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ACADEMIC MUSEUMS IN POLAND

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Abstract: The scientific conference: “Identity and Heritage. Academic Museums”, held in Cracow on 22–24 November 2017, was a good occasion to examine more closely institutions looking after broadly defined academic heritage. The article outlines the legal status of academic museums as well as its ensuing consequences and presents the results of a survey dealing with the titular museums in Poland. Research conducted in 134 public institutions of higher education focused on identifying museum and academic collections and established their rank within the organisational structure of given institutions.

An analysis of collected data determined that there are 68 academic museums in Poland administered by 44 various

schools of higher learning (universities as well as specialised institutions: technical, medical, agricultural, economic, pedagogical, and artistic). Emphasis was placed on the fact that in 2009–2018 as many as 17 new units initiated their activity (some are still being organised or changed their status after a merger of institutions or collections). While taking a look at the place of particular museums within the organisational structure of schools of higher learning the article indicates that faculty museums are the most numerous, followed by those with a school-wide status. The author pointed out and discussed the most important changes occurring in academic museums, i.a. organisational and legal transformations. An equally essential motif pertains to the virtualisation of collections.

Keywords: academic heritage, academic museums, schools of higher learning, organisational structure of a school of higher learning, virtualisation of collections.

The First Polish Conference of Academic Museums,¹ organised in 2016, was a pretext for taking a closer look at institutions accumulating academic heritage and studying the scale of the phenomenon. A successive meeting of representatives of this milieu took place in the course of the “Identity and heritage. Academic museums” scientific conference held in Cracow on 22–24 November 2017. First attempts at describing academic museums took place in 2009 when an English-language list of Polish university museums prepared by Ewa Wyka and Małgorzata Taborska was published.² The authors presented 31 institutions within the range of state schools of higher learning, indicating: the seat of the school, the date of the establishment of the museum, and its place in the organisational structure of the given school of higher learning. While referring to the definition of the museum proposed by the International Council of Museums (ICOM), according to which: *A museum is a non-profit making permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for purposes of study, education, and enjoyment the tangible*

*and intangible evidence of people and their environment*³ the authors proposed a separate treatment of collections accessible to the public and those available only upon special occasions, as a rule for educational purposes. By bringing the reader closer to the condition of museum institutions they also took into account, i.a. qualified staff, type of collections, and museum exhibitions. In 2016 the periodical “Turystyka Kulturowa” printed an article by Łukasz Matoga and Aneta Pawłowska containing a survey of academic museums from the viewpoint of spending free time.⁴ The authors indicated 62 museums and 11 para-museum institutions⁵ active in schools of higher learning.

Similarly to other museums in Poland the titular institutions work upon the basis of binding regulations. What is their legal status? In accordance with art. 5, par. 1 of the Act on Museums⁶ they *may be created by ministers and heads of central offices, local government entities, natural persons, legal persons and entities without legal personality*. As organisational units and civil law subjects, schools of higher learning are legal persons entitled to establish museums. From the viewpoint of the Act on Organising and

Running Cultural Activity academic museums – because of the organiser – are not treated as cultural institutions.⁷ Existing law provides that the only subjects creating cultural institutions are central administration organs, including the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage or units of territorial self-government.⁸

Academic museums function in the registers and lists of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, which allows them to assure greater protection of the collections. Although these are institutions protected by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education some function upon the basis of a statute or rules coordinated with the Minister of Culture and National Heritage.⁹ Currently, the Ministry list includes five institutions: the Jagiellonian University Museum in Cracow, the Medical History Museum of the Medical University of Warsaw, the Museum of the Faculty of Earth Sciences of the University of Silesia in Katowice, the Museum of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin (not yet opened),¹⁰ and the Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. The remaining museums function upon the basis of rules and statutes granted by their organisers. In addition, museums possessing collections of particularly essential importance and conducting subjective high-level activity can apply for inclusion into the State Register of Museums. Up to now, the only academic museum to be listed is the Jagiellonian University Museum, registered on 5 July 2011.

The author of this article included in her survey all 134¹¹ public institutions of higher learning in Poland.¹² The survey encompassed an analysis of the schools' status and, subsequently, websites both of the schools and the museums; it also resorted to: www.mu-zeauczelniane.pl administered by the Association of Academic Museums.¹³ In the case of the absence of information in the above-mentioned sources the author contacted members of the museum staff *via* e-mail or by telephone. First of all, she focused attention on categorisation within the organisational structure of the school, the date of origin or the approximate time when the institution assumed shape as well as the organisational-legal transformations it underwent.¹⁴

Upon the basis of the collected material it has been possible to determine that there are 68 museums of schools of higher learning in Poland¹⁵ (state on 23 March 2018), set up by assorted schools (see: Table 1).

The article by M. Tabors and E. Wyka examined 84 state schools of higher learning existing at the time, including universities (18) and other specialised schools of higher learning (66).¹⁶ What is the present-day situation of the museums in question? At the onset, it is worth taking a look at the structure of schools of higher learning with functioning museums. The scheme of the organisation of universities is the outcome of the Act on Higher Education,¹⁷ which provides that *an academic unit – shall mean a faculty, or another organisational unit of a higher education institution as specified in its statutes*¹⁸. *The statutes of higher education institutions themselves shall govern any matters related to the activities of higher education institutions, which are not regulated in this Act.* Fundamental organisation units are created, transformed, and closed by the Senate of the academic institution, while the statute determines the type, conditions, and course of their establishment.

An analysis of legal acts regulating the activity of public schools of higher learning showed that museums are set up not only within the structure of faculties but also of, i.a. institutes, chairs, and departments. Museums can be either inner units of departments, inter-departmental or extra-departmental and possess the status of non-departmental and inter-university organisational forms. An interpretation of collected data demonstrated that the most frequently represented are those museums, which are a part of faculties (22), followed by museums possessing the status of non-departmental units (16), museums within libraries (8), and those listed as extra-faculty units (7). Others are classified as organisational units of the given school of higher learning, parts of departments, workshops, archives (Museum of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University), and centres (Centre for Documentation of Deportations, Expulsions and Resettlements at the National Education Commission Pedagogical University of Cracow and the Natural Sciences Education Centre of the Jagiellonian University). Still others are supervised by, i.a. promotion departments (Opole University of Technology and X-ray Tubes Museum) and rector's units (Łódź University Technology Museum).

Polish academic museums function within the range of assorted organisational units of schools of higher learning. What is the source of this diversity? The answer should be sought in the individual history of the creation of each collection. Upon numerous occasions the classification of a given museum in the structure of a school of higher learning is the result of decisions made by ordinary pragmatism and the authorities.

In the course of nine years from a meeting held in Cracow in 2009 by members of Universeum¹⁹ activity was initiated by 17 academic museums (several are being organised or have changed their status by merging institutions or collections). The geographical distribution of the titular museums in Poland is as follows: the largest number is localised in the voivodeships of Little/Lesser Poland, Lower Silesia, and Mazovia: in Cracow – 16, in Wrocław – 10 and in Warsaw – nine, respectively; new institutions have been established in large scientific centres such as Cracow – four and Wrocław – two, but also in slightly smaller ones: Bydgoszcz and Opole – two in each, as well as in Białystok, Gdańsk, and Poznań – one in each. In the scale of the whole country academic museums are absent only in the Świętokrzyskie and Lubusz voivodeships.

The emergence of more than ten museums in recent years is accompanied by an interesting phenomenon of transformations occurring both in the organisational and legal structure of academic museums. Some changed the manner of displaying their collections while others altered their status and thus their place in the structure of the given school of higher learning. Collected data also show that certain museums have simply not stood the test of time. These processes are illustrated by several examples described below.

The Museum of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, established on 1 September 2016, was created out of, i.a. archival (Museum of the History of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin), art (former University Museum active since 1932) and archaeological collections (Department of Polish Archaeology, Institute of History of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin). The new institution is to fulfil not only museum functions but also to become a meeting place and a didactic-research laboratory. The ceremony of

Table 1. List of academic museums in Poland (state on 23 March 2018)

VOIVODESHIP	TOWN	SCHOOL	NO.	MUSEUM	DATE OF ORIGIN	PLACE IN SCHOOL STRUCTURE
Lower Silesian	Wrocław	The Eugeniusz Geppert Academy of Fine Arts in Wrocław	1.	Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts	1954	non-departmental unit
		Wrocław University of Science and Technology	2.	Museum of Wrocław Technology University	2005	non-departmental unit
		Wrocław Medical University	3.	Museum of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy	1982	Faculty of Pharmacy of the Wrocław Medical University
		Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences	4.	Museum of Natural History	2012	Faculty of Biology and Animal Science at the University of Environmental and Life Sciences
		University of Wrocław	5.	House of Archaeologists	2005	Department of the Museum of the University of Wrocław
			6.	Museum of Man	2012	Department of Human Biology
			7.	The Henryk Teisseyre Museum of Geology	1981	Faculty of Earth Sciences and Environmental Management
			8.	The Kazimierz Maślankiewicz Mineralogical Museum	1966	Faculty of Earth Sciences and Environmental Management
			9.	Natural History Museum	1814	Faculty of Biological Sciences
			10.	Museum of the University of Wrocław	1992	non-departmental unit
Kuyavian-Pomeranian	Bydgoszcz	The Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz	11.	Museum of Diplomacy and Polish Diaspora	2012	Library of the Kazimierz Wielki University
		Museum of the Kazimierz Wielki University (not yet opened)	12.	Museum of the Kazimierz Wielki University (not yet opened)	2017	Library of the Kazimierz Wielki University
	Toruń	The Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń	13.	University Museum	2004	University Library
Lubelskie	Lublin	The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin	15.	Museum of the Catholic University of Lublin (not yet opened)	2016	non-departmental unit
		Lublin University of Technology	16.	Museum of the Lublin University of Technology	2007	extra-departmental unit
		The Maria Curie-Skłodowska University	17.	Museum of the Marie Curie-Skłodowska University	1980	non-departmental unit
Łódzkie	Łódź	Łódź University of Technology	18.	Museum of the Łódź University of Technology	1985	Rector's History Commission and History Workshop
		University of Łódź	19.	The Jan Ziomek Geological Museum of the University of Łódź	2000	Faculty of Geographical Sciences
			20.	Museum of Natural History	1930	Faculty of Biology and Environmental Protection
			21.	Museum of the University of Łódź	1988	non-departmental unit
		Medical University of Łódź	22.	Museum of the History of Medicine, Medical University of Łódź	1972	Department of the History of Medicine, Pharmacy and Military Medicine at the Medical University of Łódź
Lesser Poland	Kraków	AGH University of Science and Technology	23.	Geological Museum at the Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environmental Protection of the AGH University of Science and Technology	after 1945	Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environment Protection at the AGH University of Science and Technology
			24.	Museum of the AGH University of Science and Technology	1969	extra-departmental unit
		The Jan Matejko Academy of Fine Arts	25.	Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts	2002	non-departmental unit
		The Tadeusz Kościuszko University of Technology in Cracow	26.	Museum of the University of Technology in Cracow	2004	extra-departmental unit
		Jagiellonian University in Cracow	27.	Museum of the Cracow University of Economics	2004	Rector's Chancellery
			28.	Natural Sciences Education Centre of the Jagiellonian University	2016	extra-departmental unit
			29.	Anatomopathological Museum of the Faculty of Medicine, Collegium Medicum	1900	Faculty of Medicine, Collegium Medicum
			30.	Museum of Pharmacy	1946	Faculty of Pharmacy, Collegium Medicum
			31.	Anatomy Museum of the Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum	ca. 1869	Chair and Department of Anatomy, Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum
			32.	The Jadwiga Dyakowska Botanical Museum and History of Botany Research Unit	1978	Institute of Botany of the Jagiellonian University
		Pedagogical University of Cracow	33.	Jagiellonian University Faculty of Medicine Museum	1900	Faculty of Medicine, Collegium Medicum
			34.	Jagiellonian University Collegium Maius Museum	1947	extra-departmental unit
			35.	Enforced Migration Archive and Museum (part of the Centre for Documentation of Deportations, Expulsions and Resettlements)	2010	Faculty of Humanities
			36.	Textbook Museum of the Pedagogical University	2014	extra-departmental unit
University of Agriculture in Cracow	37.		Soil Science Education Centre – Soil Museum	2012	Faculty of Forestry	
	38.		Museum at the University of Agriculture in Cracow	1976	Main Library of the University of Agriculture	

VOIVO- DESHIP	TOWN	SCHOOL	NO.	MUSEUM	DATE OF ORIGIN	PLACE IN SCHOOL STRUCTURE
Mazovian	Warszawa	The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education	39.	The Maria Grzegorzewska Museum	2008	non-departmental unit
		Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw	40.	Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw	1985	extra-departmental unit
		Warsaw University of Technology	41.	Museum of the Warsaw University of Technology	1978	extra-departmental unit
		Warsaw University of Life Sciences – SGGW	42.	The Forest and Wood Museum	after 1950	Rogów Forestry Experimental Station, the Nature and Forest Education Centre
			43.	Museum of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences	2006	Main Library of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences
		University of Warsaw	44.	The Stanisław Józef Thugutt Geological Museum	1961	Faculty of Geology
		Medical University of Warsaw	46.	Medical History Museum of the Warsaw Medical University	2011	Library and Information Centre of the Medical University of Warsaw
Opolskie	Opole	Opole University of Technology	47.	Opole University of Technology and X-ray Tubes Museum	2011	Division of Promotion and Culture
		University of Opole	48.	Museum of the University of Opole	2014	Main Library
podkarpackie	Rzeszów	University of Rzeszów	49.	Museum of the University of Rzeszów	2002	non-departmental unit
Podlaskie	Białystok	Białystok University of Technology	50.	Białystok University of Technology History Centre (formerly: Białystok University of Technology Museum ALMARIA)	2017	Library of the Białystok University of Technology
		Medical University of Białystok	51.	Museum of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Medical University of Białystok	2011	Independent Department of History of Medicine and Pharmacy
Pomeranian	Gdańsk	Medical University of Gdańsk	52.	Museum of the Medical University of Gdańsk	2006	non-departmental unit
		University of Gdańsk	53.	Museum of Amber Inclusions, University of Gdańsk	1998	Faculty of Biology
			54.	Museum of Criminalistics	2012	Faculty of Law and Administration
			55.	Museum of the Faculty of Biology of the University of Gdańsk		Faculty of Biology
	Gdynia	Gdynia Maritime University	56.	Maritime University Hall of Tradition	1930 s	non-departmental unit
Silesian	Gliwice	The Czesław Poborski Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice	57.	The Czesław Poborski Museum of Mineral Deposit Geology at the Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice	1952	Faculty of Mining and Geology
		Katowice	The Karol Szymanowski Academy of Music in Katowice	58.	Museum of Silesian Organs	2004
	Sosnowiec	Medical University of Silesia in Katowice (School in Sosnowiec)	59.	Museum of Medicine and Pharmacy (not yet opened)	1982	Department of the History of Medicine and Pharmacy at the Medical University of Silesia
Warmian- Masurian	Olsztyn	University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn	60.	Museum of the Faculty of Earth Sciences of the University of Silesia in Sosnowiec	1994	Faculty of Earth Sciences
		61.	Museum of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn	2002	non-departmental unit within the Archive	
Greater Poland	Poznań	The Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań	62.	The Earth Museum Workshop	2009	Faculty of Geographical and Geological Sciences
			63.	Museum of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań	2016	non-departmental unit
		The Karol Marcinkowski University of Medical Sciences in Poznań	64.	Museum of the Karol Marcinkowski University of Medical Sciences in Poznań, Center of Dentistry	1989	non-departmental unit
			65.	Forensic Department Museum of the Poznań University of Medical Sciences (specimens connected with thanatology)	1921	Chair and Department of Forensic Medicine, Poznań University of Medical Sciences
		Poznań University of Life Sciences	66.	Museum of the Poznań University of Life Sciences	1970s	Main Library
West Pomeranian	Szczecin	University of Szczecin	67.	Geological Museum of the Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences	1994	Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences
		Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin	68.	Museum of the History of Medicine of the Pomeranian Medical University (Department of the History of Medicine and Medical Ethics)	1960	Department of the History of Medicine and Medical Ethics

opening the permanent exposition was to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the Catholic University of Lublin, i.e. the second half of 2018.²⁰ At the time of the organisation of the exposition the Museum collection was presented outside

its seat, i.e. at the Royal Castle in Warsaw and the Main Building of the University of Warsaw. A similar idea – merging collections of a different provenance in one place – inspired the initiators of the Natural Sciences Education Centre of the

Jagiellonian University concentrating the resources of four university museums: Zoological, Geological, Anthropological, and Palaeobotanical, which up to that time functioned in assorted buildings. The museums (with the exception of the Zoological one) were science-research institutions and hence unavailable to the wide public (and then only after earlier ticket reservations). From 2016 they are presented in a new seat, which made it possible to show and access the collections on a large scale. According to project premises the new exposition, combined with modern audio-visual techniques, enables a better implementation of didactic and scientific programs and to a greater degree assists the popularisation of the exact and natural history sciences. Today, the Natural Sciences Education Centre functions as an extra-faculty organisational unit.²¹

Work associated with the modernisation of expositions is conducted also at the University of Łódź Museum of Natural History. Additional funds obtained from the Regional Operational Program for the Łódź Voivodeship²² will make it feasible to undertake the renovation, redesigning, and additional outfitting of the exposition. The investment process foresees the creation of a storehouse, the expansion of exhibition space, and the extremely valuable renovation of exhibits comprising the Museum collection. The ultimately modernised part of the Museum will become part of the University Nature-Education Centre of the Faculty of Biology and Environmental Protection – this will take place probably in 2108.²³

The rapid global development of technology and universal informatisation contributed to creating, already from the 1990s, a new type of museum. In an era of powerful information heretofore society is changing into a media civilisation, in which the individual is constantly subjected to the pressure of progress. This pertains also to members of the public benefitting from services offered by museums, with the sole path towards cognition being interactivity or virtualisation. It must be stressed that this kind of presentation of historical monuments and contents also affected Polish museology. A virtual museum may function in two ways: as an electronic counterpart of a museum with a physical seat and collections assuming the form of a virtual guide to the exposition and objects, but also as an independent creation not based on exhibits but existing only in virtual reality. It must be kept in mind that in the light of the Act on Museums, cited at the beginning of this article, as well as the binding definition such initiatives are not museums as understood by regulations. Take the example of the Virtual Museum of Human Anatomy at the Medical University of Lublin, which is an electronic didactic museum²⁴ established with medical students in mind. In 2009 the Gdańsk University of Technology set into motion for the needs of the Night of Museums a museum

for one night, presenting certain exhibits borrowed from the library and laboratory collections.²⁵ In turn, the Virtual Museum of the SGH Warsaw School of Economics, which does not possess a physical seat, was established as part of a scientific project. Its website invites to tour the School buildings and presents the history of the Alma Mater by accessing archival photographs and documents. Another example is the Multimedia Database of the University of Wrocław Museum, i.e. the digital museum of the University of Wrocław, accessible both on the Internet and at the Museum. The database concentrates on presenting the history of the University and its collections. Digitalised photographs and documents have been used for the purpose of showing the history of the University and persons associated with it, supplemented with descriptions, and thus creating a University chronicle. Without doubt, visual museums enhance the attractiveness of those institutions by improving the availability of the collection and in this way influence accessing objects and disseminating museum exhibits.

One of the university museums that did not survive the test of time is the Museum of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw. Established on 1 February 2011 it pursued scientific, educational, and virtual activity within the range of the amassed collections. A laconic regulation issued by the Rector on 3 January 2013 closed the Museum: *Due to reorganisation and the fact that the University ceases to perform tasks realised by the unit, the non-departmental organisational unit known as the Museum of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw is shut down.*²⁶

Polish academic museums include those with a long history, whose collections are much older than the institution in which they function, as well as new museums established particularly in most recent decades. Indubitably each of those initiatives intent on creating a museum was inspired by a wish to project and propagate the heritage of a given academic institution.

In comparison with state-owned national museums or self-government museums academic museums are small organisational units. Their unquestionably greatest merits are diverse and vast collections and qualified staff. On the other hand, different categorisations in the organisational structure of the academic institution, insufficient staff, and limited access to outside measures are the reasons why they find it difficult to compete with other cultural institutions. In the course of the last few years it has been possible to notice a growing number not only of new institutions but also of consultations and an exchange of good practices within the academic museum milieu. Enormous support is offered by the Association of Academic Museums, without whose efforts it would have been impossible to realise joint undertakings and plans. Academic museums still face myriad challenges.

Przypisy

¹ The conference took place in Nieborów on 19–29 March and was organised jointly by the Association of Academic Museums and the National Institute for Museums and Public Collections (NIMOZ).

² E. Wyka, M. Taborska, *Muzea uniwersyteckie w Polsce*, in: "Opuscula Musealia" 2009, no. 17, pp. 31-35.

³ S. Waltoś, *Kodeks etyki ICOM dla muzeów*, Oficyna Wolters Kluwer business, Warszawa 2009.

⁴ Ł. Matoga, A. Pawłowska, *Muzea uczelniane w Polsce – przestrzeń spędzania czasu wolnego inspirowana nauką. Stan obecny i kierunki rozwoju w kontekście*

turystyki kulturowej, in: "Turystyka Kulturowa" 2016, no. 2, pp. 46-66.

- ⁵ The authors of this list included both academic museums and para-museum institutions of schools of higher learning in selected scientific centres in Poland. The second group contains (in accordance with the ICOM classification recommended by UNESCO), i.a. zoological and botanical gardens, nature reserves, monuments of history *et al.*, <https://stat.gov.pl/metainformacje/slownik-pojec/pojecia-stosowane-w-statystyce-publicznej/127,pojecie.html> [accessed on: 21 November 2017].
- ⁶ Act on Museums of 21 November 1996 (Dz.U. of 2012, item 987, with amendments).
- ⁷ Act on Organising and Running Cultural Activity of 25 October 1991, art. 8.
- ⁸ R. Golać, *Jak założyć prywatne muzeum?* in: „Muzealnictwo” 2008, no. 49, p. 14.
- ⁹ In accordance with art. 6 of the Act on of 21 November 1996 (Dz.U. of 2012, item 987, with amendments).
- ¹⁰ Based on a list of museums accessible on: <http://bip.mkidn.gov.pl/pages/rejstry-ewidencje-archiwa-wykazy/rejstry-muzeow.php> [accessed on: 27 March 2018].
- ¹¹ The sole exception is the Catholic University of Lublin, which is a non-public Catholic university enjoying the rights of a public academic institution financed by the state budget according to principles pertaining to public academic institutions.
- ¹² Survey conducted between December 2016 and November 2017 used the Integrated Science and Higher Education Information System database with information about scientific units in Poland, <https://polon.nauka.gov.pl/>
- ¹³ The Association of Academic Museums was established on 28 May 2014, but the first meeting of representatives of the milieu took place two years earlier at the Warsaw University of Technology. Its statutory activity encompassed the protection, dissemination, and promotion of academic heritage, supporting the activity of academic museums as well as initiating and sustaining studies on academic heritage. One of the first initiatives was arranging the “We’re here” touring exhibition presenting the collections and work of member units. The Association also issued a museum guide (in Polish and English) and plans to publish in the first half of 2018 *Muzea uczelniane. Katalog* presenting collections belonging to the Association or units cooperating with it.
- ¹⁴ A further part of the survey intends to study academic collections and museums.
- ¹⁵ The list includes units meeting the requirements of the Act on Museums, whose legal status is regulated in documents of the academic institution, as well as units without a museum status, but customarily called museums owing to their collections, which years ago had been granted the function of museums but lost this status as a result of historical transformations.
- ¹⁶ Specialised schools of higher learning: technical, medical, agricultural, military, economic, pedagogical, physical education, and art.
- ¹⁷ Act on Higher Education of 27 July 2005.
- ¹⁸ *Ibidem*, art. 2, point 1.29.
- ¹⁹ The meeting, which took place at the Jagiellonian University Museum on 16-18 October 2009, was an occasion for presenting the situation of academic museums in Poland.
- ²⁰ <http://muzeum.kul.pl/idea-muzeum/> [accessed on: 23 February 2018].
- ²¹ *Regulamin Centrum Edukacji Przyrodniczej*, http://www.bip.uj.edu.pl/documents/1384597/134326429/zal_uchw_nr_97_2016_reg.pdf/c95e763c-3e01-48e6-8ff0-1c3e937eee56 [accessed on: 20 August 2017].
- ²² <https://www.uni.lodz.pl/aktualnosc/szczegoly/ul-odnowi-muzeum-przyrodnicze> [accessed on: 23 April 2017].
- ²³ <http://web.biol.uni.lodz.pl/muzeum/> [accessed on: 20 February 2018].
- ²⁴ <http://www.muzeum.anatomia.umlub.pl/index.html> [accessed on: 19 November 2017].
- ²⁵ http://pg.edu.pl/aktualnosci/-/asset_publisher/hWGNcmoQv7K0/content/na-jedna-noc-otwieramy-wirtualne-muzeum-politechniki-gdanskiej [accessed on: 23 April 2017].
- ²⁶ <https://monitor.uksw.edu.pl/docs/487> [accessed on: 20 April 2017].

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