



The goal of the Women of Krakow Trail is to help society remember these outstanding and courageous women. The tourist route dedicated to those women will imprint them on the urban fabric together with places associated with the emancipation movement, and emphasise the important role of women in the development of Krakow.

The route was created thanks to the cooperation of the Municipality of Krakow with the PTTK Central Mountain Tourism Centre, and with the substantive support of dr. hab. Agnieszka Chłosta-Sikorska, a professor at the University of the National Education Commission in Krakow. The route is part of the "Women of Krakow" project.

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More information:

[www.krakow.pl/odwiedz\\_krakow](http://www.krakow.pl/odwiedz_krakow)

[www.facebook.com/Krakowiankisilamista](http://www.facebook.com/Krakowiankisilamista)

[www.krakowianki.krakow.pl](http://www.krakowianki.krakow.pl)



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Historic Centre of Kraków  
Inscribed on the World  
Heritage List in 1978

Organizacja Narodów  
Zjednoczonych  
dla Wychowania,  
Nauki i Kultury

Historyczne Centrum Krakowa  
wpisane na Listę Światowego  
Dziedzictwa w roku 1978

1



### JÓZEFA MIKOWA

(1897–1942)

A patriotic and social activist, involved in independence activities in Orava, for which she earned the nickname "Queen of Orava". She served as a liaison officer for the Secret Military Organisation "Association of the White Eagle". From 1918, she was a member of the Plebiscite Committee in Spiš, fighting for the area to become part of Poland. She was under surveillance and arrested by the local authorities for her activities. In Lipnica Wielka, she founded an agricultural association, a voluntary fire brigade and a People's House. During the war, she carried out intelligence activities on the frontier. She took up residence in Krakow and later joined the White Eagle Organisation and operated under the pseudonym "Rys" (Lynx). She was in charge of communications, organising courier and transfer routes through Slovakia to Hungary. In 1941, she was arrested and subjected to severe torture, but did not denounce her collaborators. She was murdered by phenol injection in the Montelupich prison.

2



### MARIA JAREMA

(1908–1958)

One of the most important avant-garde painters and sculptors in Poland, as well as set designer and designer of theatrical costumes for the Cricot Theatre. She studied sculpture at the Academy of Fine Arts in the studio of Ksawery Dunikowski. She created expressive works, combining dynamism with discipline. She was a co-founder of the Krakow Group. After the war, she abandoned sculpture in favour of painting and printmaking. She was a member of the Young Visual Artists Group. A forerunner of Polish abstraction and monotype, a graphic technique in which a unique image is created by applying paint to a flat plate (e.g. glass or metal) and transferring it to paper using pressure. Her work can be seen in Krakow's urban spaces. These include the Frederic Chopin Fountain in the Planty Park, at the exit of ul. Franciszkańska near the Krakow Philharmonic building. In 2006, the fountain was constructed according to Jarema's model by Wanda Czełkowska.

3



### AMELIA DUNIN

(1928–2021)

The doyenne of Krakow's city guides, working continuously for 71 years, even during the pandemic. Due to her landed origin, the then-Communist regime made it difficult for her to study art history at university. She decided to become a certified tour guide to show Polish and French-speaking tourists around Krakow. She joined the Polish Tourist Society and the Society of Lovers of Krakow's History and Monuments. She headed the Association of City Guides. She was a philanthropist and devoted much of her time to those in need. Her work was recognised with prestigious awards. She lived at ul. Kanonicza 9.

4



### EWA BĄKOWSKA

(1962–2010)

A librarian, activist of the Association of Families of Katyn Victims of Southern Poland in Krakow. From 1981 to 1986, she studied library science and scientific information at the Jagiellonian University. She worked at the Pedagogical Provincial Library and at the Jagiellonian Library (BJ). She initiated the publication of information leaflets about the library, co-edited the Jagiellonian Library website, setting up sub-pages for each branch, and collected library reverses. She showed the young listeners of the Children's University how the BJ, which is one of the largest libraries in Poland and recognised as part of the National Library Resource, functions. Ewa Bąkowska died in the Smolensk crash on 10 April 2010. She lived in ul. Smoleński.

5



### MARTA INGARDEN

(1921–2009)

An architect fully committed to the post-war reconstruction of Poland and the development of modern cities. She co-designed the most important buildings in Nowa Huta, including the Administrative Centre of the Lenin Steelworks and a modernist block of flats on the Szklane Domy (Glass Houses) housing estate. She began her studies at the Lviv Polytechnic, but as a result of the war transferred to the Faculty of Architecture at the Krakow Polytechnic. She was involved in underground activities in the National Military Organisation and the Home Army. In 1948, she started working for the Construction Bureau of the Coal Industry in Krakow, and then went on to design for the Directorate of Workers' Housing Estates, the Central Office of Projects and Studies of the ZOR Construction Industry for the City of Nowa Huta and Miasztoprojekt. Her works are distinguished by the simplicity of the architectural form and harmoniously shaped interior spaces full of light and colour.

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### MARIA ŁYCZKO

(1923–2004)

An educator, sergeant cadet of the Home Army, distinguished scout instructor with the rank of scoutmaster. In 1936, she joined the Romuald Traugutt 3rd Krakow Girl Scout Troop of the Polish Scouting and Guiding Association (ZHP). After the outbreak of war, she continued her clandestine activities by organising help for prisoners in the Gross-Rosen concentration camp and one of the orphans. She joined the Union of Armed Struggle. She was a liaison officer in the "Zelbet" grouping, carrying weapons and ammunition to contact points. After the war she worked in a pre-school and returned to scouting activities. She held various positions, including Scoutmaster of the 1st Girl Scout Troop, head of the Education Department of the ZHP Central Committee, member of the ZHP Supreme Council and vice-chair. In Rabka, she formed the "Nieprzety Szlak" troop and became its chief of staff. In her activities, she appealed for disabled children to be accepted into troops and contributed to the development of scouting activities in various types of special educational establishments.

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### JADWIGA SIKORSKA- KLEMENSIEWICZOWA

(1871–1963)

One of the first female students at the Jagiellonian University. She did not want to become a teacher, so she passed the exam to become an apothecary's assistant. In 1894, she commenced pharmacy studies at the Jagiellonian University. She was an auditing student without the right to a diploma, as women were not allowed to receive higher education. She obtained her Master of Pharmacy degree in 1898. In 1903, she founded the first drugstore run by women at ul. Kamieńska 15. She grew medicinal plants and worked at the "Under the Star" pharmacy and the District Association of the Health Fund. She then went on to study children's development, both physical as well as the mental. She also wrote her memoirs, which she published under the title *Przeboju k wiedzy* (A Breakthrough towards Knowledge). She had three daughters, including Jadwiga Beaupré, a doctor who pioneered the establishment of birthing schools in Poland. She lived at ul. Basztowa 23/4.

8



### JADWIGA BEAUPRÉ

(1902–1984)

A pioneer of modern and conscious motherhood, doctor of medicine and daughter of Jadwiga Sikorska-Klemensiewiczowa. During the Second World War, she helped the sick and joined the Union of Armed Struggle/Home Army. She took part in the Warsaw Uprising, during which she was taken prisoner. In the prisoner of war camps, she organised medical assistance. After the war, she returned to work at Narutowicz Hospital. In 1956, she founded a birthing room and birthing school in Nowa Huta, one of the first in Poland. She co-founded the Conscious Motherhood Clinic. She promoted the pursuit of a pain-free birth by focusing on the needs of the woman giving birth, which was resented by some in the community. She authored books and articles on pregnancy prevention, motherhood, sex life and women's health. She lived at ul. Basztowa 23/4.

9



### EUGENIA STOŁYHWO

(1894–1965)

An anthropologist, researcher of human physical development and first rector of the Higher School of Physical Education in Krakow (today the Academy of Physical Culture). In the 1930s, she worked at the School of Physical Education at the Jagiellonian University. During the war, she facilitated the release of professors from German concentration camps. Thereafter, she continued her work as a researcher and lecturer. After the School was transformed into the University of Physical Education, she became its rector (1950–1955). She headed the Department of Anthropology at the Jagiellonian University from 1961 to 1964, after which she retired. She co-authored the textbook "Outline of Anthropology" and pioneering works on the dimorphism of hyoid bone structure. Among other things, she also studied the impact of the environment on the physical development of children and adolescents.

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### MARIA DZIELSKA

(1942–2018)

A historian, classical philologist, translator of source texts, and professor of humanities. She was the most frequently translated contemporary Polish historian into foreign languages. She specialised in the history of Rome in Late Antiquity and early Byzantium. She translated all the writings of Pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite into Polish. She is the author of numerous scholarly books, articles and studies that have contributed to the knowledge of the history of ancient societies and the role of women. Her book "Hypatia of Alexandria" was voted the best academic publication in 1995 and was translated into eight languages. In the 1980s, she was involved in opposition activities.

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### ZOFIA NIWIŃSKA

(1909–1994)

A theatre and film actress, and dancer. From 1920, she danced at the Grand Theatre in Warsaw and performed in the "Black Cat" cabaret. She graduated from the Drama Department at the Conservatory of Music in Warsaw. She performed in the theatres of Bydgoszcz, Vilnius, Poznań and Warsaw. As a result of a lung disease, she had to give up dancing. In 1935, she made her film debut. During the Second World War, she worked in the Warsaw café U Aktorek and performed in open theatres. Shortly after the war, she worked at the Silesian Theatre in Katowice and then moved to Krakow. She worked for many years at the Stary (Old) Theatre, Juliusz Słowacki Theatre and many others. She was a distinguished member and president of the Krakow branch of the Union of Polish Stage Artists (ZASP). She appeared in Television Theatre productions and Polish Radio Theatre broadcasts. In 1967, she was honoured with an award from the Municipal National Council in Krakow for her outstanding acting achievements.

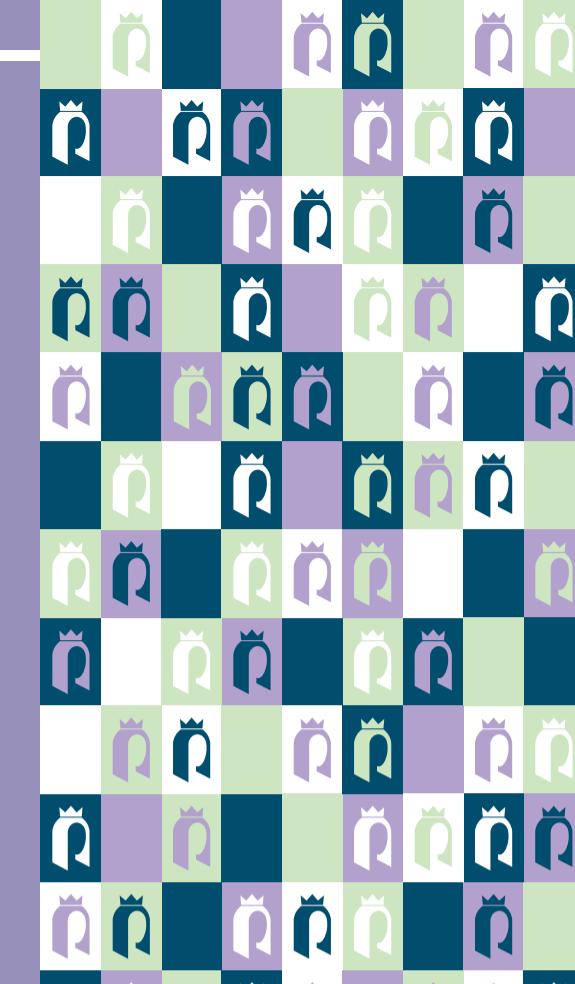
12



### JANINA REICHERT-TOTH

(1895–1986)

A sculptor, one of the first students at the Academy of Fine Arts in Krakow in the atelier of Professor Konstanty Laszczka, where Jadwiga Bałtowicz also attended at the time. Due to ill health, she interrupted her studies and returned to Lviv. She worked in the local schools and sculpted in stone, bronze and wood. Her works were characterised by great finesse and expressive form, which won her recognition. She received commissions to create sculptures for Lviv churches and public buildings. She exhibited nationally and internationally. After the war, she and her husband decided to return Poland, then being rebuilt. Together, they worked on the reconstruction of the Veit Stoss altarpiece and the Adam Mickiewicz monument. In the following years, she worked on sacral sculpture and portraits. She lived at 2 Matejko Square.



# WOMEN OF KRAKOW TRAIL THROUGH THE SALWATOR CEMETERY

WOMEN HAVE ALWAYS PLAYED A HUGE ROLE IN THE HISTORY OF KRAKOW. WITHOUT THEIR HARD WORK, PASSION AND PERSEVERANCE, THE CITY WOULD HAVE A VERY DIFFERENT CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE. WOMEN CO-CREATE THE HISTORY OF THIS UNIQUE PLACE AND CO-DETERMINE ITS DEVELOPMENT, BOTH IN TURBULENT MOMENTS AND DURING QUIET, EVERYDAY DAYS. KRAKOW'S WOMEN ARE FULL OF PASSION AND ENERGY. THEY HAVE GIVEN THIS REMARKABLE CITY A UNIQUE ATMOSPHERE. MANY OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED WOMEN WERE LAID TO REST IN THE PICTURESQUE SALWATOR CEMETERY, AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT ST BRONISŁAWA, ON THE ROAD FROM SALWATOR TO THE KOŚCIUSZKO MOUND. IT IS WORTH GOING THERE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE HISTORY, OR RATHER HERSTORY, OF THE KRAKOW WOMEN.

## 12. JANINA REICHERT-TOH

sector SC11, row A, grave no. 5

Her sculptures often depicted slender and sometimes melancholic figures, particularly women. During the Second World War, many of her works were destroyed, as were some documents and archival materials. This makes it difficult to know her full oeuvre and biography, but it's worth taking a look at the work about her entitled "The Forgotten Sculptor" by Karolina Grodziska.

## 11. ZOFIA NIWIŃSKA

sector SC11, row 13, grave no. 4

She is one of the 130 protagonists of the "Women's Curtain", a hand-woven curtain designed by Małgorzata Markiewicz and made by Podlasie weavers Bernarda Rośc and Lucyna Kędzierska, Krakow embroiderers from the LUD-Art Association at the Ethnographic Museum in Krakow and theatre seamstresses. The curtain was made for the 130th anniversary of the Słowacki Theatre and commemorates women of merit to Krakow over the centuries.

## 10. MARIA DZIELSKA

sector SC12, row 3, grave no. 1

She popularised knowledge of antiquity and classical culture through programmes on TVP and TVP Kultura ("Garden of Arts", "Sins in Polish", "Essential Conversations"). Her work enabled a wide audience to learn not only about the fascinating world of antiquity, but also to understand the role of this heritage in the context of contemporary social and political issues.

## 9. EUGENIA STOŁYHWO

sector SC12, row 1, grave no. 12

Her work had a significant impact on the development of anthropology and physical education in Poland. She drew attention to the influence of environmental factors in the context of human personal development. She was an excellent lecturer, open to the needs of students. She had a gift for making direct contacts.

## 8. JADWIGA BEAUPRÉ

sector C12, row E, grave no. 8

It was not only in Nowa Huta where she became known as an open and warm person. On the Syngerczów estate, she founded a Village Housewives' Circle and a childcare centre, and provided a library for the residents. People came to her with all sorts of issues. She tried to make life easier for mothers by, for example, introducing dairy cuisine, i.e. baby meals packaged in small jars.

## 7. JADWIGA SIKORSKA-KLEMENSIEWICZOWA

sector SC12, row E, grave no. 7

In addition to her pharmaceutical activities, she was active in women's organisations. Socially sensitive, she befriended Rosa Luxemburg, a classmate, at a young age. She demanded women's right to education, equality before the law and improved living conditions. She chaired the All-Professional Working Women's Association. She gave talks on natural and human sciences. She wrote for a number of magazines.

aleja Jerzego Waszyngtona

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Kaplica św. Józefa

SC 2

SC 5

SC 7

SC 11

Cmentarz Salwatorski

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## 1. JÓZEFKA MIKOWA

sector SC10, row A, grave no. 1

Her work for Poland's independence is a symbol of the steadfast fight for freedom and the promotion of national values. As a heroine of Orava, she was commemorated in popular culture, e.g. in 2022, the band De Press released the music video "Józefka Mikowa alias Ryś (Lynx)".

## 2. MARIA JAREMA

sector SC9, row 8, grave no. 8

Her studio was located at ul. Lea 23a. She was involved in social activities. In 1951, she created a monument at the Rakowicki Cemetery to commemorate the tragic death of the Semperit factory workers during a protest in 1936 (the event is also commemorated by the Monument to the Armed Deed of the Cracow Proletariat at al. Daszyńskiego). The "Chopin's Piano" fountain in the Planty Park is the realisation of a design that Jarema submitted for a competition in 1949, winning an honourable mention.

## 3. AMELIA DUNIN

sector SC9, row 13, grave no. 18

This city guide was an erudite woman of immense knowledge, a treasure trove of anecdotes about our city. She had great personal charm. A tree named after her in the Planty Park near ul. Franciszkańska symbolises her contribution to the preservation of Krakow's historical heritage and to the education of future generations of guides.

## 4. EWA BĄKOWSKA

sector SC13, row 1, grave no. 53

She grew up in a family with patriotic traditions. She was the granddaughter of General Mieczysław Smorawiński, who was murdered in Katyn, and in order to honour his memory she became involved in an organisation that nurtures the memory of the victims of the Katyn massacre and integrates the circle of people connected with this tragic event. She was active in the scouts and in the Aid Work of St Padre Pio.

## 5. MARTA INGARDEN

sector L1, row 1, grave no. 19

Her projects contributed to the development of Nowa Huta. They reflected both functional and aesthetic requirements, in line with the principles of socialist realism. She left no recollection of her work or technical documentation. We still don't have much information about the buildings she designed.

Jacka Malczewskiego