



Głosy  
wóch  
tów



1918.

THE TRAMP  
POST-CARDS

Stack of white postcards or documents.

Laptop computer on a small table.

Two military jackets on mannequins, one tan and one olive green.

Mannequin head wearing a black beret.

Teapot and other items on a table covered with a grey cloth.

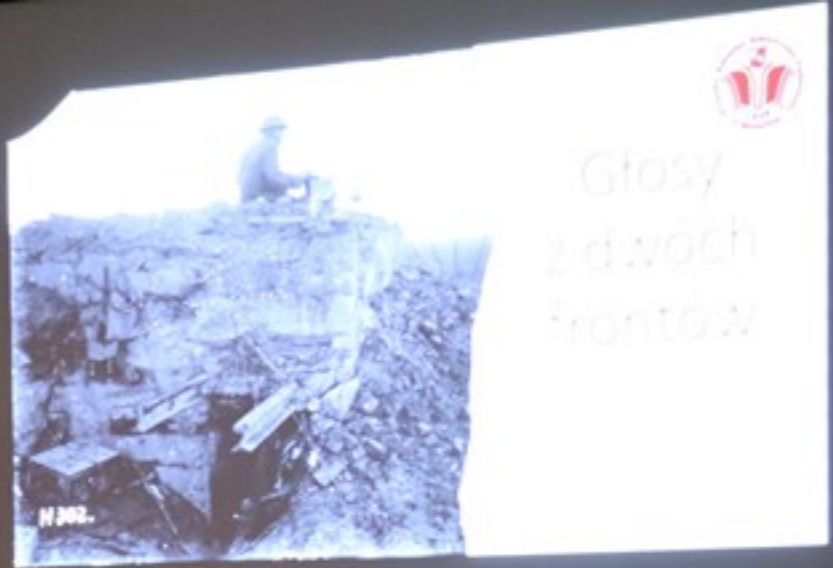
Water bottle and other items on a table.

Wire mesh display containing various historical artifacts.



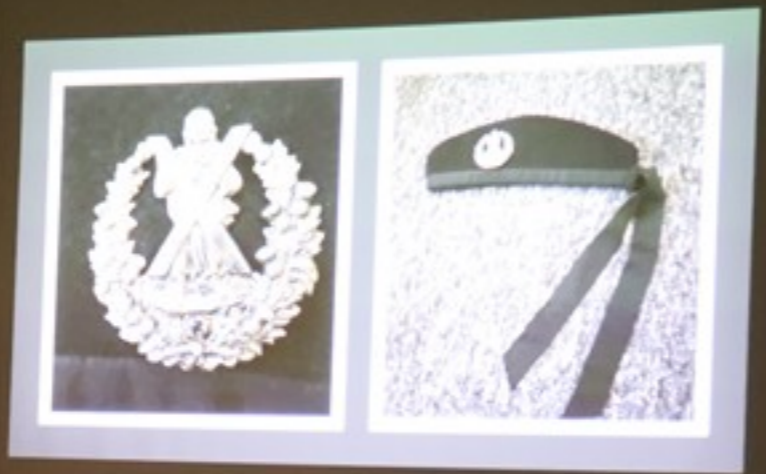












KURIER  
Kozłowski  
1921

























KURIER  
Łódzki

100 lat!  
2021

POSI

ANIE GRANIC POLSKI W LATACH 1918-1923  
ING OF POLAND'S BORDERS IN 1918-1923













KURIER  
Blazowski  
100 lat!  
2021

FATHERS OF  
INDEPENDENCE

























Bagnet francuski  
I wojna światowa  
(oryginał)



Bagnet niemiecki bawarski  
I wojna światowa  
(oryginał)



KRZYŻ HARCERZY I LITWKA ZIM GAZDYNIAWY GUBEKI

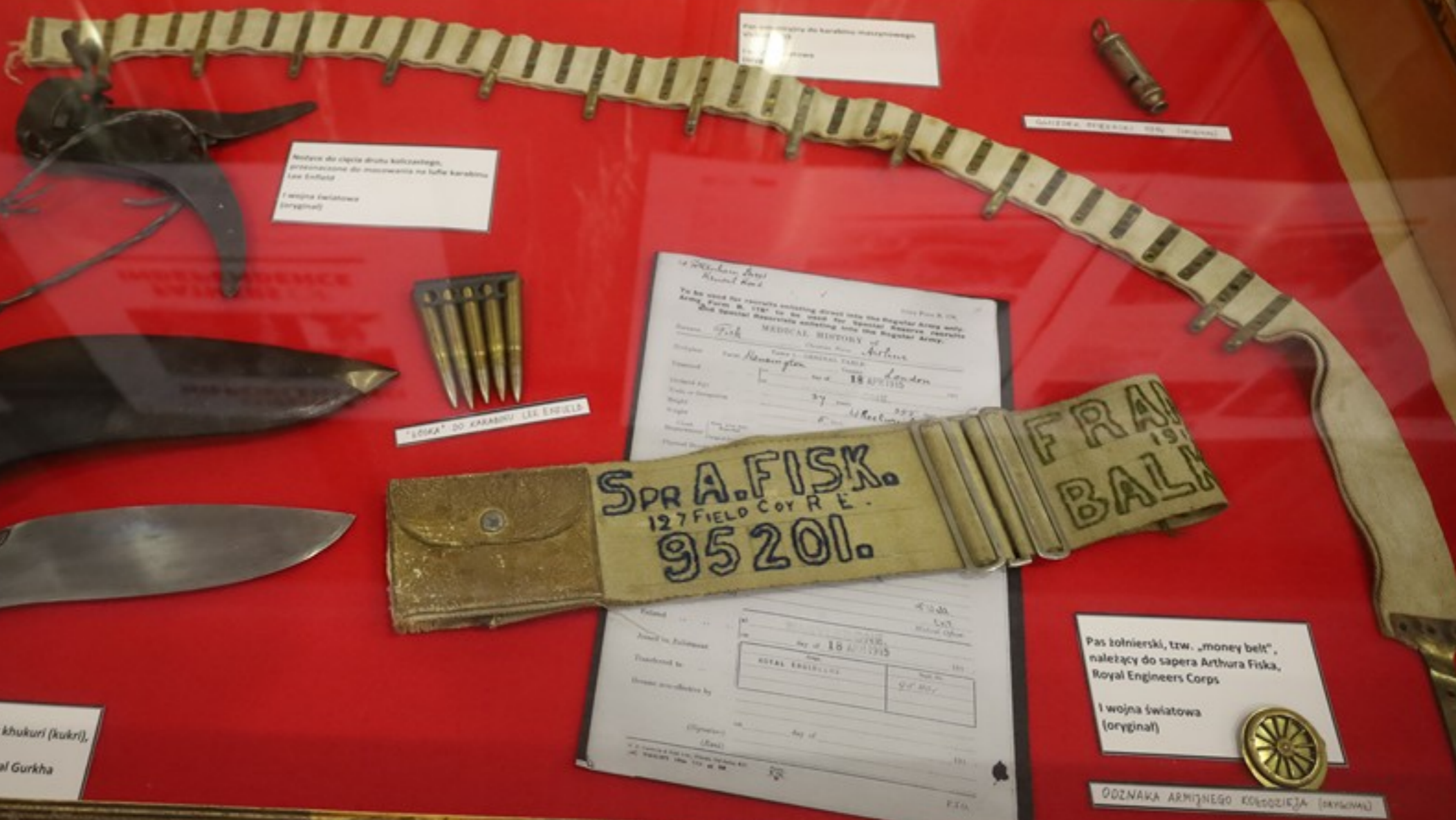
PIERWSZE LATA NIEPOKŁĘG



Bagnet brytyjski  
I wojna światowa  
(oryginał)



Bagnet amerykański  
I wojna światowa  
(oryginał)



Medycyna do czołga drutu kolczastego, przeznaczona do montowania na lufie karabinu Lee-Enfield  
I wojna światowa (oryginał)

Patrz opis powyżej do karabinu maszynowego  
L119  
L119  
L119

KARABIN MASZYNOWY VEEVA (LONDON)

"ŁOŻKA" DO KARABINU LEE-ENFIELD

Medical Certificate  
To be used for recruits entering direct into the Regular Army with Army Form B, 1917 to be used for Special Reserve recruits and Special Reservists entering into the Regular Army.  
MEDICAL HISTORY of  
Name: Fisk, Arthur  
Rank: Captain  
Service: Royal Engineers  
Address: 127 Field Coy R.E., London  
Age: 37  
Height: 5ft 10in  
Weight: 145lb  
Complexion: Fair  
Hair: Brown  
Eyes: Blue  
Build: Slender  
Mental: Good  
Date: 18 April 1918  
Signed: [Signature]  
Medical Officer: [Signature]

SPRA FISK.  
127 FIELD COY R.E.  
95201.  
FRANK  
1918  
BALM

Nepalski nóż wojskowy khukuri (kukri), styl Ang Khola  
Używany m.in. przez Royal Gurkha Regiment

Pas żołnierski, tzw. „money belt”, należący do sapera Arthura Fiska, Royal Engineers Corps  
I wojna światowa (oryginał)

ODZNAKA ARMIJNEGO KOLECZKA (MAYNARD)



Brytyjskie granaty karabinowe  
I wojna (światowa)  
(oryginał)





## Józef Piłsudski



1867-1935, Polish statesman, military leader, and founder of the Second Polish Republic.



## Ignacy Daszyński



1866-1934, Polish politician, socialist leader, and activist.

For many a year he was an activist and leader of the Socialist Party in the Austrian partition.

On 7 November 1918 he was appointed head of the Provisional People's Government of the Republic of Poland at Lublin, which prepared initial reforms.



To eradicate nations is like break strings of the harp of the world. What he can do with a one-string harp? Nationalities should be not eradicated, but developed. And they can be developed by freedom of nations, by independence, and respect for their autonomy.

# Ignacy Jan Paderewski



1860-1941, a world famous pianist.

During World War I he was an active member of the General Relief Committee for the Victims of the War in Poland.



In 1915 he gave concerts in the United States, where he promoted the Polish interests and urged President Woodrow Wilson to support the cause of Polish independence.

From August 1917 on, he was a representative of the Polish National Committee in the United States.

In December 1918, despite protests of the German authorities, he came to Poznań, which sparked the outbreak of the Greater Poland Uprising.

In January 1919 he was appointed prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish Republic.

Together with Roman Dmowski, he represented Poland at the Paris Peace Conference and was a signatory of the Versailles Treaty.



Żaden z narodów na świecie nie może się poszczycić takim jak nasz bogactwem uczuć i nastrojów. [...] Może w tym tkwi czar nasz ujmujący, a może też to i wada wielka!

There is no other nation in the world that could boast a richness similar to that of our nation of feelings and moods. [...] Maybe this is part of our winsome charm, or maybe this is our great fault!

12 Paderewski przy beretyzmie, 1925 r. / NAC  
13 Paderewski at the piano, 1925 / NAC  
14 Paderewski wraz z przedstawicielami emigracyjnej Polski na schodach Baitana w Nowym Jorku, 1918 / Biblioteka Kongresu  
15 Paderewski with the representatives of the Polish diaspora on the steps of City Hall in New York City, 1918 / Library of Congress  
16 Paderewski on waying along Helony, 1927 r. / NAC  
17 Paderewski with his wife Helona, 1927 / NAC  
18 Paderewski, album portretowy, 1927 / NAC







Blangora  
Berkas seragam tentara gendarmerie, seragam  
penerbangan angkatan darat, seragam angkatan  
darat & Angkatan Laut Republik Indonesia

1. Seragam tentara  
(gendarmerie)





CHAPTER CXXVII

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE BRITISH LIBRARY





## KSZTAŁTOWANIE GRANIC POLSKI W LATACH 1918-1923 THE SHAPING OF POLAND'S BORDERS IN 1918-1923



- tereny odzyskane spod zabójstwa od 31. X do 22. XI 1918 r. - territories liberated from the partitions between 31 October to 22 November 1918
- terytorium odzyskane do 31. X 1918 r. w wyniku postanowień konferencji w Cannes - territories liberated on 31 October 1918 as a result of the Cannes Treaty (Canning)
- terytorium odzyskane w wyniku postanowień konferencji w Versalii - territories liberated in Poland by the Treaty of Versailles
- terytorium odzyskane w wyniku postanowień konferencji w Sankt Petersburgu - territories liberated in Poland by the Treaty of Riga after the Polish-Soviet War (1919-1921)
- terytorium odzyskane w wyniku postanowień konferencji w Sankt Petersburgu - territories liberated in Poland as a result of the Treaty of Riga after the Polish-Soviet War (1919-1921)
- terytorium odzyskane w wyniku postanowień konferencji w Sankt Petersburgu - territories liberated in Poland as a result of the Treaty of Riga after the Polish-Soviet War (1919-1921)
- terytorium odzyskane w wyniku postanowień konferencji w Sankt Petersburgu - territories liberated in Poland as a result of the Treaty of Riga after the Polish-Soviet War (1919-1921)

- - - - granica polsko-czechosłowacka 1 stycznia 1920 r. - the Polish-Czechoslovak border on January 1, 1920
- - - - linia granicy polsko-czechosłowackiej ustalona przez Radę Ambasadorów 28 VII 1920 r. - the final Polish-Czechoslovak border was established by the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors on July 28, 1920
- - - - obszar, na którym postanowiono złożyć się w celu utworzenia państwa - area where intended politicians were set to hold
- - - - granice państwa polskiego w 1923 r. - final borders of Poland in 1923
- - - - obszar, na którym polacy w 1920 r. i dalej dążyli do powstania państwa - area of Polish people in 1920 and dates of their establishment
- - - - obszar, na którym polacy w 1920 r. i dalej dążyli do powstania państwa - area of Polish people in 1920 and dates of their establishment
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Autor mapy / Map's author:  
Krzysztof Łęka



### Józef Piłsudski, Roman Dmowski, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Wincenty Witos, Wojciech Korfanty i Ignacy Daszyński.

Jest wśród nich artysta, są dyplomaci, żołnierze i politycy, a także działacze społeczni.

Reprezentowali różne poglądy polityczne, różni się przynależnością społeczną i religijną, urodzili się pod różnymi zaborami.

Mimo to potrafili zjednoczyć się wokół jednego, nadrzędnego celu: NIEPODLEGŁOŚCI. Nie oznaczało to, że we wszystkim byli zgodni i we wszystkim uszczerpo współdziałali.

Pozostali wierni własnym poglądom, ale wykorzystując sprzyjające warunki zewnętrzne, poprowadzili Polaków ku WOLNOŚCI.



Stanisław Augustowski, Ruchobawca - Stanisław Augustowski przed Głównym Biurem Rady na placu Saskim w Warszawie, 1920, olej na płótnie / Museum Wzajnego Polaków Stanisław Augustowski, The distribution of Couriers in front of the Headquarters of Sacki Square in Warsaw, 1920, oil on canvas / Polish Army Museum in Warsaw



Wojciech Korfanty, Zwalobing Polski z marcem, 1920, olej na płótnie / Museum Wzajnego Polaków Wojciech Korfanty, Zwalobing Polski z marcem, 1920, oil on canvas / Polish Army Museum in Warsaw

The reconstruction of the Polish State after 123 years of partitions was a historic breakthrough. Effort of many Poles, their commitment and sacrifice during the First World War, together with vigorous diplomatic actions resulted in the creation of the Second Republic of Poland. The whole process was led by the "Fathers of Independence".

We present the profiles of six important figures:

### Józef Piłsudski, Roman Dmowski, Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Wincenty Witos, Wojciech Korfanty, and Ignacy Daszyński.

They represented different walks of life, such as artist, diplomats, soldiers, politicians, and social activists.

They held different political opinions, came from different social backgrounds, belonged to different religions, and were born in different partitions.

But they were able to unite in a common, imperative effort: Independence. It did not mean that they agreed on everything, were fully united and eagerly cooperated with each other.

They remained faithful to their own opinions, but - building on the existing momentum - they led Poland to Freedom.













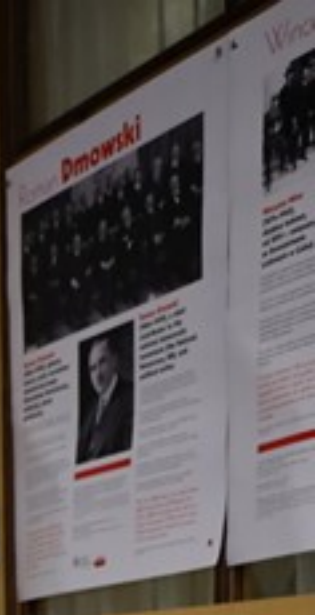








Wojownik  
Wzrost: 170 cm  
Ciężar ciała: 65 kg  
Ciężar wyposażenia: 15 kg  
Ciężar całkowity: 80 kg













Biblioteka Publiczna  
w Białzowej

„Kto czyta książki, żyje podwójnie”.  
Urbano-Lisa







