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**The Contribution of the Teisseyre Family
to Polish Culture****ABSTRACT**

The article discusses the role of members of the Teisseyre family in contributing to Polish culture. The Teisseyre family, originally from France, settled in Poland after the French Revolution and quickly became Polonized. Subsequent generations made a significant contribution to the cultural development of our country. They marked their presence primarily in the hard sciences (Wawrzyniec, Henryk, Juliusz, Andrzej, Mieczysław, and Roman Teisseyre), but also in the fields of technology (Jerzy and Andrzej Teisseyre) and art (Stanisław Teisseyre). Modern descendants who are active in various fields of culture try to continue the family traditions.

KEYWORDS: biography, history of science, history of technology, history of art

STRESZCZENIE

Wkład rodu Teisseyre'ów do polskiej kultury

Artykuł omawia udział przedstawicieli rodu Teisseyre'ów w budowaniu kultury polskiej. Wywodząca się z Francji rodzina Teisseyre'ów osiedliła się w Polsce po wielkiej rewolucji francuskiej. Szybko się spolonizowała i kolejne jej pokolenia wносиły duży wkład w rozwój kulturalny naszego kraju. Swoją obecność zaznaczyli przede wszystkim w naukach ścisłych (Wawrzyniec, Henryk, Juliusz, Andrzej, Mieczysław i Roman Teisseyre'owie), ale także w technice (Jerzy i Andrzej Teisseyre'owie) oraz sztuce (Stanisław Teisseyre). Tradycje rodu starają się kontynuować współcześni potomkowie, aktywni na różnych polach kultury.

SŁOWA KLUCZE: biografistyka, historia nauki, historia techniki, historia sztuki

Polish culture was often formed by foreigners who had been threatened in their own countries for religious, political, or other reasons and who found a safe haven in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. Their descendants assimilated and became Polish patriots, developing their talents and capabilities for the benefit of society. One of the many such cases is the French Teisseyre family.

The documented history of the Teisseyre family dates back to the 18th century and the time of the French Revolution of 1789. In the raging Jacobin terror, a 35-year-old French aristocrat, Louis de Teisseyre, serving as a captain in the guard of King Louis XVI, was guillotined. In order not to share the fate of her husband, the widow, Marie Bonal de Ganges, fled to Vienna with her son, Louis Stanisław, and then settled in Krakow around 1795. It was there that Louis Stanisław de Teisseyre graduated from the Jagiellonian University and earned his living as a French teacher working in various cities around Galicia, including in Krakow, Wieliczka, Tarnów, Nowy Sącz, and Brody—where in 1837 he received a permanent job as a French teacher at a Jewish Realschule (Schematismus, n.d.). While still in Krakow, he married a Czech woman, Maria Hladik, the daughter of a Krakow choir conductor who—after her husband’s death in 1841—returned to Krakow from Brody; she died there in 1853 during the cholera epidemic. Their son Henryk (1828–1900), born in Wieliczka, graduated from the Technical Academy in Lviv and specialized in the construction of railways. He participated in the design of the Galician Railway of Archduke Charles Louis, which was built in 1856–1861 and connected Lviv with Tarnów. Between 1864 and 1892 he worked in the engineering department of the railway company, being promoted from assistant engineer in Lviv and Krakow to superintendent in Ternopil (Handbuch des Statthalterei-Gebietes, n.d.; The Schematism of the Kingdoms of Galicia; n.d.). While studying and working for many years in Polish circles, he must have felt a strong bond with Polishness, and gave up the article “de” in his surname, shortening it to Teisseyre. From his marriage with Julia née Belina Węgierska, he had numerous offspring, of whom Karol Wawrzyniec (1860–1939)—known in Polish and international science as Wawrzyniec Teisseyre—became the most prominent person (Kowalczuk, 2005, pp. 64–65; Miecznik, 2015, p. 86).

Wawrzyniec Teisseyre was born on August 1, 1860 in Krakow, where he also attended school, although he passed his high school final exams in 1878 at the gymnasium in Ternopil. Between 1878 and 1882, he obtained a thorough geological education at the Jagiellonian university in Krakow (under the direction of Alojzy Alth) and at the University of Vienna, where he specialized in paleontology and tectonics (under Eduard Suess and Melchior Neumayr).

After graduating, while studying the geological structures in Podolia on behalf of the Austrian State Geological Department, he solved the faunal problem of the bryozoan colonies in the Galician Miodobory and obtained his doctorate with a thesis devoted to the issue in 1885 at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Vienna. Then, as a member of the Physiographic Commission of the Academy of Learning in Krakow, he took part in the creation of the *Geological Atlas of Galicia*, by making a series of maps of parts of Podolia and the neighboring areas. He earned the degree of *doctor habilitatus* in paleontology at the University of Lviv in 1891 and took a private instructorship there, which he extended to geology in 1907. In science, he is remembered as the author of an innovative interpretation of the tectonics of the Podolian plate, which in his opinion had been moving under the emerging Carpathians and which marked the tectonic boundary separating the East European platform from the West European platform between the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea. When Alexander Tornquist confirmed this hypothesis at the beginning of the 20th century, this boundary was christened the Teisseyre–Tornquist zone, and Teisseyre's theory was recognized as a precursor theory in the field of modern plate tectonics and the theory of subduction.

Teisseyre also contributed to the development of Romanian geology, especially the oil industry. Between 1896 and 1910, at the invitation of the Romanian authorities, he conducted research in the oil and salt areas in the local Carpathians. He discovered new sources of oil and, in the process, described the fauna of Miocene and Pliocene mollusks. He also worked on diapirism and the tectonics of the diapir folds, which significantly contributed to optimizing the extraction of Romanian oil. His achievements were awarded a gold medal at the congress and exhibition of the Romanian Scientific Society in 1903, and an honorary diploma with a gold medal at the Romanian Universal Exhibition in 1906; he was also awarded the Order of the Romanian Crown (1910).

During his stay in Romania, he was still strongly associated with the University of Lviv, where he signed a petition on March 2, 1907 of the general assembly of professors and associate professors against the introduction of the Ukrainian language as an equivalent lecture language. After returning to Lviv in 1910, he became a tenured associate professor of the University of Lviv and cooperated with the mining industry in Galicia as an expert in oil geology. After Poland regained independence, he assumed the position of deputy director of the Polish Geological Institute in Warsaw, set up in 1919, and was in charge of the exploration of oil fields. It was then that he formulated his hypothesis about the relationship between the accumulation of rich oil deposits and the large-radius warping lines running crosswise to the Carpathians. Many years after Teisseyre's death, this

concept was corroborated by drilling into oil deposits in layers over 6,000 meters below the surface. In 1923, in protest against the refusal to implement an oil exploration program in the Carpathian region, he quit his job at the Polish Geological Institute and returned to Lviv. At Lviv Polytechnic, he became a full professor of the Department of Geology and Paleontology; at that time he was working on the issue of homology, i.e., the structural compatibility of the Carpathians with their foothills, emphasizing the importance of this problem in research on oil deposits. After retiring in 1933, he received the title of honorary professor of Lviv Polytechnic in 1935. His scientific achievements were also recognized by many scientific societies: he was a correspondent member of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, an active member of the Scientific Society in Lviv, and an honorary member of the Copernicus Polish Society of Naturalists. He died on April 2, 1939 in Lviv, and was buried in the Lychakiv cemetery (Pazdro, 1960, pp. 638–640; Perkowska, 2007, pp. 387–388; Orłowski, ed., 2015, p. 294; *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, 2019, p. 85; *Słownik polskich pionierów techniki*, 1986, p. 212; Śródka, 1998, pp. 361–363).

If Wawrzyniec Teisseyre is to be regarded as the first generation and founder of this family of scholars, then his sons constituted the second generation. From his marriage with Janina Ostoja-Polityńska (1877–1953), a teacher, he had five sons: Jerzy (1902–1988), Henryk (1903–1975), Kazimierz (1904–1982), Stanisław (1905–1988), and Andrzej (1911–2000). They all chose different paths in life, but each of them wrote a glorious chapter in the history of Polish culture in his own field.

The eldest son, Jerzy Henryk Teisseyre, was born on November 26, 1902 in Lviv. As a student of the 8th Real Junior High School in 1918, he fought against Ukrainians for his hometown, and then served in the Polish Army. It was only after his dismissal from the army in 1920 that he passed his matriculation examination and took up studies at Lviv Polytechnic. He specialized in aviation construction and as a student he did internship at Wielkopolska Wytwórnia Samolotów Samolot S.A., a Polish aerospace manufacturer. After earning a diploma in mechanical engineering in 1926, he additionally studied aerodynamics and aviation mechanics at the Sorbonne and worked as a laborer in an aircraft engine factory in Paris. After returning to Poland, he advanced from designer at the “E. Plage and T. Laśkiewicz” Mechanical Works in Lublin (1928–1930), through head of the Calculations Office and head of the Aerodynamic Tunnel at the Podlasie Aircraft Factory in Biała Podlaska (1930–1933) and deputy head of the Construction Group at the Polish Aviation Works at Okęcie in Warsaw (1933–1936), to director of the Design Office at the Lublin Aircraft Factory (1937–1939). In all of these institutions, he participated in the construction works of aircraft: at the end of 1929, he designed the LKL-2

sports aircraft; in 1930, he participated in the modification of the PWS-10 fighter aircraft; in 1931, he made endurance calculations of the PWS-54 passenger aircraft; in 1933, he participated in the design and calculation of the bomber PZL.30 “Żubr”; and in 1937 he headed the design of the LWS-3A, the “Mewa” intelligence aircraft which entered serial production in 1939.

After the outbreak of World War II, he reached France via Romania, where he worked on the production of D.520 fighter aircraft at the Société Nationale des Constructions Aéronautiques Midi aircraft factory in Toulouse. After the fall of France, he escaped to Great Britain and participated in the design of transport gliders as a second lieutenant of the Polish Army within the Polish Technical Group. However, by February 1941 he had joined a group of Polish engineers which undertook to organize aviation production in Turkey, at the request of the Turkish government and with the consent of the Polish and British authorities. From May 1941 to 1946, Teisseyre worked as head of the Turk Hava Kurumu Uçsak Fabricasi Design Office in Etimesgut, near Ankara. There, he took part in projects on the design of a transport glider (1941–1942), an aerobatic aircraft (1943–1944), a twin-engined aerial ambulance (1944) and a passenger version of it (1945), and—after the war—a tourist plane design (1945–1946). Throughout his stay in Turkey at the Polytechnic in Istanbul, he gave lectures in French on aircraft construction and flight mechanics. After returning to Poland in 1946, he briefly worked at National Aviation Factory No. 3 in Wrocław, on the technical documentation of the training aircraft “Junak 2” and a twin-engine forest-spraying aircraft.

Starting in 1948, he was a researcher at Wrocław University, and in 1951 moved to the University of Technology, where he lectured in aircraft construction, aerodynamics, and flight mechanics and statics of aviation structures at the Faculty of Aeronautics. After this department was closed in 1954, he moved to the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering as a lecturer in technical mechanics and endurance of materials. He served as the dean of both the Faculty of Aviation (1949–1951) and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering (1954–1956). Although he did not hold a doctorate (he only obtained his PhD in 1962), his scientific qualifications were recognized, he received the academic title of associate professor in 1955 (at that time he became the head of the Department of Cars and Tractors, which he renamed the Department of Bodywork Construction in 1963), and in 1957 he received the title of tenured associate professor. Between 1964 and 1966, he worked in Ghana, where he conducted lectures in English on the endurance of materials and the theory of elasticity at the Technical University in Kumasi. After his return in 1968, he received a full professorship and after the reorganization of the university (faculties were closed and

institutes were established), he managed the Automotive Plant Department at the Institute of Machine Design and Operation. Although he retired in 1973, he was a paid lecturer until his death. He was the supervisor of eighteen doctoral dissertations. He published six books and textbooks, as well as more than twenty articles popularizing knowledge about aviation and astronautics in the pages of *Technika Lotnicza*, *Skrzydlata Polska*, and *American Rocket Society Journal*. He died on June 13, 1988 in Wrocław, and was buried at the Holy Family cemetery in Sępólno (Dulęba, 1981; *Księga XXV-lecia*, 1970, vol. 1, pp. 317–318, 325–327, vol. 2 pp. 279–320; *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, 2019, pp. 79–80; *Słownik biograficzny techników polskich*, 2000, pp. 160–163; Cmielewski, ed., 2007, p. 596).

The second son of Wawrzyniec, Henry Jan Teisseyre, pursued his father's geological research interests. He was born on March 21, 1903 in Lviv, where he also graduated from Realschule no. VIII. After passing the final exams in 1922, he briefly studied chemistry at the Lviv Polytechnic, and then geography and geology at the University of Lviv. He obtained his doctorate in 1928 at the Geographical Institute, under Eugeniusz Romer, after which he completed additional studies in geology at the University of Lausanne under the direction of Maurice Lugeon. After returning to Poland, he conducted research on Quaternary deposits, petroleum geology, geology, and paleontology around Lviv, and mainly the tectonics of the Carpathian and Subcarpathian regions for the Polish Geological Institute. He described the complicated structure of the Eastern Carpathian outskirts and the petroliferous conditions of these areas. He presented a modern theory of the geological inner structure of the Outer Carpathians and introduced the concept of the "Dukielskie folds" as a new tectonic unit of these areas. After receiving the title of *doctor habilitatus* in geology at the Jagiellonian University in 1936, he lectured as an assistant professor in tectonics in Krakow, and from 1938 at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv. At the same time, he was a geological consultant of the "Gazolina" joint-stock company in Lviv, for which he wrote a geological evaluation of the oil mines in Węglówka (Krosno powiat) and Wola Jasienicka (Brzozowski powiat).

After Lviv was seized by the Red Army in September 1939, he lectured on comparative tectonics at I. Franko State University, and after the Soviet army captured the city again in July 1944, he became a professor of geology there, but since he did not speak Ukrainian he was quickly transferred to the position of senior researcher at the University Geological Museum. During the German occupation (1941–1944), he worked as a geologist at Karpatenöl AG, based in Krosno, and conducted exploration work in the vicinity of Krosno, Biecz, and Rozembark. In the post-war period, as a result of "repatriation," he was relocated to Wrocław and,

as an associate professor, on March 1, 1946, took over the Department of General Geology at the Science Department of the University and the Polytechnic (the University of Wrocław from 1951), which he built from the ground up. In 1949, he also helped organize the Lower Silesian Institute (renamed the Field Station of the Polish Geological Institute in 1951), and in 1955 the Laboratory of Geology of Old Structures at the Department of Geological Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences; he managed both institutions.

His research focused on the geology of the Sudetes and their fore-grounds; he conducted research in almost all geological regions there, and dealt with sedimentological, palaeogeographic, and structural issues. He was critical of the views of German geologists on the morphology and genesis of the igneous and metamorphic Sudeten rocks (and he pointed out their errors). When researching the geology of the Kaczawskie Mountains, the depression of Świebodzice, and the Śnieżnik Kłodzki region, he introduced his own methods of detailed geometric analysis of mesostructures and rock fracture systems, as well as methods for interpreting the results of such analysis for tectonic phases, crystalline deformations, and Paleozoic sedimentary complexes. Thanks to these methods, he confirmed that the final folding of the Sudetes occurred in the Hertzian era, i.e., about 250 million years ago. He also developed new research methods to describe the large transformations of older Sudeten formations and the significant erasure of the primary features and organic traces. He not only presented his research at the conferences of the Polish Geological Society, but also at international geological congresses: the 20th in Mexico City (1956), the 21st in Copenhagen (1960), and the 23rd in Prague (1968)—as well as the European colloquium in Rennes (1974) devoted to the Variscans.

He gave guest lectures on the tectonic geomorphology of the Sudetes and the Czech Massif at the universities of Paris, Caën, Grenoble, Rennes, Neuchâtel, Berlin, and Copenhagen. In 1956, he received the title of full professor. He was a leading scientific authority and became a full member of the Polish Academy of Sciences (1969) and a member of the Presidium of the Committee on Geological Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences (1970), as well as the National Committee of the International Geological Union. Altogether, he published over 120 papers dealing primarily with regional geology, tectonics, Mesozoic geology, and the petrography of metamorphic rocks and dynamic geomorphology. He promoted 31 doctoral dissertations, and 21 of his students became independent researchers. He was considered the founder of the school of tectonics and structural geology in Wrocław: the Geological Museum of the University of Wrocław and the Lower Silesian branch of the Polish Geological Institute were named after him.

Shortly before his death (October 1, 1975), he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Wrocław. He died on October 29, 1975 in Wrocław, and was buried at St. Lawrence cemetery. His two sons, Juliusz (1933–1991) and Andrzej (1938–1991)—from a marriage with Julia Maria née Sabatowski in 1929¹—followed in the scientific footsteps of their forefathers and became the third generation of the Teisseyre family to contribute to Polish geology (Jahn, 1977, pp. 2–14; Książkiewicz, 1976, pp. 138–142; Perkowska, 2007, p. 387; Polski Słownik Biograficzny, 2019, pp. 76–79; Orłowski, ed., 2015, pp. 292–294; Smulikowski, 1980, pp. 185–188; Teisseyre, 1998, pp. 5–17; *Słownik polskich pionierów techniki*, 1986, pp. 211–212; Śródka, 1998, pp. 359–361).

Juliusz Henryk Teisseyre was born on June 3, 1933 and began his education in Lviv, but finished it and passed his final exams after his family settled in Wrocław. He completed geological studies at the University of Wrocław and, in his master's thesis entitled *Geological Structure of the Struga Element* (Acta Geologica Polonica, 1962) he challenged the scientific views of his father, who ultimately recognized his son's arguments. After obtaining a doctoral degree in geological sciences at the Department of Geological Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw under Kazimierz Smulikowski in 1964, thanks to a Norwegian scholarship, he conducted geological research in the area of the Byglandsfjord in southern Norway in 1967, and researched the collected materials at the Geological and Mineralogical Museum in Oslo. He returned to Norway two years later and geologically mapped the crystalline areas in the north of the country, on the Varanger peninsula (on the Barents Sea). After returning to Poland, he studied the metamorphic rocks of the Rudawy Janowickie and Lasocki Ridges in the Western Sudetes. Based on these studies, he earned the degree of *doctor habilitatus* in the field of petrography at the University of Warsaw in 1973. His publications on the Sudetes are still studied at university classes on Polish regional geology as a model for combining petrographic and geological observations. In 1974, he went to Finland, where he gave a series of lectures on the structural geology of

1 Julia Maria Teisseyre (1906–1991), daughter of Antoni Sabatowski, balneologist and professor of medicine at the Jan Kazimierz University, and after the Second World War, at the Jagiellonian University, collaborated with her husband on his research. A geographer by training, she gained interest in the issue of spa treatment at home and after the war she pioneered balneological works in Lower Silesia. She and her husband propagated the idea of environmental protection and of mineral waters as particularly valuable elements of nature. Her research on the issues of mineral waters in the Sudetes was the beginning of a new field of applied geology: the hydrogeology of healing waters. Her work contributed to the protection of mineral waters, in Szczawno Zdrój and Świeradów Zdrój against the dangers of mining (Mierzejewski, 1993a, pp. 171–172).

metamorphic rocks at the University of Turku. After the lectures ended, he worked there on the registration of resource deposits and as a librarian at the Institute of Mathematics. For some time in Copenhagen, he organized the geological archives on Greenland. He was also a talented photographer and painter; in the sixties, he presented his photos at exhibitions in Wrocław, and in Finland he had an exhibition of paintings. He never returned to Poland: he died on February 24, 1991 in Turku and was buried in the Catholic cemetery there (Mierzejewski, 1993a, pp. 165–167; Mierzejewski, 1993b, pp. 9–12; *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, 2019, pp. 81–82).

Juliusz's brother, Andrzej Karol Teisseyre, was also born in Lviv (November 18, 1938), but he obtained his education in Wrocław. Like his older brother, he graduated in geology at the University of Wrocław and became an assistant to Kazimierz Smulikowski at the Department of Geological Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences, researching old Sude-ten formations. He earned his doctorate in 1967 and then his *doctor habilitatus* at the Jagiellonian University in 1976.

Having received the post of assistant professor in 1979 at the Geological Institute of the University of Wrocław, he undertook research on river-channel, off-channel, and meander sedimentation processes of modern rivers. Relying on the achievements of American sedimentologists and geomorphologists, he was a pioneer of this research in Poland; for example, he coined Polish terminology for the elements and structures of the youngest sediments and fluvial forms. In his field work, he also worked with the pool of the Turawskie dam lake and the slopes of the Podosudecki hills near Henryków. This research, highly rated by hydrologists, shed new light on the degradation processes of the manmade slope. His achievements were recognized with the title of tenured associate professor in 1985 and rector's awards in 1985 and 1992 (posthumously). Both brothers died at the peak of their creative and scientific prowess: Andrzej at the age of 53 (November 30, 1991) and Juliusz at the age of 58 (Grodzicki, ed., 2003 pp. 57, 68, 168, 170, 175, 184, 194–195; Instytut Nauk Geologicznych, 1995, pp. 22, 32, 35, 44; Jahn, 1993, pp. 13–19; *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, 2019 pp. 75–76).

The third son of Wawrzyniec, Kazimierz Teisseyre, born on March 23, 1904 in Lviv, did not choose a scientific path, instead becoming a lawyer and working in industry. Starting in 1935, he was the director of the Social Insurance Institution in Warsaw. However, he wrote a patriotic page in the history books during the Second World War—as did his two sons. He was active in the underground in the Warsaw District of the Home Army (the First District of “Radwan” Śródmieście), and during the Warsaw Uprising—as a lieutenant under the pseudonym Wilkoński—he fought in the ranks of the Military Service for the Protection of the Uprising (The “Narew” Group). On August 13 he was wounded, and after the fall of the uprising

he was captured by the Germans (prisoner number 47169) and held in the prisoner-of-war camp Stalag XI-A Altengrabow (in Saxony-Anhalt). Both of his sons, from his marriage with Waclawa née Paszyński, Mieczysław Teisseyre (1925–2008) and Roman Teisseyre (born in 1929), continued the Teisseyre tradition (Warsaw Uprising Museum; *Wielka ilustrowana encyklopedia powstania warszawskiego*, 1997, pp. 417, 626).

Under the German occupation, Mieczysław Waclaw Teisseyre was active in the “Antoni” battalion of the underground Home Army under the pseudonym “Teść” [“Father-in-law”]. He fought in the Warsaw Uprising as a corporal cadet in the “Róg” Group of the “North” Group in the Old Town, Śródmieście and Powiśle. After the fall of the uprising, like his father, he was captured by the Germans (prisoner number 47184) and was held in the prisoner-of-war camp Stalag XI-A Altengrabow. After the war, he graduated from the Faculty of Mechanical and Power Engineering at the Wrocław University of Technology and became an assistant there (1948), then an adjunct professor (1956). He specialized in mechanics, and particularly in the construction of devices for air purification and measurement of air contamination. In the years 1957–1960, he participated in the first Polish expedition of the Polish Academy of Sciences to Vietnam (organized and managed by his brother, Roman), where he took part in the design and construction of geophysical stations and hydroelectric plants. After returning to Poland, he continued his scientific career at Wrocław University of Technology; he received the degree of *doctor habilitatus* in 1968 and later the titles of associate professor (1987) and full professor (1994). As the head of the Dust Technology Department at the Institute of Thermal Technology and Fluid Mechanics (1970–2000), he served as deputy director of the Institute twice (1968–1975 and 1981–1987). His research involved the measurement of industrial two-phase gases, the construction of next-generation measuring apparatuses, gas de-dusting and pneumatic transport of coal dust, and devices for the catalytic afterburning of gases. These studies were of great importance to the modernization of industry, especially for ecological efforts to measure and protect the atmosphere. Mieczysław held 31 patents and wrote over 250 industrial reports and expertise opinions, as well as supervising 10 doctoral dissertations. He was interested in sailing and, as a regatta judge, he worked as a sailing instructor at national races (Warsaw Uprising Museum; *Wielka ilustrowana encyklopedia powstania warszawskiego*, 1997, p. 628; *Współcześni uczeni polscy*, 2002, pp. 471).

Roman Marian Teisseyre, despite his young age, fought in the Warsaw Uprising in Żolibórz under the pseudonym “Grom” (II Division “Żywiciel” of the Warsaw District of the Home Army) in the group “Żmija.” After the uprising, he evaded German captivity, leaving Warsaw

with the civilians. After the war, he studied at the Faculty of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry of the University of Wrocław, but graduated from the University of Warsaw (1952). There, he specialized in physics, especially the physics of the Earth's interior at the Faculty of Physics under Edward Stenz and the Institute of Theoretical Physics under Leopold Infeld. He received his doctorate in 1959 and the degree of *doctor habilitatus* in 1962. However, his academic career was associated with the Institute of Geophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, established in 1953. He organized and managed the Department of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior (1953–1979), then the Department of Earth's Interior Dynamics at the Academy. He also served as director of the Institute twice (1961–1970 and 1972–1980) and as deputy director for scientific affairs (1970–1972). From 1957 to 1960, he was the organizer and director of the first scientific expedition of the Polish Academy of Sciences to Vietnam, where two multiparameter Geophysical Observatories, Phu-Lien and Cha-Pa, were established.

Most of Roman Teisseyre's published work concerns seismology, geodynamics, and the thermodynamics of rock deformation and destruction. He not only summarized the existing research, but also initiated new directions of investigation. He dealt with the extension and generalization of the dislocation theory of earthquakes by analyzing a correlation between the thermal fields in the Earth and earthquake processes. He laid the foundations for the theory and interpretation of phenomena occurring before earthquakes and mining tremors (theories of stress build-up processes, induced changes in resistance, and the generation of electric fields in seismic areas), as well as the theory and numerical simulation of electrical signals from earthquake epicenters. In subsequent geophysical expeditions to Spitsbergen (1964, 1970, and 2000), he ushered in a study of the shocks associated with the movement of glaciers. His work is primarily theoretical, but he also participated directly in the organization of seismic research in Poland—particularly in mining basins—and abroad, in the field of electromagnetic research of earthquake and rotational wave precursors, including in Italy, Greece, and China.

This travel led to extensive international cooperation: as a visiting professor, he lectured at universities in Tokyo (1964–1965), Trieste (1979–1980), and Strasbourg (1984), and as an expert, he was an active member of the UN Disarmament Committee for the detection and identification of seismic phenomena in Geneva (1962–1978), the European Advisory Committee for Earthquake Prediction Assessments in Strasbourg (starting in 1999), and he served as deputy president (1970–1976), then president (1976–1978), of the European Seismological Commission. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the International Association of

Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior (1970–1975). In Poland, his achievements were crowned by a tenured professorship (1964) and full professorship (1974), as well as his appointment as a correspondent member (1969) and a full member (1980) of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He held the highest positions there, including chairman of the Geophysics Committee (1972–1980), secretary of the Faculty of Earth Sciences and Mining Sciences (1981–1983), and member of the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences (1981–1993). In total, he published approximately 300 publications (mostly in English) and was a supervisor of 20 doctoral dissertations. In 2004, he received an honorary doctorate from the AGH University of Science and Technology in Krakow for his outstanding achievements in global and mining seismology (Kowalczuk, 2004, pp. 62–73; *Kto jest kim w Polsce*, 2001, p. 966; The Warsaw Uprising Museum; *Współcześni uczeni polscy*, 2002, pp. 471–472).

The fourth son of Wawrzyniec, Stanisław Teisseyre, displaying a talent for painting, did not pursue a scientific path like his brothers, but devoted himself to art. Born on June 7, 1905 in Lviv, he briefly studied agriculture at Lviv Polytechnic, but soon moved to the history of art at the University of Lviv. Additionally, he studied painting under the direction of Paweł Gajewski, Kazimierz Bartel, and Jan Henryk Rosen. That stage in his artistic career brought him close to expressionism and cubism, but eventually he turned to surrealism. He presented his paintings at group exhibitions, but he also had two individual exhibitions in Lviv, in 1935 and 1937. Thanks to the scholarship of the National Culture Fund, he stayed in France and Italy in 1937–1938; his work approached the colorist trend then, and the paintings evoked the influence of Pierre Bonnard. During World War II, he lived in Lviv and was involved in the renovation and painting of frescoes in the churches of former Lviv and Ternopil provinces, including in Wyżniany, Czortków, and Borek Stary. Starting in the spring of 1943, he was active in the Lviv branch of the Żegota Council to Aid Jews; for instance, he was involved in helping Jewish artists imprisoned in the ghetto. After the war, he settled in Lublin and worked on stage design for the Polish Army Theater, the “Dom Żołnierza” Chamber Theater in Łódź, and the City Drama Theaters in Krakow.

In the fall of 1945, at the First General Congress of the Delegates of the Association of Polish Artists, he was elected president of the main board. However, he resigned from this function when he became the head of the State Higher School of Fine Arts in Poznań in 1947. He introduced functional art and architectural painting to the school's curriculum, and initiated intercollegiate open-air sessions and exhibitions of the Poznań arts community at the Wielkopolska Museum. During this period, he was a co-creator of the polychrome sculpture in the interior of the baroque

chapel and the designer of the stained glass window of the presbytery in the church of St. Jan Jerozolimski in Poznań; in 1951 he received second prize for his paintings exhibited at the National Art Exhibition in Warsaw. After the painting department at the University of Poznań was closed, he moved to Sopot in 1951 and took the position of rector of the State Higher School of Fine Arts; after the end of his term of office, he served as dean of the Painting Department from 1963 to 1965. He brought together a group of artists from the colorist movement around the university who were taking up the canons of socialist realism: the critics called them “the Sopot group.” In addition, Teisseyre managed the team who created decorations for the façades of tenement houses at Długi Targ in Gdańsk and co-created the polychrome sculpture in the building of the Gdynia railway station. Between 1953 and 1954, he served again as the president of the Main Board of the Association of Polish Artists and represented Poland at the Congress of the Association Internationale des Arts Plastique in Venice in 1954. In 1965, he returned to Poznań as the rector of the State Higher School of Fine Arts; he reformed the curriculum and the structure of the university; for example, he established interior design studios and fabric and print art studios and introduced design for industry into the school’s program. He employed Magdalena Abakanowicz, Tadeusz Brzozowski, Andrzej Pitsch, and Wojciech Zamecznik, among others.

Both in the Sopot and the Poznań periods, he had a number of individual exhibitions: in Sopot (1957 and 1963), Poznań (1958 and 1975), Berlin, Budapest, Prague (all in 1958), and in Warsaw (1964 and 1978). His works were also displayed abroad in 1975 at the exhibition called “The Impact of Surrealism in Polish Contemporary Painting” and shown in London, Vienna, and Baltimore. He became a tenured associate professor (1955) and a full professor (1969), and in 1978 he was awarded the 1st degree State Prize for his lifetime creative achievement in the field of painting. He died on January 1, 1988 in Poznań, and was buried in the Miłostowo cemetery. He donated his house and studio—known as “Tesserówka,” at the Osiedle Twórców on Na Szańcach Street in Poznań—together with his art collection and archives to the University of Poznań. Teisseyre’s oeuvre reflects his artistic travels and fascination with the Mediterranean landscape; he created oil paintings, acrylic paintings, gouaches, and drawings. His pieces are kept in national museums in Gdańsk, Kielce, Poznań, Szczecin, Warsaw, and Wrocław, as well as in the Museum of Contemporary Art in Skopje and in private collections in Austria, France, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, and the United States (Chrzanowska-Pieńkoś & Pieńkoś, 1996; *Encyklopedia Gdańska*, 2012; Golec, 2008; *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, 2019, pp. 83–85; Wojciechowski, ed., 1974; *Polskie życie artystyczne w latach 1944–1960*, 2012; *Słownik biograficzny teatru polskiego*, 2016).

The youngest son of Wawrzyniec, Andrzej Teisseyre, like his eldest brother Jerzy, became interested in technology and gained wide recognition as a mechanical designer, especially of internal combustion engines. He was born on October 31, 1911 in Lviv, where, after passing his final exams, he studied at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering at the local Polytechnic. After receiving a diploma in mechanical engineering in 1936, he left for Sweden, where he completed an internship at Bolinder, a manufacturer of internal combustion engines. After returning to Poland, in 1938 he became a designer of aircraft engines at the Polish Aviation Works at Okęcie in Warsaw.

Skiing was his passion from an early age; in 1927 he became a member of the Carpathian Association of Skiers in Lviv, an association he repeatedly represented in cross-country skiing and Nordic combined events in national competitions (including the Polish championships) and international competitions. In 1939, he participated in the Fédération Internationale de Ski World Championships in Zakopane. He also proved his engineering skills in this sport, as the designer of the ski jump built in 1934 in Brzuchowice near Lviv, then one of the largest in Poland (designed for jumps at a distance of 55 meters).

He took part in the September 1939 campaign as a reserve lieutenant, after which he returned to Lviv, where, during the Soviet occupation, he worked in secondary vocational education, and during the German occupation he was deported to a forced labor camp. After the war, he settled in Wrocław, where he took over the management of the Technical Office at the “Fasil” Engine Factory, renamed the Transportation Equipment Factory in 1950. In 1947 and 1948, he participated in the development and commissioning of the first post-war Polish motorcycle engine, which went into serial production for the “SHL 125” motorcycle, which was popular for many years. Simultaneously, in 1948 he began his scholarly career as an adjunct professor at the Department of Piston Engines under Kazimierz Szawłowski at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering at Wrocław University and Polytechnics (from 1951, called the Wrocław Polytechnics, or University of Technology). After Szawłowski’s departure to Krakow, he took over his faculty in 1952 as deputy professor. He obtained his doctorate at the Krakow University of Technology in 1959 and his *doctor habilitatus* in 1962. After the reorganization of the Wrocław University of Technology, he became the head of the Combustion Engine Department at the Institute of Machine Design and Operation. In 1970, he received the title of tenured associate professor.

Teisseyre’s main scientific achievements concerned the dynamics of crank piston systems and analysis of combustion processes in diesel engines. An important area of his work was in the construction of

industrial plants, including the Central Combustion Engine Office in Warsaw (marine and rail engines), the Puck Mechanical Works (trawler and boat engines), “H. Cegielski” Metal Industry Plant in Poznań (railway engines), and the Institute of Aviation in Warsaw (analysis of combustion processes in diesel engines). Although he retired in 1981, he participated in the development of many engine components for the “Lublin 3” vans, which were manufactured at that time. He practiced skiing until the end of his life; just like in Lviv, he designed a training ski jump in Wrocław, which was built in the 1950s by the Academic Sports Association on the Kilimanjaro Hill in Zalesie (next to the Morskie Oko swimming pool). Teisseyre died on January 10, 2000 in Wrocław and was buried at the Holy Family cemetery in Sępolno (Księga XXV-lecia Politechniki Wrocławskiej, 1970; Kuśmidrowicz, 2000, p. 11; Polski Słownik Biograficzny, 2016, pp. 74–75; Who is Who in Science in Europe, 1972; Chmielewski, ed., 2007, p. 78).

The three generations of the Teisseyre family presented above have already marked their place in the history of Polish culture, and the modern, fourth generation is now writing their chapter. According to Magdalena Bajer, the Teisseyre family in Poland consists of about 60 people, most of whom have a university degree (Bajer, 2000). Some of them have chosen a scientific path and followed the family tradition. These include Henryk Grzegorz Teisseyre (son of Juliusz), who specializes in solid-state physics and structural research of materials at the Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Andrzej Robert Teisseyre (son of Andrzej Karol), a biophysicist and researcher at the Medical Faculty of the Medical University of Wrocław, and Roman Teisseyre’s sons: Krzysztof, continuing his father’s scientific traditions at the Institute of Geophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and Mikołaj, a pediatrician and clinical transplantologist at the Children’s Memorial Health Institute in Warsaw. Carrying on the family scientific traditions, they add their bricks to the culture-building current of the entire Teisseyre lineage, and at the same time multiply their contribution to Polish culture.

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