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DZIEWULSKI Eugeniusz Klemens (1842-1889), naturalist, organizer of scientific work in the post-uprising era, popularizer of natural sciences.



Eugeniusz Dziewulski was born in Siedlce on November 23, 1842. His family had ties to Siedlce and Podlasie. His father, Franciszek, belonged to the nobility of Dziewule, near Siedlce. He was an officer in the Polish Army, a participant in the November Uprising, and later a leaseholder of the Hola estate in Włodawa County. His mother, Marianna née Mierzińska, was born in Siedlce. Eugeniusz Dziewulski spent his childhood on the estate leased by his father. In 1852 he enrolled at a lower secondary school in Lublin. There, in the upper classes, his aptitude for the exact sciences became apparent. During this period, his scientific interests were influenced by his mathematics and physics teacher J. Daniewski.

Dziewulski graduated lower secondary school with honours, which allowed him to enter the University in Kiev in 1860 without an entrance exam. Upon the news of the establishment of the Main School in Warsaw he decided to transfer to that university. In 1861 he enrolled in a preparatory school. By the following year he began his studies in the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of the Main School. In the academic year 1866/67, after passing the required exams and writing a thesis about diamagnetism, he obtained a master's degree. Upon graduation, he began working as a laboratory assistant at the Department of Experimental Physics, where he established himself as a skilled coordinator of research. He made a significant contribution to the modernization of the laboratory equipment. Dziewulski remained in this position after the Main School was transformed into the Imperial University of Warsaw (1869), working there until 1882. In 1881/82 he took the opportunity to study under Hermann Helmholtz and Gustav Kirchhoff in Berlin.

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In 1882 Dziewulski left the Imperial University of Warsaw with resentment, realizing that he could not achieve a chair at the russified university. Then he decided to take up a position as an inspector in the newly created Department of Gas Supply at the Warsaw City Hall. He studied the development of gas engineering in Western Europe, established a physics and chemistry laboratory and designed a city lighting plan. After leaving the university, he became known as an active organizer of publishing and organizational activities. In 1882, he began publishing the journal of natural history called *Wszechświat* [Universe], with Bronisław Znatowicz serving as an editor. The editorial board included Tytus Chałubiński, Wiktor Szokalski, and Stanisław Kramsztyk. In addition, Benedykt Dybowski and Jan Rostafiński were regular contributors. Dziewulski also participated in the activities of the Mianowski Fund and in the establishment of the physics laboratory at the Museum of Industry and Agriculture in 1885. Furthermore, he initiated the foundation of a meteorological station in Warsaw (1885).

Dziewulski was distinguished by his conscientiousness and reliability in his scientific research. He conducted studies on electrical conductivity and the optical density of water-alcohol mixtures. He also observed magnetic inclination and made physiographic measurements of Tatra lakes. He published the results of his research in numerous journals, including: *Pamiętnik Towarzystwa Medycznego Warszawskiego* [Memoir of the Warsaw Medical Society], *Pamiętnik Akademii Umiejętności* [Memoir of the Academy of Arts], *Pamiętnik Fizjograficzny* [Physiographical Memoir], *Pamiętnik Towarzystwa Tatrzańskiego* [Memoir of the Tatra Society], *Wędrowiec* [Wedge], and *Wszechświat*. The most important publications include: O przenoszeniu cieczy i cząstek ciał stałych w nich zawieszonych, pod wpływem strumieni elektrycznych [On the transfer of liquids and particles of solid bodies suspended in them under the influence of electric currents]. *Pamiętnik Towarzystwa Lekarskiego Warszawskiego*, 63; Rybie Jezioro w Tatrach Polskich [Fish Lake in the Polish Tatra], *Pamiętnik Towarzystwa Tatrzańskiego*, 4; Morskie Oko powyżej Rybiego Jeziora [Morskie Oko above Fish Lake]. *Pamiętnik Towarzystwa Tatrzańskiego*, 5; Pięć Stawów w dolinie Roztoki [Five Ponds in the Roztoka Valley]. *Pamiętnik Towarzystwa Tatrzańskiego*, 5; Czarny Staw Gąsienicowy pod Kościelcem [Black Gąsienicowy Pond under Kościelec]. *Pamiętnik Towarzystwa Tatrzańskiego*, 5; Wstęp do wykładu o elektryczności [Introduction to a lecture on electricity]. *Wszechświat*, 1887; Świeca naftowa Chardora [Chardora kerosene candle]. *Wszechświat*, 1888.

Eugeniusz Dziewulski died of cancer on August 31, 1889, in Warsaw. He was survived by a large family. His marriage to Aniela Krauze (1874) produced seven children, the youngest of whom was born after their father's death. Three of his sons went on to pursue academia: Stefan (1876-1941) – a lawyer and an economist; Władysław (1878-1962) – an astronomer; and Waław (1882-1938) – a physicist.

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