

Ergon agathon

**Zakład Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Polskiej Akademii Nauk
Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology
of the Polish Academy of Sciences
Centre d'Archéologie Méditerranéenne de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences**

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Abstract: In 2016 the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Zakład Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Polskiej Akademii Nauk) and 50th anniversary of the edition of the first volume of *Études et Travaux* took place. It is an opportunity to recall the story of the institution founded on the initiative of Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski, one of three key components constituting the ‘Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology’. The Centre’s scholars have participated in many archaeological missions conducted under the auspices of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw. They carried out scientific projects connected with explored sites, but also various studies undertaken independently of the fieldwork. In addition to scientific research, scholarly editions, the lasting traces of their activity are popular scientific publications. In 2010, the Centre was combined with the Centre for Studies on Non-European Countries of the Polish Academy of Sciences and was thus transformed into the Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Instytut Kultur Śródziemnomorskich i Orientalnych Polskiej Akademii Nauk).

Keywords: Kazimierz Michałowski, National Museum in Warsaw, Podkowa Leśna, Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw, ‘Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology’, Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences

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We are pleased to celebrate with you the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Zakład Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, ZAŚ PAN), founded on the initiative of Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski (**Figs 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 35, 42**). In September 2010 the institution was combined with the Centre for Studies on Non-European Countries of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Zakład Krajów Pozaeuropejskich Polskiej Akademii

Nauk) and thus transformed into the Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures of the Polish Academy of Sciences, IMOC PAS (Instytut Kultur Śródziemnomorskich i Orientalnych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, IKŚiO PAN), which is involved in research reaching beyond the field of archaeology. Not only are the memories of the original Centre vivid, but the fields of research and forms of activity undertaken at the beginning of its existence are maintained, including the publication of *Études et Travaux*.

We wish to offer our sincere thanks to the Authors who contributed to two anniversary volumes, *Études et Travaux* XXX and XXXI, especially the ones, who have cooperated with us for many years. We are also happy to welcome the Authors who have just begun their research, for whom the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences is an unknown history.

It is an exceptional story, which began in a very difficult post-war era, in unfavourable conditions for the free development of science, especially in the field of humanities. However, the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, widely known by its shortened name – the Centre (Zakład, ZAŚ) was formed by its separation from the structures of the Institute for the History of Material Culture of the Polish Academy of Sciences (since 1992 Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences), so that, as stated in the explanation of the resolution of the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences, its researchers should not be burdened with duties related to the functioning of a multi-field institute and instead could focus on research into Mediterranean archaeology as well as participate actively in an international exchange of experiences in this field.¹ The Professor was appointed as the head of the institution – it was not a time of competitions. He was subsequently nominated as the head of the Centre for three years repeatedly for over a quarter of a century, until he passed away.

Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski, apart from heading the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, was at the same time the Deputy Director of the National Museum in Warsaw, the head of the Chair of Mediterranean Archaeology of the Faculty of History of the University of Warsaw (until he retired in 1972), and the head of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo, established in 1959, commonly called the Station (Stacja), at present the Kazimierz Michałowski Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw, PCMA (Centrum Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej im. Kazimierza Michałowskiego Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, CAŚ UW).² At the time of the formation of the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology, Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski was a full member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, which definitely helped him implement his plans.³

¹ Resolution of the Polish Academy of Sciences no. 8/56, October 2, 1956; Michałowski 1962b; 1962c: 43; 1966b: 17; 1973b: 40; 1980: 710, 'Institute of Mediterranean Archaeology at the Polish Academy of Sciences'; Bernhard 1995: 10.

² Michałowski 1962c: 45, 'the Warsaw University Archaeological Station'; Michałowski 1964b: 321; 1974: 75; 1980: 708, 'Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology'; Daszewski 1992: 41; Bernhard 1995: 7–9; Lipińska 2006: 12. A French-language version, Université de Varsovie, Centre Polonais d'Archéologie Méditerranéenne, was used in international contacts in the first years, also in Egypt.

³ Cf. Myśliwiec 2001: 14–15; Bernhard 1992: 37.

The scientific profile of the Centre was best reflected by its name. The term ‘Mediterranean archaeology’, introduced by Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski, made it possible to combine classical archaeology with the archaeology of Egypt and the Near East, covering the chronology from very early periods to the Hellenistic and Roman times. The main directions of research resulted in a natural incorporation of Nubiology. Apart from studies of archaeology of Ancient Egypt and the Near East, as well as the culture and art of the Near East during the Hellenistic and Roman periods, Nubiology was to become the third main area of scientific activity of the Centre.

STRUCTURE AND THE EARLY YEARS

Initially the Centre consisted of three scientific units: Documentation of Relics, Archaeology of Asia Minor, Archaeological Theory and Methodology.⁴ Due to the intensification of publishing activity, the first one was very soon further divided into three more specialised units, one of which preserved the original name: the Laboratory of Documentation of Relics (whose tasks involved processing the already existing documentation of objects in national collections, its further supplementation and preparation for publication), the Laboratory of Archaeological and Architectural Documentation (involved in the archiving and processing of all records of current excavations, preparation for the conservation and reconstruction of relics of ancient architecture) and the Excavation Laboratory (involved in preparing reports of excavations for publication). Later the Laboratory of Archaeology of Asia Minor, headed by Prof. Stanisław Gąsiorowski (seat office in Cracow) as well as the Laboratory of Archaeological Theory and Methodology headed by Prof. Jerzy Kulczycki were dissolved. Their tasks, i.e. processing of references, studies of artefacts of Early Islamic art, research methodology were partially incorporated into the work of the remaining units and partially excluded from the research of the institution. The decision to establish the Laboratory of Paleopathology was taken in 1961.⁵ Prof. Tadeusz Dzierżykray-Rogalski and Prof. Elżbieta Promińska (**Fig. 15**) carried anthropological studies together with several archaeological missions for about 20 years. The Laboratory of Nubiology was established in 1974.

The most stable structure comprised of four units: the Laboratory of Excavation headed by Marek Marciniak, later by Prof. Zsolt Kiss, the Laboratory of Publication of Ancient Artefacts in Polish Collections, headed by Prof. Zsolt Kiss and two units under the supervision of Stefan Jakobielski: the Laboratory of Archaeological and Architectural Documentation and the Laboratory of Nubiology. The structure was modified and in 2004 there were two units: the Laboratory of Excavation Documentation (managed by Barbara Tkaczow) and the Laboratory of Nubiology (headed by Stefan Jakobielski).⁶ In the final phase of the Centre’s existence only the Laboratory of Nubiology was formally a separate unit.

⁴ Cf. Michałowski 1962c: 43–45; 1962d: 77–82.

⁵ Michałowski 1962c: 44; Sadurska 1974: 55; Godlewski 1997; Myśliwiec 2003: 23. The cooperation with Prof. Tadeusz Dzierżykray-Rogalski begun before his employment at the Centre; Michałowski 1966b: 17; see also: Promińska 1972: 7, Laboratory of Paleopatology and Human Ecology.

⁶ Bernhard 1995: 10; Polska Akademia Nauk 2004: 50; see also 37.

Hanna Stefańska⁷ (**Figs 7, 11**) and Zofia Skulimowska,⁸ who earlier had worked at the Institute for the History of Material Culture were one of the first researchers employed at the Centre. They specialised in classical archaeology. Hanna Stefańska participated in the first Polish post-war excavations conducted by Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski at a Greek colony Myrmekion in Crimea (**Fig. 9**),⁹ which were undertaken as an initiative of the National Museum in Warsaw and the Leningrad Hermitage, in cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Institute of the History of Material Culture of the Academy of Sciences of the USRR, Leningrad Division, and the Leningrad University (1956).¹⁰ Hanna Stefańska, who became involved in the study of Roman sarcophagi as her main research field, remained a devoted staff member of the Centre for several decades until her retirement, like many other researchers, including another young archaeologist, employed in the initial years of the Centre, Kamila Kołodziejczyk (**Figs 7, 10**).¹¹ According to the rule adopted by the Professor, a Mediterranean archaeologist needed to be competent in a wide range of sites and earn as comprehensive experience as possible, which is why Kołodziejczyk worked, with great commitment, at Faras, Tell Atrib and Alexandria. Polish Mediterranean archaeology was still at the stage of formation in the 1950s and 1960s. The small group of archaeologists only transformed into a team of specialists after subsequent seasons of excavations.¹²

Prof. Barbara Filarska (**Fig. 6**) was for many years the person who managed the organisation of the new institution – she created guidelines for the storage of excavation documentation, implemented the idea of prompt publication of excavation results by publishing series devoted to their presentation and editions of monographic studies. She was employed at the Centre in 1957, being already an experienced museologist, and she left the Centre in 1969, as an expert in ancient architecture and glass,¹³ bearing the title of professor, due to the fact that she was appointed the director of the Department of Ancient Art and Classical Archaeology of the Catholic University in Lublin.¹⁴

Tadeusz Andrzejewski (**Fig. 35**), an Egyptologist, also belonged to the first researchers employed at the Centre. He was an outstanding researcher, a member of several early archaeological missions conducted by Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski,¹⁵ and became the first Secretary of Cairo Station (1959–1961).¹⁶

⁷ See memory of Hanna Stefańska with the list of publications: Tkaczow 2014: 9–11.

⁸ Skulimowska 1965.

⁹ Also T. Wroncka, see: Michałowski 1958: 4; 1962: 44; 1964b: 319; 1974b: 235–236.

¹⁰ The name of Leningrad, in use from 1924 was abandoned in 1991; Saint Petersburg is used as the name of the city again.

¹¹ Marciniak 1970: 295; see also memory of Kamila Kołodziejczyk with the list of publications: Jakobielski 2014: 15–17.

¹² Michałowski 1980: 714–715.

¹³ Filarska 1953; 1962, the study based on specimens from the collection of the National Museum in Warsaw; see also *infra*, 23, 24.

¹⁴ See memory of Barbara Filarska: Laskowska-Kusztal, Iwaszkiewicz-Wronikowska, Kiss 2008: 237–242.

¹⁵ Michałowski 1961; 1967: 7–8; 1974b: 235, 237; Myśliwiec 2016: 62.

¹⁶ See: Michałowski 1974b: 76.

From late 1960s, Marek Marciniak (**Figs 8, 10, 12, 14**), an epigraphy specialist, a student of Tadeusz Andrzejewski, was the informal head of the team working in the Warsaw office. He arrived at the Centre as one of the first in the morning, drank his coffee, worked on his texts, and then went to see the Professor in his office at the National Museum for ‘guidelines’. In 1977–1980 Marek Marciniak continued the documentation of the tomb of Ramesses III (KV 11) in the Valley of the Kings,¹⁷ commenced by request of the Service des Antiquités by Tadeusz Andrzejewski, who unfortunately died prematurely in 1961.¹⁸ Marek Marciniak left the Centre in 1981, when he began working in Cairo as the Secretary of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw. His final place of employment (from 1984) was the University of California in Berkeley.¹⁹

The team of full-time researchers was never big. Many people worked part-time and on the basis of research contracts, also as scientific-technical staff in formal terms.²⁰ Before the team that had the strongest connection with the Centre was formed, a number of archaeologists, as well as a few architects had worked for the institution,²¹ some of them for a very short time, others for a few years.²² They gained experience in preparation of documentation and publications, began their own research, worked at excavations in the Mediterranean area for the first time, developed their interests, and some time later left for other institutions, with which the Centre usually maintained close relations.

One of those who did not stay at the Centre for a long time was Prof. Anna Sadurska (**Fig. 8**), a classical philologist and archaeologist.²³ Her employment at the Centre could not rival her career at the University of Warsaw, started as early as in 1951. She took over the Chair of the Mediterranean Archaeology after the retirement of Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski (1971). As an expert in Roman period archaeology, especially focusing on Roman portraiture²⁴ and the art of Palmyra,²⁵ she passed on her knowledge to subsequent generations of students.

Prof. Wiktor A. Daszewski (**Figs 34, 36**) was also a member of the Centre staff for some time. Like Prof. Anna Sadurska, he later became one of the members of the Scientific Council of the Centre. Nevertheless, above all, he was a long-serving secretary of the Cairo Station (1975–1976, 1979–1981), and became the director of the Polish Centre of

¹⁷ Marciniak 1983; see also *infra*, 21.

¹⁸ Marciniak 1986: 67–72; see also: Michałowski 1963: 133; Daszewski 1992: 42; Dolińska 2007: 28.

¹⁹ See memory of Marek Marciniak: Laskowska-Kusztal, Kiss 2007: 11–13; Laskowska-Kusztal, Ochala 2007: 16–19.

²⁰ Cf. Michałowski 1962c: 45; Myśliwiec 2001: 16–17.

²¹ Cf. Bernhard 1995: 15–17; Myśliwiec 2001: 23–24.

²² See: Appendix, *infra*, 53. The list also includes scientific-technical staff.

²³ See: Sztetyło 1990; Mikocki 1990; memory of Prof. Anna Sadurska: Mikocki 2004; 2005 (with the list of publications).

²⁴ Sadurska 1972.

²⁵ Sadurska 1977.

Mediterranean Archaeology in 1981.²⁶ Cyprus and Graeco-Roman Egypt, as well as sculpture and mosaics constituted permanent elements among his scientific interests.²⁷

After Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski passed away in 1981, the Centre went through a difficult period. The nomination of his deputy, Prof. Tadeusz Dzierżykraj-Rogalski, who was not an archaeologist, was not accepted by Prof. Stanisław Lorenz and Prof. Maria L. Bernhard (**Fig. 36**), heads of the Scientific Council, and ‘rejected’ by the whole staff. As a result, by the decision of the Academy, Karol Myśliwiec, Professor’s former student, Egyptologist, at that time associate professor, and now a professor of humanities, full member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, was first nominated the deputy director, and then in January 1983 the director of the Centre (**Figs 8, 11, 17, 39, 40**).²⁸ He was the one to head the Centre created by Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski for the subsequent period of more than 25 years, until it was restructured into the Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures of the Polish Academy of Sciences. To the post of the deputy director, Prof. Karol Myśliwiec appointed another student of the Professor, Zsolt Kiss, a classical archaeologist, researcher of the Roman portrait and Graeco-Roman Egypt archaeology, today also a professor of humanities (**Figs 2, 8, 11, 36, 38**).

WARSAW AND PODKOWA LEŚNA OFFICES

The Warsaw office of the Centre was located in the city centre, in the famous tallest building from the 1950s, Palace of Culture and Science (Pałac Kultury i Nauki; **Fig. 3**), on the 19th floor (the lift was sometimes out of order!), in a single small room full of books. It was later transferred to a slightly bigger one, situated even higher, on the 21st floor, which also proved too small for the growing team and expanding library. In 1997 a great change happened: removal to the Staszic Palace, which belonged to the Polish Academy of Sciences. This is a neoclassical historical building located in Nowy Świat Street, near the Warsaw University (**Fig. 4**).

Even before that, it was necessary to abandon the office in Podkowa Leśna at Kwiatowa Street, in the Professor’s house (**Figs 2, 41, 42**), or actually, the family house of his wife, Krystyna Michałowska (**Fig. 7**).²⁹ The Centre rented some rooms there from 1962 to be used by the staff involved in storage and curation of archaeological and architectural documentation of excavation work. Stefan Jakobielski (**Figs 2, 10, 11, 13, 31, 41**), a graduate of Oriental studies, supervised by Egyptologist Tadeusz Andrzejewski, managed the daily work in Podkowa Leśna. Today Stefan Jakobielski is an expert in Nubian art and Coptic language, who was awarded the Order of the Two Niles in 2004, the highest Sudanese honour granted to foreigners. Barbara Tkaczow (**Figs 2, 20**), a classical archaeologist, today an expert in ancient Alexandria, was in charge of the regular documentation work

²⁶ Among other duties, he also worked as the deputy director of the National Museum in Warsaw; Bernhard 1995: 9.

²⁷ See his comprehensive study of a mosaic depicting the myth of Theseus fighting with the Minotaur, published in the Centre’s series: Daszewski 1977; see also: *Daszewski: List of publications 2011*.

²⁸ Bernhard 1995: 11.

²⁹ Myśliwiec 2001: 17.

and library. It was the Professor's private library, which was available for use to everybody. A large part of the collection was incorporated into the library of the Centre in 1981.

The Professor usually arrived in Podkowa Leśna on Friday after work and went back to Warsaw, to the National Museum, on Monday morning. Saturday was a work-day at that time (but fortunately a shorter one) and it was exactly when the Professor met the Podkowa Leśna team to discuss the research which was in progress. He often dictated his papers, most frequently in the apse room, sitting comfortably in an armchair, with a cup of black coffee (**Fig. 5**). The Professor dictated his works to the assistants who specialised in particular fields, so that they could, being competent in the subject, possibly become partners for consultation, as it is remembered by Stefan Jakobielski after all these years.³⁰

Podkowa Leśna is the place where a new idea, defined more precisely at the Conference devoted to Christian Nubia at Villa Hügel, Essen, in 1969, was born: to organise the International Society for Nubian Studies, which was established in 1972 at the 2nd Symposium of Nubian Studies (**Fig. 37**), combined with the opening of the Faras Gallery at the National Museum in Warsaw.³¹ Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski was the first President of the new Society, and later an honorary president for life. The discoveries of four campaigns at Faras, Sudan (1961–1964), made in the course of an international salvage project to save monuments which were bound to be flooded with Nile waters due to the construction of the Aswan dam (the so-called Sadd el-Aali), opened a new chapter in history and archaeology – Nubiology was born.³²

Kamila Kołodziejczyk and Stefan Jakobielski 'represented' the Centre in Faras missions.³³ The presence of architects (Wiesław Koziński, **Fig. 12** and Antoni Ostrasz, **Fig. 10**, the main architect of the missions, **Figs 10, 12**), not for the final documentation but in the course of the excavation work, as well as the inclusion of an anthropologist (Prof. Tadeusz Dzierżykray-Rogalski) to examine carefully the necropoleis which occupied the upper layers at some sites and additionally a professional photographer of the mission, was a novelty in Mediterranean archaeology.³⁴

'POLISH SCHOOL OF MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY'

With his intention of post-war rebuilding, or actually building Polish archaeological research in the Mediterranean, Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski decided to combine the work of three institutions: the University of Warsaw, the National Museum in Warsaw and the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. It was supposed

³⁰ Jakobielski 2001a: 5.

³¹ Dinkler 1975; Michałowski 1973a: 31; 1974a: 12; 1975; Rybicki 1982: 178.

³² For research in Christian Nubia, see: Michałowski 1974a; Jakobielski 1986; cf. Daszewski 1992: 41; Mierzejewska 2014: 33, 41; Chłodnicki 2015: 24–26; Daszewski 1992: 41.

³³ Marek Marciniak, member of the mission in campaigns 1961–1963/1964, Michałowski 1962a: 5; 1965: 5; 1974: 257–259; he joined the Centre later; see: Appendix, *infra*, 53.

³⁴ See: Michałowski 1962a: 5; 1965: 5; 1974b: 257–259; 1980: 711; also: Lichocka 1974b: 403; Myśliwiec 2003: 14. A few photographers particularly contributed to the work of Polish archaeological missions: Tadeusz Biniewski (**Figs 10, 12**), Zbigniew Doliński, Andrzej Dziewanowski, Waldemar Jerke and Henryk Romanowski.

to integrate the education of archaeologists who would then start their research, preparation and supply of necessary resources for excavations, as well as the management of archaeological documentation and then publication of results. *The necessity to co-ordinate the work done by the Warsaw University and the National Museum of Warsaw required the establishment of a special agency subordinated to the Polish Academy of Sciences.*³⁵ After the Cairo Station was established, it undertook the organisation of excavations and management of resources.³⁶ It was the phenomenon of what was called the ‘Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology’. The three above mentioned institutions constituted its key components.³⁷ They maintained relationships with several other universities and museums in Poland, which were integrated in various interdisciplinary projects.

Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski repeatedly emphasised the great importance of Mediterranean archaeology and its progress through regular excavation work for the development of society and broadly understood European culture. He also wanted to show Polish science after years of ‘inexistence’, therefore he established the necessary organisational framework and, despite modest financial resources, decided to commence excavations in Egypt. When asked to justify the decision, he used to say: *Poland cannot afford to be absent in this research.*³⁸ In the times of difficulty, the Professor’s attitude and his life motto *nothing is impossible*³⁹ also drove the actions of his assistants and collaborators.

Some of the Professor’s collaborators have remembered his statement, that one should excavate only in the capitals, capitals of states or provinces, but always capitals.⁴⁰ It was a well-considered opinion, deriving from the conviction that a country of modest financial means, cannot afford an indiscreet choice of excavation site.

From the very beginning the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology was involved in excavations initiated by the Professor and conducted by the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo, which supported us when we worked in Egypt, and to which we all felt strongly attached. Close cooperation constituted grounds for many collective achievements. It happened quite often that people who were not directly connected with the circle of Mediterranean archaeologists could not distinguish between the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw (Stacja) and the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Zakład). There is no doubt that the contribution of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw to excavation works, including financial support, has been enormous. Other institutions also have their financial and first of all significant scientific share in the accomplishments of the ‘Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology’, and for this reason

³⁵ Michałowski 1962c: 43. See also Myśliwiec 2009b: 54.

³⁶ In 1995 the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw took over the documentation of current excavation works.

³⁷ Michałowski 1966: 16–17; 1980: 707–710; Myśliwiec 2001: 13–14; Lipińska 2006: 16.

³⁸ Klimowicz, Klimowicz 2012: 115 (according to Stefan Jakobiński, personal communication); cf. Michałowski 1974b: 8–10.

³⁹ See: Myśliwiec 2001: 22.

⁴⁰ Michałowski 1974b: 182: *...kopać należy tylko w stolicach. Mogą to być stolice państw lub prowincji, ale zawsze stolice.*

we were all happy to celebrate 70 years of the work conducted by Polish archaeologists in Egypt,⁴¹ 50 years of Polish excavations in Egypt and the Near East,⁴² 50 years of Polish excavations at Nea Paphos on Cyprus,⁴³ 45 years of research in Sudan.⁴⁴

Cooperation with the National Museum in Warsaw was also one of the Centre's main goals and a significant element of the 'Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology'. The wide range of studies of monuments from National Museum's collections published in *Rocznik Muzeum Narodowego w Warszawie* [*Journal of the National Museum in Warsaw*], *Bulletin du Musée National de Varsovie*, and *Études et Travaux* result from the work of the Centre's scholars.

Collaboration with the National Museum in Warsaw played an important role in organising the Third International Congress of Coptic Studies held in Warsaw in 1984.⁴⁵

FIELD RESEARCH AND STUDIES

The Centre's scholars participated in subsequently launched excavations, which were conducted under the auspices of the Cairo Station.⁴⁶ Some of them were supervised by the Professor's deputies. With the passage of time, the deputies became formal heads of missions and continued the work, to give it over to younger colleagues after some years. When Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski had left, and several excavation projects were initiated, they were conducted under the auspices of the Kazimierz Michałowski Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology.⁴⁷

EGYPT

Tell-Atrib was the first post-war Polish *chantier* opened in Egypt. The history of archaeological research is just as interesting as the history of Tell Atrib itself.⁴⁸

⁴¹ Special exhibition, curated by Aleksandra Majewska (Department of Ancient Art, National Museum in Warsaw), was on display at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo; see: *Exhibition Catalogue 2007* and occasional publication, Laskowska-Kusztal (Ed.) 2007.

⁴² The international conference was held in Warsaw in 1986; see *infra*, n. 45.

⁴³ Exhibition at Cyprus Museum, Nicosia opened in May 2015, currently on display; see occasional publication: Meyza, Zych 2015. The conference *Nea Pafos. 50 lat polskich wykopalisk 1965–2015* [*Nea Pafos. 50 years of Polish excavations 1965–2015*] took place in Warsaw in November 2015. It was organised by the Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures of the Polish Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw.

⁴⁴ See *infra*, 33–34.

⁴⁵ See: Godlewski (Ed.) 1990a: 9.

⁴⁶ For list of Polish archaeological missions' members, including pre-war Polish-French excavations at Edfu, in years 1937–1974, see: Michałowski 1974b: 234–269.

⁴⁷ In later period excavations, also those conducted under the auspices of the Polish Centre at Cairo, could be supported with different independent grants, accorded to directors of missions. Those granted by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education made it possible to carry out some important investigations conducted by Prof. Karol Myśliwiec in Saqqara, and also several various projects conducted by researchers from the Research Centre (ZAŚ PAN) in Egypt.

⁴⁸ For the history of excavations at Tell Atrib, see: Michałowski 1974b: 47–71; 1980: 711–712; Ruszczyk 1986; Myśliwiec 2007.

Prof. Karol Myśliwiec, experienced in archaeological research by his participation in excavations in Egypt (several Polish and German missions) as well as in Syria (Polish mission at Palmyra),⁴⁹ was entrusted with the rescue excavations at Tell Atrib. The fieldwork was carried out from 1985 to 1995 under the auspices of the Polish Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology in an area, near so-called Kom Sidi Youssuf, in the vicinity of the trial-pits explored previously by the mission headed by Barbara Ruszczyc from the National Museum in Warsaw (**Fig. 12**) for several years (1969, 1979–1984) and near the area excavated in the past by Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski (1957–1968) (**Fig. 10**).⁵⁰ From the very beginning, Prof. Karol Myśliwiec combined traditional archaeological exploration with modern geophysical survey methods of prospection.⁵¹ Two researchers from the Centre, Adam Łajtar⁵² and Henryk Meyza, who studied the Roman period ceramics,⁵³ participated in some campaigns.⁵⁴

A number of articles and monographic publications present the results of the research, which brought the remains of various constructions and monuments testifying the importance of Tell Atrib in the Hellenistic and Roman periods to light.⁵⁵ The undisturbed stratigraphic sequence of Ptolemaic layers in a large part of the area, as well as the presence of coins and stamped handles of imported amphorae made it possible to date precisely a number of artefacts, among others multiple terracotta figurines studied by Hanna Szymańska (**Fig. 16**).⁵⁶ After having launched another excavation *chantier* in Saqqara, Prof. Karol Myśliwiec was replaced at Tell Atrib by the latter scholar, who headed two campaigns, in 1998 and the final one in 1999.⁵⁷ A few years later (2007) Szymańska became a member of the Centre's staff.⁵⁸

Prof. Karol Myśliwiec started the excavation at an Old Kingdom necropolis, located to the west of the west side of the Pyramid of Djoser in Saqqara in 1996 (**Fig. 17**). Teodozja

⁴⁹ In 1972–1981 he cooperated with the German Archaeological Institute, Cairo working at the temple of Seti I in Theban necropolis, and participated in excavations at Minshat Abu Omar in the Nile Delta, conducted by Staatliche Sammlung Ägyptischer Kunst in Munich: Myśliwiec 1987; cf. Bernhard 1995: 15.

⁵⁰ The mission members included among others Tadeusz Andrzejewski (deputy director in 1957 and 1978), Zbigniew Borkowski, Prof. Wiktor A. Daszewski, Prof. Barbara Filarska, Tadeusz Gołowski, Stefan Jakobielski, Ewa Kalinowska-Habdas-Lorenz (**Fig. 6**), Kamila Kołodziejczyk, Wiesław Koziński, Marek Marciniak, Piotr Parandowski, Prof. Anna Sadurska; see: Michałowski 1974b: 237–240.

⁵¹ A geophysical survey was conducted by Tomasz Herbich, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences; cf. Myśliwiec 2013.

⁵² Łajtar 1995; currently full professor, see *infra*, n. 81.

⁵³ Meyza 1986.

⁵⁴ Barbara Lichocka participated in the final phase of the campaign 1987.

⁵⁵ Cf. Myśliwiec 2003: 21–23; 2009a: 9–11. Two monographs, concerning excavations area, coins and pottery stamps, were published by the Centre: Sztetyło 2000 and Myśliwiec 2000a; Krzyżanowska 2009 and Myśliwiec 2009a. Two further volumes, edited by the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology, University of Warsaw (Młynarczyk 2012; Welc 2014) were published after the transformation of the Centre into the Institut of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures.

⁵⁶ Szymańska 2005. At that time Hanna Szymańska was a curator at the Department of Archaeology of the Mediterranean and Ancient Non-European Civilizations in the Archaeological Museum in Cracow; cf. Bernhard 1995: 13.

⁵⁷ Szymańska 2000. Memory of Hanna Szymańska: Babraj 2011: 10. In 2000 Hanna Szymańska started excavations at Marea, near Alexandria, that she conducted until her premature death in 2010; cf. Szymańska *et al.*

⁵⁸ Szymańska 2005: 9; Myśliwiec 2016: 72.

I. Rzeuska, a specialist in Egyptian pottery (**Fig. 18**)⁵⁹ and Małgorzata Radomska (**Fig. 19**), still a student at that time, who would later undertake the study of cults of the Graeco-Roman period, became permanent members of the mission. The excavation conducted under the auspices of the Polish Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw is still in progress. Research results, including a study of the most important discovery, that of the tomb of vizier Merefnebef, also geophysical survey, conservation work, detailed analyses of the necropolis and anthropological studies were systematically published in subsequent volumes of the *Saqqara* series, almost immediately after the discovery.⁶⁰ And it was the discovery of the aforementioned tomb, documented in monograph *The Tomb of Merefnebef*, which in 2005 was honoured with a prestigious award granted by Foundation for Polish Science (Fundacja na rzecz Nauki Polskiej) and the Prime Minister Award.⁶¹

A variety of events constitute the dynamic history of the Alexandrian mission.⁶² The excavations began in 1960 as a result of an invitation from the Supreme Council of Antiquities addressed to Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski. Interdisciplinary researches carried out archaeological exploration, conservation and partial reconstruction of monuments, Late Roman imperial baths, the so-called Roman Theatre, cisterns, residential quarter, lecture halls (auditoria). The works still continue in some sectors. Researchers from the Centre constituted an important group on a long list of archaeologists who worked at Kom el-Dikka.⁶³ They represented various fields of expertise: Prof. Zsolt Kiss (sculpture, St. Menas ampullae),⁶⁴ Kamila Kołodziejczyk (Early Roman private bath),⁶⁵ Barbara Lichocka (numismatics) (**Figs 22, 38**),⁶⁶ Jolanta Młynarczyk (terracotta oil lamps),⁶⁷ Barbara Tkaczow (topography of Alexandria, architectural decoration) (**Fig. 20**).⁶⁸ They devoted a lot of time, even years, to Alexandria, not only in the course of exploration, but also by preparing

⁵⁹ Rzeuska 2006; 2009.

⁶⁰ See: Myśliwiec *et al.* 2004; Rzeuska 2006; Radomska *et al.* 2008 and Kaczmarek *et al.* 2008; Myśliwiec *et al.* 2010. The Funerary Complex of Nyankhnefertem, volume *Saqqara* V.1–2 (Kuraszkiewicz 2013 and Welc *et al.* 2013) was published, after the transformation of the Centre into the Institute. In 2007–2011 there were subsequent grants awarded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, to the Saqqara research projects led by Prof. Karol Myśliwiec.

⁶¹ Prof. Karol Myśliwiec was awarded many times for his significant archaeological fieldworks and publications). Several times, in 1988, 1989 and 2003 he was honoured with the prize of the Scientific Secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

⁶² Michałowski 1964b: 321; Kołataj 1986: 35; Kiss 2007; Majcherek 2007: 125–134. For the recent presentation of research, see: Pawlicki 2012: 99–142; Kołataj 2012: 149–182.

⁶³ See: Michałowski 1974: 246–252; *Starożytna Aleksandria 2012*: 143, list of directors of excavations and 144–146, list of participants of the excavations (compiled by Renata Kucharczyk).

⁶⁴ Kiss 1988; 1989.

⁶⁵ Kołodziejczyk 1968.

⁶⁶ Several articles have been published, among others, Lichocka 1990. Coins from Kom el-Dikka constituted a starting point for research project concerning technology of late Roman casts production, funded by the State Committee for Scientific Research, Poland (Komitet Badań Naukowych, KBN), in 2000–2004, Lichocka 2005.

⁶⁷ Młynarczyk 1995; 1998a; 1998b; see *infra*, n. 153.

⁶⁸ Tkaczow 1993; 2002; 2008.

documentation, publications and speeches for conferences.⁶⁹ Muslim cemeteries occupying the upper layers of Kom el-Dikka, were examined by the anthropologists from the Centre, above all Prof. Elżbieta Promińska.⁷⁰

In 1986–1987 Prof. Zsolt Kiss (**Figs 11, 36, 38**), a long-term member of the Polish mission at Kom el-Dikka undertook exploration of the lecture halls in one sector of that *chantier*, and together with the team which he headed, published the results in a volume of the *Alexandrie* series. Henryk Meyza (stratigraphic research) and Barbara Tkaczow (topography of Alexandria) from the Centre participated in this project.⁷¹ It was the first publication presenting Alexandrian auditoria in large archaeological context.

The study of inscriptions of factions carved on the seats of the so-called Theatre Building conducted by Zbigniew Borkowski, who worked for the Centre for a rather short time,⁷² was also published in this series.⁷³

In the unofficial history, paralleling to official developments, memories of some members of the mission, including our colleagues from the Centre, have survived in humorous toponyms of some sectors.⁷⁴ The private bath which was explored by Kamila Kołodziejczyk is still called ‘Kamila’s bath’ by the older generation. The baulk examined by Prof. Karol Myśliwiec in sector AS, situated near lecture halls, unknown at that time, unearthed to the west of the imperial baths, was called ‘Karol’s promontory’, while ‘Sector 68’, a trial-pit excavated in 1967 by Janusz Meuszyński, where an enormous deposit of pottery stamps was discovered, was remembered as ‘Meuszyński’s hole’.⁷⁵

Several scholars from the Centre participated in the work of the archaeological and conservation missions at the temple of queen Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari, initiated by Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski in 1968.⁷⁶ Studies undertaken by four long-term members of the Polish-Egyptian Archaeological and Conservation Mission, Janusz Karkowski (**Fig. 27**),⁷⁷

⁶⁹ Alexandrian mission included also other researchers working for longer or short time at the Centre: Teresa Borkowska-Kołatay (researching on architectural decoration of the so-called Theatre Building), Janusz Karkowski, Małgorzata Martens-Czarnecka, Tadeusz Gołgowski (**Fig. 21**), Henryk Meyza (Meyza 2005), Piotr Parandowski (**Fig. 21**) (see *infra*, 36), Bożena Rostkowska, Hanna Stefańska, Maciej G. Witkowski; Marek Marciniak, Prof. Karol Myśliwiec, Hanna Szymańska participated in fieldwork before they joined the Centre.

⁷⁰ Promińska 1972; 1985; cf. Daszewski 1992: 41.

⁷¹ See: Kiss 2000; Meyza 2000; Tkaczow 2000; Rysiewski, Majcherek, Meyza 2000. Coins, studied by Barbara Lichocka, are not included due to a very poor state of conservation.

⁷² Employed at the Institute of Papyrology of the University of Warsaw in 1972; see: Derda 1992: 427–431; Bernhard 1995: 18.

⁷³ Borkowski 1981; cf. Pawlicki 2012: 128.

⁷⁴ For location and official names of sectors, see: Tkaczow 2008: 56, Fig. 1.

⁷⁵ To be distinguished from a ‘Makowiecka’s pit’, which was a trial pit in the south-eastern part of sector ME excavated (seasons 1956–1957/1963–1964) under the supervision of Elżbieta Makowiecka (National Museum in Warsaw).

⁷⁶ For a summary of research, see: Karkowski 1986; Wysocki 1992; Szafranski 2007: 41–56. For list of mission members, see: Białostocka, Szafranski 2001: 269–274 and webpage *Temple of Hatshepsut*, elaborated by Jadwiga Iwaszczuk.

⁷⁷ Karkowski 2003.

Ewa Laskowska-Kusztal (**Fig. 25**),⁷⁸ Marek Marciniak⁷⁹ and Maciej G. Witkowski (**Fig. 26**)⁸⁰ make a crucial contribution to an understanding of various aspects of the temple's history in pharaonic and Ptolemaic periods, its architecture, decoration program and religious cults.

Mirosław Barwik and Adam Łajtar participated in the work of few seasons.⁸¹ They also conducted researches within the Epigraphic Mission, headed by Janusz Karkowski, which emerged in 1989, to the recording and study of scenes and texts on the walls, columns and different architectural fragments, and in addition, to correct mistakes in old restoration.⁸² Adam Łajtar registered about 120 Greek inscriptions. The *editio princeps* of selected iron-workers texts was published in 1991.⁸³ During his employment at the Centre, Mirosław Barwik⁸⁴ was involved in research at the funerary temple of Thutmose III, discovered in 1962, on the occasion of the clearance of rock debris to the southwest of the Upper Terrace of the Hatshepsut's temple.⁸⁵ Teodozja I. Rzeuska, a ceramologist, was also involved in research in Deir el-Bahari temples.⁸⁶ Jadwiga Iwaszczuk (**Fig. 24**), a participant in the works at the temple of Hatshepsut in Deir el-Bahari since 1999, joined the Centre much later.⁸⁷

In 1995, Maciej G. Witkowski, who also cooperated with Marek Marciniak in the course of documentation of the tomb of Ramesses III,⁸⁸ started working as a member of the Polish-Egyptian Archaeological-Conservation Mission of Islamic Architecture, which researched the burial complex of the Great Amir Qurqumas in Cairo.⁸⁹

It is worth recalling that researchers from the Centre also cooperated with other Polish or Polish-Egyptian archaeological missions excavating in Egypt. They were invited to participate in excavations (Adam Łajtar at Naqlun, Henryk Meyza at Marina el-Alamein⁹⁰) and to examine various finds (Prof. Zsolt Kiss, two wall paintings from Marina el-Alamein,⁹¹ Barbara Lichocka, coins found at Marina el-Alamein, Marea and Naqlun⁹²).

⁷⁸ Laskowska-Kusztal 1984. In 1985 this excellent publication was granted an award by the Scientific Secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

⁷⁹ Marciniak 1974, on the basis of doctoral dissertation, entitled *Les inscriptions hiératiques de Deir el-Bahari et le culte d'Hathor*; see: Michałowski 1964a: 327; Laskowska-Kusztal, Kiss 2007: 12.

⁸⁰ Witkowski 1983a; 1988; 1990; 1993. His study of the decoration of the shrines of Anubis at the temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari (Witkowski 1983b), planned as one of volumes of the *Deir el-Bahari* series, was not published; see: Karkowski 1986: 56, n. 6: 'Witkowski: Les chapelles d'Anubis au temple d'Hatchepsout à Deir el-Bahari'.

⁸¹ Both currently researchers at the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Warsaw, Mirosław Barwik, at the Department of Archaeology of Egypt and Nubiology, Adam Łajtar, at the Department of Papyrology.

⁸² Bernhard 1995: 16; Leclant, Clerc 1995: 300; Szafrński 2007: 51–52; also Maciej G. Witkowski participated in one campaign and Dorota Bielińska worked as a documentalist of two seasons research; see: Białostocka, Szafrński 2001: 271–273.

⁸³ Łajtar 1991.

⁸⁴ Barwik 1998; 1990/1991.

⁸⁵ Cf. Lipińska 2007: 107.

⁸⁶ Rzeuska 2001.

⁸⁷ Iwaszczuk 2008; 2009; 2010.

⁸⁸ See *supra*, 13.

⁸⁹ Bernhard 1995: 16; Witkowski 2000: 39; for a summary of research, see: Witkowski 2007.

⁹⁰ Field study of Roman period pottery.

⁹¹ Kiss 2006. He also studied some sculptures from Tell Atrib; see: *Bibliographie de Zsolt Kiss 2012*: 14.

⁹² Lichocka 2008; 2010.

SUDAN

Very soon after the last campaign in Faras,⁹³ in 1964 Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski initiated the archaeological exploration of Old Dongola. Stefan Jakobielski (**Figs 13, 31, 41**) was the Professor's deputy since the excavation season 1965/1966. He headed the expedition from autumn/winter 1981 until the campaign in 2005/2006. Małgorzata Martens-Czarnecka (**Figs 2, 29, 41**) managed the mission in 2006.⁹⁴ The Church of Granite Columns, Church of the Stone Pavement underneath the Cruciform Church, the Old Church levelled and incorporated to the later Church of Columns discovered during the Professor's life constituted only a part of architectural monuments of Old Dongola, including further churches and the secular buildings. Their discovery set the directions for research carried out by the mission's members.⁹⁵

The exploration of Early Christian churches at Old Dongola, the Holy Trinity Monastery under the supervision of Stefan Jakobielski and the Mosaic Church under the supervision of Bogdan Żurawski (**Figs 31, 41**), archaeological prospection of the area conducted by Małgorzata Martens-Czarnecka and Ida Ryl-Preibisz (1986, 1988) (**Fig. 28**), aerial photographs taken by Bogdan Żurawski, investigation of private houses (Małgorzata Martens-Czarnecka) and necropoleis (Bogdan Żurawski) have provided new evidence for the site, which should be regarded as an important big city in the medieval period. The research resulted in several publications concerning the development of sacral architecture, elements of architectural decoration, inscriptions, funeral customs⁹⁶ and interpretation of aerial photographs. It was often conducted simultaneously with research concerning the Faras Cathedral. Studies on Nubian paintings, one of the main tasks of the Laboratory of Nubiology, were undertaken by Małgorzata Martens-Czarnecka, who published many studies on wall paintings discovered both at the Faras Cathedral⁹⁷ and at the Holy Trinity Monastery in Old Dongola, including their final publication in 2011 in the *Nubia* series.⁹⁸

In 1997 Bogdan Żurawski undertook new research in the Southern Dongola Reach, in cooperation with the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw. It resulted in the discovery and registration of several hundred archaeological sites, including, among others, the Kushite temple of Soniyat and the medieval pilgrim centre at Baganarti, with wall paintings and mural inscriptions (graffiti) in Greek and Old Nubian preserved in non-secular buildings.⁹⁹

As part of the continuation of the research into the culture of the Early Christian period, the Centre hosted the Third International Congress of Coptic Studies, held in Warsaw in 1984.¹⁰⁰

⁹³ See *supra*, 15.

⁹⁴ Cf. Jakobielski, Martens-Czarnecka 2008. Since 1990, Prof. Włodzimierz Godlewski, Department of Archaeology of Egypt and Nubia at the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Warsaw, directed the team exploring the Citadel and in 2007 he became a director of the Old Dongola mission as a whole.

⁹⁵ See: Jakobielski 1975; 1986b; 2006; Martens-Czarnecka 1999; 2006.

⁹⁶ Jakobielski 2001b; 2008; Żurawski [2006] among others; bibliography until 2000, Jakobielski, Scholz (Eds) 2001: XIV–XVI; for further publications see reports in *Polish Archaeology in the Mediterranean*.

⁹⁷ Martens-Czarnecka 1982, publication based on PhD dissertation.

⁹⁸ Martens-Czarnecka 2011.

⁹⁹ See *infra*, 26–27.

¹⁰⁰ See *supra*, 17.

CYPRUS

The involvement of the Centre in excavations at Nea Paphos (Maloutena) developed over the years. One of the long term members of the mission (since 1973) was Jolanta Młynarczyk (**Fig. 34**), responsible for analysis of Late Classical pottery and oil lamps.¹⁰¹ Her extensive studies of the history and topography of the site resulted in a monographic publication describing the foundation and development of Nea Paphos in the Hellenistic period.¹⁰² Barbara Lichocka was entrusted with numismatic studies.¹⁰³ Henryk Meyza who participated for several years in the fieldwork (since 1987) as a Roman pottery specialist (**Fig. 33**),¹⁰⁴ later conducting also stratigraphic research, took over the management of the mission in 2008 from Prof. Wiktor A. Daszewski (**Fig. 34**), who had shown great commitment running the Nea Paphos mission for many years, initially as the Professor's deputy (1966) and then as the formal head.¹⁰⁵

NEAR EAST

Some researchers from the Centre participated in excavations in Palmyra (Syria), initiated by the Professor in 1959,¹⁰⁶ Prof. Barbara Filarska¹⁰⁷ and Prof. Anna Sadurska¹⁰⁸ should be mentioned first and foremost. They were members of the first campaign and for several years deeply involved in Palmyrean studies.

Even though Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski did not conduct excavations in the area of ancient Mesopotamia himself, he understood the advantage of an expansion of Polish archaeological works to include that region.¹⁰⁹ Janusz Meuszyński undertook such a task and headed excavations at the site of ancient Kalhu (Nimrud). The research evoked a lot of interest among Assyriologists, unfortunately, after three campaigns (1974–1976) the work was abandoned due to the tragic death of Janusz Meuszyński.¹¹⁰ Nevertheless, the ancient Orient has always attracted archaeologists.¹¹¹ In 1990s Dorota Bielińska (**Fig. 32**), became a member of missions organised under the auspices of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean

¹⁰¹ Młynarczyk 1978; 1992.

¹⁰² Młynarczyk 1990.

¹⁰³ Among others, Lichocka 1984; Lichocka, Meyza 2001.

¹⁰⁴ See *infra*, n. 16.

¹⁰⁵ See *supra*, 13–14.

¹⁰⁶ Michałowski 1960: 5; 1963a: 5; 1964a: 5; 1966: 5–6; 1974b: 88–112, 242–245. Marek Marciniak (**Fig. 14**) and Prof. Karol Myśliwiec participated in excavations at Palmyra before they joined the Centre. Dorota Bielińska, Prof. Zsolt Kiss, Teresa Borkowska-Kołataj (Borkowska-Kołataj 1966), Stefan Jakobielski, Janusz Meuszyński, Henryk Meyza also took part in some archaeological campaigns.

¹⁰⁷ She participated in missions in 1959–1962; Michałowski 1960: 5; 1962b: 5; 1963a: 5; 1964: 5; 1974b: 241–242, see also, *supra*, 12.

¹⁰⁸ Member of missions in 1959 and 1960, deputy director in 1966, she directed the excavations in 1970–1972; Michałowski 1960: 5; 1962b: 5; 1974b: 243, 245–246; see also *supra*, 13.

¹⁰⁹ Michałowski 1963: 136; 1973: 40; Bernhard 1990: 15; Daszewski 1992: 43; Bieliński 1995: 119.

¹¹⁰ The return to the site was also blocked by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict: Sobolewski 1992: 133–134; Daszewski 1992: 43. A monograph was published posthumously, Meuszyński 1981.

¹¹¹ E.g. Wais 1972.

Archaeology, which studied early cultures in the area of northern Mesopotamia (Syria) and Arabic Peninsula (Kuwait).¹¹²

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It became a type of tradition that the research undertaken during the work of a particular mission turned into a very comprehensive study, sometimes culminating in a doctoral or post-doctoral dissertation, as it was the case with doctoral dissertations of Stefan Jakobielski,¹¹³ Ewa Laskowska-Kusztal,¹¹⁴ Marek Marciniak,¹¹⁵ Henryk Meyza,¹¹⁶ Jolanta Młynarczyk,¹¹⁷ Teodozja I. Rzeuska,¹¹⁸ Barbara Tkaczow,¹¹⁹ Maciej G. Witkowski,¹²⁰ and post-doctoral degree as in the case of Prof. Barbara Filarska,¹²¹ Janusz Karkowski,¹²² Jolanta Młynarczyk¹²³ and Barbara Tkaczow.¹²⁴

The record of scholarly publications written by Centre's researchers also contains studies made after the completion of archaeological exploration, prepared on the basis of preserved artefacts and field documentation. Ewa Laskowska-Kusztal worked on the Egyptian stela discovered at Tell Atrib¹²⁵ and the relics of Ptolemaic structures from the cultic enclosure of the temple of Horus, discovered by a pre-war Polish-French mission at Edfu,¹²⁶ while Janusz Karkowski,¹²⁷ Małgorzata Martens-Czarnecka¹²⁸ and Ida M. Ryl-Preibisz¹²⁹ 'returned' to the Cathedral at Faras. The publication of a complete catalogue of paintings from Faras, preserved at the National Museum of Sudan in Khartoum and Faras Gallery at the National Museum in Warsaw, and also those which have not been lifted from the Cathedral walls, with a comprehensive commentary, was elaborated as part of a special research project 'Cathedral in Faras. Architecture and painting' conducted in 1995–1998 under the direction of Stefan Jakobielski, funded by a grant accorded by the Scientific Research Committee, Poland (Komitet Badań Naukowych).¹³⁰

¹¹² Bernhard 1995: 11; Myśliwiec 2001: 24; Bielińska 1997; 2000.

¹¹³ Jakobielski 1972.

¹¹⁴ See *supra*, n. 78.

¹¹⁵ See *supra*, n. 79.

¹¹⁶ Meyza 2007. In 2009 the author was granted the Erazm Majewski award by the Chairman of the Division I of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

¹¹⁷ See *supra*, n. 102.

¹¹⁸ Rzeuska 2006.

¹¹⁹ See: Tkaczow 1993

¹²⁰ See *supra*, n. 80.

¹²¹ Filarska 1967.

¹²² See *supra*, n. 77.

¹²³ Młynarczyk 1997.

¹²⁴ Tkaczow 2008.

¹²⁵ Laskowska-Kusztal 1995a.

¹²⁶ Laskowska-Kusztal 1995b.

¹²⁷ Karkowski 1981, publication based on PhD dissertation.

¹²⁸ E.g. Martens-Czarnecka 1982.

¹²⁹ Ryl-Preibisz 2001.

¹³⁰ Jakobielski *et al.* 2017; for architectural study, see: Godlewski 2006.

Several investigations undertaken by scholars from the Centre were carried out as individual projects. This also led to publication of a number of articles and monographs, most of them, in French or English. They include monographs by Prof. Zsolt Kiss,¹³¹ Barbara Lichocka,¹³² Prof. Karol Myśliwiec.¹³³ A large group of studies concerning various artefacts from collections completes this series.¹³⁴

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In the 1970s and 1980s, in accordance with the central policy of scientific research organisation, the Centre was in charge of the intercultural studies in cooperation with the Centre for Studies on Non-European Countries of the Polish Academy of Sciences.¹³⁵ The Professor succeeded in taking the best advantage of this situation, and the Centre coordinated the comprehensive research including ancient and Early Christian culture in the Mediterranean area and adjacent regions. The close cooperation with the Polish Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology and the National Museum in Warsaw, which had developed without strict regulations before, was then sanctioned by the formal agreements. This did not mean that cooperation was limited to only these institutions. Several agreements were signed with some other institutions, the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University, the Institute of Classical Philology and Ancient Culture,¹³⁶ and Faculty of Historical Sciences, University of Wrocław, the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Warsaw, the State Studios for Conservation of Cultural Property (Przedsiębiorstwo Państwowe Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, PP PKZ), Department in Gdańsk,¹³⁷ the Poznań Society of Friends of Learning (Poznańskie towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk). Over many years of its existence the Centre also cooperated with the Poznań Archaeological Museum, Archaeological Museum in Cracow, Academy of Catholic Theology, Warsaw,¹³⁸ the Chair of History of Architecture, Art and Technology of the Department of Architecture, Wrocław University of Technology.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski attached great importance to international cooperation as a natural process in Mediterranean archaeology, which cannot be developed in isolation. In the beginning, just like in the case of collaboration with Polish institutions, the mutual efforts were informal.

¹³¹ Kiss 1975; 1984.

¹³² Lichocka 1974a, awarded by the Scientific Secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences; 1997, publication based on PhD, granted the Prime Minister's Award for scientific achievement in 1999; Lichocka 2004.

¹³³ Myśliwiec 1976; 1988.

¹³⁴ E.g. Laskowska-Kusztal 1997a; 1997b; Lichocka 1996; Myśliwiec 1991; Stefańska 1973; *Bibliographie de Zsolt Kiss* 2012: 12–13, 15; Sadurska *et al.* 1990; 1992.

¹³⁵ Until 1976, the Laboratory of Social and Cultural Issues of Contemporary Africa.

¹³⁶ Currently Institute of Classical, Mediterranean and Oriental Studies.

¹³⁷ Currently its legal successor, the Polish Studios for Conservation of Cultural Property (Polskie Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków S.A., PPKZ S.A.).

¹³⁸ It was transformed into the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in 1999.

The field of Nubiology showed the necessity for international cooperation from the beginning. Mission at Qasr Ibrim was one of the most significant ventures. It worked in the area of concession granted by the Egyptian government to the Egypt Exploration Society.¹³⁹ Stefan Jakobielski and Marek Marciniak were invited to join the research of The British-Polish-American mission headed by Prof. J. Martin Plumley from the University of Cambridge (**Fig. 2**)¹⁴⁰ Bożena Rostkowska (**Fig. 37**), who specialised in the iconography of Christian Nubia, took part in excavations conducted at Meroe by the Joint Archaeological Mission of the University of Calgary and University of Khartoum led by Prof. Peter L. Shinnie and Ahmed Ali Hakim (1975–1976).¹⁴¹

The traditions of cooperation and the changes which ensued in our country helped to develop the research and take action, especially in the face of risk for archaeological sites, which was appreciated by the Sudan Antiquities Service. In 2011, Stefan Jakobielski and Bogdan Żurawski received medals from the Director of this institution for their contribution to the preservation of the Nubian cultural heritage. This is not the only distinction that these scholars were awarded for their work on the history and culture of Christian Nubia.¹⁴²

In 1986–1989, Bogdan Żurawski cooperated with Canadian Expedition to Nubia, sponsored by the Royal Ontario Museum, exploring on behalf of this institution the site of Hambukol (Sudan).¹⁴³ The Centre also signed an agreement with the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilisations, University of Toronto (1999), which involved joint projects and exchange of experience in the field of Nubiology. Before that, in 1998, the Centre had signed an agreement with the British Institute in Eastern Africa in London. Thanks to the agreement between the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Sudanese National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums (1999), a new project was launched within the concession which covered the right bank of the Nile River between El Zuma and Old Dongola. Bogdan Żurawski took the leadership of the Polish Joint Expedition to the Middle Nile, organised in cooperation with the Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw.¹⁴⁴ The survey and excavations in Southern Dongola Reach funded by the State Committee for Scientific Research, Poland, resulted in documentation of many sites and discovery of previously unknown temples. Besides this project (completed in 2001),¹⁴⁵ Bogdan Żurawski headed a mission which explored a medieval pilgrim centre at Banganarti near Old Dongola (from 1998–1999

¹³⁹ Michałowski 1980: 719; Daszewski 1992: 42.

¹⁴⁰ Michałowski 1973a: 32; Gartkiewicz 1986: 81.

¹⁴¹ See among others, Rostkowska 1978; cf. the list of publications, Schulten 2015: 251. Bożena Rostkowska translated Peter L. Shinnie's monograph on the history and culture of Meroe (Shinnie 1967) into Polish (Shinnie 1986).

¹⁴² See *supra*, 14 and *infra*, 32; Myśliwiec 2009b: 58. In 2004 The Frensd Medal was awarded to Bogdan Żurawski by the Society of Antiquaries of London for his contribution to knowledge of the Early Christian Church.

¹⁴³ Cf. Żurawski 2001c. Mirosław Barwik participated in one campaign of excavations at Hambukol on invitation by Krzysztof Grzyski from the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

¹⁴⁴ Myśliwiec 2003: 16–17.

¹⁴⁵ Żurawski 2001a; 2001b; Żurawski *et al.* 2003.

to date).¹⁴⁶ The field research was soon expanded to include another site discovered by the mission, located in Selib. In 2003–2006, in a response to the appeal made by the Sudan Antiquities Service, Bogdan Żurawski carried out several salvage campaigns in the Fourth Cataract region as part of the Merowe Dam Archaeological Salvage Project. The work was undertaken by Polish (Umm Saffaya – Shemkhiya region), Polish-British (Dar el-Arab) and Polish-Sudanese (Saffi Island) missions.

Some materials unearthed at Old Dongola were published in cooperation with the Friedrich Wilhelm University in Bonn, thanks to the financial support from the Foundation for Polish-German Cooperation.¹⁴⁷

International cooperation in the field of Eastern Roman provincial archaeology also brought important results, regardless of whether it was based on personal or official agreements. The contribution made by Prof. Zsolt Kiss to the excavations conducted by the Centre Belge des Recherches Archéologiques d'Apamée (Syria), headed by Prof. Jean Ch. Balty, focused on the exploration of one of the private houses in the city.¹⁴⁸ The cooperation with the French mission of the Institut Européen d'Archéologie Sous-Marine, which started in 1996 and carried out underwater investigation in the Eastern Harbour of Alexandria and in Abu Qir Bay (city of Heracleion) had particular focus. Invited by Franck Goddio, who managed the project, Prof. Zsolt Kiss analysed and published sculptures discovered in the course of subsequent campaigns.¹⁴⁹ Barbara Lichocka's cooperation with that mission was limited to identification of various coins.¹⁵⁰

The Centre's archaeologists who specialised in pottery, members of the mission at Nea Paphos, also developed contacts tightly connected with their field of expertise. Henryk Meyza cooperated with the Cypriot mission at Kourion, headed by Demos Christou.¹⁵¹ Jolanta Młynarczyk, in the period of her employment at the Centre,¹⁵² began studies of the pottery and oil lamps unearthed by the mission of the New York University led by Joan Breton Connelly on Yeronissos, an islet off the coast of Cyprus.¹⁵³ Her interests turned to Palestine in 1993 and she undertook analysis of pottery found at the Sha'ar-Ha Amakim site,¹⁵⁴ excavated by the mission of the University of Haifa, led by Prof. Arthur Segal, and in 2003/2004 she cooperated with the mission from Università Pontificia Salesiana in Rome

¹⁴⁶ Żurawski 2008; the final publication of the St. Raphael Church (the Lower Church), Żurawski 2012 and publication of the Upper Church, known as St. Raphael Church II or Raphaelion, Żurawski *et al.* 2014.

¹⁴⁷ Jakobielski, Scholz (Eds) 2001. The Centre also participated in the release of volumes *Bibliotheca nubica et aethiopica* 8 and 9; cf. Myśliwiec 2003: 16.

¹⁴⁸ In cooperation with Prof. Tadeusz Sarnowski, Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, exploration of 'La maison de l'aqueduc' (1983–1986).

¹⁴⁹ See: *Bibliographie de Zsolt Kiss* 2012: 10–11, 16, 18; cf. Myśliwiec 2003: 25; Kiss 2010: 65.

¹⁵⁰ See: Goddio, Claus 2006: 54, no. 428; 131, no. 427, commentary by Jean Yoyotte; 192, nos 439 and 445.

¹⁵¹ Christou 2013: XXIII.

¹⁵² Currently a full professor, since 2014 at the Department of Near Eastern Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology University of Warsaw.

¹⁵³ Młynarczyk 2002; 2005b.

¹⁵⁴ Cf. Bernhard 1995: 15; among others, Młynarczyk 2009.

directed by Andrzej Strus, exploring the Khirbet Jiljil site.¹⁵⁵ She also published Hellenistic pottery from Tell Keisan found by the mission of École biblique et archéologique française, Jerusalem.¹⁵⁶

These projects were elements of a new direction of research made by the Centre. The agreement with the Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa, mainly ‘engineered’ on the Polish side by Jolanta Młynarczyk (**Fig. 23**) and by Prof. Arthur Segal on the Israeli part, involved a survey, and then exploration of the North-West Church Complex in one of the Decapolis cities, Hippos-Sussita, on the Sea of Galilee (1999–2009). Jolanta Młynarczyk (**Fig. 23**) focussed on the terracotta lamps, and also on the architectural development and liturgical function of the Complex.¹⁵⁷

Teodozja I. Rzeuska has conducted classes on pottery for Egyptian inspectors from the Supreme Council of Antiquities at the Giza Field School since 2006 under the auspices of the American Research Centre in Egypt. Some years earlier she started cooperation with the international mission excavating the necropolis at Qubbet El-Hawa, Aswan.¹⁵⁸ ‘Pottery of the Middle Kingdom from Elephantine’ is one of the two independent research and editorial projects implemented in accordance with a long-term agreement signed with German Archaeological Institute in Cairo, in 1998.

The second subject included in the aforementioned agreement, ‘Ptolemaic and Roman Temples of the First Cataract region (Elephantine)’ is carried out by Egyptologist Ewa Laskowska-Kusztal (**Fig. 25**), who specialises in the field of epigraphic studies of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, the author of a monograph on fragments of decoration from the temple of Khnum located on Elephantine.¹⁵⁹ Just like another project, ‘Ptolemaic-Roman temple at Kalabsha, cult of Nubian god Mandulis’,¹⁶⁰ this work also occupies a prominent place in the Egyptological area of research conducted by the Centre.

Janusz Karkowski collaborated with the Centre for Computer-aided Egyptological Research, Faculty of Theology, Utrecht University, which resulted in the development of a computer record system of hieroglyphic signs (program GLYPH 3.3).¹⁶¹ In 2000 and 2002 he participated in the Karnak Great Hypostyle Hall Project, a joint endeavour of the University of Memphis (USA) and the Université de Québec (Canada).¹⁶² He also worked with the Centre franco-égyptien d’étude des temples de Karnak.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁵ Młynarczyk 2005a.

¹⁵⁶ Młynarczyk 2001.

¹⁵⁷ See reports *Hippos – Sussita* from subsequent campaigns elaborated by Arthur Segal, Jolanta Młynarczyk and others, published in 1999–2009, by the Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa. A study of North-West Church at Hippos was the subject of a grant realised by Jolanta Młynarczyk, funded by the Ministry of National Education (completed in 2009); Młynarczyk 2008.

¹⁵⁸ Archaeological mission from the University of Birmingham and Egypt Exploration Society (EES) Qubbet el-Hawa Research Project (QHRP), managed by Martin Bommas of the University of Birmingham. See also Myśliwiec 2009b: 57.

¹⁵⁹ Laskowska-Kusztal 1996; Prime Minister’s Award in 1998.

¹⁶⁰ Project funded by the State Committee for Scientific Research, Poland 1999–2001.

¹⁶¹ See: *GLYPH 3.3*; Karkowski 2003: 6.

¹⁶² Also in 2012; see Revez 2012: 10.

¹⁶³ See: Bernhard 1995: 16; Leclant, Clerc 1995: 281–288; Beaux, Karkowski 1993.

The cooperation of Henryk Meyza and Annette Pignard-Giros (Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée, Lyon) was another area in the relations with French archaeologists, recalling membership (as *membre étranger*) of *École française d'Athènes* of Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski, an important aspect of the history of the Polish Mediterranean archaeology.¹⁶⁴ In 1999–2008, they studied Late Hellenistic pottery of sigillata type from French excavations on Delos conducted by *École Française d'Athènes*. This cooperation of the Centre with the *Centre nationale de la recherche scientifique* (CNRS) laboratory HiSoMA (Histoire et sources des mondes antiques) was continued under the agreement between CNRS and Polish Academy of Sciences (2007–2009). The following year saw the launch of a new project focused on the consumption of pottery produced in Pergamon and its vicinity from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman periods (PICS 5712). Implementation of these studies followed earlier systematic researches, focused on Eastern Mediterranean pottery production in Hellenistic and Roman periods undertaken by Henryk Meyza and Jolanta Młynarczyk. Second international meeting in Nieborów gathered a number of scholars and was an important stage for further international research on Greek and Roman Near Eastern pottery.¹⁶⁵

Anthropological studies constitute one more addition to a long fieldwork tradition of Polish-French cooperation. Both anthropologists from the Centre, Prof. Tadeusz Dzierżykray-Rogalski and Prof. Elżbieta Promińska collaborated with *l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale* in Cairo. They studied the skeletal material from the temple of Amun in Karnak and the contents of Old Egyptian sarcophagi from Deir el-Medina. Prof. Tadeusz Dzierżykray-Rogalski participated in the French mission working at Dakhla oasis.¹⁶⁶

Long-term contacts with the *Cattedra di Numismatica*, Università 'Tor Vergata' in Rome involved exchange of experiences connected with identification of coins recovered in the course of archaeological exploration. The agreement signed in 1995, implemented in 1996–1998, by Patrizia Serafin Petrillo on the Italian part and Barbara Lichocka on the Polish part, additionally included studies on iconography and circulation of coins in the Mediterranean Sea area. The latter was also the numismatics expert for two missions of the *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*, headed by Prof. Harco Willems at Schenhur and Deir el-Bersha.¹⁶⁷

Many of these projects would have not been possible had Poland not gone through significant changes. It became easier to go to conferences, conduct research in foreign centres, visit archaeological sites and museum collections, not necessarily in connection with an excavation mission or for exchange scholarship based on the bilateral agreements between the Polish Academy of Sciences and foreign national academies or other scientific

¹⁶⁴ Bernhard 1986; 1992: 36; Michałowski 1957; 1964: 317; also Rybicki 1982: 176, 179; Posener-Krieger 1992; Kiss 2010: 62–67; Klimowicz, Klimowicz 2012: 110–112.

¹⁶⁵ Młynarczyk, Meyza (Eds) 1995. First Nieborów Pottery Workshop was organised by the National Museum in Warsaw in cooperation with the Centre and the Cairo Station – Polish Centre, see: Godlewski (Ed.) 1990b; Godlewski 1991.

¹⁶⁶ Dzierżykray-Rogalski, Promińska 1992: 94; Kiss 2010: 63.

¹⁶⁷ Lichocka 2007: 83–90.

institutions. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the scholarships of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, the British Academy, Centre nationale de la recherche scientifique, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, were of great value and paved the way for success of many projects.

At the beginning, graduates of archaeological studies went to Egypt for scholarships on the basis of an agreement between Poland and Egypt. Later on, from 2001, researchers from our Centre could apply for a grant assigned individually for particular research, connected with excavations as well as unconnected with current fieldwork, as part of the Executive Program of Scientific Cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences, Republic of Poland, and the Academy of Sciences Research and Technology, Arab Republic of Egypt. It was a great help for research carried out in Egypt.

The grants awarded annually in accordance with an agreement between the Polish Academy of Sciences and Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities proved extremely helpful in completion of the research conduct by Jolanta Młynarczyk in Hippos-Sussita.

PUBLICATIONS

A number of papers written by the scholars from the Centre have been published by the Centre itself. Of course none of the series was reserved for the Centre's scholars. On the contrary, papers written by researchers from the whole Mediterranean archaeology circle were accepted.¹⁶⁸ The Professor was usually a supervising editor.

At the beginning of the Centre's existence, there were limits on the publishing sheets assigned to particular scientific institutions, and the publishing 'monopolist', Polish Scientific Publishers (Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, PWN), was not always able to publish promptly and provide a decent technical level for works which required high quality of illustrations. Technical obstacles gradually disappeared but financial limitations still caused problems. Interventions by written requests and personal contacts were common, but they repeatedly resulted in subsequent publications.

Publication of results from particular archaeological sites, one of the most significant tasks and achievements of the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology, also constituted an element of the 'Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology'.¹⁶⁹ Prompt publication of the excavated material was one of the requirements set out by Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski. After the *Mirmeki* series, other excavation series were launched: *Palmyre*, *Faras*, *Alexandrie*, *Nea Paphos*, *Dongola*, *Nubia*, *Deir el-Bahari*. Initially the series *Tell Atrib 1985–1995*, was released as part of the *Travaux du Centre d'Archéologie Méditerranéenne de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences* series. The last series initiated by the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology was *Saqqara*.

¹⁶⁸ A short presentation of released and planned editions as of 1974, see: Kiss 1974; the list of Centre's releases until 1992, Daszewski 1992: 45–46; see also: the webpage (*IKŚiO PAN*) of the Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

¹⁶⁹ According to Myśliwiec 2003: 13, it is the most valuable contribution of the Centre.

After the release of the first volume of *Mirmeki* in Polish, with a summary in French, and its second volume in Russian, also with a summary in French, the Centre's publications came out in Western European languages. This concept had no precedent in Poland. In the times of obligatory learning of Russian, the Professor assumed that it made sense in the case of publication of the results of work at Crimea or in the case of researchers from the USSR, however, in order to maintain actual contacts with all scholars studying Mediterranean culture, it was necessary not only to speak other foreign languages but also publish in Western European languages. Some editions were also co-published by the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw as the organiser of the fieldwork. The tradition of Polish-French cooperation definitely influenced the selection of French as the leading language in our editions.¹⁷⁰ Then English gradually became also common. The Centre participated in the edition of international series: *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum* and *Corpus Signorum Imperii Romanorum*.¹⁷¹

The *Travaux du Centre d'Archéologie Méditerranéenne de l'Académie Polonaise des Science* series, open to a wider range of subjects, reflected the scope of research of the 'Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology', and therefore of the Centre as well.¹⁷² Several volumes of monographic studies presenting the results of various research projects have been published. The *Travaux du Centre* series begun with Tadeusz Andrzejewski's study concerning Egyptian mythology.¹⁷³ The last volume was at the same time the first volume of a new series *Tell Atrib 1985–1995*.¹⁷⁴

Études et Travaux, a journal open to the subject matter connected with archaeology of broadly understood Mediterranean area, welcomed contributions from the international archaeological community, adopting the practice of publishing in congress languages from the very beginning.¹⁷⁵ Apart from a few exceptions, the Centre's publications are continued by the Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

¹⁷⁰ Cf. Kiss 2010: 67.

¹⁷¹ Cf. Kiss 1974: 33–39; Sadurska 1972; 1974: 69; see Sadurska *et al.* 1990; 1992.

¹⁷² Cf. Marciniak 1968: 152; Kiss 1974; Lichocka 1974: 400–402, 403; Michałowski, Daszewski 1992: 46; currently *Travaux de l'Institut des Cultures Méditerranéennes et Orientales de l'Académie Polonaise des Science*.

¹⁷³ Andrzejewski 1959.

¹⁷⁴ Sztetyło 2000 and Myśliwiec 2000a; cf. *supra*, n. 55.

¹⁷⁵ Initially *Études et Travaux* was released as part of *Travaux du Centre d'Archéologie Méditerranéenne de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences* series. The first volume of *Études et Travaux* was published as *Travaux du Centre* 3, in 1966. Starting from *Études et Travaux* XVI, the series were released separately. *Études et Travaux* XVII et XVIII were subsidised by State Committee for Scientific Research, Poland and additionally the volume XVIII was released with financial support from Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, Cologne. We are also very grateful to Prof. Paul Zanker, director of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, for his essential help. *Études et Travaux* XXIII was the last volume published by the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology. Successive editors in chief were: T. Dzierżykray-Rogalski (vol. I), B. Filarska (vols II–IV), M. Marciniak (vols V–XIII), K. Myśliwiec (vol. XIV), S. Jakobielski, Z. Kiss (vol. XV), M. Martens-Czarnecka (vol. XVI), M. Barwik, B. Lichocka, M. Martens-Czarnecka (vol. XVII), B. Lichocka (vol. XVIII), M.G. Witkowski (vols XIX–XXIII). Starting from volume XXIV, *Études et Travaux* has been published as a journal of the Institute of Mediterranean and Oriental Cultures of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

CENTRE'S LIBRARY

The Centre's editorial series helped to develop exchange with other institutions, which resulted in significant additions to our library. The funds allocated to the purchase of books and journals have always been very limited. In the beginning, Prof. Zsolt Kiss was in charge of the exchange, later Maciej G. Witkowski and Teodozja I. Rzeuska took over that task. Many books have been added to our library as a consequence of exchange with Wasmuth Verlag (Tübingen – Berlin). Personal contacts also proved an invaluable source – apart from some volumes donated by individuals, there have been large contributions, for instance from the A.G. Leventis Foundation (Cyprus), the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, as well as subsidies, such as the relatively high sums of money for the purchase of publications that we received for several years, starting from 2003, from the French Embassy in Poland. We must also mention the precious collection of photocopies of missing issues of Egyptological journals, sponsored by Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, donated to the library by a holder of the fellowship of the Foundation, Andrzej Niwiński, Egyptologist, the Professor's student, himself, currently a full professor employed at the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Warsaw. In this way, our library, which began from a deposit received from the Warsaw Scientific Society, became one of the best archaeological libraries in Poland, especially in the field of Egyptology and Nubiology. It is open not only to scholars but also to students of archaeology. For many years it was managed by Ida M. Ryl-Preibisz. Digitalization of the library catalogue commenced in 2006.

EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTION

Some researchers from the Centre have been involved in university teaching: Prof. Zsolt Kiss, Henryk Meyza, Jolanta Młynarczyk, Prof. Karol Myśliwiec lectured at the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Warsaw, Barbara Tkaczow at University in Łódź, Stefan Jakobielski at the Academy of Catholic Theology in Warsaw and at the Higher School of Theology and Humanism in Podkowa Leśna. For more than a decade, Prof. Karol Myśliwiec, was the director of the Department of Archaeology of Egypt at the Institute of Archaeology of the University of Warsaw. Hanna Szymańska was in charge of the Chair of Ancient and Medieval History at the Department of History and Cultural Heritage of the Pontifical University of John Paul II in Cracow.

In the final period of the Centre's existence it became possible to affiliate research projects with the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology, which could also be exploited by scholarship programme participants who prepared doctoral dissertations connected with the work of Polish archaeological missions.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁶ Four out of the five scholarships programme participants affiliated with the Centre in 2006–2009, defended their doctoral theses Olga Białostocka, Maciej Makowski, Grzegorz Ochoła and Anastasiia Stupko-Lubczyńska.

POPULARISATION

Participation in events open to the public, such as lectures, the Science Picnics, radio and television programs as well as popular science publications show Mediterranean archaeology in a manner which can be better appreciated by readers from outside the relatively narrow circle of scholars, who should not be forgotten by scientists.¹⁷⁷

Multiple articles and books popularising the results of scientific research have been shared by some scholars from our Centre, e.g. monographs by Jolanta Młynarczyk about the art of ancient Cyprus,¹⁷⁸ Marek Marciniak with Prof. Jadwiga Lipińska,¹⁷⁹ discussing Egyptian myths,¹⁸⁰ Prof. Karol Myśliwiec about development of Egyptian writing, from hieroglyphic to demotic, and of its decipherment,¹⁸¹ and the history of Egypt from the Late New Kingdom to the Early Ptolemaic Period,¹⁸² as well as his work presenting the erotic aspects of Ancient Egyptian civilisation,¹⁸³ Barbara Tkaczow's *Alexandria ad Aegyptum*,¹⁸⁴ or by Bogdan Żurawski's books about Egyptian passion for gigantomania¹⁸⁵ and Alexander the Great.¹⁸⁶

In 2003 Bogdan Żurawski was awarded the Hugo Steinhaus Honorary Distinction for outstanding achievements in the popularisation of Polish archaeological discoveries in the press, on the radio and television, awarded by the Polish Foundation for Science Advancement and the Society for Promotion and Propagation of Sciences (Polska Fundacja Upowszechniania Nauki i Towarzystwo Popierania i Krzewienia Nauki) (**Fig. 30**). The following year Prof. Karol Myśliwiec was awarded the Hugo Steinhaus Prize for the above-mentioned book presenting Egyptian writing system.

Scientific contribution of Centre's researchers, especially Stefan Jakobielski, was significant for the preparation of the Faras Gallery at the National Museum in Warsaw after the discovery of Faras Cathedral.

Multiple exhibitions presenting the results of Polish excavations in the Mediterranean must also be mentioned. A number of temporary exhibitions presented the results of Polish research in Nubia.¹⁸⁷ In 2000 Archaeological Museum in Warsaw hosted the exhibition *W górę Nilu, w głąb czasu* [*Up the Nile, down the time*], showing selected objects from an archaeological survey in the Nile Valley between Old Dongola and Ez-Zuma headed by Bogdan Żurawski (2000). The exhibition *Saving the Sudan's Ancient Cultural Heritage*.

¹⁷⁷ On the necessity of popularisation, cf. Michałowski 1973b: 38; Lichocka 1977: 135; Bernhard 1995.

¹⁷⁸ Młynarczyk 1983.

¹⁷⁹ Prof. Jadwiga Lipińska, director of the mission working at the temple of Thutmose III at Deir el-Bahari, was employed at the Department of Ancient Art, National Museum in Warsaw.

¹⁸⁰ Lipińska, Marciniak 1980.

¹⁸¹ Myśliwiec 1990.

¹⁸² Myśliwiec 1993; also German edition (Myśliwiec 1998b) and English edition (Myśliwiec 2000b).

¹⁸³ Myśliwiec 1998a; English edition (Myśliwiec 2004).

¹⁸⁴ Tkaczow 1988.

¹⁸⁵ Żurawski 1984.

¹⁸⁶ Żurawski 1985; publication awarded by weekly Magazine *Razem* for outstanding contribution to popularisation of knowledge of history (1985).

¹⁸⁷ Myśliwiec 2003: 17.

Forty Years of Co-operation in Archaeology Between Sudan and Poland was displayed in the National Museum in Khartoum in 2001.¹⁸⁸

Poster exhibitions illustrating discoveries made by missions directed by Bogdan Żurawski were shown in some Polish cities, Kalisz, Toruń, Warsaw, and also abroad, in Berlin (*Banganarti 2002. Ausstellung Polnischer Gemeinsamer Archäologischer Expedition ins Tal des Mittleren Nils*) and Helsinki (*Polish Joint Archaeological Expedition to the Middle Nile*). The Polish Science Days in Russian Federation in 2001 created an occasion to present the exhibition *Surveying the Middle Nile* and to celebrate the centenary of Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski's birth with a special exhibition, *The Founding Father. Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski*, both staged in Moscow by Bogdan Żurawski.

The collection of objects from the excavations at the Holy Trinity Monastery in Old Dongola conducted under the supervision of Stefan Jakobielski was shown at the exhibition *W pustyni i w słońcu. Polskie wykopaliska w Starej Dongoli* [*In the Desert and in the Sun. Polish Excavations at Old Dongola*], organised to celebrate 45 years of archaeological cooperation between Poland and Sudan in National Museum in Warsaw in 2006.¹⁸⁹

In 2010 an exhibition titled *Uratowane przed potopem* [*Saved from the deluge*] offered the opportunity to show some objects donated to the National Museum in Warsaw and the Poznań Archaeological Museum in recognition of the effort of Polish missions participating in the international salvage campaign related to construction of the Merowe Dam at the Fourth Nile Cataract. The team led by Bogdan Żurawski was one of them.

The exhibition showing the work of the Polish-Egyptian Archaeological Mission at Saqqara directed by Prof. Karol Myśliwiec, *Sakkara. Polska archeologia w fotografii Wojciecha Wojciechowskiego* (*Saqqara. Polish archaeology in the photographs of Wojciech Wojciechowski*) displayed in Warsaw in 2009.¹⁹⁰

SEMINARS AND MEMORIES

Seminars organised by the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology (led by Prof. Zsolt Kiss) were added to the agenda of archaeological scientific life circle. They were initially held at the Palace of Culture and Science, then at the National Museum, and constituted an element which integrated the group as well as provided a forum to report the results of excavations and studies. They encouraged younger researchers to make first public speeches.

This tradition derived from the seminars that Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski held at the University of Warsaw until he retired, and it did not disappear after the Centre

¹⁸⁸ Multilingual publication (*Saving the Sudan's Heritage 2001*) accompanied the exhibition organised by the Poznań Archaeological Museum in cooperation with the Polish Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw, Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Stefan Jakobielski, Bożena Rostkowska, Bogdan Żurawski), National Museum in Warsaw and Gdańsk Archaeological Museum.

¹⁸⁹ See: Jakobielski (Ed.) 2006; Stefan Jakobielski was one of the exhibition curators; cf. webpage: *W pustyni i w słońcu*.

¹⁹⁰ *Sakkara 2009* (text by Karol Myśliwiec).

changed into the Institute. The meetings also involved lectures by guests from other institutions.

A visit of a guest was an important event, not only due to the fact that in the early years of the Centre's existence travelling was not so easy and frequent as today. An opportunity to listen to a lecture of a guest from another research centre was highly valued, the audience viewed slides with great interest (and we checked nervously before each speech whether the slides were in the right order, or the projector worked properly) and listened to reports from new excavations, which they could not visit in person. The guests were renowned experts, authors of outstanding publications, directors of archaeological missions, directors of respectable institutes, so they usually evoked interest and attracted big audience. An official visit involved a lecture and scientific discussion, sightseeing – also outside Warsaw, but additionally a less formal meeting, during the Professor's lifetime often organised in Podkowa Leśna (**Figs 2, 7, 11**), going out to the opera or a concert. Many of our honoured guests, eminent professors have already passed away – François Daumas, Erich Dinkler, Iorwerth Eiddon, Stephen Edwards, Fritz Hintze, Sir Lawrence Kirwan, Jean Leclant, Ehud Netzer, John Martin Plumley (**Fig. 2**), Louis Robert (**Fig. 11**), Jean Vercoutter, Jean Yoyotte, to name a few.

It happened once that a visit of a very important guest from Egypt, Gamal eddin Mokhtar, the Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organisation,¹⁹¹ coincided with the date of a fancy dress party in Podkowa Leśna. Practically everybody took part in it, so the honoured guest was also invited. He was the only person out of the circle of Professor's co-workers, and the only one, apart from Professor and his wife, as well as Tadeusz Polak, the director of State Studios for Conservation of Cultural Property, who was not obliged to wear a fancy costume. It must be mentioned that the costumes were so intriguing that our guest forever remembered certain Polish archaeologists wearing their dress party outfits, especially the 'Japanese lady' – Krystyna Polaczek, a member of several archaeological and conservation missions in the temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari. Her personality was exceptional, just as exceptional was her contribution to the circle of Mediterranean archaeologists. Not many people remember that before she committed totally to the work of Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw, becoming almost its symbol, Krystyna Polaczek, had been employed at the Centre.¹⁹²

The first international scientific session organised by the Centre was devoted to the research at Mirmeki. In the same year, 1959, a conference on the wider spectrum of Polish excavations in the Near East was held and we were honoured with the participation of Prof. Georges Daux (École française d'Athènes), Prof. Pierre Devambez (Musée du Louvre, Paris) and Prof. Nagib Mikhail (University of Alexandria). The colloquium organised a year later, devoted to Polish excavations, was also international in its nature. Among the

¹⁹¹ First Under Secretary of State from 1972 to 1977, after serving as Under Secretary of State for Monuments and Museums from 1968.

¹⁹² Bernhard 1995: 9; Bieliński 2015; see the publication devoted to Krystyna Polaczek: Laskowska-Kusztal, Niwiński (Eds) 2013; richly illustrated, with an overview of the research conducted by Krystyna Polaczek (by Ewa Laskowska-Kusztal, 17–19); 122–123, 'Japanese lady'.

participants we hosted Prof. Pierre Demargne (L'Université Paris-Sorbonne) and Ranucio Bianchi-Bandinelli (Università, La Sapienza, Rome).¹⁹³ Later on, the Centre organised two international sessions, and their profiles were more specific.¹⁹⁴

The most recent occasion to reminisce many events, both scientific and social ones, which formed the history of the 'Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology', was the cycle of anniversary seminars conducted by Stefan Jakobielski in 2016 in Staszic Palace. They made us look back, at the excavations, at the aims which were set and sometimes achieved but other times not; they made us remember important events in the life of the missions and the Centre, those essential for the research as well as personal memories and reflections, which cannot be found in scientific publications and official reports.

The films by Piotr Parandowski (**Fig. 21**) enable one to keep a number of events in the memory.¹⁹⁵ He worked for the Centre for some time before leaving science for screenplay writing and film making, however he remained devoted to the circle of Mediterranean archaeology, both from the perspective of his selection of subjects as well personal contacts. There is a certain romantic note in the comments and images of the documentaries which he made. It must have been felt by all who were lucky enough to work in the Near East and Egypt, in the times when the 'Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology' began and the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology archived *journaux de fouilles* in typescripts with black and white photographs and ink drawing plans.

We received invaluable help from the outstanding leaders of the Scientific Council, Prof. Stanisław Lorentz, the director of the National Museum in Warsaw and Prof. Maria L. Bernhard (**Fig. 36**), in 1954–1978 the head of the Chair of Mediterranean Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University in Cracow,¹⁹⁶ who, by their prestige, supported our efforts in preserving the Centre and its research profile. Backing from the Scientific Council, which was later headed by Prof. Michał Gawlikowski (**Fig. 8**) (Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw), then Prof. Joachim Śliwa (Chair of Mediterranean Archaeology/Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University), has always constituted an important element in many actions. It is hard to over-estimate the comprehensive support given to the Centre by Prof. Zofia Sztetyło (Institute of Archaeology of the University of Warsaw), long-term member of the Centre's Scientific Council (**Fig. 34**).

Prof. Maria L. Bernhard, had a particularly close relationship with the Centre. She displayed an unequalled level of commitment to the development of young archaeologists and generally Mediterranean archaeology in Poland. She was the originator of numerous scientific initiatives, also these which required additional funds, which she struggled for

¹⁹³ *Zakład Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej 1962*: 46–47.

¹⁹⁴ See *supra*, 17, 22, 29.

¹⁹⁵ He made several dozen films. Those connected with Mediterranean archaeology include, among others, *Spotkanie z architekturą Egiptu* [Meeting the Architecture of Egypt] (1975), *Alexandrea ad Aegyptum* (1985), *Malowidła z Faras* [Paintings from Faras] (1987), *Dongola* (1993), *Kazimierz Michałowski* (2009); cf. Parandowski 2001; 2012.

¹⁹⁶ Since 1971 Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University.

with great zeal. It was her determination that led to our share in the edition of *Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae*.¹⁹⁷

We remember Prof. Jean Leclant (Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, Professeur honoraire au Collège de France), with enormous gratitude; he was one of Professor's friends, who observed, with great attention and interest, how we managed the situation in the times of the martial law (1981–1983). Particular attention of Prof. Torgny Säve-Söderbergh (Uppsala University, the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities, director of the Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia during the Salvage Campaigns of the 1960s and 1970s), also remains unforgettable.

We can perfectly remember the importance of the friendly attitude of the directors and employees of archaeological institutions in Athens, Cairo, London, Madrid, Oxford, Paris and Rome towards our research. It is impossible to list all who have provided us with assistance. In the difficult times of foreign currency and passport limitations, the disinterested help from many friends from abroad, sometimes in apparently trivial matters such as purchase of the polyester film for drawing reliefs, providing a copy of an article, exchange of publications, was absolutely precious.

The Research Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the Polish Academy of Sciences established in the middle of the previous century, was created in the style based on the personality of its Founder. It is impossible to list all Professor's achievements since his activity, so significant for the Centre, exceeds its framework and belongs to the 'Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology' as a whole.¹⁹⁸

A presentation of a detailed history of the Centre is not the objective of this article. The anniversary is an occasion for remembering the wide range of achievements by showing individual successes, the great ones and the less impressive ones, which also contributed to the discovery of our roots in the Mediterranean culture. Being a member of the scientific staff of the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology evoked the feeling of doing something important. With the passage of time, the Professor's students who worked as assistants and later also the younger generation, who had not met the Professor in person, influenced the functioning of the Centre. They contributed to its development, continued already begun studies, initiated new research and undertook exploration of new sites. They introduced modern surveying and geophysical methods, chemical analyses, photogrammetry and aerial photography. In 2009 the Centre joined the group of research institutions of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Faculty of Geology of the University of Warsaw that formed a consortium for research on the properties and microstructures of geomaterials.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁷ In 1990 Prof. Maria L. Bernhard resigned from the leadership of the Polish committee of *LIMC* for Prof. Michał Gawlikowski, the director of the Polish archaeological mission at Palmyra: Bernhard 1995: 10, 12.

¹⁹⁸ See: Sadurska 1974: 63, n. 1; Lipińska 2001; Bernhard 1990; 1992. Selected bibliography: Jakobielski, Karkowski *et al.* (Eds) 1992: 44–45; for list of important publications, see: *Publikacje* 1981; webpage: *Michałowski – important publications*. In 1990, the Centre published *Opera minora* 1, consisting of early works of Prof. Kazimierz Michałowski (Michałowski 1990); Bernhard 1990.

¹⁹⁹ *Polska Akademia Nauk. Sprawozdanie 2009*: 41.

Those who remember working with the Professor or attended seminars that he conducted constitute a certain connection between the old, slightly romantic type of Mediterranean archaeology and the present, modern one, with digitalised data, aerial photography, GPS devices, electronic microscopy and possibility to send excavation documentation directly from the archaeological site to any recipient.

The reports which state that the Research Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology is in possession of ‘two theodolites, a nomogram, a camera with a telephoto lens and light meter, an enlarger, a set of measuring devices and a set of drafting tools’ might evoke nostalgic memories.²⁰⁰ The first computer in the Centre, assembled of imported parts, with a screen showing flashing green letters, is also a nearly forgotten history.

The Centre, open to new developments, also technical ones, had to face the modern technological age, just as other scientific institutions. Already in the 1990s, encouraged by scientific authorities, the Centre started to involve computer techniques to store archaeological documentation and to introduce a desktop publishing system (DTP) in editorial processing. Photographs, first from Faras and later from other sites, were the main group of digitalised documents which were scanned and protected from deterioration. The first two publications edited by means of these new technologies were mostly set by Henryk Meyza²⁰¹ and Janusz Karkowski.²⁰² Computerisation, whose implementation was “pioneered” at the Centre by Henryk Meyza, was accepted by the older generation with some reservations, computers soon became indispensable tool for individual research work, publishing process, flow of information about studies, seminars, conferences, access to web-published data, making the library catalogue accessible online. Digitalisation helped to store (and process) excavation documentation as well as store the documentation concerning the Centre itself, the work of the Professor.

It was a great feat indeed, *ergon agathon*.

(Translation: B. Majchrzak)

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²⁰⁰ Zakład Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej 1962: 46.

²⁰¹ Meyza, Młynarczyk (Eds) 1995, the typeset was prepared by H. Meyza.

²⁰² Karkowski 2003, the volume with illustrations was entirely prepared by the Author.

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APPENDIX

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SCIENTIFIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL STAFF (period of employment, continuation in IMOC PAS)

ARCHAEOLOGISTS

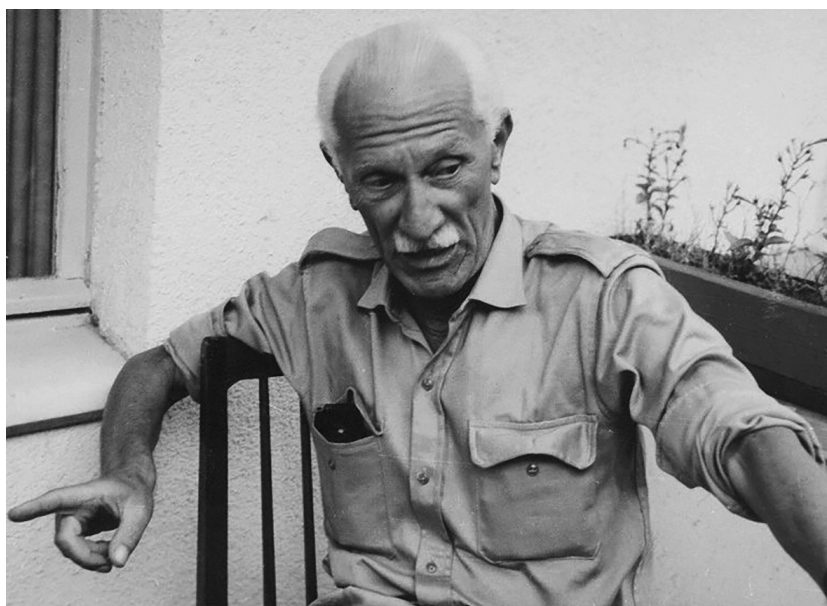
Tadeusz Andrzejewski, 1958–1959	Janusz Meuszyński, 1969–1971
Mirosław Barwik, 1982–1995	Henryk Meyza, 1984–IMOC PAS
Dorota Bielińska, 1987–IMOC PAS	Kazimierz Michałowski, 1956–1981
Teresa Borkowska-Kołątaj, 1962–1964, 1965–1967	Marek Mierosławski, 1972 (student)
Zbigniew Borkowski, 1964–1965	Jolanta Młynarczyk, 1971–1972, 1975–IMOC PAS
Andrzej Ćwiek, 1994–1995	Karol Myśliwiec, 1979–IMOC PAS
Janina Czarniecka, 1956–1980	Maria Pacek, 1959–1961 (technician)
Wiktor A. Daszewski, 1960–1971	Piotr Parandowski, 1968, 1970–1975
Jadwiga Duda, 1969–1970	Krystyna Polaczek, 1971–1974
Barbara Filarska, 1957–1969	Małgorzata Radomska, 2007–IMOC PAS
Stanisław Gąsiorowski, 1956–1962	Andrzej Reiche, 1972 (student)
Barbara Gąssowska, 1961 (consultant)	Bożena Rostkowska, 1972–2007
Tadeusz Gołgowski, 1965–1969	Roman Rybicki, 1962–1964 (consultant)
Jadwiga Iwaszczuk, 2007–IMOC PAS	Maria B. Rybińska, 1960–1982 (technician)
Stefan Jakobielski, 1961–IMOC PAS	Ida M. Ryl-Preibisz, 1966–2007
Elżbieta Jastrzębowska, 1971	Teodozja I. Rzeuska, 1996–IMOC PAS
Ewa Kalinowska-Habdas-Lorentz, 1957–1958, 1962	Anna Sadurska, 1959–1961
Janusz Karkowski, 1970–1971, 1975–IMOC PAS	Zofia Skulimowska, 1956–1965
Zsolt Kiss, 1964–1966, 1967–IMOC PAS	Hanna Stefańska, 1956–1998
Kamila Kołodziejczyk, 1957–1998	Piotr O. Szolc, 1967 (student)
Maciej Kosow, 1972 (student)	Hanna Szymańska, 2007–IMOC PAS
Jerzy Kulczycki, 1956–1962	Barbara Tkaczow, 1968–IMOC PAS
Kamil O. Kuraszkiewicz, 1995–1996	Jacek Wais, 1968–1969
Ewa Laskowska-Kusztal, 1971–IMOC PAS	Maciej G. Witkowski, 1980–IMOC PAS
Barbara Lichocka, 1972–IMOC PAS	Anna Witz, 1969
Adam Łajtar, 1984–1991	Teresa Wroncka, 1956
Marek Marciniak, 1967–1987	Wanda Zdrojewska, 1958–1961
Tomasz Marszewski, 1956–1968	Bogdan Żurawski, 1972 (student), 1981–IMOC PAS
Małgorzata Martens-Czarnecka, 1969–1975, 1977–2007	

ARCHITECTS

Maria Adamska-Kozińska, 1961 (consultant)	Wiesław Koziński, 1960–1961
Maria Bereżyńska, 1971 (student)	Antoni Ostrasz, 1962–1966
Krystyna Górecka, 1962 (drafter)	Marian Sokołowski, 1958–1960 (student, drafter)

ANTHROPOLOGISTS

Tadeusz Dzierżykray-Rogalski, 1967–1982	Elżbieta Promińska, 1962–1964, 1967–1982
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1. Podkowa Leśna, Professor on the terrace (courtesy of M. Karkowska).



2. Podkowa Leśna 1971, M. Martens-Czarnecka and Z. Kiss (in the foreground), B. Tkaczow (close background), J.M. Plumley and S. Jakobielski (far background) (Collection of IKŚiO PAN).



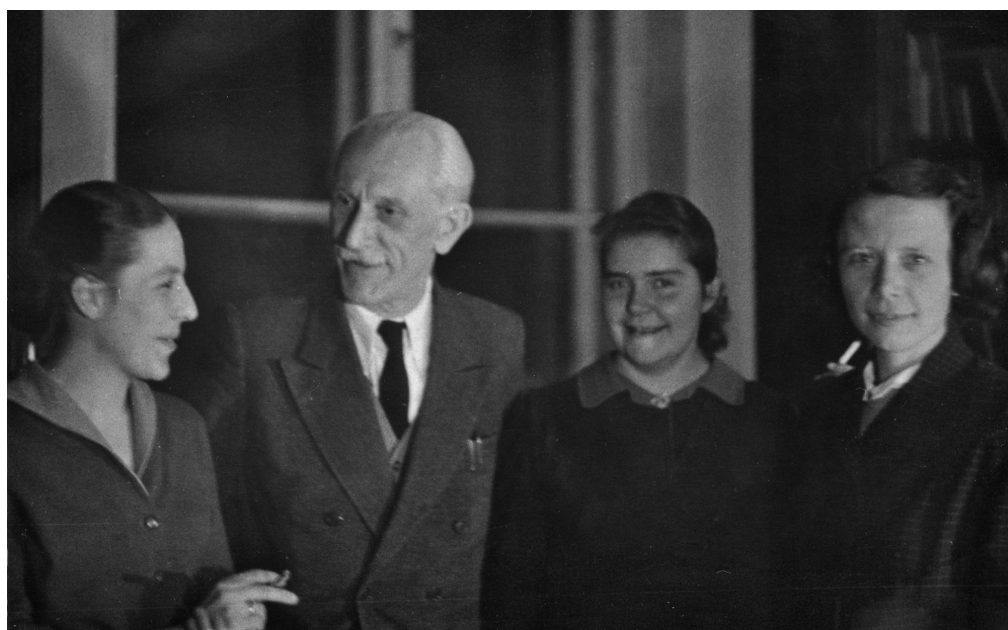
3. Warsaw, late 1950s – early 1960s, Palace of Culture and Science (Phot. Z. Siemaszko/Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe).



4. Warsaw 2009, Staszic Palace (Phot. O. Białostocka).



5. Podkowa Leśna, K. Michałowski in his armchair in apse room (courtesy of M. Karkowska).



6. Podkowa Leśna, K. Michałowski with E. Kalinowska-Lorenz (on the left), W. Zdrojewska and B. Filarska (on the right) (Collection of IKŚiO PAN).



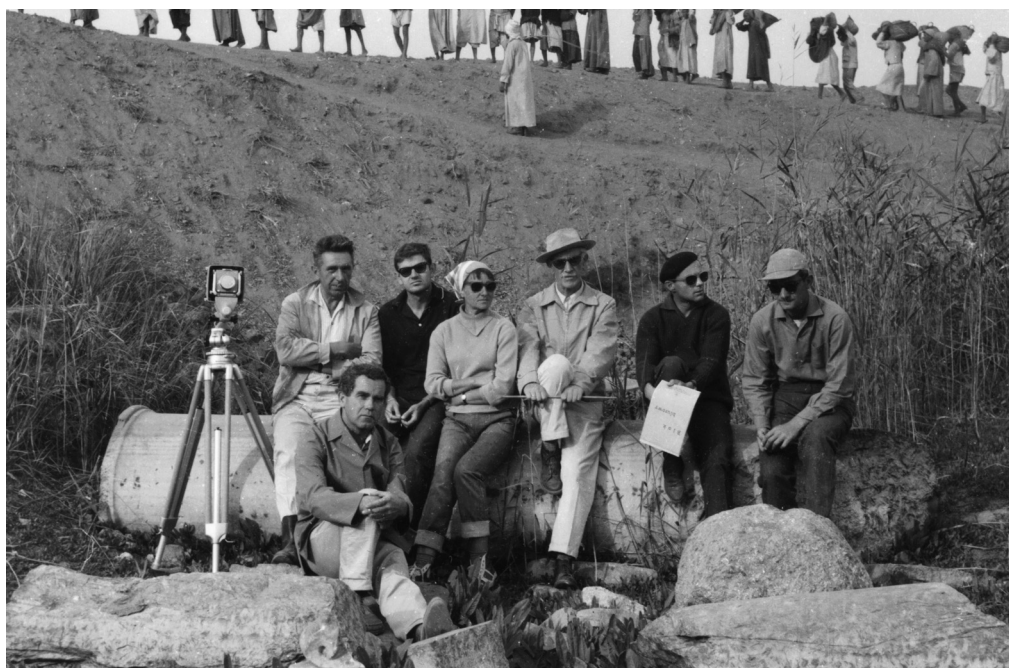
7. Podkowa Leśna; from the left: K. Michałowska, K. Kołodziejczyk and H. Stefańska (Collection of IKŚiO PAN).



8. National Museum in Warsaw, Professor's study, K. Michałowski and his collaborators; from the left, in the foreground: K. Myśliwiec, J. Kubińska (University of Warsaw), K. Michałowski, B. Gąssowska, A. Sadurska; from the left, in the background: M. Gawlikowski, M. Krogulska (University of Warsaw), W. Dobrowolski (National Museum in Warsaw), M. Marciniak, T. Gołgowski, Z. Kiss (Collection of IKŚiO PAN).



9. K. Michałowski showing the plan of excavations at Mirmeki (Courtesy of M. Karkowska).



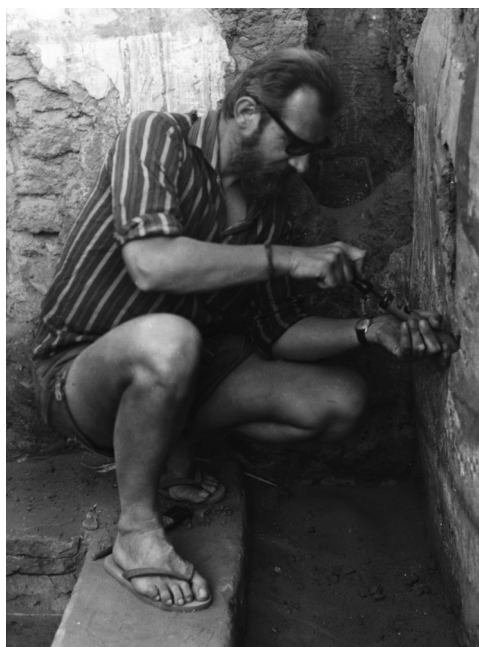
10. Tell Atrib 1962, from the left: T. Biniewski, M. Marciniak, K. Kołodziejczyk, K. Michałowski, A. Ostrasz, S. Jakobielski, and S. Jasiewicz (conservator) in front of them (Collection of IKSio PAN).



11. Podkowa Leśna 1971, L. Robert (Collège de France, Paris) and S. Jakobielski, studying a Coptic inscription from Faras; from the left, standing: Z. Kiss, M. Rodziewicz (National Museum in Warsaw), H. Stefańska, K. Myśliwiec; J. Kubińska in the back view (Collection of IKŚiO PAN).



12. Faras 1961, after the excavation campaign; from the left, sitting: B. Ruszczyc and J. Bielska (architect); standing: W. Kosiński, T. Biniewski, K. Michałowski, M. Marciniak and A. Ostrasz (Collection of IKŚiO PAN).



13. Old Dongola 1976, S. Jakobielski cleaning the wall (Phot. M. Steinborn).



14. Palmyra 1964, M. Marciniak at work (Phot. A. Dziewanowski).



15. Old Dongola 1972/1973, T. Dzierżykray-Rogalski and E. Promińska at work (Phot. W. Jerke).



16. Tell Atrib, H. Szymańska on the site (Phot. A. Południkiewicz).



17. Saqqara 2009, K. Myśliwiec (Phot. W. Wojciechowski; courtesy of the Saqqara Mission).



18. Saqqara 2009, T.I. Rzeuska studying pottery (Phot. M. Radomska).



19. Saqqara 2009, Polish members of the Saqqara Mission: K.O. Kuraszkiewicz, I. Kozieradzka-Ogunmakin, M. Radomska (from left to right) and Egyptian collaborators moving the mummy dating to the Ptolemaic period from its tomb to the storehouse (Phot. W. Wojciechowski; courtesy of the Saqqara Mission).



20. Alexandria, Kom el-Dikka 1974, B. Tkaczow with *rais* Mohammed Ismail Amr (holding his umbrella) and Mitwalli Hawwas, the most experienced Egyptian explorer of the mission (Phot. P. Parandowski; courtesy of B. Tkaczow).



21. Alexandria, Kom el-Dikka, T. Gołgowski and P. Parandowski studying pottery on the top of cisterns (courtesy of B. Tkaczow).



22. Alexandria, Kom el-Dikka 1994, B. Lichocka working on the site (Phot. B. Tkaczow).



23. Hippos-Sussita, J. Młynarczyk exploring the trial trench under North-West Church (Phot. M. Burdajewicz).



24. Deir el-Bahari 2007, J. Iwaszczuk working at the temple of Hatshepsut (courtesy of J. Iwaszczuk).



25. Kalabsha 2003, E. Laskowska-Kusztal copying an inscription on the temple's wall (Phot. W. Jerke).



26. Cairo 2003, M.G. Witkowski on the terrace of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology in Cairo (Phot. J. Iwaszczuk).



27. Deir el-Bahari 2005/2006, J. Karkowski copying a hieroglyphic inscription (courtesy of J. Karkowski).



28. Warsaw 2009, I.M. Ryl-Preibisz at the seat of the Polish Centre for Mediterranean Archaeology (Phot. W. Jerke)..



29. Old Dongola 2004, M. Martens-Czarnecka working on pottery (Phot. W. Dobrowolski).



30. Warsaw 2003, B. Żurawski awarded Hugo Steinhaus Honorary Distinction (courtesy of B. Żurawski).



31. Old Dongola 1991, S. Jakobielski (standing on the left) with the dog saved by the mission, K. Pluskota (archaeologist; standing on the right), B. Żurawski (sitting on a truck) and P. Wierzbicki (architect; sitting on the top of the truck) (courtesy of B. Żurawski).



32. Mugheira in the Al-Subbiyah region (Kuwait) 2007, D. Bielińska drawing one of discovered tumuli (Phot. A. Reiche).



33. Nea Paphos 1990, H. Meyza and his pottery sherds (Phot. B. Okupny; courtesy of the Nea Paphos Mission).



34. Nea Paphos 1981, evening campfire; from the left: Y. Kleanthis (Geroskipou, Ethnographic Museum), J. Młynarczyk, V. Karageorghis (Department of Antiquities of Cyprus, Nicosia), W.A. Daszewski, Z. Sztetyło, S. Medeksza, architect of the mission (Phot. A. Wichniewicz; courtesy of the Nea Paphos Mission).



35. Palermo 1956, the conference of International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), K. Michałowski and T. Andrzejewski (Collection of IKŚiO PAN).



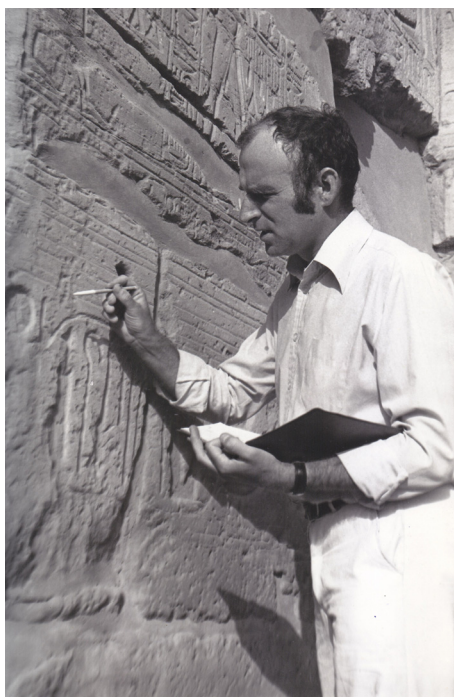
36. Delphi 1986, International Meeting of History and Archaeology; from the left: Z. Kiss, W.A. Daszewski, M.L. Bernhard (courtesy of Z. Kiss).



37. National Museum in Warsaw 1972, II Conference for Nubian Studies; from the left: Nigm Ed-Din Mohammed Sheriff (Sudan Antiquities Service, Khartoum), P.L. Shinnie (University of Calgary), B. Rostkowska (Phot. A. Bodytko).



38. Rome 1988, II Conferenza Internazionale sul Ritratto Romano, B. Lichocka and Z. Kiss (courtesy of Z. Kiss).



39. Luxor 1980, K. Myśliwiec studying a hieroglyphic inscription at the temple of Seti I (Collection of IKŚiO PAN).



40. Cairo, Polish Embassy 2008, a celebration of 40 years of K. Myśliwiec's research in Egypt. K. Myśliwiec and his former PhD student, Mahmoud Afifi (Egyptian Antiquities Department, Ministry of Antiquities, Cairo) (Phot. B. Lichocka).



41. Podkowa Leśna, 1990s; Polish and foreign members of the Old Dongola Mission, from the left: S. Jakobielski, B. Żurawski, M. Martens-Czarnecka, K. Innemée, K. Pluskota and W. Chmiel (courtesy of B. Żurawski).



42. Podkowa Leśna, the Professor. It was a long time ago (Collection of IKŚiO PAN).

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XXX

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STUDIA i PRACE

XXX



WARSZAWA
2017

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XXX



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et P. Wierzbicki (assis sur le camion) (de la collection de B. Żurawski)
En haut, à droite. Palmyre 1964, M. Marciniak au travail (phot. A. Dziewanowski)
Au centre. E. Laskowska-Kusztal au travail (de la collection de E. Laskowska-Kusztal)
En bas, à gauche. Tell Atrib 1962 ; de gauche : T. Biniewski, M. Marciniak, K. Kołodziejczyk,
K. Michałowski, A. Ostrasz, S. Jakobielski et S. Jasiewicz devant eux
(de la collection de IKŚiO PAN).
En bas, à droite. Vieille Dongola 1976, S. Jakobielski nettoyant le mur
(phot. M. Steinborn).
Au centre, à droite, K. Myśliwiec en train des travaux de documentation
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