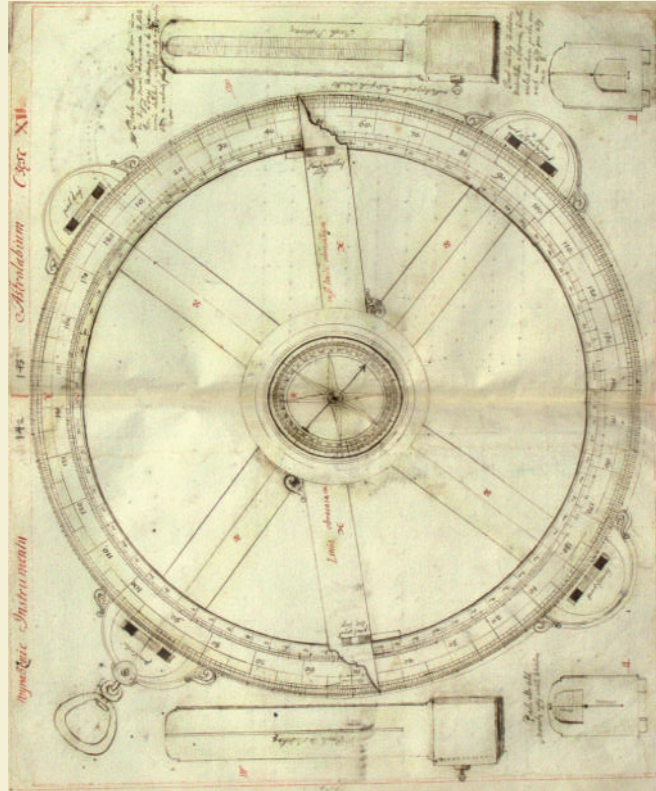
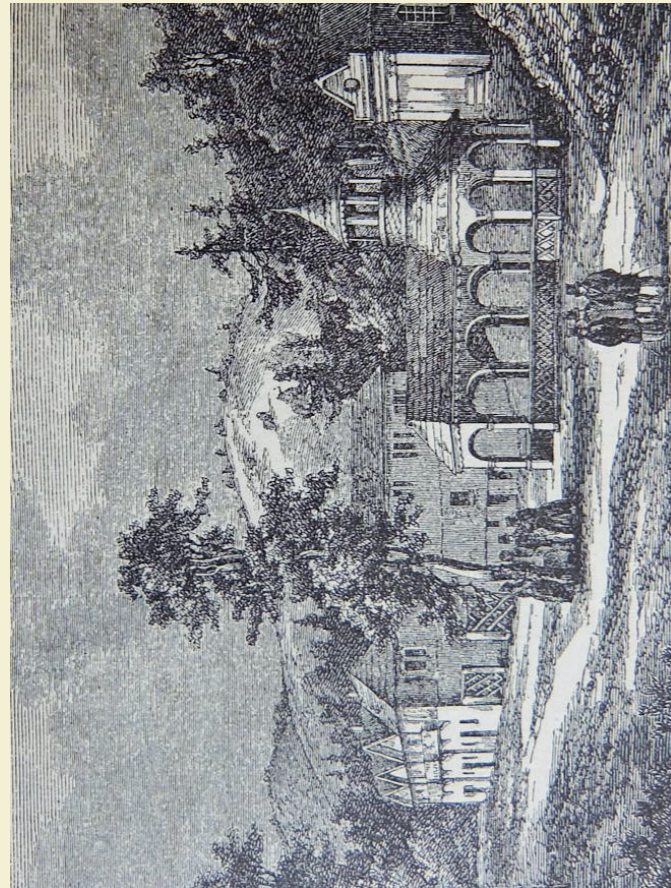




Collegium Maius, watercolour by S. Eljasz 1881



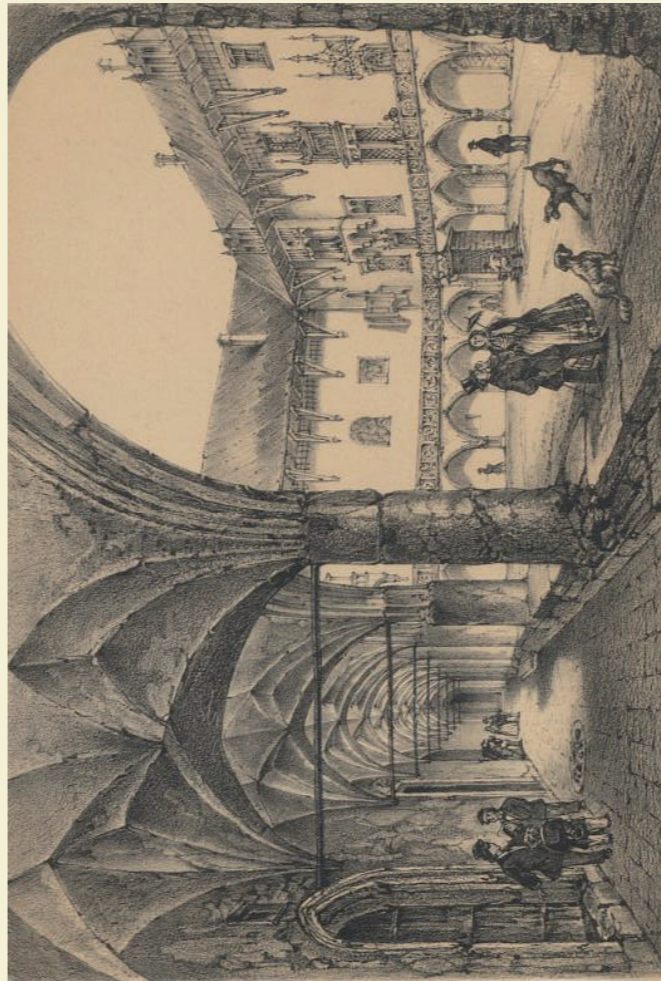
Astrolabe (drawing from J. Naroński's *Geometry or size...*, 1659)



Promenade in Krynica, woodcut, 1856



Title page from the *Album of the exhibition of antiquities 1859*, photo by K. Beyer



Courtyard of the Jagiellonian Library, lithography 1862



“Zodiac of the Sarmatian Knights [...]A° 1568”, title page of the armorial, first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> cent.



**200<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the establishment  
of the Krakow Learned Society**

Honorary Patronage  
of the President of the Republic of Poland Andrzej Duda

We invite you to a scientific conference  
9–10 December 2015  
PAU, Sławkowska 17 str., 31–016 Kraków

The conference program is available at: [www.tnk.krakow.pl](http://www.tnk.krakow.pl)

After the fall of the Duchy of Warsaw, the Congress of Vienna brought to life with effect from 3 May 1815 a tiny Polish state officially called the „Free City of Krakow”. The expression “with its Territory” was added to the name and it was described as „independent and strictly neutral” but remained under the „protection” of the three occupying countries. It consisted of 4 towns and 224 villages. It was a constitutional republic; hence it was also called Republic of Krakow. One of the first projects of this small state was the creation of the Learned Society attached to the University of Krakow. Already on 24 July 1815 a special resolution was adopted by the university authorities, on December 9 of that year „Protecting Courts” approved the statute, and in mid-February 1816 the Society began its activity.

The Society’s developmental stages were determined by political events. The November Uprising 1830–1831 brought restriction on the freedoms of the Free City of Krakow, and thus hindered the work of scientists, but the fact that the Warsaw Society of the Friends of Learning, established in 1800, was dissolved as a result of repressions following the failed uprising, opened a nationwide field of activity for the Krakow Learned Society. Yet, as a consequence of the Krakow Uprising in 1846, the Free City of Krakow was included in Austria.

The Society survived the storm, trying new forms of activity in the years 1848–1852 to eventually adapt to Austrian law, break the bonds with the then ruthlessly Germanized University, and having been renamed „Krakow Learned Society” it got in 1856 a new statute and developed effective activity in various fields (the beginnings of a scientific library and of archaeological and natural history museum, Commissions: Balneological, Physiographic, Language, Bibliographic, Historical, Artistic Creation, Editorial for the „Review of Medicine”), and finally transformed itself in 1872 into the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Professor Jerzy Wyrozumski  
Translated by Irena Polańska

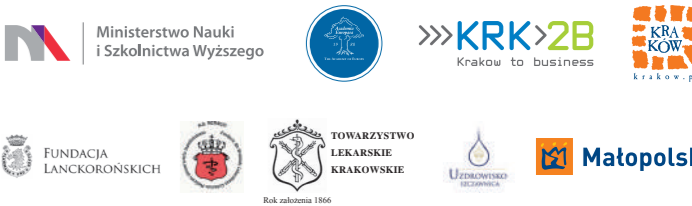
1815	03.05. The Congress of Vienna established the „Free, Independent and Strictly Neutral City of Krakow with its Territory”	1831	In the aftermath of the November Uprising in the Polish Kingdom, by the power of their residents the „Protecting Courts” limited the freedom of the Free City of Krakow	1846	24.02.–02.03. Krakow Uprising	1848	March–April Krakow events in the Springtime of Nations	1863–1864	January Uprising
1816	22.01. The first session of the Assembly of Representatives of the Free City of Krakow was held					1849	The beginning of „the era of Bach”: police system and germanization	1866	Austria’s defeat in the war with Prussia
1817	05.08. Organic Statute of the University of Krakow introduced the name „Jagiellonian University”	1833	11.09. The three Protecting Courts issued the new constitution of the Free City of Krakow	1846	06.11. Under the agreement of the three partitioning powers, the free City of Krakow was annexed by Austria	from 1851	„Neo-absolutism” in the Habsburg Monarchy	1867	Formation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the beginning of the constitutional era in the Habsburg Monarchy
1815	09.12. Organising Committee acting on behalf of the three Protecting Courts approved the Statute of the Learned Society attached to the University of Krakow	1816	25.02. The first meeting of the Krakow Learned Society attached to the University of Krakow was held	1839–1841	Works on the new Statute of the Krakow Learned Society attached to the Jagiellonian University	1853	22.01. A new Statute was adopted, which was to be approved by the Austrian authorities; the Society’s activities were suspended pending the approval	1856	The Statue of the Society was approved. Since then it operated without a connection with the University. The Society started the construction of its own headquarters and began creating its own library
<b>The number of members of the Krakow Learned Society in 1817:</b> Members in total: 117, Active – 49, Corresponding – 19, Honorary – 49  Quoted after: <i>Pogląd historyczny na Towarzystwo Naukowe Krakowskie z czasów jego związków z Uniwersytetem Jagiellońskim przez Prof. Dra Józefa Majera</i> , „Rocznik TNK” [Yearbook of the Krakow Learned Society], 1858, vol. 2				1841	14.07. Governing Senate of the Free City of Krakow approved the new statute of the Society, for which the new name was adopted: Krakow Learned Society attached to the Jagiellonian University	<b>The number of members of the Krakow Learned Society in 1871:</b> Members in total: Active – 109, Corresponding – 159, Honorary – 14  Data according to D. REDEROWA, K. STACHOWSKA Ośrodek naukowy krakowski w świetle materiałów TNK 1841–1871. Selection of sources from Roczn. Bibl. V I PAN w Kr. 2 (1956)			
1817	Yearbook of Krakow Learned Society attached to the University began to appear. It was published until 1833				1872	The Krakow Learned Society transformed into the Academy of Arts and Sciences			

**1815 – Learned Society attached to the University of Krakow**  
**1856 – Krakow Learned Society**  
**1872 – Academy of Arts and Sciences**  
**1919 – Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences**

### The organizers of the Jubilee



### Financial support



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On the cover: Krakow Learned Society building, watercolour by S. Eljasz 1881  
All the illustrations come from the Academic Library of the PAU and the PAN in Krakow