

**Wokół nauczania chemii w Akademii Połockiej**  
**On the teaching of chemistry at the Połock Academy**

SUMMARY

In the year 1812, the Jesuit College at Połock (a town in the north-east region of the former Polish-Lithuanian-Ruthenian federation, White Russia, now Belarus) was transformed by Tsar Alexander I into the Połock Academy. The Academy had three faculties: the faculty of theology, the faculty of philosophy and liberal arts, and the faculty of languages. It was entitled to award master-of-art degrees in philosophy, as well as doctoral degrees in theology and civil law. The Academy functioned until 1820, when the Jesuit Order was expelled from Russia.

Physics, chemistry and mathematics were taught at the Faculty of Philosophy. The analysis of several documents on the teaching activities at the Academy shows that the standards of instruction were very high and corresponded to those found elsewhere at that time. The Academy was a centre for promoting the chemical theories of Lavoisier in White Russia. The teaching of physics and mineralogy was strongly influenced by the textbooks of the eminent French mineralogist, R.J. Haüy.

**Analecta – Studia i Materiały z Dziejów Nauki**  
**[Analecta – Studies and Materials on the History of Science]**  
**X, 2001, 2, 67-79**