

ŚWIATOWY FUNDUSZ ZABYTEKÓW: WORLD MONUMENTS FUND – WMF

949 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10028 USA

POLSKIE ZABYTKI Z LISTY WMF



Kościół Mariacki

Światowy Fundusz Zabytków z siedzibą w Nowym Jorku jest prywatną organizacją założoną w 1965 r., której działalność z założenia nie jest nastawiona na osiągnięcie zysków.



Przewodniczy mu prezydent Bonnie Burnham, a kieruje Zarząd Powierników z Marilyn Pery na czele. W Paryżu znajduje się siedziba europejskiego oddziału WMF.

Zdając sobie sprawę, że obiekty zabytkowe całego świata są coraz częściej narażone na niszczenie i zagładę, Światowy Fundusz Zabytków uruchomił w 1995 r. program World Monument Watch (Światowa Straż Zabytków), którego celem jest identyfikacja oraz ochrona i konserwacja najbardziej zagrożonych obiektów. Co dwa lata WMF ogłasza listę 100 takich najbardziej zagrożonych obiektów. Lista ma na celu zainteresowanie problemem zarówno rządu państw i instytucji międzynarodowych, jak i lokalne władze samorządowe, a także pomóc w znalezieniu środków finansowych potrzebnych na ratowanie zagrożonych obiektów.

W przypadkach wymagających natychmiastowej interwencji WMF sam udziela wsparcia finansowego na prace zabezpieczające. Głównym sponsorem Funduszu jest American Express, który przekazuje na rzecz programu 1 milion dol. rocznie, a w latach 1996-1999 udzielił wsparcia w wysokości 87 mln dol. i przyznał 158 subwencji dla 92 obiektów z 51 państw.

Na listę mogą być zgłaszane różnego typu obiekty prywatne lub publiczne; zespoły historyczne: grupy zabytków, budowle zabytkowe, zabytki archeologiczne i krajobraz kulturowy. Zgłoszenia może dokonać zarówno organizacja rządowa lub społeczna, jak i prywatna osoba, ale wniosek musi być podpisany, czyli rekomendowany przez instytucję wyspecjalizowaną w konserwacji i ochronie dóbr kultury.

Na pierwszej liście 100 najbardziej zagrożonych obiektów świata znalazły się trzy obiekty z Polski: kościół parafialny w Dębnie, bazylika pw. Wniebowzięcia NMP w Krakowie oraz ulica Próżna w Warszawie. Drewniany kościół w Dębnie otrzymał z WMF 30 tys. dol., a bazylika w Krakowie 25 tys. dol.

Na liście 1998 r. i 2000 r. została umieszczona Twierdza Wisłoujście w Gdańsku. Obiekt otrzymał 24 tys. dol. z Wilson Challenge Granta, 19,5 tys. dol. z Healthy Trust oraz grant z American Express na prace restauratorskie.

W 2002 r. znalazły się na liście zabytki archeologiczne w Wiślicy, a w 2004 r. Teatr Stary w Lublinie. Lubelski teatr został zgłoszony przez Fundację Galeria na Prowincji, która wierzy, że ta nominacja pomoże jej, przy wsparciu lokalnych sponsorów i donatorów, sprostać wyzwaniom zachowania cennego obiektu dla przyszłych pokoleń.

Oprócz interwencji w zagrożonych miejscach WMF realizuje szereg programów regionalnych. Do najważniejszych należą: Program Pomocy na rzecz Dziedzictwa Żydowskiego (The Jewish Heritage Grant Program), powołany w 1988 r., oraz prowadzony przez Ronalda S. Laudera Program Fundacji Samuela H. Kressa, zapoczątkowany w 1987 r. i poświęcony badaniom, konserwacji i ochronie dzieł sztuki oraz zabytków architektury w Europie.



Kościół w Dębnie



Twierdza Wisłoujście



Ulica Próżna w Warszawie



Teatr Osterwy w Lublinie

SUMMARY

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PIOTR OGRODZKI

21ST CENTURY ICONOCLASTS

1273 years have passed from Emperor Leo's edict ordering the destruction of religious paintings in public places and churches. In our times the same was done by the court in Sanok. The judge ordered the icons taken over at the border to be burned. An inquiry into this inconceivable case is now being held.

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MARIA ROMANOWSKA-ZADROŻNA

THE ICON OF THE WINGED JOHN THE BAPTIST IN BUCZACZ

The orthodox church in Buczacz was founded in 1610 by Maria Potocka, nee Mohylanka. It housed a very old icon which did not survive until our times. Its present description was made on the basis of that made in 1880 by the art restorer Wojciech Dzieduszycki.

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PIOTR OGRODZKI

THE THIEVES WERE CAUGHT

The theft of graphic artworks from the Jagiellonian Library was prevented thanks to the vigilance of the librarians and to security measures.

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JAROSŁAW PYCH

THE WARTIME FATE OF THE LIBRARY AND THE MUSEUM OF THE KRASIŃSKI'S ESTATE

This is another case when a precious collection fell victim to the looting of the Nazi invader who robbed and destroyed it. The Nazis used historic bows to shoot at the portrait of Countess Krasińska and her children painted by F. X. Winterhalter. The final act of pillage was committed in 1944. Boxes with the robbed objects were taken to the Third Reich. In April 1945 only 19 of them were found on German territory by the Americans. The later fate of the part of the collection that had been saved was complicated. Unfortunately many issues connected with what happened to the objects, books and pieces of graphic art remain unexplained.

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HANNA ŁASKARZEWSKA

THE ROYAL AUTOGRAPH IN A BOOK FOUND IN GRODNO

The unique signature was found on the work by Friedrich August Schmidt (1734 - 1807) entitled *Dzieje Królestwa Polskiego krótko lat porządkiem opisane, na język polski przełożone, poprawione i przedatkem panowania Augusta III pomnożone*.

A History Of the Polish Kingdom Briefly Described in a Chronological Sequence, Translated Into Polish, Corrected and Augmented by the Reigning of August III). The publication was published in Warsaw by Michał Groll. The autograph was discovered in Grodno by A. Sawczuk, a research worker employed at the local museum.

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URSZULA PASZKIEWICZ,

JANUSZ SZYMAŃSKI

BOOK OWNERS' IDENTIFICATION LABELS Bookplates are a priceless source of historic information. They tell us about the book's fortunes, where a given volume was, and its story. We should protect such information, as it is often a source of knowledge about the past of whole book collections.

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AGATA BOROWSKA

THEFT IN BORÓW WIELKI

St. Laurence's Church, whose history dates back to the 13th century, fell victim to impudent theft. Twelve wooden figures of apostles were torn out of the altar case and stolen. The polychrome carvings come from the 15th century. The theft was committed during the renovation of the church, just before the installation of a modern alarm system. The destitute triptych was left only with the figure of Christ Crucified. The robbery was committed in September 2004.

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KATARZYNA ZIELIŃSKA
INFORMATION ON THE SCALE OF THREAT AGAINST HISTORIC OBJECTS IN THE YEARS 2003-2004

In 2003 over one million one hundred thousand offences were recorded in Poland. In 2004 the number fell. 614 of those crimes committed in 2003 were ones against cultural property. As many as 315 of those constituted burglaries. The author gives an account of the kinds of crime and specifies the places under threat.

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MONIKA BARWIK,

PIOTR OGRODZKI

DOCUMENTING AND MARKING WORKS OF ART.

For eleven years the Centre of Art Collection Protection has been compiling a computer catalogue of stolen and lost cultural property. It now comprises nearly seven thousand lost objects, which are of value for Polish cultural heritage. Information on a specific object is included in the catalogue free of charge. It must be noted, however, that the identification of many objects is extremely difficult, because owners of the lost paintings, sculpture or hand-crafted objects have either inappropriate and insufficient documentation or none at all. The authors underline the necessity of both descriptive and photographic documentation. They particularly recommend the marking of objects, and especially the use of concealed marking.

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MONIKA BARWIK

CATALOGUE OF LOSSES

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MARIA ROMANOWSKA-ZADROŻNA

CATALOGUE OF WARTIME LOSSES (1939-1945)

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J. ROBERT KUDELSKI
THE NAZI LOOTING OF EUROPE

The Nazi conquest of Europe was not only marked with murdering millions of innocent people, but also meant the pillage of material wealth, especially works of art. If all the robbed works of art from the occupied countries were put together, they would make a collection equaling those of the largest modern museums not only on our continent. In Paris alone, the Nazis took over thirty eight thousand houses which used to belong to Jews and robbed them of everything that had any historic or material value. The author presents the documentation of the organized pillage, which to a large extent multiplied the riches of Nazi dignitaries.

SZUKAJ NAS W INTERNECIE: www.ooczp.pl

KRAJOWY WYKAZ
ZABYTEKÓW SKRADZIONYCH
LUB WYWIEZIONYCH
ZA GRANICĘ NIEZGODNIE
Z PRAWEM



Ośrodek Ochrony
Zbiorów Publicznych
Narodowa Instytucja Kultury



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JANUSZ MRÓZ

STATE POLICY ON TAKING WORKS OF ART OUT OF THE COUNTRY

The article presents a detailed discussion of legal regulations binding in Poland with a broad historic background of the problem.

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PIOTR OGRODZKI

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC OBJECTS THAT WERE STOLEN OR ILLEGALLY TAKEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY

The national register of lost historic objects is not a commercial undertaking. The legal framework of its activity is specified by the Act of Law passed in the autumn of 2003 on the protection and preservation of monuments. The National Register can be accessed on the www.ooczp.pl website. The author describes the requirements that have to be met for the compiling of the Register.

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PIOTR OGRODZKI

AGREEMENT ON FIGHTING ART SMUGGLING

During the International Conference on Fighting Crime Against Historic Monuments, a four-party agreement on cooperation in this field was signed on 3 November 2004. Its signatories were representatives of the Ministry of Culture, the General Police Headquarters, Customs Services and Border Guards.

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MARIUSZ LANGE

THE TASKS OF CUSTOMS SERVICES IN THE MONUMENT PROTECTION PROGRAMME
Poland's accession to the European Union has brought the abolishment of customs control. As a consequence, border guards face new challenges, while customs officers have to change the form of their work. New mobile groups were established designed to conduct checks within the country. They do not, however, guarantee full security. That is why preventive action has to be intensified. The publication gives examples of such activity.

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PIOTR OGRODZKI

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FIGHTING CRIME AGAINST HISTORIC OBJECTS

The conference took place in November 2004 in Poland in the Higher Police School in Szczytno. 125 participants both from Poland and abroad attended. EU countries, their neighbours and the United States were represented by 40 delegates. As far as their professional background is concerned, the participants were police and customs officials, border guards and specialists in monument protection. A four-party agreement referring to the fighting of crime against historic monuments was signed on the first day.

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WOJCIECH PACZUSKI

WORKS OF ART AND HISTORIC OBJECTS, THE TREATY ON SETTING UP THE EUROPEAN UNION

A subsequent publication on legal issues connected with works of art and historic objects in member countries.

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WOJCIECH PACZUSKI

THE STATE AND ITS CITIZENS AND THE ART MARKET

A description of domestic law on the art market in the context of Poland's accession to the European union.

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MONIKA KUHNKE

HONESTY AND RECOVERED PICTURES

Antique dealers' honesty is an exceptionally important issue. Not all of them try to inquire whether the works of art they are selling come from legitimate, documented sources, or from theft. There are some praiseworthy exceptions, however. One of these is the London art dealer VAN HAEFTEN. He had twice bought and then sold pictures which did not have a legal origin. One of these was the picture by BROUWER known under the title Peasants in an Inn, which had come from Poland. When it turned out that it had been pillaged by the Nazis, the antique dealer VAN HAEFTEN bought the picture back from his customer and returned it to the National Museum in Warsaw. He acted in a similarly honest way with another picture, which had been owned by a Italian businessman of Jewish origin. Although he had checked the origin of the pictures in available sources, VAN HAEFTEN bore all the costs in order to save the good name of art dealers.

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MONIKA OSTASZEWSKA

HERITAGE PROTECTION IN CANADA

The territory of Canada has attracted newcomers from different Old World countries for centuries. The integration of the new society has continued throughout this time and each nationality of settlers brought elements of its native culture and tradition. This variety has given birth to the customs of today's Canada, a country which gained national sovereignty 74 years ago. Canadian authorities attach a great role to the preservation of its heritage in every field. Not only historic objects or works of art are protected here, but also the landscape of the country, relics of civilization development, or ethnography. The author discusses the activity of Canadian museums, as well as problems connected with protecting cultural property from loss or damage.

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PIOTR OGRODZKI

SEARCH FOR THE LEONARDO DA VINCI

Fro over 200 years the painting Madonna of the Spindle was part of the Drumlanring castle collection in Scotland. In August 2003 it was stolen. It is one of the fourteen extant paintings by Leonardo and one of the two in private collections. The collection was open to visitors. Should such collections be accessible to the public? Perhaps they should be better secured?

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MIROSLAW BARWIK

CAESAR'S ROME

The author takes the reader on a journey of the imagination around the most precious monuments of the city on the Tiber. He starts with the Forum Romanum and goes on to the ruins of the Largo di Torre Argentina temples.

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MALGORZATA FOKT-WILLMAN

THE WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

The World Monuments Fund is a private organisation set up in 1965 with a seat in Paris. It set up a monument watch, the objective of which is to identify and restore the most threatened objects. On the first list of the 100 most endangered world sites there were three from Poland: the church in Dębno, Our Lady's Assumption Basilica, Cracow, and Prózna Street in Warsaw. More Polish objects were added in subsequent years.

SZUKAJ NAS W INTERNECIE: www.icons.pl



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