The names of the streets and squares in the University of Warmia and Mazury Campus in Kortowo and the people behind them

Abstract. The names of the streets and squares in the University of Warmia and Mazury Campus in Kortowo and the people behind them
This article raises the question of the memory of a site the past contained in sources, reported memories of witnesses of events and symbols. Examples of such places of memory are the streets and squares on the campus of the UWM called Kortowo. They speak about the past, which bears significance for our times. The article comprises an introduction and two chapters. The introduction presents the rich history of Kortowo spanning several centuries, from the Old Prussian settlements to the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn. The first chapter is dedicated to the history of the streets and squares of Kortowo from the moment when the university authorities made the decision to give names to streets on campus, as suggested by the university faculties, to make everyday life easier for the academic community. The chosen patrons of the streets are: M. Oczapowski (agronomist, theorist of agriculture, pioneer of agricultural experimentation), R. Prawocheński (specialist in animal husbandry), J. Licznerski (pioneer of modern dairy science), K. Obitz (doctor of veterinary medicine, journalist, activist for the Masurian people), J. Hevelius (an astronomer from Gdańsk), B. Dybowski (biologist and traveller), Cz. Kanafojski (professor of mechanisation in agriculture). The second chapter presents short biographical notes about three of the seven street patrons, i.e. B. Dybowski, K. Obitz and R. Prawocheński, the most characteristic and multi-dimensional figures. The presentation of these and other street patrons restores the memory of their scientific, social and personal achievements, and provides justification for selecting these names of streets in Kortowo.

Keywords: history, memory of a site, Kortowo – a university campus, UWM archives, patrons of streets and squares
Introduction

Kortowo is a district within the city of Olsztyn, the location of the University of Warmia and Mazury. The majority of university lecturers and students link the name of Kortowo with Poland’s most beautiful university campus, however, they do not link it with any kind of rich history. The first traces of humans may be dated to the period between 7800 and 1600 BC, on the basis of the finding of a small axe made of moose antlers. The name, Kortowo, stems from the old Prussian word carto, meaning a small forest or coppice; it emerged in the establishment documents of Olsztyn from the year 1353. At the lake of Kortowo, farms emerged that dealt with the breeding of fish, the farming of cereals, translated with time into great properties. On October 1st, 1886, the regional medical and care facility for the mentally ill was opened, with small houses for the ill, houses for the manager and employees, with a mortuary, an ice house, a pool, a bowling alley, etc. Kortowo had a separate water supply and waste water system. The ill were treated through work in the park, in the garden, in the field, with animals. One of the probable secrets of the hospital was the action of extermination of people, codenamed T-4.

In Kortowo, in the night between the 21st and 22nd January, 1945, Soviet soldiers burnt down Kortowo, murdered the staff and the ill. After the war, people would scare their unruly children with this place.

In 1950, Kortowo saw the establishment of the higher school of agriculture, transformed into the Agricultural and Technical Academy, on the basis of which the University of Warmia and Mazury was created in the year 1999. This heritage of intangible and material culture is worth studying and spreading, to save it from being forgotten. It is my aim to present the places that are the streets and squares of Kortowo with the illustrious people that have lent them their names, the scientific, independence, organisational and practical activity of whom deserves being known and reflected upon. This is the way places of memory of Kortowo come to be.

The history of streets and squares of Kortowo

Until the year 1989, the streets and squares in Kortowo bore no names. The identification of specific objects was related to the numbering of blocks (e.g. the Archives of the Agricultural and Technical Academy could be found at the address: Olsztyn, Kortowo 19). The settlement, taking up a grand area and continuously expanding, faced the necessity of creation of streets and naming them. The struggle for the improvement of functioning of

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1 Mikrohistoria Kortowa. Konteksty – Refleksje – Narracje, ed. by J.M. Garbula, Olsztyn 2014.
2 ACHREMCZYK, S., Kortowo – od folwarku do uniwersyteckiego miasteczka, in: ed. by J.M. GARBULA, Mikrohistoria Kortowa. Konteksty – Refleksje – Narracje, Olsztyn 2014, pp. 59–67.
3 CHŁOSTA, J., Trzy osobliwe tajemnice dawnego Kortowa, in: Mikrohistoria Kortowa, p. 82.
4 SZPOCIŃSKI, A., Nauk Nośniki pamięci, miejsca pamięci, „Sensus Historiae” 2014, vol. XVII, pp. 17–25.
the academic environment was taken up by the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn, prof. Dr hab. Włodzimierz Baran. By way of decision no. 5 of April 28th, 1986, a committee was established to resolve the competition to name the streets in Kortowo\footnote{The Archives and the Museum of the University of Warmia and Mazury (in the text as AM UWM), Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn, Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35, Decyzja no. 5 w sprawie powołania Komisji ds. rozstrzygnięcia konkursu na nadanie nazw ulic w Kortowie, 28.04.1986.}. it was chaired by prof. Dr hab. Zofia Różańska, M. Sc. eng. Henryk Zięciak served as the deputy, with the following members: \textit{docent} Dr hab. Kazimierz Sikorski, Dr Zbigniew Wróbel, M. Sc. eng. Jerzy Kożdron. The committee selected the following street names: \textit{Rektorska} [Rector Street], \textit{Akademicka} [Academic Street], \textit{Senacka} [Senate Street], \textit{Żaków} [Student Street], \textit{Techniczna} [Technical Street], \textit{Rolnicza} [Agricultural Street], \textit{Starodworska} [Old Court Street] with two squares: \textit{Cieszynski} [Cieszyn Sq.] and \textit{Łódzki} [Łódź Sq.]. The authors of the ideas: veterinary medic Mirosław Obijalski, veterinary doctor Edward Trybał, Dr Jan Siemionek, Dr Jowita Solarska, received their prizes\footnote{AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn, Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35, Protokół z posiedzenia komisji ds. rozstrzygnięcia o nadanie nazw ulic w Kortowie, June 6th, 1986.}.

It should be assumed that the above-described street names did not gain approval of the academic circles, an expression of which were writings to the chancellor, prof. Dr hab. Włodzimierz Baran, and the administrative manager, M. Sc. Edmund Nazdrowicz, from representatives of the agricultural\footnote{AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35. Pismo Katedry Ogólnej Uprawy Roślin ART. w Olsztynie do Rektora Włodzimierza Barana w sprawie nazwy jednej z głównych arterii w Kortowie, 1987.}, animal science\footnote{AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35. Pismo Wydziału zootechniki Ochrony do dyrektora Administracyjnego ART mgr. Edmund Nazdrowicz, w sprawie nazwania zaznaczonej na planie ulicy im. Romana Prawocheńskiego, 11.11.1987.}, food technology\footnote{AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35. Pismo od Dziekana Wydziału Technologii Żywności prof. dr. hab. Stefana Smoczyńskiego do dyrektora Administracyjnego ART mgr. Edmund Nazdrowicz, w sprawie nazwania ulicy, od bloku 23/24 do bloku 11/37, im. Jana Licznerskiego, 23.11.1987.}, veterinary\footnote{AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35. Pismo od Dziekan prof. dr hab. Remigiusz Fiiko, do dyrektora Administracyjnego ART mgr. Edmund Nazdrowicz, w sprawie nazwania ulicy biegającej od trasy autobusu linii no. 3 do CPN imieniem dr Kurta Obitza, 21.07.1987.}, geodesy and agricultural machinery, water protection and inland fishery\footnote{AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35. Pismo do dyrektora Administracyjnego ART mgr. Edmund Nazdrowicz, do dziekana Wydziału Ochrony Wód i Rybactwa Śródlądowego, doc. dr. hab. Konstanty Lossow w sprawie nazwania ulicy imieniem Benedykta Dybowskiego, 20.11.1987.} and mechanics\footnote{AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35. Pismo dziekana Wydziału Mechanicznego, doc. dr hab. Kazimierza Wierzbickiego do dyrektora Administracyjnego ART mgr. Edmund Nazdrowicz, z propozycją nazwania wy-}
faculties, suggesting the following street name providers: M. Oczapowski ( agronomist, farming theorist, pioneer of agricultural experimentation), R. Prawocheński (animal husbandry), J. Licznerski (pioneer of modern dairy science), K. Obitz (doctor of veterinary medicine, journalist, activist in the region of Mazury), J. Hevelius (astronomer from Gdańsk), B. Dybowski (naturalist and traveller), Cz. Kanafojski (professor of mechanism in agriculture); as well as the street names of Rektorska, Senatorska [ Senator Street], Żaków, of prof. Bolesław Świętochowski. This last suggestion was submitted by Witold Niewiadomski and Michał Skrodzki from the Chair of General Farming and Plants of the Agricultural Faculty of the Agricultural and Technical Academy, with the following substantiation: In the year 1964 our facility named him Doctor Honoris Causa. Naming a street after him would be the expression of homage and a reminder of a great Pole, the creator of agricultural sciences in Poland\(^{13}\).

On the basis of the above suggestions, the successor of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy, prof. Włodzimierz Baran, namely rof. Dr hab. Jerzy Strzeżek, formulated the motion of 15.03.1988, addressed to the chairman of the municipal state council of Olsztyn, eng. Stanisław Grzegorza, to name the streets of Kortowo after extraordinary scholars related to the history of the Agricultural and Technical Academy, namely to establish the streets of Michał Oczapowski, Jan Licznerski, J. Hevelius, Kurta Obitz, Roman Prawocheński, Cz. Kanafojski, Benedykt Dybowski; with two squares being named as Plac Cieszyński [ Cieszyn Square] and Skwer Łódzki [ Łódź Square]\(^{14}\). The motion was accompanied by the following: A plan of Kortowo with suggested street names as well as the positive opinion of the local settlement committee of the inhabitants of „Kortowo”. The procedure related to naming the streets required an opinion of the motion by the local populace, in this case the council of the settlement of „Kortowo”\(^{15}\). M. Sc. eng. Ewa Burska-Kazimierska, secretary of the offices of the chancellor submitted a writing on this matter to the chairman of the settlement council, Dr Zbigniew Wróbel. In response, the local governing body of the inhabitants supported the suggestion by the education facility leaders concerning the naming of the streets of Kortowo\(^{16}\).

\(^{13}\) AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35, Pismo Witolda Niewiadomskiego i Michała Skrodzkiego z Katedry Ogólnej Uprawy Roli i Roślin Wydziału Rolniczego ART w sprawie nazwania jednej z ulic w Kortowie, im. prof. Bolesława Świętochowskiego.

\(^{14}\) AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35. Wniosek do Przewodniczącego Miejskiej Rady Narodowej w Olsztynie, ob. inż. Stanisława Grzegorza o nadanie nazw uliczym Kortowa. 15.03.1988.

\(^{15}\) AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Korrespondencja wewnętrzna i zewnętrzna 1987–1988. Pismo sekretarza uczelni z Biura Rektora, mgr inż. Ewy Burskiej-Kazimierskiej do przewodniczącego Rady Osiedla „Kortowo”, obywatele dr Zbigniewa Wróbla w sprawie zaopiniowania wniosku, 08.12.1987.

\(^{16}\) AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35. Pismo od przewodniczącego Rady Osiedla obywatele dr. Zbigniewa Wróbla do Dyrektora Administracyjnego ART. w Olsztynie, 09.03.1988.
The motion to name the streets of Kortowo was handled during the third ordinary session of the municipal state council of Olsztyn on December 29th, 1988, with the following members: deputy chairman of the voivodeship state council, Elżbieta Olbromska; 1st secretary of the municipal committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party, Stefan Strumiłło; chairman of the municipal committee of the United People’s Party, Kazimierz Filuś; chairman of the municipal committee of the Alliance of Democrats, Janusz Piechocki; a representative of the PAX Association, Franciszek Tryniszewski; chairman of the municipal council of the State National Salvation Council, Józef Boczk; president of the city of Olsztyn, Marek Różyczki; deputy president of the city, Marian Zyska; invited guests; chairmen of local inhabitant settlement bodies; heads of departments of city hall; members of the committee from outside of the Council. The motion of the education facility was positively opinionated by the advisory team for street names with the president of the city of Olsztyn.\(^\text{17}\) The substantiation stated that street names were consulted with the academic community and that they stem from the last names of scholars who distinguished themselves in the history of Polish veterinary, agriculture, animal husbandry, zoology and dairy sciences. The names of squares stem from the origins of the Academy, which came to be as a result of transfer of agricultural economy schools from Cieszyn and Łódź.\(^\text{18}\)

After all these formalities were completed, and on the basis of art. 18 section 2 of the Polish act of July 20th, 1983, on the system of state councils and local government bodies (Polish Journal of Laws issue no. 41 item no. 185 as amended), the municipal state council in Olsztyn passed, with three abstentions, the following resolutions:

The following names of streets and squares are hereby given in the settlement of Kortowo: of prof. Michał Oczapowski, of prof. Roman Prawocheński, of prof. Jan Licznierski, of prof. Czesław Kanafojski, of prof. Benedykt Dybowski, of Johannes Hevelius, of Dr Kurt Obitz, Plac Cieszyński, Plac Łódzki. The resolution is executed by the president of the city of Olsztyn. The resolution enters into force 14 days after its announcement in the Official Journal of the Voivodeship of Olsztyn. Chairman of the municipal state council, eng. Stanisław Grzegorzak.\(^\text{19}\)

This information reached the heads of the local organisational bodies from the secretary office of the chancellor on March 23rd, 1989.\(^\text{20}\)

Naming streets is related to changes in the numbering of buildings standing at them. The writing from the Olsztyn City Hall, department of geodesy, land management, agriculture and forestry, signed by senior municipal inspector Wojciech Michulski, to the

\(^{17}\) State Archives of Olsztyn (in the text as APO), Municipal State Council, file no. 1278, Protokół NIII/88, p. 1. Opinia Komisji Kultury, Kultury Fizycznej i Turystyki MRN dla Komisji Oświaty i Wychowania MRN dotycząca projektu uchwały w sprawie nazewnictwa ulic w mieście.

\(^{18}\) APO, Municipal State Council, file no. 1278, Protokół NIII/88, Uzasadnienie do uchwały Miejskiej Rady Narodowej w Olsztynie w sprawie nadania nazw ulicom i placom na terenie miasta Olsztyna.

\(^{19}\) APO, Municipal State Council, file no. 1278, W sprawie nadania nazw ulicom i placom na terenie miasta Olsztyna. Attachment no. 15 and no. 17.

\(^{20}\) AM UWM, Office of the chancellor of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn, Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35, Pismo z-cy dyrektora administracyjnego d/s technicznych, inż. Stanisława Kurjana do kierowników jednostek Organizacyjnych w/m. 23.03.1989.
Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn of June 21st, 1989, reads: *I notify that ordinal (militia) numbers for buildings in the settlement of Kortowo were issued with respect to the following streets...*\(^{\text{21}}\), followed by a list of streets and old numbers of 63 buildings, along with new ordinal numbers. For instance, for the shortest street of prof. Jan Licznierski, three buildings located there, numbered as 20a, 20b (preschool), 20b (Institute of Mathematics) were provided with the following ordinal numbers: 6, 2, 4. In the writing named above, senior inspector Wojciech Michulski reminded of the *obligation to place in a visible space on the building of a tablet with the clearly legible number of the building and street name. The number tablets should be constantly maintained in due condition and lit from dusk until dawn*\(^{\text{22}}\). This writing was also sent to the Social and Administrative Department, the residential affairs branch, the voivodeship statistical office, the municipal statistical branch, the local interior affairs authority, the voivodeship documentation centre for geodesy and cartography in Olsztyn, the regional geodesy and cartography company of Olsztyn.

The naming of streets and squares in the Kortowo campus turned out to be a painstaking and complex process that ran its course from planning, competitions, discussions and consultations (academic and local), administrative work all the way to decisions at the highest levels of facility and city authorities. This engagement of many people led to many simplifications in the functioning of the academic community back then and now. Once again, the past had „shown” how important it is for the present.

**Patrons of the streets of the Kortowo campus**

Among the seven persons who gave their names to the streets as selected by the community of Kortowo and approved by the authorities of Olsztyn, I present the outlines of six scholars, whom I got to know in course of multi-week archival and library queries across all of Poland. I am not describing the life and activity of the great astronomer Johannes Hevelius due to the availability of materials about him on-line as well.

**Benedykt Dybowski**

The patron of one of the streets of the campus is Benedykt Dybowski, a great zoologist, medical doctor, anthropologist, independence activist, deportee to Siberia. He lived in the years 1833–1930, for the most part during the partitions and World War I, which influenced his professional, social and personal life.

He was born in Belorussia, in a large noble family of the coat of arms of Nałęcz, for whom the greatest value was deep love for the homeland. The passion for nature grew along with him, becoming his profession, his daily bread. He studied nature in parallel with medicine, initially at the university of Tartu, later in Wrocław and Berlin. In the year

\(^{\text{21}}\) No.: GR. VII. 84-9/89. APO, Municipal State Council, file no. 1278, Naming streets in Kortowo, file no. 2240/35. Nadawanie numerów administracyjnych (milicyjnych) budynkom, June 21st, 1989.

\(^{\text{22}}\) Ibidem.
1860 in Berlin he was promoted to doctor at the faculty of medicine, a certificate that was recognised in Tartu in 1862. He commenced his scientific work in the year 1862 at the Szkoła Główna [literally Main School, a university] of Warsaw, as lecturer professor at the chair of zoology.

Beside professional work, he was very active socially and patriotically. He co-founded clubs of „Milk brothers”, associations of first teetotallers in Poland fighting against alcohol addition among their landsmen. He co-organised the Patriotic Society, aiming at the rebirth of Polish society on the way to liberation of the homeland. Similar objectives guided his work in the Lithuanian National Organisation, entailing e. g. the organisation of a demonstration coupled with the singing of the patriotic, catholic song Boże, coś Polskę [the title stemming from the first words of the song, roughly translatable as ‘God, you who let Poland shine in might and glory over so many centuries’ – translator’s note] on the feast day of St. Stanislaw, in the cathedral of Vilnius, concluded with an arrest. B. Dybowski cooperated closely with the state government. He was named commissioner for the eastern borderlands, made numerous trips as campaigner, e. g. to Vilnius, Zhytomyr. Turned over to the authorities by his associates he was arrested again in February of 1864 and initially sentenced to death, changed, thanks to influential friends, to 12 years hard labour in Siberia. Physically and psychologically weakened, he lost the meaning of life. He was rescued from his decline by the words of farewell of his colleagues at the train station: the power of will overcomes all and a package from them, containing, among others, a microscope. The objective he set for himself in this difficult reality was to study the weakly-known nature of Siberia. On August 10th of 1864 he began along with 50 other deportees the 8000 km journey from Warsaw via Petersburg, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Chita, Darasun. They used various modes of transport, from railroad, through the kibitka carriage, sleigh all the way to travelling on foot, until the Spring of 1865.

Deported, he remained under guard, but obtained a permit to work, which he usually did in the forest, studying the local nature.

It is lucky that compulsory labour here is lighter than elsewhere, where there were mines, as in e. g. Nerchinsk. There are two kinds of labour here: one is public, such as road repair, cleaning and reinforcing river banks, cutting and transporting wood from the forest and its processing to build great boats called barges; and others, related to handling the deportees themselves, meaning, transporting water from the river, cleaning the court and the shelters, firing the boilers, etc. Everyone was assigned their share of work to be done on a given day, with the usual punishment being lock-up for the night without food in a so-called katalachka, if one would not do all that he was to. […] Dybowski worked equally with others, but he was most eager to work in the woods – cutting and transporting wood, because then he could almost always find some time to make his collection and study the local nature.

23 BYKOWSKI, L., Dybowski Benedykt, in: Polski słownik biograficzny, ed. by W. KONOPCZYŃSKI, vol. VI, Polska Akademia Umiejętności, Kraków 1948, p. 36.

24 DYAKOWSKI, B., Badacz Dalekiej Północy. Benedykt Dybowski, Nakład Księgarni św. Wojciecha, Poznań–Warszawa–Wilno–Lublin 1931, p. 13.

25 Ibidem, pp. 22–23.
As time went by, thanks to the engagement of many people and his untarnished reputation, he gained consent to be moved and study the fauna of the Baikal, in Yakutian the „Holy Sea”. Initially they settled in the village of Kultuk, where in the years 1869–1877 he created a local limnological school that had 19 employees being deportees. Among them there were three professional naturalists (Benedykt Dybowsk – zoologist and limnologist, Aleksander Czekanowski – geologist and palaeontologist, Jan Czerski – anatomist and geologist), three amateur naturalists (Wiktor Godlewski – limnologist, Józef Łagowski – botanicist, Józef Kalinowski – teacher) and 13 other scholars who here turned into scholars of various groups of animals or issues in zoology26.

Along with W. Godlewski, with own effort, they conducted research in 200 ice-holes they made themselves, submerging catching equipment to depths of 400 to 1240 metres27. The ordered, described and marked collection was sent to the Geographic Society of Irkutsk. His discovery that the fauna of a freshwater lake is composed of marine-type (e. g. seals) and freshwater (e. g. most sponges) animals, similar in nature to relevant species from other freshwater bodies, assured him a place in the world pantheon of scientists and the gold medal of the Geographic Society. He gained great fame for his studies of the *comephorus* or Baikal oilfish, which he named „Baikal’s pride, and mine”. He discovered that it is viviparous and that, after giving birth, it floats dead up to the surface. All these merits helped him to finally gain amnesty and return to the homeland in 1877.

Leading universities had no vacancies, hence the decision of B. Dybowski to accept a position in the Kamchatka as district medical doctor. The accusations of friends that he worked for the oppressor, he replied tersely: „away from the homeland” but „for it alone”28. He worked and travelled in Kamchatka together with Jan Kalinowski for five years, touring it five times in total. He undertook humanitarian and medical work entailing the countering of epidemics of typhus, leprosy and pox; establishing hospitals and shelters for lepers, he fought for the improvement of the well-being of the people. He taught locals how to farm, use fertilisers, he transferred reindeer, horses, rabbits and domestic goats. The locals named him the Good White God29. Besides this he continued his scientific work, the result of which were large zoological, anthropological (skulls of the local populace) collections, and extensive linguistic material on the languages of local tribes. He gave ca. 8000 specimens of shellfish, molluscs, fish, birds and mammals to the zoological museum of Lviv.

Upon returning to the homeland in 1883, he took the position of full professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University of Lviv, and lectured until 1906. For the

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26 DZIEKOŃSKA-RYNKO, J., MIERZWA-SZYMKOWIAK, D., SŁUPEK, M., *Benedykt Dybowski (1833–1930) – lekarz, przyrodnik, społecznik, patriota. Wydarzenia upamiętniające polskie badania na Syberii i Kamczatce*, Biuletyn „PANorama” 2018, no. 4 (6), p. 14.

27 DYAKOWSKI, B., op. cit., pp. 35–37.

28 DYBOWSKI, B., *O Syberyji i Kamczatce.* „Drukarnia Udziałowa” (K. Wiesnera) Lindego, Lwów 1899.

29 DZIEKOŃSKA-RYNKO, J., MIERZWA-SZYMKOWIAK, D., SŁUPEK, M., *Benedykt Dybowski (1833–1930) – lekarz, przyrodnik, społecznik, patriota*, op. cit., p. 14.
50th anniversary of his scientific work, he was honoured by all academic circles, and the people of Kamchatka sent him the skeleton of a lost sea cow, a herbivorous whale measuring eight metres in length. This exhibit is currently housed in the museum of the department of zoology of the Jan Kazimierz University of Lviv [currently named the Ivan Franko University – translator’s note]. He retired at the age of 73, continuing work in his „White House” at the street named Zaścianek in Lviv. He experienced hardships and poverty during World War I, working relentlessly until the end of his life. Testimony of his love for his homeland is the rejection of the suggestion for the nickname Bajkalski [meaning ‘of Baikal’ – translator’s note] to be added to his last name. Benedykt Dybowski did not want his Polish last name to be connected to a Russian one. He published a diary about his time in Siberia and Kamchatka, which he dedicated to his beloved brother:

to the memory of my brother Władysław, whose death sadly preceded the publication. Working together with him in the field of nature, we had similar likes, convictions, objectives and goals. […] Since childhood, until the time, when the grave soil covered his body, we had, so to speak, one soil. Now, orphaned by the death of my dearest friend and beloved brother, I find peace in remembering our common past30.

Kurt Alfred Obitz

The patron of another street in Kortowo is Kurt Alfred Obitz, an activist and fighter for the freedom of the people of the region of Mazury, a doctor of veterinary medicine, a parasitologist. His pioneering method of fighting parasites in animals contributed to the development of Polish veterinary science. He was born on January 16th, 1907, in Brzozowo, county Węgorzewo. His parents, Fryderyk and Ludwika, nee Bartk, owned a 300-hectare farm and two townhouses in Königsberg. They felt being Masurians and they raised their children in this spirit, providing them with robust education. K. A. Obitz graduated from the primary school in Brzozowo, a secondary school in Königsberg and studies at the higher veterinary school of Berlin. During his studies, he worked to support the people of the Mazury region, distressing the chancellor of the higher veterinary school of Berlin, prof. Schottler, who turned to the East German Homeland Service in Olsztyn asking for an opinion about him31. The Heimatdienst responded that K. A. Obitz feels connected to Poland, that he cooperates with Polish clubs related to the papers Gazeta Olsztyńska and Mazurski Przyjaciel Ludu and recommended observation and oversight.

He became veterinary doctor and at the same time doctor of veterinary medicine in the year 1930. He worked for a short while at a slaughterhouse in Hamburg and even shorter at the Institute of Parasitology of the higher veterinary school of Berlin as assistant to prof. Nöller. The cause was increased activity at the central offices of the union of Masurians in Berlin and publications in them monthly Cech [meaning – a call to assemble – translator’s note] (1928–1933), which began with the Polish motto Gwara nasa, trzymaçcie się, later

30 DYBOWSKI, B., O Syberyji i Kamczatce. Podróż z Warszawy na Kamczatkę, part 1, Przedmowa, p. VII. DYBOWSKI, B., O Syberyji i Kamczatce. Podróż z Warszawy na Kamczatkę, part 1, Wyd. G. Gebethner i Spółka, Gebethner i Wolff, Kraków–Warszawa 1912.

31 WADOWSKI, S., Wspomnienia o doktorze Obitzu, „Warmia i Mazury” 1962, no. 1, p. 6.
changed to *Wiara nasa, trzymaicię się* [the original roughly meant that those who speak our language should stand together, the amendment called for people of the same faith to stand together – translator’s note]32. In the magazine, he published among others his poem *Młodzież Mazurska!* [Youth of the Mazury!]33, which began with the words *Młodzieży mazurska, do boju, Mazurska młodzieży na szańce* [Youth of the Mazury, fight, Youth of the Mazury, man the fortifications], and ended with the encouragement *Hej naprzód! Do walki! Do boju!* [Onwards, into the struggle, into the fight!]. Students in Berlin did not take the vision of freedom of Masurians too well. They rebelled against K. A. Obitz during a lecture of professor Nöller. Accused of spreading Polish propaganda and betraying the homeland, he was removed from the university in 1931. In his name, this decision was ineffectively appealed against by the legal advisor of the Union of Poles in Germany, Dr Bruno Opęchowski.

Submitting to the massive attack not only in the lecture hall but also in the press, K. A. Obitz elected to leave for Poland. The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs helped him gain the post of senior assistant with the Chair of Zoology and Parasitology at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Warsaw. He worked intensely, and within a short period of time he drew up seven scientific treatises. In the year 1935 he became head of the Department of Controlling Parasitic Diseases at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Polish State Scientific Institute of Rural Economy in Puławy.

In Puławy, I met a young, handsome doctor who showed me much kindness and understanding from the very beginning. In work, he was demanding yet just and team-spirited. Cooperation with him went along as best as it could. We bonded over scientific work and common interest. [...] He stayed in touch with Masurian activists, and as these were difficult contacts, he would get correspondence in various ways. I remember that letters would reach him, the Institute, through Latvia, addressed to a Dr Kellevis. He also wrote articles for behind-the-lines work. He was also keenly interested in the concept of the Baltic Union. He collected all kinds of materials in any way related to affairs of the Warmia and Mazury regions34.

He published 18 scientific papers, including co-authored ones, in veterinary journals. In recognition for his merits and due to the knowledge of foreign languages, he was delegated to the Pasteur Institute in Algeria, to the Department of Parasitology of the Medical University of Paris, as well as named member of the Scientific Veterinary Council with the Polish Ministry of Agriculture.

He fused his scientific work, family life (his wife, Helena, nee Szylska) with activity with the Masurian Committee of Cultural Care and the Masurian Union of Działdowo. M. Wańkowicz, summarising his activity, named him a fighter for the uniqueness and freedom of the Masurian countryside35. In the year 1937 K. A. Obitz wrote *Dzieje ludu*
The names of the streets and squares in the University of Warmia and Mazury Campus

mazurskiego [The History of the Masurian People][36]. Working and living in Puławy and Michałowka, stayed in touch with Masurian activists, and as these were difficult contacts, he would get correspondence in various ways. He collected all kinds of materials in any way related to affairs of the Warmia and Mazury regions[37].

His independence-related work among the Masurians made Germans rage. His family, friends and fellow activists warned him against arrest. The Gestapo showed up for him at the Institute in Puławy on February 8th, 1940. He was warned, but he did not escape. He return home, to Michałowka, so that his wife and friends would not be repressed. He was imprisoned and accused of working for the detriment of the German state (1940). He remained at a satellite camp in Munich in the years 1949–1942, and spent the next three years (1942–1945) as prisoner number 13377 at the Dachau concentration camp. There he took care of the camp rabbits and dogs, he stole food for other prisoners even though he suffered from influenza himself. He did not return to his family (wife and daughter Ewa), who remained in Końskie; he died on August 26th, 1945, aged 38 years, never seeing his closest ones. On his deathbed, at the resort in Lautrach (Bavaria), he confessed to a German nun who cared for him: I am Polish.

Roman Prawocheński

He was born on September 11th, 1877, in the village of Livyenka, Voronezh governorate, present-day Russia. He was son to Roman, a military and rural doctor, and Maria from the Majewski family. He was schooled, in order, at the progymnasium [lower secondary school] in Ostrogozhsk, the philological gymnasium in Taganrog (maturity exam passed in 1896), and studied at the faculty of mathematics and nature at St. Petersburg University. He was interested in zoology, anthropology and agriculture. He concluded his studies in the year 1902 with the paper „The character and type of skulls of the Belorussian people”[38]. In the year 1904 he also graduated from the Institute of Forestry in Petersburg. His professional career developed quickly. He dealt both with animal husbandry as well as organising exhibitions, creating dairy cooperatives and an exemplary cowshed for growing cattle. As a delegate of the relevant ministry, he got to know animal husbandry as done in Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark and France, gaining international contacts and his own reputation. He fused his professional life in terms of animal husbandry with intense research work. He conducted intense scientific studies on the husbandry of horses, sheep and the feeding of animals; he published his work in diverse papers and articles (ca. 30). He also held lectures for trainers in sheep keeping (beginning in 1912), lectures for agricultural managers and veterinary doctors (1919). He started cooperation with Polish breeders whom he got to know at the agricultural exhibition in Lublin.

In the year 1919, aged 42, he started life in Poland along with his wife Helena from the Świętorzecki family, along with children: son Roman (to become a docent of

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[36] OBITZ, K.A., Dzieje ludu mazurskiego, Dąbrowo 2007.
[37] WADOWSKI, S., op. cit., p. 7.
[38] Polski słownik biograficzny, ed. by Z. KOSIEK, Kraków 1948, p. 364.
ichthyology) and daughter Irena. It was a time when Poland, after over 120 years of de-
pendence, started to construct the core of Polish statehood, into which R. Prawocheński
joined, creating in Poland the science of experimental animal husbandry and breeding \(^39\).
He was one of seven illustrious scholars and practitioners of animal husbandry who found-
ed in the year 1922 the Michał Oczapowski Polish Animal Husbandry Society.

In the year 1920 he started working, initially at the Department of Horse Breeding
of the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and State Property, later at the Animal Husbandry
Department of the Polish State Scientific Institute of Rural Economy in Puławy as man-
ger. At the same time he became deputy professor for general animal breeding at the
Warsaw University of Life Sciences. At that time he mainly handled horse breeding is-
issues \(^40\). In the year 1925 he was employed at the agricultural department of the Jagiellonian
University as full professor of breeding. There, he was, among others, dean and de-
puty dean. The time until World War II was his most fruitful period of scientific activ-
ity. He wrote two important textbooks: *Hodowla świń* [Breeding pigs] and *Hodowla owiec* [Breeding sheep], he also conducted international research. Together with a profes-
sor from Cambridge University, he conducted the world’s first experiment of using semen
sent over a long distance, in this case – from England to Poland.

R. Prawocheński published a lot, e. g. in *Przegląd Hodowlany* [Breeding Review],
*Jeździec i Hodowca* [Rider and Breeder], *Medycyna Weterynaryjna* [Veterinary Medicine]
*Gazeta Rolnicza* [Agricultural Gazette]. In the latter he usually published in the sections
of economic advice, views and voices from practical work or he would do reports from
numerous agricultural exhibitions. One of these, entitled *Letters from England* \(^41\) described
the annual agricultural *Royal Show* both in the material sense (e. g. „In terms of horses,
Suffolk horses and Percherons stood out both in terms of quantity as well as quality”\(^42\)
as well as concerning the landscape, people, the mode of travel: *Inexpensive yet excellent Rhine wine sold on the train in car bars and the cars by the glass, nicely varied views of rich Westphalia. Tunnels interchange with viaducts spanning nice valleys with ribbons of waterways here and there* \(^43\).

This good scientific and research period of R. Prawocheński was interrupted by World
War II. On November 6th, 1939, as part of the *Sonderaktion Krakau*, he was, together with
other professors of the Jagiellonian University, arrested and transported first to the pris-
son in Montelupi street, and then to the barracks of the Infantry regiment in Mazowiecka
street, and then, via Wrocław nad Berlin, to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, from
which he was released in 1940. The professor’s memory kept this image of this barba-
rism:

\(^{39}\) STALIŃSKI, Z., *Złota księga Akademii Rolniczej im. Hugona Kołłątaja*, Kraków 2003.

\(^{40}\) W sprawie ochrony konia w Polsce, „Gazeta Rolnicza” 1935, no. 33/34, p. 1079–1080.

\(^{41}\) PRAWOČHEŃSKI, R., *Listy z Anglii*, „Gazeta Rolnicza” 1935, no. 33/34, p. 913.

\(^{42}\) Ibidem, p. 914.

\(^{43}\) PRAWOČHEŃSKI, R., *Wrażenia z IPA*, „Gazeta Rolnicza” 1930, no. 27–28, p. 1102.
We were again lined up in a row and led through a nice, pine forest, between a double line of soldiers with automatic guns with bayonets turned towards us as if ready to attack [...] In general, it seemed that they considered innocent professors to be some sort of dangerous people. – The guards did not know practically anything about us, when we were led to an enormous square surrounded by a park with shooting ranges, in the centre of which we were placed, before the barracks, and the local S[S]-men started asking us: „Where are you from, who are you” [...] After stripping and receiving our numbers, each of us, old and frail, were brutally pushed. Some would collapse on the way to the washing-house between S[S]-men and prisoners studying our bodies – whether we had lice [...] After the concluded admission with shaving, washing and transformation into a typical prisoner, so well-known from United States films [...] we were shown the floor and told to sleep with trousers under our heads [...]44.

After he returned to Kraków, he worked, in order, at the Agricultural Chamber of Kraków, then the Institute of Agriculture in Puławy, organising an experimental stud farm of the Polish primitive horse. In the year 1945 he opened the department of horse breeding at the Polish Institute of Rural Economy in Puławy. He was also related to the Faculty of Agriculture of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, where he established and run for two years the Chair for General Animal Breeding. In the autumn of 1947 he returned to work at the Agricultural Faculty of the Jagiellonian University, to become the deputy director of the Institute of Animal Husbandry. However, in December of that year his work was interrupted for two years (until 1949) due to an erroneous tip-off. He did not break down, however, he continued his research, and took up numerous positions upon returning to the university: head of the Institute of Microbiology, Chair for Specialised Animal Husbandry, Department of Horse Breeding of the Institute of Animal Husbandry in Kraków. He authored over 200 scientific, popular scientific papers and works as well as reviews, and was a member of important domestic and international scientific organisations, e. g. the Royal Society of England, a titular member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Animal Husbandry Society45.

The further scientific career of Roman Prawocheński was interrupted by an illness. In the year 1954 he was paralysed and fought the disease for 11 years. He died on August 6th, 1965, in Kraków.

**Jan Licznerski**

He lived in the years 1880–1960. He was the forerunner of modern dairy science in Poland, mostly cheese making. He gained knowledge in this regard during his studies in countries with rich cheese-making traditions, e. g. the Netherlands, Switzerland or France, gaining enormous practical experience that he transplanted to Poland.

He initially worked as a dairy instructor with the National Department in Lesser Poland. In the years 1911–1932 he was head master of the State Dairy School of Rzeszów,

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44 The manuscript of the autobiography was written by R. Prawocheński, from the 1930s until the transfer to the concentration camp. The memoirs Na drodze życia [On the Road of Life] were created to leave behind knowledge of the family to the successors and to sketch out the socio-political, economic and cultural picture of the times. The memoirs were published in print in the year 2013 in Kraków.

45 Polski słownik biograficzny, ed. by Z. KOSIEK, Kraków 1948, p. 366.
which was officially opened as the Polish National Dairy School on May 1st, 1903, as the first of the Polish lands across all three partition areas. It was headed by Tadeusz Rylski, who is its patron until today, and the school itself used to be (and still is) nicknamed the Mleczak [the literal translation is – milk tooth – translator’s note]. It survived World War I under the care of Jan Licznerski. During World War II, the school standard was stored by a subsequent director, Jan Cesul (1932–1953), in a milk container buried in his garden. It was thanks to these two head masters that the school survived the most difficult periods in history.

Jan Licznerski headed since the year 1932 the experimental cheese factory of Bażanowice, in the valley of the river Bobrówka, in the region of the Silesian Foothills. His activity was aimed at the improvement of breeding culture through proper feeding of cows and the improvement of the hygiene of acquisition of milk (quality and suitability), but primarily the introduction of bred cattle. He worked on methods of production of Emmenthal cheese, known in Poland and the world. His work was simplified by the first cheesemaking handbook by J. Licznerski, entitled Serowarstwo [Cheesemaking] (1923), which was treated by people learned in the trade as the ultimate dairy and cheesemaking textbook, serving for close to thirty years pupils of secondary schools, students, a range of practitioners and scientific employees. Due to numerous changes related to progress in technology and the science of cheesemaking, J. Licznerski decided to issue a second edition of this book, entitled Praktyczne serowarstwo [Practical Cheesemaking] (1951), foreseen for employees in the cheesemaking industry. In the preface, prof. Dr Eugeniusz Pijanowski wrote:

The Author collected materials for the new edition throughout over twenty years of intense experimental and cheesemaking work, with the work written during the Nazi occupation under very difficult economic conditions, in the locality of Babice near Rzeszów. Old age and ill health did not prevent the Author from reaching his long-planned goal.

Jan Licznerski significantly contributed to the establishment of the Faculty of Dairy Science and Cheesemaking at the Higher Agricultural School of Cieszyn, later transformed into the Faculty for Food Technology of the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn.

Czesław Kanafojski

He was the author of scientific and practical foundations of modern mechanisation of Polish agriculture. He was born on March 22nd, 1898, in Kozlovka in the region of Podole as son to Stefan, a landowner, inspector of beet plantations, and Józefa, nee Godlewksa. After finishing his lower secondary school education in Vinnytsia, he commenced in the year 1917 studies in mechanics at Moscow’s Higher Technical School, which he interrupted a year later to fight alongside the Polish army in the Polish-Soviet war. After being released from the military in the rank of second lieutenant, he commenced studies

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46 Słownik biograficzny techników polskich, Warszawa 1999, Stowarzyszeń Naukowo-Technicznych, pp. 60–64; Biogramy uczonych polskich, part V, Nauki Rolnicze i Leśne, Wyd. PAN 1989, pp. 106–109.
in vehicle construction at the Faculty of Mechanics of the Technical University of Lviv (1922–1927), followed by agricultural studies (1929–1931), passing over a short period of time diverse exams in agricultural courses. Already during the first studies at the Technical University in Lviv he was named to the post of senior assistant with the Chair of Agricultural Machine Science in Dubliany near Lviv. His scientific and practical work were pioneering due to the negligible production of agricultural machines at the time.

In the year 1934, Cz. Kanafojski was doctor of agricultural sciences with the Warsaw University of Life Sciences on the basis of the paper *Przyczynek do laboratoryjnych badań odkształceń i oporów gleby wywołanych działaniem ostróg ciągówki* [Contribution to laboratory tests of soil deformations and resistance due to the action of the point heads of a tractor]. In that same year he was named as *docent* in agricultural machinery science at that university and at the Technical University of Lviv. In his work he utilised experiences brought home from other countries, e. g. Germany, Austria, France, thanks to the state scientific scholarship he received. He also participated in the *seeder action*, entailing the ubiquitous introduction of cereal seeder machines to then-contemporary small-scale farming. In the year 1938 he was made head of the Chair of Agricultural Machinery Science of the Technical University of Lviv, which in fact he ran in the years 1930–1941.

After Lviv was taken by Germans in the year 1941, he coordinated the organisation of training courses for tractor drivers in Dubliany, and, beginning in March of 1944 in the locality of Podzamcze near Chęciny, also teaching tractor construction and physics (Kielce). After the war, as associate professor (1946) he took part in the rebirth of sciences in the area of agricultural machinery and agriculture organisation. He established the Chair of Agriculture Mechanisation at the Warsaw University of Life Sciences, which he headed until the year 1951. At this Chair, he created the experimental station for tractors and agricultural machines, transformed in the year 1950 into the Institute of Mechanical Development and Electrification of Agriculture subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture. He documented his research in diverse papers At the Warsaw University of Life Sciences he took on various posts: he was dean, member of the High Council of Higher Education, of the Central Qualification Committee, of the Forestry Sciences Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He also contributed to the establishment at the Warsaw Technical University of a new field, e. g. Agricultural Machines and Equipment, and to the establishment of the Agro-mechanical Faculty, renamed in time as the Faculty of Agriculture Mechanisation and the Faculty of Agricultural Machines and Equipment, of which he was dean.

In the year 1954 he gained his second doctoral title in technical sciences from the Technical University of Warsaw, and received the scientific title of full professor. His work counted over 100 independent papers, including five books, of which the most important, two-volume work *Teoria i konstrukcja maszyn rolniczych* [Agricultural Machines, Theory and Construction] was translated into English, German and, in large portions, Japanese. Being a member of the High Council of Higher Education, of the Central Qualification Committee, of the Forestry Sciences Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, etc.,

47 KANAFOJSKI, Cz., *Teoria i konstrukcja maszyn rolniczych*, vol. 1, part 3, Warszawa 1977.
he participated in the work of these bodies. Upon retirement, he worked in the area of agricultural machines. He was awarded, among others, the Cross of Valour, Order of the Banner of Work 2nd class, the Officer’s and Commander’s Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta. In the view of Cz. Kanafojski, his greatest achievement was the development of a recognised scientific school in the field of agricultural technology.

He died on February 5th, 1981 in Warsaw, and is interred at the military cemetery of Powązki. His achievements are not forgotten. Scholarships and awards given out to education facility graduates for the best graduate papers in the area of agricultural machinery, funded by the enterprises Agromet and Agroma, contributed to this.

Michał Oczapowski

He created the foundations of Polish agriculture. He was born on May 11th, 1788, in Pociejki near Navahrudak, in the county of Slutsk. He was son to a Greek Orthodox parish priest and brother to Jan Chrzciciel Oczapowski (medical doctor) and Antoni (agricultural chemist). With his second wife, Michalina nee Stubielewicz he had a son, Józef Bohdan, to become lecturer at the Faculty of Law and Administration at the Jagiellonian University. Michał Oczapowski lived in times, when agriculture was in a terrible condition, hence he made its reconstruction his objective. He was interested in agriculture since early childhood and saw its decline as compared to Western countries.

Due to problems with eyes, he commenced his school education at the age of fifteen, first in Slutsk, then in Nyasvizh. He did his studies in mathematics and physics first at the University of Vilnius, achieving first the title of candidate (1810), then master (1811) and doctor of philosophy on the basis of his work *Rozprawa o gruntach* [Treatise on land] (1812). After graduation, over eight years, he worked as administrator of goods in the Kingdom of Poland and in Lithuania, and applied modern methods. He published his scientific works on the basis of these experiences in the *Dziennik Wileński* [Vilnius Daily]. In the year 1819 he published the book *Zasady chemii rolniczej* [Rules of Agricultural Chemistry], which was the first in Poland and second in the world textbook on fertilisation based on scientific studies. He also gained professional experience during research trips to the Netherlands, Germany, France and England in the years 1819–1822, covering a part of the route on foot. In Germany he studied under prof. A. Thaer in Mögiln, from whom he took over his theory of agriculture and most probably his theory of humus and physiology.

Upon his return from the research trip, in the year 1822 he took over, as professor of agriculture, the Chair of Rural Economy at the University of Vilnius. Beside lecturing, M. Oczapowski conducted agricultural experiments in the properties of the university. His research and scientific work were dual in character, on the one hand they described the fundamental assumptions for practical agriculture of the future, and on the other hand, closer to Oczapowski, they were to elevate agriculture in the present, meaning, to quick-

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48 KOTER, M., *Michał Oczapowski jako twórca chemii organicznej w Polsce*, „Roczniki Gleboznawcze” 1971, vol. XXII, issue 2.
ly improve the quality of life. He based the implementation of the programme that he described for himself on agricultural education for recipients of various levels.

After the closure of the University of Vilnius in the year 1832 by emperor Nicholas I, Michał Oczapowski took the post of visiting auditor and member of the Committee of Censorship. Upon retirement he moved to Königsberg where in the year 1833 he was bestowed with the post of head of the Institute of Agricultural Economy and Forestry in the Marimont. In this time, he writes the 16-volume work *Gospodarstwo Wiejskie* [*The Rural Farm*], describing the scientific basis of proper agriculture and derivative works. He tied the individual branches of agriculture together and stressed the practical value of this whole. This work was not only meant for people of science, but primarily practitioners and his students. This is confirmed by the subtitle: *Explained in theory and practice*. M. Oczapowski spread knowledge among his landsmen, teaching about how to run a farm on scientific foundations. This is the way one of his students wrote about him: *He set for himself a monument in seven commonly known works on farming, and it is primarily due to this monument, as is also the case for the one proud to have been his student (Majewski), that he can be assessed in the historic development of Polish landowners.*

Prof. Michał Oczapowski withdrew from the Marimont facility on November 11th, 1853, under unclear circumstances. He died two months later, on January 9th, 1854, in Warsaw, and was interred at the Wawrzyszew Cemetery. His wife and underage son founded a memorial plaque in the parish church. He was not forgotten after his death. He gave the name to a street in the Bielany district in Warsaw in 1962, and since 1989 he was the patron of the Agricultural and Technical Academy of Olsztyn, Warsaw’s Central Agricultural Library is named after him. The Michał Oczapowski Medal is awarded since 1988 to outstanding researchers in agricultural sciences.

The above-presented stories of streets and their patrons are just the beginning of studies of historic places related to the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn. For me, the squares and streets started „talking”, but the patriotic, social and professional achievements of their patrons turned out to be even more fascinating.

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