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1. BRANCUSI CONSTANTIN
KSIĘZNICZKA X
Materiał: miedź
Wysokość: 19 cm
Szerokość: 8,50 cm
Kraj kradzieży: Francja
NUMER REF. INTERPOLU:
2010/50904-1.2

2. DOROPOULOS VASSILIS
OCZEKIWANIE
Materiał: brąz
Wysokość: 14 cm
Szerokość: 5 cm
Kraj kradzieży: Grecja
NUMER REF. INTERPOLU:
2009/30279-1.2

3. PICASSO
BIUST KOBIECY
Materiał: stiuk, gips
Wysokość: 37 cm
Kraj kradzieży: Francja
NUMER REF. INTERPOLU:
2010/50904-1.1

4. DALI SALVADOR
KOBIETA Z SZUFLADAMI
Materiał: brąz
Wysokość: 18 cm
Szerokość: 42 cm
Oznaczenia: I/VIII
Kraj kradzieży: Belgia
NUMER REF. INTERPOLU:
2010/39021-1.1

5. MOORE HENRY
POZYCJA LEŻĄCA
Materiał: brąz
Wysokość: 255 cm
Szerokość: 350 cm
Kraj kradzieży: Wielka Brytania
NUMER REF. INTERPOLU:
2005/57069-1.1

1. BRANCUSI CONSTANTIN
PRINCESS X
Material: copper
Height: 19 cm
Width: 8,50 cm
Country of theft: France
INTERPOL REFERENCE:
2010/50904-1.2

2. DOROPOULOS VASSILIS
WAIT
Material: bronze
Height: 14 cm
Width: 5 cm
Country of theft: Greece
INTERPOL REFERENCE:
2009/30279-1.2

3. PICASSO
BUST OF WOMEN
Material: stucco, plaster
Height: 37 cm
Country of theft: France
INTERPOL REFERENCE:
2010/50904-1.1

4. DALI SALVADOR
LA FEMME AUX TIROIRS
Material: bronze
Height: 18 cm
Width: 42 cm
Markings: I/VIII
Country of theft: Belgium
INTERPOL REFERENCE:
2010/39021-1.1

5. MOORE HENRY
RECLINING FIGURE
Material: bronze
Height: 255 cm
Width: 350 cm
Country of theft: United Kingdom
INTERPOL REFERENCE:
2005/57069-1.1



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6. DALI SALVADOR
KOBIETA Z TWARZĄ RÓŻY
Materiał: brąz, złoto
Oznaczenia: 314/350
Kraj kradzieży: Niemcy
NUMER REF. INTERPOLU:
2010/50871-1.1

7. DALI SALVADOR
ALICJA W KRAJNIE CZARÓW
Materiał: brąz
Wysokość: 88.9 cm
Szerokość: 44.45 cm
Oznaczenie: 53/350
Kraj kradzieży: USA
NR REF. INTERPOLU:
2007/28176-1.4

8. GONZALES
DEMI MASQUE AUX DENTS
Materiał: brąz, drewno
Wysokość: 20 cm bez drewnianej podstawy
Oznaczenie: 8
NUMER REF. INTERPOLU:
2010/57017-1.33

9. LAGRANGE
STOJĄCA NAGA KOBIETA
Kraj kradzieży: Francja
Materiał: szylkret
Wysokość: 9 cm
NUMER REF. INTERPOLU:
2011/11062-1.3

6. DALI SALVADOR
LA FEMME A LA TETE DE ROSE
Materiał: brąz, złoto
Markings: 314/350
Country of theft: Germany
INTERPOL REFERENCE:
2010/50871-1.1

7. DALI SALVADOR
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Materiał: brąz
Height: 88.9 cm
Width: 44.45 cm
Markings: 53/350
Country of theft: United States
INTERPOL NUMBER:
2007/28176-1.4

8. GONZALES
DEMI MASQUE AUX DENTS
Materiał: brąz, drewno
Height: 20 cm not including wooding base
markings: 8
INTERPOL NUMBER:
2010/57017-1.33

9. LAGRANGE
STANDING NUDE FEMALE
Country of theft: France
Materiał: tortoiseshell
Height: 9 cm
INTERPOL NUMBER:
2011/11062-1.3

SUMMARY

page 3 ELŻBIETA ROGOWSKA JEWISH WOMAN WITH ORANGES RECOVERED

The above painting by Aleksander Gierymski was found in November 2010. After seven months, it returned to the National Museum in Warsaw. The painting was stolen during World War II and taken to Germany. Since 1948 it was owned by a private individual and then became part of the family's inheritance. Thanks to the activity of Polish authorities, the painting, which is one of the most valuable canvases by A. Gierymski, returned to Poland.

page 6 HANNA ŁASKARZEWSKA FROM LYON TO CRACOW

The article recalls the fate of the famous collection of memorabilia and documents connected with Frederick Chopin, which had for over 30 years been amassed by the French musicologist, Edouard Ganche. In the 1930s the owner wanted to sell the whole collection. He made a few attempts to do this, but with no results. After the breaking out of World War II, the collection was still in the hands of its creator. A repeated sales offer resulted in the buying of the collection by Germans in November 1942 and moving it from Lyon to Cracow. Why did the occupying power want to create a Chopin museum in Cracow? It was certainly an opportunity to publicise the cultural activity of the Nazis and to create the impression that the brilliance of the composer was also sparked off by his German tutors and his inspiration by German composers.

page 13 MONIKA KUHNKE THE LOST PORTRAIT OF THE POPE

The author describes the history of the portrait of Pope Pius XI by Stanisław Kotwín Gilewski, which used to be located at the seat of the Apostolic Nunciature in Warsaw. Pius XI was the nuncio of the Holy See in Poland in the years 1919-1921. The publication is a reminiscence of the Warsaw seats of the Nunciature and their interiors. The last of these in the inter-war period was located in Warsaw at 10 Szucha Avenue. It was burnt down by the Nazis with the portrait of Pius XI inside.

page 16 MARIA ROMANOWSKA - ZADROŻNA POLISH KONTUSZ SASHES

About 111 kontusz sashes were lost as a result of the Second World War. They are included in the database of the Department of National Heritage of the Ministry of Culture. Over half of them were in the National Museum in Warsaw. Before, this collection comprised 128 sashes. Now only 28 are extant. Their state of preservation varies. The author describes the origin of the sashes produced both in Poland and abroad.

page 19 PIOTR JAWORSKI THE NIEBORÓW "BABY" (WOMEN)

The origin of the Nieborów "BABY" located near the palace in Nieborów is not known. Made of hard Carpathian sandstone, they are thought to be cult carvings of Kipchaks and to date from around the 12th - 13th centuries.

The author discusses various hypotheses referring to these objects, which are more properly called ARCADIAN sculptures. He quotes all the data on these sculptures, which have not been renovated for a long time.

page 19 ANDRZEJ ZUGAJ AN AMBIGUOUS ARTIST AND HIS MONUMENTS

"The Iron Organ" by Władysław Hasiór, the monument placed at Snozka, the pass between the Gorce and the Pieniny near Czorsztyn, is the third finest work in the artist's legacy. This unusual monument hides pipes, gongs and bells in its cogged iron structure. It was to be the first monument producing musical sound. It was unveiled in 1966. Its renovation was finished towards the end of 2010. There is an ongoing political dispute as to who it commemorates.

page 24 ANNA SKALDAWSKA THE WORK OF THE CUSTOMS IN 2010

The article is devoted to the work of the customs in the area of protecting cultural property. The author discusses the development of legal regulations protecting cultural property from being illegally taken out of the country. In many cases research on the authenticity of art, which was conducted before their being taken abroad, resulted in discovering forgeries.

page 27 MARCIN GOCH THE ROLE OF THE POLICE AND BORDER SERVICES IN PROTECTING THE NATIONAL HERITAGE

The author discusses the scientific symposium which took place in Chelme in 2011 on the initiative of the Crime Office of the Main Police Headquarters and the Office of the Commander of the Police Headquarters under the above title. Apart from oral presentations, the Symposium featured an exhibition of the visual documentation of property recovered by the police in the years 1980 - 2010.

page 28 ADAM GRAJEWSKI THE ANTI-CRIME UNIT IN THE VOIVODSHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN ŁÓDŹ "PROTECTING THE NATIONAL HERITAGE BY THE POLICE" - this was the slogan guiding the organisers of a cycle of conferences under the auspices of the main Police Headquarters, which were connected with the exhibition presenting their achievements in this field. In October 2010 such a conference also took place in Opoczno. The publication gives a rich variety of examples illustrating the efficiency of the Łódź police. It also points out the tasks assigned to the Unit for Fighting Crime Against the National Heritage, which was set up in May 2007 on the decision of the Voivodship Com- mander of the Police in Łódź.

page 30 ROBERT PASIECZNY NEW MUSEUM DATABASE

A discussion about how many museums there are in Poland has been going on for years. It is difficult to specify their exact number due to such establishments being reorganized, closed down, merged, and new ones being set up.

Usually it has been assumed there are about 1200 - 1300 museums in Poland. Since 1 July 2011 the National Institute of Museology and Protecting Collections has published a list of 41 museums.

page 31 PIOTR OGRODZKI VANDALS IN MUSEUMS

Vandalising historic objects and cultural property is far from being a new phenomenon. The author gives some examples of acts of vandalising works of art. He speaks about the perpetrators and the losses suffered by culture, not only in Poland, and recommends some measures to counter this scourge.

page 34 AGNIESZKA CHAMERA - NOWAK BAWOROVIANUM

One of the most important foundation libraries is the Lviv library of Wiktor count Baworowski. It owned precious manuscripts, including Medieval chronicles from the 16th century. It also included many other literary works, as well as a collection of valuable objects and paintings, as the library was a kind of museum. The author describes the process of creating the library, whose collections were dispersed towards the end of the Second World War. It would be wonderful if the Baworovianum collection could be gathered together again.

page 36 JAN SKŁODOWSKI HIPOLIT GÓRSKI'S SARCOPHAGUS

The author describes an unusual altar table which used to be the sarcophagus of Hipolit Górski. Hipolit Górski, who died in 1848, belonged to a family which moved from the Crown to Żmudź (Samogitia) in 1588. His family was a well-known one, with many members holding important offices. The sarcophagus is made of marble and its shape and ornaments refer to the most important orders of classical Greek architecture: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. It was probably executed in Italy.

page 38 MONIKA NOWAK POLISH NATIONAL HERITAGE ABROAD

The Polish Museum in America
This is a subsequent publication on cultural property abroad. The author describes the collection of THE POLISH MUSEUM IN AMERICA, which was set up in 1935 and opened in 1937. It is located in Chicago and has a rich archive and library, as well as precious works of art, such as portraits by Stanisław Witkiewicz.

page 40 MONIKA BARWIK CATALOGUE OF LOSSES

page 44 MARIA ROMANOWSKA-ZADROŻNA CATALOGUE OF WAR LOSSES 1939-1945

PAGE 46 BARBARA KALETA INTERPOL



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