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ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to the first professor of prehistory at the University of Warsaw, Erazm Majewski, and his two students, Leon Kozłowski and Stefan Krukowski.

Keywords: University of Warsaw, Erazm Majewski, prehistory

A hundred years ago, on 29th October 1919, Erazm Majewski became Professor of Prehistory at the University of Warsaw (Fig. 1). This professorship was granted to a seriously ill man in the evening of his life, an industrialist of outstanding merit for Warsaw archaeology, a self-taught researcher, an enemy of Marx, in part a biologist (author of a dictionary of Polish zoological and botanical terms) (Fig. 2), a quasi-ethnographer (an interim editor of *Wista*), an industrialist-chemist (toothache drops). But above all, the first relatively competent Warsaw prehistorian, founder of the private Prehistoric Museum and originator of *Światowit* (1899).

When the Chief of State, Józef Piłsudski signed his nomination, Majewski was already severely ill and although he accepted the nomination, he was unable to give lectures. He started to search for a younger associate professor who would support him. At first, he thought of his students, Stefan Krukowski and Leon Kozłowski; Marian Himner was already dead (Fig. 3).

The former could not be taken into account because he did not have a maturity diploma, but the latter could since he had not only passed a matriculation exam, but also obtained a PhD title and habilitation. But it turned out that Leon Kozłowski, the beloved student of Erazm Majewski, had just lost his favour. So Majewski finally chose a candidate who was a stranger to him, a protégé of Józef Kostrzewski, Assoc. Prof. Włodzimierz Antoniewicz, who would eventually disappoint him as well since at that point nothing could comfort his afflicted soul.

I have documented it all below in the form of a timeline, presenting facts about a private 'seminar' of Erazm

Majewski, the tutor of Krukowski and Kozłowski, future prehistory professors, as well as the issue of his professorship and finally – the history of granting tenure at the University of Warsaw to Włodzimierz Antoniewicz, the chief of the university's prehistorical studies until 1963.

As a formality, I shall remind readers that had it not been for the hostility of the Szkoła Główna Warszawska (Warsaw Main School) professors, we would be celebrating the 155th anniversary of archaeology at the University of Warsaw because Józef Łepkowski, before becoming a professor of archaeology at the Jagiellonian University (1866), applied for a tenure in Warsaw in 1865!

Erazm Majewski, the first Warsaw prehistorian, member of the Towarzystwo Naukowe Warszawskie (Warsaw Scientific Society, TNW), an important figure of the Warsaw upper crust, rubs shoulders with Cardinal Aleksander Kakowski, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Władysław Reymont, Stefan Żeromski, and attends the 'tea parties' hosted by the Chief of State in the Belvedere. In 1915, he is invited to the Kazimierz Palace for the inauguration of the Polish University, exchanges letters with Gabriel de Mortillet, Luigi Pigorini, Lubor Niederle and Gustaf Kossinna, Tytus Chałubiński, Jan Czekanowski, Włodzimierz Demetrykiewicz, Benedykt Dybowski, Karol Estreicher, Wojciech Gerson, Zygmunt Gumplewicz, Karol Hadaczek, Marcel Handelsman, Jerzy and Mieczysław Karłowicz, Maria Konopnicka, Tadeusz Korzon, Józef Kostrzewski, Kazimierz Kulwieć, Władysław Mickiewicz, Kazimierz Nitsch, Bronisław Piłsudski, Ludomir Sawicki, Aleksander Semkowicz, Waław Sieroszewski and many others.



Fig. 1. Photograph of Erazm Majewski (from the author's archives).

Students

Here follows some information about Majewski's students, two of whom, Kozłowski and Krukowski, eventually became professors of prehistory, however without taking over the department at the University of Warsaw, due to different reasons.

Stefan Krukowski

1908

July–August: on E. Majewski's request, he performs field surveys (partially assisted by Leon Kozłowski) on sandy open sites in the Stopnica, Pińczów, and Warsaw districts (*Światowit* 9, 1911).

September: Krukowski excavates an early medieval tumuli in Jasudów in the Augustów district (*Światowit* 9, 1911).

He starts to work for the Museum of Erazm Majewski as a custodian assistant as well as an editorial assistant for *Światowit*.

1909

Together with Kozłowski, he performs a field survey of sandy open sites in the Warsaw district (*Światowit* 9, 1911).

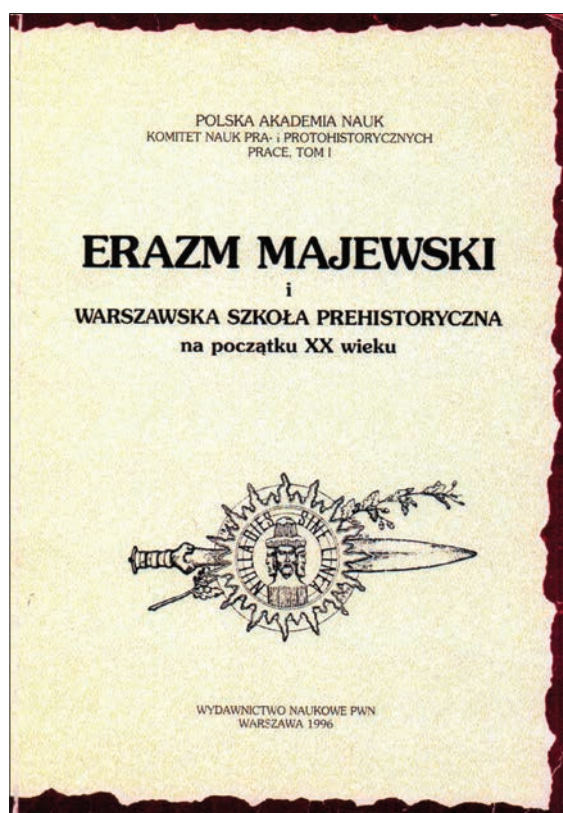


Fig. 2. Book on E. Majewski with the logo of the *Światowit* periodical (edited by S.K. Kozłowski and J. Lech).

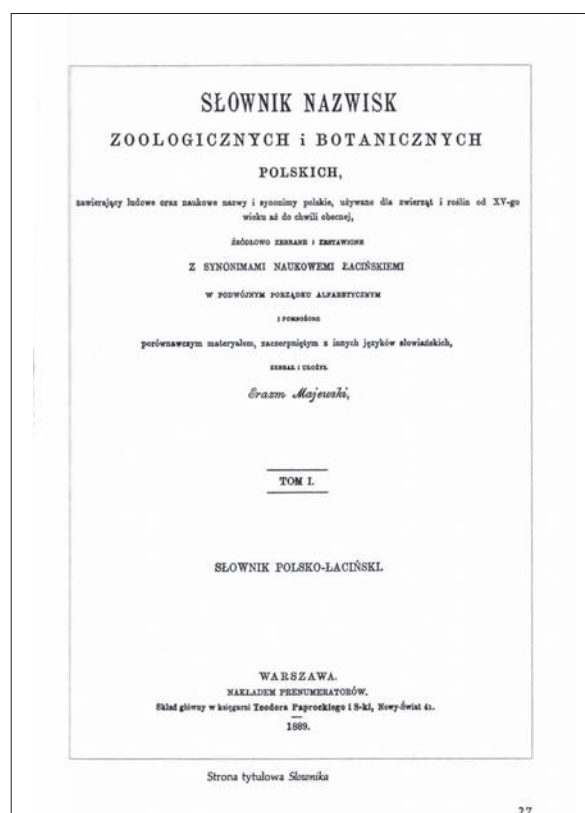


Fig. 3. E. Majewski's book on zoological and botanical terms.

1910

March: field prospection of sandy open sites in the Grójec, Nowy Mińsk, and Warsaw districts (including Płudy with Kozłowski, see *Paleolit Polski*);

E. Majewski tries to persuade Krukowski, without success, to write a monographic comparative study of some of the Stopnica district sites (this was later done in Kozłowski's doctoral thesis).

1911

May: E. Majewski notes: "Krukowski visited me yesterday... brave boy and determined to devote himself to archaeology" (Majewski's notebook).

June: excavations of the tumulus in Lubiejewo in the Płock district (*Światowit* 10, 1912).

- excavations at the cemetery in Koziminy in the Płońsk district (*Światowit* 10, 1912).
- field prospection in eastern Masovia (Łąjski) and Płudy near Warsaw.
- Krukowski compiles a collection catalogue for the Museum of Erazm Majewski.

1912

January: a text about the tumulus in Lubiejewo is ready for press (*Światowit* 10, 1912).

Autumn: Stefan Krukowski breaks his bonds with archaeology and starts his alcohol-distilling apprenticeship in Miastków near Pilawa.

November: during his apprenticeship, Krukowski ends his coverage of Koziminy (*Światowit* 10, 1912).

1913

January: gives up distilling apprenticeship and begs for any sort of paid job related to archaeology in his correspondence with E. Majewski.

Beginning of the year: becomes a secretary at the Museum of Erazm Majewski.

April: visits caves in Złoty Potok and its vicinity.

Spring: E. Majewski notes: "... the boy gives a good account of himself..."

April/May: field surveys in the Będzin and Częstochowa districts (B. Ginter, *Światowit* 30, 1969).

May: E. Majewski orders Krukowski 'to stop at 40–50' (barrows in Wysokie).

- excavations at the Late Palaeolithic site in Płudy near Warsaw.

May–June: digs at the site in Wysokie, the Sejny district (*Światowit* 11, 1913).

June: finishes an article about burins (*Sprawozdania z Posiedzeń TNW, Wydział Nauk Antropologicznych* 8, 1915).

- is involved in the translation of *Lessons de préhistoire* by G. Engerrand for E. Majewski; he questions the proposed pay (2 kopecks for a line of text).

June–July: delivers a study to the TNW: 'Report from the Discovery of the Aurignacian and Tardenoisian

Industries in the Vicinity of Żarki' (Polish: *Sprawozdanie z odkrycia przemysłu oryński i tardenuaskiego w okolicach Żarek*).

July: asks E. Majewski for permission to investigate the caves in Złoty Potok.

- continuation of research in northern Jura Krakowsko-Częstochowska.

August: due to financial reasons, Krukowski wants to resign from work in Majewski's Museum.

August–September: excavations of the cemetery in Piwonice, the Kalisz district (*Światowit* 11, 1913).

Summer–Autumn: Krukowski purchases artefacts for the Museum of Erazm Majewski in the vicinities of Kalisz, Konin, and Turek.

September: excavations at the cemetery in Imielków (*Światowit* 11, 1913).

- excavations of the burial ground in Winiary, the Turek district.
- Krukowski deliberates on the methods of unearthing crumbling vessels (*Sprawozdania z Posiedzeń TNW, Wydział Nauk Antropologicznych* 7, 1914).
- thanks E. Majewski for offering him "a pre-lunch occupation", but considers the pay "too low" and instead proposes 50 roubles per month from the beginning of 1914.

September–November: custodian assistant at the Museum of Erazm Majewski.

October: finishes his text about the burial ground in Wysokie (*Światowit* 11, 1914).

November: becomes a junior assistant (*de facto* January 1914) in the Archaeological Department of the TNW's Anthropological Laboratory directed by K. Stołyhwo.

Autumn–Winter: prepares a very detailed scenario for the permanent exhibition at the Museum of Erazm Majewski, along with the precise arrangement of relics in showcases.

December: a TNW report: 'Classification of Flint Tools from the Vicinity of Warsaw' (Polish: 'Klasyfikacja narzędzi krzemiennych okolic Warszawy').

- finishes writing a paper: 'New By-product of the Neolithic Microlith' (Polish: *Nowy odpadek mikrolitu neolitycznego*) (in: *Sprawozdania z Posiedzeń TNW, Wydział Nauk Antropologicznych* 7, 1917).
- text about the cemeteries in Piwonice and Imielków (*Światowit* 11, 1914).
- as the editor of *Światowit*, Krukowski corresponds with M. Himner about a publication on Pieniążkowa.

Winter 1913/14: works on a text about prehistoric burins and turning tools for publication.

- gets to know Sawicki: "Mr Sawicki Ludwik, Krochmalna Street no. 89".
- studies and describes the collections gathered by Samsonowicz and Czarnocki in the Museum of the

Polskie Towarzystwo Krajoznawcze (Polish Sight-seeing Society) in Kielce.

1914

January: Krukowski works on Himner's text for *Światowit*.

January 30th: a TNW report about the 'New By-product of the Neolithic Microlith' (*Sprawozdania z Posiedzeń TNW, Wydział Nauk Antropologicznych* 7, 1914).

Beginning of the year: assistant at the TNW's Anthropological Laboratory under K. Stołyhwo. A postcard from E. Majewski to S. Krukowski:

Mentona 19/3/1914

Dear Mr Stefan

... of course I do not mind you using my collection and photographing artefacts ... I want to draw your attention to the unfinished work around the spring collection from Czatachowa ... It behoves to finish one thing before starting another. Otherwise you will have arrears, which would be very undesirable. ... Feel free to take from the library and use whatever you may need...

E. Majewski

Since the beginning of 1914, Stefan Krukowski officially splits up with Majewski and moves to the Anthropological Laboratory of the TNW under the auspices of Stołyhwo, where he works as an assistant until he falls out with his new boss in a way resembling how he ceased to esteem his previous Master, E. Majewski, particularly after the mild reprimand from March of that year (see the above text of the postcard).

Leon Kozłowski

In the following timeline I have almost entirely omitted Leon's soldiering and political activity.

1908

First half: suicidal death of his father.

Summer: Leon moves with his brother Tomasz to the Warsaw house (at 42 Nowogrodzka Street) of their aunt, Irena W. Kosmowska and her husband, a doctor and social activist, Wiktoryn Kosmowski. There, Leon gets to know, among others, archaeologists Erazm Majewski and Jan Stanisław Czarnowski. Erazm will act as Leon's father and introduce him to prehistory.

- Kozłowski meets Stefan Krukowski.

1908–1909

July/August: on E. Majewski's request, together with Krukowski he investigates sandy open sites in the Stopnica and Pińczów districts.

1909

March: investigates, along with Krukowski, sandy open sites in the Warsaw district.

July: conducts his own field survey along the Przemsza, Dłubnia, and Szreniawa rivers (the resultant collection was later destroyed by the Russians); he donates the Warsaw suburban collections to the Museum of Erazm Majewski.

1910

March: field survey (with Krukowski) in Marcelin (Płudy near Warsaw); access from Białolęka by horse trolley.

Spring: maturity exam at Wróblewski's school.

- after consulting E. Majewski and W. Demetrykiewicz, Kozłowski signs up to the Jagiellonian University as an 'extraordinary student' at the faculties of chemistry and archaeology.

September: E. Majewski is concerned with interposing Leon's article in *Przegląd Fizjograficzny*.

1911

January: presents a summary of the results of his field prospection along the Przemsza and Dłubnia rivers before the Anthropological Commission of the TNW.

April: on behalf of E. Majewski, Kozłowski handles the purchase of the pottery from Złota from Z. Lenartowicz.

Summer: on behalf of K. Stołyhwo, he excavates the Sokola Skala site in Będkowiec, Małopolska; funded by the Elizabeth Thompson Scientific Fund.

- he also participates in Doctor Kuźniar's investigation of Okiennik.
- in addition, he excavates the Lusatian burial ground on Mount Klin in Iwanowice; the excavations are to be continued in the following years.

September: E. Majewski reads and discusses Leon's paper for *Światowit* about the Przemsza and Dłubnia research.

October: deeply sympathises with E. Majewski in his illness, writing: "I also once found myself between life and death – I became ... a cripple".

1912

May: rescue excavations (with Drewko) on the Lusatian burial grounds in Gorzyce and Sokolniki near Tarnobrzeg on behalf of the Polska Akademia Umiejętności (Academy of Learning, PAU).

Summer: employment in the Archaeological Museum of the PAU in Cracow.

July: rescue excavations for Majewski at the Roman Period cemetery in Wąchock; he visits the nearby locality of Pogwizdów to investigate a hill with "Slavic relics".

September (?): at the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, he sees Bronze Age and Hallstatt materials.

October/November: arrival to Tübingen – studies. Leon begins from eoliths; he speaks German well, however his reading skills are worse. The museum at the Prehistoric Institute in Tübingen owns only Palaeolithic collections.

December: at the Tübingen University, Leon has already studied most of the German and French Palaeolithic collections and visited a museum in Stuttgart. Schmidt offered Leon to join an expedition to North Africa, Spain (paintings), Paris, Brussels, Liège, and Berlin.

- Leon tries to organise funding (from the Mianowski Fund and the PAU) for this expedition (which eventually falls through).
- Schmidt plans to excavate in Dordogne, Leon wants to go there as well.

1913

- Palaeolithic rescue excavations with W. Demetrykiewicz and W. Kuźniar close to the Kościuszkó Memorial Tumulus in Cracow (Blessed Bronisława Hill).
- Kozłowski studies flint materials ('the microlith') in the Anthropological Laboratory of the TNW.
- publishes the Palaeolithic material from Jaksice and the Iwanowice-Babia Góra settlement.

January: professor from Tübingen invites Leon to collaborate with the Eastern Europe Department (Leon knows Russian!), and to participate in a research expedition to Russia.

January–March: studies simultaneously in Tübingen (until March 28) and at the Jagiellonian University.

February: accepts W. Demetrykiewicz's invitation to investigate the Kuyavian Neolithic barrows.

He visits the museum in Stuttgart, and later spends a few days in Vienna (Palaeolithic); he does not want to hand the Kuyavian material to E. Majewski and intends to transfer the materials from J. Zawisza's research in the Mamutowa Cave to Cracow.

March: wishes to excavate caves but Majewski reckons Leon not yet ready for that. He dreams of the Okiennik Cave. In regard to his cave plans he wants to invite foreigners (Schmidt, Hauser) as consultants.

Spring/Summer (?): despite Majewski's objections, he goes to the Mamutowa Cave, planning to excavate there "until it gets freezing"; he sets a tiny trench on a terrace in front of the cave and is forced to dispose of huge boulders.

April: visit in Berlin with R.R. Schmidt who recommends Leon for a member in both of the local Archaeological Societies (Kossinnas's and Schuchhardt's).

- in Berlin: work on Eastern European collections.
- plans of the research expedition to Russia are becoming more concrete.

May: in Warsaw, he fails to catch Janusz Radziwiłł with whom he hoped to arrange the lending of relics from the Mamutowa Cave to Cracow.

- Kuyavia: contact with Rev. Górzyński (Kuyavian barrows, private collection, attempt to draw some relics from it for Cracow), discovers a "Slavic culture mould" in Dąbie.

June: visits multiple barrows, chooses the area near Świerczyn for excavations, until now he has excavated two – Iłowo and Rogatki.

- digs another two barrows, this time in Świerczyn; he collects information about stone figures ('baba') in Kuyavia and Pałuki for W. Demetrykiewicz.

Eventually he excavates six barrows (Świerczyn, Iłowo, Rogatki, and Borucin); the daily wage is 1 rouble.

July: a letter from E. Majewski who resents the fact that Leon investigated the Mamutowa Cave wilfully.

Leon profusely excuses himself before W. Demetrykiewicz for his arbitrary excavations at the Mamutowa Cave (result of Majewski's intervention) and argues for teamwork (mentioning that Schmidt would gladly arrive).

August: Kozłowski tries to reclaim for the PAU Museum a hoard of Arabian coins from Dąbrowa Górnicza; in the meantime, he comes to terms with W. Kuźniar regarding the date for a joint research project.

September: excavations at Iwanowice-Babia Góra (Cord Ware cemetery, a Linear Pottery Culture Neolithic settlement).

1914

- studies 'the microlith' in the TNW and Majewski's Museum (the latter for his future doctoral dissertation).

January: Leon's lecture at the Anthropological Section of the TNW about the European Palaeolithic, with particular focus on Poland.

- acquisition of the Mamutowa Cave collections is finalised. Jan Zawisza's widow agrees for them to be compiled in a separate monograph and temporarily moved to Cracow; the material is to be elaborated by Leon Kozłowski.

March: works mostly on the Neolithic, almost finishes compiling research results from the Iwanowice cemetery.

April: finishes a paper about the residential pit in Iwanowice.

April/May: expedition with Schmidt to Russia (funded by the Russian side); they visit the Palaeolithic site in Kiev, Kiryłowska Street, and study Crimean caves.

May: on behalf of the PAU's Museum, he purchases a collection from Doctor Terlecki (mostly Polish artefacts), sends the chest to Przybysławice.

May/June: Schmidt and Kozłowski investigate three caves in the Caucasus, the most important is the two-levelled Sakajia.

Schmidt wants to perform excavations in Asia Minor in the following year (with Leon).

July: Leon obtains a collection from Sakajia (150–200 artefacts) for the PAU Museum, comes to believe that he “acquired quite sufficient excavation skills” and plans to finish work at the Mamutowa Cave and to excavate other Polish caves.

Leon carries bags with flint away from the Motsamet monastery (cf. *Stefan Krukowski and Leon Kozłowski in Georgia* in this volume).

- Leon’s return just before the outbreak of the First World War.

August: Outbreak of the First World War.

- Belina’s patrol of the Polish Legion, Leon crosses the borders of the Kingdom of Poland in a chase with propaganda materials and a bomb. He is tasked with agitation in the Miechów district.

August–September: in sequence: Polish military, district chief, recruiter, agitator, speaker.

November (?): joins the 1st Uhrlans Regiment of the Polish Legions (under Major Belina-Prażmowski).

- devastation and robbery of the Przybysławice estate by the Russian army – the collections from the Przemsza and Dłubnia rivers, the Kuyavian barrows, as well as those bought in Russia are irretrievably lost.

1915

Summer: excavations on Mount Klin in Iwanowice.

July: Kozłowski leaves the 1st Regiment and is transferred to the military staff of the 1st Brigade.

November: declares to W. Demetrykiewicz that after the war he plans to work in Cracow and is not going to “be interested in new possibilities” opening for archaeology in Warsaw within the newly-opened University.

- compiles the new vessels from Złota excavated by Z. Lenartowicz for the Polish Sightseeing Society Museum in Kielce.

December 1st, 1915

“I was visited by L. Kozłowski (...) I persuaded him a lot and I think I sowed a seed” (E. Majewski’s notebook).

December 29th, 1915

“I think I oriented him in regard to politics. He occupies a prominent political post in the Radom Governorate, so it’s not indifferent” (E. Majewski’s notebook).

1916

February: another semester at the Jagiellonian University.

May: settles in Warsaw, returns to scholarly work, finds the Museum of Erazm Majewski in the middle of

reorganisation, decides to donate his collections to it and works there as a technician.

June: checks the inventory of the Museum of Erazm Majewski.

July: together with Kostrzewski, he works in the Municipal Museum (61 Podwale Street), arranging six archaeological exhibition rooms. He moves Majewski’s materials from Zachęta there, arranges a Stone Age exhibition, and co-authors a guidebook (Stone Age) with Kostrzewski, thus beginning his works on ‘Stone Age on dunes...’ (i.e. his doctoral dissertation: ‘Epoka kamienna na wydmach...’).

1917

At the Archaeological Department of the Anthropological Institute of the TNW

- studies on microliths, participation in scientific sessions.

Spring: visits the Jagiellonian University in relation to his PhD thesis.

April: at S. J. Czarnowski’s place in Miechów, he organises a transfer of a part of Czarnowski’s materials to Majewski’s Museum.

May: negotiates with Z. Lenartowicz the purchase of the Neolithic materials from Złota.

- finishes his doctoral dissertation in Przybysławice.

Summer: on E. Majewski’s request, he visits and performs trial trenches (without success) at a number of shelters and caves in northern Jura Krakowsko-Częstochowska.

September: graduation diploma from the Jagiellonian University, September 4th, 1917; Kozłowski has the summary of his doctoral thesis translated.

November: visits the Nietoperzowa Cave, then meets Z. Lenartowicz and discusses purchasing the Neolithic pottery from Złota for Majewski’s Museum.

1918

- Custodian (until 1920) of the Archaeological Museum of Erazm Majewski.

January: winter semester at the University in Tübingen.

- a visit in the newly-opened Museum in Halle (to learn its organisation as a model for Warsaw).

February/March: summer semester in Tübingen.

March: Kozłowski wants to pass his doctoral exams in April in Tübingen (main subject: prehistory, secondary subjects: geology and geography).

- together with Schmidt, he prepares a paper on Sakajia (never published).

June: visits the Römisch-Germanisches Museum in Mainz as well as the museums in Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna, and Berlin.

August: PhD in Tübingen.

- Erazm Majewski “reads and criticises” Leon’s doctoral dissertation.

- meets Krukowski in Ojców, tells him about his attempt to secure chests from Złoty Potok broken by an artillery grenade; a violent argument ensues as Krukowski believes that Leon wanted to appropriate his materials.

October: excavates the Nietoperzowa Cave (using E. Majewski's funds).

- persuades Krukowski, as well as Antoniewicz, Jakimowicz and Żurowski, to start conservation works.
- purchases the Złota collections for Majewski.

December: E. Majewski reports to the TNW on L. Kozłowski's doctoral book.

- the TNW accepts the work for print, which enables the nostrification of Leon Kozłowski's doctoral diploma from Tübingen.
- E. Majewski confers with Leon on the establishment of the Conservation Department for archaeology and notices his egoism and exuberant personal ambitions.

December/January 1919: relocates to Warsaw permanently.

1919

February: "... the Prehistoric Archaeology Department was established at the Warsaw University – I was chosen ... Leon is not going to be content about this ... he has already aspired for this position" (E. Majewski in his notebook).

March: Kozłowski congratulates E. Majewski on his professor nomination.

- (Kozłowski) "behaved very kindly and correctly when he learned about my candidacy" (E. Majewski's notebook).

September: upon receiving his professorship at the University of Warsaw, E. Majewski, seriously ill, wishes to start lectures and pass the Department to a younger scholar (he is thinking about Kozłowski).

- "maybe I will dare to give a few lectures, though... and then I will hand over the Department – Kozłowski shall be glad" (E. Majewski's notebook).

November: in Smolice and Nagórki, in the Łęczyckie Voivodship, Kozłowski excavates a Lusatian cemetery.

- Antoniewicz joins the competition for E. Majewski's successor.

1920

January: 'Leon finishes the «things» which he is supposed to present in Cracow for his habilitation' (Z. Budkova's diary).

February: E. Majewski complains about Kozłowski to Kostrzewski; he talks about him also with Antoniewicz.

- 'I openly wrote to Kostrzewski ... about the irritable issues around the department ... about Mr Leon Kozłowski, who is ... a worry of mine' (E. Majewski's notebook).

- 'The conservator's position is an interim thing for Antoniewicz on his way to placing himself in the Department' (Leon's letter to Demetrykiewicz).

- 'I intend to work in Warsaw in the future and I am supposed to replace Majewski, in agreement with him, at his position in the Department' (Leon's letter to Demetrykiewicz).

March: professors Demetrykiewicz, Szajnocha and Talko-Hryniewicz are called to the committee for Kozłowski's habilitation on the basis of his work: 'Megalithic Barrows East from Oder' (*Grobowce megalityczne na wschód od Odry*).

April: Leon proposes the topics for his lectures as associate professor to the committee at the Jagiellonian University: 'Methodology of Prehistory', 'On the oldest relics of humanity', 'Late Stone Age in Europe'.

April 24th: habilitation colloquium with professors Demetrykiewicz, Śleszyński, Kowalski, Szajnocha and Szafer.

April 26th, 11:00 AM: habilitation lecture: 'Neolithic Cultures in Poland'.

April: "I took part in the habilitation colloquium ... So if it would be convenient for you, Professor, to work with me as an associate professor, I would be extremely glad" (Leon's letter to Majewski).

- Kozłowski plans to work as an associate professor under E. Majewski at the University of Warsaw and in his Museum.

May: E. Majewski considers, prompted by Kostrzewski, hiring Antoniewicz at the University of Warsaw, Majewski suspects 'Kozłowski' (Leon) "messes up" with his documents in the University's rector's office.

- The Council of the Faculty of Philosophy at the Jagiellonian University grants Kozłowski *venia docendi* in Prehistory.

June: the ministry approves Kozłowski's habilitation at the Jagiellonian University, under the condition of nostrification of his doctoral diploma.

September: takes over the Prehistoric Archaeology Department at the University of Jan Kazimierz in Lviv (UJK).

December: demobilised.

None of Majewski's students (Stefan Krukowski, Leon Kozłowski, Marian Himner) would eventually take over the post left by their Master. Marian Himner, after defending a brilliant doctorate at the Sorbonne, died an aviator's death in southern France. Stefan Krukowski, having antagonised Majewski, associated himself with Kazimierz Stołyhwo and his Anthropological Laboratory of the TNW.

The one closest to Mr Erazm's heart, Leon Kozłowski, deservedly counted on becoming his assistant and successor at the Warsaw University but fate decided otherwise. Majewski was approached by Józef Kostrzewski who promoted another candidate, Włodzimierz Antoniewicz.

Seriously ill, the professor did not give a single lecture at the University of Warsaw, while Antoniewicz ingratiated with him, and criticized his colleague.

In the meantime, Leon Kozłowski undertook an extremely fierce self-promotional campaign in Warsaw, which scared the old and ill man. Politics also played a role, since Majewski was rather a pro-Russian national democrat, whereas Kozłowski leaned towards pro-

Austrian socialism. All of this paved the way for the promotion of Włodzimierz Antoniewicz, strongly supported by Kostrzewski, and made the path more difficult for Leon Kozłowski. However, although Antoniewicz would later also fall out of favour with Majewski's afflicted psyche, it was already too late. Erazm Majewski died in 1922 and Włodzimierz Antoniewicz continued as the head of Prehistory at the University of Warsaw until 1963.

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