also came to the resort in large numbers, including Archbishop Józef Bilczewski and Archbishop Józef Teodorowicz.⁶⁶ The legacy of Rev. F. Korwin Milewski still includes photographs of his stay at this sanatorium. Based on an analysis of the photos in the legacies, one can conclude that Truskavets was the more popular resort among the Lutsk clergy. In fact, in the archival resource we can find photographs from the stay of Rev. A. Kukuruziński, Rev. K. Moszkowski or Rev. F. Korwin Milewski in this facility.

In the other two groups of the Lutsk Diocese Archives, photographs are a scarce resource. In the Higher Theological Seminary (WSD) group, photographs are found in the personnel files of alumni (1919, 1923–1939)⁶⁷ and candidates for seminary studies in the 1939/1940 academic year.⁶⁸ It also includes three group photos of Lusk seminary lecturers and alumni in the interwar period.⁶⁹ In total, there are 10 photos being part of documents and 4 loose photographs, which constitutes 3% of the photographic resource of the Lutsk archives.

The last group titled the Cathedral Parish in Lutsk (P20) contains photographs documenting repair work in the cathedral church and the construction of the great altar in 1927–1939.⁷⁰ In addition, one group photo of First Communion children from the cathedral parish has been preserved. In total, there are 5 photographs which constitute 1% of the photographic resource.

Conclusion

Photographs in the Archives of the Lutsk Diocese represent a small number of non-textual records in its collection. This is related to the fate of this archive, which was destroyed, dispersed and merged in Poland from the few documents transported by expatriated residents. Despite this, a photographic legacy, which documents the history of the Lutsk Diocese, has been preserved in the archive's collection. It consists of a small number of photographs, but is unique in that it shows the Polish and Catholic community of pre-war Volhynia, which suffered extermination and displacement. Currently, the biggest challenge lies the preservation and digitization of the photographs so that they can be incorporated into scholarly circulation. However, organizational and financial problems, and the

⁶⁴ ADŁ, ref. ZI 10.

⁶⁵ N. Tarkowska, *Lecznicza Narodu. Kulturotwórcza rola Zakładu Przyrodoleczniczego doktora Apolinarego Tarnawskiego w Kosowie na Pokuciu (1893–1939)*, Kraków 2016, pp. 63–100, 229–255.

⁶⁶ Ibidem, p. 252.

⁶⁷ ADŁ, ref. WSD 5.

⁶⁸ ADŁ, ref. WSD 7.

⁶⁹ Attached as a curiosity is a photo of a supernaturally large cucumber grown on the seminary farm in 1913. ADŁ, ref. WSD 17.

⁷⁰ These are two photos of architectural details of the side aisles and the planned bas-relief of St Stanislaus the Bishop and Martyr for the cathedral's great altar.

lack of a positive decision by state institutions, pose considerable drawbacks to the success of the process.

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ref. WSD 7, Candidates for the first course of the 1939/1940 school year.

ref. WSD 17, Photographs.

Group: Lutsk Parish (P20)

ref. P20-6, Construction of the great altar in Lutsk Cathedral.

ref. P20-10, Cathedral services and church ministry.

Group: Legacies (S)

ref. S4-1, Rev. Florentyn Czyżewski.

ref. S5-1, Rev. Czesław Domański.

ref. S7-1, Rev. Bronisław Drzepecki.

ref. S10-1, Rev. Franciszek Korwin Milewski.

ref. S12-1, Rev. Konrad Moszkowski.

ref. S17-1, Rev. Franciszek Skalski.

ref. S18-1, Rev. Teofil Skalski.

ref. S21-1, Rev. Leopold Szuman.

ref. S25-1, Rev. Marian Sokołowski.

ref. S22-1, Rev. Jan Szych.

ref. S24-15, Rev. Jan Zagórski.

Iconographic collections (ZI)

ref. ZI 1, Roman Catholic churches and chapels in Volhynia and Podolia.

ref. ZI 2, Orthodox churches of the Byzantine-Slavic rite, Greek Catholic rite and Orthodox rite.

ref. ZI 4, Photographs of the clergy.

ref. ZI 5, Piotr Mańkowski – photographs.

ref. ZI 6, Portraits of Pope Pius XI.

ref. ZI 7, Group phonographs.

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FOTOGRAFIE W ARCHIWUM DIECEZJI ŁUCKIEJ

Streszczenie

Archiwum Diecezji Łuckiej, które jest przechowywane w Ośrodku Archiwów, Bibliotek i Muzeów Kościelnych ma charakter szczątkowy i gromadzi dokumentację wytworzoną od II wojny światowej do lat 60. XX w. czyli śmierci ordynariusza bpa A. Szelążka w Zamku Bierzgłowskim w 1950 r. i późniejszej działalności księży łuckich. Cały zasób archiwum został opracowany po przewiezieniu go do Ośrodka ABMK. Ponieważ miał on charakter rozsypu, prace inwentaryzacyjne były żmudne i długotrwałe. Opracowanie dokumentacji fotograficznej zgodnie z metodyką archiwalną, wymagało m.in. identyfikacji osób, miejsc oraz daty wykonania. Aktualnie w zasobie Archiwum Diecezji Łuckiej znajduje się 434 zdjęcia, które wchodzi w skład czterech zespołów. Najwięcej fotografii znajduje się w zespole spuścizn oraz zbiorów ikonograficznych. W dwóch pozostałych zespołach: Wyższe Seminarium Duchowne w Łucku i Parafia katedralna w Łucku, zdjęcia stanowią marginalną liczbę dokumentacji nieaktowej. Fotografie uwieczniają duchowieństwo katolickie diecezji i biskupów łuckich oraz budynki sakralne (kościóły i cerkwie) czy też ważne wydarzenia społeczno-religijne. Są też zdjęcia o proveniencji świeckiej, przedstawiające m.in. Zakład przyrodolecznicy dr Tarnawskiego w Kosowie. Zasób fotograficzny, tak jak i całe Archiwum Diecezji Łuckiej nie jest udostępniany ze względu na stan fizyczny dokumentacji. Planowana jest digitalizacja całego zasobu archiwalnego i udostępnienie go w postaci cyfrowej.

Słowa kluczowe: fotografia; zdjęcia; opracowanie fotografii; archiwum kościelne; diecezja łucka; biskup Adolf Szelążek; Florentyn Czyżewski



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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 *Ope-rosa 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 episcopaliū 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.

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

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

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 Kamiński.

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. Kamiński, *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. Nie-dojadło 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.

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. Zajac, *Banach Ryszard*, EncTar, p. 31.

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. Stanisław 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. Kamiński – 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. Soltys, *Wydawnictwo Diecezji Tarnowskiej „Biblos”*, Tarnów 2015, ss. 842 +47 [review], ABMK, 109 (2018) pp. 421–425.

¹⁴ ADTHiZ, p. 22.

Table 1. Photography sections in the ADT resource

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 Sandomierz	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 (Tarnów), 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

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. Kamiński – 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 Geldanowski, 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 Jasło* (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. Holy Spirit in Kimongo in the Republic of Congo in 1984 (ref. DF XI/180 and DF XI/181), an album dedicated to the memory of Rev. Canon Bronisław 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. Glugła, *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 Tomisław 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 of the Diocese of Tarnów – ref. 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 Mokrzyńska, 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 Tuchów 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.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Group photograph taken at the end of the 1912/1913 school year in Wał-Ruda. Blessed Karolina Kózka among the schoolchildren	SN, U	Zabawa	DF II/862	144
Photo Section – Parishes of the Diocese of Rzeszów – ref. DF III					
11.	Group of ‘Virgin Marias’ in Gorlice – 1961	DW, WR, ORG	Gorlice	DF III/27	147
Photo Section – Miscellaneous – ref. DF V					
12.	Blessed Karolina Kózka	SU, WR	–	DF V/7	152
13.	Group photo. Bishop Jan Stepa among the group of alumni	SU, WR	–	DF V/38	153
14.	Group photo. Trip of youth with Rev. Gadowski to Częstochowa, Kraków and Wieliczka on 18 September 1928	SU, DW, WR	–	DF V/39	153
15.	Secondary school graduates and former alumni of the minor seminary – 1912. Among them, Bishop Jan Stepa	SU	–	DF V/60	154
16.	Sacrament of Confirmation administered by Bishop Franciszek Lisowski	WR	–	DF V/72	154
17.	Zofia Mendrala on the day of her First Communion – 11 May 1907	SU, WR	–	DF V/449	155
18.	A holiday camp of young people from the period of the flood of 1934 with Rev. Józef Chrząszcz	SU, SN, DW, DO, WR, ORG	–	DF V/458	155
19.	Stefania Łącka as a Girl Scout in a group photo	SU, BN, ORG	–	DF V/459	155
20.	Stefania Łącka with a scout troop	SU, BN, ORG	–	DF V/460	155
21.	A holiday camp of children from the period of the flood of 1934. Also pictured: bishop Franciszek Lisowski, Rev. Stanisław Lach, Rev. Józef Chrząszcz	SU, SN, DW, DO, WR, ORG	–	DF V/464	155
22.	Stefania Łącka in the role of a bluestocking during one of the school performances	BN, U	–	DF V/465	155
23.	Blocksträrke – a camp card on which Stefania Łącka wrote down life maxims with her own hands	BN	–	DF V/468	156

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Photograph of Stefania Łącka during her stay in the camp (photo taken by camp authorities). Stefania Łącka – Auschwitz concentration camp prisoner with the number 6886	BN	–	DF V/470	156
25.	After dedicating the memorial plaque to Stefania Łącka on the way to her grave	BN	–	DF V/471	156
26.	On an excursion – a photograph with Stefania Łącka	BN	–	DF V/472	156
27.	Stefania Łącka's mother Agnieszka in front of the family home (group photo) – in her hand she holds the <i>Nasza sprawa</i> weekly magazine	BN	–	DF V/475	156
28.	Kazimierz Jaremkiewicz, an ex-prisoner of KL Auschwitz, reads the remembrance roll call of those who died in the concentration camps at the grave of Stefania Łącka	BN	–	DF V/481	156
29.	A photograph of Stefania Łącka – after secondary school graduation	BN	–	DF V/482	156
30.	A photograph of Stefania Łącka after liberation	BN	–	DF V/483	156
31.	A photograph of Stefania Łącka – probably around 1937	BN	–	DF V/484	156
32.	Group photograph of students and teachers	SU, SN	–	DF V/626	156
33.	Photograph showing a group of people during a religious ceremony. Among them, a large group of students and altar boys. Photo probably from the first decade of the 20th century	SU, U, WR	–	DF V/633	156
34.	Nativity play by the Catholic Female Youth Association – 1936.	DW, U, WR, ORG	–	DF V/680	157
35.	First Communion in Biegonice in 1950. First Communion clothes received from US donations	DO, U, WR	Biegonice	DF V/141	157
36.	Rev. Adam Gąsiorek with the liturgical altar service in Binczarowa	SU, U, WR, ORG	Binczarowa	DF V/99	158
37.	School building in Błonie – 1989	BM	Błonie	DF V/105	158
38.	Rev. Walenty Gadowski with the participants of the retreat from 28 June to 1 July 1938 in Bochnia	SU, DW, WR	Bochnia	DF V/111	158

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Building of the grammar school in Brzesko on Kościuszko Street	BM	Brzesko	DF V/114	158
40.	Building of the first folk school in Brzesko	BM	Brzesko	DF V/115	158
41.	Building of the first community school in Brzesko purchased in 1874 from Sulimirski – the owner of Brzesko	BM	Brzesko	DF V/116	158
42.	Building of the 2nd Female Common School in Brzesko	BM	Brzesko	DF V/117	158
43.	Teachers and students of the 3-year vocational training school in Brzesko	SU, SN	Brzesko	DF V/118	158
44.	First grade students of the common school in Brzesko – 1930	SU	Brzesko	DF V/120	158
45.	Seventh grade students of the 2nd common school in Brzesko with their teachers – 1923	SU, SN	Brzesko	DF V/121	159
46.	Graduates of the Secondary School in Brzesko – school year 1967/1968	SU	Brzesko	DF V/740	159
47.	A course during the Catholic Female Youth Association camp in Czarna – 1937	SU, DD, DW, WR, ORG	Czarna	DF V/707	159
48.	Catholic Female Youth Association course – late 1930s	SU, DD, DW, WR, ORG	Czechów	DF V/693	159
49.	Catholic Female Youth Association in the Diocese of Tarnów – late 1930s	SU, WR, ORG	–	DF V/669	161
50.	Students of the primary school in Dobrociesz with the headmaster of the school Jan Zabrzeński	SU, SN	Dobrociesz	DF V/829	161
51.	A group of children from the primary school in Frycowa participating in the Pontifical Missionary Work of Children – 2007	SU, DW, WR, ORG	Frycowa	DF V/771	161
52.	Students of the Tarnów Minor Seminary in Gdynia – 1937	SU	Gdynia	DF V/163	161
53.	Catholic Female Youth Association from the Diocese of Tarnów – late 1930s	SU, WR, ORG	Gdynia	DF V/683	161
54.	Students of the Tarnów Minor Seminary in Gniezno – 1937	SU	Gniezno	DF V/166	161

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	13th Congress of the Sodality of Secondary School Students in Gniezno from 25 to 26 June 1936	SU, DW, U, WR, ORG	Gniezno	DF V/812	161
56.	Folk school in Gosprzydowa – 1911	BM	Gosprzydowa	DF V/169	162
57.	Tadeusz Klehr – school manager and first head of the Volunteer Fire Brigades in Gosprzydowa	SN	Gosprzydowa	DF V/170	162
58.	Grave of Stefania Łącka and her mother Alojza in the cemetery in Gręboszów	BN	Gręboszów	DF V/455	162
59.	A plaque in memory of Stefania Łącka in the parish church in Gręboszów, erected in 1981	BN	Gręboszów	DF V/456	162
60.	First Holy Communion in the parish of Grobla. From left: Rev. Józef Bukowiec – parish priest	SU, U, WR	Grobla	DF V/175	162
61.	Primary school building in Iwkowa	BM	Iwkowa	DF V/186	163
62.	Participants of the autumn course for the leadership of the Catholic Female Youth Association in Jasień on 12 October 1937	SU, DD, DW, WR, ORG	Jasień	DF V/695	163
63.	Visitation of branches of the Catholic Female Youth Association by the secretary general and female instructors – 1937	SU, SN, DW, WR, ORG	Jazowisko	DF V/674	163
64.	Visitation of a branch of the Catholic Female Youth Association in Jazowsk – 1937	SU, SN, DW, WR, ORG	Jazowisko	DF V/675	163
65.	Course – camp for girl scouts of the Catholic Female Youth Association of the Tarnów Diocese in Kadcza – September 1937	SU, DD, DW, WR, ORG	Kadcza	DF V/677	163
66.	Catholic Female Youth Association course in Kadcza. Standing from left: general secretary Wanda Piotrowska, instructor Janina Mazur – Villa Szarotka, 1938	SU, SN, DW, WR, ORG	Kadcza	DF V/692	163
67.	Students of the Tarnów Minor Seminary in Kartuzy – 1937	SU	Kartuzy	DF V/188	163
68.	The teaching staff of the elementary school in Kąty – 1960s	SN	Kąty	DF V/822	163
69.	Students of the primary school in Kąty with their teacher Zygmunt Karnaś	SU, SN	Kąty	DF V/824	163

1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	Students of the primary school in Kały with teachers Alicja Jawień and Zygmunt Karnas	SU, SN	Kały	DF V/826	163
71.	Students of the primary school in Kały with their teacher Alicja Jawień	SU, SN	Kały	DF V/827	163
72.	Sisters of the Congregation of the Servant Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary working in the parish of Wojakowa. Photograph taken at a children's shelter in Kały	DO	Kały	DF V/832	164
73.	Ceremony of consecration of the bell in front of the children's shelter in Kały at the Little Servant Sisters of the Immaculate Conception – 1972. In the photo from the right: Sr Józefa Mazur, Sr Honorata N., Rev. Kazimierz Ocytko, Bishop Piotr Bednaczyk, Sr Władysława Serafin, Rev. Józef Pamuła	DO	Kały	DF V/833	164
74.	Students of the primary school in Kały with their teachers Alicja Jawień and Anna Koldras	SU, SN	Kały	DF V/834	164
75.	Primary school teachers in Wojakowa and Kały – Irena Wojciechowska (Wojakowa) and Helena Adamska (Kały) – 1960s	SN	Kały, Wojakowa	DF V/823	164
76.	Rally of the Catholic Female Youth Association in Kolbuszowa – 1937	DW, U, WR, ORG	Kolbuszowa	DF V/668	164
77.	A performance staged at the district rally of the Catholic Female Youth Association – 1 August 1937	DW, U, WR, ORG	Kolbuszowa	DF V/673	164
78.	Guides of the Catholic Male Youth Association – 1937	U, WR, ORG	Kolbuszowa	DF V/685	164
79.	The staging of a nativity play at St Anthony's parish in Krynica. Rev. Adam Cisowski playing the piano	DW, U, WR	Krynica	DF V/208	165
80.	Catholic Female Youth Association – Krzyżanowice	SU, WR, ORG	Krzyżanowice	DF V/671	165
81.	Folk school in Librantowa – September 1918	BM	Librantowa	DF V/448	165
82.	Secondary school graduates of 1911. Among them future Bishop Jan Stepa (as school graduate)	SU	Lviv	DF V/213	166

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Christmas party at the Felician Sisters' orphanage on Bema Street in Lviv with the participation of Bishop Franciszek Lisowski (as rector of the Lviv seminary) – 12 December 1932	DW, DO, U, WR	Lviv	DF V/216	166
84.	Young people and educators at a camp organized by Caritas in Łącko in 1948	SU, SN, DW, DO	Łącko	DF V/804	166
85.	Course – camp of the Catholic Female Youth Association in Łososina Górna – September 1937	DD, DW, WR, ORG	Łososina Górna	DF V/686	166
86.	Grade 7 students against the background of the building of the old school in Łysa Góra with their teacher Małgorzata Mytnik and headmaster Kazimierz Nowak – 1954	SU, SN, BM	Łysa Góra	DF V/217	166
87.	The teaching staff of the primary school in Łysa Góra	SN	Łysa Góra	DF V/218	166
88.	Building of the old primary school in Łysa Góra	BM	Łysa Góra	DF V/219	166
89.	Students of the Tarnów Minor Seminary in Malbork – 1937	SU	Malbork	DF V/212	166
90.	Primary school in Michalczowa	BM	Michalczowa	DF V/222	166
91.	Visitation of the branches of the Catholic Female Youth Association in Niskowa in August 1938. First from the left – Rev. Karol Mazur	DW, WR, ORG	Niskowa	DF V/705	167
92.	Onufry Trembecki – founder and first president of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Residence Hall Society in Nowy Sącz (d. 1992)	SN, DO, TWO	Nowy Sącz	DF V/712	167
93.	Ludwik Małecki – professor of the First Grammar School, treasurer of the local residence hall (1840–1923)	SN, DO, TWO	Nowy Sącz	DF V/713	167
94.	Alumni of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Residence Hall in Nowy Sącz (school year 1926/1927)	SU, DO, TWO	Nowy Sącz	DF V/714	167
95.	Students of class VII A and VII B of the U. Kochanowska primary school, candidates for confirmation – Nowy Sącz – 17 June 1962	SU, WR	Nowy Sącz	DF V/233	167

1	2	3	4	5	6
96.	Convention of female delegates of the branches of the Catholic Female Youth Association of the Łódź District in Ochotnica – 1938	SU, DW, WR, U, WR, ORG	Ochotnica	DF V/704	168
97.	Common school in Okocim built by the founder of the brewery – Jan Götz Okocimski	BM	Okocim	DF V/236	168
98.	Girl Scouts of the Catholic Female Youth Association of Nowy Sącz on a trip in Piątkowa – 1937	SU, DW, WR, ORG	Piątkowa	DF V/703	168
99.	A branch of the Catholic Male Youth Association in Podegrodzie with Rev. Karol Mazur – 12 September 1937	SU, WR, ORG	Podegrodzie	DF V/702	168
100.	Visitation of the branches of the Catholic Female Youth Association in Podrzecze (Podegrodzie parish). The photograph includes Rev. Karol Mazur – 30 May 1937	DW, WR, ORG	Podrzecze	DF V/706	168
101.	Antoni Greczynski – primary school teacher in Porąbka Uszewska – 1960	SN	Porąbka Uszewska	DF V/245	168
102.	Julia Czerniuk – primary school teacher in Porąbka Uszewska – 1961	SN	Porąbka Uszewska	DF V/247	169
103.	Kazimiera Ulatowska – primary school teacher in Porąbka Uszewska – 1939	SN	Porąbka Uszewska	DF V/248	169
104.	Ludwik Laskowski – headmaster of the primary school in Porąbka Uszewska in 1927–1932 – 1929	SN	Porąbka Uszewska	DF V/249	169
105.	Maria Ulatowska-Kumor – teacher in Porąbka Uszewska – 1938	SN	Porąbka Uszewska	DF V/250	169
106.	Primary school building in Doły – 1939	BM	Porąbka Uszewska – Doły	DF V/251	169
107.	Bishop Karol Pękala visiting the building of minor seminary in Poreba Radlna	BM	Poręba Radlna	DF V/446	169
108.	Embroidery and handwork course for girl scouts of the Catholic Female Youth Association in Proszówki near Bochnia, conducted by Sister Irmina	DD, DW, WR, ORG	Proszówki	DF V/697	169
109.	A Catholic Female Youth Association camp course in Proszówki	DD, DW, WR, ORG	Proszówki	DF V/698	169

1	2	3	4	5	6
110.	A course of the Mielec District of the Catholic Female Youth Association in Przecław – 12 June 1938	DD, DW, WR, ORG	Przecław	DF V/684	169
111.	Sewing course for the Catholic Female Youth Association	DD, DW, WR, ORG	Pustków	DF V/690	169
112.	First Holy Communion in the parish of Radgoszcz – 6 May 1984	U, WR	Radgoszcz	DF V/254	169
113.	Catholic Female Youth Association of the Limanowa district, Rdziostow, parish of Nowy Sącz	SU, WR, ORG	Rdziostów	DF V/289	169
114.	A Catholic Female Youth Association camp course in Rzochów – 1938	DD, DW, WR, ORG	Rzochów	DF V/688	169
115.	A Catholic Female Youth Association camp course in Rzochów – 1938	DW, WR, ORG	Rzochów	DF V/709	169
116.	Students of the Tarnów Minor Seminary in Sopot – 1937	SU	Sopot	DF V/269	170
117.	School building in Szczepanowice – 1988	BM	Szczepanowice	DF V/276	172
118.	Wojciech Czuj – headmaster of the school in Szczepanowice – circa 1925	SN	Szczepanowice	DF V/281	172
119.	Leon Robak – long-time headmaster of the school in Szczepanowice	SN	Szczepanowice	DF V/282	172
120.	Maria Berdychowska – headmaster of the school in Szczepanowice from 1967 to 1992	SN	Szczepanowice	DF V/283	172
121.	Agnieszka Zdeb – school teacher in Szczepanowice	SN	Szczepanowice	DF V/284	172
122.	Former school building in Lubinka – 1989	BM	Lubinka	DF V/285	172
123.	School building in Lubinka – 1990	BM	Lubinka	DF V/288	173
124.	School building in Dąbrówka Szczepanowska – 1990	BM	Dąbrówka Szczepanowska	DF V/289	173
125.	Graduates of the 1st Grammar School in Tarnów (1920–1930)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/309	174
126.	Graduates of the 1st Secondary School in Tarnów, class XI C (1968–1979)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/310	174

1	2	3	4	5	6
127.	Graduates of the Second State Grammar School in Tarnów (1937–1947)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/311	174
128.	Graduates of the Adam Mickiewicz 3rd State Grammar School in Tarnów (1937–1947)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/312	174
129.	Graduates of the Kazimierz Brodziński 1st Male State Grammar School in Tarnów, class VIII B (1931–1941)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/313	174
130.	Graduates of the Kazimierz Brodziński 1st Male State Grammar School in Tarnów, class VIII A – 1937	SU	Tarnów	DF V/314	174
131.	Graduates of the Kazimierz Brodziński 1st Male State Grammar School in Tarnów, class VIII A (1930–1941). The picture includes Rev. Józef Brudz	SU	Tarnów	DF V/315	174
132.	Graduates of the State Pedagogical Secondary School in Tarnów (1958–1968)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/316	174
133.	Graduates of the Chemical Technical School of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Tarnów	SU	Tarnów	DF V/319	174
134.	Graduates of the Hetman J. Tarnowski State Secondary School in Tarnów (1951–1961)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/320	174
135.	Children who received candy from an American foundation, donated by Caritas – 1985	DO	Tarnów	DF V/321	174
136.	A photograph from the jubilee of the Association of the Children of Mary in Tarnów – 1934	U, WR, ORG	Tarnów	DF V/324	174
137.	Photographs of the Catholic Youth Association in Tarnów	SU, WR, ORG	Tarnów	DF V/331	175
138.	Catholic Youth Education Center 'Kana' in Tarnów	DD, DW, WR	Tarnów	DF V/336	175
139.	Bishop Władysław Bobowski with an apostolic group from Tarnów – 12 June 1979	WR, ORG	Tarnów	DF V/338	175

1	2	3	4	5	6
140.	Bishop Edward Komar plants a commemorative tree in the garden on Focha Street (Ogrodowa Street) near the house of the Catholic Male Youth Association in the anniversary year of 1934	DW, U, WR, ORG	Tarnów	DF V/339	175
141.	Minor seminary	BM	Tarnów	DF V/431	175
142.	In front of the building of the teachers' seminary in Tarnów, in a group photograph, Stefania Łącka (bottom, first from the left)	BN, BM	Tarnów	DF V/457	176
143.	Stefania Łącka at her desk in the editorial office of <i>Nasza Sprawa</i> magazine	BN	Tarnów	DF V/461	176
144.	Marian Sodality – school year of Stefania Łącka with Rev. Józef Chrząszcz in front of the building of the teachers' seminary in Tarnów (S. Łącka stands to the right of Rev. J. Chrząszcz)	SU, BN, WR, ORG	Tarnów	DF V/466	176
145.	Scout troop meeting in the field, Tarnów – Grabówka, school year 1929/1930. From left, third row: 1 – Stefania Łącka, 2 – Janina Zajęc-Sather (leader of the E. Plater 1st Troop)	SU, SN, BN, DW, ORG	Tarnów	DF V/467	176
146.	Delegates' meeting of the Female Youth Association in Tarnów – 28 June 1935. Stefania Łącka sits first from the left	BN, DW, WR ORG	Tarnów	DF V/469	176
147.	Orchestra of the teachers' seminary in Tarnów. Stefania Łącka stands in the middle (smiling, wearing glasses)	SU, BN	Tarnów	DF V/474	176
148.	The title page of the children's supplement 'Króluj nam Chryste', whose editor was Stefania Łącka	BN, WR	Tarnów	DF V/476	176
149.	The title page of the 'Złota nić' seminary, whose editor was Stefania Łącka	BN	Tarnów	DF V/477	176
150.	Stefania Łącka in the first year of the teachers' seminary in Tarnów	SU, BN	Tarnów	DF V/479	176

1	2	3	4	5	6
151.	School year of Stefania Lacka – photo taken in front of the building of the teachers' seminary in Tarnów. Łącka fifth from the left opposite the window (wearing glasses)	SU, BN	Tarnów	DF V/479	176
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162.	Children from the 'Caritas' kindergarten of the Holy Family parish in Tarnów with Sister Ludwika – 1948	SU, DW, DO	Tarnów		178
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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178.	Czaja – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1917 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/584	179
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180.	Gądek – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1914 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/586	179
181.	Stanisław Gołas – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1923 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/587	179
182.	Stanisław Irzyk – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1921 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/588	179
183.	Mikołaj Krawczyk – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1918 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/591	179
184.	Krechniak – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1912 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/592	179
185.	Józef Młodochowski – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1912 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/593	179
186.	NN – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1904 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/594	179
187.	NN – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1906 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/595	179
188.	NN – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1906 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/596	180
189.	NN – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1906 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/597	180
190.	NN – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1912 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/598	180
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
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197.	Julian Wojtusiak – a student of Tarnów minor seminary (1924 final examination)	SU	Tarnów	DF V/605	180
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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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
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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 Łacka	BN, BM	Wola Żelichowska	DF V/462	183
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1	2	3	4	5	6
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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
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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
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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 *Młoda 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 instrument 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 (*Małe 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 Ogólnokształcące a Seminarium Duchowne w Tarnowie*, "Tarnowskie Studia Teologiczne", 31 (2012) issue 2, p. 57; A. Zajac, *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 tarnowska*, 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 *Złota 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: *Ziemiński 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: *Ziemiński 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 Blessed 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. Marcuszek, *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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Photo Section – Peregrination of the Image of the Visitation of Our Lady of Jasna Góra, Queen of Poland 2000–2001

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Photo Section – Plates

Photo Section – Glass Plates

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3. 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).



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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 rewitalizacji 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) doty-

czące 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 Łackiej.

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



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**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION IN THE COLLECTION
OF THE WALENTY PATYKIEWICZ ARCHIVES
OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CZĘSTOCHOWA
(CURRENT STATE OF RESEARCH AND PROSPECTS)**

Abstract

The article discusses the issue of the state of photographic documentation accumulated in the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa. It is held in two rooms (storeroom number 2 and research room number 2). In the first room, it forms a photograph collection (built up over many years and consisting of 536 albums and 4484 photographs), and in the second one, it is included in five record groups which are the archival legacy of deceased clergymen (15 albums and 1104 photographs, including 175 in a digital version). This documentation is arranged in two sections named: Non-Textual Material and Files of the Clergy, which are part of Department II containing documents and files produced by the institutions of the (archi)diocese of Częstochowa. As a result of the arrangement and inventory work, 881 items were separated and combined into specific groups and collections, for which appropriate inventories were produced. However, many photographs remain unidentified, therefore further stages of inventory work are delayed. Research conducted so far has revealed that all the photographic documentation has been well preserved and its content is of high historical value.

Keywords: the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa; photographic documentation; photography; photograph collection; inventory; archival holdings

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Writing years ago the *Introduction to the Catalogue of Photographs from the Archives of Mechanical Documentation and Other State Archives (Wstęp do Katalogu fotografii z Archiwum Dokumentacji Mechanicznej i innych archiwów państwowych)*, Jan Boniecki stated: “One of the most significant advantages of photography is the substitution of direct contact with reality by its pictorial reflection.”¹ After which he cited a distinctively interesting example:

In the biography of Maximilian Maria Kolbe by Jan Dobraczyński, a photographic portrait of the protagonist is included at the beginning of the work, with which the author begins his analysis of the figure: ‘A man in his prime (...) a high and broad forehead, a firm, deep gaze, a wrinkle between the eyebrows giving the face a somewhat stern expression (...) a large mouth, under a wreath of moustache seems to twitch slightly, as if to smile.’ So much concrete information is derived out of this one photograph!²

It is, indeed, derived, since a photograph is a document understood as “a record ... being a testimony of some fact(s) and phenomena of objective reality or manifestations of human thought,”³ and the entirety of such document is called photographic documentation. Just like file documentation, it is stored in archives. Among the archives boasting numerous photographic collections, the church archives are particularly noteworthy. An evident example is the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa named after Rev. Walenty Patykiewicz (hereinafter: AACz), organizationally separated within the structures of the Częstochowa Archdiocese and having the status of an autonomous scientific and cultural institution. The photographic documentation collected therein is of significant historical importance and includes all the photographs that are in the archival resource.⁴

In discussing the issue of handling photographic documentation in the said Archive, it is first necessary to show the place of this type of documentation in the entire archival resource, followed by a closer look at the process of formation of its collection, along with the organizing and inventory work undertaken on it, which will consequently make it possible, at the end, to make a brief characterization of the stored collection.

The place of photographic documentation in the archival resource

The Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa, which existed prior to 1992 under the name of the Diocesan Archives in Częstochowa, generally consists of an archival resource, including both textual and non-textual documentation, and an archival library, including a rich collection of incunabula, old prints, diocesan

¹ J. Boniecki, *Katalog fotografii z Archiwum Dokumentacji Mechanicznej i innych archiwów państwowych*, Warsaw-Łódź 1989, p. 6.

² Ibidem.

³ *Polski słownik archiwalny*, ed. W. Maciejewska, Warsaw 1976, p. 27.

⁴ J. Kapuściński, *Udostępnianie zasobu Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. W. Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, “Rocznik Wieluński”, 14 (2014) pp. 447–450.

catalogues, lexicographical works and periodicals.⁵ The arrangement of the archival resource has already been modified three times in the past, which took place under successive directors: the Rev. Walenty Patykiewicz Ph.D.,⁶ Rev. Jan Związek, Ph.D.,⁷ and Rev. Stefan Mizera, Ph.D.⁸ Owing to the activities of the last two directors (Rev. Władysław Właźlak, Ph.D. and Rev. Jacek Kapuściński, Ph.D.), this resource has not only been significantly expanded, but also inventoried to a large extent.⁹ Despite such long and extensive work, the process of identifying the entire archival resource had not been completed until early 2021. In this situation, after consultation with Maria Dębowska, Ph.D., an expert in the field of church archives in Poland, a new division of the archival resource was developed, corresponding to the current conditions in the Archives. The division took effect on 30 June 2021.

According to the diagram posted below, the archival resource is grouped in Sections I–IV. In Section I, archival materials are grouped into four segments. The first includes records produced by church chancelleries in the period before the creation of the Diocese of Częstochowa, i.e. before 1925. Since they represent the institutional and territorial heritage of this diocese, they have been consolidated into four segments under the names: Consistory books (11 groups: Consistory General of Kalisz, Consistory General of Kielce, Consistory General of Kraków, Consistory General of Łowicz, Consistory General of Włocławek, District Consistory of Pilica, District Consistory of Piotrków, District Consistory of Radomsko, District Consistory of Wieluń, Vicariate General of Wrocław, Commissioner of Siewierz), Deanery books (10 groups: Będzin Deanery, Brzeźnica Deanery, Częstochowa Deanery, Krzepice Deanery, Piotrków Deanery, Radomsko Deanery, Siewierz Deanery, Tuszyń Deanery, Wieluń Deanery, Wieruszów Deanery), Record Books (from 118 parishes) and Parish Books (from 100 parishes).¹⁰

⁵ Idem, *Naukowy wymiar Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. W. Patykiewicza w Częstochowie (Komunikat)*, “Wiadomości Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej”, 86 (2012) issue 2, pp. 99–100.

⁶ W. Patykiewicz, *Powstanie Archiwum Diecezjalnego w Częstochowie*, “Częstochowskie Wiadomości Diecezjalne”, 43 (1969) p. 94.

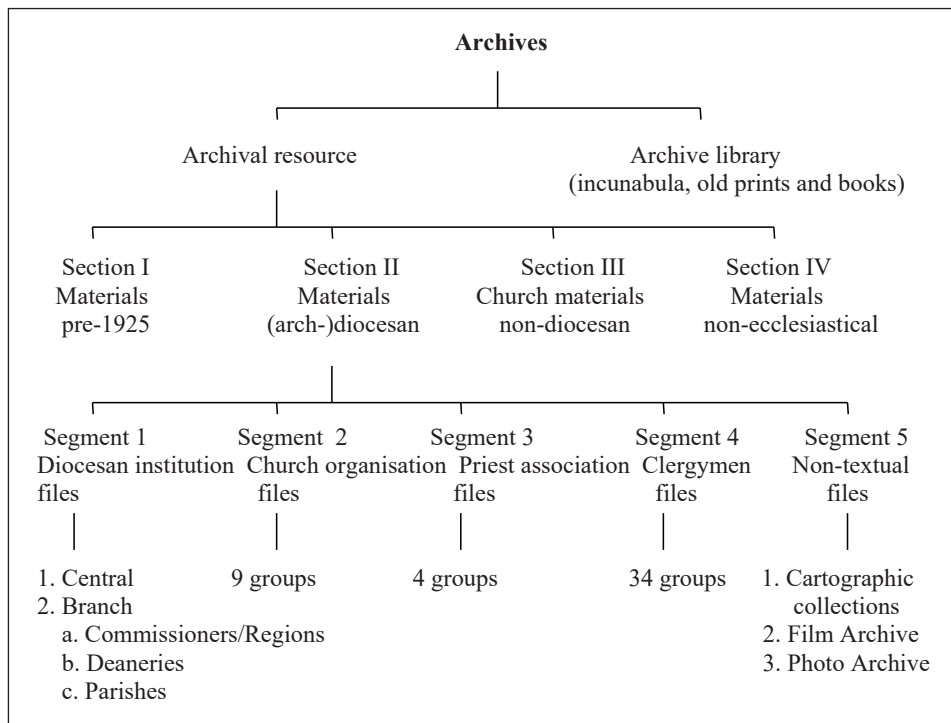
⁷ J. Związek, *Archiwum Diecezjalne w Częstochowie*, “Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne”, 53 (1986) pp. 44–47.

⁸ *Archiwa Kościoła katolickiego w Polsce. Informator*, ed. M. Dębowska, Kielce 2002, pp. 28–29.

⁹ W.P. Właźlak, *Działalność Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie w latach 1992–2012*, “Wiadomości Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej”, 86 (2012) issue 1, pp. 179–182; Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa named after Rev. Walenty Patykiewicz in Częstochowa (hereinafter: AACz), Archives’ Registry, no ref., Reports on the activities of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa from 2012–2020.

¹⁰ J. Kapuściński, *Archiwum*, in: *Dla życia. Księga jubileuszowa z okazji XX-lecia istnienia Katolickiego Stowarzyszenia Lekarzy Polskich (1994–2014)*, ed. J. Kapuściński, Częstochowa 2014, pp. 53–54; J. Kapuściński, M. Terka, *Inwentarz ksiąg metrykalnych Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej w Częstochowie (część III)*, “Veritati et Caritati”, 11 (2018) pp. 457–458; W.P. Właźlak, *Inwentarz ksiąg parafialnych Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, “Rocznik Towarzystwa Genealogicznego Ziemi Częstochowskiej” (hereinafter: “RTGZCz”), 2 (2011) pp. 139–176; <http://www.aacz.czystochowa.pl/art.php?id=1477330253,1477330337&lang=pl> (accessed on: 20.06.2021).

Chart 1. Diagram of the Walenty Patykiewicz Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa as of 30 June 2021



Source: AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Diagram of the Walenty Patykiewicz Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa as of 30 June 2021, p. 1.

The last two segments also contain archival units belonging to Section II, where documents and records produced within the structures of the diocese and, since 1992, the archdiocese of Częstochowa are kept. This section, in addition to books from individual parishes, consists of five segments bearing the names: Diocesan institution files (central – 9 groups: Diocesan Curia, Major Seminary, Institute of Higher Religious Culture, Theological Institute, Licentiate Section, Bishop's Grammar School, Children's Home, Catholic Adoption and Care Centre and *Niedziela* Catholic Weekly; branch – 3 collections: Commissioners/Regions, Deaneries and Parishes), Church organisation files (9 groups: Circles of Polish Catholic Intelligentsia, 'Caritas' Charitable Union, Catholic Action, Eucharistic Crusade, Sodality of Our Lady, Association of Christian Workers, Association of Polish Exiles, Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, and Confraternity of Polish Doctors and Catholic Doctors-Dentists at the Miraculous Chapel of Our Lady at Jasna Góra), Priest association files (4 groups: the Apostolic Union, Priests' Self-Help Association, Diocesan Circle of Priests Prefects and Priests' Scientific Seminary), Clergymen files (2 groups: Patykiewicz's and Kołodziejczyk's portfolios, and 32

groups of archival legacies of deceased priests), and Non-textual files (Cartographic collections, Film Archive and Photo Archive).¹¹

The third section includes four groups of files created by church institutions and organizations outside the area of the (Arch-)Diocese of Częstochowa (Polish Pastoral Centre in Giessen, Polish Pastoral Centre in Kaufbeuren, 4th World Youth Day and Catholic Association of Polish Physicians).¹²

The fourth section includes only archival materials that do not have ecclesiastical provenance. They are divided into four groups of files (Polish Educational Society, Polish Welfare Committee, Grygosiński's files and the 6th World Youth Day, produced by the office of the Provincial Organizing Committee) and a collection with the unfortunate name of Village and City Books.¹³

The vast majority of the archival resource is already inventoried (8041 archival units), microfilmed and digitized, resulting in developed inventories¹⁴ and catalogues.¹⁵ All archival materials in storage are equal to 354.5 linear metres, including Section I – 199.5 m, Section II – 130 m, Section III – 12 m and Section IV – 13 m. As can be seen from the description of the Archives' resource, photographic documentation, housed within the Photo Archive and archival legacies of deceased

¹¹ The organizational state of the archival resource as of 30 June 2021.

¹² The organizational state of the archival resource as of 30 June 2021.

¹³ The organizational state of the archival resource as of 30 June 2021.

¹⁴ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref. Inventory of the archive group of the Catholic Association of Polish Physicians, Częstochowa 2014, pp. 1–64; W.P. Właźlak, *Inwentarz ksiąg metrykalnych Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 1 (2011) pp. 11–581; idem, *Inwentarz akt personalnych Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 2 (2011) pp. 11–42; idem, *Inwentarz ksiąg biskupich i kurialnych Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 2 (2011) pp. 43–70; idem, *Inwentarz ksiąg dziekańskich Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 2 (2011), pp. 71–110; idem, *Inwentarz ksiąg konsystorskich Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 2 (2011) pp. 111–138; idem, *Inwentarz ksiąg parafialnych*, pp. 139–176; idem, *Inwentarz ksiąg wójtowskich i miejskich Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 2 (2011) pp. 177–186; idem, *Inwentarz filmów Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 3 (2012) pp. 267–269; J. Kapuściński, *Stan badań nad Tekami Grygosińskiego w Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, in: *Blisko i daleko V. Sympozjum regionalistów – Praszka 2019*, eds. Z. Szczerbik, Z. Włodarczyk, D. Kasprzyk, Wieluń 2020, pp. 108–111.

¹⁵ W.P. Właźlak, *Katalog mikrofilmów najstarszych ksiąg metrykalnych z terenu diecezji częstochowskiej*, Kraków 2011; idem, *Katalog zdigitalizowanych ksiąg wójtowskich i miejskich Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 3 (2012) pp. 271–277; idem, *Katalog zdigitalizowanych ksiąg metrykalnych z terenu diecezji częstochowskiej (1581–1910)*, "RTGZCz", 4 (2012) pp. 9–299; idem, *Katalog zdigitalizowanych ksiąg dziekańskich Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 5 (2013) pp. 9–33; idem, *Katalog zdigitalizowanych ksiąg konsystorskich Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 5 (2013) pp. 35–60; idem, *Katalog zdigitalizowanych ksiąg parafialnych Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej im. ks. Walentego Patykiewicza w Częstochowie*, "RTGZCz", 5 (2013) pp. 61–73.

priests, is part of Section II, where it belongs within two segments: Non-textual files and Clergymen files. Digital photographs are stored on a hard drive located in the Archives' registry.¹⁶

The creation of photo archive

The first confirmed information in the scientific circulation about the photographic documentation stored in the Archives' collection dates back to 1969, cited in an article published at the time by Rev. Walenty Patykiewicz, Ph.D., the creator and first head of the Archives. While describing the structure of the archival resource, he detailed photographs, which, along with resumes, certificates, and letters, were part of a section called Personal Files.¹⁷ These included albums and collections of photos left after deceased priests, including those of Bishop Teodor Kubin (11 albums), Bishop Zdzisław Goliński (2 albums), Rev. Franciszek Gryglewicz (16 photos), Rev. Kazimierz Secomski (1 album and 66 photos) and Rev. Jan Placek (123 photos). The resulting small collection of photographs can be considered the nucleus of the current archival photo library.

Table 1. Acquisition of photographic documentation to the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa from 2012 to 2021

Date of acquisition	Creator/owner of photographic collection	Number	
		albums	photos
4 Sep 2014	Archbishop Stanisław Nowak (materials taken from the Archives of the Metropolitan Curia in Częstochowa)	127	–
19 Jun 2015	Archbishop Stanisław Nowak	2	–
25 Apr 2018	Diocesan Curia – Commission for the Construction of New Churches and Renovation of Churches and Chapels (materials taken from the Archives of the Metropolitan Curia in Częstochowa)	255	–
25 Apr 2018	Bishop Teodor Kubina (materials taken from the Archives of the Metropolitan Curia in Częstochowa)	5	97
22 Jun 2018	Bishop Teodor Kubina (materials taken from the Archives of the Metropolitan Curia in Częstochowa)		40
19 Dec 2018	Parish of Przyworów		4
15 Feb 2021	Rev. Marian Duda, Ph.D.		48
12 May 2021	Parish of Kamienica Polska		1
Total		389	190

Source: AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Reports on the activities of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa from 2012–2020; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., archival calendars from 2012–2021.

¹⁶ The organizational state of the archival resource as of 30 June 2021.

¹⁷ W. Patykiewicz, *Powstanie Archiwum Diecezjalnego w Częstochowie*, p. 94.

Over time, more photographs began to arrive from the priests' private collections. They ended up there after their deaths, sometimes along with a legacy of files that the Archives took over. A sizeable number of albums were received on 4 February 1999, thanks to Archbishop Stanisław Nowak, who donated 80 copies from his library from the late Bishop Stefan Bareła.¹⁸ The state of the photographic documentation collected in this way was not captured in numbers until 2012, and was reported at the time in an article concerning the Archives' activities in the previous two decades. It mentioned the existence of a collection of photographs called Album Books, which at the time numbered 5.6 linear metres and included 151 units (138 albums and 13 boxes of photos).¹⁹ It should be added that there were many more photos in the archive resource, but they still remained partially unidentified. Since then, thanks to the preserved data from the Archives' Registry, it is possible to reconstruct with great precision the process of growth of photographic materials in subsequent years.

The data in the table shows that between 2012 and 2021, photographic documentation increased by 389 albums and 190 photos. These materials came from the collections of two living clergymen (Archbishop S. Nowak, Rev. M. Duda) and three archdiocesan institutions (Archives of the Metropolitan Curia in Częstochowa, Parish of Kamienica Polska and Parish of Przyrów). At that time, while organizing the uninventoried part of the resource, the Archives' personnel found numerous photographic collections, which were then incorporated into the Photo Archive thus created.

Summarizing the quantitative state of photographic documentation, it should be said that in mid-2021 the Photo Archive, which forms a physically compact whole, included a total of 536 albums and 4484 photographs. It is housed in one storeroom, where it occupies 13 linear metres on the shelves.²⁰ In addition to the Photo Archive, the archives' resource includes photographs that are part of five archive groups (a total of 15 albums and 1104 photos, 175 of which are digital), housed in a segment titled Clergymen files. As an archival legacy of the deceased priests, they depict events in the lives and activities of the five priests: Zenon Mońka, Bronisław Preder, Grzegorz Ślężak, Stanisław Włodarczyk and Zygmunt Zaborski.²¹

Organizing and inventory work

No information has survived in the Archives' office ledgers about the first organizing works carried out on the collected photographic documentation, but it was undoubtedly done before 1969, as evidenced by the identification notes deposited on one box and two envelopes with photo collections taken over from the deceased priests J. Placek and K. Secomski. Particularly interesting is the note on the box that came from Rev. W. Patykiewicz, which would mean that this

¹⁸ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., List of albums by numbering from the period of pastoral activity of the 3rd Bishop of Częstochowa Stefan Bareła, Częstochowa 1999, pp. 1–10.

¹⁹ W.P. Właźlak, *Działalność Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej*, p. 180.

²⁰ The organizational state of the archival resource as of 30 June 2021.

²¹ The organizational state of the archival resource as of 30 June 2021.

priest, before publishing his article on the establishment of the Archive, undertook organizing work in the photographic collection. By 1980, in addition to the aforementioned 3 archival units, he had at least managed to identify and describe 5 more units (Rev. J. Pluciński and Żabkowice, Rev. J. Pluciński, Rev. A. Jatowtt, [Parish] Wójcin, Photographs of the Mother of God in Sączów and priests), and create two collections under the names based on the stored materials under the titles: Photographs of priests of the Diocese of Częstochowa (57 units, including 76 photos) and Photographs of images of the Mother of God in the Diocese of Częstochowa (15 units, including 17 photos). In addition, he compiled an inventory of archival units for the latter collection.

All these achievements, however, became forgotten when, in 1994, the entire archives' resource was moved to rooms located in the building of the Higher Seminary of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa.²² Until 2012, this body of work remained in the unrecognised part of the archival resource, hence neither Rev. S. Mizera, Ph.D. (director of AACz in 1987–2002) nor Rev. W. Właźlak, Ph.D. (director in 2003–2012) were able to use it in the operations of the Archives. During the latter's reign, it was possible to merge photographic documentation under the name Album Books. In 2012, individual archival units were assigned a reference number (KA 1-151), and the collection thus created contained 151 units,²³ including 138 albums and 13 boxes of unordered photographs. While the classification of the photo albums here does not raise any objections, it seems problematic to treat the 13 boxes with photos as archival units of the resulting collection, since many of the boxes contained various documents, postcards and devotional pictures in addition to photographs. It was also impossible to compile a working inventory for the whole, so only the inventory of the first 80 units (Bishop S. Bareła's collection), which was compiled at the time of the transfer of the albums to the Archives, remained in circulation.²⁴

The next phase of organizing work was undertaken between 2012 and 2021. First of all, all photographs from the unrecognised part of the archival resource were gathered in one place, which also made it possible to find the aforementioned inventory work of Rev. Patykiewicz.²⁵ At the same time, the Album Books collection was renamed into the Photo Archive, while excluding 13 units (boxes of photos mixed with various other archival materials) and qualifying them for successive organizing. For the remaining 138 units, on the basis of the above-mentioned list of 80 albums from the collection of Bishop Bareła, an Inventory of archival units of the Photo Archive (albums) was compiled to make it easier to navigate

²² *Archiwa Kościoła katolickiego w Polsce. Informator*, p. 28.

²³ W.P. Właźlak, *Działalność Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej*, p. 180.

²⁴ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., List of albums by numbering from the period of pastoral activity of the 3rd Bishop of Częstochowa Stefan Bareła, pp. 1–10.

²⁵ J. Kapuściński, *Wieluń i okolice w Tekach Patykiewicza przechowywanych w Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej w Częstochowie*, in: *Blisko i daleko II. Symposium regionalistów – Praszka 2016*, eds. Z. Szczerbik, Z. Włodarczyk, Wieluń 2017, p. 122.

through the entire photographic documentation.²⁶ As a result of these works, several groups became visible in the organized part of the Photo Archive (including the Collection of photographs of Bishop Teodor Kubina, the Collection of photographs of Bishop Zdzisław Goliński, the Collection of photographs of Bishop Stefan Bareła, the Collection of photographs of Rev. Kazimierz Secomski, Collection of photographs of Rev. Alojzy Jatowtt, Collection of photographs of Rev. Augustyn Kańtoch, Collection of photographs of Rev. Stanisław Okamfer), which, as it were, outline the framework for the systematization of photographic documentation and the inventory of the Photo Archive to be developed in the future. In 2016, 8 units found in the archival collection (Album of the Catholic Univeristy of Lublin – 2 volumes, [Parish of] Wójcin, Bishop Stefan Bareła, Parish in Borowno, Penitential Pilgrimage of the Diocese of Częstochowa to Jasna Góra 25–26 IX 1964, Album donated to Rev. Augustyn Kańtoch on 28 May 1931, Calvary of Divine Mercy in Blanowice, School Building in Zawiercie in 1907–2007), and an inventory of archival units for the collection Photographs of Priests of the Częstochowa Diocese created by Rev. Patykiewicz.²⁷

In 2017, the staff managed only to collect framed photographs (54 photos) in one box. They have varying provenance, but are easy to determine due to the content and inscriptions.²⁸

After the acquisition of new photographic documentation in 2014–2018, two groups were created from it (Collection of photographs of Archbishop Stanisław Nowak, Collection of photographs of wayside shrines and crosses in the Diocese of Częstochowa from 1974–1976), after which they were incorporated into the Photo Archive. The first group, comprising 129 units, came entirely from the collection of Archbishop Nowak, accumulated between 1984 and 2012. The second, consisting of 255 units, was created on the initiative of the Commission for the Construction of New Churches and Renovation of Churches and Chapels, operating within the Diocesan Curia in Częstochowa, which recommended that an inventory of wayside shrines and crosses be carried out in all parishes in the diocese. The guides to these groups are two inventories of archival units, which were compiled in 2020.²⁹ It should be mentioned that the inventory of archival units of the Collection of photographs of Archbishop Stanisław Nowak was compiled on the basis of the inventory taken over with the album collection, which already has working references (SSN 1–127).³⁰ It was also possible to merge and organize 18

²⁶ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Inventory of archival units of the Photo Archive (albums), Częstochowa 2015, pp. 1–15.

²⁷ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Inventory of archival units of the collection: Photographs of priests of the Częstochowa Diocese, Częstochowa 2015, pp. 1–3.

²⁸ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Archival calendar for 2017.

²⁹ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Collection of photographs of Archbishop Stanisław Nowak, Częstochowa 2020, pp. 1–8; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Collection of photographs of wayside shrines and crosses in the Diocese of Częstochowa from 1974–1976, Częstochowa 2020, pp. 1–10.

³⁰ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Inventory of the contents of the albums in the guest room by numbering (numbered stickers), Częstochowa 2018, pp. 1–8.

units found in the unrecognized part of the archival resource. They include photographs that were certainly grouped in folders and envelopes before 1999, most of them already described. An index of these archival units, including working names, temporary signatures and the number of images, has been compiled for a more complete orientation throughout the Photo Archive. Over time, two more units were added to these 18, with working titles “Priests of the Przyrów parish” and “Polish and foreign clergy during church ceremonies.”³¹

The aforementioned group – the Collection of photographs of Bishop Teodor Kubina – should be expanded in the future with 5 albums and 137 photographs, which were added to the Archives’ resource in 2018, as they undeniably come from the collection of Bishop T. Kubina. Currently, they are assembled in one box (5 albums and 97 photos) and a folder (40 photos).³²

The organization of 13 boxes, previously classified as archival units and containing photos mixed with other archival materials, has recently begun.³³ After separating the photographs and identifying them, it was determined that 301 of the photos came from the collection of Rev. Augustyn Kańtoch, so they should be included in the aforementioned Collection of Photographs of Rev. Augustyn Kańtoch in the future. Further organizing works followed two directions; the first, a continuation of Rev. Patykiewicz’s intentions to expand the collection of photographs of priests in the Diocese of Częstochowa; and the second, classifying the photographs by of churches and parish buildings in the Diocese of Częstochowa. By mid-2021, the collection of photographs of priests had grown by 117 units (183 photos), and arranged by individual parishes, the collection of photographs of churches and parish buildings now contains 134 units (1,100 photos).³⁴

Finally, it remains to mention the photographic documentation, which is still waiting to be sorted out and inventoried. At present, it is stored in four boxes and has a total of 1,709 photographs.³⁵ Only by finalizing this work will it be possible to obtain a proper overview of all photographic documentation within the Photo Archive, necessary for its systematization according to archival standards. It will then be possible to give the photographs signatures, describe them and compile an archival inventory of the Photo Archive. At the moment, as the above findings show, the photographic documentation stored in the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa is actually at the stage of organizing work.

³¹ AACz, Archives’ Registry, no ref., List of archival units in the uninventoried part of the resource of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa (photographic documentation), Częstochowa 2020, p. 1. Cf. Table 1.

³² Cf. Table 1.

³³ AACz, Archives’ Registry, no ref., Report on the Activities of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa for 2019, p. 2; AACz, Archives’ Registry, no ref., Report on the Activities of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa for 2020, p. 2.

³⁴ AACz, Photo Archive, no ref., Collection of new photographs of priests of the diocese of Częstochowa (117 units); AACz, Photo Archive, no ref., Collection of photographs of churches and parish buildings in the diocese of Częstochowa (134 units).

³⁵ As of 30 June 2021.

Characteristics of photographic documentation

At the outset, it is worth noting that the photographic documentation is preserved in good condition, partly due to the poor insolation of the archival storage facilities. It consists of the Photo Archive (built from the collection of archive groups and the collection of archival units housed in storage room 2) and photographs belonging to five groups of files, which are the archival legacies of deceased clergymen (currently deposited in research room 2). In the latter case, the photos are stored together with the file documentation within a specific archive group; nevertheless, thanks to the fact that they are in albums, envelopes and on a hard drive, it is possible to determine their place in the collection without too much trouble. In the case of the Photo Archive, on the other hand, it is clear that albums are its, by far, the largest physical portion. The rest of the photographs are sorted into boxes, folders and envelopes. This section also includes framed photographs, usually portraits and group photos.³⁶

The arrangement of the Photo Archive's collection on the shelves makes the numerous albums, stacked side by side and bearing similar signatures, catch the eye first. In terms of size, the largest item is the two-volume Album of the Catholic University of Lublin (500 mm × 420 mm), and the smallest (140 mm × 100 mm) is the album from the Collection of photographs of Archbishop Stanisław Nowak, kept under provisional reference SNN 117. This latter is also the smallest in terms of volume (10 pages). Towering above it in volume is an album from the Collection of photographs of Bishop Teodor Kubina, with provisional reference KA 99, comprising 180 pages. In terms of provenance, albums from the Collection of photographs of wayside shrines and crosses in the Diocese of Częstochowa from 1974–1976 (255 copies), the Collection of photographs of Archbishop Stanisław Nowak (128 copies), the Collection of photographs of Bishop Stefan Bareła (81 copies) and the Collection of photographs of Bishop Teodor Kubina (16 copies) dominate in terms of number.³⁷

While analyzing the dimensions of individual photographs, it should be noted that in terms of overall dimensions, the framed portrait photograph of Rev. Zygmunt Sędzimir is the largest (750 mm × 59 mm), while the identity photograph of Rev. Stanisław Kończyk (45 mm × 35 mm) is the smallest. The collection of individual photos also includes the oldest photographs, dating back to the end of the 19th century (Rev. Jan Placek's photo collection). The most recent digital photographs were probably taken around 2012. All told, in quantitative terms, the largest number of individual photos was collected by Rev. Kańtoch (301 photographs). Mostly they are situational photographs, including those from the periods of Second Republic, World War II and the People's Republic of Poland, taken with his camera. Interestingly, of the Częstochowa clergy in the interwar period,

³⁶ As of 30 June 2021.

³⁷ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Collection of photographs of wayside shrines and crosses in the Diocese of Częstochowa from 1974–1976, pp. 1–10; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Collection of photographs of Archbishop Stanisław Nowak, pp. 1–10; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Collection of photographs of Archbishop Stanisław Nowak, pp. 1–8; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Inventory of archival units of the Photo Archive (albums), Częstochowa 2015, pp. 1–15.

Rev. Ludwik Gietyngier (since 1999 blessed) also had his own camera, but not many photographs have survived from his collection.³⁸

In terms of content, the collected photographs are of inestimable value, as they document important church events of the 20th and 21st centuries. on a world scale (the Second Vatican Council, celebrations of canonization and beatification, the 6th World Youth Day, the 11th World Youth Day, the synods of bishops, the peregrination of the statue of Our Lady of Nazareth), on a European scale (meetings of the Council of Conferences of European Bishops, the German episcopate at Jasna Góra), on a national scale (pilgrimages of Pope John Paul II to Poland, meetings of the Polish Bishops' Conference, celebrations of the Millennium of the Baptism of Poland, Sacrosong, activities of Catholic universities, Mariological and Marian congresses, the ministry of Primate Stefan Wyszyński, the ministry of Primate Józef Glemp, pilgrimages of priests – former prisoners of concentration camps during World War II, pilgrimages to Jasna Góra) and on a diocesan scale. In the latter case, they form a quite detailed chronicle of the history of the (Arch-)Diocese of Częstochowa, showing over the years its personal dimension (diocesan bishops, auxiliary bishops, deans, parish priests, vicars, the faithful), institutional (chapters, the Higher Seminary, Catholic schools, the “Święta Puszcza” Centre for Spirituality of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa, the “Betania” Charitable Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts, the Home for Single Mothers and Children), associational (Catholic Action, the “Emaus” Catholic Academic Union, the “Mamre” Family Covenant Community, Union of Catholic Laity, Catholic Association “Civitas Christiana”), pastoral (Confirmations, parish indulgences, celebrations of Corpus Christi, wafer meetings, retreats, pilgrimages abroad and to Jasna Góra, peregrination of a copy of the image of Our Lady of Jasna Góra, peregrination of the image of Merciful Jesus) and material (churches, chapels, statues and wayside crosses, parish buildings). Among the more important events in the life of the Church of Częstochowa, they also record the celebration of Eucharistic congresses, the 50th anniversary of the diocese, the proceedings of the First Synod of the Diocese of Częstochowa, the course of the millennium celebrations, episcopal and priestly ordinations, major ceremonies in the cathedral, coronations of images and statues, canonical visitations of parishes, consecrations of churches, dedication ceremonies of chapels, bells and monuments. Finally, it should be added that they also present content on religious (Pauline, Salesian, Congregation of Missionaries of the Precious Blood) and missionary themes.³⁹

The unusually wide panorama of content recorded in the photographic documentation makes it often used as illustrative material for scientific and popular

³⁸ J. Kapuściński, *Korespondencja ks. Ludwika Gietyngiera z lat 1928–1941. Przyczynek do biografii bł. ks. Ludwika Rocha Gietyngiera*, “Veritati et Caritati”, 11 (2018) pp. 123–124.

³⁹ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Inventory of archival units of the Photo Archive (albums), Częstochowa 2015, pp. 1–15; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., List of archival units in the un-inventoried part of the resource of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa (photographic documentation), Częstochowa 2020, p. 1; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Collection of photographs of wayside shrines and crosses in the Diocese of Częstochowa from 1974–1976, pp. 1–10; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Collection of photographs of Archbishop Stanisław Nowak, pp. 1–8.

publications, especially on historical topics. In 2018, some photographs were loaned to a popular science exhibition entitled *Wielokulturowa Częstochowa w okresie dwudziestolecia międzywojennego* (Multicultural Częstochowa in the Interwar Period), organized by the Jan Długosz University of Humanities and Sciences in Częstochowa. At present, photographs are being completed for a virtual exhibition on the repressions of the communist authorities against the Polish clergy, which is being prepared by the the Museum of Cursed Soldiers and Political Prisoners of the Polish People's Republic in Warsaw.⁴⁰

Conclusion

This paper discusses the status of photographic documentation held at the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa. Its contents currently consist of 536 albums and 4484 photographs, which make up the Photo Archive (13 linear metres) built up over the years, as well as 15 albums and 1104 photos (175 of which are digital), integrally related to five groups of files, which are the archival legacies of deceased clergymen. In the archival resource, all of the photographic documentation falls into two segments, called Non-textual files and Clergymen files, which are part of Section II, which contains documents and records produced within the structures of the (Arch-)Diocese of Częstochowa. While the provenance of the photographs from the archival legacies of deceased clergymen is obvious, the ordering according to the archival principles of the Photo Archive poses many difficulties, as a result of the lack of identification of all the photographs. For this reason, organizing and inventory work in the last decade has focused exclusively on the Photo Archive. So far, 881 units were identified, consolidated into archival groups and collections, for which appropriate inventories have been drawn up. There are still 1,709 photographs awaiting identification, and only after this work is done will it be possible to proceed with systematization, inventory and development of the catalogue. Nevertheless, it can already be said at this stage of work that the photographic collection is preserved in good condition and has a high historical value in terms of content, as it documents important events in the life of the Catholic Church in the 20th and 21st centuries on a global, European, national and diocesan scale. As regards the latter, it provides a quite detailed chronicle of the history of the (Arch-)Diocese of Częstochowa, so it is not surprising that many of these photographs have already been used in academic and popular publications.

⁴⁰ AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Report on the Activities of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa for 2018, p. 3; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Report on the Activities of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa for 2019, p. 3; AACz, Archives' Registry, no ref., Report on the Activities of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa for 2020, p. 3.

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**DOKUMENTACJA FOTOGRAFICZNA W ZASOBIE
ARCHIWUM ARCHIDIECEZJI CZĘSTOCHOWSKIEJ
IM. KS. WALENTEGO PATYKIEWICZA W CZĘSTOCHOWIE
(AKTUALNY STAN BADAŃ I PERSPEKTYWY)**

Streszczenie

W artykule omówiono problematykę stanu dokumentacji fotograficznej zgromadzonej w Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej. Przechowuje się ją w dwóch pomieszczeniach (magazyn nr 2 i pracownia naukowa nr 2), gdzie w pierwszym tworzy Fototekę (budowaną przez lata i obejmującą 536 albumów i 4484 zdjęcia), a w drugim wchodzi w skład pięciu zespołów akt, będących spuściznami archiwalnymi po zmarłych duchownych (15 albumów i 1104 zdjęcia, w tym 175 w wersji cyfrowej). W zasobie archiwalnym zajmuje ona miejsce w dwóch Segmentach, nazwanych: Dokumentacją pozaaktową i Aktami osób duchownych, które współtworzą Dział II, zawierający dokumenty i akta wytworzone w strukturach (archi)diecezji częstochowskiej. W wyniku przeprowadzonych do tej pory działań porządkowych i inwentaryzacyjnych udało się wydzielić 881 j.a. i scalić je w konkretne zespoły i kolekcje, do których sporządzono odpowiednie spisy. Wciąż wiele fotografii pozostaje jeszcze niezidentyfikowanych, dlatego opóźniają się dalsze etapy prac inwentaryzacyjnych. Na podstawie dotychczasowych badań można stwierdzić, że całość dokumentacji fotograficznej zachowana jest w dobrym stanie i pod względem zawartości treściowej ma dużą wartość historyczną.

Słowa kluczowe: Archiwum Archidiecezji Częstochowskiej; dokumentacja fotograficzna; fotografia; fototeka; inwentaryzacja; zasób archiwalny

Spuścizna fotograficzna ks. prof. Tadeusza Stycznia SDS w zasobie w Archiwum Instytutu Jana Pawła II – stan uporządkowania



REV. ANDRZEJ KWAŚNIEWSKI* – WARSAW

PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE DIOCESAN ARCHIVES IN KIELCE

Abstract

The collection of the archival photographs in the Diocesan Archives in Kielce contains 480 archival items relating to the history of the Kielce diocese. The photographs were taken in the 20th and 21st centuries, but there are also those depicting people who lived at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The photographs are annexes to the documents produced by the offices of the Diocesan Curia in Kielce. Some of the photographs are legacies of the clergy. The photographs analyzed in this study should be referred to as “photographic documentation”.

Keywords: the Diocesan Archives in Kielce; archive studies; accumulation; inventorying; archival holdings; record group; archival collection; photographs; the relation between photographs and office records; photographic documentation; Władysław Rut; Mieczysław Kłeczek

Research on the resources of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce is related to the figure of Rev. Prof. Daniel Olszewski, who published an article on the usefulness of consistory records for historical studies.¹ This groundbreaking article was the most complete and early recognition in the realities of Polish science of the resource of a well-preserved 19th-century archive group called the Kielce Consistory (*Konsystorz Kielecki*). In addition to this article, Rev. Prof. D. Olszewski has

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¹ Cf. D. Olszewski, *Akta konsystorza kieleckiego, jako podstawa do badań nad parafiami i duchowieństwem pierwszej połowy XIX wieku*, “Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne” (hereinafter: ABMK), 19 (1969) pp. 5–30.

published many works on this collection;² he is also the author of other historical studies.³ Owing to those studies, the largest archive group in the Kielce Diocesan Archive has entered the scholarly circulation. Until these files were read in their entirety and their source suitability for historical research was recognized, they were used only as contributions.⁴

Following the research of Rev. Prof. D. Olszewski, Rev. Tomasz Wróbel compiled the history of the archive. The work he prepared is in typescript form and encompasses all of his knowledge and findings.⁵ Rev. T. Wróbel's study was written just before his death and was related to the efforts of Rev. Prof. Olszewski, who, thanks to the mobilization of Rev. Wróbel, was able to successfully preserve a previously unpublished oral tradition produced in the former Kielce Consistory.⁶ An article on the 20th-century Diocesan Curia in Kielce, the successor to the 19th-century consistory, is a continuation of the research on the resources of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce.⁷

An article on the records of the Kielce Chapter was developed in the following years.⁸ The scattered medieval and modern records of the Officiality of Wiślica have attracted the attention of Elżbieta Knapiek, Ph.D.⁹ The church archives in the Kielce Diocese remain in connection with the resources of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce. A well-developed archive is the one in Imbramowice.¹⁰

² To exemplify: D. Olszewski, *Archiwalia diecezji kieleckiej jako podstawa źródłowa do badań działalności społecznej Kościoła na przełomie XIX i XX w.*, in: *Na przełomie stuleci. Naród – Kościół – państwo w XIX i XX wieku. Księga jubileuszowa dedykowana profesorowi Ryszardowi Benderowi*, ed. M. Piotrowski, Lublin 1997, pp. 715–721.

³ Representative examples: D. Olszewski, *Struktura społeczna duchowieństwa diecezji kielecko-krakowskiej (1835–1864)*, in: *Spółczesność Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. 6, ed. J. Lestkiewiczowa, Warsaw 1974, pp. 129–183; idem, *Przemiany społeczno-religijne w Królestwie Polskim w pierwszej połowie XIX wieku. Analiza środowiska diecezjalnego*, Lublin 1984.

⁴ Current literature on the scientific output of Rev. Prof. D. Olszewski: A. Kwaśniewski, *Ksiądz profesor Daniel Olszewski (1934–2015). Prace wykonane dla diecezji kieleckiej*, “Kielecki Przegląd Diecezjalny”, 92 (2016) issue 1, pp. 154–169; idem, *Ks. prof. dr hab. Daniel Olszewski (1934–2015) – biogram oraz bibliografia podmiotowa i przedmiotowa*, “Kościół w Polsce. Dzieje i kultura”, 15 (2016) pp. 399–432.

⁵ T. Wróbel, *Archiwum Diecezjalne w Kielcach. Rys historyczny* (typescript, author's own collection).

⁶ Information provided to the author by Rev. Prof. D. Olszewski in an interview.

⁷ G. Bujak, *Kuria diecezjalna w Kielcach w latach 1918–1938. Studium kancelaryjno-archiwoznawcze. Zarys problematyki badawczej*, ABMK 64 (1995) pp. 49–57.

⁸ P.J. Starzyk, *Źródła rękopiśmienne do dziejów kieleckiej kapituły kolegiackiej (ok. 1171–1810) i funkcjonującego przy niej kolegium księży wikariuszy zgromadzone w kościelnych archiwach Kielce*, ABMK 81 (2004) pp. 263–299.

⁹ E. Knapiek, *Księgi oficjalatu wiślickiego z XV–XVIII wieku*, “Rocznik Biblioteki Naukowej PAU i PAN w Krakowie” 54 (2009) pp. 9–22.

¹⁰ M. Dębowska, *Archiwum Norbertanek w Imbramowicach*, ABMK, 94 (2010) pp. 29–38.

The findings of Rev. Wróbel and Rev. Prof. Olszewski are complemented by an article on the origins of the Kielce consistory records.¹¹ A little information about this resource was included in a review article of the directory by Prof. Maria Dębowska.¹² Selected phenomena are illustrated in it with examples of archival materials from Kielce. Moreover, the publication of biographies of Kielce archivists in *Świętokrzyskie Studia Archiwalno-Historyczne* created an opportunity to provide information about the work that was done by the various custodians of the church archival resource in Kielce.¹³

Thanks to the activity of the Blessed Wincenty Kadłubek Society of Friends of Diocesan Archives in Kielce in recent years, it has been possible to gather a scientific community at the Archives to promote the idea of Church Cultural Assets with particular emphasis on historical library collections and archival resources.¹⁴ Over the years, scientific papers presented at the society's forum have been included in the program titled "The role of the Church as educator and guardian of national culture". The scientific works to be demonstrated also include research on the collection of elenchi.¹⁵ Another achievement was the organization of the Study of the History of the Diocese of Kielce and the development of a model for the use of Church Cultural Assets for ecclesiastical formation.¹⁶ Inspired by

¹¹ A. Kwaśniewski, *Acta Konsystorza Generalnego Krakowskiego, jako zaczątek akt Konsystorza Generalnego w Kielcach na podstawie zasobu Archiwum Diecezjalnego w Kielcach (1797–1807)*, "Archiva Ecclesiastica. Biuletyn Stowarzyszenia Archiwistów Kościelnych" (hereinafter: AE), 6 (2013) pp. 51–76.

¹² A. Kwaśniewski, *Znaczenie katalogu mikrofilmów kościelnych archiwaliów oraz zbiorów liturgicznych i bibliotecznych. Recenzja opracowania Katalog mikrofilmów Ośrodka Archiwów, Bibliotek i Muzeów Kościelnych Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego Jana Pawła II, oprac. Maria Dębowska, Kraków 2017, wydawca: Wydawnictwo Instytutu Teologicznego Księży Misjonarzy w Krakowie, ss. 677, "Archeion", 121 (2020) pp. 1–13.*

¹³ A. Kwaśniewski, *Ks. Józef Zdanowski – historyk Kościoła, muzealnik, bibliotekarz i archiwista*, "Świętokrzyskie Studia Archiwalno-Historyczne" (hereinafter: ŚSAH), 8 (2020) pp. 345–355; idem, *Ks. Adam Paszkowicz (1784–1834). Organizator Archiwum Konsystorza Generalnego w Kielcach* (in print).

¹⁴ A. Kwaśniewski, *Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Archiwum Diecezjalnego imienia błogosławionego Wincentego Kadłubka w Kielcach w latach 2012–2015*, in: *Nova et vetera. Aktualne problemy archiwów diecezjalnych w Polsce*, ed. W. Żurek, Lublin 2016, pp. 133–172.

¹⁵ P. Kardyś, *Rubrycele i schematyzmy diecezji żmudzkiej z lat 1853–1914 zachowane w Archiwum Diecezjalnym w Kielcach*, "Nasza Przeszłość", 126 (2016) pp. 291–319; idem, *Katalog rubrycel i schematyzmów polskich cystersów, znajdujących się w księgozbiore podręcznym Archiwum Diecezjalnego w Kielcach (1788–1816)*, "Hereditas Monasteriorum", 1 (2012) pp. 189–205; idem, *Rubrycele i schematyzmy diecezji kieleckiej (1808–1818)*, "Rocznik Oddziału Polskiego Towarzystwa Historycznego w Skarżysku-Kamiennej. Z dziejów regionu i miasta", 4 (2013) pp. 57–77; idem, *Rubrycele i elenchusy diecezji krakowskiej z lat 1801–1848*, ŚSAH, 3 (2014) pp. 205–245.

¹⁶ A. Kwaśniewski, *Geneza i program Studium Historii Diecezji Kieleckiej*, "Kieleckie Studia Teologiczne", 13 (2014) pp. 179–204; idem, *Kościelne Dobra Kultury jako narzędzie formacji Christifideles laici przy Archiwum Diecezjalnym w Kielcach*, "Veritati et Caritati", 7 (2016) pp. 115–143.

the society, many articles have been written about the resources of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce.¹⁷

The above analysis of the state of research on the history, resources and promotion of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce has been limited to the more important works. The entire extensive bibliography on the subject, covering 100 years of the institution's history, was compiled and published in 2016. It also includes contributory studies.¹⁸ A review of the state of research on Kielce church archives shows their extent and demonstrates the lack of scholarly interest in photographic documentation, to which this pioneering study is devoted. The genesis of this work can be traced to the scientific inspiration of the Centre for Church Archives, Libraries and Museums (*Ośrodek Archiwów, Bibliotek i Muzeów Kościelnych*). The purpose of this article is to analyse church photographs from the Kielce institution, evaluate the way they were archived, search for their relationship with registry records, and point out further prospects for archival work on photographic material.

Sources – book of acquisitions and physical inventory

The source basis for the topic undertaken includes the book of acquisitions and the physical inventory. These means of recording are kept in the office of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce. The book of acquisitions was introduced in 1983. It is used to note in chronological order the files arriving at the Archive.¹⁹ The date of receipt determines the numbers assigned to new files in the acquisition book. The institution or individual donating the archives is also provided during their entry. The files are then titled and the years in which the unit was produced are specified (at least approximately). Once the above data is determined, the files are assigned to the collection and a reference is assigned to the unit. The book of acquisitions was established by Rev. Wróbel in his final years as diocesan archivist. After Rev. Jan Szarek took over the institution, entries in the acquisitions book continued after the transfer of the resource from the Theological Seminary to a new building erected for the Archives on the curial square.

Rev. J. Szarek additionally introduced a new inventory dividing the resource in terms of subject matter.²⁰ In this way, there is a dual process of record-keeping – in the acquisitions book, recording the chronology of receipts, and in the physical inventory, showing the entirety of a given collection. In addition, in the process of subject-based classification of a given unit, a decision is made to assign a signature,

¹⁷ To exemplify: P. Kardys, *Zbiór dokumentów pergaminowych i papierowych Archiwum Diecezjalnego w Kielcach*, ROPTHSK, 4 (2013) pp. 35–56.; P. Kardys, M. Medyński, *Inwentarz akt parafialnych dekanatu Bodzentyn przechowywanych w Archiwum Diecezjalnym w Kielcach (cz. I)*, "Studia Muzealno-Historyczne", 9 (2017) pp. 73–112; R. Prejs, *Kancelaria dziekańska w Kurzelowie w XIX wieku. Przyczynek do dziejów kancelarii dziekańskich w Królestwie Polskim*, ŚSAH, 5 (2016) pp. 71–80.

¹⁸ A. Kwaśniewski, *Bibliografia Archiwum Diecezjalnego w Kielcach za lata 1916–2016*, AE, 10 (2017) pp. 168–189.

¹⁹ Diocesan Archives in Kielce (hereinafter: ADK), Office of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce (hereinafter: KADK), Book of files acquired in the archives since 1983, no ref.

²⁰ ADK, KADK, Inventory. Videophony, no ref.

usually containing letters and numbers. The letters identify the archival collection to which the unit is attached, the numbers correspond to a typical signature and indicate the ordinal number in the collection.

In the book of acquisitions (*Księga akt wpływających do archiwum od 1983 roku*), each new archival unit is recorded in the appropriate place with the date of admission to the archives. The record is then entered again in the physical inventory, which divides the acquired units into collections. The order of entry in the physical inventory is also in chronological order, which is contained in consecutive reference numbers. In practice, an archival unit should be created and entered simultaneously in the acquisition book and the physical inventory. The date of receipt is specific in the book of acquisitions, and the physical inventory contains the signature, which should be transcribed into the book of acquisitions after its creation.

When entered into the physical inventory, archival units containing photographs are registered in the photo collection and divided into five groups: VA – albums, VZG – group photos, VZJ – photos of individuals, VZO – photos of objects, VZU – celebration photos. This division is reflected in references. The letter V in the signature stands for the word videophony, the letter Z for photos (Pol. *zdjęcia*). The third letter that makes up the created reference designates the group (series) containing the archival unit: G – group, J – individual, O – object, U – celebration.

The theory of archival science points to three principles used in evaluating photographs: historicity, multifacetedness and completeness in capturing the life of a society. Three criteria are used for detailed evaluations: content, origin and properties. The property criterion helps preserve photographs depicting events, people and objects.²¹ The Kielce church system of classifying photos and assigning references stems from the last criterion (photos: G – group, J – individual, O – object, U – celebration).

The accusation to be levied against the method of archiving used at the Diocesan Archives in Kielce is the failure to respect the principle of collectivity. Photos from different archive groups (curia and priests' legacies) are contained in one collection, the equivalent of a single group. For clarification, one should point to the conditions of the diocesan archives, to which much of the material came from open-ended groups. People who are still alive – bishops and priests – donate albums and often convince the director (archivist) to accept their photographs for the archive. Had these photos been left in storage as uninventoried, their fate would have been unpredictable. By entering the inventory and assigning a reference mark, the photos gain “archival citizenship” and thus operate in the card inventory available to users; furthermore, they have their references in the reference sequence of the archival collection, which means that their removal or disappearance is transparent. All this determines their (practically) perpetual storage, despite the fact that they are catalogued against the respect des fonds principle. The question to be asked at this point is – what is more important? The respect des fonds principle or the method of preserving a given group of photographs?

²¹ Cf. H. Robótka, B. Ryszewski, A. Tomczak, *Archiwistyka*, Warsaw 1982, pp. 154–155.

Apart from the book of acquisitions and physical inventory, the third way consisting in describing photographs by creating inventory cards should be employed. In the archival practice, this third way is also important, as there may be cases where a particular archival unit is not listed in the book of acquisitions and physical inventory. The inventory card is then the only evidence of the unit's existence. It is known that most of the photos were not entered in the book of acquisitions, which had not been established until 1983. The arrangement found and developed by Rev. J. Szarek was introduced to the subject inventory in the 1980s and after such arrangement the photos were marked with reference numbers. Subsequent units were entered simultaneously in the book of acquisitions and the physical inventory.

A comparison of the three descriptions shows the practical similarities between the information provided in the descriptions in the book of acquisitions and physical inventory and the description on the card in the card inventory. However, inventory cards often include additional information about the photos. Moreover, the notes on the envelopes in which the photos are stored are also of a unique nature. They contain interesting practical information about the unit. Sometimes this information brings new knowledge about the collection. One may come across envelopes with the unit's name changed, which can be helpful in understanding the process of creating, collecting and cataloguing collections.

Another archival aid to the photo collection is a personal card catalogue. It includes index cards dedicated to individual priests. The card indicates the name of the priest and the reference of the unit (often the references of several units) that includes his photograph. This catalogue covers most of the important clergymen living in the 19th and 20th centuries, although 19th-century photos are unlikely to be found in the resource.

The described method of cataloguing involves treating photography in a way that is close to a museum object (a collection instead of a group, and recognizing the photo as an object rather than as a file record). The same practice is followed at the Jagiellonian University Archives.²² The university's collection is called iconographic documentation under the premise that "photography should be treated as a museum exhibit."²³ It has a physical inventory, dividing the collection into sections: I – objects, II – events, III – other. The similarity of the two archival institutions also lies in the fact that both have an index of persons in the form of a personal card catalogue, which contains names with reference to specific photos under the corresponding reference. Unlike the case in Kielce, the Kraków collection does not have a book of acquisitions and thus it is impossible to determine the date and person donating the photos.

²² M.M. Tytko, *Kolekcja fotografii w zbiorach specjalnych Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, https://ruj.uj.edu.pl/xmlui/bitstream/handle/item/34192/tytko_kolekcja_fotografii_w_zbiorach_specjalnych_archiwum_1999.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y (accessed on: 15.09.2021).

²³ Ibidem.

Collection process

In 1992–1995, after Bishop Stanisław Szymecki left for the Białystok Archdiocese, his photographs related to his stay and work in the Kielce Diocese were acquired by the Archives. Information on this subject fills most of the pages of the chronological inventory. Dozens of units were accepted and entered into the book of acquisitions and physical inventory over four years. Bishop S. Szymecki also donated numerous cassette tapes and slides. Among these materials, two units containing photos of the pilgrimage of Pope John Paul II to Kielce deserve more attention (ref. VZU-55/1-13, ref. VZU-56/1-65, ref. VZU-56/66-127).²⁴

The collection of Bishop Szymecki is unique in terms of the number of units. Over the years since the establishment of the book of acquisitions, there have been very few examples of the donations of photographs by other bishops and priests of the diocese. In 1993, one unit was donated by Rev. Lucjan Skolik.²⁵ In 1994, a group of photos was donated by Bishop Jan Gurda.²⁶ In 2009, Rev. Aleksander Chycki donated an album of the 1984 health care pilgrimage to Rome to the Archives.²⁷

Resources donated by the curia were also modest. In 1999, there were three units concerning the visitation of the cross in Lelów and the Third Synod of the Diocese of Kielce, and also photographs from the Catholic University of Lublin in 1955.²⁸ In 2005, the Diocesan Curia donated photos of the shrines.²⁹

In 2017, contemporary photos of ecclesiastical buildings in the Diocese of Kielce were found in the Archive's storeroom. They mostly depicted churches. The photographs were probably brought from the curia after conservation activities and other pending matters. However, the unofficial method of transferring largely disorganized photos of uncertain origin was provisionally controlled by the Archive staff, and all photographic material was classified for archival storage.³⁰ The collection happened to include photos of the pilgrimage of John Paul II to Kielce.³¹

In 2016, pre-war photos of Catholic Action were found, presumably while cleaning up the curia's premises.³² It is possible that Bishop Kazimierz Ryczan was the donor, as the inventory below this entry contains information about photographs related to his activities.³³ The photographs of Catholic Action were probably found during the cleaning of the bishop's apartment after his retirement and, along with his own, were donated to the Archives. During cleaning work in the curial premises in 2017, photos of Bishop Czesław Kaczmarek were found.³⁴ They were compiled into three groups (wholes), so three archival units were formed from

²⁴ ADK, KADK, Inventory. Videophony, p. 53.

²⁵ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, no. 101.

²⁶ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, no. 9.

²⁷ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, no. 5.

²⁸ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, nos 8–10.

²⁹ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, nos 14–15.

³⁰ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, nos 120–155.

³¹ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, no. 156.

³² ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, nos 43–48.

³³ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, nos 49–51.

³⁴ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, nos 181–183.

them.³⁵ Photos of Bishop Cz. Kaczmarek taken on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his anointment were found in 2003.³⁶ Photos from the partition period are occasionally found in addition to pre-war photos. In 1997, photographs of the seminary's professors and seminarians taken in 1913 were added to the catalogue.³⁷

The photo collection process under analysis only applies to acquisitions since 1983. The legacy of Bishop Szymecki prevails among the accepted photographs, while the legacy of Bishop Ryczan is relatively modest. The aforementioned photographs of the objects need to be researched, and at this point their value is as unclear as the indication whether it was a good decision to include them in the catalogue. A certain general conclusion arises from comparing the records of the book of acquisitions with those of the physical inventory. Only about 25% of the units appear in the book of acquisitions. This means that 75% of the photographic units had been in the Archive's collection before 1983, but the inventory that would have recorded them at that time is unknown. It should be assumed that they had previously been uncatalogued. The arrangement should be linked to the establishment of the physical inventory by Rev. Szarek. It was in that inventory that photographic units were given reference numbers for the first time.

Resource

Thanks to the process of systematic archiving, there are practically no photographs in the Diocesan Archives in Kielce that are not described in a cataloguing manner and remain only in storage, without being shown through the card inventory available in the research room. The way of archiving the church collections of Kielce makes it possible to determine their number according to the groups marked with the following letters: VA – albums – 169 units, VZG – group photos – 79 units, VZJ – photos of individuals (private) – 52 units, VZO – photos of objects – 79 units, VZU – photos of ceremonies – 101 units. Total 480 units.

The album collection (AV) and the ceremony photo collection (VZU) contain materials that correspond to each other in content. The photographs in the albums are mostly linked with the same people and events as the photo collection. The albums were created for major events, and all major events were attended by bishops and significant priests of the diocese. Both collections date back to the time of Bishop Augustyn Łosiński. It was the time of the end of the partition era, World War I and the interwar period. The collections mainly concern the ordinaries and suffragans of Kielce. These are albums containing photos of parish visitations, worship at shrines, and various forms of pastoral care (including Catholic Action). A large group consists of albums of consecrations, bishop appointments, jubilees, name days and episcopal funerals. A small collection includes similar albums related to the priests and major events in the diocese's history (including the Second and

³⁵ ADK, Diocesan Curia in Kielce (hereafter: KDK), Photographs of Bishop Czesław Kaczmarek (1938–1963), ref. VZJ-36/1-45; ADK, KDK, Photographs from the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the ministry of Bishop. Czesław Kaczmarek (1957, 1963), ref. VZJ-37/1-39; ADK, KDK, Photographs from the funeral of Bishop Czesław Kaczmarek (1963), ref. VZJ-38/1-13.

³⁶ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, no. 20.

³⁷ ADK, KADK, Book of archive acquisitions, no. 47.

Third Synod of the Diocese of Kielce; the peregrination of the image of Our Lady of Czestochowa, 1972–1983; the peregrination of the Holy Cross, 1986; Kielce pilgrimages to Jasna Góra; the pilgrimage of John Paul II, 1991).

The collection of group photos (VZG) is linked with the photos of individuals (VZJ). They show the episcopate members from 1916 onward, groups of priests, especially from the interwar period, and seminarians from 1912 onward. Usually those appearing in the group photos also have their individual photos, which sometimes helps in identifying the individuals in question. In addition, it should be noted that the rich collection of priests' personnel files includes numerous photos sewn into the documents. This regularity applies to twentieth-century portfolios, but is rare among the 19th century files. Photos of objects (VZO) is a collection of photographs of diocesan buildings in Kielce (cathedral, curia, seminary and others) from the interwar period. The photographs of buildings from the 1980s and 1990s mainly depict churches in the diocese.

Most of the Kielce photos relate to diocesan affairs and produce a specific image of church regionalism. Exceptions include extra-diocesan topics, such as Bishop Szymecki's travels and his work with the Iustitia et Pax Commission, or Bishop Ryczan's pastoral activities from his time at the Catholic University of Lublin, where he created the "Monolit" group.

An analysis of the photo resource of the Diocesan Archive in Kielce allows us to conclude that it includes photographs of important ceremonies and diocesan events. Therefore, in interpreting and compiling the collection, the solutions adopted by the Central Military Archives, which collects photos according to events and dates related to the history of Polish arms, are useful.³⁸ In the ecclesiastical realities of the Diocese of Kielce, the counterparts of the above are celebrations and other events.

Pictures as photographic documentation

An example of arranged sets of pictures are units containing the collections related to the millennium events concerning the baptism of Poland.³⁹ The order of photographs was arranged according to the succession of the various points of the millennium celebrations. What is more, the pictures were created according to the curial plan. The photographer who was hired must have received training from the curia, because he captured in pictures what was important to diocesan officials. The Diocesan Curia in Kielce was therefore the organizer of the ceremony in this context, and the creator of the files containing plans and office documentation concerning the course of the ceremony. Moreover, it commissioned a photographer to take photographic records according to the accepted official concept.

In a strict sense, two analogous groups of images should be distinguished in the two archival units, namely groups from Kielce and Wiślica. These are larger

³⁸ H. Kudła, *Zbiory fotograficzne Centralnego Archiwum Wojskowego*, <https://docplayer.pl/10601302-Zbiory-fotograficzne-centralnego-archiwum-wojskowego-1-wstep.html> (accessed on: 15.09.2021).

³⁹ ADK, KDK, Millennium. Kielce Cathedral. Photos, ref. VZU-24; ADK, KDK, Millennium. Wiślica and Goryslawice. Photos, ref. VZU-25.

format photographs, taken, as evidenced by the stamp appearing on the back of each of them, by a well-known author, Władysław Rut, a member of the Union of Polish Artists Photographers. It had its branch facility in Poznań, at 28 Gromadzka Street. The artist's photographs in the Kielce millennium group with the reference VZU-24 include pictures numbered from 1 to 95. This author's Wiślica photos with the reference VZU-25 include units numbered from 1 to 72.

Both analysed collections include photographs by anonymous authors; they are of different formats and probably authored by different photographers. The VZU-24 marking refers to images numbered 96 to 119, and VZU-25 – to those numbered 73 to 109. Adopting a consistent principle of archiving, it was necessary to divide them into four archival units: photos authored by Władysław Rut – Kielce unit and Wiślica unit, other photos (at least) two units – Kielce and Wiślica.

Additional millennium material includes photos from celebrations held outside the Kielce Diocese.⁴⁰ The collection includes 28 photographs, organized in a unit according to the principle – non-Kielce and non-Wiślica millennium photos. Some of them concern the millennium celebrations at Jasna Góra and were taken by a photographer named Mieczysław Kleczek, operating in Głogów Małopolski (information taken from the stamp appearing on the back of the photos). The willingness to save these objects, probably found in the private collection of Bishop John Jaroszewicz, is commendable. However, it was necessary to divide them into two units – Jasna Góra millennium photos and miscellaneous millennium photos.

There is one general conclusion from the analysis of the millennium photographs – they are a collection of attachments to the office records. Thus, they can be treated as auxiliary documentation, introducing the concept of photographic documentation. This regularity should be analogously extended to other photographs related to ceremonies and important church events. In addition, with regard to the millennium photographs, another value appearing in the context of the analyses should be mentioned, as there were discrepancies between church and state data in the information reported on attendance at the millennium celebrations. In view of the underreporting of data by state registry sources, the photographic material is an additional source to confirm the veracity of the church data. It then becomes another argument for treating photographs as sources that correspond with file sources. In this context, it seems fully justified to use the term photographic documentation for this purpose.⁴¹

Millennium photos from Kielce and Wiślica depicting an important event have been included in the collection of the National Digital Archive, and they can be used owing to scans posted on the Internet⁴². According to information provided by Aleksandra Masny, they are in a group bearing the name The Collection of Photographs Concerning the Church's Celebration of the Millennium of the Baptism of Poland. Their authors are photographers selected by the bishops' curiae.

⁴⁰ ADK, KDK, Millennium. Outside the Diocese of Kielce. Photos, ref. VZU-26.

⁴¹ Cf. A. Kwaśniewski, *Obchody Milenium Chrztu Polski w Kielcach i Wiślicy (16–17 lipca 1966 r.)*, in: *Kardynał Wyszyński a wolność religijna w Europie*, eds. W. Cisko et al., Pelplin 2021, pp. 199–123.

⁴² <https://audiovis.nac.gov.pl/zespol/19:28/> (accessed on: 3.08.2021).

This is because at the time there was no regular personnel to provide photographic services for ceremonies across the country. Most often, local photojournalists were assigned to this task and remained anonymous (probably for security reasons). After the celebration, services from each diocese reached the Primate's Secretariat. On 26 June 1973, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński's niece Maria Sułek handed over, free of charge, 591 positives (the fate of the negatives is unknown) concerning the millennium celebrations throughout Poland, received from the episcopate, to the Archives of Mechanical Documentation (now the National Digital Archives). This resource has been made available in its entirety.⁴³ Of the 591 prints, only a small portion are pictures of the Kielce millennium celebration.

The postulate of securing images of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce through digitization is a far cry from the contemporary situation in church archives. The collection of Kielce millennium photos is the only case of securing church photographs from Kielce and additionally making them available on the Internet. The ability to use modern and rather expensive technical developments is more applicable to non-church institutions. Representative of the modern mentality in the approach to historical photography is the community centred at the Library and Archives of the Academy of Fine Arts in Gdańsk. Digitization of collections is understood there as a safeguard, and the Internet as a place to share resources.⁴⁴

The value of Kielce church-related photographs

Comparing the collection of photographs held in the Diocesan Archives in Kielce with the analogous collection of the State Archives in Kielce is interesting in academic terms. Photographs in a state institution are found in official records for passports, ID cards, court cases, police cases and others. They are present in archival groups produced by municipal and county offices, as well as by the provincial office. Typically, larger photo collections are archived with incoming archive groups. Photographs appear in relatively large numbers in the files of schools and workplaces.⁴⁵ This compliant way of archiving makes it difficult to calculate the numbers of the photos themselves, selected, so to speak, from among archive groups as objects. Consequently, calculating the number of photos in the State Archives is not as easy as in the case of the Diocesan Archives.

State Archives also include collections comprising of photographs alone. Take legacies as examples.⁴⁶ The unit concerning the Solidarity movement also includes

⁴³ Cf. Private Archive of Rev. Andrzej Kwaśniewski, Letter from the National Digital Archives by Ms Aleksandra Masny, dated 9 August 2021; National Digital Archives, Collection of Photographs Concerning the Church's Celebration of the Millennium of the Baptism of Poland (1966), ref. 3/19/0, <https://www.szukajwarchiwach.gov.pl/zespol/-/zespol/55720> (accessed on: 3.08.2021).

⁴⁴ Cf. A. Polańska, *Zbiory fotograficzne przechowywane w Bibliotece i Archiwum Akademii Sztuk Pięknych w Gdańsku, i co dalej?*, "Photographia Academica" (hereinafter: PA), 1 (2018) issue 1, pp. 57–72.

⁴⁵ Cf. Private Archive of Rev. Andrzej Kwaśniewski, Interview with Wiesława Rutkowska, Director of the State Archives in Kielce, 20 September 2021.

⁴⁶ State Archives in Kielce (hereafter: APK), Photographs and postcards, and epistolographic documentation from the collection of Januariusz Glibowski, ref. 21/3262; APK, Collection of Edmund Massalski (1913–1980), ref. 21/664.

more photographs.⁴⁷ A typical collection of photographs comes from various archive groups and creators; the most valuable is the Chroberz collection of the Wielopolski family.⁴⁸ Unlike the Wielopolski family, the Platers of Białaczków have a collection of photographs that are not separated into sub-collections, located as an archival unit in their family archive group.⁴⁹ The method of archiving photos in accordance with the principles of archival science utilised at the State Archive in Kielce, can be compared with a similar practice in Częstochowa. The State Archives in Częstochowa has a practice of collecting photographs treated as a “visual supplement to written documentation”.⁵⁰

For the sake of the overall picture, it is important to note the regularities in the Świętokrzyskie region. Nineteenth-century and pre-war photos are stored in Kielce museums. These collections are well analysed, with the descriptions of the collections of photographs stored at the State Museum in Kielce (including, among other things, court records), the Museum of Stefan Żeromski’s School Years in Kielce, the Henryk Sienkiewicz Museum in Oblęgorek, the Przyppkowski Family State Museum in Jędrzejów, and the Regional Museum in Ostrowiec.⁵¹ An example of photographs pertaining to the Kielce region is the collection of the Central Military Archives related to Józef Piłsudski’s activities during World War I in the Kielce area and around Nowy Korczyn.⁵²

A cursory comparison of the photographs held in the stock of the Diocesan Archives in Kielce with the collection of the State Archives in Kielce leads to the conclusion that the diocesan institution has a significant collection of photographs important to the history of the Kielce region. Thematically, the photographs of the Diocesan Archives address ecclesiastical affairs and major lay figures involved in church activities.

Postulates

An analysis of the millennium photos as an example of photographic documentation shows the relationship of the photographs with the curia’s office records. In archival theory, the study of the relationship between photos and files belongs to the preliminary study in archiving photos.⁵³ In the existing state of affairs, it seems possible to use this principle and further organize the church collections of Kielce. It also seems necessary to prepare a preliminary selection of photos related to ceremonies and diocesan and parish events, treat them with official care

⁴⁷ APK, Collection of photographs, pamphlets and memorabilia related to the activities of the Solidarity Trade Union, ref. 21/3354.

⁴⁸ APK, Collection of photographs (1830–1987), ref. 21/1125.

⁴⁹ APK, Photographs of the Plater family, 21/292/211.

⁵⁰ E. Surma-Jończyk, *Fotografie w zasobie Archiwum Państwowego w Częstochowie – przyjmowanie, przechowywanie, przyczyny destrukcji*, PA, 1 (2018) issue 1, p. 165.

⁵¹ Cf. M. Janik, *Zbiory fotografii w muzeach województwa kieleckiego*, “Rocznik Muzeum Narodowego w Kielcach”, 14 (1985) pp. 215–240.

⁵² Cf. H. Kudła, *Zbiory fotograficzne Centralnego Archiwum Wojskowego*, p. 7.

⁵³ Cf. H. Robótka, B. Ryszewski, A. Tomczak, *Archiwistyka*, p. 154.

and compare them with the curia's office records. This group of photos should be recognized as having been produced at the behest of the local curia and belonging to the group called the Diocesan Curia in Kielce. Photos related to the figures of bishops and priests should be considered as belonging to the legacy group. Each legacy should be treated as a separate group produced by a specific person. It also seems worthwhile to consider other units that will be difficult to classify as documents produced by the curia or a specific person. If there were an opportunity to catalogue archival materials while respecting the respect des fonds principle, one could treat the current references given to the photos as topographical and preserve their structure for separate storage of the photos. Concurrently, by discovering the affiliation of the photos to the originator (curia, the legacy of a particular priest and others), they could be included in reconstructed archive groups. Under existing conditions, it would be useful to start by adding at least group names to the existing unit names and at the same time standardizing strict unit names according to the scheme: event name and date.

As for photos secured in digital form and those published in books, a few selected cases should be cited. In addition to the millennium photos secured through scans, one should point out the valuable photo of Bishop Maciej Majerczak, made available by the National Library. It was taken around 1863 by Karol Beyer Photographic Company in Warsaw.⁵⁴ Photographs of the 19th-century intellectual Rev. Władysław Siarkowski, a prominent representative of Kielce clergy, are kept at the Museum of the History of Kielce.⁵⁵ Interesting in terms of the photographs depicting Kielce clergy is the work of Rev. Jan Wiśniewski, who included pictures of selected clergymen⁵⁶ in his text on the participation of priests in the January Uprising (they probably no longer exist today). An example of the planned publication of photographs and their simultaneous preservation is the Africa-themed collection by Ryszard Buchta.⁵⁷ The search for photographs of priests of the Diocese of Kielce, especially those from the nineteenth century, remains a vital postulate.

⁵⁴ <https://polona.pl/item/portret-biskupa-macieja-majerczaka,NTA5Mzc4Mw/0/#info:metadata> (accessed on: 3.08.2021).

⁵⁵ M. Kolasa, *Fotografie ks. Władysława Siarkowskiego ze zbiorów Muzeum Historii Kielc*, in: W. Siarkowski, *Materiały do etnografii i historii Kielc. Pisma wybrane, rozproszone*, prepared for print by K. Bracha, M. Marczevska, Kielce 2017, pp. 3–4.

⁵⁶ J. Wiśniewski, *Słów parę o duchowieństwie kieleckim w 1863*, in: idem, *Udział księży z diecezji sandomierskiej w Powstaniu Styczniowym 1863 r.*, Radom 1926, pp. 90–102.

⁵⁷ J. Różański, *Ryszard Buchta – małopolski fotograf i badacz Sudanu*, in: *Ex Africa semper aliquid novi*, vol. V, eds. L. Buchalik, J. Różański, Żory 2020, pp. 51–62.

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FOTOGRAFIE W ARCHIWUM DIECEZJALNYM W KIELCACH

Streszczenie

W Archiwum Diecezjalnym w Kielcach znajduje się kolekcja zdjęć ziwentaryzowanych w postaci 480 jednostek archiwalnych. Jest to znacząca kolekcja zdjęć do dziejów diecezji kieleckiej kieleckiej. Obejmuje ona fotografie wykonane w XX i XXI wieku, często dotyczy osób, które żyły na przełomie XIX i XX wieku. Zdjęcia te są dokumentacją załącznikową do akt kancelaryjnych kancelaryjnych Kurii Diecezjalnej w Kielcach. Część zdjęć to spuścizny duchowieństwa. W odniesieniu do analizowanych zdjęć należy używać pojęcia dokumentacja fotograficzna.

Słowa kluczowe: Archiwum Diecezjalnym w Kielcach; archiwistyka; gromadzenie; zasób; inwentaryzowanie; zespół archiwalny; kolekcja archiwalna; fotografie; związek fotografii z dokumentacją kancelaryjną; dokumentacja fotograficzna; Władysław Rut; Mieczysław Kłeczek



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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



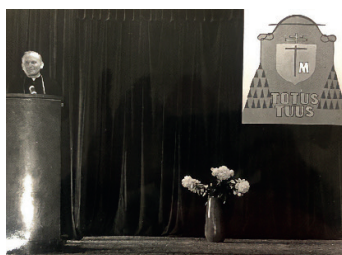
a series from the millennium celebrations held at the university on 5–6 June 1966:¹⁰



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 – 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;
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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