



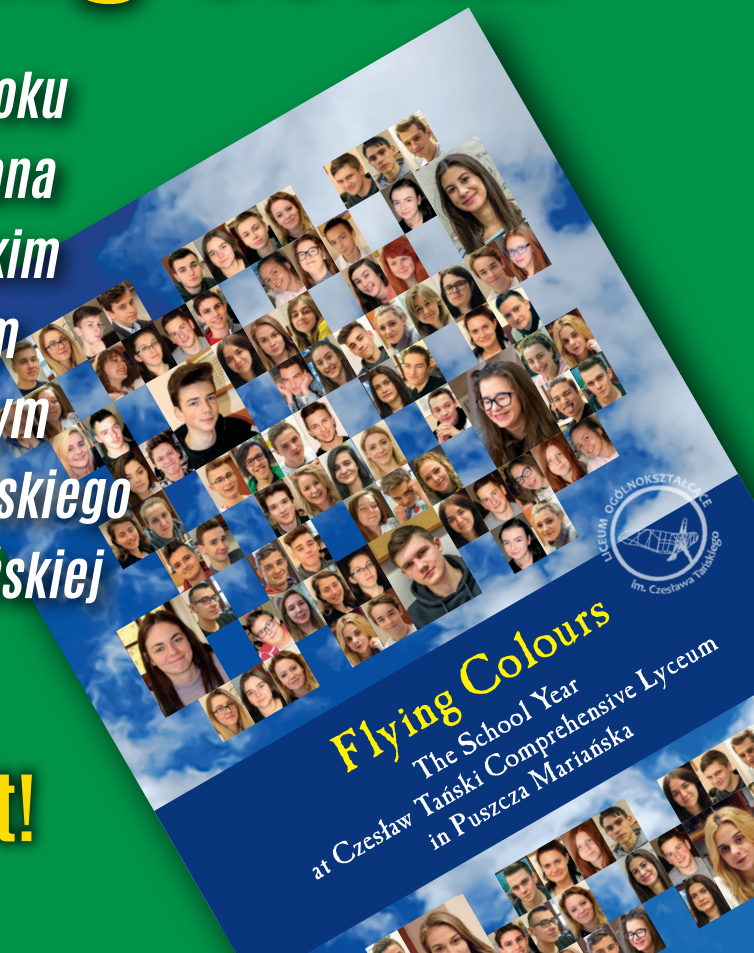
Tydzień Patrona
9–13 kwietnia 2018 r.

Coming soon!

*W czerwcu 2018 roku
pojawi się napisana
w języku angielskim
broshura o Liceum
Ogólnokształcącym
im. Czesława Tańskiego
w Puszczy Mariańskiej*

pod redakcją Igora Pańkowskiego

Don't miss it!



Our school patron

Czesław Tański (17 July 1862 – 24 February 1942) was a Polish painter, an aviation pioneer, an inventor, an aircraft designer, and an enthusiast of flying and sports. He is called the Father of Polish Aviation.

Czesław was born as the third child to Adam Tański and Celina Żołdowicz in Pieczyska Residence near the small town of Grojec in Poland. His father, who took part in the January Uprising against the Russian Empire, was imprisoned and had to pay contributions. As a result, the noble family became poor.

At the age of 17 – after finishing his secondary education – Czesław started studying at a private drawing school in Warsaw and completed two courses in one year. In 1883 he earned a scholarship and went to study at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich for a year.

In 1885, Czesław Tański was invited to Moscow by his relatives and spent 8 years there painting genre scenes, horses and portraits.

In 1893 he moved to Janów Podlaski, where he painted pure bred horses for the state stable. Besides painting, he started experimenting with different flying models and gliders which were the first ones in Poland.

He left for Warsaw in 1899. There, he and Władysław Umiński, a co-founder of Polish science fiction literature, founded Aviata Group. Soon he designed his helicopter.

In 1901, he went to Paris where he continued to study art at the Academy of Fine Arts. He earned a few medals and awards for his art works. In Paris he met his son Tadeusz, whom he hadn't seen for a long time.

He came to the village of Olszanka near Puszcza Mariańska in 1927 or 1928. There he had his workshop building built in the shape of an airshed which later became his only home. His flat in Warsaw was destroyed by a bomb.

He died in Olszanka and was buried in the cemetery in Puszcza Mariańska.

Wiktoria Kapuścińska



„Autopainting”, oil painting, 1927, the National Museum in Warsaw.



„Taking the mate to the sanitary post”, 1915.



„Czarnecki in Denmark”, postcard.



„A woman in the cafe”, 1910.



„Olszanka”, 1927.



„The view from the window of the artist's home”.

Painter

Czesław Tański became interested in art due to his mother, who had been a student of the known Polish painter, Alexander Lesser.

At first, he learned at the School of Drawing in Warsaw, then at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich and Paris. While studying in Munich, he began sending his pictures to exhibitions in Cracow and Warsaw. In Moscow he took part in different exhibitions, illustrated a sport magazine, and attended illegal political debates.

In 1916 he won the third award for the picture „Poland in 1914” at the War Exhibition in Warsaw. Since then he had regularly showed his pictures at Zachęta National Gallery of Art.

He painted landscapes, portraits, genre and battle scenes.



Czesław Tański in front of his helicopter.

AVIATION TIMELINE

- 1783 – First hot air balloon flight with 2 men on board in Paris.
- 1790 – Jan Potocki and his servant were the first Polish passengers in a hot air balloon. They flew for 45 min. in Warsaw.
- 1891 – Otto Lilienthal from Germany flew about 25 m. in his glider „Derwitzer”.
- 1893 – Czesław Tański built his first rubber powered flying models.
- 1896 – Czesław Tański experimented with his glider „Lotnia” and flew about 30 m.
- 1903 – Orville Wright took off in the first powered aircraft and flew 37 m. in 12 sec. in North Carolina. His brother Wilbur flew 260 m. in 59 sec. on the forth attempt.
- 1908 – Czesław Tański designed and built his helicopter in Warsaw.
- 1910 – First airport in Warsaw was opened in Mokotów field.
- 1911 – Czesław Tański built his airplane „Damsselfly” (Łątka) in Warsaw.
- 1929 – LOT Polish Airlines were founded.
- 1957 – Polish Aero Club established the Tański Medal for the most outstanding gliding achievement of the previous year.



Aircraft designer

Czesław Tański was a man who had been passionate about flying since childhood. He used to watch insects and birds for hours thinking how they could fly. He was especially fascinated by damselflies and storks.

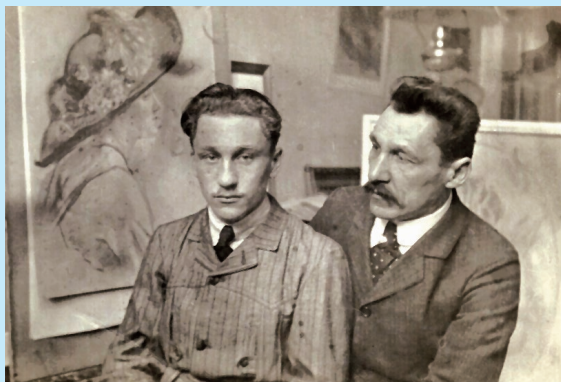
Since 1893 he had successfully built models of rubber powered flying machines. Influenced by Otto Lilienthal's gliding trials in Germany, he made his own glider with wings similar to the stork's wings. Later he developed it and in June 1896 after running across a meadow with the glider upwind, he flew for a distance of 20–40 m. This short flight started the history of flying in Poland.

In later years he designed and built a few models of airplanes and helicopters.

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Tadeusz Tański (on the left) with his father probably in the workshop in Olszanka.



Tadeusz Tański as a driver after the car ride from Paris to Warsaw in 1924.



Car CWS T-1 Torpedo, designed by Tadeusz Tański, a replica made in Poland.

Father and son

Czesław Tański's son Tadeusz is believed to inherit his father's designing talents and creativity. He was a gifted engineer, car designer, and inventor. He designed the first Polish personal car, CWS T-1, that could be assembled and disassembled easily with only one spanner and a screwdriver. His car was considered one of the best in the world.

Tadeusz Tański was born on March 11th, 1892 probably in Moscow but was christened in Janów Podlaski. At the age of 17 he started studying engineering at *Ecole d'Electricite Industriel* in Paris. After graduating, he designed airplane engines. In 1919 he came back to Poland. The next year he created and built an armoured car, which was successfully used in the Polish-Soviet War.

He often visited his father, Czesław Tański, in Olszanka with his car CWS T-1. The father and the son had common engineering interests and shared ideas.

The CWS T-1, designed by Tadeusz Tański, was manufactured until 1931, when the Italian company Fiat signed an agreement to produce its cars in Poland which were much cheaper.

During World War II Tański refused to work for the Nazi Party, was arrested on July 3rd, 1940, then was sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp. He was murdered there on March 23rd, 1941.



Cz. Tański sitting beside his airplane „Damsel”.

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