

Appendix 2 to the application for a post-doctoral degree procedure in *humanities* in the field of *history* on 3 April 2019.

Dr Grzegorz Chajko

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**Summary of professional accomplishments
containing a description of scientific or artistic work and achievements,
in particular as specified in Article 16.2 of the Act,
in Polish and English**

1. Full name: Grzegorz Chajko

2. Diplomas held, scientific/artistic degrees with the indication of the name, place and year in which they were acquired, as well as the title of the doctoral dissertation

a) Master of Arts in History, the Faculty of the History of the Church, the Pontifical Academy of Theology in Krakow, Krakow 2004, master's thesis: "*Głos Pracy*" 1924-1932. *Monografia pisma* [*"Głos Pracy*" 1924-1932. *A monograph of the periodical*] written under the supervision of Rev. dr hab. Józef Wołczański, reviewed by Rev. dr hab. Jan Szczepaniak, studies completed with very good overall mark

b) Diploma awarded by the 3-year Interdepartmental School of Teacher Training, the Pontifical Academy of Theology in Krakow, Krakow 2004.



c) Diploma awarded by the 2-year College of Archival Science, the Faculty of the History of the Church, the Pontifical Academy of Theology in Krakow, Krakow 2004, studies completed with very good overall mark

d) Licentiate of Sacred Theology, the Faculty of the History of the Church, the Pontifical Academy of Theology in Krakow, Krakow 2006, very good overall mark

e) Doctoral degree in humanities (history), the Faculty of History and Cultural Heritage, the Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow, Krakow 2009, doctoral dissertation: *Arcybiskup Bolesław Twardowski (1864-1944) metropolita lwowski obrządku łacińskiego [Archbishop Bolesław Twardowski (1864-1944), Roman Catholic Metropolitan Archbishop of Lviv]* written under the supervision of Rev. dr hab. Józef Wolczański, UPJPII prof., reviewed by: Fr. prof. dr hab. Ludwik Grzebień SJ, Rev. dr hab. Bogdan Stanaszek, UPJPII prof.

f) Certificate of a 1st degree office and archival course, the National Archive in Krakow, the Foundation for the Development of Local Democracy, the Lesser Poland Institute of Local Government and Administration, Krakow 2014, completed with excellent overall mark

g) Academic tutor's certificate, the Collegium Wratislaviense School of Academic Tutors, Wrocław 2019

3. Information about employment history in scientific/artistic establishments

The Pontifical Academy of Theology in Krakow (since 2009: The Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow)

- 2004-2008 – doctoral studies, the Faculty of the History of the Church
- 2008-2011 – archivist, Archive of the Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow
- 2008-2011 – secretary, the Faculty of History and Cultural Heritage
- 2011-2013 – assistant, the Department of 19th Century History, the Faculty of History and Cultural Heritage
- 2013 – assistant professor in the Department of 19th Century History, the Faculty of History and Cultural Heritage



- 2013-ongoing – assistant professor in the Department of Archival Science and Auxiliary Sciences of History, the Faculty of History and Cultural Heritage

1. Pursuant to Article 16.2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on university degrees and university title in arts (Journal of Laws No. 65, item 595, as amended):

a) title of scientific/artistic achievement

Kościół rzymskokatolicki w Belzie 1867-1939 [The Roman Catholic Church in Belz 1867-1939]

b) author, title of publication, year of publication, name of publisher

Grzegorz Chajko, *Kościół rzymskokatolicki w Belzie*, Krakow 2019, Księgarnia Akademicka, ISBN 978-83-8138-066-9.

Peer reviews

Rev. prof. dr hab. Józef Wołęzański (The Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow)

Fr. dr hab. Zdzisław Gogoła OFMConv., prof. UPJPII (The Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow)

c) discussion of academic/artistic objective of the aforementioned work and the results achieved; discussion of its potential application

The life and work of the Roman Catholic Church in the 2nd half of the 19th century and the 1st half of the 20th century in the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Lviv became the focus of my interest already during my studies towards master's degree. It became the subject of my master's thesis, featuring an in-depth analysis of the Lviv socio-political newspaper "Głos Pracy" which aspired to the role of the mouthpiece of Christian Democrats in Eastern Lesser Poland. Many issues discussed in the daily covered various aspects of the life of the local Church, also on parish level, analysed to a much broader extent in my doctoral dissertation, which presented the life and work of Archbishop Bolesław Twardowski against



the backdrop of the then the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Lviv and the overall socio-political situation of the region. The multi-faceted activities of this ecclesiastical unit encouraged me to delve into the subject, first and foremost by analysing, interpreting and publishing information retrieved from archival sources. I was also convinced by the fact that all issues related to the archdiocese and its history in the period were very poorly covered in research, with the exception of World War II years and the displacement of Polish population from the Easter Borderlands, basically from 1939 to 1946. This is particularly true of the history of parishes in the region. Consequently, I attempted to fill the gap by publishing sources and studies which shed light on selected aspects of the life of the archdiocese's various parishes. A tangible effect of the effort was the publication relating the developments and results of farmers' strike, which took place in 1902, spreading mostly across Galicia's eastern poviats. Generally, it occurred in large landed estates, but it also had an impact on the local Roman Catholic Church, as proved by the table created by the officials of the Metropolitan Consistory in Lviv, which I edited for the purpose of the publication, along with comments (27). Similarly, I compiled and published accounts of hostilities and damage inflicted by armies in wars of 1914-1920 in towns and villages located in the Archdiocese of Lviv (7, 10, 32). My next undertaking involved presenting an image of complex mutual German-Polish relations in the Machliniec parish in 1922 (18). Of slightly different character is a compilation showing the religious and educational situation of Poles in the Podhajce poviat in Tarnopol Voivodeship. Despite having been prepared by a lay institution, its assumptions are based on the parish structure of the Archdiocese of Lviv in the poviat (23). In addition, religious and spiritual life of Roman Catholics during World War II was subjected to a broader analysis. Therefore, I discussed the subject and specifics of mass intencion records (30) and church announcements using Biłka Szlachecka and Dołżanka parishes as examples (17). While working on consecutive subjects, I was guided by the idea of compiling a complete history of a selected parish and determining whether there is a possibility of presenting it in the 2nd half of the 19th century and in the 1st half of the 20th century, allowing for considerable damage to parish archives in the Second World War, but with almost unlimited access to archives of various provenance in Poland and Ukraine today. I was further encouraged by the prospect of exploration and preparation of sources hitherto unknown to researchers, which might shed more light on the issues referred to above.

The monograph *Kościół rzymskokatolicki w Belzie 1867-1939 [The Roman Catholic Church in Belz 1867-1939]*, Krakow 2019, contains an introduction, 7 chapters and a

conclusion, followed by an appendix with photographs, a summary in English, lists of figures and abbreviations, bibliography, as well as indices of personal, geographic and ethnic names.

The introduction contains a broad discussion of sources gathered in Polish and overseas archive and library institutions as well as literature on the subject. Next, the study outlines the complex history of Belz in terms of nationalities, not failing to mention the important role the town had played in the history of Poland. Despite the town's great significance, virtually no other extensive study has so far been devoted to it, and any smaller publications concentrate exclusively on either isolated aspects or the Old Polish period. The same concerns the Roman Catholic Church, with only some scattered mentions available. Considering the above, I decided to prepare and compile the history of the Roman Catholic parish in Belz, taking into account my historical period of interest. The selection of the town and the ecclesiastical unit was conscious and not coincidental. There were several reasons which motivated my choice. First of all, the geographical location of the parish is significant, as Belz is situated close to the Polish-Ukrainian border; until 1939 it hosted a mosaic of various nationalities, cultures and religions. It was inhabited by Jews, Poles and Ukrainians, which did not make it different from other Galician towns of this kind. Moreover, the choice of the subject was supported by the fact that during World War II the parish church, the presbytery and the parish archive were destroyed, and today Belz does not have a Roman Catholic parish. For this reason it was important for me to ascertain whether in the face of such challenges it would be possible to reconstruct the life and activities of the parish. My intention and research postulates were expanded in each of the monograph's chapters.

Chapter 1 presents general information on the present state of research on the history of the parishes of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Lviv, a brief history of town Belz and the Belz parish up to mid-19th century. My analysis led to the conclusion that there had virtually been no complete study on the history of any parish in historiography to date. Admittedly, there are quite many monographs published but their authors present only selected aspects. They usually focus on relating the history of churches or monasteries solely in terms of works of art, describing images of Jesus and Virgin Mary famous for their graces, or concentrate on the times of World War II, stressing damage to property and the extermination of Poles. Despite their indisputable documentary value, such studies are mostly brochure-like and sometimes lack a formal list of resources. Having analysed what had been achieved in historiography so far, I concluded that in spite of easy access to archives in today's Poland and Ukraine, no extensive compendium of knowledge of any Roman Catholic parish functioning before 1939 had been created in the form of monograph. The remainder of



the chapter presents the history of Belz, focusing primarily on the countries it had belonged to, major events, and its social, national and religious structure in the 19th and 20th century. On the basis of found resources, I also managed to reconstruct an outline of the history of the Belz parish in the Old Polish period, mostly thanks to the use of hitherto unknown material from the Jasna Góra Monastery Archive in Częstochowa.

Chapter II presents organizational structures and the personnel of the parish in the period covered in the publication. I traced back territorial changes in terms of which towns had belonged to the parish and determined their distance to the parish church, comparing the results to other ecclesiastical units. In doing so, I did not omit general information on transport capabilities. Moreover, I turned my attention to the functioning of the office of the dean of Belz and the structure of the Belz deanery, to which Belz has invariably belonged. An important and previously unpublished achievement was to compile a catalogue of parish priests, administrators, vicars and religious instruction teachers covering the period in which they performed their functions. The catalogue was based on archive material, press articles and other scattered data. Meanwhile, I also took the opportunity to gather information on their responsibilities, various opinions of their superiors on their pastoral work in Belz, and, if the parish priest had been appointed by competition, also the list of candidates. Thanks to the search query I managed to briefly characterize each parish priest's and administrator's term of office. Another query revealed a number of facts on church servants, i.e. sextons, organists and other people. Based on surviving documents it was possible to recreate the resources of the parish archive (destroyed in World War II) and the principles according to which the parish office had been run. My book contains descriptions of seals used in the church office, a novelty rarely present in such studies. The last section of the chapter relates the history of Belz cemeteries, in particular the municipal cemetery, which in the period covered in the publication served as a burial ground for Roman Catholics in Belz. The minutes of the meetings of the Commune Council currently kept in the National Archive in Lublin provided the basis for all analyses and retracing the history of the necropolis.

Chapter III comprises all available information on church architecture, i.e. the parish church and the presbytery, the little church in Zameczek, Belz, as well as public chapels and roadside shrines in the parish. By means of an in-depth search query I discussed the interior decor of the parish church with particular reference to numerous renovations and adaptations of the building, which were necessary due to the damp ground. The same problems concerned the presbytery building, i.e. the former Dominican monastery. The steps taken allowed me to determine that the appearance of the parish church and its furnishings were rather modest.



However, the analysis of the data cannot refer to the church's present condition, because it has been almost completely ruined since World War II. The small church in Zameczek seems much grander by comparison, and it contains many pre-war inscriptions in Polish. An analysis of available resources enabled the interpretation of each stage of construction and furnishing, as well as the development of the nearest vicinity. Such research was deemed necessary by the fact that inside the church there was a copy of the painting of Our Lady of Częstochowa, which was famous for its graces and constituted the centre of religious and spiritual life of parishioners and other Catholics from the region. This chapter also characterized the chapels and roadside shrines all across the parish. The information collected allowed me, for the most part, to recreate their appearance and trace back their histories. My inspection of the condition of church buildings in Belz in 2016 proved very valuable in this respect, enabling me to verify the data in my possession in multiple locations.

Chapter IV characterizes various aspects of the religious life of the Belz parish. This subject proved the most challenging part of the study, mostly due to the near-total destruction of the parish archive. Nonetheless, I succeeded in completing a substantial part of the work. First of all, I managed to list and analyse statistical data from the years 1867 to 1939 concerning the number of parishioners in Belz and villages which had belonged to the parish. On the basis of transcripts from christening, marriage and death records I compiled tabular lists of persons christened, married and deceased in the Belz parish in 1869-1933. Apart from many comments to the tables, I included a certain amount of information on the administration of sacraments in Belz. I emphasized multiple instances of problems, even pathological ones, which arose in connection with sacraments. The material I presented was expanded by demonstrating the discrepancy between the number of marriages contracted and the number of banns published. I also included a table with a classification of deaths according to the age of the deceased. Next, I outlined the history and the growth of the worship of Our Lady of Częstochowa depicted on the Belz copy of the picture in Jasna Góra. Not only did such outline familiarize the reader with the spiritual aspect but it also concentrated on conservation works performed on the painting and the organization and celebration of various Marian feast days. Other religious celebrations were discussed in a separate paragraph, dedicated also to Catholic organisations and other manifestations of pastoral work. In spite of limited resources, I managed to present the enormous value of Belz priests' work, who actively participated in the life of local communities. They took part in religious and patriotic celebrations, stimulated the growth of religious associations centred mostly around Catholic Action, or prepared the faithful for hierarchs' visits to the parish.



Apart from indicating the aforementioned activities, I also showed family relations of the clergy, opinions on priests, even mentioning their holiday destinations. Religious education of students proved a very significant component of the pastoral work, one which became the subject of a separate subchapter. The subchapter details and discusses the process of religious instruction at school, didactic and organizational problems, and points out differences between Roman Catholic instructors and other teachers working in the school. The final subchapter discusses the problematic relations between the local Roman Catholic parish and Greek Catholics as well as contacts with the Jewish population.

Chapter V contains an exhaustive and detailed discussion of the multi-faceted educational, instructional and organizational work of the Felician Sisters in Belz. I compiled a catalogue of sisters who performed duties of the superior of the monastic house, school, orphanage, as well as lists of teachers and other nuns, also including their lay and monastic names, living expectancy, years at work and years in service to the parish. I also presented the property of the Convent in Belz, listed the locations of its monastic houses, highlighted the results of the religious education of children, their organisational work and assistance they had offered to the needy. A separate subchapter deals with the Female School run by the nuns. It was an establishment which boasted a high level of instruction and enjoyed unflagging interest and respect in the local community, especially the Jews. Such opinions were confirmed by school inspectors in their inspection reports which I found and quoted on many occasions. My description does not omit statistical data, including attendance and the demographics of the school in terms of nationalities and religions. The orphanage, transformed into a kindergarten by national government in the 1930s, functioned as a separate structure. Also in the case of this establishment, thanks to the documents I found, I managed to analyse its operations and reported a high level of educational activities.

Chapter VI is devoted entirely to crucial economic and financial issues of the Belz parish. I gathered a substantial base of resources, which allowed me to recreate in detail the extent and character of the development of parish farms, determine their area, infrastructure and names of tenants. In addition, I was able to ascertain principles behind work organization and income/expenditure calculations. Furthermore, I prepared lists of legates and parish foundations held by the parish in 1867-1939, cited applicable *iura stolae* fees (i.e. those collected primarily for administration of sacraments), and discussed the principles behind collecting wood from the parish-owned stretch of forest. Despite unquestionable benefits of economic and financial policy of the parish, it incurred a number of expenses such as taxes, contributions and donations sent for different purposes through the Consistory and the



Metropolitan Curia in Lviv. The extant records made it possible to compile and list such data in tabular form and discuss their contents.

Chapter VII, the shortest one, discusses the question of the participation and activities of Roman Catholic priests in Belz within local government structures. Previously, this important aspect was omitted in studies concerning parishes in the Archdiocese of Lviv. I presented this unexplored subject based on several hundred records containing the minutes of meetings of various local government bodies in Belz in the years 1867-1936; I indicated the presence of priests in the bodies, their organizational and political activities, and proved their care for the good of their own parish and the Church. I also outlined the policy of various municipal councils towards the Roman Catholic parish.

The **Conclusions** summarize the findings presented in each chapter.

The study is the first monograph of the Roman Catholic parish in Belz in the Polish historiography. Based on a wealth of extensive resources, it reveals the multidimensional and diverse character of this ecclesiastical unit.

2. Discussion of other scientific and research achievements

a) research publications

Chronologically speaking, my research interests cover the period from the 2nd half of the 19th century to the 1st half of the 20th century. My key research areas concern the following subjects: 1. The hierarchs and clergy of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Lviv, 2. Regional issues in Eastern Galicia and Eastern Lesser Poland in the 19th and 20th century.

My post-doctoral publications include 47 items:

- 3 scholarly monographs (including 1 verified and supplemented post-doctoral book).
- 12 publications in scholarly journals (12 articles: 1 in English and 2 review articles, of which 1 published in a periodical outside the list of ranked journals)



kept by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education). The above texts were published in 6 Polish periodicals:

“Folia Historica Cracoviensia”, “Episteme. Czasopismo naukowo-kulturalne”, “The Person and the Challenges”, “Nasza Przeszłość”, “Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne”, “Almanach Łącki”.

- 15 chapters in monographs and post-conference publications.
- 2 biographical entries in *Österreichisches Biographisches Lexicon 1815-1950*.
- Co-author of 1 monograph.
- Editor of 1 volume of a scholarly journal.
- 13 popular science publications.

The hierarchs and clergy of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Lviv

Having obtained my doctoral degree, I published a post-doctoral monograph, a modified and supplemented study of the life and work of the Lviv Archbishop Bolesław Twardowski *Arcybiskup Bolesław Twardowski (1864-1944) metropolita lwowski obrządku łacińskiego [Archbishop Bolesław Twardowski (1864-1944), Roman Catholic Metropolitan Archbishop of Lviv]*, Rzeszów 2010, 496 pages. In addition to a typically biographical description of the person and its impact on the history of the local Church, the book presents numerous facts concerning the structure and organization of the Archdiocese of Lviv in the 19th and 20th century. It is the first book published in the Polish historiography which contains such an extensive analysis of the subject; it has been quoted on multiple occasions by Polish and foreign researchers.

Having obtained my doctoral degree, I decided to continue my research on the work of hierarchs and clergy in the aforementioned ecclesiastical unit and to popularize knowledge of the subject. In an article about priests who saved Jews during World War II, I discussed the attitude of Archbishop Bolesław Twardowski towards the issue and included many other examples of priests involved in aiding the persecuted minority. At least two of those clergymen were killed for helping Jews. Surviving accounts of witnesses served as resources for the work (14). In another article I analysed the attitudes of clergy towards communism and fascism until the end of the Second World War, emphasizing the remarkable importance of



the pastoral letter by Archbishop Twardowski titled *Komunizm i jego zasady [Communism and its principles]* of 1937 (26). I went on to highlight the legal and organizational aspects of the protection of historical assets of material culture in the 1st half of the 20th century. At the same time, I emphasized the initiative and decisiveness of Lviv metropolitan bishops, whose dispositions demonstrated their concern for the enormous material legacy of the Archdiocese of Lviv (31). Their decisiveness was also pointed out in the article on Roman Catholic societies, although the passage is in fact a section of the monograph *Arceybiskup Bolesław Twardowski* (13). All of the above-mentioned articles make use of a wealth of resources, and the subjects, except for (13), have not previously been explored to any extent.

My three subsequent publications deal with Roman Catholic hierarchs of the Archdiocese of Lviv in the period preceding the Second World War. One of those publications contains a discussion of the structure and organization of the Metropolitan Curia in Lviv in the interwar period, being the first study of this Lviv ecclesiastical unit (29). What is more, in my research I also focused on the furnishings of the Lviv Roman Catholic Archbishops' Palace. A tangible effect of steps taken was the discovery and subsequent publication of the inventory records concerning the Obroszyn palace and the palace chapel in Lviv (16, 33). Those sources revealed the immense wealth of the establishments and bridged the gap in previous research on their history.

The biography of certain priests of the Lviv Archdiocese is strictly connected with the subject discussed here. Consequently, I published an article about the socio-political work of professor of the John Casimir University in Lviv Szczepan Szydelski (28), a politician and a community worker. In another publication, I characterized surviving documents containing references to the life of the Krakow Metropolitan Archbishop Adam Stefan Sapieha, kept in the Archive of the Lviv Metropolitan Curia in Krakow (Archbishop Eugeniusz Baziak Archive). The search query and its published results indicate previously unknown sources concerning mainly the period preceding the First World War, when the prospective hierarch held different pastoral and administrative functions in the structures of the Archdiocese of Lviv (25). Other publications on the subject include biographical entries on Bolesław Twardowski (37) and Archbishop Józef Bilczewski (36). The latter became the focus of my subsequent short popular-science articles containing a brief bibliography, subject to volume limits imposed by the publishers (11, 51). Similar restrictions and requirements allowed me only to compile only a partial biographical entry dedicated to St. Rev. Zygmunt Gorazdowski (50) and Lviv Benedictine nun Sister Kolumba Gabriel (12).

Regional issues in Eastern Galicia and Eastern Lesser Poland in the 19th and 20th century.

In addition to subjects strictly connected with the life and work of the ecclesiastical structures of the Archdiocese in Lviv, my research covers the issues related to Galicia. It also includes articles on complex Polish-Ukrainian relations in the 20th century. First and foremost, I should mention the source edition of the previously unpublished letter from Leon Piniński to Bishop Adam Stefan Sapieha informing the latter of Lviv's dramatic situation during the Ukrainian-Polish war in the years 1918-1919 (19). The events of the conflict are referred to in source-edited lists of the victims of typhoid fever in Stary Sambor poviat in 1919. Their deaths were the result of poor sanitary conditions in a society devastated by hostilities. The documents have not been previously published (9). In the interwar period, mutual antagonism between Poles and Ukrainians and nascent Ukrainian nationalism escalated the tension. One of the more visible signs of the growing tension was the bomb attack launched by Ukrainians at the venue of the 9th Eastern Trade Fair in Lviv. The incident became the focus of media attention and was publicized e.g. in the "Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny" daily. In a separate study (24) I compiled and discussed all information published by the daily. As regards other regional and historical subjects, I presented a cross-section of tourism and recreational travel organised in Eastern Lesser Poland in the interwar period, indicating growing tourist traffic and social interest in such activities (20).

This category also includes a lengthy passage from the parish chronicle of St. Vincent a Paulo's church in Lviv – a compendium of knowledge on the religious, military and social situation as well as everyday life of the city during World War II. Since it mentions multiple details and contains a wealth of facts, supplemented by many essential comments on my part, the material offers additional knowledge about this difficult and uncertain times of wartime turmoil (15).

b) academic papers, lectures, presentations at conferences, symposia, contribution to their organization and functions held

After obtaining my PhD in humanities, I participated in 13 conferences in Poland and abroad, presenting my own research papers (Appendix 3).



I co-organized one symposium, 3 national conferences and one international conference. I chaired 3 panels at national conferences and two panels at international ones. I was a member of the Research Committee of one international conference and I am presently appointed member of the Research Council at one national conference currently under way (Appendix 4).

c) scientific and research projects and programmes, membership in research institutions and organizations

After attaining my doctoral degree I took part in 4 research projects (Appendix 3). I also participated in 2 other programmes financed by the European Union, raising my management and university teaching qualifications (Appendix 4).

I am a member of the editorial boards of the following periodicals: "Episteme. Czasopismo naukowo-kulturalne", "Folia Historica Cracoviensia" and "Nasza Przeszłość". I also belong to "Episteme" Association of Art and Science Creators in Krakow (Vice-Chairman of the Board) and the Eastern Studies Institute Foundation (Board member).

d) organizational, didactic and popularization work

In 2009 to 2012 I was the secretary of the Institute of History Council, and since 2012 I have held the function of its research secretary. In addition, in the years 2009-2012 I was the manager of the Post-Graduate Studies in History and Civic Education. In the years 2009 to 2017 I was a member of the Faculty Parametrization Commission. Outside the university, I am a member of the board of the "Episteme" Association of Art and Science Creators in Krakow and the Eastern Studies Institute Foundation (Appendix 4).

As an employee of the Faculty of History and Cultural Heritage, I teach (lectures, tutorials, proseminars, seminars) to 1st and 2nd year students of Archival Science and Document Management, History and Post-Graduate Studies. My classes concern mostly archival science and 19th century history (Appendix 4).

I have participated in various educational events as a speaker and/or lecturer. I made an appearance in a Polish national TV documentary on the life and work of Archbishop Eugeniusz Baziak. I authored over a dozen popular science publications (Appendix 4).



Since 2010 I have sat on many exam commissions for students of full-time and postgraduate studies. So far I have supervised 25 bachelor and 11 post-graduate students. Currently I am supervising a further 9 bachelor's dissertations.

In the years 2013-2016 I offered scholarly guidance to students participating in certain events such as students' scholarly conferences and a research trip. I am currently a member of the Research Council and the Organizational Committee of the 21 Convention of Polish Archival Science Students, which is held on 24th to 26th April 2019 at the Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow.

I also provide scholarly supervision to doctoral students, which involves my participation as an auxiliary dissertation supervisor, and since 2013 I have observed and assessed classes given by doctoral students as part of their mandatory teaching practice programmes.

In 2013 I provided assistance as a historical consultant of a monograph. I am an expert reviewer of questions in competitions (along with marking schemes) on school, regional and voivodeship level in the Lesser Poland History Competition for students of grades formerly classified as *middle school* (Polish 'gimnazjum') in the year 2018/19.

In 2018 I reviewed articles for publication in the aftermath of the conference "Wolność zaczęła się w Prokocimiu. Rola Prokocimia w odzyskaniu niepodległości Polski w 1918 r." ["Freedom started in Prokocim. The role of the Prokocim Council in regaining independence in 1918 Poland"] – as part of the project ran by the Society of Friends of Prokocim titled "Wolność zaczęła się w Prokocimiu".

I have received many awards and distinctions for my work; e.g. in 2011 I received UPJPII Rector's Award for Diligent Work for the Benefit of the University.

Kraków, 3 IV 2019 r.

Gregorz Chojko