The incorporation of South East Prussia into the Polish state and its settlement by settlers from different parts of the Republic of Poland posed the question of how to build a regional identity, how to break off with the sense of temporariness that has long dominated the lives of the inhabitants, how to finally familiarize them with the cultural landscape and the history of the lands called Warmia and Masuria. Historical research was supposed to help build a regional identity and this was obvious to people of culture, even to people of politics. The history of Polish presence in Warmia and Masuria in particular was supposed to be a binding agent uniting people and confirming that they are not intruders on this land but a continuation of historical settlement processes. In order to show such processes, first, it was necessary to build a workshop of historical research in the form of book collections, archives, iconography and museum collections, and secondly, to organise a research team and humanities environment in Olsztyn. While thanks to the generosity of Emilia Sukertowa-Biedrawina, Bishop Jan Obłąk, Dr. Władysław Adamczyk, and Hieronim Skurpski, the priceless archival collections, book collections and painting collections were saved from destruction, the creation of a team of serious researchers required some time. It also required institutional solutions. Already in July 1945, the Masurian Institute was established to popularize history, pass it on to inhabitants of the region and collect books. At the same time, Hieronim Skurpski organized the Museum of Masuria, now called the Museum of Warmia and Masuria. A little later the State Archive was organized. In 1946, the Theological Seminary educating priests was moved from the destroyed Braniewo to Olsztyn. In 1945, a university of an administrative and economic nature, called
the School of Administration, was founded. Five years later, the University of Agriculture was located in Kortowo and in 1954 the Teachers’ College was opened in Olsztyn, which gave rise to the Teachers’ University, which in 1972 was transformed into the School of Education. For the development of historical research and, more broadly, humanities, an important date was the establishment in 1961 of the Centre for Scientific Research named after Wojciech Kętrzyński in Olsztyn, and in 1957, of the historical quarterly newspaper Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie (Masurian-Warmian Announcements). Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie began to appear in 1957 and continue to do so to this day. The Komunikaty are the oldest Polish scientific journal published in Warmia and Masuria. Thanks to them, serious historical research was initiated and, above all, the historical environment began to develop. One year after the publication of the first issues of the newspaper, the then Masurian Museum published the first volume of the Olsztyn Yearbook. The Olsztyn Yearbook focused on archaeological issues, art history, ethnography and did not compete with the Komunikaty, but rather these two scientific journals complemented each other. In 1964, thanks to the efforts of Bishop Jan Obłąk, the Higher Seminary in Olsztyn began to publish the Warmia Studies in which the history of the Church and theology dominated. On the wave of transformations in October 1956, local small-town and county circles became active, taking the initiative of publishing historical books and even magazines. This movement developed remarkably after 1990. In different cities, regional historical-social yearbooks started to appear with different outcome of the initiative. Thanks to the Museum of Pisz Land and especially to the then director Mieczysław Kulęgowski, a yearbook devoted to eastern Masuria Znad Pisy was created. This yearbook documenting events and people from the past as well as the present with the support of a museum institution has been published to this day. More than twenty volumes of this yearbook are already a magnificent achievement. After the periodicals published in Olsztyn, Znad Pisy can be classified as one of the oldest periodicals in Masuria after 1945. Anyway, Masuria proved to be extremely active in terms of publishing initiatives. Rocznik Mazurski (Masurian Yearbook) started to be published in Szczytno in 1995. Rocznik Mazurski was supported by the Masurian Historical and Social Institute established in 1995 by the Association of Mazurian Jurand Municipalities, the aim of which was to stimulate regional awareness among the inhabitants of the former Szczytno district and to cultivate locally established, traditional values, having their worthy place in the unifying Europe¹. In Giżycko, the Masurian Archive together with the Masurian Community Association established the Masovia magazine in 1998, which was a continuation of the magazine published here by Marcin Gerss.

¹ Rocznik Mazurski, T. III, 1998
While the Masurian Yearbook with the support of the Szczytno county and due to the efforts of its editor Zbigniew Kudrzycki is systematically published, Masovia, which does not have such support from institutions, is experiencing a crisis. Besides, its co-founder and editor, Professor Grzegorz Białuński, became associated with the University of Warmia and Masuria and his taking up the post of vice-rector decreased his activity in Giżycko, which was also felt by the yearbook he edited. In Węgorzewo, Studia Angerburgica started to be published initially as a yearbook. Studia, in which ethnography occupied a prominent place, were and still are published, although irregularly, thanks to the support of the Museum of Folk Culture in Węgorzewo as well as the Ojcowizna Society for Rescuing the Cultural Heritage of the Old Borderlands and the Present. In turn, the Museum of Folk Architecture in Olsztyn since 2010 started to publish Zeszyty Naukowe MBL, which aimed to publish articles on ethnology, sociology, anthropology, history of culture, art, and architecture, i.e. the issues constituting the scope of the statutory activities of the Museum of Folk Architecture. It is worth emphasizing that Zeszyty Naukowe were on the ministerial list of Polish scoring journals. The biggest city in Masuria – Elk has also published its own newspaper. In Elk, thanks to the efforts of Alfons Bobowik, the Masurian Scientific Society publishes the initially modest Rocznik Elcki (Elk Yearbook). At the same time, Mrągowskie Studia Humanistyczne appeared as a magazine devoted to history and literature in the region of Mrągowo. The editor of the magazine was Jan Gancewski and the Polish Historical Society Koło in Mrągowo. Thanks to Henryk Plis’ prevention, the Historical Yearbook of the Iława Lake District was published in small Rudzienice. The same issues are dealt with by Zapiski Zalewskie, which has been published for many years.

Several important scientific journals were established in Olsztyn after 1990. The Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie continue to be systematically published, the publication of Rocznik Olsztyński has collapsed. The attempt to replace Rocznik Olsztyński, already highly regarded in the Polish humanities, with Zeszyty Muzealne did not turn out to be an entirely successful undertaking. In 1992, the Cultural Community of Borussia began to publish a Borussia yearbook presenting cultural and social issues. It contains many journalistic and discussion articles and the main purpose of the journal is to publish articles on culture, history, and literature. The Borussia magazine, noticed in Poland, is currently undergoing a publishing crisis. In the same year 1992, the Nicolaus Copernicus Foundation began to publish the magazine Folia Fromborcensia. Unfortunately, this magazine also survived for a short time. After the publication of the three yearbooks, the Foundation did not manage to raise funds for the publication of subsequent volumes of the magazine. On the other hand, the Pruthenia Scientific Society founded in Olsztyn in the
university environment together with the Centre for Scientific Research started to publish a magazine devoted to Prussia and the Baltic peoples, entitled *Pruthenia*. Grzegorz Białuński became the editor of *Pruthenia*.

At the founded University of Warmia and Mazury, the humanities were given a wide range of opportunities for development. In 2000, the Institute of History and International Relations began to publish the annual *Echa Przeszłości* (*Echoes of the Past*). The Institute of Philosophy successfully continued to publish a yearbook initiated at the Academy of Agriculture and Technology, *Humanistyka i Przyrodztwo* (*Humanities and Life Sciences*). *Studia Wschodnie* (*Eastern Studies*) began to appear at the Faculty of Humanities. As the name suggests, it was devoted to the history and modernity of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. In the Centre for Scientific Research, the magazine *Regiony i Pogranicza* (*Regions and Borderland*) was created, which publishes historical articles about the history of the old and the newest Baltic states. In Elbląg, not only the *Elbląg Yearbook* is published by the Polish Historical Society, but also recently published by the Higher Seminary of the Diocese of Elk *Elbląg Studies* modelled on Olsztyn’s *Warmia Studies*. The Higher Seminary of the Diocese of Elk also published its own scientific journal.

Non-public higher education institutions organized after 1990 also made endeavours to publish their own periodicals. These magazines, just like schools, had short lives and did not mark their position in regional humanities, because they always aspired to take up national or even European topics.

All the mentioned journals contain biographical articles, from the presentation of individual silhouettes to material treatises, obituary notices. In particular, regional magazines have brought out of oblivion many local heroes of German and Polish origin. Thus Polish science achieved a measurable success in this case. Numerous articles published in magazines have created opportunities for the development of scientific syntheses and monographs of cities and districts. In these monographs are also contained biographies of outstanding inhabitants. Noteworthy are two volumes of the Olsztyn monograph and especially the synthesis of *Olsztyn 1945–2005. Kultura i Nauka*.

The achievements of Polish historiography referring to the history of Warmia and Masuria and more broadly to East Prussia, including biographical studies, would not have been possible without the use of the achievements of German predecessors. Already in the eighteenth century, when scientific societies began to


emerge, interest in biography appeared. Both in Warmia and Duchy Prussia panegyrics praising the achievements of individual people appeared. It is worth mentioning books by Daniel Henryk Arnoldt, Jan Fryderyk Goldbeck, Efraim Oloff, Jerzy Krzysztof Pisański or Ludwik Rhesa containing biographies of pastors, writers and professors of the Royal University. In Braniewo, the lives of Jesuits appeared, the life of Bishop Stanislaw Hozjusz was described, short biographies of Warmian bishops were written. An excellent for those times was the work of Pisański published in Kaliningrad in 1762–1764 Historia litteraria Prussiae published in German in 1791 under the title Entwurf einer preussischen Litteraergeschichte and resumed in 1886 with the additions of R. Philippi. Pisański’s work is not only an excellent compendium on the history of magazines, printers, libraries, schools, but also contains biographical information about writers and scholars. The biographies of the mentioned authors have retained some informative value. Numerous biographical and dictionary articles published in 18th century royal magazines have the same value. It should be noted that Erleutertes Preussen shows the achievements of Polish pastors in Kaliningrad and Prussian chroniclers4. At the end of the 18th century, Ludwik Ernst Borowski’s work Von preussischen Biographen und Biographie appeared.

In the 19th century, the first biographical dictionaries and lexicons appeared. One of the first dictionaries covering East Prussia is the biographical dictionary by Juliusz N. Weisfert published in Kaliningrad in 18985. This dictionary contains mainly biographies of Prussian clerks, military officials, teachers of major junior high schools, and clergy. Unfortunately, the author omitted Warmia. Warmia has also received dictionary biographical elaborations by Johann Gallandi, for example. Gallandi was mainly interested in the Warmian nobility6. In 1927, a special journal devoted to East Prussia’s genealogy, entitled Altpreussische Geschlechterkunde, was created. After 1945 it was resumed under the title Altpreussische Geschlechterkunde, Neue Folge. Altpreussische Geschlechterkunde Familienarchiv was published as an addition to this magazine. In the above mentioned magazines, the history of families is given in a very informative form. Nevertheless, the first German biographical dictionary covering the whole East Prussia is the work Altpreussische Biographie. The first volume of this dictionary edited by Christian Krollmann appeared in Kaliningrad in 1941, the second volume began to appear in 1943. The entire dictionary was published in 1967. A third volume was added to it in 1975 as a supplement. This dictionary has its value for Polish researchers, however, it omits biographies of people who have contributed to Polish culture. Of course, it has all drawbacks of the times in which the first two

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5 J. N. Weisfert, Biographisch-Literarisches Lexikon für die Haupt- und Residenzstadt Königsberg und Ostpreußen, Königsberg 1898, reprinted in Germany in 1975.
volumes appeared. In Poland, the German dictionary has been critically reviewed and, what is important, it encouraged to undertake similar works, this time taking into account the achievements of Poles living in East Prussia.

Polish historical science was not interested in the history of Duchy Prussia and Warmia. Wojciech Kętrzyński reminded about these neglects. The synthesis of the history of Warmia by Karol Sieniawski enjoyed recognition in Poland. Only after 1945 there was an interest in the history of Prussian lands. As the local humanities grew stronger, this interest intensified. The beginnings were extremely modest. Emilia Sukertowa-Biedrawina turned out to be irreplaceable in presenting the Polish history of East Prussia. The first biographies of people – Masurians and Warmians who have made a contribution to Polish culture – are of her authorship. She reminded Gustaw Gizewiusz, Celestyn Mrongowiusz, Michał Kajka, wrote about pastors and Masurian folk poets and social activists. The establishment of the Pojezierze Publishing House by the Social and Cultural Association and the organisation of the Wojciech Kętrzyński Centre for Scientific Research gave a serious impulse for biographical research. The Olsztyn biography was dominated by two directions of research – biographies of people connected with Poland and working for the Polish identity of Warmia and Masuria, as well as biographies of people of culture, science, and literature creating after 1945. Almost at the same time, dictionary works, lexicons and series of book biographies were created. Of course, biographies of people connected with our lands were systematically published in the Polish Biographical Dictionary.

In 1963, the first Polish biographical dictionary, Słownik biograficzny Warmii, Mazur i Powiśla od połowy XV do 1945 roku (Biographical Dictionary of Warmia, Masuria and Powiśle from mid-15th to 1945) was published by Tadeusz Oracki. This dictionary, although it was criticized, was admired as an achievement of one researcher. Oracki did not abandon work on improving his dictionary. In the biography of Warmia and Masuria he was becoming an institution. Systematic research supported by an unusually wide archival and bibliographical search, as well as the improvement of the historical workshop, after twenty years gave an excellent effect in the form of two volumes of a dictionary. This breakdown was due to financial reasons. First, in 1983, Słownik biograficzny Warmii, Mazur i Powiśla XIX i XX wieku (do 1945 roku). [Biographical Dictionary of Warmia, Masuria, and Powiśle of the 19th and 20th century (until 1945)] was published by the PAX Publishing Institute. In the foreword to this volume, Oracki wrote: This dictionary was conceived as a lexicon for a wide range of readers. Its main aim is to preserve and document the lives and deeds of Poles in Warmia, Masuria and Powiśle7. The author further

7 T. Oracki, Słownik biograficzny Warmii, Mazur i Powiśla XIX i XX wieku (up to 1945), Warszawa 1983, p.5.
emphasized that the issue of this kind of publication also has a specific political aspect due to the three-volume publication titled Altpreußische Biographie, initiated by the Germans before the war and recently completed in Germany. As it is a biased work, consciously falsifying Polish matters and generally omitting, with a few exceptions, the biographies of Poles.

Publishing the Polish biographical dictionary of Warmia, Masuria and Povišle will also be not only a correction and supplement, but above all a supplement to what German historians did not want to reveal. Oracki made a difficult choice of entries. In each biography he included factual information, did not evaluate people, did not comment, focusing on the most important dates of life and the most important achievements of the presented people. In addition, he included an extensive list of literature, sources and an impressive list for each entry. All Polish life in East Prussia is included in this dictionary. Concurrently to the dictionary of the 19th and 20th centuries, a biographical dictionary of the 15th–18th centuries was created. This dictionary entitled Słownik biograficzny Warmii, Prus Książęcych i Ziemi Malborskiej od połowy XV do końca XVIII wieku (The Biographical Dictionary of Warmia, Duchy Prussia and Malbork Land from the mid-15th to the End of the 18th Century), broken down into two volumes, was published by the Wojciech Kętrzyński Scientific Research Centre in Olsztyn. The first volume with entries for the letter A to K was published in 1984 and the second volume with entries for the letter L to Z was published in 1988.

In the author’s assumptions, wrote Oracki in the foreword to the first volume, the dictionary was to be both a handy tool in scientific work and a starting point for various types of biographical–encyclopaedic publications of a nationwide character, which for various reasons generally omit or do not take into account regional biographies to a sufficient extent. Oracki’s dictionaries have been widely reviewed and debated. Oracki achieved his goal. His dictionaries inspired new research, biography compilation and became a methodological model for other authors. However, Oracki’s documentation still dominates the most recent dictionary works in terms of the size of the search and documentation. After the publication of the dictionaries, Oracki continued to collect materials, conducted a systematic

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8 Ibidem, p. 5.
deusz Oracki published a book *Studenci i profesorowie z Prus Krzyżackich, Książęcych i Warmii na Uniwersytecie Krakowskim od XIV do XVIII wieku* (Diecezje: pomezańska, sambijska i warmińska), Gdańsk 2018 (Students and professors from Teutonic Prussia, Prince and Warmia at the University of Krakow from the 14th to 18th century (Dioceses: Pomezanian, Sambian and Warmian), Gdańsk 2018). With this book Oracki brought in new findings, he introduced new historical figures that would successfully supplement his dictionary. Earlier, because in 2016 and 2017, in the series of publications Scientia et Veritas, as many as five publications by Tadeusz Oracki were published, including two biographical, of dictionary nature. Undoubtedly, Oracki's dictionaries should be published in a new edition, supplemented in two or three volumes and perhaps brought to the latest times, i.e. present, and not finished in 1945.

The Oracki's dictionaries inspired research on outstanding people in our region and the publication of single subject dictionaries. Dictionaries dedicated to both Catholic and Evangelical priests have become an achievement. In 1996, the Hosianum Higher Seminary of the Warmia Metropolis published the Biographical Dictionary of the Warmia Chapter, prepared for printing by four authors. Teresa Borawska prepared biographies of canons from 1260–1550, Reverend Andrzej Kopiczko is the author of biographies of canons living in 1550–1772, Reverend Marian Borzyszkowski prepared biographies of canons from 1772–1945 and Bishop Julian Wojtkowski from 1945–1992 until the Diocese of Warmia was elevated to the rank of archdiocese. In this way, the dictionary of all the canons of Warmia came into the hands of the readers. The biographies are very brief, but with references to literature and sources, although not as abundant as in Oracki's dictionaries. Three years after the Dictionary of the Warmia Chapter, *Słownik biograficzny kapituły kolegiackiej w Dobrym Mieście* (The biographical dictionary of the collegiate chapter in Dobre Miasto) was published. The same year saw the publication of the *Poczet biskupów warmińskich* (Warmian Bishops’ Guide) prepared for the 750th anniversary of the Diocese of Warmia. The authors of this volume-wise modest book were Stanisław Achremczyk, Roman Marchwiński and Jerzy Przeracki. The circulation of the book published by the Wojciech Kętrzyński Centre for Scientific Research, which was like a synthesis of the history of Warmia, was quickly exhausted. It was postulated that the *Poczet* should be resumed. It was not until 2008 that the


13 *Słownik biograficzny kapituły kolegiackiej w Dobrym Mieście*, Olsztyn 1999
new *Poczet biskupów warmińskich* appeared as a collective work of several authors edited by Stanisław Achremczyk\(^4\), also published by the Centre for Scientific Research. A very impressive publication, extensive biographies written by experts on the problem, richly illustrated, came into the hands of the readers. In fact, the book is a synthesis of the history of Warmia. Reverend Andrzej Kopiczko’s elaboration of the biographies of the canons of the years 1550–1772 gave rise to a broader work devoted to the clergy of the Diocese of Warmia from the times of the Reformation to 1821. In 2000, the W. Kętrzyński Centre for Scientific Research published in two parts an extensive dissertation of *Duchowieństwo katolickie diecezji warmińskiej w latach 1525–1821* (Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of Warmia in the Years 1525–1821). The second part of this work is a biographical dictionary. Reverend Andrzej Kopiczko conducted an insightful archival search, which provided the source for the elaboration of the biographies. He also used the Oracki’s dictionaries. He introduced many unknown names into the historical circulation and supplemented biographies already published by other authors. The same research trend was continued by a graduate of WSD Hosianum, Rev. Wojciech Zawadzki. Rev. Zawadzki also published a two-volume work *Duchowieństwo katolickie oficjalatu pomezańskiego w latach 1525–1821*\(^5\) (The Catholic Clergy of the Pomezanian official in the Years 1525–1821). Today’s Diocese of Elbląg has received an excellent publication, very extensive, documented by sources on a research carried out in the church archives of Rome, Gdańsk, Pelplin, Elbląg, Toruń, Olsztyn, the archives of the monks of Kraków, the state archives in Gdańsk, Olsztyn, the library in Kórnik, Gdańsk. In turn, Bishop Julian Wojtkowski systematically published biographies of the deceased priests of the Diocese of Warmia\(^6\).

The dictionary of Evangelical pastors was not forgotten in Olsztyn. Grzegorz Jasiński, specializing in the history of the nineteenth century and in particular in

\(^4\) *Poczet biskupów warmińskich*, ed. S. Achremczyk, Olsztyn 2008. The authors of particular biographies of Warmia bishops are: Jerzy Przeracki – from Bishop Anzelm to Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini; Jerzy Sikorski is the author of biographies of bishops Paweł Legendorf to Maurycey Ferber; Teresa Borawska wrote biographies of Jan Danyszczek and Tiedemann Giese; Alojzy Szorc is the author of biographies: Stanisław Hozjusz, Marcin Kromer and Andrzej Batory; Danuta Bogdan prepared biographies of bishops from Piotr Tylicki to Jan Karol Konopacki; Irena Makarczyk wrote a biography of Waclaw Leszczyński; Stanisław Achremczyk is the author of biographies of bishops from Jan Stefan Wydzga to Ignacy Krasicki. The biographies of 19th century bishops were prepared by Janusz Jasiński: Jan Karol Hohenzollern, Józef von Hohenzollern, Andrzej Stanisław Hatten–Hattyński, Józef Ambroz Geritz and Jan Chlosta wrote biographies of Filip Kremetz, Andrzej Thiel, Augustyn Bludau, and Maksymilian Käller. The bishops of Warmia after 1945, from Tomasz Wilczyński to Wojciech Ziembka, with the exception of Bishop Edmund Piszczak, the bishops of Warmia were prepared by Rev. Andrzej Kopiczko. The biography of Edmund Piszczak was written by Rev. Jacek Wojtkowski.


the history of the Evangelical Church, in 2015, published in the Retman publishing house Słownik duchownych ewangelickich na Mazurach w XIX wieku (1817–1914). [Dictionary of Evangelical clergy in Masuria in the nineteenth century (1817–1914)]. Grzegorz Jasiński’s dictionary is a solid work in every respect in terms of workshop, fact keeping, based on source materials and insightful bibliographic query. He was inspired by publications by Władysław Chojnacki and Tadeusz Oracki.

Literary life in Olsztyn was meticulously documented through biographical dictionaries. The writing research team for Warmia and Masuria created in the Centre for Scientific Research has prepared and published two dictionary works. One by Tamara Wajsbrot and Halina Kamińska under the title of Pisarze olsztyńscy (Olsztyn Writers) and the other collective work edited by Edward Martuszewski under the title Współcześni pisarze województwa olsztyńskiego17. (Contemporary Writers of the Olsztyn Province). In 1991, thanks to the Wojciech Kętrzyński Scientific Society and the Wojciech Kętrzyński Centre for Scientific Research, another dictionary was published as a collective work edited by Jan Chłosta – Olsztyńskie biografie literackie 1945–1988 (Olsztyn’s Literary Biographies 1945–1988). The dictionary was inspired by Władysław Ogrodziński, who was particularly close to the issues of literature and periodicals. The publisher’s note states that the publication consists of two parts. The first one contains the silhouettes of seventy writers .............................................................. The second part of this dictionary contains biographies of cultural and educational activists, historians, researchers of folk literature and writers loosely connected with the Olsztyn environment18. This publication discusses the literary output of each person described, and includes a list of works. Therefore, we have received a relatively broad overview of the achievements of the Olsztyn literary environment. After 17 years, Fundacja Środowisk Twórczych (The Foundation of Creative Communities) in Olsztyn published a book by Józef Jacek Rojek entitled Literaci i literatura Warmii i Mazur. Przewodnik eseistyczny19. (Literature and Literature Figures of Warmia and Masuria. Essay guide). The author, the writer himself, considered it necessary to document the lives of his fellow writers. In an essayistic form, he presented and evaluated their literary output.

While collecting materials for his dictionaries, the tireless Tadeusz Oracki drew attention to the need to document the activities of people connected with the Olsztyn culture. In 1975, his book Twórcy i działacze kultury w województwie olsztyńskim w latach 1945–1970. Materiały biograficzne. (Creators and cultural activists in the

Historical Biography of Warmia and Masuria published. This dictionary has not lost its relevance and has not found followers so far, and, what is important, Oracki provided a bibliography for each biography, from which he drew information about the life and achievements of individual writers and people active in the sphere of culture.

With some delay, the Olsztyn scientific community was able to present academic lecturers and scientists. When the round anniversaries of the universities were celebrated, not only did the monographs of the universities appear, but also they included biographies of the lecturers. The University of Agriculture and Technology for the 50th anniversary funded a two-volume publication. The second volume is entirely devoted to the biographies of the professors. Not only they included the course of their scientific careers, but also the research topics they have undertaken and the list of the most important achievements and publications. The editorial team preparing the publication included professors: Stefan Tarczyński, Irena Koczowska, Janusz Budny, Barbara Grudniewska, Jerzy Dudo, and Jerzy Kozdroń.

The book was published in 1999, when the Kortowo University finished its existence and became the University of Warmia and Masuria. Individual faculties and even cathedrals of Kortowo University also published books about their history and presented them in the form of biographies of their employees. Almost every department of the University of Agriculture and Technology has published its own history, including a biographical glossary of academic teachers. The professors’ recollections were also published.

For its 30th anniversary, the School of Education also prepared a modest book with the biographies of the professors. Finally, the University of Warmia and Masuria has published Słownik biograficzny profesorów Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego w Olsztynie (Biographical Dictionary of Professors of the University of Warmia and Masuria in Olsztyn). The second edition of the dictionary containing 536 biographies was published in 2009, when the university celebrated its tenth anniversary. This dictionary is complemented by a book presenting academic librarians. A lot of biographical materials is also included in the monograph of the Institute of History and International Relations of the University of Warmia and

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Stanisław Achremczyk


The doctors took care to preserve the memory of their predecessors. Doctors Andrzej Skrobacki and Zenobiusz Bednarski were passionate about history. Thanks to the efforts of the Centre for Scientific Research, Skrobacki published two dictionary items – Polacy na Wydziale Lekarskim Uniwersytetu w Królewcu oraz Album lekarzy – pionierów Okręgu Mazurskiego 1945–1946 (Poles at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Kaliningrad and Album of Physicians – Pioneers of the Masurian District 1945–1946). Skrobacki became a researcher in the history of medicine and his works are characterized by professional reliability. Zenobiusz Bednarski, a physician and history lover, continued the achievements of Skrobacki. Bednarski was fascinated by the University of Dorpat and its Faculty of Medicine. After painstaking research he published a list of Polish students of the Faculty of Medicine, among whom there were also students from Prussian lands.


It is worth noting the biographical achievements of Bohdan Łukaszewicz, who dealt with the most recent history of Warmia and Masuria. As a result of a painstaking research, we received three books about people who had been repressed after 1945, both Poles and Ukrainians. The author merged these two volumes into one book and supplemented them several years after the publication of the second volume of the Życiorysy (Biographies).

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The largest of our region’s cities – Olsztyn – has not only seen historical syntheses, but also biographies of its more significant inhabitants. Jan Chłosta showed such inhabitants living in the 19th and 20th century29 in two languages: Polish and German. An interesting position was written by Elżbieta Mierzyńska and Sebastian Mierzyński, who in the form of interviews presented contemporary, living and creative inhabitants of Olsztyn30. The book was published on the 650th anniversary of Olsztyn being granted city rights. On the other hand, the source of knowledge about Olsztyn’s past, the oldest and also the contemporary face of the city and its inhabitants is *Kalendarz* (Olsztyn Calendar) published by the Wers Publishing House, namely by Tomasz Śrutkowski. In 2018, the twentieth volume of *Kalendarz* was published, and each volume contains extensive biographies of people born in Olsztyn, working here, as well as memories of those who passed away in a given year. Biographies written by experts are extremely rich in factual material. They do not claim to pose as scientific studies although this value cannot be denied. Authors writing a biography usually found family documents, photographs, conducted interviews. It is worth mentioning that only the last two volumes of *Kalendarz* published biographical articles about Ignacy Krasicki, the life of Danuta Przystasz was recalled, the biography of Archbishop of Warmia Józef Górzynski was published, and Henryk Panas was reminded to the readers. In the *Pożegnania* (Farewells) chapter there is a mention of Professor Antoni Jutrzenka-Trzebiatowski, Andrzej Rojek, Bohdan Głuszczak, Krzysztof Rościszewski, Leszek Drogosz, Jerzy Bernhard, Tadeusz Madej, Władysława Piotrowska31. In the *Olsztyn Calendar* of the twentieth anniversary, Jan Chłosta described the Olsztyn years of the vice-consul of the Republic of Poland Karol Ripa, Stanisław Achremczyk published a biography of priest Jan Hanowski, the Olsztyn waterworks chaplain, Stanisław Brzozowski described the history of the Swianiewicz borderland family – Stanisław and his daughter Maria, the memories of the Archbishop of Warmia Wojciech Ziemb are included. Finally, in the *Farewells* section the following biographies appeared: Jan Wiesław Kaczmarek, Rev. Piotr Podolak, Eugeniusz Jankowski, Erwin Kruk, Andrzej Biedrzycki, Mieczysław Rymkiewicz, Danuta Lewandowska-Szwarc, Edward Michalski, Leokadia Uścinowicz, and Witold Szumarski. The fate of the Adamowicz family from Mejszagoła has been described, Janusz Porycki introduced Witold Giedgowd’s sports life32. All these names will surely go to serious lexicons.

After 1945, many Polish biographical dictionaries and lexicons33 were published, the most important of which were mentioned above. Apart from Olsztyn,
in some cities, history enthusiasts gathered information about local heroes. A lot of such biographical works have been published in local weekly and monthly magazines and many remain in typescripts. All these works, which take into account not only people connected with Polish culture, but also Germans, build a regional identity, broadening historical knowledge. This search for regional identity as well as a break with a sense of temporariness, despite political restrictions, were built after 1945 on the biographies of outstanding people connected with Polish culture, economy, and literature. In presenting the Polish past of the region, the focus was on three main characters: Mikołaj Kopernik, Ignacy Krasicki, and Wojciech Kętrzynski. When the Olsztyn’s humanities were clotted, a biographical series of social activists, artists and politicians connected with the Polish movement appeared. They entered a new research field completely ignored by German science. That was the reality of the time and that was the social demand. Historical anniversaries have also influenced historical politics and will continue to do so. Olsztyn celebrated the 50th anniversary of Wojciech Kętrzynski’s death, which coincided with the anniversary of regaining independence. The 500th anniversary of the birth of Nicolaus Copernicus aroused even greater interest. In 1985, the 250th anniversary of Ignacy Krasicki’s birthday was celebrated. The anniversaries of Kajkowski, Gizewiusz or Mrongowiusz were not overlooked. Already in 1945, the building of the regional identity was to be based on the most famous figures with Polish history, i.e. Nicolaus Copernicus and Ignacy Krasicki.

Preparations for the Copernican anniversary were made very carefully, but the Olsztyn historical environment was too small to bear the scientific burden of the jubilee. In fact, only Jerzy Sikorski took up the Copernican theme and continued it uninterruptedly. The fruit of his research is the book Prywatne życie Mikołaja Kopernika (Private Life of Nicolaus Copernicus), the fourth extended edition of which was published in 2011. In 1973, thanks to the efforts of the Centre for Scientific Research and the Scientific Station of the Polish Historical Society, an extensive work entitled Kopernik na Warmii (Copernicus in Warmia) was published. This is a collective work of many authors. Among the Olsztyn authors, the articles were published by Jerzy Sikorski, Stanisław Flis, Kamila Wróblewska, and Danuta Jamiołkowska. In this book, Jerzy Sikorski published two articles and an excellent calendar of life and activities of Copernicus in Warmia. In an extensive

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34 The first edition of Private Life of Nicolaus Copernicus was published in 1973, preceded by a series of articles in the Olsztyn press. The occasion for the second edition was the discovery in the Frombork Cathedral of the remains of Copernicus and the second burial of the astronomer in 2010.


36 J. Sikorski, Wieża, dom i obserwatoria fromborskie Mikołaja Kopernika oraz jego folwarki, in: Kopernik na Warmii, pp. 75–108; idem, Mikołaj Kopernik w Olsztynie, w: Kopernik na Warmii, pp.109–160; idem, Mikołaj
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publication **Kopernik na Warmii**, it is worth noting two articles by a doctor, medical historian Stanisław Flis on Copernicus’ medical incunabula and the cause of the astronomer’s death. In celebrating the 500th anniversary of Copernicus’ birthday, the state authorities saw him as a scientist, a great astronomer, and a half-secular man. The Church of Warmia, on the other hand, pointed out that Copernicus was a clergyman, a canon of Warmia. He also pointed out that Copernicus’ work was not condemned by the Church, but was included in the Church’s index of forbidden books only because it was used to document theological and philosophical views far from the teaching of the Church. At the same time, before *De revolutionibus* was included in the index of forbidden books, scientists were instructed to examine the truthfulness of Copernicus’ scientific findings. Unfortunately, the science of that time was unable to do so. Since it could not confirm Copernicus’ achievements, the Church’s doctrine spoke. The Warmian Church was not indifferent to the Copernican anniversary. Not only was a nationwide scientific session organized with the participation of excellent speakers, but the entire ninth volume of *Warmian Studies was devoted to Copernican issues*. The volume opens with an article by Bishop Jan Obłąk on the inventory of documents deposited in the treasury of the Olsztyn castle in 1520, written down by Copernicus. Rev. In the same volume, Marian Borzyszowski published an article about Copernicus’ cooperation with Tiedemann Giese, Bishop Julian Wojtkowski presented Copernicus’ theology and Father Tadeusz Pawluk took up the subject of why Copernicus’ work was included in the books forbidden by the Church. Finally, in the publishing house of the Diocese of Warmia, Father Alojzy Szorc published a popular but interestingly written biography of Nicolaus Copernicus. This biography has seen its second issue in 2013. The biography by Alojzy Szorc focused on the omitted church issues, showing Copernicus as a clergyman.

Research on the life of Copernicus received an impulse when, in spring 2004, a team of archaeologists headed by Professor Jerzy Gąsowski began his search for
the grave of Copernicus in the Frombork Cathedral, following Jerzy Sikorski's instructions. In 2006, the skull and bones belonging, according to experts, to the canon Nikolai were excavated from the grave. When the authenticity of the remains was confirmed in 2010, they were solemnly buried in the cathedral. In 2005, a work edited by Professor Gąsowski *Poszukiwanie grobu Mikołaja Kopernika* (A Search of a Grave of Nicolai Copernicus) was published in Pułtusk, with an article by Jerzy Sikorski. In 2006, in the Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie, Jerzy Sikorski published an extensive article about burials of Warmia canons in the Frombork Cathedral. As usual, doubts appeared in science as to whether the research indicated the remains of Copernicus and whether the location of the grave was properly determined. In response to these doubts, Jerzy Sikorski published another article in Pułtusk and Kraków supporting the place of burial of the great astronomer indicated by him. Still, Sikorski’s findings raised doubts, mainly in Toruń's scientific community. Despite disagreements, science supports Sikorski’s thesis. Copernicus still remains also in the scope of the interests of Olsztyn historians, as evidenced by the publication of the minutes of the Chapter of Warmia of the times of Copernicus. Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie regularly published articles about Copernicus. In 2013, the Centre for Scientific Research organized a nationwide scientific session *Copernicus and its times*, and the papers were published in the aforementioned Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie. Colloquia Copernicana has been taking place in Olsztyn on the initiative of the Centre for Scientific Research for several years.

The Olsztyn historians’ interests were aroused by Wojciech Kętrzyński. Naturally, they were inspired by the Centre for Scientific Research under the patronage of the Director of the Lviv Ossolineum. Research on the life and activity of Wojciech Kętrzyński was undertaken by Janusz Jasiński. Jasiński was the publisher of:

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45 *Protokoły posiedzeń warmińskiej kapituły katedralnej z czasów Mikołaja Kopernika (1499–1543)*, gathered by Rev. A. Szorc, prepared for print: I. Makarczyk, Olsztyn 2015.

Kętrzyński’s book *O Mazurach* and Kętrzyński’s poems. Janusz Jasiński addressed the problem of the Polish identity of Wojciech Kętrzyński. Andrzej Wakar, in turn, not only published a popular biography of Kętrzyński, but also published his *Szkice* (Sketches) in which he collected all that Kętrzyński wrote about Masuria. Edward Martuszewski wrote about Wojciech Kętrzyński’s youthful poems, and Halina Keferstein about his library activity. Władysław Chojnacki, who cooperated with the Olsztyn humanities, published a selection of sources concerning Kętrzyński as early as 1952. Andrzej Skrobacki, Andrzej Staniszewski, Wojciech Wrzesiński, Jerzy Sikorski, Władysław Ogrodziński also wrote about Kętrzyński. Finally, in 1993 a biographical outline of Kętrzyński by Krystyna Korzon was published, and in 2018, a popular–scientific biography of Wojciech Kętrzyński by Stanisław Achremczyk. The Kętrzyński Scientific Research Centre published in 2009 Kętrzyński’s work *O ludności polskiej w Prusiech niegdyś krzyżackich* (On the Polish population in Prussia, once Teutonic Knights), with an extensive index.

Ignacy Krasicki was referred to as a writer, creator of the first Polish novel, fairy tales, satires and poems in shaping regional identity in the first post-war years. The achievements of Krasicki as a bishop were noticed by the then bishop of Warmia, Jan Obłąk. Krasicki, in the common consciousness of the inhabitants, was known, for example, from school textbooks as well as numerous pre-war studies. After the war, many Warsaw literary historians Zdzisław Libera, Zbigniew Goliński and Teresa Kostkiewiczowa wrote a lot about him. Ignacy Krasicki’s two-volume correspondence has been published. In 1979 a great biography of Bishop Ignacy by Zbigniew Goliński was published. Finally, Zbigniew Goliński published a two-volume calendar of Krasicki’s life and activity. In 1983, the Olsztyn’s Pojezierze Publishing House published Paul Cazin’s book *Książę biskup warmiński Ignacy Krasicki 1735–1801* (The Prince and Bishop of Warmia, Ignacy Krasicki 1735–1801). A lot

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has been written about Bishop Ignacy Krasicki, many have been published, but he still remained almost unknown as a bishop, politician and ruler of the Warmia dominion. In 1944, Alfons Triller56 published a biography of Krasicki as a Prussian serf. However, the book has a stamp of its time. After 1945, Władysław Ogrodziński returned to Krasicki with pleasure in reportages, articles in the press or in serious polemics with Witold Łukaszewicz. Generally, Krasicki was presented as a good writer, but a poor bishop, a bad and submissive politician and administrator who did not take care of the Warmian dominion. In Olsztyn, on the basis of the archives kept in the diocesan archives, a polemic with the one-sided judgment of Bishop Ignacy was undertaken. Scientific conferences organized in Warmia were an excellent opportunity to show Krasicki as an administrator and pastor. The effect of these conferences were articles by Stanisław Achremczyk57. Studia Warmińskie published articles by Bishop Jan Obląk. On the 200th anniversary of the Constitution of May 3, 1791, the Centre for Scientific Research together with the Olsztyn branch of the Polish Historical Society published Prawdziwa powieść o kamienicy narożnej w Kukorowcach (A Real Novel about a Corner Tenement House in Kukorowce), prepared by Krystyna Stasiewicz. The 200th anniversary of Ignacy Krasicki’s death resulted not only in a scientific conference organised in Olsztyn and Lidzbark Warmiński, but also in a beautiful publication of Ignacy Krasicki. Nowe spojrzenia58 (Ignacy Krasicki. A New Look) in which several Olsztyn authors posted their articles. For this anniversary, Reverent Alojzy Szorc59 prepared a selection of sources from the archive of the Warmian Archdiocese, showing Krasicki’s activity in Warmia, when he was a Bishop of Warmia in the years 1766–1772. The selection of sources was published in two parts in 2002. The book was published by the already mentioned Wojciech Kętrzyński Scientific Research Centre. In 2016, the Centre also published a biography Ignacy Krasicki nie tylko literat (Ignacy Krasicki, Not Only Man of Letters) by Stanisław Achremczyk60 showing the bishop as the diocese’s ruler, politician, and administrator. In this way, we obtained an image of Krasicki that is so different from the one recorded. This book is like a summary of Olsztyn’s research on the 18th century and Bishop Ignacy Krasicki.

In Olsztyn, Church historians undertook research on the life and activity of Cardinal and Bishop of Warmia Stanislaw Hozjusz. Olsztyńska Pracownia

60 S. Achremczyk, Ignacy Krasicki nie tylko literat, Olsztyn 2016.
Hozjańska was established under the direction of Father Alojzy Szorc, which was to support the process of beatification of Hozjusz. An extensive archival search carried out in the Polish, Swedish, German and Vatican archives allowed for the publication of Hozjusz’s correspondence. Already in the second half of the 19th century, Franciszek Hipler and Wincenty Zakrzewski\textsuperscript{61} published two volumes of the Cardinal’s correspondence covering the years 1525–1558. Subsequent volumes appeared only in the 1970s and 1980s and were prepared for printing by Damian Wojtyska\textsuperscript{62} and Alojzy Szorc\textsuperscript{63}. These excellent publications should be regarded as a success of the historical Polish science, bringing not only a lot of information to the history of the Warmian Church, but also to the universal Church and Poland of the 16th century. At the same time, together with these source publications, numerous scientific conferences were organized and the papers delivered were printed in the Warmian Studies\textsuperscript{64}. On the 500th anniversary of Cardinal Stanisław Hozjusz’s birthday, a national conference \textit{Kardynał Stanisław Hozjusz (1504–1579). Osoba, Myśl, Dzieło, Czasy, Znaczenie} (Cardinal Stanislaw Hozjusz (1504–1579) Person, Thought, Work, Times, Meaning) was organized in Olsztyn. Papers from this conference appeared in print in a separate book published by the Hosianum Seminary in Olsztyn and the W. Kętrzyński Centre for Scientific Research\textsuperscript{65}. This publication contains the \textit{Bibliografia Hozjańska} (Hozjanska Bibliography) compiled by Irena Makarczyk\textsuperscript{66}. Although we did not see a scientific biography of Stanisław Hozjusz, a number of monographs on him and a popular biography of Hozjusz by Alojzy Szorc\textsuperscript{67} have been published. In 1988, the Pojezierze Publishing House published the second edition of Stanisław Hozjusz’s poetry, preceded by an extensive introduction by Waclaw Odyniec with a bibliographical note by Reverent Marian Borzyszkowski\textsuperscript{68}. Sister Jadwiga Ambrozija Kalinowska published two books devoted-

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\textsuperscript{67} A. Szorc, Sługa Boży Stanisław Hozjusz, Olsztyn 2011.
\end{flushright}
ed to Hozjusz. One is Stanisław Reszka’s correspondence to Marcin Kromer and the other is a monograph presenting Hozjusz as a humanist. Finally, the tireless Bishop Julian Wojtkowski translated Hozjusz’s works into Polish. In 1999, *Chrześcijańskie wyznanie wiary katolickiej* (Christian Confession of the Catholic Faith) was published, and in 2009, *O postępowaniu z Odlączonymi* (Dealing with the Separated). The mentioned sister Kalinowska translated Stanisław Reszka’s work on the life of Cardinal Hozjusz into Polish. So the interest in life and activity of Hozjusz was significant. Numerous articles and source publications enriched the knowledge about the 16th century in Poland and Europe. However, Hozjusz still awaits a solid, insightful biography; although the author, who will undertake this task, will face a difficult challenge.

In Olsztyn, when the Centre for Scientific Research named after Wojciech Kętrzyński was established, when the Higher Teachers’ School was established, turned into the School of Education, and when the publishing house of the Social and Cultural Association Pojezierze started to publish, biographical series of people of merit for Polish culture, activists of the Polish movement began to be published. This research trend is still relevant, although today it is enriched with a broader context and biographies of outstanding Germans. In the field of biography, the Olsztyn’s *Pojezierze* was a well-deserved publishing house. In two series of publications, it brought people who had contributed to the building of Polish identity in Prussian lands closer together. The first series called *Biografie* (Biographies) presented people working to maintain the Polish identity of Warmia and Masuria, even more widely in Prussian lands. The second one, which goes beyond regional borders, is *Literatura Warmii i Mazur w dawnych wiekach* (Literature of Warmia and Masuria in the past centuries). This second series presented the authors and their most outstanding works. The biographies, on the other hand, were extensive, well documented with a rich scope of footnotes and literature used. This publishing series features *Poezje* (Poems) by Stanisław Hozjusz with an introduction on Hozjusz by Waclaw Odyniec. Roman Marchwiński prepared for print Marcin Kromer’s work *Polonia czyli o położeniu, ludności, obyczajach, urzędach i sprawach publicznych Królestwa Polskiego księgi dwie* (Polonia, Two Volumes about Location, Population, Customs, Offices and Public Affairs of the Kingdom of Poland), attach-
ing a biography of Kromer\textsuperscript{72}. The bishop of Warmia, Jan Dantyszek\textsuperscript{73}, was presented in the same way. Janusz Małłek and Franciszek Pepłowski reminded Stanisław Murzynowski and his Polish orthography\textsuperscript{74}. Stanisław Rospond chose the writings of Jan Seklućjan together with the presentation of the life and activity of this royal printer\textsuperscript{75}. In this series, Andrzej Wakar presented Wojciech Kętrzyński and his works, and Władysław Ogrodziński published \textit{Kiernasy na Warmii} with an extensive biography of Reverent Walenty Barczewski\textsuperscript{76}. Finally, the works of two Masurians have been published: poems by Karol Małłek and Michał Kajka. Andrzej Wakar wrote about Karol Małłek and published his \textit{Jutrznia mazurska na Gody}\textsuperscript{77}. The biography of Michał Kajka and Kajka’s poems were collected and compiled by Janusz Jasinski and Tadeusz Oracki\textsuperscript{78}. On the Copernican anniversary of the 500th anniversary of his birthday, the Pojezierze series published \textit{Lokacje łanów opuszczonych} (Locations of abandoned fields), a document written by Nicolaus Copernicus and prepared for printing by Bishop Marian\textsuperscript{79}. The sketch about Ignacy Pietraszewski was prepared by Władysław Ogrodziński and the memoirs of Pietraszewski were prepared for printing by Zygmunt Abrahamowicz\textsuperscript{80}. The series \textit{Literatura Warmii i Mazur w dawnych wiekach} was an innovative and very ambitious undertaking of the Pojezierze Publishing House. In one issue, each item contained a well-developed biography and the author’s work translated mainly from Latin into Polish. Thanks to it, the readers became acquainted with the works of Marcin Kromer, the poetry of Bishop Stanisław Hozjusz and Jan Dantyszek.

The Pojezierze Publishing House has also initiated a very interesting series of biographies of people connected with Polish culture, working for the Polish national consciousness in Warmia and Masuria. The series presents mainly journalists, poets and historians who contributed to the preservation and awakening of Polishness in Warmia and Masuria in the 19th and 20th century. The authors of particular biographies were usually Olsztyn historians. Janusz Jasinski prepared the


\textsuperscript{75} J. Seklućjan, \textit{Wybór pism}, wyboru dokonał, opracował, wstępem poprzedził S. Rospond, Olsztyn 1979.


\textsuperscript{77} K. Małłęk, \textit{Jutrznia mazurska na Gody}, oprac, wstęp, A. Wakar, Olsztyn 1980.

\textsuperscript{78} M. Kajka, \textit{Z duchowej mej niwy...}, Wiersze zebrali im opracowali J. Jasinski, T. Oracki, Olsztyn 1982.


life of the poet and bookseller Andrzej Samulowski from Gietrzwałd. Stanisław Szostakowski presented a biography of Franciszek Gorzkowski, a member of the Kościuszko Uprising. Jan Chłosta, in a small booklet, described the life and achievements of the last editor of Gazeta Olsztyńska – Seweryn Pieniężny. The biography of a teacher and Warmian poet Maria Zientara Malewska could not be missing. In 1981, the poet's biography written by Hanna Sawicka was published to readers. The book was published during the poet's lifetime and disappeared from bookshop shelves very quickly, despite a considerable circulation. The market success of the book encouraged the publishing house to resume the position, but in a wider, supplemented and richer material version. Unfortunately, the second edition planned for 1988 did not appear due to the lack of funds. The Pojezierze Publishing House was in crisis at that time and was slowly coming to the end of its existence. When in 1994 the centenary of Maria Zientara Malewska’s birthday was celebrated in Olsztyn, the second edition of her biography was again published, this time, by Olsztyn Library of the Wojciech Kętrzyński Centre for Scientific Research. The biography of Maria Zientara Malewska by Hanna Sawicka was published in 1998. The author used the poet’s correspondence and documents from her archive. The biography has been enriched with iconographic material. Apart from these two biographies, Maria Zientara Malewska could see numerous articles about her, and her poems, stories, fairy tales, and legends being published.

Of course, Feliks Nowowiejski, about whom Jan Boehm wrote, was not omitted in this publishing series. Boehm worked on the life and work of Feliks Nowowiejski for many years, as evidenced by numerous articles and the biography published in 1986 by the Centre for Scientific Research, which is much more extensive and documented than the first biography published by the Pojezierze. Boehm was interested in Nowowiejski as a composer. Feliks Nowowiejski was the subject of scientific conferences, symposia, and publications. Many authors have written about the composer's life. Limiting only to the Olsztyn authors, one should mention the article by Bishop Jan Obłak about the Nowowiejski as an organist in

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84 H. Sawicka, Maria Zientara-Malewska. Zarys monograficzny życia i twórczości, Olsztyn 1981.
Olsztyn\textsuperscript{89}. The sons of Nowowiejski wrote about the legacy of their father\textsuperscript{90}. A scientific symposium was organized in Gdańsk in 1966 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the death of Feliks Nowowiejski. A symposium was held in Olsztyn in 1967 on the 90th anniversary of Nowowiejski\textquotesingle s birthday. In 2010 another symposium was organized and the occasion was the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Grunwald. At the symposium, Nowowiejski was recalled as the creator of Rota\textsuperscript{91}. Nowowiejski was remembered in Olsztyn on the 70th anniversary of his death\textsuperscript{92}.

In the series \textit{Biografie}, Pojezierze Publishing House published several biographies of Masurians and people connected with the Masurian movement. The biography of Krzysztof Celestyna Mrongowiusz by Krakow erudite Wiesław Bieńkowski\textsuperscript{93} should be noted. Bieńkowski was interested in Masuria and Mrongowiusz throughout his entire scientific life. Mrongowiusz has received numerous studies and many scientific sessions devoted to him. In Olsztynek, the house where he was born was taken care of and transformed into a museum. \textit{Biografie} series featured following figures: Krystyna Lacha Szyrmy, Kazimierz Jaroszyk, Jan Sembrzycki, and Antoni Osuchowski. The authors of the biographies were Eugeniusz Tryniszewski, Jan Chłosta, Danuta Kasparek, and Władysław Chojnacki together with Jan Dąbrowski\textsuperscript{94}. These biographies raised the problems of national awareness of the Masurians, the Polish movement in Masuria. As in the case of Sembrzycki, Danuta Kasparek added a subtitle: \textit{Mazur na rozdrożu narodowym} (Masurian at the national crossroads). Not every Masurian was like Wojciech Kętrzyński, who, discovering his Polish, noble surname, regained his Polish identity, consciously choosing a more difficult way of life. The affairs of Masuria and Masurians have always been close to Emilia Sukertowa-Biedrawina. This well–deserved animator of the cultural movement for the benefit of Masuria and the long–time editor of Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie had their biography written by Małgorzata Szostakowska\textsuperscript{95}. With the collapse of the Pojezierze publishing house, the aforementioned excellent publishing series ended.

After 1990, in the changed political conditions without censorship, biography was still successful, there were authors undertaking research on known or forgot-


\textsuperscript{92} \textit{Warmia w czasach Feliksa Nowowiejskiego}, ed. S. Achremczyk, Olsztyn 2016.


ten figures. Research on the history of Warmia has resulted in several excellent biographies based on manuscript sources and insightful bibliographic research. We had three biographies of Warmian bishops. Adam Stanisław Grabowski presented Jerzy Dygdała96, Ignacy Krasicki as the administrator and bishop was described by Stanisław Achremczyk. A complicated political biography of Michał Radziejowski was published by Roman Kawecki97. Irena Makarczyk98, in turn, published a thorough, source biography of the Kiev bishop and Warmian prepository Tomasz Ujejski, as well as an extensive monograph of Warmia during the reign of Bishop Mikołaj Szyszkowski. In spite of numerous articles, Marcin Kromer did not have an insightful biography. On the 500th anniversary of the birth of this bishop of Warmia and an excellent historian, the Centre for Scientific Research organized a scientific conference resulting in a book99 Marcin Kromer i jego czasy (1512–1589) (Marcin Kromer and his times (1512–1589). Sister Barbara Gerarda Śliwińska100 wrote about the most famous resident of Braniewo, Regina Protmann and the congregation of St. Catherine’s sisters. Reverent Alojzy Szorc has published a biography of Stefan Sadorski101. The artistic life of sculptors living in Warmia – Christian Bernard Schmidt and Jan Christian Schmidt was developed by Arkadiusz Wagner102 and Mariusz Smoliński103 and published by the Centre for Scientific Research. Janusz Jasinski described the history of the noble Warmian family of Grzymała104.

Jan Chłosta105 worked tirelessly and published a biography of the Warmians merited for Polish culture. Thanks to his diligence, the biographies of Reverent Walenty Barczewski, Jan Baczewski, Eugeniusz Buchholtz, and associated with pre-war Polish education and the post-war cultural movement Władysław Gębik were published. Krzysztof Szatrawski reminded the life of Jan Lubomirski with a modest booklet106. Tadeusz Filipkowski’s work107 on Polish teachers in Germany, between
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1919–1939, was part of the current of presenting Polish history in Warmia and Masuria. In 1967, Tadeusz Oracki published excellent people connected with the Polish movement.108 Władysław Ogrodiński was tirelessly passionate about Masurian folklore and led to the publication of songs collected by Gustaw Gizewiusz, preceding the edition with a critical introduction.109 Unfortunately, Gustaw Gizewiusz did not live to see a scientific biography.

The history of Masuria, although not as much elaborated as the history of Warmia, was also presented by biographies of people. Grzegorz Białuński, a historian of the young generation, researcher of medieval Prussia, published a book about the mission of St. Bruno in 2010, describing also the fate of this saint.110 Albrecht Hohenzollern, the Duke of Prussia, has a biography of the Polish historian Jacek Wijaczka.111 The times of Duke Albrecht of Prussia were of interest to Polish historians just as much as they were interested in the fate of outstanding Poles connected with Kaliningrad. In a book published in Olsztyn and entitled Wybitni Polacy w Królewcu XVI–XX wiek (Outstanding Poles in Königsberg (Kaliningrad) in XVI–XXth century), the three authors presented the life and activities of 35 people, from the first rector of the particular school in Kaliningrad, Abraham Kulwiec, to Albert Bartoszewicz, honorary doctor of the Kaliningrad University.112 Rev. Jan Rosłan wrote about the outstanding German writer born in Masuria, Ernst Wiechert.113 Janusz Jasiński discovered Ferdinand Gregorovius for the Polish reader. The book Idea polskości. Dwóch ksiąg martyrologii polskiej (Idea of Polishness. Two books of Polish martyrdom) was published in his work, and in 2015, thanks to the entrepreneurship of Andrzej Małyszko from the Association of Rus’ Lovers on the Łyna, supported by the finances of the local government of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship and the Hungarian embassy in Warsaw, a beautiful book of Polish and Hungarian Songs by Ferdinand Gregorovius was published in three languages: Polish, Hungarian, and German.114 In Kętrzyn, the work of Arno Holz was tirelessly reminded to Poles.115 The Cultural Community Borussia published works

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110 G. Białuński, Misja prusko-litewska biskupa Brunona z Kwerfurtu, Olsztyn 2010.
113 J. Rosłan, Ernst Wiechert. Życie i dzieło, Olsztyn 1992.
by Siegfried Lenz. Johann Gottfried Herder was still present in Olsztyn thanks not only to the museum in Morag, but also to numerous articles and books. Tadeusz Namowicz, an expert on Herder’s times and activities, published a book about him in Olsztyn\textsuperscript{116}.

People of merit for Polish culture and the preservation of regional identity in Warmia and Masuria after 1945 were remembered and their memory was recorded with numerous memoirs, articles, and biographies. The life and artistic activity of Hieronim Skurpski was perpetuated by Helena Piotrowska\textsuperscript{117} and Tadeusz Prusiński – Bohdan Głuszczak, the creator of the Olsztyn pantomime of the deaf. The Institute of Inland Fisheries in Olsztyn published a book about its founder Professor Stanisław Sakowicz\textsuperscript{118}. In recent years many memoirs and autobiographies have been published. Janusz Jasiński, Jan Chłosta, Witold Niewiadomski, Tadeusz Krzymowski, Zdzisław Taźbierski wrote about their lives.

It is impossible to list in one article, and especially to characterize the biographical publications, which appeared in Olsztyn and many others outside of Olsztyn. An unquestionable achievement of the Olsztyn historians Danuta Bogdan and Jerzy Przeracki is the publication of a census of Braniewo officials until 1772. The list of officials may encourage to write biographies. It will certainly enrich the already written biographies. In itself, including the dates of holding offices by individual persons, it plays a role of a biographical dictionary\textsuperscript{119}. In this article, I focused on publications, which appeared mostly in Olsztyn and constitute the achievements of the Olsztyn humanities. The Polish Biographical Dictionary contains biographies of people born in or related to Warmia, Masuria and, more broadly, East Prussia. In regional magazines and publications, in small editions, there were numerous biographical notes and articles about local heroes. They were published not only about Poles, but also about Germans who merited for the region. It can therefore be said that the achievements of Polish biography after 1945 are impressive, although we are still waiting for a single great biographical dictionary.

\textsuperscript{116} T. Namowicz, Johann Gottfried Herder. Z zagadnień przelomu oświecenia w Niemczech w drugiej połowie XVIII wieku, Olsztyn 1995.

\textsuperscript{117} H. Piotrowska, Życie jest sztuką a sztuka życiem. Rzecz o Hieronimie Skurpskim, Olsztyn 2005; See also: Rozmowy z Hieronimem Skurpskim, ed. K. Koziełło-Poklewska, Olsztyn 2006.


\textsuperscript{119} D. Bogdan, J. Przeracki, Urzędnicy Starego i Nowego Miasta Braniewa do 1772 roku, Olsztyn 2018.
Historical Biography of Warmia and Masuria

Stanisław Achremczyk, Biografistyka historyczna Warmii i Mazur

Streszczenie


Zusammenfassung


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<td>Ignacy Krasicki nie tylko literat</td>
<td>Olsztyn.</td>
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<td>Wojciech Kętrzyński kustosz narodowej pamięci</td>
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