

XXV SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT SYMPOSIUM

**“East and West
the Common European Heritage”**



ACCOMPANYING PERSON PROGRAM

Jagiellonian University Museum
Krakow, Poland

10 -14 September 2006

XXV Scientific Instrument Symposium organised by:

Scientific Instrument Commission
International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science
Division of History of Science
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Jagiellonian University Museum
Department of the History of Science and Scientific Instruments
<http://www3.uj.edu.pl/Muzeum/index.en.html>

Local Organising Committee:

Prof. Stanisław Waltoś - Director of the Jagiellonian University Museum
Ewa Wyka
Małgorzata Taborska
Maciej Kluza
Anna Karolina Zawada

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Zbigniew Bela
Director of the Museum of Pharmacy, Jagiellonian University

Krzysztof Radwan
Director of the Polish Aviation Museum

Conference Agency

The Jagiellonian University Events Office
Ul.Czapskich 4 / 301
31-110 Kraków POLAND
phone: +48 12 663 38 29
fax: +48 12 663 38 58
e-mail: cbin@adm.uj.edu.pl

Day 1, Sunday, September 10th 2006

Jagiellonian University Museum, Collegium Maius, 15 Jagiellonska St., Krakow

The registration of the participants will take place in the *Libraria*, which is located on the first floor of the *Collegium Maius*. During the welcoming reception a guided visit in the Museum will be organised. Groups of about 20 people start the visit every 10 minutes from 7.00 p.m.

17:00-21:00	Registration
19:00-20:00	Welcoming reception
20:00-21:00	Guided tour

Day 2, Monday, September 11th 2006

The group will meet at 9.00 a.m. in the courtyard of the Collegium Maius. Then we go by tram to the Museum of Ethnography, 46 Krakowska St. We will start the visit at 10.00 a.m. After the visit we will go to the Tempel Synagogue (12.00 a.m.).

Lunch will be served in the Chimera Restaurant, 3 Św. Anny St., at 1.30 p.m.

At 4.45 p.m. we will come back to the courtyard of the Collegium Maius, to take the group photo of the participants.

After the group photograph the poster session will be held in the courtyard of the Collegium maius. Later, during the reception, participants will have free access to the two exhibitions located on the ground floor:

1. The interactive exhibition "Senses". The subject area of this exhibition is focused on the human body, its biology and physiology. It is an attempt to explain, in the interactive way, how our sense organs are build and how do they work.
2. The temporary exhibition "Polish Globes" presenting globes with geographical names in Polish from the 19th till 21st century.

At 7.45 p.m. we will have a city tour by electric cars. We will take the cars in the front of the Collegium Maius.

Day 3, Tuesday, September 12th 2006

The group will meet at 9.30 a.m. in the courtyard of the Collegium Maius. Then we go to the Wawel Hill to see Royal Chambers and the exhibition „The Lost Wawel” (10.15 a.m.).

Lunch will be served in the Chimera Restaurant, 3 Św. Anny St., at 1.00 p.m.

After lunch, we will meet again at 2.30 p.m. we will visit the Museum of Stained-glass windows, 23 Krasieńskiego St. (3.00 p.m.)

In the evening we will meet at 6.15 p.m. in the courtyard of the Collegium Maius and we will go to the Museum of Pharmacy, 25 Florianska St., Krakow, where we have a reception. It is in walking distance from the Collegium Maius (about 10 minutes). During the reception we will visit this Museum.

Day 4, Wednesday, September 13th 2006

The group will meet at 9.30 a.m. in the courtyard of the Collegium Maius. Then we go to the Archeological Museum (10.00 a.m.). After the visit we will have some free time.

Lunch will be served in the Chimera Restaurant, 3 Św. Anny St., at 1.00 p.m.

After lunch we will go to the Czartoryski Museum (2.30 p.m.). After the visit we will go by tram to the Polish Aviation Museum (6.00 p.m.), where we will have a guided tour in the Museum as well as the reception.

Day 5, Thursday, September 14th 2006

The State Przypkowski Museum, Jędrzejów

We will meet at 8.30 a.m. in the front of the *Auditorium Maximum*, 35 Krupnicza St. We will take two buses. Please check the number of the bus on the ticket you got during the registration. Because the space in the Przypkowski Museum is limited we will have to divide into two groups. The first group will go directly to the Museum, the second will visit the Cistercian Abbey at Jędrzejów. After about one hour the groups will change. We will meet together at lunch in the “Lanckorona” restaurant on the outskirts of Jędrzejów. After lunch, in the restaurant, the plenary meeting of the Scientific Instrument Commission will be held.

After return to Krakow we will meet at 7.00 p.m. at the Symposium Official Dinner in the “Pryzmat Gallery” (about 15 minutes walk from the Collegium Maius).

Day 5, Friday, September 15th 2006

Post-conference excursions:

Excursion I The Historic Salt Mine in Wieliczka

We meet at 8 a.m. at the parking in front of the *Auditorium Maximum*, 35 Krupnicza St. We expect to come back at 4 p.m. We start our visit in the Saltwork Castle, then we have a guided tour in the historical Salt Mine. During the visit we have a break for a lunch in the underground restaurant.

The historic Salt Mine in Wieliczka is the only mining site in the world functioning continuously since the Middle Ages. Several hundreds of years of rock salt exploitation has shaped the spatial arrangement of its excavated structure. Lying on nine levels, concealed under the town, the mine reaches down to the depth of 327 metres. Subterranean Wieliczka consists of nearly 300 kilometres of corridors and almost 3,000 chambers. The tourist route accessible to visitors includes c. 3.5-kilometres section located from 64 to 135 metres below ground level.

In 1976 the Wieliczka Salt Mine was entered in the National Monuments Registry. Two years later, in 1978, the mine was inscribed in UNESCO's First World List of Cultural and Natural Heritage, and in 1994 it was acknowledged as the National History Monument by the President of Poland.

Magnificent chapels, captivating underground lakes, original tools and equipment, traces of mining works allow us to understand the human struggle against the elements, their work, their passion and their beliefs. The Wieliczka miners have left behind many salt carvings and murals. After sightseeing, tourists can rest in the chamber complex 125 metres underground where they can find souvenir shops, a restaurant, and a post office.

At present, the underground tourist route is visited annually by over 1,000,000 tourists.

The Salt-Works Castle

The defensive complex of the Salt-Works Castle in Wieliczka consists of buildings sited in the north-western part of the town - since the end of the 13th century till 1945 the seat of the Krakow Salt-Works (i.e. Bochnia and Wieliczka mines) administration. They are the only site of this kind in Poland and also a splendid example of Mediaeval and contemporary architecture connected with the development of salt mining in Europe.

Excursion II Memorial and Museum Auschwitz-Birkenau, Oświęcim

We meet at 8 a.m. in front of the *Collegium Maius*. We expect to come back at 4 p.m. We go to Auschwitz Museum by bus, there we have a guided tour in the Auschwitz Concentration Camp and we see a short movie about the camp. During the return to Krakow we have a lunch.

All over the world, Auschwitz has become a symbol of terror, genocide, and of the Holocaust. It was established by the Nazis in the suburbs of the city of Oświęcim which, like other parts of Poland, was occupied by the Germans during the Second World War. The name of the city of Oswiecim was changed to Auschwitz, which became the name of the camp as well.

The camp consisted of three main parts: Auschwitz I, Auschwitz II-Birkenau, and Auschwitz III-Monowitz. It also had over 40 sub-camps. At first, Poles were imprisoned and died in the camp. Afterwards, Soviet prisoners of war, Gypsies, and prisoners of other nationalities were also incarcerated there. Beginning in 1942, the camp became the site of the greatest mass murder in the history of humanity, which was committed against the European Jews as part of Hitler's plan for the complete destruction of that people. The majority of the Jewish men, women and children deported to Auschwitz were sent to their deaths in the Birkenau gas chambers immediately after arrival. At the end of the war, in an effort to remove the traces of the crimes they had committed, the SS began dismantling and razing the gas chambers, crematoria, and other buildings, as well as burning documents.

The camp was liberated by Red Army soldiers on January 27, 1945. On July 2, 1947 an act of the Polish parliament established the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum on the grounds of the two extant parts of the camp, Auschwitz I and Auschwitz II-Birkenau. The site was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1979.

The Museum grounds cover 191 hectares, of which 20 are at Auschwitz I and 171 at Auschwitz II-Birkenau. On the museum grounds stand several hundred camp buildings and ruins, including the ruins of the gas chambers and crematoria, over a dozen kilometres of camp fence, camp roads, and the railroad spur ("ramp") at Birkenau.

Excursion III Krakow sightseeing tour

We meet at 8.45 a.m. at the courtyard of *Collegium Maius*. We expect to finish our trip at 3.30 p.m. in Kazimierz District. During the excursion we see the exhibition “Krakow in the Christian Europe form 10th to 13th century”, visit the St. Mary Church and walk through the Main Square. Next we visit Cathedral, Crown Treasury and Armoury on the Wawel Hill. Then we take electric cars and we go to see Kazimierz. The last point of the program is the lunch in Kazimierz.

Krakow is a city wrapped in legend, where time flows differently, and where every moment becomes a moment of history. For centuries Krakow was the capital of Poland, the seat of kings, drawing great scholars and artists from the whole world. It is their talents and imagination we must thank for the city's rich legacy of unique historical relics, which reflect the most important trends in European culture. During the excursion we see the most beautiful places in the city.

The Main Square - Rynek Główny

The Main Square (Rynek Główny) is the natural centre of Krakow: a stage for various minor and major events, a reference point, a meeting place, and the starting point or destination for countless walkers. Historically speaking, the Main Square began to operate in a shape and size similar to what we see today (a square with 200-metre-long sides) already in the earliest days of the Chartered City, i.e. after the granting of the Great Royal Charter in 1257. The centrally located Cloth Hall (Sukiennice) has survived to this day; the building was originally a commercial establishment for trading in cloth, and for over a century has been transformed into a Museum. Other buildings standing to this day in the heart of the Main Market Square include the diminutive Church of St Adalbert - a site of important archaeological discoveries, and the solitary tower - a remnant of the Town Hall demolished in the 19th century. In the north-eastern corner of the square stands **St Mary's Church**, frequently referred to as a basilica. With its two slender, spired towers reaching high above the whole city, it is one of Krakow's landmarks. The Nuremberg master, Wit Stwosz (Veit Stoss) created his magnum opus here - the monumental High Altar of St Mary's - a marvel that attracts thousands of tourists every day.

The Royal Castle on Wawel Hill

From the dawn of Polish history Wawel Hill in Krakow was a centre of secular and ecclesiastical power. The establishment in 1000 of the bishopric of Krakow was soon followed by the construction on Wawel of the first cathedral. The Wawel castle functioned as the residence of the Polish rulers from the mid-11th to the early 17th century. The present structure incorporates Romanesque fragments and considerable Gothic parts, but it acquired its present form mainly in the period c. 1504-1535, during the reign of the kings Alexander (1501-1506) and Sigismund I the Old (1506-1548) of the Jagiellonian dynasty. The construction of the Renaissance castle was begun by Master Eberhard Rosemberger - responsible for the actual building - and Francesco the Florentine, who executed decorative stone elements and the arcaded galleries. Their work was continued by Master Benedykt and another Florentine, Bartolomeo Berrecci. Those artists created together one of the most stately monuments of Renaissance architecture in Europe.

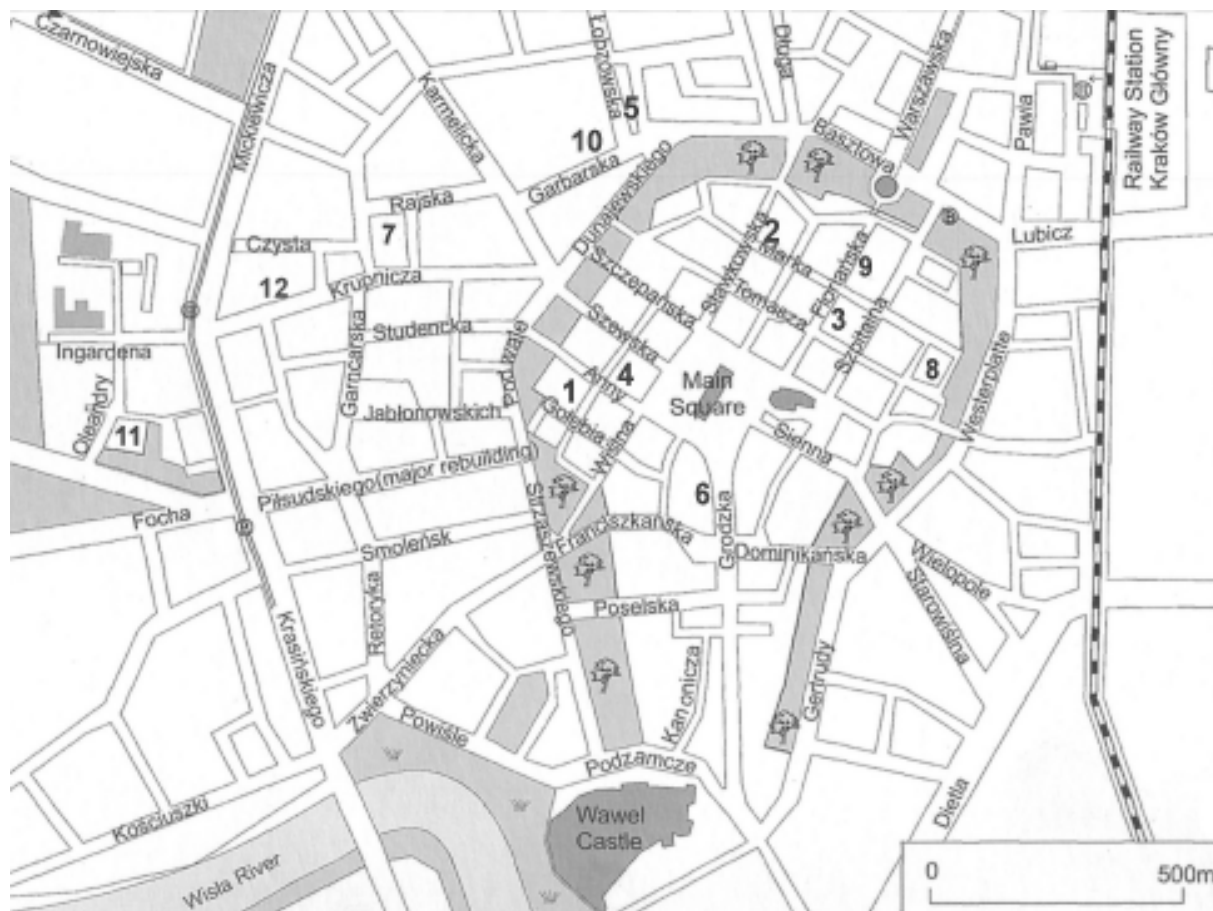
Wawel Cathedral

The Wawel Cathedral was once the coronation church of the kings of Poland. One of its numerous chapels - the Sigismund Chapel - is the most perfect achievement of Renaissance architecture and sculpture in Poland and in the whole of northern Europe. The Cathedral Treasury includes, among other items, monstrances and liturgical vessels, reliquaries, regalia, and insignia of royalty. Among the five bells hung in the belfry is "Zygmunt", one of the largest in Europe. The crypts of the Cathedral contain the tombs of the kings and their families and also of great poets and national heroes.

Kazimierz District

Every corner of Kazimierz is witness to a very Krakowian tale: the history of Polish Jews. It is visible in the system of narrow streets itself, in the abundance of markets, in the small tenements, synagogues, and kirkuts - Jewish cemeteries. Following the tragedy of the Second World War and the extermination of Jews by Nazi invaders, Kazimierz was deserted and, for decades, continued to fall into a desolate ruin. The changes that took place at the turn of the 1980s triggered a change that continues to influence the fast-paced growth of this part of the city. Having regained their property, heirs of former inhabitants immediately took to renovation. Today, beautifully restored buildings stand in close vicinity of those totally devastated, whose number luckily continues to diminish.

The key to the understanding of the popularity that Kazimierz enjoys today is its unbelievable and lasting tolerance: two nations and two great religions existed here for centuries in harmony. It is in Kazimierz that the massive, Gothic churches of St Catherine's and Corpus Christi sprung up alongside synagogues. Kazimierz is Krakow's centre of artistic and intellectual ferment.



- 1 *Collegium Maius* Jagiellonian University Museum, 15 Jagiellońska St.
- 2 Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, 17 Sławkowska St.
- 3 Museum of Pharmacy, 25 Floriańska St.
- 4 Chimera restaurant, 3 Św. Anny St. (lunch)
- 5 “Pryzmat Gallery” restaurant, 3 Łobzowska St. (official dinner)
- 6 Hotel Rezydent, 9 Grodzka St.
- 7 Hotel Logos, 5 Szujskiego St.
- 8 Hotel Campanile, 34 Św. Tomasza St.
- 9 University Guesthouse, 49 Floriańska St.
- 10 University Hotel Bursa im. Pigońia, 7a Garbarska St.
- 11 Student Dormitory “Żaczek”
- 12 *Auditorium Maximum*, 35 Krupnicza St.