

The Legacy of Kazimierz Michałowski in the Archives of the National Museum in Warsaw

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the archival legacy of the distinguished archaeologist and Egyptologist Kazimierz Michałowski (1901–1981), founder of the Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology, whose nachlass is stored in the Archives of the National Museum in Warsaw. Before the war, Michałowski built the Department of Ancient Art at the National Museum in Warsaw, where he served as deputy director from 1945 to 1981. He also founded and headed the Polish Academy of Sciences' Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology. Michałowski's most notable professional success was the discovery of monumental early Christian wall paintings at Faras, which he brought to the National Museum in Warsaw in 1964 pursuant to a formal agreement between Poland and Sudan. He published extensively on his excavation work and research concerning ancient and early Christian art. Prof. Michałowski's legacy is kept in the Archives of the National Museum in Warsaw, divided into seven thematic groups supplemented with appendices. The first group comprises articles and other writings on classical archaeology as well as excerpts from literature and notes from the professor's pre-war university work. The second group comprises materials of organizational, academic, publishing and didactic activities that illustrate Michałowski's work at Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv, Józef Piłsudski University in Warsaw, and the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo, among others. The third group contains biographical materials such as personal and professional documents. Correspondence (the fourth group) attests to the professor's exceptionally numerous contacts with museologists and archaeologists from around the world. Materials documenting Michałowski's life as a team leader and family man (the fifth and sixth groups) include a caricature, portrait photographs, eulogies, and documents of his daughter Małgorzata as well as those of his brother, Marian, who had lost his life in the Second World War. Completing the collection are materials of other people and appendices (the seventh and eighth groups), among which are works and articles on archaeology, as well as materials published alongside the professor's articles.

KEYWORDS

Kazimierz Michałowski, National Museum in Warsaw, Faras, Nubia, Mediterranean archaeology, Egyptology, early Christian painting, Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, archaeological excavations, ancient art, archive of Kazimierz Michałowski, scholarly legacy, scholarly correspondence, history of Polish archaeology

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Archival materials relating to Professor Kazimierz Michałowski were deposited in the Archives of the National Museum in Warsaw during the years 2001, 2009 and 2012 by staff members of the Ancient and Early Christian Art Collection. The diverse collection of holdings includes a subset of materials known as the 'Director's Correspondence', consisting of official correspondence written by Michałowski during his tenure as the museum's deputy director and subsequently catalogued in the museum's records. Compiled from the remaining archival materials between 1920–1981 was a *nachlass* measuring one linear metre, analysed and written up in accordance with guidelines of the Polish Academy of Sciences.¹ These principles observe a division into categories such as the individual's academic writings, archival materials connected with their professional activity, biographical documents, correspondence, materials about the individual, family materials and third-party materials. In the systematization of archival records, a given group can be organized in thematic, chronological, alphabetical or mixed order.

Kazimierz Michałowski was born on 14 December 1901 in Tarnopol. His father, Marian Stanisław, a former officer of the Austrian army and civil servant, died in 1910. The task of raising Kazimierz and his younger brother Marian fell to their mother, Kazimiera

Michałowska, née Ostrowska. After graduating from a general high school in his hometown of Tarnopol, Michałowski joined the newly-revived Polish Army in 1918. He was granted leave in 1919 and enrolled in the Faculty of Philosophy at Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv. The Polish-Soviet War interrupted his studies, but he resumed them in 1921, joining the art history seminar of Prof. Jan Bółoz-Antoniewicz.² In 1924 he was named assistant to Prof. Edmund Bulanda, and in 1926 he earned a doctorate for his dissertation on the Niobids in Greek art.³ Between 1927–1930 he continued his studies at universities in Berlin, Heidelberg, Monastir, Paris, Rome and Athens.⁴ Michałowski's interests at the time focused on ancient art, which he expressed in a pioneering postdoctoral thesis titled 'On Doric Art' in 1929. The following year he started regular teaching work at Józef Piłsudski University in Warsaw (first as an assistant professor, then as an associate professor from 1933 and finally as a professor from 1939 onwards).⁵ From his time at the universities in Lviv and Warsaw (1925–1939), his legacy included, amongst other things, a manuscript for one of Michałowski's articles,⁶ a notebook with notes from lectures by Prof. Bulanda in 1925⁷ and rough drafts for various applications and letters to the dean's office.⁸

As an administrator and long-time head of the University of Warsaw's Department

of Mediterranean Archaeology (1931–1972), Michałowski was behind the first Polish archaeological digs in the Mediterranean basin. The excavation work at Edfu, Egypt, conducted in partnership with French scholars, is documented via reports, indexes and photographs from 1937–1939.⁹ The artefacts unearthed during that mission made up the core of the Gallery of Ancient Art that opened at the National Museum in Warsaw in 1938. Among the exhibited sets of ceramics, stoneware, papyruses, steles and sacrificial altars dating from the Old Kingdom to the time of the Arab conquest of Egypt, the most precious items were several inscribed alabaster vessels given as pharaonic gifts to Edfu dignitaries.¹⁰

After the failure of the September Campaign in 1939, Michałowski, at this point an officer in the reserves, was interred in the Woldenberg Oflag, where he would remain until the end of the war, running an Egyptology seminar as part of the activities of the underground Culture and Education Commission.¹¹ In 1945, after the war, Michałowski married Krystyna Baniewicz, daughter of Tadeusz Baniewicz, one of the founders of the town of Podkowa Leśna. The couple would have two children together: a son named Jan and a daughter named Małgorzata. Family documents from 1946–1949 show that they also assumed legal guardianship of Michałowski's orphaned fraternal nephew, Andrzej.¹²

The war being over, Michałowski returned to the University of Warsaw, where he served as the dean of the Faculty of Humanities in 1945–1947 and as vice chancellor during the 1947/1948 academic year.¹³ His work at the University of Warsaw's Institute of Mediterranean Archaeology is covered in documents from 1958–1978, which include correspondence with state officials on organizational and personnel matters, a piece of writing titled 'Notes on the Activities of the University of Warsaw's Department of Mediterranean Archaeology over the Last Two Decades' and evaluations of students and staff. Comprising an interesting group in this subset of documents are telegrams and letters congratulating Michałowski on his 65th birthday and 40th anniversary of academic work, from the likes of Jan Białostocki, Jean Chatelain, Aleksander Gieysztor,

Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz, Borys Piotrowski, Jerzy Kawalerowicz, Tadeusz Kotarbiński and Jan Parandowski¹⁴ (fig. 1).

In 1945 Michałowski was appointed as deputy director of the National Museum in Warsaw, where he focused mainly on rebuilding destroyed collections, overseeing restitution efforts and preparing a new ancient art exhibition that would open in 1949. Thanks to his contact with French archaeologists going back to the Edfu mission, the professor was able to secure a long-term loan of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan and Roman monumental sculptures from the Louvre, thereby significantly bolstering the quality of the Warsaw museum's collection.¹⁵ Michałowski's legacy contains photographs from 1947–1976 showing him in attendance at exhibitions and ceremonies of the National Museum in Warsaw, such as Stanisław Lorentz's 20th anniversary as NMW director, the grand opening of the Faras Gallery

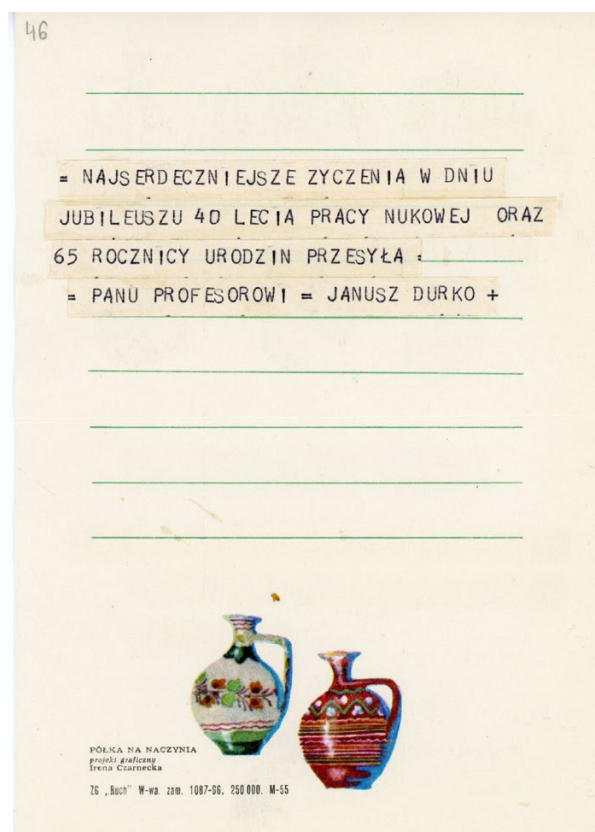


fig. 1 A telegram from the director of the Historical Museum of Warsaw, Janusz Durko, to Kazimierz Michałowski, congratulating him on his birthday and the jubilee of his academic work, 1967, National Museum in Warsaw Archives photo National Museum in Warsaw



fig. 2 Christine Desroches-Noblecourt's visit to Tell Atrib, with Kazimierz Michałowski (centre) and Tadeusz Andrzejewski (first from the right), 1957, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo National Museum in Warsaw

in 1972, and Alicja and Piotr Jaroszewicz's visit to the Faras Gallery and the Gallery of Medieval Art.¹⁶

The postwar years were not conducive to an immediate resumption of interrupted archaeological digs. It was only in 1956 that Michałowski – taking advantage of favourable international circumstances and an invitation from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad – finally returned to excavation work, this time at Myrmēkion in Crimea.¹⁷ Photographs from 1956–1958 show the professor with colleagues Maria Bernard and Maria Krogulska, as well as the mission chief, Prof. Wiktor Gajdukiewicz, an archaeologist from Leningrad.¹⁸ From a paper presented at a 1958 archaeological congress in Rome, we learn of the discovery of a group of dwellings from a Greek colony founded in Myrmēkion towards the end of the sixth century BC, along with the discovery of objects of everyday use, jewellery and an excellently preserved winery.¹⁹

The Polish archaeological mission to Tell Atrib, which was the first postwar Polish mission on the terrain of Egypt, is discussed in an article titled 'Les fouilles polonaises à Tell Atrib'.²⁰ Unearthed at the site, famous for its cult of Osiris, were the foundations of temples with foundation deposits of the pharaohs Taharqa and Amasis, dated from the 25th and 26th dynasties, that is, from the eighth to seventh centuries BC. Also unearthed were the remains of a city with a large Roman-period baths complex. The Tell Atrib dig, as well as a visit to the site by the Louvre archaeologist Prof. Christine Desroches-Noblecourt, are immortalized in several photographs from 1957²¹ (fig. 2).

In the years 1959–1966, Professor Michałowski led archaeological works at Palmyra, Syria, where artefacts from the Roman period, that is, the second and third centuries AD, constitute the best-preserved ancient remains. Discoveries from the area include the remains of a huge temple of Baal, a theatre, a colonnade

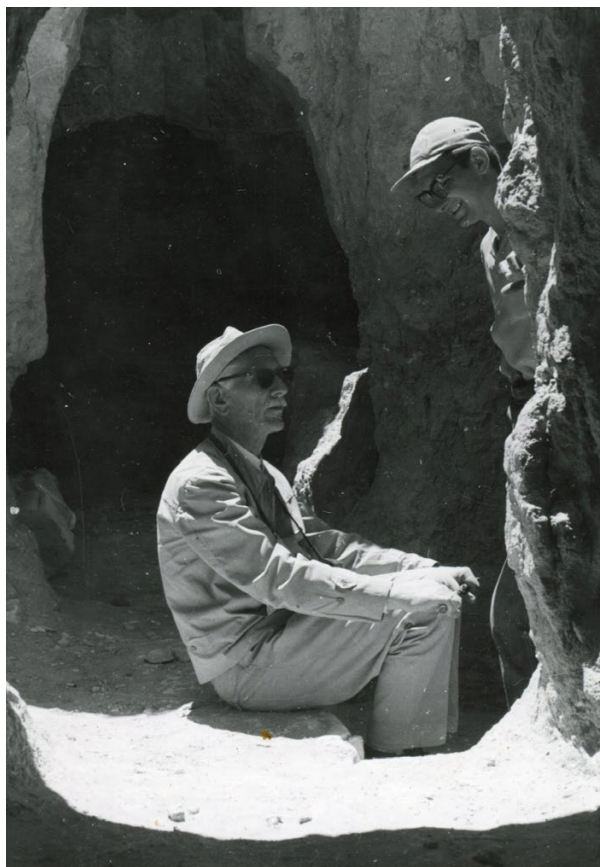


fig. 3 Tower no. 15 at Palmyra, standing next to Kazimierz Michałowski is Stefan Jakobielski, 1962, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo National Museum in Warsaw

fig. 4 The opening of the University of Warsaw's Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo, from the right: Jadwiga Lipińska, UW chancellor Stanisław Turski, Kazimierz Michałowski, ambassador Aleksander Krajewski, 29 April 1960, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo National Museum in Warsaw



lining the city's main arteries, as well as characteristic tower tombs with richly decorated interiors. These discoveries were discussed in articles titled 'Fouilles polonaises à Palmyre'²² and 'Nouvelles recherches sur la topographie de Palmyre'²³. In a photograph from 1962 we see Michałowski with Stefan Jakobielski at the Palmyra excavation site²⁴ (fig. 3).

In 1959 Michałowski's efforts and political influence led to the establishment of the University of Warsaw's Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo, which coordinated the archaeological research conducted in the Mediterranean basin.²⁵ The centre's grand opening took place in April 1960 and is documented in a number of photographs (fig. 4). In addition, the professor's legacy includes materials from 1960–1979, which consists of correspondence, notes, telegrams and budget estimates. These materials pertain to matters of the centre's administration, personnel and research work.²⁶ There is a 1960 note regarding Nubia, written by Michałowski to the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, which contains a description

of the erstwhile achievements of the Polish mission and a request for the Polish National Commission to take a more active involvement in the decisions of the international body of experts lest Poland be shortchanged in the acquisition of artefact equivalents.²⁷ Of a personnel-organizational nature is a letter dated 28 September 1966, in which Michałowski informs the Ministry of Higher Education's Department of University Studies about personnel changes at the centre in the positions of secretary and chief architect. A missive dated 29 November 1967 to the Ministry of General and Higher Education's Department of University Studies and International Cooperation, as well as to the University of Warsaw's chancellor, Prof. Stanisław Turski, contains a report on a conference that took place at Humboldt University of Berlin from 16–25 October 1967. At that event, Michałowski delivered speeches on excavations in Nubia, Sudan, Faras and Palmyra, while also forging closer collaboration with Prof. Fritz Hintze, a specialist on Meroitic culture and language. In a statement dated 16 January 1972



fig. 5 Stanisław Lorentz's visit to Kom el-Dikka in Alexandria, Kazimierz Michałowski is first from the right, 1972, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo Waldemar Jerke

and addressed to the Minister of General and Higher Education, Michałowski demonstrates a diplomatic finesse in pointing out the professional incompetence of certain administrative staffers whom he accused of impeding the proper functioning of the station. Along with an introductory letter dated 17 August 1976 from Ireneusz Nieduziak, head of research at the Emir Qurqumas Complex in Cairo, Michałowski received some very interesting visual documentation in the form of aerial photographs of Cairo's Mamluk necropolis and other sites.²⁸

Photographs taken at Kom el-Dikka in Alexandria show reconstruction work performed on a Roman theatre and thermal baths in 1960,

as well as a visit by Stanisław Lorentz in 1972²⁹ (fig. 5). In a letter dated 11 July 1967 and addressed to Jacek Machowski, the head of the Ministry of General and Higher Education's Bureau of International Cooperation, the professor requests the urgent return of archaeologist Teresa Kołataj to the research centre in Cairo in connection with her work on the newly-discovered Roman theatre at Kom el-Dikka. Kołataj's unexpected departure back to Poland had been spurred by the outbreak of war in the Middle East between Israel and Egypt.³⁰ There are also other photographs from Alexandria showing Michałowski conferring with Egyptian authorities or spending time in a cafe with colleagues



fig. 6 At a cafe in Alexandria, sitting from the left: Barbara Gąssowska, Kazimierz Michałowski, Stanisław Jasiewicz, Marek Marciniak, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo National Museum in Warsaw

Barbara Gąssowska, Stanisław Jasiewicz and Marek Marciniak³¹ (fig. 6).

From 1961–1970 Michałowski chaired UNESCO's International Expert Committee for the Salvage of the Abu Simbel Rock Temples. The construction of the Aswan Dam and creation of Lake Nasser threatened to flood the temples of Ramesses II and his wife Nefertari, built in the eighth century BC. The temples had to be cut into sections and reconstructed at a site lying 60 metres higher. The course of the entire UNESCO operation at Abu Simbel can be traced via reports from the years 1962–1971, which contain layouts of the monuments. Michałowski's involvement had a successful outcome at Faras as it resulted in the discovery of seventh century early Christian churches with frescoes. Held in the archives is a telephonogram sent from Sopot on 9 June 1964 informing about the transport of the frescoes from Sudan to Warsaw via sea (fig. 7). The diversity of

Michałowski's correspondence attests to the magnitude of the Faras discovery. In a letter dated 7 September 1964, Ali Vrioni, Director of the Service for the Monuments of Nubia at UNESCO, describes the planned exhibition of the Faras frescoes at the Petit Palais in Paris as a great cultural event. Scholarly concerns relating to the publication of the findings are discussed in correspondence with archaeologists and historians: Heinrich L. Nickel from Martin Luther University in Halle (29 January 1965), the Nubian history specialist Prof. Johann Krause (19 December 1967) and Prof. Kurt Weitzmann of Princeton University (16 December 1969). The plans to publish the findings, with illustrations by Krystyna Michałowska, the draughtswoman and documentarian of the Polish mission in Sudan, are discussed by Georg Gerster, a Swiss journalist and photographer, in a letter sent from Zurich, dated 22 January 1966. A meeting of the Abu Simbel mission

fig. 7 A telephonogram from Sopot, regarding the transport of the Faras frescoes, 9 June 1964, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo: National Museum in Warsaw

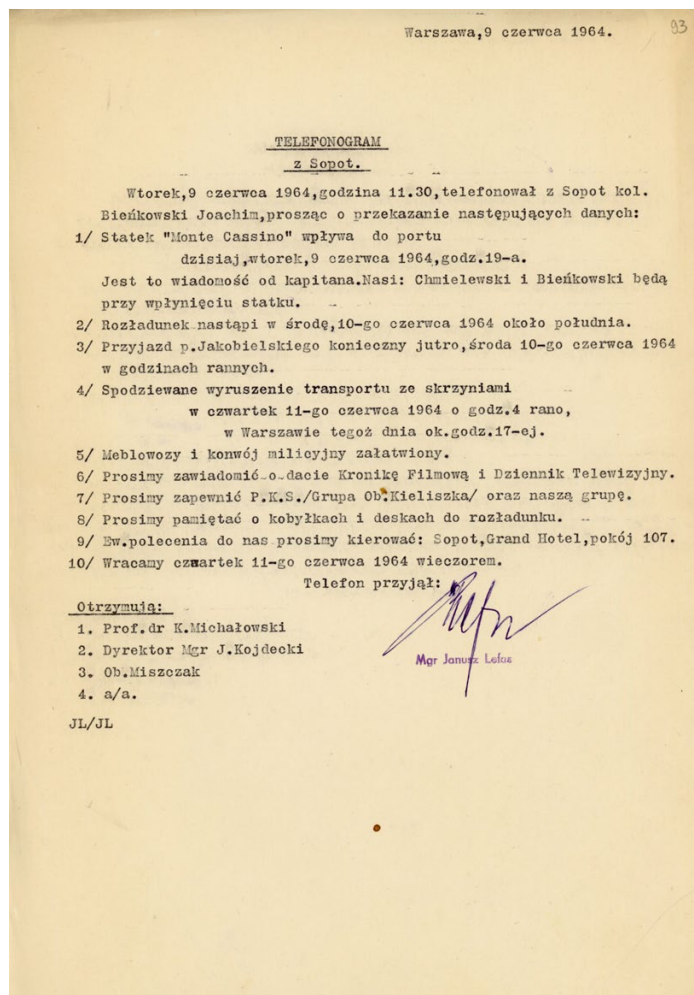


fig. 8 First page of the menu from the Semiramis Hotel in Cairo with the signatures of the participants of the Abu Simbel mission, 1966, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo National Museum in Warsaw





fig. 9 Outside the temple at Faras, standing from the right: Kazimierz Michałowski, Józef Gazy, Władysław Kubiak, National Museum in Warsaw Archives, 1962
photo Roger Wood Studio London © National Museum in Warsaw



fig. 10 A visit of the Polish Chairman of the Council of State, Edward Ochab, to Deir el-Bahari, from the left: Kazimierz Michałowski, Edward Ochab, Gamal Abdel Nasser, 1965, National Museum in Warsaw Archives photo CAF © National Museum in Warsaw

members is commemorated by their signatures on the first page of a 1966 menu from the Semiramis Hotel in Cairo³² (fig. 8).

In a 1962 photograph, we see the professor standing in front of an architectural fragment of the temple in Faras with other members of the mission: conservator Józef Gazy and archaeologist Władysław Kubiak (fig. 9), while the sole colour photograph from Abu Simbel shows Michałowski with anthropologist and paleopathologist Prof. Tadeusz Dzierżykray-Rogalski.³³ More than 120 fresco-secco wall paintings dating from the eighth to fourteenth century

were uncovered on the walls of the Faras cathedral. These monumental Christian paintings hold unique artistic and historical value as examples of Byzantine art yielding to Coptic influences. This is discussed in several articles: 'Les fouilles polonaises à Faras'³⁴, 'Odkrycie w Faras'³⁵, 'Faras'³⁶, 'Czy grupa-x wciąż jeszcze stanowi zagadkę?'³⁷, 'Classification générale des peintures murales de Faras'³⁸, 'Das Christliche Nubien'³⁹ and 'Faras, Seventeen Years after the Discovery'⁴⁰. With more than 60 frescoes and a number of other Nubian artworks acquired for the National Museum in

Warsaw, it became possible to create the Faras Gallery, the only one of its kind in Europe. In connection with the gallery's inauguration in 1972, established was the International Society for Nubian Studies, of which Michałowski was appointed president.⁴¹ The year 2014 saw the rearrangement of the gallery following a substantive concept devised by Bożena Mierzejewska, curator of the Ancient and Early Christian Art Collection, as well as a design by Mirosław Orzechowski and Grzegorz Rytel, architects from the Warsaw University of Technology. Using documentation from the excavations, an effort was made to reflect the original interior layout of the church at Faras.⁴²

Excavation work conducted at Deir el-Bahari in Upper Egypt, carried out under Michałowski's leadership since 1961, led to the reconstruction of the upper terrace of a temple of Hatshepsut and to the discovery of a fifteenth century BC temple of Thutmose III, which was published in the article 'The Polish

Expedition in Deir el-Bahari'.⁴³ Captured in several photographs is a 1965 visit to Egypt by Edward Ochab, Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, who is greeted by Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser and shown around the Deir el-Bahari archaeological station by Michałowski together with the station's then-director Leszek Dąbrowski and archaeologists Jadwiga Lipińska and Władysław Kubiak⁴⁴ (fig. 10). In a letter dated 10 November 1965 and addressed to Halina Zalewska of the Ministry of Higher Education's Bureau of International Cooperation, the professor petitioned for the approval of a six-week scholarship stay at Oxford University for his student Marek Marciniak, so that he could consult Prof. Jaroslav Černý on inscriptions discovered at Deir el-Bahari.⁴⁵ With the aim of reaching an agreement with Egyptian authorities on the scope and organization of the work performed at Deir el-Bahari by the Polish State Historical Monument Conservation

fig. 11 ICOMOS members looking at the Faras frescoes in the NMW conservation workshop.
From the left: Hanna Jędrzejewska, Harold Plenderleigh, Pieter L. de Vrieze, Kazimierz Michałowski, Hiroshi Daifuku, 1965, National Museum in Warsaw Archives photo National Museum in Warsaw



Company, Michałowski suggested in a letter dated 27 August 1967 and addressed to Minister of Culture and Art Lucjan Motyka, that the conservation company's director, Tadeusz Polak, be dispatched to the centre in Cairo for the duration of the meeting of the International Expert Committee on Abu Simbel in Cairo. Collaboration between the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo and the State Historical Monument Conservation Company in the years 1968–1978 is illustrated by correspondence and photographs of a ceremony attended by the Michałowskis, the conservation company director Tadeusz Polak, the Egyptian ambassador to Poland Mustafa Kamal Lofti and an Egyptian minister, the archaeologist Gamal Mokhtar.⁴⁶

Michałowski's work at Faras earned him a concession to conduct excavation work at Old Dongola, the Nubian capital from the fourth to the fourteenth century. The work initiated by the Polish centre is visualized in a building map of the heavily fortified city with several churches and a mosque. An article titled 'Les fouilles polonaises à Dongola'⁴⁷ summarized the first season of excavation work, which resulted in the unearthing of the so-called Church of Columns and its painted decorations. The archaeologists noted a similarity in the architectural decorations of the churches at Faras and Dongola, which facilitated the latter's dating to the eighth century.

In 1969 Michałowski was appointed to the UNESCO expert committee tasked with salvaging the historical remains of Mohenjo Daro in Pakistan. Located in the Indus Valley, the fired brick ruins are the remains of a sprawling third millennium BC city with an advanced water and sewage system. The region's unfavourable climate, humidity and flooding had all taken a heavy toll on the precious ruins, as Michałowski wrote in the article 'Problem ocalenia Mohendzo Daro' [The problem of saving Mohenjo-Daro].⁴⁸ The materials from the Mohenjo Daro mission are represented predominantly by correspondence from 1968–1969 with Prof. Mortimer Wheeler, a British Academy archaeologist, and supplemented with UNESCO reports and topographic maps of the excavation site. There is also an interesting geological report from the excavation titled

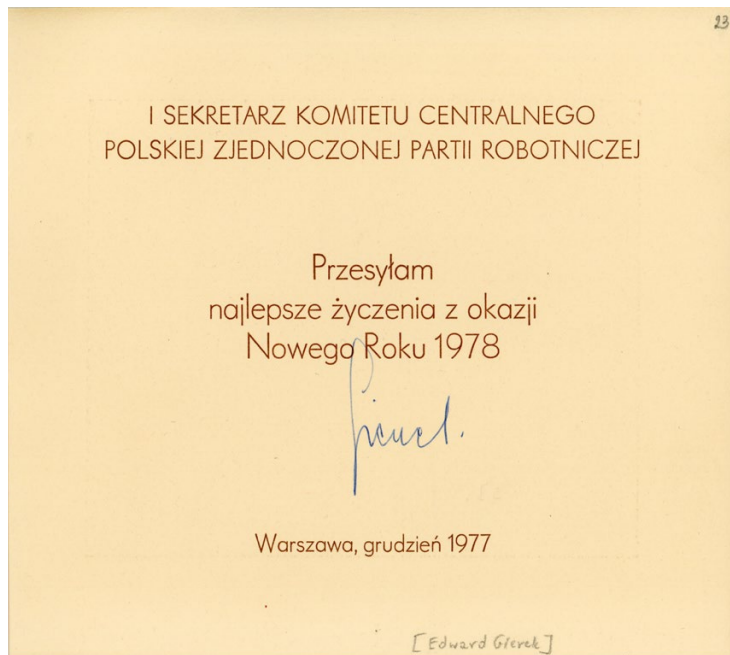


fig. 12 New Year's greetings signed by Edward Gierek, 1977, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo National Museum in Warsaw

'Ogólne uwagi odnośnie projektu ratowania zabytków architektury w Mohenjo-Daro jako materiał do ewentualnej dyskusji' [General remarks concerning the project to salvage the architectural monuments at Mohenjo-Daro as material for potential discussion] authored by Zdzisław Bąkowski and dated 10 February 1969.⁴⁹

In the years 1949–1951, Michałowski served as the last secretary-general of the Warsaw Scientific Society before it was incorporated into the newly established Polish Academy of Sciences. Scholarly and administrative correspondence, reports, notes and official statements are all that survived from the years 1962–1980. In a letter dated 27 November 1965, Polish Academy of Sciences research secretary Henryk Jabłoński informs Michałowski that the latter has been nominated to sit on the institution's presidium. For the purpose of maintaining the autonomy of the academy's Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology, it became necessary to distinguish it from its counterpart at the university. A protocol dated 11 April 1968 and signed by Stanisław Lorentz, Witold Doroszewski and Kazimierz Michałowski proposes that the organ be renamed as the Polish Academy of Sciences

Centre for Archaeological Research on Ancient Civilizations. The academy's presidium awarded Michałowski with a Nicolaus Copernicus Medal for his outstanding achievements in science, which was announced by its president, Włodzimierz Trzebiatowski, in a letter dated 28 May 1973. An interesting academic initiative is described in a note from 5 August 1975 on Poland's role in international research on Egyptian historical artefacts. Egyptology professors, as well as directors and curators of Egyptian art museums in Europe, the United States and Egypt, decided to devise a fast and standardized system for global museums to publish their work on Egyptian artefacts. One of the professor's last matters as an official member of the Polish Academy of Sciences was his show of support for Hanna Tomczewska following her denial of employment at the National Archaeological Museum.⁵⁰

Michałowski's involvement in the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is documented in archival materials from 1969–1980, such as correspondence, invitations, membership lists and photographs. From 21–25 June 1969, the professor attended an ICOM symposium in Prague. In photographs taken at an ICOM symposium in Berlin in 1975, Michałowski can be seen visiting the city's military museum in the company of, amongst others, his wife Krystyna, the museum's director general Prof. Gerhard Meyer and the Dutch Egyptologist Prof. Adolf Klasens. Correspondence from 1977–1978 with the secretary general of ICOM, Luis Monreal, and the secretary general of the UNESCO International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS), Jean d'Ormesson, pertains to attempts to devise a unified set of guidelines for all archaeological missions; the correspondence also attests to Michałowski's position as a highly respected expert in the field of archaeology. The professor's work with ICOMOS is evidenced by membership cards from 1978 and 1980, as well as by an ICOMOS Polish National Committee membership list from 1980.⁵¹

Michałowski was the founder of the Polish school of archaeology, which was based on comprehensive research with the involvement of specialists from various academic fields:

archaeologists, anthropologists, architects, conservators, sculptors and painters.⁵² His greatest achievements are considered to be the determination of the period when sacral architecture canon crystallized in Egypt and the isolation of Nubiology as a distinct area of research.⁵³ He wrote about his accomplishments in the 1974 articles 'Udział nauki polskiej w stworzeniu nowej dziedziny archeologii: nubiologii' [Polish scholarship's contribution to the creation of a new field in archaeology: nubiology]⁵⁴ and 'La naissance d'une nouvelle discipline historique – la nubiologie'.⁵⁵ Michałowski's unpublished works, in turn, include: 'Polskie odkrycia archeologiczne na Bliskim Wschodzie w roku 1967' [Polish archaeological discoveries in the Near East in 1967], 'Rola i znaczenie Polski w światowym dorobku archeologii śródziemnomorskiej' [Poland's role and significance in global Mediterranean archaeology achievements] from 1967 and the outline 'Polskie



fig. 13 Tadeusz Ginko, caricature of Kazimierz Michałowski, 1977, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo National Museum in Warsaw

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DE
STRASBOURG

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Le Recteur

Monsieur le Professeur et Cher Collègue,

Permettez-moi, à l'occasion de votre jubilé universitaire, de vous adresser mes compliments et mes vœux les plus cordiaux, en mon nom propre et au nom de l'Université de STRASBOURG qui s'honore de vous compter parmi ses Docteurs Honoris Causa.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Professeur et Cher Collègue, l'expression de mes sentiments très dévoués.

Monsieur le Professeur Casimir MICHALOWSKI
c/o. Académie des Sciences de Pologne
Palais de la Culture et des Sciences

VARSOVIE
----- (Pologne)

Маминъ Р.

Maurice BAYEN

fig. 14 A letter from the chancellor of the University of Strasbourg to Kazimierz Michałowski, congratulating him on the jubilee of his work, 18 January 1967, National Museum in Warsaw Archives
photo National Museum in Warsaw

odkrycia archeologii śródziemnomorskiej' [Polish discoveries in Mediterranean archaeology] from 1974, in which Michałowski summarized the work of Polish archaeologists in the post-war period.⁵⁶ The professor's involvement in congresses, conferences, lectures, seminars and exhibitions is documented by photographs, correspondence and folders from the years 1946–1978. During the inaugural ICOMOS

summit in June 1965, Michałowski and conservator Hanna Jędrzejewska showed the Faras frescoes to foreign museologists in a museum conservation workshop (fig. 11). In photographs from 1972, we see Michałowski with Russian archaeologist and Hermitage director Prof. Boris Piotrovsky and University of Cambridge Egyptologist Prof. Jack Plumley during the First Conference for Nubian Studies at the

National Museum in Warsaw. Gamal Mokhtar's visit to Poland in 1975 is illustrated by, among other things, a photograph showing the Egyptian archaeologist with Krystyna Michałowska in front of the castle in Baranów. In a letter dated 22 September 1978 from Prof. Alexander Turyn, a classical philologist from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, we learn about Michałowski's participation in a symposium at the Brooklyn Museum in New York.⁵⁷

Michałowski published the results of his excavation work in numerous domestic and foreign academic publications. He was the editor of 'Studia Palmyreńskie', published by the Department of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw and a member of the editorial committee of 'Meandra', a monthly devoted to ancient cultures, published by the Polish Academy of Sciences' Committee on Ancient Culture.⁵⁸ In addition to academic articles, Michałowski authored a string of archaeology books aimed at a more general readership.⁵⁹ A significant part of the professor's efforts to popularize archaeology were exhibitions at the National Museum in Warsaw consisting of objects from the museum's Collection of Ancient Art.⁶⁰ Michałowski's work with Polish and foreign publications and his media appearances, like radio programmes, can be traced via an extensive assortment of correspondence from the years 1965–1980.⁶¹

The professor's reviews and opinions from 1953–1978 concern papers, books, and doctoral and postdoctoral dissertations by his students and other scholars from the field of archaeology.⁶² These materials also include evaluations of such individuals' academic contributions in connection with doctoral and postdoctoral proceedings as well as professorship appointments.⁶³

As a world-renowned archaeologist and popularizer of this academic discipline, Michałowski attained widespread recognition and respect. Hence, he often spoke on matters not related to archaeology. Attesting to this are typescripts preserved in the archive, such as: 'Apel do uczestników konferencji berlińskiej' [An appeal to the participants of the Berlin conference] from 1954, statements to the press on the fiftieth anniversary of Poland regaining independence in 1968 and 'Miary współczesnego

patriotyzmu' [The measure of modern patriotism] from 1975.⁶⁴

Among personal documents from 1921–1980, particularly noteworthy is a photograph of Michałowski with Prof. Stanisław Lorentz amidst the ruins of Warsaw in 1945 and a note dated December 1977 with New Year's greetings from the First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek.⁶⁵ (fig. 12). Michałowski's professional documents from 1947–1980 also include an official permit to serve as deputy director of the National Museum in Warsaw, a nomination for Polish Academy of Sciences membership and a confirmation of his title of doctor of historical sciences.⁶⁶

The so-called materials on the author of the *nachlass* from 1977–2001 include a caricature of the professor made by Tadeusz Ginko in 1977 (fig. 13), a portrait photograph of Michałowski, a picture of his house in Podkowa Leśna, photo negatives of his funeral, press clippings with posthumous recollections and obituaries, and a programme for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of his birth.⁶⁷

The correspondence in Michałowski's legacy spans the years 1937–1980.⁶⁸ It is arranged in alphabetical order by surname of recipient and sender and is supplemented with appendices. Most of the correspondence concerns the professor's professional matters at large. Among the recipients and senders are Michałowski's students and colleagues,⁶⁹ fellow scholars,⁷⁰ writers and cultural figures,⁷¹ as well as politicians.⁷²

Michałowski's academic prestige and organizational skills were reflected in the numerous functions he served within various international organizations, associations and committees. He was president of the International Society for Nubian Studies, vice-president of the International Association of Egyptologists and vice-president of the International Association for Latin Epigraphy. In a letter from New York dated 28 December 1964, the president of the Archaeological Institute of America, Jotham Johnson, informs Michałowski that he has been granted honorary membership in the institute. He was also an honorary member of the German Archaeological Institute, the Egyptian Archaeological Institute, the Archaeological Society at Athens, the French Society

of Egyptology and the Czech Institute of Egyptology. Until his death, Michałowski served on the executive councils of the Polish, Italian, German and British academies of sciences, as well as the academy of sciences in Heidelberg and the Saxon Academy of Sciences in Leipzig. As official proof of his scientific and academic merit, Michałowski was awarded honorary doctorate degrees by the University of Strasbourg in 1965 (fig. 14), Cambridge University in 1971 and Uppsala University in 1977. A photograph from the ceremony at Cambridge shows the professor wearing a cap and gown.⁷³

Michałowski received many prestigious medals and distinctions in Poland and abroad: a *Virtuti Militari* Silver Cross, a 1st-class Order of the Banner of Labour, a *Polonia Restituta* Commander's Cross with Star, a Gold Cross of Merit, a Medal of the 30th Anniversary of People's Poland, a Commander's Cross of the Crown of Italy, a League of Honour Officer's

Cross, a Belgian Commander's Cross with Star of the Order of Leopold, a Greek Commander of the Order of the Phoenix, a Syrian Order of Merit, an Egyptian Order of the Republic and a Copernicus Medal of the Polish Academy of Sciences.⁷⁴

Kazimierz Michałowski died on 1 January 1981 in Warsaw and was laid to rest in his family grave at Brwinów Cemetery.⁷⁵ The professor's archival materials kept at the National Museum in Warsaw are only a part of his scholarly legacy. Documents related to the scholar are also kept in the Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences and at the University of Warsaw's Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology. An interesting and beneficial undertaking would be to create an electronic database for all of the archival materials related to Kazimierz Michałowski. This would aid researchers in accessing source information on the life and work of this outstanding archaeologist.

Translated by Szymon Włoch

NOTES

- ¹ Wytyczne opracowania spuścizn archiwalnych po uczonych, Polish Academy of Sciences Archives (Warsaw, 1990).
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- ³ Kazimierz Michałowski, 'Les Niobides dans l'art. Plastique grecque de la seconde moitié du V^e siècle. Contribution au problème de la race dans le domaine de l'art plastique', *Eos*, vol. 30 (1927), pp. 175–192.
- ⁴ Maria Ludwika Bernhard, 'Kazimierz Michałowski', *Eos*, vol. 70 (1982), fasc. 1, p. 5.
- ⁵ National Museum in Warsaw Archives (further: NMW Arch.), personal records, delivery-acceptance record 153/145, pp. 8–10.
- ⁶ Kazimierz Michałowski, *Kultura artystyczna starożytnej Grecji* (Warsaw, 1933); MS at: NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/1.
- ⁷ 'Technika architektoniczna', 'Apelles. Życie i dzieła', 'Krytyka artystyczna w starożytności', NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. 6/4
- ⁸ NMW Arch., Kazimierz Michałowski's personal archive, ref. no. S-6/5.
- ⁹ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/7.
- ¹⁰ Jadwiga Lipińska, 'Kazimierz Michałowski', *Bulletin du Musée National de Varsovie*, no. 42 (2001), p. 10.
- ¹¹ Stanisław Lorentz, 'Prof. dr Kazimierz Michałowski (14 XII 1901 – 1 I 1981)', *Rocznik Muzeum Narodowego w Warszawie*, no. 25 (1981), p. 10.
- ¹² Kazimierz Michałowski's brother, Flight Lieutenant Marian Michałowski, died in 1942; NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/30.
- ¹³ Łukasz Kościółek, 'Z Tarnopola do Faras...', pp. 198–199.
- ¹⁴ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/12.
- ¹⁵ Stanisław Lorentz, 'Prof. dr Kazimierz Michałowski...', p. 15.
- ¹⁶ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/9.
- ¹⁷ Stanisław Lorentz, 'Prof. dr Kazimierz Michałowski...', p. 15.
- ¹⁸ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/8.
- ¹⁹ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/1.
- ²⁰ Kazimierz Michałowski, 'Les fouilles polonaises à Tell Atrib', *La Revue du Caire*, vol. 21, no. 218 (1958), pp. 226–233; MS at: NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/1.
- ²¹ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/10.
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- ²⁵ Stanisław Lorentz, 'Prof. dr Kazimierz Michałowski...', p. 16.
- ²⁶ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/10–11.
- ²⁷ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/14.
- ²⁸ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/11.
- ²⁹ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/10.
- ³⁰ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/11.
- ³¹ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/10.
- ³² NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/14.
- ³³ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/10.
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- ³⁵ Kazimierz Michałowski, 'Polish Excavation at Faras', *Kush XII* (1964), pp. 195–207; TS at: NMW Arch., Arch. K. M., ref. no. S-6/1.
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- ⁵¹ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/19.
- ⁵² Stanisław Lorentz, 'Prof. dr Kazimierz Michałowski...', p. 11.
- ⁵³ Violetta Rezler-Wasielewska, 'Profesor Kazimierz Michałowski 1901 – 1981', *Łambinowski Rocznik Muzealny*, no. 32 (2009), pp. 59–60.
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- ⁵⁶ TS at: NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/1.
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- ⁶⁶ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-6/23.
- ⁶⁷ NMW Arch., K.M. Arch., ref. no. S-29.
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