

JU



JAGIELLONIAN
UNIVERSITY
IN KRAKÓW



Museums, Collections and Historical Architecture of the Jagiellonian University



Dear Readers,

Museums, Collections and Historical Architecture of the Jagiellonian University is a book born of the desire to share with you the items and heritage sites that the Jagiellonian University cared for, often for centuries, in hope of preserving them for the future generations – the witnesses of its history. I urge you to study this book, full of beautiful images and photographs, aesthetically pleasing, and filled to the brim with fascinating descriptions of historical objects: an undeniable proof that the oldest university in Poland and one of the oldest in Europe has never failed to protect its heritage, upholding its dedication to the primacy of reason over force, expressed its motto *plus ratio quam vis* engraved in stone in one of the most stunning University buildings – Collegium Maius.

The history of the Kraków Academy is very diverse, ranging from its golden age in the 15th century, through the difficult period of reformation and religious divisions, 18th-century reforms of Hugo Kołłątaj, 19th-century prosperity, harsh times of war and rebuilding, and, finally, to the political transformations in Poland in 1989. Throughout the entirety of its activity, the Jagiellonian University (known in various periods as the Studium Generale, Kraków Academy, Principal School of the Realm, and Principal School of Kraków) collected and looked after items from various disciplines, all connected by one purpose: to contribute to the University's greatness.

Today, the Jagiellonian University is a veritable hoard of historical items, displaying a plethora of exhibits from all branches of knowledge in numerous locations around Kraków. Their number and variety are at the same time astounding and delightful. They encompass both priceless exhibits stored in museums such as Collegium Maius and smaller collections meticulously accumulated over the years by other University units, for instance, the reproductions used for teaching and research at the JU Institute of Art History stored at Collegium Iuridicum or the unique exhibits of the JU Institute of Archaeology. Moreover, the Jagiellonian University also holds

invaluable antique books preserved by the Jagiellonian Library and possesses one of the largest university archives: the JU Archives. Amongst the exhibits are also those related to the field of medicine, originally kept at the Theatrum Anatomicum, Chair of Pharmacognosy, and JU Medical College Museum of Pharmacy. Even a garden can become a museum in Kraków, as evidenced by the JU Botanical Garden.

Though dressed in more modern clothing, history is also clearly visible at the 3rd Campus of the 600th Anniversary of the Jagiellonian University Revival in the form of Natural Sciences Education Centre, containing unique exhibits from the old museums of natural sciences faculties.

Each and every one of these buildings is in itself a distinct historical element of the Kraków Academy that witnesses the 21st century.

I could spend hours writing about the University's history captured in museums and their exhibitions, which instil a sense of wonder and admiration for various aspects of art and culture and, through their symbolism and uniqueness, are a representation of universal values. But it is not about detailed descriptions. Rather, it is about showing the University's heritage and encouraging you, the Readers, to experience it in person.

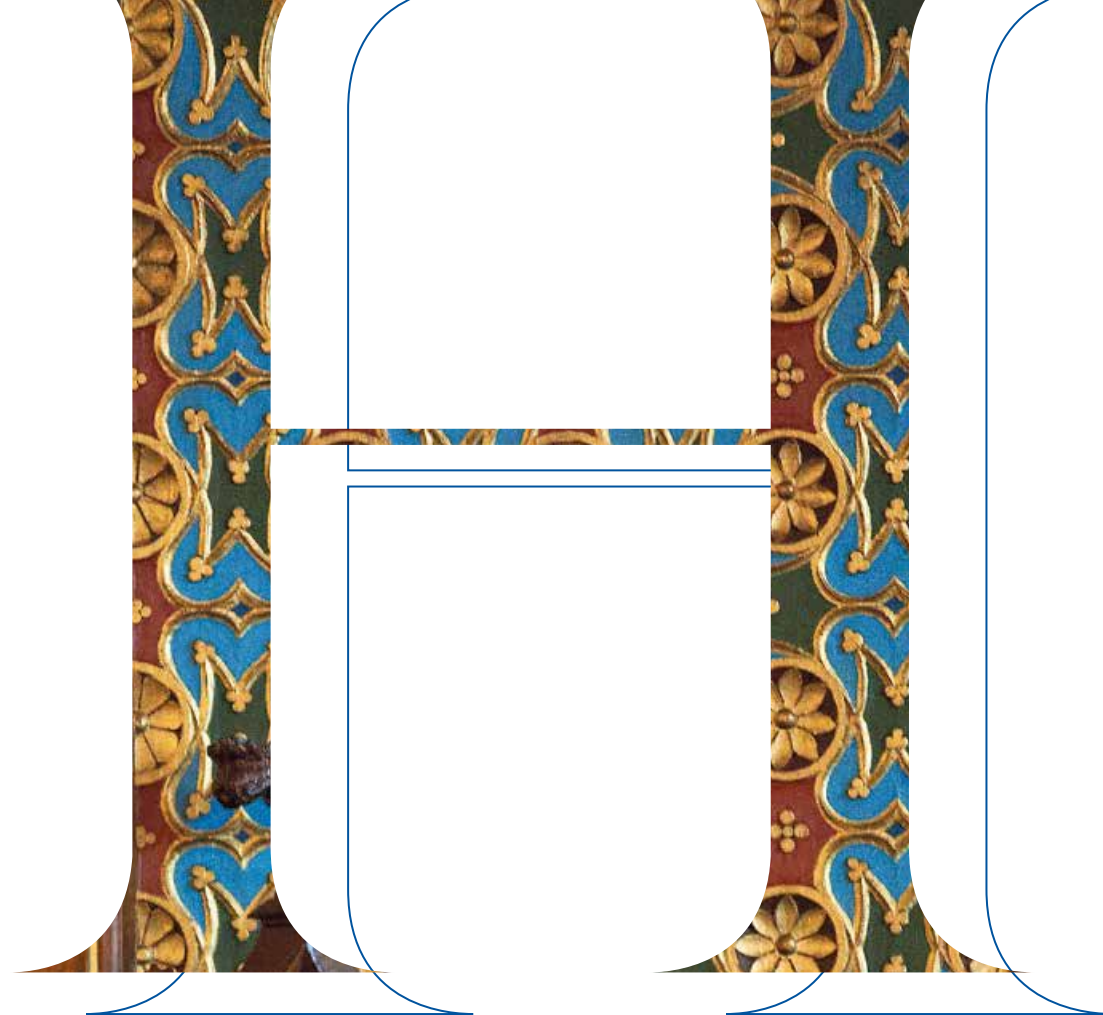
Let the words and images that fill this book so richly tell you the story of Alma Mater Cracoviensis, and take you on a journey through time. I very much hope you will enjoy it.



Prof. Wojciech Nowak, MD, PhD
Rector of the Jagiellonian University

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History

The oldest university in Poland was established on 12 May 1364 in Kraków. It was created by King Casimir the Great who received permission from Pope Urban V to found the first *Studium Generale* in his kingdom. On that day, the King issued the foundation charter of the University, which also set the financial framework for its activity and granted its professors numerous privileges. Modelled after the universities in Bologna and Padua, the newly founded institution consisted of three faculties: of law, medicine and liberal arts.

Little is known about the initial years of the Jagiellonian University. The two earliest accounts from the years 1367-1369 indicate the functioning of two faculties: of liberal arts and medicine and the start of construction of a new college in Kazimierz (currently a district of Kraków) by King Casimir. Yet, these plans were thwarted by the King's death in 1370.

After King Casimir's death the *Studium Generale* fell into decline, which continued until Queen Jadwiga and King Vladislaus Jagiełło undertook serious efforts to revive it. The royal couple's role in the University's history cannot be overestimated. They successfully pleaded with Pope Boniface IX to license the foundation of a faculty of theology, which was considered the most prestigious discipline, as the University's fourth faculty. The queen's great commitment to the academia was proven by her will, in which she bequeathed her crown jewels to the University, which allowed the purchase of a new house for its premises. After Jadwiga's premature death, her efforts were continued by her husband, Jagiełło, leading to the University's reopening of on 26 July 1400, is generally considered its revival or second foundation.

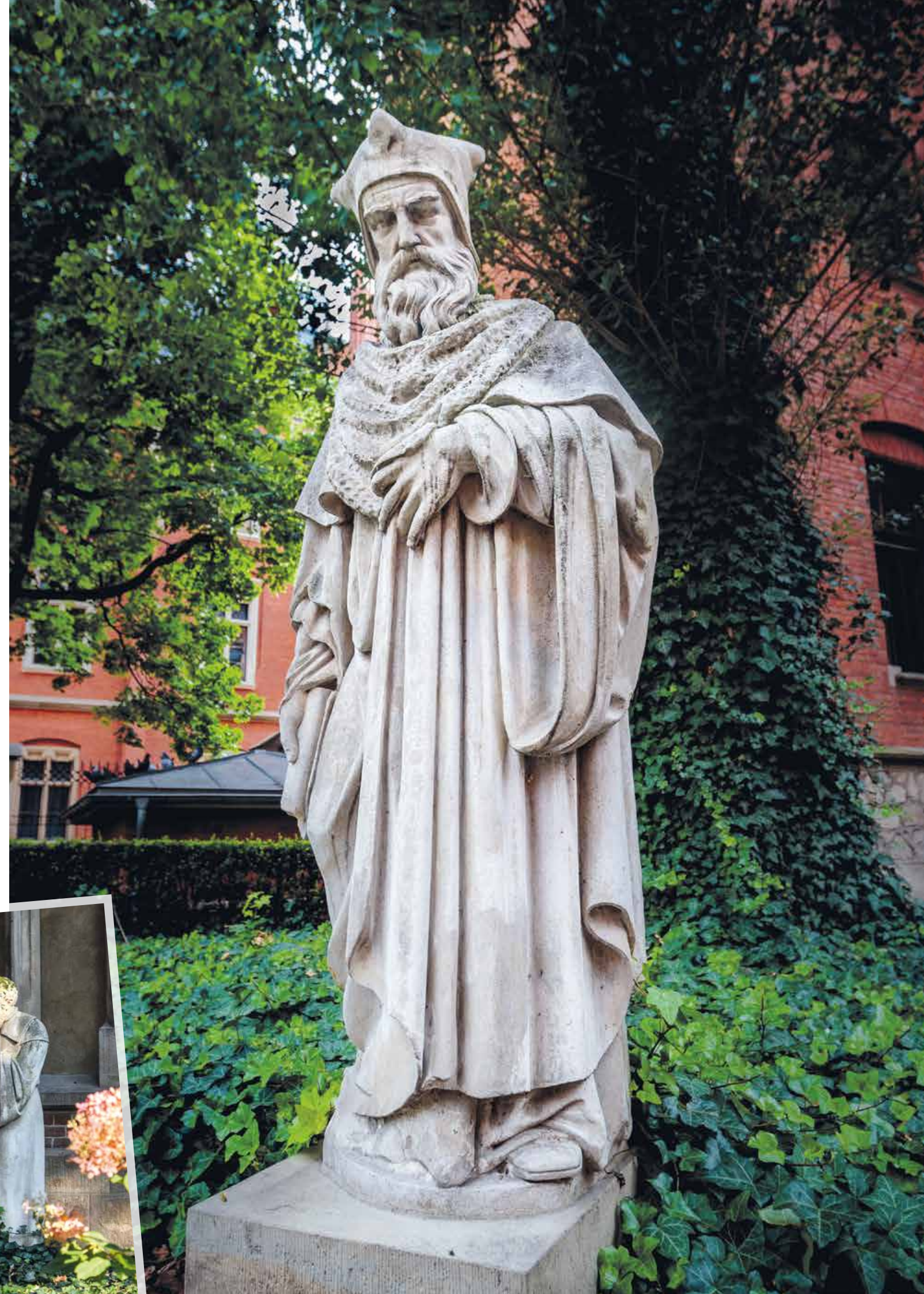
The royal patronage continued after 1400. The University required further development and investment and King Vladislaus secured funds for its functioning, including the professors' earnings, and finalised the purchase of a tenement house, which became the University's oldest college (named the Royal College) and later served as the seat of the Faculty of Theology. After gradual extension, it became known as Collegium Maius (the Greater College), as opposed to Collegium Minus (the Lesser College), which was established nearby in mid-15th century and housed the faculty of liberal arts. The buildings of the remaining two faculties: of law (Collegium Iuridicum) and of medicine (Collegium Medicum) were erected at Grodzka street. According to the academic tradition, scholars had to live together, so the colleges provided not only premises for lectures and classes, but also accommodation for faculty members.

During the 15th century, the University underwent rapid development and entered a golden age. In this period, Kraków was especially renowned for the studies in mathematics, astronomy, philosophy and law, which most probably attracted one of its most famous students Nicolaus Copernicus, who enrolled in 1491. The University graduates were highly valued at royal courts, not only in Poland, but also in other European countries. In the second half of the 15th century 44 percent of Kraków students came from abroad, mainly from

Germany, Bohemia and Hungary, but also from France, England, Switzerland, Scotland, Italy, and even Spain.

From the mid-16th century the University experienced a gradual decline and the resultant decrease in the number of students in the 17th century. This state of affairs has usually been attributed to religious conflicts of the Reformation era. On the one hand, the University declared itself as a Catholic institution, which antagonised protestants, and on the other, the Counter-Reformation brought about a conflict with the Jesuit order. These factors had a very negative impact on the University's development. The Institution was especially strongly affected by the exodus of students from the higher social strata. Consequently, more commoners from the Małopolska region enrolled to the University. Nevertheless, its students included many important political figures of the 17th century Poland, including King Jan Sobieski, his father Jakub Sobieski, hetman (chief of the armed forces) Stanisław Jabłonowski, and bishop Andrzej Olszowski. The crisis and stagnation at the University in the 17th and early 18th century were aggravated by the difficult political and economic situation of the Polish Kingdom. In the 18th century, the institution urgently needed changes.

The first attempts at reform were undertaken in the 1740s and then in 1765, but real changes only came after the establishment of the Commission of National Education (1773). The University reform, led by Hugo Kołłątaj, was implemented in 1780. Polish replaced Latin as the language of instruction and four faculties were replaced by two colleges: Collegium Morale and Collegium Physicum. In the spirit of the Enlightenment, new research disciplines, based mostly on sensory experience, were promoted. The University's was named the Principal School of the Realm (Szkoła Główna Koronna). From that moment on, it assumed the duty of managing lower level schools and training new teachers. The Botanical Garden, the Astronomical Observatory and the first University hospital were established in this period. The Kołłątaj's reforms had a landmark impact on the University.





The key issue for the modernisation of the oldest Polish university was its transformation from a Church educational institution into one run by the state. Yet, the progress of the reform was hampered by the partitions of Poland, which put an end to the country's independence in 1795 and made Kraków part of Austrian territory. Fortunately, the new authorities did not close down the University, as it was initially intended, but started to implement the policy of its Germanisation. German became the language of instruction and Polish professors were replaced by Germans and Germanised Czechs. After Kraków joined the Duchy of Warsaw in 1809, the University regained its Polish character for a short period of time and became known as the Principal School of Kraków (Szkoła Główna Krakowska). During the time of the Free City of Kraków (1815–1846), the three powers (Austria, Prussia and Russia) which jointly controlled the city, were only superficially friendly towards the University and, in fact, seriously limited its freedom. As a sign of resistance the institution adopted a new name: the Jagiellonian University, which directly referred to the history of the Polish Kingdom. The fall of the Free City of Kraków in 1846 brought about the return of Germanisation policy, whose impact was blunted after the region of Poland ruled by Austria, known as Galicia, was granted autonomy in 1867. This was when the University authorities, especially Rector Józef Dietl, undertook efforts to bring back the Polish character of the institution, which became the centre of Polish academic and cultural life. Poles from different regions came to study at the University, attracted both by its Polishness and the international reputation of its scholars.

In 1894 first women were admitted to the Jagiellonian University. They were three pharmacy students: Jadwiga Klemensiewicz, Janina Kosmowska, and Stanisława Dowgiałło. From that moment on, the

number of female students of the University was steadily rising. In the academic year 1913/14 they already constituted 25 percent of all students.

The revival of Polish statehood after the World War I opened a new chapter in the University's history. Despite the difficult economic situation of the Second Polish Republic, the institution continued its efforts towards development and modernisation. A new faculty (of agriculture) as well as new fields of study were established. Many eminent professors ensured high quality of education. The number of students increased, and so did their political involvement, which made the University a battleground of conflicting ideological and political visions.

The outbreak of the Second World War brought about the most tragic events in the University's history. On 6 November 1939 Sturmabführer Bruno Müller arrested 183 people, including 144 Jagiellonian University academics, who were deported to concentration camps in Sachsenhausen and Dachau. This action sparked international outrage and protests in the academic world, also among German scholars. From February 1940 some of the professors were released from the camps, but altogether 15 of them died as a result of the conditions in which they were kept. The arrest of the professors was accompanied by the closure of the University, along with all other educational institutions, and the ban on education for Poles. In spite of that, the University continued to operate underground until the end of the Second World War. The clandestine classes became part of the patriotic struggle against the German occupation.

The end of the War did not result in full liberation. The authorities of the People's Republic of Poland limited the academic freedom, especially during the Stalinist period (until 1956). The communist ideology was imposed on its scholars and students, who were forced to join the Party. Those who resisted were expelled from the University or even arrested. Under these difficult conditions, the University tried to maintain contacts with Western academic centres. In the 1950s the faculties of theology, agriculture and medicine were separated from the University and became separate institutions of higher education.

The fall of the Soviet Union and the post-communist transformation in Poland after 1989 opened up new possibilities for the Jagiellonian University, which has experienced rapid development for the last three decades. In 2018 it had 16 faculties, almost 50 thousand students from both Poland and abroad, and over 6 thousand staff members. The oldest Polish university occupies top places in rankings of most prestigious academic institutions in Poland.

In the year 2000, to mark the 600th anniversary of the Jagiellonian University's revival and meet the challenges of the 21st century, University authorities decided to build a modern campus, located in Ruczaj district. The campus became home to state-of-the-art research infrastructure, which opened up new opportunities for advanced studies in various disciplines. The facilities include Solaris – the first and so far the only synchrotron in Central-Eastern Europe.



Botanical Garden

Founded in 1783 on the initiative of the Commission of National Education, the Jagiellonian University Botanical Garden is the oldest of its kind in Poland. Initially, the garden was to play the role of an auxiliary facility of the Chair in Chemistry and Natural History. The museum collection, which started to be assembled around 1780, comprised a herbarium, samples of wood, fruit, seeds, and some artistic craft items. In 1920, the collection was enriched with tropical plants from Indonesia, gathered by the director of the garden Marian Raciborski, the founder of the JU Institute of Botany (1913). The next director Władysław Szafer expanded the collection of local Polish plants, especially trees and bushes.

In 1978 the collection was placed in the 17th century premises of the old astronomical observatory. The permanent exhibition of the Botanical Garden Museum was opened in 1983 during the celebrations of the 200th anniversary of JU Botanical Garden foundation.

The museum collection mainly consists of dendrological specimens (tree trunks and their cross-sections), fruit and seeds, as well as whole plants preserved in liquids. Some of them come from the JU Botanical Garden, others were brought from natural habitats from Europe, Africa, Americas, and Asia. The entire collection has more than 5,000 specimens.

The rest of the collection consists of the items related to the history of botany: archive files pertaining to the life and work of botanists, old teaching equipment: models of plants, microscope samples, photographs, prints, pictures and wall charts.

Opened in 1792, Collegium Śniadecki constitutes an integral part of the Botanical Garden. The building served as an astronomical observatory, also providing space for climate studies as well as physical and chemical experiments. The garden had a weather station, created by the founder of the astronomical observatory Jan Śniadecki, an eminent astronomer and mathematician. Its main part was a louvered box with psychrometers and maximum-minimum thermometers located next to one of the second-floor north windows (12 metres above ground level). The first meteorological observations were carried out on 1 May 1792. In 1958 a new weather station, which is still used today, was established in the north-east part of the garden.

For over two hundred years, the Jagiellonian University Botanical Garden has played a major role in research, education and culture. Listed in the national heritage register, it is recognised as a site of natural, historical, scientific and cultural significance. The museum located inside the garden is one of few Polish institutions carrying out ethnobotanical studies, as well as research into the history and cultural aspects of botany.

With over 6,000 cultivated plant species and varieties, the botanical garden is a living museum of the world's flora. Its specimens include ancient and veteran trees, such as the Jagiellonian Oak, which is over 230 years old, or 150-year-old palm trees in the palm house. The JU Botanical Garden Museum is located on the ground floor of Collegium Śniadecki, the former astronomical observatory.





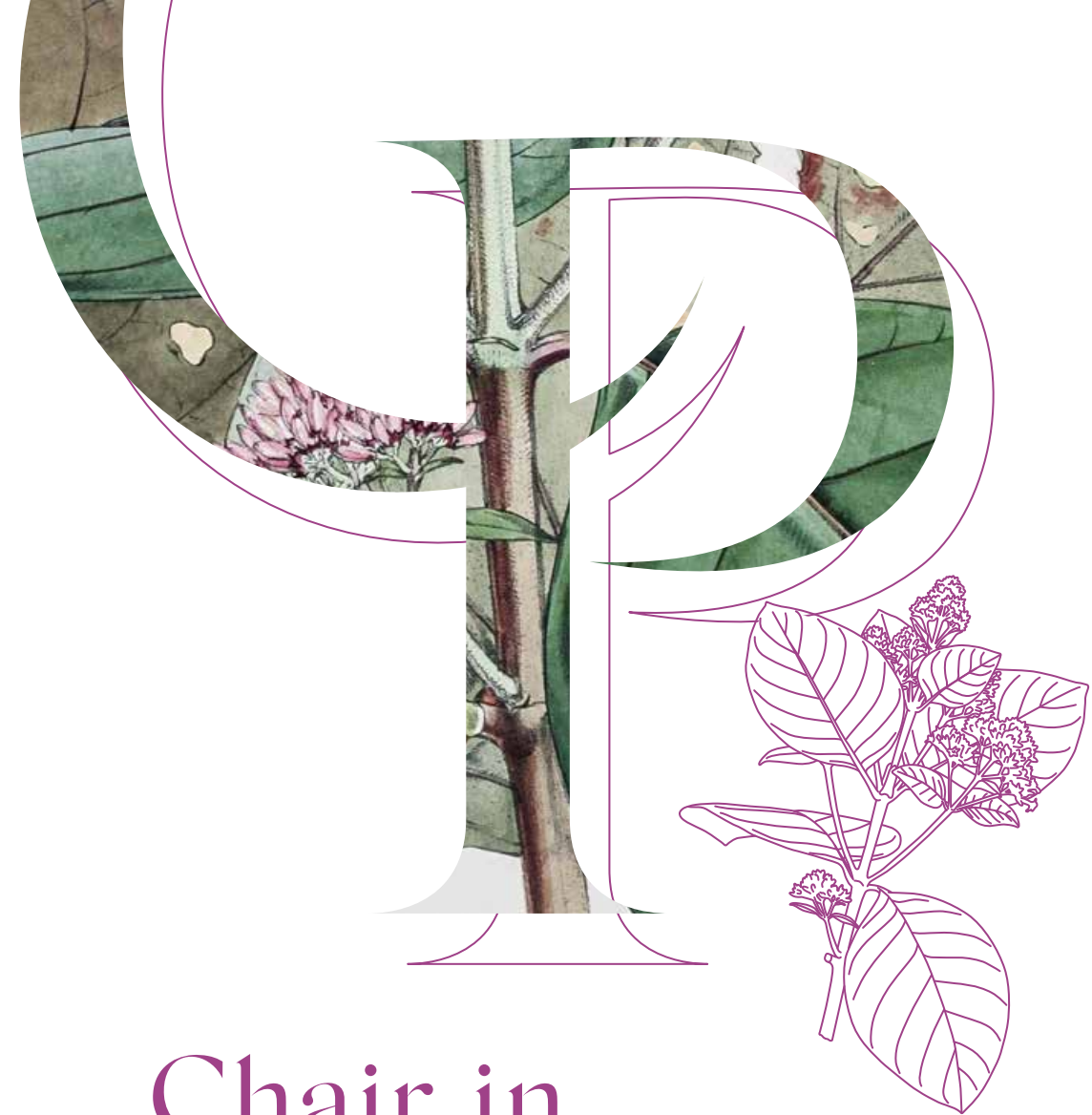
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Chair in Pharmacognosy

The JU MC Faculty of Pharmacy Chair and Department of Pharmacognosy possesses a unique and priceless collection exhibited in what was once known as the Pharmacy Room or Pharmacognosy Cabinet. It dates back to 1783, when the Jagiellonian University established the Chair in Pharmacy and Medical Matter led by Kraków pharmacist and doctor Jan Szaster (1746–1793).

At first, the classes were conducted in Szaster's Pharmacy "Pod Słońcem" (Under the Sun), before his chair was granted several rooms in Collegium Physicum. This was where substances used for education in medical matter and pharmacognosy were initially kept.

The Pharmacognosy Cabinet was founded by Florian Sawiczewski (1797–1876), who became a professor of pharmacy in 1825. Between 1835 and 1857, he bought a variety of healing substances as well as furniture suitable to exhibit them. Additionally, he procured a set of custom-made glassware with Jagiellonian University coat-of-arms. His successors expanded the collection, which still retains its extraordinary educational value. After several relocations, the Chair in Pharmacognosy was moved to ul. Medyczna 9. The collection is curated by Justyna Makowska-Wąs.

The Chair's holdings comprise a number of display cases filled with around 1,900 items of plant, animal, and mineral origin stored in glass containers. Other exhibits include most of Florian Sawiczewski's custom glassware, cinchona bark and wood fragments, various medicinal substances in cardboard boxes, two collections of Merck Darmstadt healing substances, herbal powders, alcohol- and glycerol-preserved raw materials, microscope samples, herbariums, and wallcharts with medicinal plants.

The Chair in Pharmacognosy also possesses a rich collection of 19th-century books containing pharmacopoeias, pharmacognosy and botany textbooks, and monographs on healing substances.





Collegium Iuridicum

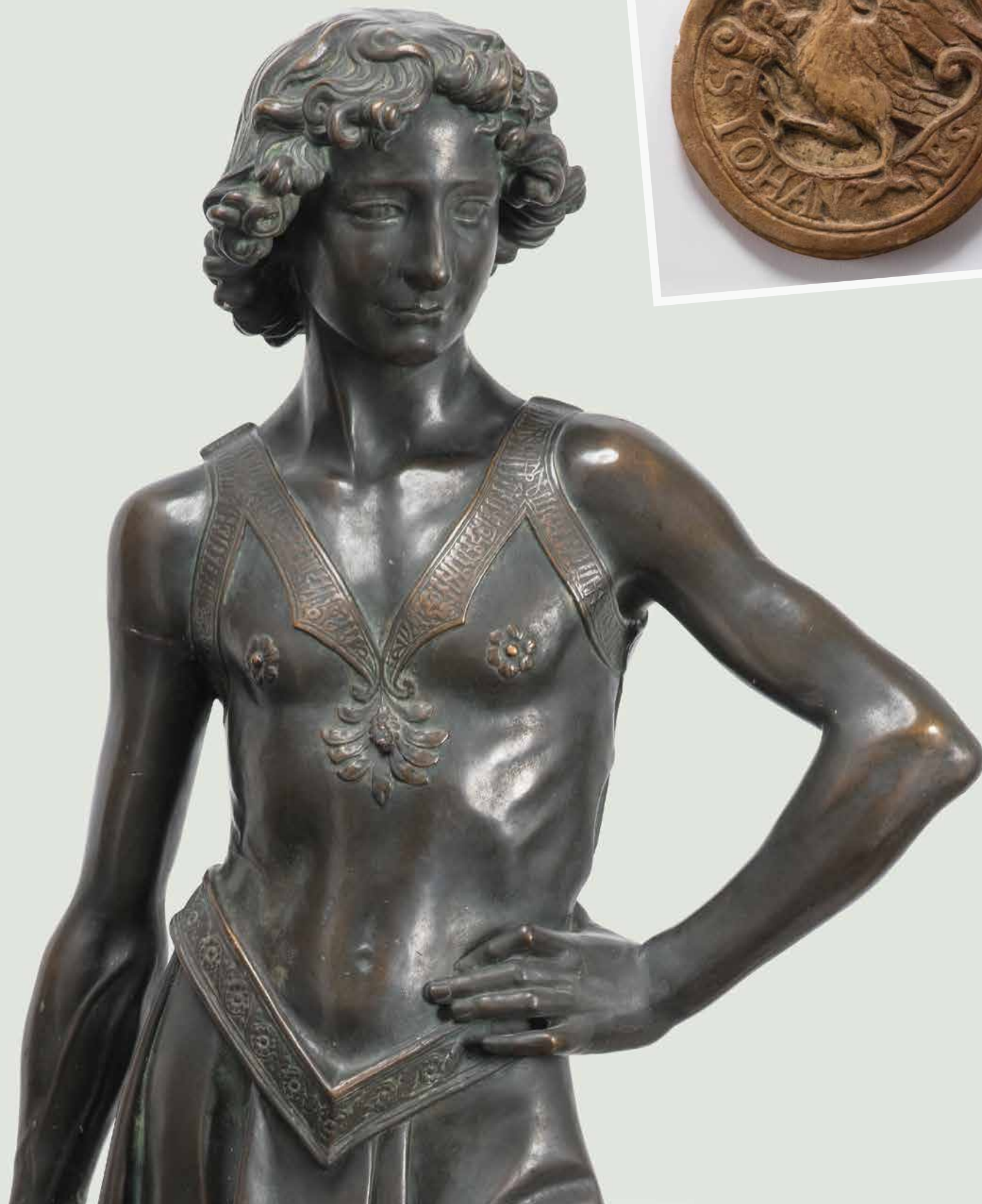
In 1882, after the Chair in Art History was created at the Jagiellonian University, Marian Sokołowski established a collection of reproductions of various works of art. They were meant to both assist in teaching during lectures and classes as well as aid in conducting research. Until this day, the collection is curated by the JU Institute of Art History and kept in Collegium Iuridicum at ul. Grodzka 53.



This would not be possible if not for the foundation of the Art History Cabinet in 1884. It was the oldest of its kind in Poland and one of the oldest in Europe. With the help of Karol Lanckoroński, Marian Sokołowski began collecting plaster casts, albums with artworks, books, and photographs. The casts are now stored in Collegium Maius, while Collegium Iuridicum is now home to the JU Institute of Art History Photo Archive, a successor of the Art History Cabinet. Currently, its collection features nearly 68,000 photographs (copies, negatives, and diapositives). It is one of the oldest and largest art history photo archives in Poland.

The vast majority of the collection dates back to before World War II, with most exhibits acquired via purchases or donations. In time, it was expanded by photographs taken during inventory taking – these were chiefly copies of works by most eminent Polish photographers: Ignacy Krieger, Józef Jaworski, Jan Bułhak, and Stanisław Kolowca.

Additionally, Collegium Iuridicum is in itself an important heritage site. Since 1992, it has housed the JU Institute of Art History. One of the oldest University building, it was created after two medieval houses were rebuilt in the mid-15th century, resulting in an edifice with a quadrilateral yard. In the 18th century, it was surrounded by wooden galleries on three sides. The building boasts numerous examples of medieval and modern stonework: portals, window openings, and ceilings. The most noteworthy example of the latter can be found in room 43: it is covered in a wallpaper decorated with wood engraving.





Collegium Maius

Collegium Maius is a building which has been at the centre of academic life for over six centuries. In the oldest parts of this edifice, which can be traced back to the times of Queen Jadwiga and King Vladislaus Jagiełło, some of the first lectures and classes were held after the University's refoundation by the royal couple.



The body of Collegium Maius developed gradually. The medieval Pęcherz family corner house from 1400 proved too cramped for the developing University. It was steadily expanded by adding neighbouring buildings and plots. At the turn of the 15th and 16th century, the edifice combined elements characteristic of Polish, German, and Italian architecture.

Changes in the structure and organisation of higher education introduced in the times of Hugo Kottłajtaj reforms pushed Collegium Maius to the fringes of Kraków academic life. The many years of use took a heavy toll on the building, and it started falling into ruin. Fortunately, it managed to avoid demolition, although instead it underwent a significant overhaul which added a number of Gothic Revival elements. After that, it served the University library until as late as 1940.

After World War II, it became apparent that Collegium Maius is in dire need of another round of renovations. In 1949, the building went through a thorough refurbishment and restoration, which included the removal of Gothic Revival additions.

Since 1964 Collegium Maius has been the seat of the Jagiellonian University Museum. Since that time, all University memorabilia, works of art, and historic scientific instruments have been stored within its walls.

The Jagiellonian University Museum Collegium Maius originated from the Archaeological Cabinet, established in 1867, though its collection is much older, as the first precious items were donated to the University as early as in the 15th century. During the following centuries, the collection was enriched by jewels, silverware, globes, scientific instruments, and paintings.





Today, the collection features mostly exhibits related to the history of science and the Jagiellonian University, with more than 2,000 items from various academic disciplines. Its core is made up of instruments that were once essential items in University laboratories and classrooms such as those of the Chair in Physics, Department of Chemistry, and Astronomical Observatory. Most notably, the Museum holds devices used to study astronomy between the 11th and 19th century as well as 18th century laboratory glassware.

Paintings are another important element of the JU Museum's collection. The oldest works of art are dated to the 15th century. The collection of university professors' portraits is the richest of its kind in Poland. Other exhibits comprise drawings and sketches, sculptures, and photographs.

Part of the Museum's holdings is presented in 20 exhibition rooms, including the reconstructed library, dining room, and treasuries. The ground floor is used for temporary and interactive exhibitions.

In accordance with the ideas of Prof. Karol Estreich-er Jr., who adapted the building as a museum, Collegium Maius is still used by the University and its professors and students still meet here on special occasions.





Collegium Minus

Collegium Minus (Lesser College) is the third oldest building of the University, after Collegium Maius and Collegium Iuridicum. It is part of the historic Kraków university quarter. Located at the corner of ul. Gołębia and ul. Jagiellońska, it was originally a tenement house, until it was taken over by the Kraków Academy, which made it the seat of the liberal arts faculty. It contained a common room, reading rooms, and professors' lodgings.

In the mid-15th century, Collegium Minus was the seat of the first Polish chair in astrology funded by Marcin Król of Żurawica. One of its students, Marcin Bylica of Olkusz, left behind instruments which are to this day exhibited in the JU Museum.

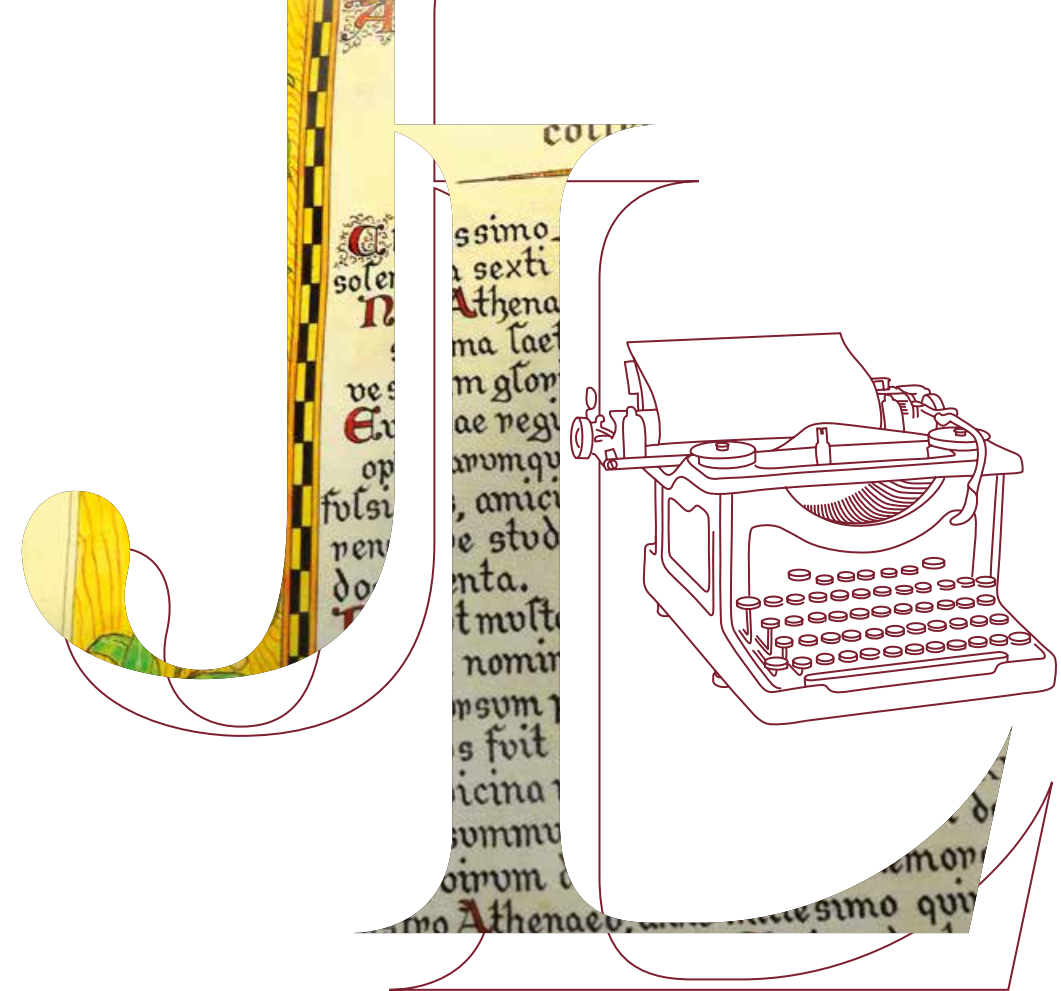
Over time, Collegium Minus was expanded and rebuilt several times: the first half of the 16th century saw a reconstruction of the roof to feature an attic, while the turn of the 19th and 20th century marked the addition of two floors and a general restoration. That ibidem, however, did not return the building's outward appearance to its Gothic roots. The remains of that architectural style can now only be found in its basement.

After 1850, Collegium Minus became the School of Drawing and Painting, where the famous Polish painter Jan Matejko used to study. More than 120 years later, it became the JU Institute of Archaeology, which is in possession of one of the most interesting University collections. Its history dates back to 1867, when Józef Łepkowski established the Archaeological Cabinet. Until 1921, the collection, containing both archaeological findings and works of art, was stored on the ground floor in Collegium Novum.

Ever since the JU Chair in Classical Archaeology was founded in 1897, preserving objects with teaching and research potential was one of its priorities. Over the years, the collection, now stored in Collegium Maius, has grown to 800 items, mainly ancient Mediterranean artefacts and plaster casts of the most important sculptures from the Greco-Latin period.

The core of the collection comprises ceramic and bronze wares, lamps, terracotta, and figurines, dated mostly between the Bronze Age and late antiquity. Although Greek ceramic wares are its most important exhibits, other noteworthy items include Cypriot pottery and findings from Egypt (a sarcophagus with a mummy, ushabti figurines, Coptic textiles). The collection also contains curiosities such as a stone from the Servian Wall and lava rocks from mount Vesuvius. The aforementioned collection of ceramics contains over 220 items – chiefly Greek and Cypriot, but also Egyptian, Phoenician, Etruscan, Italian, and other.





Jagiellonian Library

The beginnings of Jagiellonian Library can be traced back to the 15th century. The first recorded mention of a University library comes from 1403. From the Middle Ages, several collections of books, codices and manuscripts kept by individual faculties and colleges made up the first rudimentary library network that over the years became more and more extensive thanks to donors and benefactors – mostly University professors and graduates – who bequeathed their own books to the Library or provided it with funds necessary to make purchases.

As time passed, the collection of books grew large enough that it became essential to assign separate rooms to store it. In the 15th century, there were two such rooms in Collegium Maius – libraries of the Faculty of Philosophy and Faculty of Theology – as well as one in each of the following: Collegium Iuridicum, Bursa Pauperum, Bursa Hierusalem, Bursa Divitum, Bursa Hungarorum, Bursa Germanorum, and Bursa Canonistarum. A testament to Kraków professors' exceptional academic endeavours, there are about 2,000 preserved manuscripts from the period between the 14th and 16th century form one of the largest such collections in Europe.

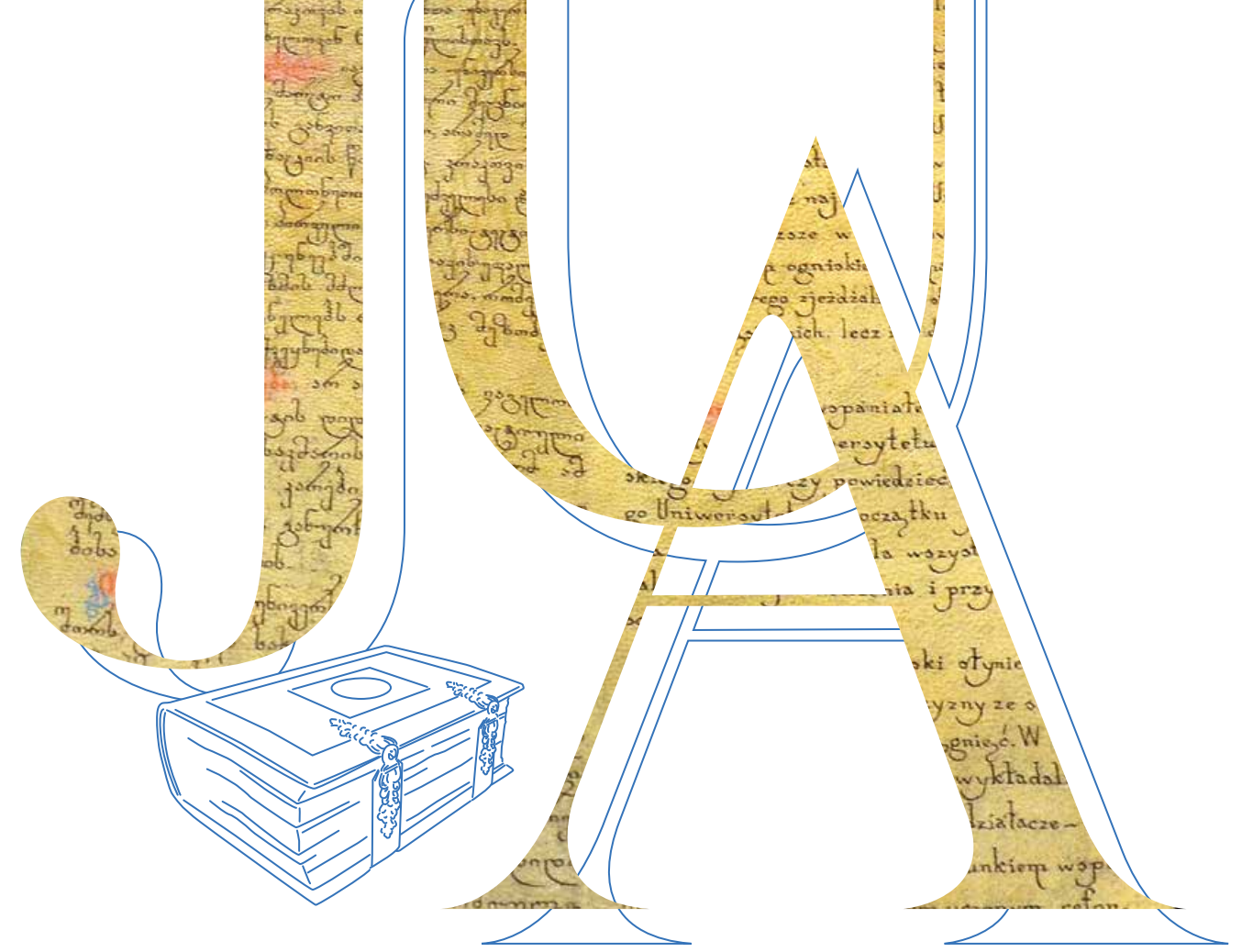
The process of integrating the University book collection began with the Hugo Kołłątaj reforms in the years 1777–1780, when the Jagiellonian University was briefly known as the Principal School of the Realm. Later, in mid-19th century, the Library received its current name.

Until World War II, the Jagiellonian Library was housed in Collegium Maius, which saw some reconstructions made in the 19th century in order to accommodate to book collection. In 1940, during the German occupation, it was moved to the building designed by Wacław Krzyżanowski, located on ul. Oleanrdy. In the years 1995–2001, the building was expanded and modernised.

The Jagiellonian Library safeguards the most valuable Polish and international heritage items. At the same time, it still serves as the national library and offers access to its collection to both students and scholars. With over 5,800,000 volumes, it is easily the largest academic library in Poland.

Currently, the contents of the library are undergoing the process of digitalisation, funded by the Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. The Jagiellonian Digital Library project was launched to both secure and enable unlimited access to the collection.





Jagiellonian University Archives

Jagiellonian University Archives are one of the oldest and largest university archives in the world. Their collection contains over eight thousand linear metres of records that document more than six centuries of academic activity. Ever since it was founded along with the Kraków University in the 14th century, it has witnessed the most important events in the Polish history.

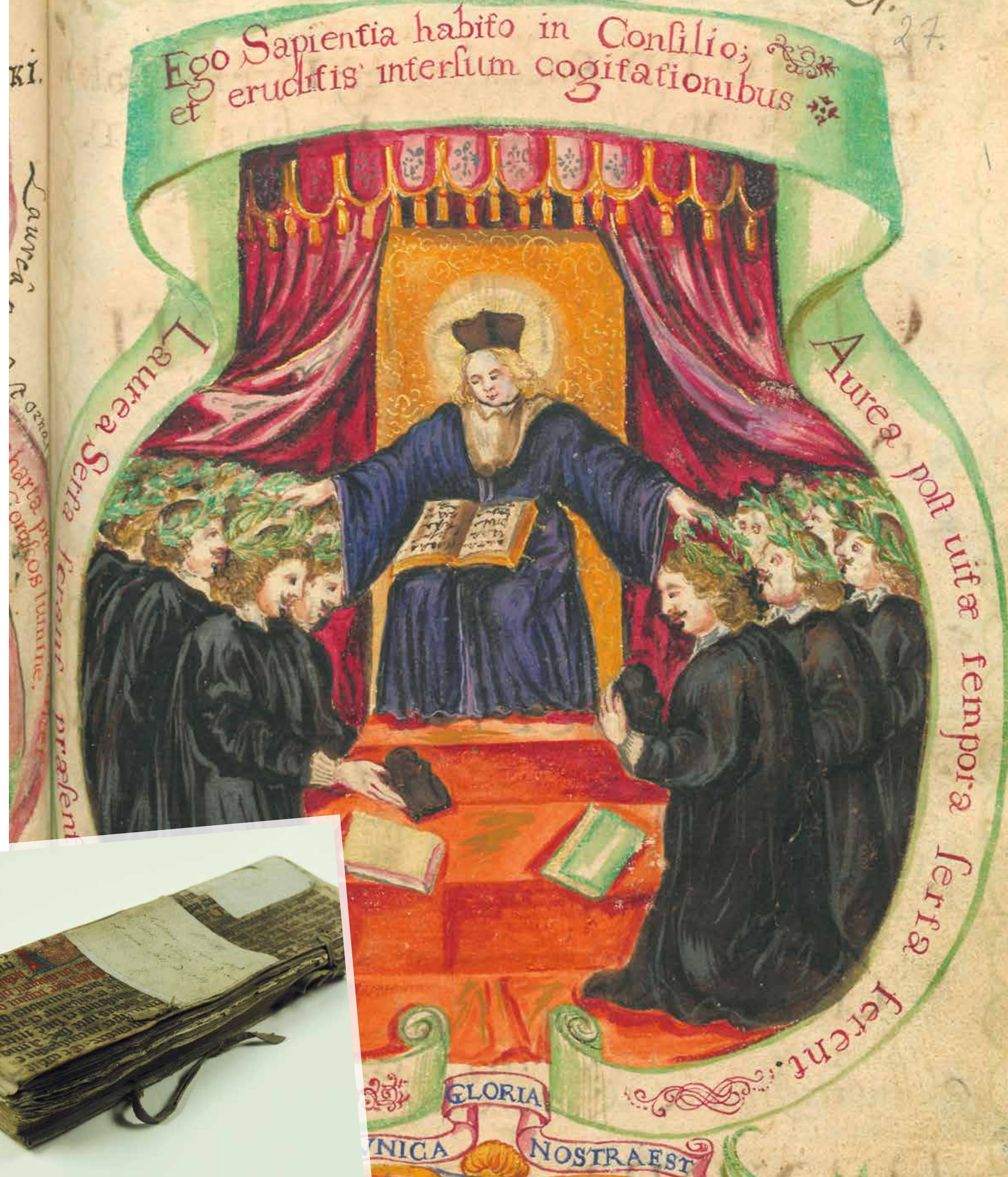
The first documents stored in the archives were charters granting the Jagiellonian University and its Rector exceptional privileges, rights, and powers. Together with jewellery and other valuables, they were stored in the Collegium Maius treasury, first in an oaken chest, then in a specially designed bureau. At the end of the 15th century, the archive contained over 250 items. In time, the collection was expanded with acts and statutes, registers, letters, and Rector's decrees. These documents formed the foundations of the University's activities.

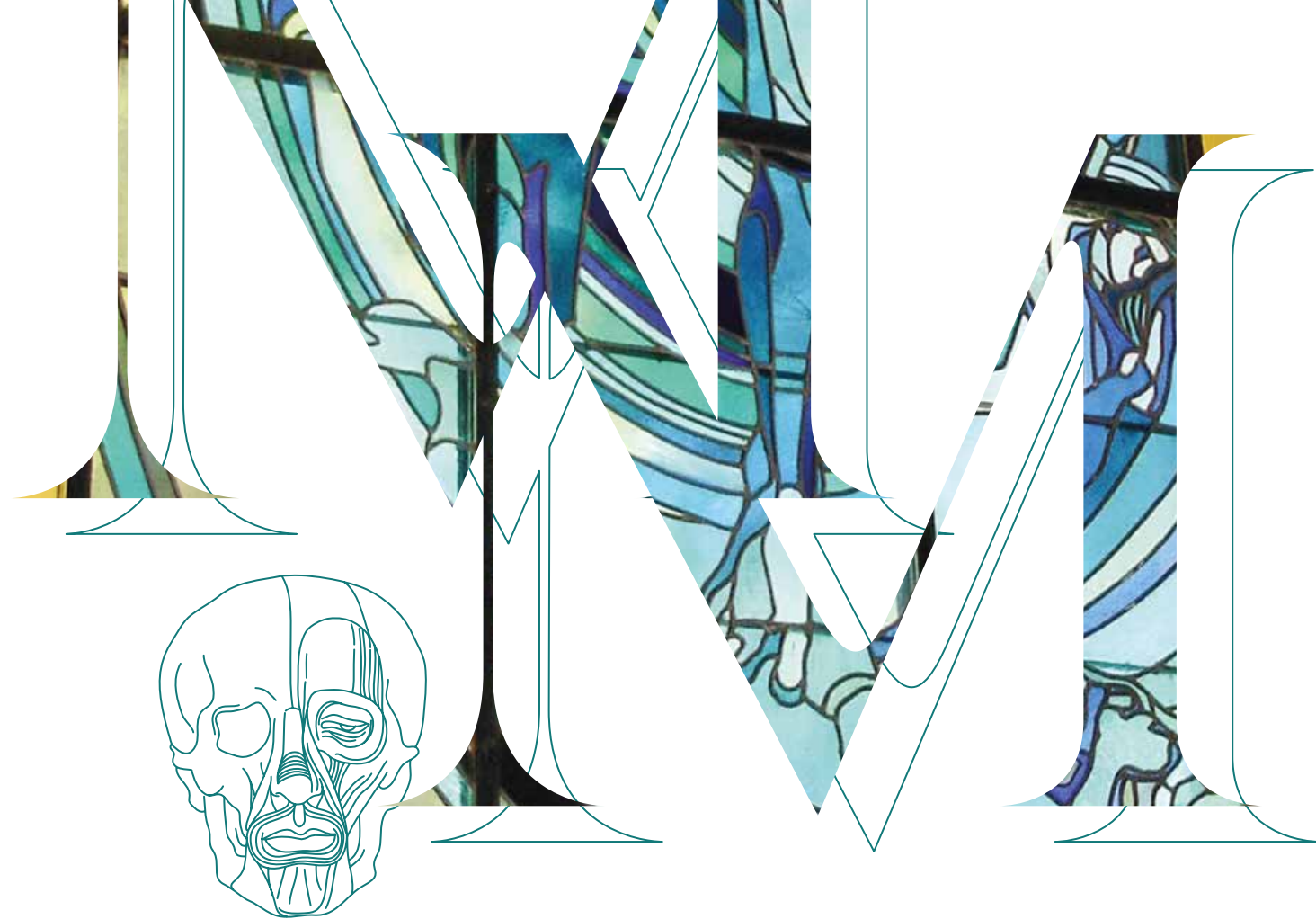
The year 1530 marked the preparation of the first inventory of stored items; however, the archive suffered a period of neglect that lasted several decades. It was not until the 18th century that the collection saw an extensive overhaul, with particular emphasis on the 1770s, when Hugo Kottłataj, a prominent Polish constitutional reformer and educationalist, took the office of Rector of the Jagiellonian University. The archive was put in order and its contents were properly recorded.

The period of partitions of Poland was particularly difficult for the JU Archives, especially in the first half of the 19th century. Nevertheless, it was also then that Stanisław Kawecki, a distinguished archivist, made sure to consolidate the entire collection of University records in the years 1833-1836.

Currently, the JU Archives are an interfaculty unit that compiles and secures all documents related to the Jagiellonian University's activities and oversees the entirety of its records. Its staff is also involved in studying the University's scholarly, economic and social history. For many years, the collection kept at the JU Archives assisted generations of researchers, from historians to demographers. Its parts are also frequently displayed during various open lectures, exhibitions, presentations, and workshops.

The JU Archives collection features parchments, manuscripts, documents, seals, maps, old prints, student catalogues, credit books, research papers, biographies, and photographs. Its contents are constantly being digitalised. Apart from various departments dedicated to different time periods and thematic fields, the Archives also comprise a library and reading room.





Medical Museums

Medical Museums associated with the JU MC Faculty of Medicine have their own distinctive atmosphere. Even their location – the ‘medical quarter’, with chairs and clinics clustered together along ul. Kopernika – is unique in its own right. The beginnings of collections first started appearing in the 19th century at various chairs of the Faculty of Medicine and consisted of medical instruments used in research and teaching. These collections, first kept as part of the Anatomical and Anatomopathological Cabinets, were slowly transformed into museums.

The JU MC Faculty of Medicine Museum is the oldest one in Poland and one of the oldest in Europe. It was established on 27 April 1900 by decision of the JU Faculty of Medicine, on the initiative of Prof. Walery Jaworski. Since it lacked proper quarters, its activities were mostly limited to cataloguing and organising temporary exhibitions. It was not until 90 years later when several rooms in the Medical Society Building on ul. Radziwiłłowska were assigned to become the headquarters of the museum. It was officially opened shortly after.

Today, the Faculty of Medicine Museum consists of three rooms and a lecture room. Its exhibits include old prints, manuscripts and medical paraphernalia as well as memorabilia such as medals, diplomas, oil paintings, and photographs. Some of the most valuable items in the collection are the plaster casts from the Anatomopathological Cabinet (the largest set in Europe), oldest records of medical history from Maciej Józef Brodowicz's office, surgical instruments from the early years of University clinic, and a unique example of a Polish plait. The permanent exhibition also features old medical books and antique microscopes. The Museum is an integral part of the JU MC Chair in the History of Medicine.

The museum within the Chair of Anatomy contains many more valuable possessions, like anatomical specimens from the late 18th century once owned by surgeon Rafał Czerwiakowski. In 1868, the number of anatomical exhibits reached over 1,500 items. Around that same time, the plans for new headquarters of the Chair of Anatomy were drawn up. A special room was designated to house the exhibits of the Anatomical Cabinet. Currently, the Museum is located in Theatrum Anatomicum at ul. Kopernika 12 (as part of the JU MC Chair in Anatomy).

The anatomopathological collection, which has its beginnings in the early 1830s, was first kept in the rooms belonging to the JU Surgery Clinic at ul. Kopernika 7. In the 1850s, it featured nearly 1,000 items. Unfortunately, it fell into a period of decline in the following decade. Some of the exhibits were moved to the JU Chair and Department of Anatomical Pathology, and in the 1870s there were no records of a separate anatomopathological collection.

Other exhibits housed in the museums are historical dentistry equipment and items from the collection of the Department of Forensic Medicine.





Museum of Pharmacy

The Museum of Pharmacy is a unit of the JU MC Faculty of Pharmacy. Its exhibits illustrate the history of pharmacy from the Middle Ages to the modern times. It was founded in 1946 by Stanisław Proń, a solicitor and administrative director of the District Pharmaceutical Chamber in Kraków.

At first, the Museum was located at ul. Basztowa 3. In the 1980s, it was moved to a restored 15th century tenement house on ul. Floriańska 25. The building features a preserved Gothic basement as well as Renaissance portals and wood-beamed ceilings. One of the walls on the first floor bears a reconstructed fresco depicting a garden painted in pastel colours.

The collection comprises mostly pharmaceutical paraphernalia, including a large set of maiolicas from several European manufactories, mortars of various shapes and sizes, and laboratory equipment and utensils as well as healing substances, memorabilia, commemorative postage stamps, and oddities related to old healing practices.

The interior of the museum was reconstructed to resemble an 18th century pharmacy, along with a laboratory, wine cellar, and a herb drying room in the attic. It contains furniture taken from old monastic pharmacies. The library stores herbariums, pharmacopoeias, and other printed materials related to the history of pharmacy. Each of the building's five storeys presents different aspects of a pharmacist's work, such as medicine distillation and preparation and storage of healing concoctions.

The stairwell is decorated with portraits and diplomas bestowed upon Polish pharmacists by Polish and foreign universities. One of the most notable is the Master's diploma of Sister Konstancja Studzińska from the St. Lazarus Pharmacy in Kraków, issued by the JU Faculty of Medicine in 1824, probably the world's first higher education diploma awarded to a woman. Other noteworthy exhibits are Piotr Stachiewicz's drawing of the Greek goddess Hygeia and a beautiful stained glass portraying a mortar alongside healing plants.

The JU MC Museum of Pharmacy also holds the copy of the prototype of the first oil lamp invented by Ignacy Łukasiewicz, the father of Polish oil industry.





Natural Sciences Education Centre

The Natural Sciences Education Centre is a university-wide unit of the Jagiellonian University located at ul. Gronostajowa 5 at the Campus of the 600th Anniversary of the JU Revival. The Centre houses collections which used to be kept at the faculty museums: the Zoological Museum, Geological Museum, Anthropological Museum and Paleobotanical Museum. It continues their history and tradition.



The history of the natural history collection starts in 1782 with the establishment of the Natural History Cabinet. Prof. Jan Dominik Jaśkiewicz was the first curator of the Cabinet, where he placed curiosities purchased or gathered during his numerous trips. The collection gave birth to the first public museum in Poland. Historical turbulences, which also had impact on the University, led to the Cabinet's division into two separate units: the Cabinet of Zoology and the Cabinet of Mineralogy, which were later transformed into the Zoological Museum and the Geological Museum. In 1967 the zoological collection was moved from ul. św. Anny 6 to the new premises at ul Ingardena 6, where it functioned within the framework of the Zoological Museum until it became part of the Natural Science Education Centre. The museum housed about 7,000 specimens presented at the main zoological exhibition as well as shells of about 1,500 mollusc species, fossils of about 500 species, and specimens of about 1,500 butterfly species exhibited in the basement of JU Collegium Iuridicum.

The Geological Museum was known for its extensive collections of trace fossils and sedimentary structures. The mineralogical collection, including the historic collections of Ignacy Domeyko, is also worthy of notice.

The Anthropological Museum collection has been gathered since the second half of the 19th century. It mainly consists of skeletons of various primate species, bone abnormalities, cranial and postcranial material from the Neolithic to the 18th century, and a cast of Juliusz Stowacki's skull.

The exhibition of Paleobotanical Museum, which was located next the JU Botanical Garden presented the evolution of plant life in all geological periods. The museum collections include specimens from the Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic Era, the earliest land vascular plants, carboniferous ferns and fossilized wood.

The specimens in the Natural Sciences Education Centre are displayed at the permanent exhibition and deposited in the storerooms. The main exhibition entitled The Evolution of the Earth and Life, which covers about 2,400 square metres, is arranged into several thematic parts, devoted to the taxonomy of animals, biogeography, evolutionism, ethology, anthropology, mineralogy, sedimentology, paleontology and geological processes. The permanent exhibition also includes the astronomical part as well as the reconstruction of a 19th century natural history cabinet and an insectarium. The temporary exhibitions are displayed in separate rooms.

Besides the state-of-the-art storage rooms, containing scientific holdings, including a collection of about 500,000 butterflies, the Centre has two specialist laboratories (entomological lab and molecular research lab), as well as a lecture room and a classroom.

The main role of the centre is to amass and preserve natural science collections and provide access to them as part of the Jagiellonian University research and education programmes, as well as initiate different forms of nature education and science communication in the field of exact and natural sciences.





Pustowski Mansion

Pustowski Mansion (also known as Collegium Musicologicum) occupies a prominent place among art collections of Polish universities. The building, located at ul. Westerplatte 10, currently houses the Institute of Musicology. Its history dates back to the 19th century, when count Zygmunt Pustowski, a landowner and industrialist, purchased a villa next to the Planty Park in Kraków for his city residence.

Rebuilt by two eminent architects, Tadeusz Stryjeński and Władysław Ekielski, in a style resembling late Renaissance Italian architecture, it became home to the magnificent collection of works of art amassed by the count. The collection of Pusłowski family greatly enriched the holdings of the Jagiellonian University Museum established in Collegium Maius building on the initiative of Karol Estreicher Junior.

Zygmunt Pusłowski assembled an impressive collection of historical furniture, tapestries, glass, porcelain, miniatures, militaria, Polish and European paintings, as well as family memorabilia. His son, Franciszek Xawery Pusłowski made his name as one of the greatest benefactors of Kraków's academic community, donating his collection along with the mansion and garden to the Jagiellonian University.

The donated items include priceless works of art, such as a 16th century triptych depicting the Holy Family, Eugene Delacroix's painting *Hamlet Sees the Ghost of his Father*, several works by Jacek Malczewski, valuable Gdańsk furniture, porcelain, faience, vases and cartouches with coats of arms. Even though in his will Zygmunt Pusłowski stated that the collection may not be dispersed, it turned out to be inevitable. In 1953 the collection was divided, but its most valuable part was put in one place – the University museum.

The mansion itself, although most of its original furnishings have been removed, its architecture and decor still delight the visitors. The most interesting part of the building is the chapel, which resembles a family mausoleum. It contains a grave statue of Genowefa Pusłowska née Drucka-Lubecka created by the French sculptor André Salomon, whereas its stained glass window was designed by Jan Matejko. The mansion is also famous for its classicist French fireplaces, cartouches with coats of arms, a stately Neo-Baroque staircase, and a sculpture showing the Amazon Queen Penthesilea attacked by lions (an 1837 bronze cast by August Kiss).

The recent history of the Pusłowski's Mansion has been intertwined with the history of the Institute of Musicology and the musicological community of Kraków. The mansion houses centres for studies into life and work of Witold Lutosławski and Ignacy Paderewski, whereas the villa located in the garden became a place of conferences, meetings, and concerts, which, combined with the history of the building, gives the place a unique feel.



Photographs courtesy of:

Anna Wojnar

Botanical Garden

Chair in Pharmacognosy

Collegium Iuridicum

Collegium Maius

Collegium Minus

Department of Communications and Marketing

Jagiellonian University Archive

Natural Sciences Education Centre

Botanical Garden

27 Kopernika St, 31-501 Kraków

Chair in Pharmacognosy

9 Medyczna St, 30-688 Kraków

Collegium Iuridicum

53 Grodzka St, 31-044 Kraków

Collegium Maius

15 Jagiellońska St, 31-010 Kraków

Collegium Minus

11 Gołębia St, 31-007 Kraków

Jagiellonian Library

22 Mickiewicza Ave, 30-059 Kraków

Jagiellonian University Archive

22 Mickiewicza Ave, 31-000 Kraków

JU MC Faculty of Medicine Museum

4 Radziwiłłowska St, 31-026 Kraków

Chair of Anatomy

12 Mikołaja Kopernika St, 33-332 Kraków

Institute of Dentistry

4 Montelupich St, 31-155 Kraków

Chair of Patomorphology

16 Grzegórzecka St, 33-332 Kraków

Museum of Pharmacy

25 Floriańska St, 31-019 Kraków

Natural Sciences Education Centre

5 Gronostajowa St, 30-387 Kraków

Pustowski Mansion

10 Westerplatte St, 31-033 Kraków

