

Bruno Schulz (1892-1942)



writer, visual artist, teacher

1902-1910: high school graduation, studies, lung disease, longer stays at health resorts

1915: stay in Vienna, Academy of Arts

1920-1923: graphic cycle "The book of idolatry", first exhibitions

1924-1941: drawing and handicraft teacher in Drohobycz

1930: Solo and group exhibition (Lviv and Krakow). The Jewish author and philosopher Debora Vogel encourages him to write

1932: Permanent employment as a teacher. After the death of his parents, he takes care of the family

1933: Story collection "Sklepy Cynamonowe " (published in English under the title „The Street of Crocodiles“)

1936-1938: More short stories, some with own illustrations; "Golden Laurel" award of the Polish Academy of Literature

1939: writing ban in the Soviet Union - his writings do not correspond to "Socialist Realism"; bread and butter with propaganda paintings

1941: German occupation of Drohobycz: beginning of the "Final Solution"

1941-1942: As the "personal Jew" of SS-Hauptscharführer Felix Landau he has to paint murals in the riding school, casino and the nursery of Landau's son

19.11.1942: On the planned escape day, on "Blood Thursday" in Drohobycz, shot by an SS man in the middle of the street

Bruno Schulz was one of the most celebrated writers in Poland. In Drohobycz, Bruno Schulz was best known as an odd, introverted art teacher who knew how to captivate his students with fantastic stories.

"Even the most notorious trouble-makers in class kept quiet, enchanted by his tales ... For me his stories were an experience, a fantasy ... I not only liked them, I waited expectantly for them" Ze'ev Fleisher, Drohobycz survivor

Sources: Sandkühler, „Endlösung“; Schulz, The Street of Crocodiles; Geissler, Finding pictures (Video)