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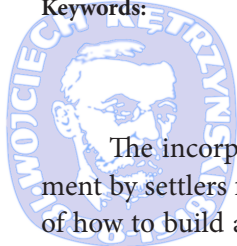
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HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHY OF WARMIA AND MASURIA

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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 Europe*¹. 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, *Mągowskie Studia Humanistyczne* appeared as a magazine devoted to history and literature in the region of Mągowo. The editor of the magazine was Jan Gancewski and the Polish Historical Society Koło in Mągowo. 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 Fromborensia*. 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 Przyrodoznawstwo* (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 inhabitants². Noteworthy are two volumes of the Olsztyn monograph and especially the synthesis of *Olsztyn 1945–2005. Kultura i Nauka*³.

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

² J. Chłosta, *Oleckie biografie*, in: *Dzieje Olecka 1560–2010*, edited by S. Achremczyk, Olecko 2010, pp. 635–664; idem, *Kętrzyńskie biografie*, in: *Kętrzyn. Dzieje miasta*, edited by S. Achremczyk, Kętrzyn 2016, pp. 771–782; G. Białuński, J. Sekta, *Giżyckie biografie*, in: *Giżycko. Miasto i ludzie*, edited by G. Białuński, Giżycko 2012, pp. 503–512; A. Szorc, *Biskupi warmińscy w Lidzbarku 1350–1795*, in: *Historia Lidzbarka Warmińskiego*, ed. K. Mikulski, E. Borodij, Lidzbark Warmiński 2008, pp. 143–220.

³ *Olsztyn 1945–2005. Kultura i nauka*, ed. S. Achremczyk, W. Ogrodziński, Olsztyn 2006.

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 Stanisław 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

⁴ Erleutertes Preussen, Bd. 5, 1742, pp. 1–110, 727–803, 807–856.

⁵ J. N. Weisfert, *Biographisch-Literarisches Lexikon für die Haupt- und Residenzstadt Königsberg und Ostpreußen*, Königsberg 1898, reprinted in Germany in 1975.

⁶ J. Gallandi, *Altpreussisches Adelslexikon*, Prussia, 1926, H. 26–27; 1928, H. 28; 1935, H. 31.

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 Powiśle*⁷. 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 Powiśle will also be not only a correction and supplement, but above all a supplement to what German historians did not want to reveal*⁸. 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*⁹. Oracki's dictionaries have been widely reviewed and debated¹⁰. 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

⁸ Ibidem, p. 5.

⁹ T. Oracki, *Słownik biograficzny Warmii, Prus Książęcych i ziemi Malborskiej od połowy XV do końca XVIII wieku*, vol. 1, part A–K, Olsztyn 1984, p. VI.

¹⁰ T. Oracki, *Słownik biograficzny Warmii, Mazur i Powiśla XIX i XX wieku (do roku 1945)*, review by Wojciech Wrzesiński, *Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie (KMW)*, 1985, no. 3/4, pp. 430–434; W. Steffen, *Kilka sprostowań i uzupełnień do Słownika biograficznego Warmii, Mazur i Powiśla*, *KMW*, 1986, no. 3/4, pp. 203–208; T. Oracki, *W sprawie sprostowań i uzupełnień Wiktora Steffena*, *KMW*, 1988, no. 3/4, pp. 265–266; Oracki T., *Słownik biograficzny Warmii, Prus Książęcych i Ziemi Malborskiej od połowy XV do końca XVIII wieku*, v. 1, rev. S. Achremczyk, *KMW*, 1985, no. 3/4, pp. 425–430.

¹¹ T. Oracki, *Mazurzy i Warmiacy jako profesorowie Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego w latach 1818–1831*, *KMW*, 1961, no. 4, pp. 528–557; idem, *Warszawscy odkrywcy Warmii i Mazur*, *KMW*, 2000, no. 2, pp. 293–295;

deusz Oracki published a book *Studenci i profesorowie z Prus Krzyżackich, Księżęcych i Warmii na Uniwersytecie Krakowskim od XIV do XVIII wieku (Diecezje: pomezkańska, 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 nature¹². 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*¹³ (The biographical dictionary of the collegiate chapter in Dobry 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

idem, *Arnold Kwietniewski – zapomniany dziennikarz polski z Królewca*, KMW, 2004, no. 4, pp. 531–538; idem, *Sprostowanie i uzupełnienie do życiorysów Adama i Alfonsa Sierakowskich oraz Stanisława Sikorskiego*, KMW, 1998, no. 2, pp. 289–294; idem, *Krzysztof Kaldenbach – poeta z Królewca (1613–1698)*, KMW, 1992, no. 3/4, pp. 257–265; idem, *Krzysztof Kaldenbach – zapomniany miłośnik języka i kultury polskiej. (Przyczynek do dziejów piśmiennictwa polskiego w Królewcu w XVII wieku)*, KMW, 1965, no. 2, pp. 185–196.

¹² T. Oracki, *Ludzie niezwykli. Związani z Warmią, Mazurami, Pomorzem i Mazowszem od XVI do XX wieku*, Gdańsk 2016; idem, *Ludzie niezwykli. Związani z morzem i Pomorzem od XVI do XX wieku*, Gdańsk 2017.

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 Achremczyk¹⁴, 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. Reverent 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. Reverent 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 oficjalu pomezanańskiego w latach 1525–1821*¹⁵ (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 Warmia¹⁶.

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

¹⁴ *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 Maurycy Ferber; Teresa Borawska wrote biographies of Jan Dantyszek 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 Wydźga 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 Ambroży Geritz and Jan Chłosta wrote biographies of Filip Krementz, Andrzej Thiel, Augustyn Bludau, and Maksymilian Kaller. The bishops of Warmia after 1945, from Tomasz Wilczyński to Wojciech Ziemia, with the exception of Bishop Edmund Piszczka, the bishops of Warmia were prepared by Rev. Andrzej Kopiczko. The biography of Edmund Piszczka was written by Rev. Jacek Wojtkowski.

¹⁵ W. Zawadzki, *Duchowieństwo katolickie oficjalu pomezanańskiego w latach 1525–1821. Studium Protopograficzne*, vol. I, Elbląg 2009; idem, *Duchowieństwo katolickie oficja latu pomezanańskiego w latach 1525–1821. Słownik*, vol. II, Elbląg 2009.

¹⁶ J. Wojtkowski, *Parafie utworzone w dziesięcioleciu archidiecezji warmińskiej 1992–2002*, *Studia Warmińskie*, vol. XL, 2013, pp. 441–511.

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 olsztyńskiego*¹⁷. (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 environment*¹⁸. 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 eseistyczny*¹⁹. (Literature and Literature Figures of Warmia i 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

¹⁷ T. Wajsbrot, H. Kamińska, *Pisarze olsztyńscy*, Olsztyn 1966; *Współcześni pisarze województwa olsztyńskiego*, ed. E. Martuszewski, Olsztyn 1972.

¹⁸ *Olsztyńskie biografie literackie 1945–1988*, ed. J. Chłosta, Olsztyn 1991, p.3.

¹⁹ J.J. Rojek, *Literaci i literatura Warmii i Mazur. Przewodnik eseistyczny*, Olsztyn 2008.

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 publications²⁰. 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 employees²¹. 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 professors²². 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 librarians²³. 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

²⁰ *Jubileusz 50-lecia Akademii Rolniczo-Technicznej w Olsztynie*, vol. II, Olsztyn 1999.

²¹ *Historia Wydziału Technologii Żywności w latach 1945–1995*, Olsztyn 1995; *Z historii Wydziału Mechanicznego 1969–1996*, Olsztyn 1996; B. Grudniewska, *50 lat Wydziału Bioinżynierii Zwierząt*, p. II, Olsztyn 2000; *Profesorowie hodowli trzody chlewnej w Polsce*, ed. J. Falkowski, B. Grudniewska, B. Rak, M. Kozłowski, Olsztyn 2002; *Historia i stan obecny katedr i zakładów fizjologii zwierząt w obszarze nauk rolniczych i weterynaryjnych (1945–2005)*, ed. T. Krzymowski, Olsztyn 2005; *60 lat Katedry Drobiarstwa*, ed. A. Faruga, J. Jankowski, Olsztyn 2010; *Pokolenie przemian. Wspomnienia, pasje, jubileusze. Absolwenci Wydziału Zootechnicznego Wyższej Szkoły Rolniczej w Olsztynie. Rocznik 1955–1959*, ed. R. Bochno, R. Dobek, A. Faruga, E. Nowicki, Olsztyn 2014.

²² J. Chłosta, *Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Olsztynie 1969–1999. Historia Uczelni, Kalendarium. Biografie*, Olsztyn 1999.

²³ *Bibliotekarze akademicy. W sześćdziesięciolecie szkolnictwa wyższego w Olsztynie 1950–2010*, ed. D. Konieczna, Olsztyn 2010.

Masuria²⁴. Finally, Stanisław Achremczyk wrote about the achievements of Olsztyn's scientists in the synthesis of *Olsztyn 1945–2005. Kultura i Nauka*²⁵.

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 reliability²⁶. 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 lands²⁷. The continuation of Skrobacki's work on the first doctors in the Masurian District is Zenobiusz Bednarski's dictionary *Lekarze Warmii i Mazur 1945–1995. Słownik biograficzny, Rocznik Medyczny, T. V, V. 1, Olsztyn 1997* (Doctors of Warmia and Masuria 1945–1995. Biographical dictionary, Medical Yearbook, vol. V, V.1, Olsztyn 1997). In the dictionary, Bednarski included biographies of 1367 doctors and dentists working in Warmia and Masuria for fifty post-war years.

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 Ukrainians²⁸. 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).

²⁴ *Institut Historii i Stosunków Międzynarodowych Uniwersytetu Warmińsko-Mazurskiego w Olsztynie (1969–1988–2013)*, ed. A. Kopiczko, Olsztyn 2013.

²⁵ S. Achremczyk, *Olsztyńskie środowisko naukowe 1945–2005*, in: *Olsztyn 1945–2005. Kultura i Nauka*, ed. S. Achremczyk, W. Ogrodziński, Olsztyn 2006, pp. 742–885.

²⁶ A. Skrobacki, *Polacy na wydziale Lekarskim Uniwersytetu w Królewcu*, Olsztyn 1969; idem, *Album lekarzy – pionierów Okręgu Mazurskiego 1945–1946*, Olsztyn 1980; idem, *Dr med. Stanisław Flis (1902–1976). In memoriam*, KMW, 1971, no. 1, pp. 129–133; A. Skrobacki, A. Völker, *Lekarz olsztyński Joachim Kornalewski I jego rozprawa o kołtunie z 1897 roku*, KMW, 1980, no. 2, pp. 155–167; See also: W. Szczepański, *Dr Andrzej Skrobacki 1928–1992 (nekrolog)*, KMW, 1992, no. 3/4, pp. 417–419.

²⁷ Z.M. Bednarski, *Polacy na Wydziale Lekarskim Uniwersytetu Dorpackiego w latach 1802–1889*, Olsztyn 2002; idem, *Polacy na wydziale Lekarskim Uniwersytetu Dorpacko-Furjewskeigo w latach 1889–1918 i Estońskiego Uniwersytetu Narodowego w latach 1919–1940*, Olsztyn 2005; Z. M. Bednarski, I. Bednarska-Żytko, H. Bednarska, *Polscy medycy, dentyści, farmaceuci, pielęgniarki i położne na uniwersytetach bejruckich w latach 1942–1952*, Olsztyn 2010.

²⁸ B. Łukaszewicz, *Życiorysy: represjonowani na Warmii i Mazurach w latach stalinizmu 1945–1956. Materiały biograficzne*. Olsztyn 2008; idem, *Życiorysy: Ukraińcy z operacji Wisła represjonowani na Warmii i Mazurach w latach 1947–1956. Materiały biograficzne*, Olsztyn 2009.

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 Głuszczyk, 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 Ziemia 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 Uścińowicz, 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,

²⁹ J. Chłosta, *Znani i nieznani Olsztyniacy XIX i XX wieku*, Olsztyn 1996.

³⁰ E. Mierzyńska, S. Mierzyński, *Twarze miasta*, Olsztyn 2003.

³¹ *Kalendarz Olsztyński*, R. XIX, 2017, Olsztyn 2017, pp. 130–139, 166–169, 180–193, 194–205, 216–223.

³² *Rocznik Olsztyński*, R. XX, 1918, Olsztyn 2018, passim.

³³ *Słownik dziennikarzy Warmii i Mazur*, ed. J. Chłosta, A. Z. Brzozowski, K. Panasiak, J. Pantak, Olsztyn 2011; *Twarze olsztyńskiej bezpieki. Obsada stanowisk kierowniczych Urzędu Bezpieczeństwa w Służby bezpieczeństwa w Olsztynie*. *Informator personalny*, ed. P. Kardela, Białystok 2007.

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 Kętrzyński. 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 Kętrzyński'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 2011³⁴. 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*³⁵ (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 Warmia³⁶. In an extensive

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.

³⁵ *Kopernik na Warmii. Życie i działalność publiczna. Działalność naukowa. Środowisko. Kalendarium*, ed. J. Jasiński, B. Koziełło-Poklewski, J. Sikorski, Olsztyn 1973.

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*

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 death³⁷. 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 Obląk on the inventory of documents deposited in the treasury of the Olsztyn castle in 1520, written down by Copernicus³⁸. Rev. In the same volume, Marian Borzyszkowski 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 Church³⁹. 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 2013⁴⁰. 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

Kopernik na Warmii. Kalendarium życia i działalności, in: *Kopernik na Warmii*, pp. 427–520; See also: J. Sikorski, *Mikołaj Kopernik na Warmii. Chronologia życia i działalności*, KMW, 1966, no. 2, pp. 309–338; no. 3, pp. 429–462, no. 4, pp. 591–624; KMW 1967, no. 1/2, pp. 201–238; J. Sikorski, *Wieża, dom i obserwatorium fromborskie Mikołaja Kopernika oraz jego folwarki*, KMW, 1969, no. 4, pp. 619–645; J. Sikorski, *Z zagadnień biograficznych Mikołaja Kopernika w nowszej literaturze*, KMW, 1967, no. 3, pp. 442–450; J. Sikorski, *Z zagadnień organizacji pracy badawczej i warsztatu naukowego Mikołaja Kopernika*, KMW 1993, no. 2, pp. 131–166.

³⁷ S. Flis, *W sprawie Porczyzny śmierci Mikołaja Kopernika*, in: *Kopernik na Warmii*, pp. 209–214; idem, *Kopernikowski inkunabuł medyczny w Olsztynie*, in: *Kopernik na Warmii*, pp. 327–346.

³⁸ J. Obląk, *Mikołaja Kopernika inwentarz dokumentów w skarbcu na zamku w Olsztynie roku pańskiego 1520 oraz inne zapisy archiwalne*, Studia Warmińskie, vol. IX, 1972, pp. 7–85.

³⁹ M. Borzyszkowski, *Mikołaj Kopernik i Tideman Gise*, Studia Warmińskie, vol. IX, 1972, s.185–204; J. Wojtkowski, *Teologia Mikołaja Kopernika*, Studia Warmińskie, v. IX, 1972, pp. 175–184; T. Pawluk, *Na marginesie klauzuli kościelnego Urzędu cenzorskiego dotyczącego dzieła Mikołaja Kopernika*, Studia Warmińskie, vol. IX, 1972, pp. 231–260; J. Obląk, *Kopernik czy Sculteti?*, Studia Warmińskie, v. IX, 1972, pp. 519–522.

⁴⁰ A. Szorc, *Mikołaj Kopernik kanoniki warmiński*, Olsztyn 2013.

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 Sikorski⁴¹. In 2006, in the *Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie*, Jerzy Sikorski published an extensive article about burials of Warmia canons in the Frombork Cathedral⁴². 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 him⁴³. Still, Sikorski's findings raised doubts, mainly in Toruń's scientific community⁴⁴. 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 Copernicus⁴⁵. *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 Jasiński⁴⁶. Jasiński was the publisher of

⁴¹ J. Sikorski, *Grób Mikołaja Kopernika w katedrze biskupów warmińskich we Fromborku na tle praktyki grzebalnej kapituły w XV–XVIII wieku*, in: *Poszukiwanie grobu Mikołaja Kopernika*, Castri Dominae Nostrae Litterae Annales, vol. II, ed. J. Gąsowski, Pułtusk 2005, pp.85–175.

⁴² J. Sikorski, *Kanonikat–oltarz–grób. Obsada kanonikatów a przydział ołtarzy oraz kwestia pochówków w katedrze fromborskiej w XV–XVIII wieku*, KMW, 2006, no. 2, pp. 157–216.

⁴³ Idem, *Lokalizacja miejsca pochówku Mikołaja Kopernika*, in: *Grób Mikołaja Kopernika. Odkrycie i identyfikacja*, ed. J. Gąsowski, Pułtusk 2010, pp. 53–66; idem, *Tajemnica grobu Mikołaja Kopernika – mity i rzeczywistość*, w: *Tajemnica grobu Mikołaja Kopernika. Dialog ekspertów*. Kraków 22–23 II 2010, red. M. Kokowski Kraków 2012, pp. 15–24.

⁴⁴ H. Rietz, *Mikołaja Kopernika grób i doczesne szczątki w katedrze fromborskiej odnalezione oraz na wieczną rzecz pamiątkę zachowane? Refleksje i spostrzeżenia dotyczące poszukiwań, identyfikacji oraz metody badań naukowych*, in: T. Borawska, *Mikołaj Koperniki i jego świat. Środowisko. Przyjaciele. Echa wielkiego odkrycia*, Toruń 2014, pp.409–453.

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

⁴⁶ J. Jasiński, *Kilka szczegółów z pobytu Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego na pograniczu mazursko-kurpiowskim w 1863 roku*, KMW, 1975, no. 1, pp. 79–81; idem, *Wojciech Kętrzyński w powstaniu styczniowym*, KMW, 1967,

Kętrzyński's book *O Mazurach* and Kętrzyński's poems⁴⁷. 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 Masuria⁴⁸. Edward Martuszewski wrote about Wojciech Kętrzyński's youthful poems, and Halina Keferstein about his library activity⁴⁹. Władysław Chojnacki, who cooperated with the Olsztyn humanities, published a selection of sources concerning Kętrzyński as early as 1952. Andrzej Skrobacki, Andrzej Staniszewski⁵⁰, Wojciech Wrześniński⁵¹, Jerzy Sikorski, Władysław Ogrodziński also wrote about Kętrzyński. Finally, in 1993 a biographical outline of Kętrzyński by Krystyna Korzon⁵² was published, and in 2018, a popular-scientific biography of Wojciech Kętrzyński by Stanisław Achremczyk⁵³. 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 index⁵⁴.

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 activity⁵⁵. In 1983, the Olsztyn's Pojezierze Publishing House published Paul Cazin's book *Ksiązę biskup warmiński Ignacy Krasicki 1735–1801* (The Prince and Bishop of Warmia, Ignacy Krasicki 1735–1801). A lot

no. 1/2, pp. 85–120; idem, *Życie i działalność Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w świetle badań z lat 1947–1970*, Rocznik Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich, vol. 7, 1972, pp. 135–161.

⁴⁷ W. Kętrzyński, *O Mazurach*, oprac. I wyd. J. Jasiński, Olsztyn 1968; edition II, Olsztyn 1988; W. Kętrzyński, *Wiersze niezbrane*, selected by A. Łukaszewski, with foreword of A. Łukaszewski, J. Jasiński, Olsztyn 1973.

⁴⁸ W. Kętrzyński, *Szkice*, ed. A. Wakar, Olsztyn 1984; W. Kętrzyński, *Z księgi pieśni człowieka niemczonego*, ed., foreword: A. Wakar, Olsztyn 1980.

⁴⁹ E. Martuszewski, *Młodzieńcze wiersze Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego*, in: *Wojciech Kętrzyński 1838–1918. W sto czterdziestą rocznicę urodzin*, ed. D. Lewicka, Olsztyn 1982, pp. 55–63; H. Keferstein, W. Żurawska, *Bibliotekarska działalność Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego*, Rocznik Olsztyński, vol. 7, 1968, pp. 79–111.

⁵⁰ A. Staniszewski, *Wojciech Kętrzyński na łamach prasy pomorskiej i wielkopolskiej w latach 1864–1873*, KMW, 1992, no. 1, pp. 46–60.

⁵¹ W. Wrześniński, *Poglądy polityczne Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego*, KMW, 1991, no. 1/2, pp. 3–14.

⁵² K. Korzon, *Wojciech Kętrzyński 1838–1918. Zarys biograficzny*, Wrocław 1993.

⁵³ S. Achremczyk, *Wojciech Kętrzyński kustosz narodowej pamięci*, Kętrzyn 2018.

⁵⁴ W. Kętrzyński, *O ludności polskiej w Prusiech niegdyś krzyżackich*, foreword: G. Białuński, Olsztyn 2009; W. Kętrzyński, *O ludności polskiej w Prusiech niegdyś krzyżackich. Index*, composed by J. Sikorski, B. Barczewska, Olsztyn 2009.

⁵⁵ Z. Goliński, *Ignacy Krasicki*, Warszawa 1979; idem, *Krasicki*, Warszawa 2002; idem, *Kalendarium życia i twórczości Ignacego Krasickiego*, vol. 1, 2, foreword and edition: M. Górka, Poznań 2011.

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 Łukasiewicz. 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 *Prawdziwą 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 spojrzenia*⁵⁸ (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 Stanisław Hozjusz. Olsztyńska Pracownia

⁵⁶ A. Triller, *Ignacy Krasicki, Dichter und Furstbischof, als preussischer Untertan (1772–1801). Beitrage zu seiner Biographie*, Braunsberg 1944.

⁵⁷ S. Achremczyk, *Uwagi o życiu i działalności Ignacego Krasickiego*, KMW, 1985, no. 1/2, pp. 144–150; idem *Ignacy Krasicki jako polityk, administrator i biskup warmiński*, *Wiek Oświecenia*, 1989, vol. 7, pp. 129–150; idem, *Nowe spojrzenie na Ignacego Krasickiego*, KMW, 2003, no. 1, pp. 13–24.

⁵⁸ *Ignacy Krasicki. Nowe spojrzenia*, ed. Z. Goliński, T. Kostkiewiczowa, K. Stasiewicz, Warszawa 2001.

⁵⁹ *Ignacy Krasicki na Warmii 1766–1772. Przekazy źródłowe*, p. I 1766–1768; p. II 1769–1772, ed. A. Szorc, Olsztyn 2002.

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 Zakrzewski⁶¹ 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 Wojtyńska⁶² and Alojzy Szorc⁶³. 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 Studies⁶⁴. On the 500th anniversary of Cardinal Stanisław Hozjusz's birthday, a national conference *Kardynał Stanisław Hozjusz (1504–1579). Osoba, Myśl, Dzieło, Czasy, Znaczenie* (Cardinal Stanisław 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 Research⁶⁵. This publication contains the *Bibliografia Hozjańska (Hozjanska Bibliography)* compiled by Irena Makarczyk⁶⁶. 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 Szorc⁶⁷ have been published. In 1988, the Pojezierze Publishing House published the second edition of Stanisław Hozjusz's poetry, preceded by an extensive introduction by Waław Odynec with a bibliographical note by Reverent Marian Borzyszkowski⁶⁸. Sister Jadwiga Ambrozja Kalinowska published two books devot-

⁶¹ Stanisłai Hosii S.R.E. Cardinalis Maioris Poenitentiarii Episcopi Varmiensis (1504–1579) et quae ad eum scriptae sunt epistolae tum etiam eius orationes legationis (1525–1551), ediderunt F. Hipler et V. Zakrzewski, t. I, Cracoviae 1879; Stanisłai Hosii S.R.E. Cardinalis Maioris Poenitentiarii Episcopi Varmiensis (1504–1579) et quae ad eum scriptae sunt epistolae tum etiam eius orationes legationes (1551–1558), ediderunt F. Hipler, V. zakrzewski, t. II, Cracovia 1886–1888.

⁶² *Korespondencja Stanisława Hozjusza kardynała i biskupa warmińskiego*, vol. III (1558–1561), p. I (10 V 1558–31 VIII 1560), ed. D. Wojtyńska, *Studia Warmińskie*, vol. XVII, 1980; *Korespondencja Stanisława Hozjusza*, vol. IV (20 VIII 1561–31 xII 1563) ed. D. Wojtyńska.

⁶³ *Korespondencja Stanisława Hozjusza kardynała i biskupa warmińskiego*, vol. V: rok 1564, ed. A. Szorc, *Studia Warmińskie*, vol. XIII, 1976; *Korespondencja Stanisława Hozjusza kardynała i biskupa warmińskiego*, vol. VI: Rok 1565, ed. A. Szorc, *Studia Warmińskie* vol. XV, 1978.

⁶⁴ *Studia Warmińskie*, vol. XVIII, 1981, pp.5–265; *Studia Warmińskie*, vol. XX, 1991, pp. 9–190.

⁶⁵ *Kardynał Stanisław Hozjusz (1504–1579). Osoba, Myśl, dzieło, Czasy, Znaczenie*, ed. S. Achremczyk, rev. J. Guzowski i rev. bp. J. Jezierski, Olsztyn 2005.

⁶⁶ I. Makarczyk, *Bibliografia Hozjańska (1970–2004)*, in: *Kardynał Stanisław Hozjusz (1504–1579). Osoba, Myśl, Dzieło, Czasy, Znaczenie*, pp.387–411.

⁶⁷ A. Szorc, *Sluga Boży Stanisław Hozjusz*, Olsztyn 2011.

⁶⁸ Stanisław Hozjusz, *Poezje*, trans. A. Kamińska, foreword: W. Odynec, nota bibliograficzna M. Borzyszkowski, Olsztyn 1988.

ed to Hozjusz. One is Stanisław Reszka's correspondence to Marcin Kromer and the other is a monograph presenting Hozjusz as a humanist⁶⁹. 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*⁷⁰ (Dealing with the Separated). The mentioned sister Kalinowska translated Stanisław Reszka's work on the life of Cardinal Hozjusz⁷¹ 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 Waław 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-

⁶⁹ Z dworu Stanisława Hozjusza. Listy Stanisława Reszki do Marcina Kromera 1568–1582, foreword, trans. J.A. Kalinowska, Olsztyn 1992; J.A. Kalinowska, Stanisław Hozjusz jako humanista 1504–1579, Olsztyn 2004.

⁷⁰ S. Hozjusz, *Chrześcijańskie wyznanie wiary katolickiej albo wyjaśnienie wyznania złożonego przez ojców zebranych na synodzie prowincjonalnym, który odbył się w Piotrkowie roku pańskiego tysięcznego pięćsetnego pięćdziesiątego pierwszego w miesiącu maju*, trans. bp J. Wojtkowski, Olsztyn 1999; S. Hozjusz, *O postępowaniu z Odlączonymi*, przekład bp J. Wojtkowski, Olsztyn 2009.

⁷¹ S. Reszka, *Żywot księdza Stanisława Hozjusza (Polaka), kardynała świętego kościoła rzymskiego, penitencjarza wielkiego i biskupa warmińskiego*, foreword and trans. J.A. Kalinowska, Olsztyn 2009.

ing a biography of Kromer⁷². The bishop of Warmia, Jan Dantyszek⁷³, was presented in the same way. Janusz Małek and Franciszek Peplowski reminded Stanisław Murzynowski and his Polish orthography⁷⁴. Stanisław Rospond chose the writings of Jan Seklucjan together with the presentation of the life and activity of this royal printer⁷⁵. In this series, Andrzej Wakar presented Wojciech Kętrzyński and his works, and Władysław Ogrodziński published *Kiermasy na Warmii* with an extensive biography of Reverent Walenty Barczewski⁷⁶. Finally, the works of two Masurians have been published: poems by Karol Małek and Michał Kajka. Andrzej Wakar wrote about Karol Małek and published his *Jutrznia mazurska na Gody*⁷⁷. The biography of Michał Kajka and Kajka's poems were collected and compiled by Janusz Jasiński and Tadeusz Oracki⁷⁸. On the Copernican anniversary of the 500th anniversary of his birthday, the Pojezierze series published *Lokacje łąnów opuszczonych* (Locations of abandoned fields), a document written by Nicolaus Copernicus and prepared for printing by Bishop Marian⁷⁹. The sketch about Ignacy Pietraszewski was prepared by Władysław Ogrodziński and the memoirs of Pietraszewski were prepared for printing by Zygmunt Abrahamowicz⁸⁰. The series *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 Jasiński prepared the

⁷² M. Kromer, *Polska czyli o położeniu, ludności, obyczajach, urządach i sprawach publicznych Królestwa Polskiego księgi dwie*, trans. S. Kazikowski, foreword and ed. R. Marchwiński, Olsztyn 1977.

⁷³ J. Dantyszek, *Pieśni*, selected and trans. from Latin: A. Kamińska, foreword: Z. Nowak, Olsztyn 1987; See also: M. Kromer, *Mowa na pogrzebie Zygmunta I and O pochodzeniu i o dziejach Polaków księgi XXIX i XXX*, foreword and trans. J. Starnawski, Olsztyn 1982.

⁷⁴ S. Murzynowski, *Historija żalosa a straszliwa o Franciszku Spierze oraz Ortografia Polska*, ed. J. Małek, F. Peplowski, edition II, Olsztyn 1986.

⁷⁵ J. Seklucjan, *Wybór pism*, wyboru dokonał, opracował, wstępem poprzedził S. Rospond, Olsztyn 1979.

⁷⁶ W. Barczewski, *Kiermasy na Warmii i inne pisma wybrane*, publ. W. Ogrodziński, Olsztyn 1977, edition 2, Olsztyn 1984.

⁷⁷ K. Małek, *Jutrznia mazurska na Gody*, oprac. wstęp, A. Wakar, Olsztyn 1980.

⁷⁸ M. Kajka, *Z duchowej mej niwy...*, Wiersze zebrali im opracowali J. Jasiński, T. Oracki, Olsztyn 1982.

⁷⁹ M. Kopernik, *Lokacje łąnów opuszczonych*, wyd. M. Biskup, Olsztyn 1983. *Mikołaja Kopernika Lokacje łąnów opuszczonych*, wyd. M. Biskup, Olsztyn 1970.

⁸⁰ I. Pietraszewski, *Uroki Orientu. Wspomnienia z wojaży (1832–1840–1860–1862)*, ed. Z. Abrahamowicz, W. Ogrodziński, Olsztyn 1989.

life of the poet and bookseller Andrzej Samulowski from Giętrwałd⁸¹. Stanisław Szostakowski presented a biography of Franciszek Gorzkowski, a member of the Kościuszko Uprising⁸². Jan Chłosta, in a small booklet, described the life and achievements of the last editor of *Gazeta Olsztyńska – Seweryn Pieniężny*⁸³. 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 readers⁸⁴. 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 material⁸⁵. 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 wrote⁸⁶, 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 Pojezierze⁸⁷. Boehm was interested in Nowowiejski as a composer⁸⁸. 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 Oblak about the Nowowiejski as an organist in

⁸¹ J. Jasiński, *Andrzej Samulowski 1840–1928. O narodowe oblicze Warmii*.

⁸² S. Szostakowski, *Franciszek Gorzkowski ok. 1750–1830. Warmiak w służbie insurekcji*, Olsztyn 1977.

⁸³ J. Chłosta, *Seweryn Pieniężny. Redaktor i wydawca spod znaku Rodła*, Olsztyn 1980.

⁸⁴ H. Sawicka, *Maria Zientara-Malewska. Zarys monograficzny życia i twórczości*, Olsztyn 1981.

⁸⁵ H. Sawicka, *Maria Zientara-Malewska. Monografia życia i twórczości*, Olsztyn 1998.

⁸⁶ J. Boehm, *Feliks Nowowiejski*, Olsztyn 1968; second edition in 1977 roku.

⁸⁷ J. Boehm, *Feliks Nowowiejski. Artysta i wychowawca*, Olsztyn 1986.

⁸⁸ J. Boehm, *Feliks Nowowiejski w Krakowie (1900–1914)*, KMW, 1965, no. 1, pp. 31–45; idem, *Koncerty plebiscytowe Feliksa Nowowiejskiego w Krakowie w 1919 i 1920 roku*, KMW, 1969, no. 2, pp. 131–158; idem, *Przyczynki do historii wydawnictw pieśni warmińskich. W setną rocznicę urodzin Feliksa nowowiejskiego*, KMW, 1977, no 1, pp. 65–72; idem, *Powiązania z krajem i rozwój artystyczny Feliksa Nowowiejskiego w latach 1905–1909. W świetle korespondencji Feliksa i Rudolfa Nowowiejskich ze Stanisławem Bursą*, Rocznik Olsztyński, 1970, vol. 9, pp. 113–161.

Olsztyn⁸⁹. The sons of Nowowiejski wrote about the legacy of their father⁹⁰. 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'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 Rota⁹¹. Nowowiejski was remembered in Olsztyn on the 70th anniversary of his death⁹².

In the series *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 Bieńkowski⁹³ 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. *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 Kasperek, and Władysław Chojnacki together with Jan Dąbrowski⁹⁴. These biographies raised the problems of national awareness of the Masurians, the Polish movement in Masuria. As in the case of Sembrzycki, Danuta Kasperek added a subtitle: *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 Szostakowska⁹⁵. 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-

⁸⁹ J. Obłąk, *Feliks Nowowiejski jako organista w Olsztynie*, KMW, 1961, no 2, pp. 182–189; idem, *Szkoła Muzyczna w Świętej Lipce (1772–1909)*, KMW, 1960, no. 3, pp. 351–371.

⁹⁰ F.M. i K. Nowowiejscy, *Charakterystyka spuścizny rękopiśmiennej Feliksa Nowowiejskiego*, Rocznik Olsztyński, 1959, vol. 2, pp. 227–235; F.M. Nowowiejski, *Geneza Legendy Bałtyku*, KMW, 1968, no. 1, pp. 105–118.

⁹¹ *Grunwald. Rota. Nowowiejski*, ed. J. Chłosta, J. Jasiński, Z. Rondomańska, Olsztyn 2010.

⁹² *Warmia w czasach Feliksa Nowowiejskiego*, ed. S. Achremczyk, Olsztyn 2016.

⁹³ W. Bieńkowski, *Krzysztof Celestyn Mrongowiusz 1764–1855. W służbie umiłowanego języka*, ed. II, Olsztyn 1983.

⁹⁴ W. Chojnacki, J. Dąbrowski, *Krystyna Lach Szyrma. Syn ziemi mazurskiej*, Olsztyn 1971; review: W. Zajewski, KMW, 1972, no. 4, pp.703–706; J. Chłosta, *Kazimierz Jaroszyk 1878–1941. O narodowy kształt Warmii i Mazur*, Olsztyn 1986; E. Tryniszewski, *Antoni Osuchowski 1849–1928. Zarys biograficzny*, Olsztyn 1985; D. Kasperek, *Jan Karol Sembrzycki 1856–1919. Mazur na narodowym rozdrożu*, Olsztyn 1988.

⁹⁵ M. Szostakowska, *Emilia Sukertowa-Biedrawina 1847–1960. Zarys biograficzny*, Olsztyn 1978.

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 Jasiński 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 Szatravski reminded the life of Jan Lubomirski with a modest booklet¹⁰⁶. Tadeusz Filipkowski's work¹⁰⁷ on Polish teachers in Germany, between

⁹⁶ J. Dygdała, *Adam Stanisław Grabowski (1698–1766). Biskup. Polityk. Mecenas*, Olsztyn 1994.

⁹⁷ R. Kawecki, *Kardynał Michał Stefan Radziejowski (1645–1705)*, Opole 2005.

⁹⁸ I. Makarczyk, *Tomasz Ujejski (1612–1689) biskup kijowski, prepozyt warmiński, jezuita*, Olsztyn 2005; idem, *Warmia w okresie rządów biskupa Mikołaja Szyszkowskiego (1633–1643)*, Olsztyn 2017.

⁹⁹ *Marcin Kromer i jego czasy (1512–1589). W 500-lecie urodzin biskupa warmińskiego Marcina Kromera*, ed. S. Achremczyk, Olsztyn 2012.

¹⁰⁰ B.G. Śliwińska, *Dzieje zgromadzenie Sióstr Świętej Katarzyny dziewicy i męczennicy w latach 1571–1772*, Olsztyn 1996; Wydanie drugie, Olsztyn 1998.

¹⁰¹ A. Szorc, *Stefan Sadorski (1581–1640). Fundator Świętej Lipki*, Olsztyn 1996.

¹⁰² A. Wagner, *Warsztat rzeźbiarski Chryściana Bernarda Schmidta na Warmii*, Olsztyn 2007.

¹⁰³ M. Smoliński, *Rzeźbiarz Jan Christian Schmidt. Rola Warmii jako prowincji artystycznej w XVIII wieku*, Olsztyn 2006.

¹⁰⁴ J. Jasiński, *Grzymałowicze. Z dziejów szlacheckiego rodu na Warmii*, Dąbrówno 2015.

¹⁰⁵ J. Chłosta, *Niezwykły proboszcz z Brąswaldu. Nad biografiją ks. Walentego Barczewskiego (1856–1928)*, Olsztyn 2015; idem, *Z Gryźlin do Berlina i polskiego Dębna. Nad biografiją Jana Baczewskiego (1890–1958)*, Olsztyn 2017; idem, *Warmiak z Podhala. Władysław Gębik pedagog, folklorysta, literat*, Olsztyn 2006.

¹⁰⁶ K. Szatravski, *Jan Lubomirski. Szkic biograficzny*, Olsztyn 1991.

¹⁰⁷ T. Filipkowski, *Nauczyciele polscy w Niemczech 1919–1939. Portret zbiorowy*, Olsztyn 1992; idem, *Uczniowie szkół polskich na Warmii w latach 1929–1939*, KMW, 1993, nr 3, pp. 437–447; idem, *W obronie polskiego trwania. Nauczyciele polscy na Warmii, Mazurach i Powiślu w latach międzywojennych*, Olsztyn 1989.

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 movement¹⁰⁸. Władysław Ogrodziński was tirelessly passionate about Masurian folklore and led to the publication of songs collected by Gustaw Gizewiusz, preceding the edition with a critical introduction¹⁰⁹. 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 saint¹¹⁰. Albrecht Hohenzollern, the Duke of Prussia, has a biography of the Polish historian Jacek Wijaczka¹¹¹. 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 University¹¹². Rev. Jan Roślan wrote about the outstanding German writer born in Masuria, Ernst Wiechert¹¹³. Janusz Jasiński discovered Ferdinand Gregorovius for the Polish reader. The book *Idea polskości. Dwoch 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 German¹¹⁴. In Kętrzyn, the work of Arno Holz was tirelessly reminded to Poles¹¹⁵. The Cultural Community Borussia published works

¹⁰⁸ T. Oracki, *Sylwetki wybitnych olsztyńiaków*, w: *Szkice Olsztyńskie*, pod red. J. Jasińskiego, Olsztyn 1967, pp. 299–312.

¹⁰⁹ *Pieśni ludu znad górnej Drwęcy w parafiach Ostyródzkiej i Kraplewskiej zbierane w 1836 do 1846 roku przez X. (iędza) G. (ustawa) G. (Gizewiusza)*. Część druga. *Zapis słowny*, ed. and foreword W. Ogrodziński, Olsztyn 2001; Iss. I, Kraków–Olsztyn 2000.

¹¹⁰ G. Białuński, *Misja prusko-litewska biskupa Brunona z Kwerfurtu*, Olsztyn 2010.

¹¹¹ J. Wijaczka, *Albrecht von Brandenburg-Ansbach (1490–1568). Ostatni mistrz zakonu krzyżackiego i pierwszy książę w Prusiech*, Olsztyn 2010.

¹¹² S. Augustiewicz, J. Jasiński, T. Oracki, *Wybitni Polacy w Królewcu XVI–XX wiek*, Olsztyn 2005.

¹¹³ J. Roślan, *Ernst Wiechert. Życie i dzieło*, Olsztyn 1992.

¹¹⁴ *Pieśni polskie i węgierskie Ferdynada Gregoroviusa*, foreword: J. Jasiński, transl. E. Kamocki, I. Kovacs, E. Kruk, G. Supady, Olsztyn 2015.

¹¹⁵ A. Holz, *Fantazus*, transl. K.D. Szatrawski, Kętrzyn 2013; A. Holz, *Trawa zielona, miękka, cudna. Wiersze ze zbiorów Fantazus i Księga czasu*, transl. A. Konopacki, foreword D. Pertsch, Olsztyn 2002.

by Siegfried Lenz. Johann Gottfried Herder was still present in Olsztyn thanks not only to the museum in Morąg, but also to numerous articles and books. Tadeusz Namowicz, an expert on Herder's times and activities, published a book about him in Olsztyn¹¹⁶.

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 Piotrowska¹¹⁷ and Tadeusz Prusiński – Bohdan Głuszcak, the creator of the Olsztyn pantomime of the deaf. The Institute of Inland Fisheries in Olsztyn published a book about its founder Professor Stanisław Sakowicz¹¹⁸. 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 dictionary¹¹⁹. 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.

¹¹⁶ T. Namowicz, *Johann Gottfried Herder. Z zagadnień przełomu oświecenia w Niemczech w drugiej połowie XVIII wieku*, Olsztyn 1995.

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

¹¹⁸ *Profesor Stanisław Sakowicz 1896–1969. In memoriam*, Olsztyn 2009.

¹¹⁹ D. Bogdan, J. Przeracki, *Urzednicy Starego i Nowego Miasta Braniewa do 1772 roku*, Olsztyn 2018.

Stanisław Achremczyk, *Biografistyka historyczna Warmii i Mazur*

Streszczenie

Historiografia polska do 1945 roku wykazywała zainteresowanie tylko znakomitymi postaciami, głównie Warmii. Liczne artykuły i publikacje książkowe pojawiły się na temat Ignacego Krasickiego, Stanisława Hozjusza i Marcina Kromera. Dopiero w latach sześćdziesiątych, gdy w Olsztynie zawiązało się instytucjonalne środowisko humanistyczne pojawiły się poważne biograficzne artykuły odnoszące się głównie do ludzi związanych z działaniami na rzecz Polski. Niewątpliwym dorobkiem biografistyki polskiej dotyczącej Warmii i Mazur są słowniki biograficzne Tadeusza Orackiego, które były odpowiedzią na podobny słownik wschodniopruski wydany w pierwszej połowie XX wieku. Gdy powstała oficyna wydawnicza Pojezierze i Ośrodek Badań Naukowych im. W. Kętrzyńskiego zaczęły pojawiać się serie biograficzne znakomych ludzi ale działających na rzecz kultury i nauki polskiej na ziemiach pruskich. Nie brakowało wówczas też biografii związanych z kulturą niemiecką, pojawiły się książki o Herderze czy Ernście Wiechercie. Dorobek powojennej biografistyki historycznej jest spory a nawet duży jeżeli go porównamy z innym regionami Polski. Biografie znakomych ludzi żyjących na ziemiach też byłych Prus Wschodnich zaczęto publikować w licznych regionalnych czasopiśmie także monografiach miast i powiatów wydanych po 1990 roku. Zaczęto wówczas traktować owe dziedzictwo kulturalne jako wspólne europejskie. Nie sposób wyliczyć ile biograficznych publikacji powstało wskutek inicjatyw działaczy regionalnych a wpływały one wszystkie na kształtowanie się świadomości regionalnej.

Stanisław Achremczyk, *Historische Biographie von Ermland und Masuren*

Zusammenfassung

Die polnische Geschichtsschreibung bis 1945 interessierte sich nur für herausragende Persönlichkeiten, vor allem im Ermland. Es erschienen zahlreiche Artikel und Bücher von Ignac Krasicki, Stanisław Hozjusz und Marcin Kromer. Erst in den sechziger Jahren, als sich ein institutionelles humanistisches Umfeld in Olsztyn etablierte, wurden ernsthafte biografische Artikel veröffentlicht, die sich hauptsächlich auf Personen bezogen, die an Aktivitäten zugunsten Polens beteiligt waren. Zweifellos handelt es sich bei den Errungenschaften der polnischen Biografie von Ermland und Masuren um biographische Wörterbücher von Tadeusz Oracki, die eine Antwort auf ein ähnliches ostdeutsches Wörterbuch waren, das in der ersten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts veröffentlicht worden war: Der Verlag von Pojezierze und Ośrodek Badań Naukowych im. W. Kętrzyńskiego begann damit, eine biografische Serie herausragender Menschen zu veröffentlichen, die jedoch im Interesse der polnischen Kultur und Wissenschaft in den preußischen Ländern handelten. Es wurden auch Biografien zur deutschen Kultur, Bücher über Herder oder Ernst Wiechercie publiziert. Die Masse an historischen Biografien der Nachkriegszeit ist groß und im Vergleich zu anderen Regionen Polens sogar sehr groß. Biographien herausragender Menschen, die in den Gebieten des ehemaligen Ostpreußen lebten, wurden in zahlreichen Regionalmagazinen sowie nach 1990 erscheinenden Monographien von Städten und Bezirken veröffentlicht. Sie begannen, dieses Kulturerbe als gemeinsames Europäer zu behandeln. Man kann unmöglich berechnen, wie viele biografische Publikationen durch Initiativen regionaler Aktivisten entstanden sind: Sie haben die Gestaltung des regionalen Bewusstseins beeinflusst.

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