

EXHIBITION GUIDE – TIMELINE

HISTORY	ONI – date	text	MUSEUM – date	text	PUBLISHING HOUSE – date	text
1795 Zaluski Library collection is moved to St. Petersburg						
1801 Izabela Czartoryska opens the first museum institution in Poland – the Temple of the Sibyl in Puławy						
1815 Congress of Vienna, creation of the Kingdom of Poland						
	1817	- 26 March: J.M. Ossoliński purchases the ruined buildings of the Carmelite sisters' convent in Lviv for the purposes of the future library. - 4 June: Emperor Francis I approves the Family Establishment.				
	1823	25 December: J.M. Ossoliński signs an agreement with Prince Henryk Lubomirski, which obliges the prince to donate his art collection to				

		the Ossolineum and to found the Lubomirski Museum. The Lubomirski family is also granted supervision over the foundation – in the position of literary curators.				
1826 Tytus Działyński opens the Kórnik Library						
	1827	- 31 March: Ossoliński's collection (26,182 prints, 708 manuscripts, ca. 2,000 illustrations, 1,128 coins, 224 maps, 1,184 minerals and shells) is transported from Vienna to Lviv. - June: Prince Henryk Lubomirski officially becomes the literary curator of the National Institute. - November: H. Lubomirski nominates the first director of the Institute, Father Franciszek Siarczyński (1758–1829).				
	1828	Józef Schnayder's printing office publishes the first issue of the “Scientific Periodical of the Ossoliński Public Library”.				
1829 The Raczyński Library in Poznań opens to the public.						
1830						

The beginning of the November Uprising					
	1831	Konstanty Slotwiński (1796–1846) is appointed as the director of the ONI. Ossolineum becomes an important underground centre, illegal writings and other publications are reproduced in the printing workshop.			
	1832	6 September: opening of the academic reading room (the library starts its activity).		1832	October: opening of the printing workshop which publishes academic works based on Ossolineum resources.
1834 First edition of <i>Pan Tadeusz</i>	1834	- Konstanty Slotwiński is arrested for his underground activity towards Polish independence. - Austrian Police suspends the activity of the Institute and closes the printing workshop.			
1838 The opening of the Polish Library in Paris					
	1839	Adam Klodziński (1795–1858), librarian and teacher, becomes the director of the ONI.			
1846 Beginning of the peasant revolt in	1846	Konstanty Slotwiński is killed in Galician Slaughter.			

Galicia (Galician Slaughter).					
1848 Spring of Nations in Europe	1848	- Ossolineum becomes a significant underground centre again, publishing patriotic writings. Lviv National Guard is also stationed in the building. - Jerzy Lubomirski takes part in the Prague Slavic Congress.			
	1850	August Bielowski (1806–1876), historian, editor and poet, becomes the director of the ONI.			
1860 The foundation of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.					
1863 The beginning of the January Uprising					
	1864–1866	August Bielowski publishes first volumes of <i>Monumenta Poloniae Historica</i> .			
1867 Austrian Empire turns into a dual monarchy – Austria-Hungary					
			1868	10 February: emperor Franz Joseph approves the Majorate-Przeworsk Ordination.	
1870 The opening of			1870	The Lubomirski Museum opens to the public.	

Polish Museum and Library in Rapperswil (Switzerland).					
	1876	Wojciech Kętrzyński (1838–1918), historian and librarian, becomes the director of the ONI.			
				1878	School Books Publishing House opens at the Ossolineum. The Institute signs a 10-year contract for the printing and sale of schoolbooks, extended regularly until 1918.
1879 The opening of the National Museum in Kraków.					
	1881–1898	Wojciech Kętrzyński publishes <i>Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of ONI</i> and prepares the first modern catalogue of coins.			
1894 The General Regional Exhibition in Lviv and the opening of <i>Panorama of the Battle of Raclanice</i> by Jan Styka and Wojciech Kossak.					
1914 The outbreak of World War I.					

1918 - Collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. - Polish-Ukrainian battles for Lviv. - Reestablishment of an independent Polish state.	1918	Dr Ludwik Bernacki (1882–1939), historian of literature and theatre, editor and librarian, becomes the director of the ONI.				
					1919	School Books Publishing House is turned into the Ossolineum Publishing House, with two printing workshops, a bookbinding workshop, and its branches in Warsaw and Kraków.
1920 Polish-Bolshevik war						
	1926	20 November: the Society of the Friends of the Ossolineum is founded in Lviv. The society collects funds for purchasing collections, photography and reproduction equipment, publishes books and funds scholarships.				
	1928	100th anniversary of the National Institute in Lviv.				
1930 The opening of the National Library in Warsaw.						
					1933	Ossolineum Publishing House purchases the rights to the National

						Library series.
1939 The outbreak of World War II – Lviv goes under the Soviet occupation.	1939	- 19 September: director Bernacki dies during evacuation of the Ossolineum resources. - In the face of war, many precious items from private collections (including the manuscript of <i>Pan Tadeusz</i>) are lodged in the ONI.				
	1940	Soviet authorities incorporate the Ossolineum Library and five other Leopolitan libraries into the Lviv Department of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Library. The Publishing House and the Lubomirski Museum are closed down.				
1941 - Nazi Germany attacks Soviet Union. - Lviv goes under German occupation.	1941	The Ossolineum is incorporated into the Staatsbibliothek Lemberg by the authorities of the General Government.				
	1943	21 April: Prince A. Lubomirski, the curator of ONI, secretly nominates Mieczysław Gębarowicz (1893–1984) as the director of the entire Institute.				
1944 - The Soviet army enters Lviv – the city becomes part of the Ukrainian	1944	German authorities decide to evacuate some of the Ossolineum collections. M. Gębarowicz decides to hide the most precious ones in two German transports. These are				

<p>Soviet Socialist Republic. - The Polish People's Republic is established.</p>		<p>transported to the Jagiellonian Library. In July 1944 the collections are due to be taken away to the Reich. The transport is abandoned in Adelin (now Zagrodno, Lower Silesia).</p>				
	<p>1946</p>	<p>- June: Soviet authorities decide to donate part of the Lviv Ossolineum collection to Poland. - Polish authorities decide to locate the entire Ossolineum collection in Wrocław. City council dedicate a former monastery of Knights of the Cross with the Red Star to this purpose. - July: the first batch of the Ossolineum collection from Lviv arrives in Wrocław. <i>Panorama of the Battle of Raclawice</i> is also contained in it. - The Society of Friends of the Ossolineum is reactivated. The National Institute consists of the Library and the Publishing House which is temporarily seated in Cracow.</p>				
	<p>1947</p>	<p>- March: the transfer from Lviv is completed. Wrocław receives eventually 27% of the former library resources (including just 15% of the periodicals) and about 4% of the museum collections.</p>			<p>1947</p>	<p>July: the Ossolineum Publishing House opens in Wrocław. The Kraków department is responsible for editing the National Library series.</p>

		<p>- The part of Ossolineum collections abandoned by the Germans in Zagrodno (former Adelin) in Lower Silesia, including the manuscript of <i>Pan Tadeusz</i>, returns to the Ossolineum.</p> <p>- The first Wrocław-based director of the Institute is historian, archivist and Polish literature researcher Antoni Knot (1904–1982).</p> <p>- 1 September: the reading room reopens to the public.</p>				
	1949	Eugeniusz Szlapak (1886–1958), teacher and librarian, becomes the director general of the Institute.				
	1953	<p>- 10 January: the Ossoliński National Institute is incorporated into the structure of the Polish Academy of Sciences and separated into two units: Ossoliński National Institute – the PAS Library, and Ossoliński National Institute – the PAS Publishing House. Eugeniusz Szlapak becomes the director of the Library, and Ignacy Pochwicki – director of the Publishing House.</p> <p>- 30 May: The Society of Friends of the Ossolineum is closed down.</p>				
1956	1956	10th anniversary of the Ossolineum in Wrocław.				

- Poznań June events. - The Polish October.					
	1960	1 October: Dr Franciszek Pajączkowski (1905–1970), librarian and theatre researcher associated with the Ossolineum since 1927, becomes the director of the Library.			
				1964	14 October: the Ossolineum Bookshop opens on Wrocław Main Square.
				1965	Initiation of the History of States and Nations series.
	1967	150th anniversary of the ONI.			
				1969	Eugeniusz Adamczak (1935–) becomes the director of the Publishing House.
1970 Protests on the Polish Coast	1970	Dr Janusz B. Albin (1936–), historian and political scientist, becomes the director of the Library.			
				1973	The beginning of Biographies of Famous People in History, the popular science series.
1980 - Strikes on the Polish Coast - Founding of the Independent Self-governing Trade Union “Solidarity”.	1980	A “Solidarity” unit is founded at the Ossolineum and becomes involved in pro-democracy activities.			

1981 Martial law in Poland.					
1989 Beginning of democratic transformation in Poland.	1989	The Society of Friends of the Ossolineum is reactivated.			
	1990	Dr Adolf Juzwenko (1939–), historian, becomes the director of the Library. Supported by the Academic Council and the Society of Friends of the Ossolineum, he begins attempts at restitution of the Ossolineum Foundation.			
1991 - Collapse of the Soviet Union. - Ukraine becomes an independent state.					
	1992	The beginning of negotiations with Ukraine regarding the return of the Ossolineum collection remaining in Lviv. An application is filed.			
	1995	5 January: the Sejm of Poland approves the Ossoliński National Institute Foundation Act (Journal of Laws of 1995, nr 23, pos. 121). Dr Adolf Juzwenko is appointed as a director of ONI.		1995	The Ossolineum Publishing House, as a state institution, remains in the structure of the PAS.
1997					

Flood in Wrocław.						
	1999	5 November: Jan Artur Tarnowski signs the legal act of sale of the <i>Pan Tadeusz</i> manuscript to the Commune of Wrocław; it is then donated to the Ossoliński National Institute.				
	2001	First donations from Władysław Bartoszewski arrive at the Ossolineum.				
			2002	17 September: the director of the Institute signs the Official Statement with the grandchildren of Prince Lubomirski – the beginning of recreating the Lubomirski Museum within the Ossolineum.		
2004 Poland joins the European Union.	2004	- 4 April: signing a contract with the V. Stefanyk Library in Lviv; the Ossolineum receives access to its remaining collections, with an option on their edition or copying. - Jan Nowak-Jeziorański donates his archives and collections to the Institute.				
	2006	- Establishing the Ossolineum proxy in the Lviv National Vasyl Stefanyk Scientific Library. - The Panorama of Old Lviv made by engineer Janusz Witwicki is donated to the Ossolineum.				

	2007	Further updates of the Ossoliński National Institute Foundation Act, allowing for commercialisation of the Publishing House and recreation of the Lubomirski Museum.				
					2014-2015	The Publishing House returns to the Ossolineum structure.
			2016	Opening of the Pan Tadeusz Museum – part of the Ossolineum dedicated to presentation of the manuscript of <i>Pan Tadeusz</i> , along with Adam Mickiewicz's life and times.		