

Kazimierz Twardowski's Lvov Chronology

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In this Chronology, the symbol ‘•’ precedes events dated by day and month, while the symbol ‘◇’ precedes the description of events dated only by month or year. The latter are listed at the beginning of each year.

1895

◇ From the time of receiving his philosophy professorship at the University of Lvov, Twardowski took part in the sessions of the Philosophy Circle of the Academic Reading Room.

- 18/10. The Austrian Ministry of Religious Affairs and Education (*Ministerium für Kultus und Unterricht*) appointed Twardowski for the position of assistant professor of philosophy at the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Lvov, effective 1/11. Twardowski took over the Philosophy Chair after Aleksander Raciborski, who had retired at his own request.¹
- 15/11. Twardowski delivered his first lecture at the University of Lvov: “The Concept of Philosophy.”
- 30/12. Twardowski became a member of the Lvov Society for Ethnic Studies.

1896

- 14/09. At Twardowski's request, the Austrian Ministry of Religious Affairs and Education formed the Philosophical Seminar, the first of its kind on Polish land. The Seminar began its activity in 1897 and consisted of two stages: an introductory proseminar and the seminar proper.
- 10/10. Twardowski delivered his inaugural university lecture “Psychology vs. Physiology and Philosophy;” the lecture script became the basis of an eponymous essay.
- 6/11. Twardowski's third – youngest – daughter, Maria, was born; her two older sisters had been born in Vienna: Helena in 1892 and Aniela in 1894.

1897

¹ In Twardowski's time, the hierarchy of functions at Polish state universities was as follows: assistant (Polish: *asystent*), private lecturer (Polish: *docent prywatny*), associate professor (Polish: *professor nadzwyczajny*) and full professor (Polish: *professor zwyczajny*). The professors were heads of departments paid from the state budget; private lecturers had the right to lecture, but without a fixed salary; assistants were employed at the departments as helpers of their heads. At the same time, there were the following academic degrees: bachelor's (Polish: *licencjat*), master's (Polish: *magisterium*), doctorate and postdoctorate (Polish: *habilitacja*). The condition for obtaining an assistantship was the possession of a master's degree or doctorate, the condition for obtaining the function of lecturer or a professorship was the possession of a postdoctorate.

◇ Twardowski became an honorary member of the Philosophy Circle of the Academic Reading Room.

- 20/09. The University of Lvov petitioned the Austrian Ministry of Religious Affairs and Education for a full professorship for Twardowski (as well as Aleksander Skórski).
- 24/10. The Russian censorship permitted the publishing of the 1st volume of *Philosophical Review* (*Przegląd Filozoficzny*) in Warsaw; the founder and editor of the journal was Władysław Weryho; Twardowski was among the people who “promised their collaboration,” and from 1906, he formally represented the editorship in Lvov.

1898

◇ Twardowski commenced the first lectures in experimental psychology (*Of Visual Illusions*) delivered at the University of Lvov. ◇ In May-June, he led the series of 13 lectures *An Outline of Psychology* in the Academic Circle of the Society of Brotherly Help of the Students of the Lvov Polytechnic.

- 15/09. The Austrian Ministry of Religious Affairs and Education appointed Twardowski to the position of full philosophy professor at Lvov University, effective 01/10 (Skórski was not appointed). Twardowski took over the full professorship after Euzebiusz Czerkowski, who had retired in 1892.

1899

◇ The audience of Twardowski’s lecture series *Of Reformatory Pursuits in the Field of Formal Logic* included Jan Łukasiewicz, Stanisław Leśniewski, Tadeusz Kotarbiński, and Tadeusz Czeżowski. ◇ Twardowski became an editorial staff member at *Knowledge and Life* (*Wiedza i życie*), the publishing house of the Lvov Scientific-Literary Society. ◇ Each year between 1899 and 1906, Twardowski led a one- or multi-series cycle of lectures as part of the Public University Lectures in Lvov.

1900

- 30/01. During the General Assembly of the Lvov Society for Ethnic Studies, Twardowski was selected as a member of the Board.
- 21-24/7. During the meeting of the 10th (Psychological) Section of the 9th Congress of Polish Physicians and Naturalists in Cracow, on 22/7 Twardowski delivered the lecture “Concerning the Classification of Psychological Phenomena” and led a discussion on the topic “Which psychological phenomena are accessible to internal observation?”
- On 7/12 and 10/12, Twardowski took part in the meetings of Lvov scientists in the Lecture Hall of the University of Lvov which were convened in order to form the Society for the Promotion of Polish Science in Lvov. He became a founding member.

1901

◇ During the fall semester of the academic year 1901/1902, Twardowski led a seminar² in experimental psychology. ◇ In the academic year 1900/1901, Twardowski prepared and circulated the script for lectures in *Psychology* (missing).

- 19/01. The governor of Galicia, Leon Piniński, approved the statutes of the Society of Friends of Science in Lvov.
- 26/03. Twardowski took part in the 1st General Assembly of the Society for the Promotion of Polish Science in Lvov.
- 26/10. The Board of Directors of the Lvov Society for Ethnic Studies accepted Twardowski's resignation from the role of Board member.
- 3/11. On behalf of the Board of Directors for Public University Lectures, Twardowski delivered the introductory paper during the inauguration of the Lectures.
- 19/11. A group of Ukrainian youth occupying Room 3 of the University of Lvov – and demanding bilingualism at the University or the formation of a second university with Ukrainian as language of instruction – prevented Twardowski from delivering his lecture.
- 23/11. During a meeting of a group of Polish youth, the incidents of 19/11 were condemned and it was resolved that the participants of the meeting would support neither the idea of bilingualism at the University of Lvov nor the idea of forming a separate Ukrainian university in Lvov.

1902

- 30/04. Twardowski consented to become a member of the Board of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education³ (formed on 09/04/1884).
- 2/08. Twardowski's younger sister, Malwina, marries Władysław Spannbauer in Lvov.
- 16/11. Twardowski delivered a speech during the graduation (*sub auspiciis Imperatoris*) of his doctoral student Jan Łukasiewicz.

1903

◇ In the 4th issue of its 6th volume, *Philosophical Review* announced a contest on two topics: "On Causation" and "On Method in Ethics." Twardowski was a co-initiator and a member of the jury of these contests. In 1906, the 1st issue of the 9th volume announced that the first prize had been awarded to Jan Łukasiewicz's "Analysis and Construction of the Concept of Cause" in the first contest, and to Julian Ochorowicz's "Method in Ethics" in the second.

- 11/06. Based on Twardowski's recommendation, Mściśław Wartenberg was given the second philosophy professorship at the University of Lvov as an assistant professor, formally from 1/07. (Twardowski in turn was acting based on the reference of Stefan Pawlicki from the Jagiellonian University.)
- 9/07. The Academic Senate of the University of Lvov expressed gratitude for Twardowski's participation in organizing the Public University Lectures and for his contributions "to the expansion of national education."

² At university departments of philosophy and humanities in Poland, there is the following hierarchy of classes: tutorials (Polish: *ćwiczenia*), pro-seminars (Polish: *proseminaria*), seminars (Polish: *seminaria*), workshops (Polish: *konwersatoria*) and lectures (Polish: *wykłady*).

³ In Twardowski's time, the following levels of comprehensive schools existed in Poland: primary schools, junior high schools (Polish: *gimnazja*), high schools (Polish: *licea*) and universities. Primary schools were considered lower schools, while junior high schools and high schools were considered higher schools; universities constituted the academic level of education.

1904

◊ Between the middle of April and the beginning of July, Twardowski was granted a leave of absence from the University of Lvov in order to make a research trip to acquaint himself with the psychological laboratories of Western Europe. During this trip – financed by a government grant – Twardowski stayed in Berlin, Göttingen, Giessen, Graz, Halle, Leipzig, Paris, Prague, and Würzburg (ordered alphabetically). ◊ At the end of April, Twardowski stayed in Paris. ◊ In the middle of May, Twardowski stayed in Graz, where he personally met Alexius von Meinong. ◊ In the academic year 1904/1905, the number of members of the Philosophical Colloquium in the section led by Twardowski (the second was led by Mściśław Wartenberg) reached 112. After moving the Philosophical Colloquium to his own lodging, Twardowski established a *numerus clausus*, limiting the number of participants, in principle, to 30 people; in the end, the number totalled around 50.

- 12/02. By Twardowski's initiative, the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov was formed. During the early period, approx. 20 members were present during its sessions.
- Before 15/04, Twardowski stayed in Wrocław.
- 18-21.04. Twardowski stayed in Giessen, where he took part in the Congress of Experimental Psychology.
- 17/05. Twardowski stayed in Berlin.
- 4/07. For the second time, Twardowski was appointed dean of the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Lvov (for the academic year 1904-1905).

1905

◊ The Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov inaugurated the Library of Publications of the Polish Philosophical Society with a translation of David Hume's *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding* by Twardowski and Jan Łukasiewicz.

- 15/05. Twardowski delivered a speech during the graduation (*sub auspiciis Imperatoris*) of his doctoral student, Bronisław Bandrowski.
- 23/05. Twardowski delivered a speech during a banquet for the consecration of the University Library.
- 2/06. During the 11th General Assembly of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education, Twardowski was appointed chairman of the society; *ipso facto*, he became – for the duration of his term – the chair of the Editorial Committee of the monthly magazine *Museum* (*Muzeum*).
- 15/09. The Austrian Ministry of Religious Affairs and Education rejected Twardowski's petition to form a Psychological Laboratory at the University of Lvov.
- 22/11. The formal celebration of the tenth anniversary of Twardowski's work in the Philosophy Circle of the Academic Reading Room took place; Jan Łukasiewicz delivered a reading of "On the Meaning of Collective Work in the Pursuit of Truth."

1906

◊ Twardowski – as chairman of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education – spearheaded the publication of the luxurious series of books *Science and Art* (*Nauka i Sztuka*). Ludwik Kubala's monograph *Stanisław Orzechowski* (1905) came out as the 1st volume of the series;

the final, 13th, volume which came out during Twardowski's chairmanship was Zygmunt Batowski's monograph *Norblin* (1911).

- 13/01. Twardowski took part in the General Assembly of the Cracow Circle of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education.
- 6.04. Twardowski was preparing to leave to Vienna, where he was to stay at least during 9-12/04.
- 7/04. Twardowski stayed in Cracow.
- 1/08. Twardowski's father, Pius, died in Lvov.
- 18 and 19/11. Twardowski took part in the Delegate Convention of the Austrian Society of Secondary Schools in Prague.

1907

◇ In the 2nd issue of its 10th volume, *Philosophical Review* announced a contest for a treatise titled "Explanation and Description," with Twardowski as co-initiator and jury member. In 1910, the 1st-2nd issues of the 13th volume reported that no submission had been awarded a prize. Therefore another contest was announced – this time for a treatise titled "Causation and the Functional Relation," as reported in 1912, in the 1st issue of the 15th volume, the prize was awarded to Zygmunt Zawirski's "Causation and the Functional Relation." ◇ Twardowski transformed tutorials in experimental psychology into the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology.

- 23/01. In the building of the University of Lvov, riots caused by Ukrainian students took place; some of the participants were arrested.
- 2/03. A meeting of professor and docents of the University of Lvov unanimously passed "A Statement Concerning the Polish Character of the University of Lvov," beginning with the words: "The University of Lvov is a Polish research institution," and ending with the words "The University of Lvov, as it is Polish to this day, so should it remain Polish in the future."
- 7/03. Twardowski was a member of the deputation of professors and docents of the University of Lvov to the government in Vienna, presenting "A statement Concerning the Polish Character of the University of Lvov."
- 3/06. Twardowski opened the 22nd General Assembly of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education.
- 22/25.07. Following Twardowski's petition, the Psychological Section of the 10th Congress of Polish Physicians and Naturalists in Lvov was transformed into the Philosophical Section. Twardowski became its host; during the sessions, on 22/07 the lecture "On Idio- and Allogetic Theories of Judgment."
- 8/11. Twardowski returned from Vienna to Lvov in the morning.

1908

◇ Twardowski (and his wife) visited Częstochowa for the first time. ◇ In the academic year 1908/1909, Twardowski prepared and circulated the manuscript of the lectures *The Psychology of Thought* (missing). ◇ Starting in fall 1908-1909, Twardowski personally reorganized the chancellery of the University of Lvov and matters of student registration.

- 3/03. Twardowski was chosen as a member of the Board of the Society for the Promotion of Polish Science in Lvov.

- 12/04. The Governor of Galicia, Andrzej Potocki, who was staying in Lvov, was murdered by a Ukrainian nationalist, Myroslav Siczynski, a student of the Department of Philosophy of the University of Lvov; this incident shook Twardowski.
- 7/06. Twardowski opened the two-day Congress of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education in Cracow, “on the theme of work for school, for youth, and for the nation.”

1909

- ◊ In the academic year 1908/1909, Twardowski prepared and circulated the manuscript of the lectures *The Psychology of Thought* (preserved).
- 2-15/04. Twardowski was away from Lvov.
- 5/6-17/10. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw.
- 29/10. Twardowski took part in the Juliusz Słowacki Historical-Literary Convention, which inaugurated the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Juliusz Słowacki in Lvov.
- 3.11. Twardowski took part in the Lvov Pedagogical Congress.
- 16.12 Twardowski was a juror in one of the court cases taking place in Lvov.

1910

- ◊ In the end of March, during his stay in Warsaw, Twardowski visited Władysław Weryho.
- 14-20/02 Twardowski stayed in Warsaw.
- Before 8/03, the Standing Warsaw Committee of the Convention of Polish Neurologists, Psychiatrists, and Psychologists elected Twardowski into the ranks of its members.
- Around 12/04, Twardowski left for a day to Cracow, then for a few days to Vienna.
- 19-12.04. Twardowski stayed in Innsbruck during the Congress of Experimental Psychology. From there, he left for Paris.
- 7/05. Twardowski returned from abroad. Then he was in Cracow during the General Assembly of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education.
- 2/07. Twardowski delivered a speech – on behalf of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education – during the ceremonial farewell to Bronisław Radziszewski, who was giving up his chairmanship.
- 28/09. The 1st General Assembly of the Pedological Society in Lvov, a society created on Twardowski’s suggestion, took place.
- 4/11. During the hundredth session of the Polish Philosophical Society, Twardowski was offered a tableau with photographs of members of the society with the dedication: “To its chairman, professor doctor Kazimierz Twardowski, from the Polish Philosophical Society on the day of the hundredth research session 4/11/1910, in honor of contributions towards the creation and promotion of philosophical thought.
- 26/11. “Because of numerous occupations,” Twardowski resigned from the function of chair of the Society of the Juliusz Słowacki Girls’ Junior High School in Lvov; his wife Kazimiera simultaneously stepped down from the Board of the Society.

1911

- 15/01. The first issue of *Philosophical Movement* (*Ruch Filozoficzny*), founded by Twardowski, came out; Twardowski was its editor and publisher until his death (with a break in 1915-1917).

- 18/02 Twardowski left for a week to Vienna “on official business,” invited by the Austrian Ministry of Religious Affairs and Education.
- 19/05. Twardowski was elected as member-correspondent of the Academy of Learning (Akademia Umiejętności) in Cracow.
- 5/06. Twardowski resigned his chairmanship of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education. During his chairmanship, the number of members of the Society had doubled (reaching 1879); the volume of *Museum* increased and its print run doubled (reaching 2150).
- 17-19/06. Twardowski stayed in Cracow.
- 18-22/07. Twardowski took part in the proceedings of the Philosophical Section of the 11th Congress of Polish Physicians and Naturalists in Cracow.

1912

- ◊ Twardowski formed the editorial board of the Polish section of the international philosophical bibliography *Die Philosophie der Gegenwart*, published in Heidelberg by Arnold Ruge. ◊ In Lvov, the 250th anniversary of the founding of the University of Lvov by king John II Casimir was celebrated.
- 27.06. Twardowski announced a trip to Vienna.
- 14.11. Twardowski announced a visit in Cracow “starting next week.”

1913

- ◊ The term “the Lvov School” appeared in print, probably for the first time, in a text by Tatarkiewicz. ◊ At Twardowski’s initiative, the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov began to publish a series of *Philosophical Lectures*; the 1st volume consisted of Marian Borowski’s *Humanistic and Empirical Elements in Science*. ◊ Twardowski chaired the Polish Organizing Committee for the 4th International Congress on School Hygiene in Buffalo; he also became a member of the honorary presidium of the Congress.

1914

- ◊ In the beginning of June, the Academic Senate of the University of Lvov entrusted Twardowski with the post of rector of the University of Lvov; because of the war, he held the position for a full three years (1914-1917). ◊ At the beginning of September, Twardowski took the post of commander of the Vigilance Committee in Poronin. ◊ Twardowski’s salary that year amounted to 9000 crowns plus 1000 crowns of “actual” bonus (cf. the note on the topic from 18/10/1895). ◊ Twardowski delivered two lectures at the University of Vienna Philosophical Society.
- 16/02. Twardowski took part in a session of the Historical-Philosophical Faculty of the Academy of Learning in Cracow, where he presented Tadeusz Kotarbiński’s “Utilitarianism in the Ethics of Mill and Spencer.”
- 18/05. Twardowski was in Cracow, where he probably attended a presentation of Tadeusz Grabowski’s work “Homogenism (the Philosophy of Unity)” during a session of the Historical-Philosophical Faculty of the Academy of Learning.
- In July, Twardowski became vice-president of the Economic Board of the 12th Congress of Polish Physicians and Naturalists in Lvov; because of the war, the convention only took place in 1925 (without Twardowski’s participation).
- 28/07. World War I broke out.

- 17/08. Warfare began on the Eastern front of World War I (the invasion of East Prussia by Russian troops).
- 3-4/09. The Russians entered Lvov.
- 19/09/1914-2/07/1915. Twardowski stayed mainly in Vienna.
- 23/09. In Vienna, Twardowski formally took the post of rector of the University of Lvov.
- In October, under the direction of Twardowski as rector of the University of Lvov, the Relief Fund for Polish University Students began its activity in Vienna.

1915

- ◊ In June, Twardowski became an honorary member of the Polish Academic Association *Hearth (Ognisko)* in Vienna. ◊ The graduation (*sub auspiciis Imperatoris*) of Twardowski's third doctoral student – Tadeusz Czeżowski – took place in Vienna. ◊ In July, the Relief Fund for Polish University Students was moved from Vienna to Lvov.
- 1/03. Twardowski inaugurated the activity of the Residential Hall in Vienna, which would house 270 places for university auditors from Galicia and Bukovina. The hall existed until November of that year, when the students could collectively return to Lvov.
- 27/03. Twardowski opened the Supplementary Course for High School Teachers.
- 29/04. In Vienna, the Principal Committee for the Protection of Former Legionaries and Widows and Orphans of Fallen Legionaries was formed. Twardowski joined it before 22/12.
- 22/06. The Russians retreated from Lvov, taking hostages with them – among them Tadeusz Rutowski, the president of the city.
- 30/06. In Lvov, the Civic Committee in Honor of the Memory of the Activity of Tadeusz Rutowski was formed; Twardowski chaired the committee.
- 5/07. Twardowski arrived from Vienna to Lvov.
- 11-12/10. Twardowski left from Lvov to Cracow.
- 23/10. The 160th (and the first after a year-long break) session of the Polish Philosophical Society took place in Lvov. During the session, the participants heard Jan Łukasiewicz's "Posthumous Recollection about Bronisław Bandrowski."

1916

- 2/04. Twardowski took part in the unveiling of a wooden statue of the so-called Iron Knight of the City of Lvov on the Hetman's Embankments. The statue commemorated the Lvovians' fundraiser for the widows and orphans of soldiers and legionaries who fought in the years 1914-1916; the donors had the right to hammer a commemorative nail into the figure.
- 10/04. During the General Assembly of the Society of Friends of Science in Poznań, Twardowski was elected as an honorary member of the society.
- 5/05. A delegation from the University of Lvov led by Twardowski was received by the governor of Galicia – baron Erich Diller.
- 5/05. On behalf of the Literary-Artistic Circle of Lvov, Twardowski (along with Antoni Jurasz, Adam Krechowicki, Tadeusz Rybkowski, Aleksander Vogel and Mieczysław Zawadzki) signed an appeal (announced in the daily newspapers) with the following contents: "Today falls on the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Henryk Sienkiewicz. Wartime doesn't permit us to celebrate the great writer and citizen as fully as the community would have wished; we ought [then] to adopt a more modest format, accessible to everyone. Therefore the Literary-Artistic Club, in response to wishes hailing from the most serious quarters, is initiating the drafting of an address, which shall be sent to the distinguished writer.

This act shall be signed by our scientific, cultural, and civic institutions; however, persons outside of these institutions may also participate in the tribute. In addition to the sheets we have sent out, the address is placed for signing at the Literary-Artistic Circle, in the City Casino, in the bookshops of Altenberg, Gubrynowicz, and Połoniecki, in the Scientific-Fiction Reading Room and in the Literary Institute *Lector (Lektor)*.” NB. Sienkiewicz was an honorary member of the Literary-Artistic Circle in Lvov. Twardowski also signed – as rector – the Academic Senate’s letter to Henryk Sienkiewicz, which included, among others, the fragment: “Your name has become for the foreigner the name of a Pole in general, in the best, noblest sense of this word; a Pole endowed with genius, a Pole loving his nation above all, a Pole understanding the rights of others but simultaneously aware of his own immortal rights to his own historical life, a Pole never stopping to doubt even for a moment that from the bloodthirsty mayhem into which the world has fallen today, there will, finally, emerge – Justice.” NB. On the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the University of Lvov, Henryk Sienkiewicz received the title of doctor of law *honoris causa* of that university.

- 11/05. In Cieszyn, at the headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Austrian Army, a diploma of doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Lvov was handed to archduke Frederic, field marshal. Among others, Twardowski was present.
- 18/05. Twardowski opened the Wartime Lectures in Lvov, initiated by the Polish War Archive for the collection of funds for Polish documents and war mementos.
- 18/05. A deputation of Ukrainian students – demanding the founding of a Ukrainian university in Lvov – was received by the Austrian Minister of Religious Affairs and Education, Max Hussarek.
- 10/06. Twardowski took part in a ceremonial session of the Academy of Learning in Cracow.
- 20/06. Twardowski took part in the opening of the “celebration of the anniversary of the recovery of Lvov.”
- 22/07. In the Assembly Hall of the University of Lvov, Twardowski opened a session of the Committee of Ladies concerning fundraising for the Mickiewicz Residence Hall.
- 30/07. The Fundraising Committee of the Mickiewicz Residence Hall organised a street fundraiser for the conservation of the building; Twardowski took part in the fundraiser; 4142.30 crowns were collected.
- 17/08. A secret meeting of “outstanding citizens” of Lvov concerning the possible evacuation of the city took place, with Twardowski’s participation.
- 11/09. Twardowski took part in a session of the Committee of Wartime Cooking – formed by the Central Committee for Forming and Running Military Institutions – which, beginning on 15/08, ran a free eatery for the residents of Lvov; among others, Twardowski’s wife, Kazimiera, and their daughter, Maria, joined the committee
- 8/10. Twardowski took part in a secret meeting of “a circle of citizens” of Lvov concerning the provisioning of the city.
- 16/10. The formal inauguration of the academic year at the University of Lvov took place with Twardowski’s participation.
- 20/10. Twardowski received a tributary address celebrating his fiftieth birthday, along with a monetary gift of 510 crowns, from the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov. Twardowski allocated it to the Publishing Fund of the Writings of Bronisław Bandrowski.
- 9/11. Due to the act of 5/11 (in which the Austrian and German governors of the occupied lands of the Russian partition proclaimed the formation of an “independent” Kingdom of Poland), Twardowski took part in a thanksgiving mass in the intention of the restoration of Poland in the Lvov basilica.

- 29/11. Twardowski left for Vienna.
- 21/12. Twardowski opened the mourning ceremony in honor of Sienkiewicz in the Assembly Hall of the University of Lvov.

1917

- 18/01. The Casino and Literary-Artistic Club in Lvov set aside a room in its building for the use of the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov.
- 17/02. Twardowski's speech inaugurating the Public University Lectures was read in the Merchant Club Room in Lublin. (Due to illness, Twardowski wasn't present.)
- 13 and 14/04. Twardowski took part in a survey of the Society for the Promotion of Polish Science in the matter of establishing Polish spelling.
- 22/04. Twardowski delivered a speech during a social gathering ("instead of an Easter meal") in the Academic Reading Room.
- 29/04. Twardowski gave up his membership in the Board of the Society of Teachers in Higher Education and resigned from the Editorial Committee of *Museum*.
- 2/05. Twardowski took part in celebrations of the Constitution of the 3rd of May organized through the effort of the Society of People's Schools.
- 3/05. On the anniversary of the passing of the Constitution of the 3rd of May, a "solemn mass" took place in the Lvov archcathedral basilica, with the participation of e.g. the archbishop, the Academic Senate *in corpore* with Twardowski at its head, participants of the 1863 Uprising and officers of the Polish Legions, as well as "the innumerable crowds of the public, which filled the temple to the brim."
- 9/05. A pontifical mass took place in the Lvov Latin archcathedral, celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of the Austrian empress Zita – with the participation of Twardowski (as rector), among others.
- 15 or 16/05. Twardowski suspended all lectures at the University of Lvov for the time of the student strike in solidarity with the students of Warsaw academic schools, who were protesting against the arrest of two students by German authorities.
- 28-30/05. Twardowski stayed in Cracow, where on 19/05, he took part in the General Assembly of the Academy of Learning in Cracow.
- 1/06. Twardowski was elected a member of the Warsaw Institute of Philosophy.
- 3/06. Twardowski's brother, Julius, was appointed for the position of Minister for Galicia by the Austrian government; he held this position until 25/07/1918.
- 7/06. Twardowski formed a fund from money transferred to him by Henryk Halban. He allocated the interest to a stipend for a "gifted, studious student of the Philosophy Faculty of the local university, of female gender, exemplary conduct, and Polish nationality," awarded yearly at the beginning of the summer vacation to fund a trip to the country for strengthening the student's health.
- 7/06. Twardowski took part in the opening of the hotel "Tavern for the Soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian Army in Lvov."
- 26/06. The emperor awarded the Commander's Cross of the Order of Franz Joseph to Twardowski, with a wartime decoration "in recognition of particularly patriotic and self-sacrificing activity during the war."
- 7/09. Twardowski spoke at the funeral of Marian Smoluchowski in Cracow.
- 13 or 14/09. Twardowski returned to Lvov.
- 21/09. During the ceremonial closing of Twardowski's rectorial term of office, he was presented with a "steel ring from the members of the Academic Senate with the university

coat of arms and an inscription on the inside: To the Rector of the years 1914-1917, from the Senate.”

- 8/10. The Relief Fund for Polish Students remained in Twardowski’s hands.

1918

◇ Twardowski was probably a member of the Committee of the Karol Szajnocha Foundation. He was also offered the position of President of the Society of Enthusiasts of Lvov’s Past (active from 1906).

- 19/01. Twardowski took part – as a delegate of the Society for Promoting Polish Science in Lvov – in a survey of the Academy of Learning in Cracow on the matter of determining the rules of Polish spelling.
- 9/02. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk between Austria-Hungary and Germany, and Ukraine, was signed, returning, among others, the Chełm land and a portion of Podlachia to it; hearing of this, Twardowski broke off all contact with the German consul-general in Lvov, Edward Heinz.
- 21/02. Twardowski represented the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov at a meeting of representatives of Lvov academic societies, during which a protest against the Treaty of Brest was unanimously passed.
- 4-25/06. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw; during his stay, he: met with members of the Regency Council of the Kingdom of Poland; discussed the competencies of the newly formed Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education and the new statute of the University of Warsaw, probably as a member of the Stabilizing Committee; participated in a session of the Scientific Council of the Józef Mianowski Fund; took part in three sessions of the Warsaw Philosophical Institute devoted to a dictionary of philosophical terms (which he had initiated).
- 6/06. Twardowski placed flowers on the grave of Władysław Weryho in Powązki Cemetery; he also participated in the unveiling of a tablet on the city hall on the hundredth anniversary of the death of Jan Henryk Dąbrowski.
- 15/06. Twardowski discussed the matters of the *Philosophical Dictionary*, a philosophical congress, and philosophical publishing in foreign languages, with members of the Warsaw Philosophical Institute.
- 17/06. Invited by the regent Józef Ostrowski, Twardowski apologized that he wouldn’t be able to accept the invitation “due to the lack of a tailcoat.”
- 21/06. Twardowski took part in the first session of the State Council of the Kingdom of Poland.
- 25/06. Twardowski participated in the funeral of Edward Abramowski at Powązki Cemetery.
- 26/06. Twardowski left for Vienna “for a few days.”
- 31/08. The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education formally inquired under what conditions Twardowski would take the position of Chair of Psychology of the University of Warsaw.
- 20/09. Twardowski took part in a session of the Academic Senate of the University of Lvov for the last time as the vice-rector of the University.
- 22/09. Twardowski and a group of his students discussed the question of “whether patriotism can be reconciled with ethics.”
- 25/09. Twardowski finally responded negatively to the proposal of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education regarding the position of Chair of Psychology of the University of Warsaw.

- 11/10. Twardowski started tutorials for beginners; as he noted in his Journals: “A great majority of Jewish and Ukrainian participants.”
- 22/10. Twardowski became a member of the School Committee of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education.
- 27/10. Twardowski became the chair of the Supervisory Council of the University Co-op in Lvov.
- 30/10. Twardowski met with Roman Ingarden in Lublin.
- 31/10-4/11. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw, where in light of the approaching 25th anniversary of his academic tenure, Twardowski’ students legislated that they would “jointly publish [...] those of [his] works which are unavailable through bookstore trade.”
- 1/11. Twardowski participated in a session at the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education concerning the rules of organizing the school system in unified Poland; on this occasion, minister Antoni Ponikowski offered him the position of chief of the Department of Schooling and Education in the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education, but Twardowski declined; a “separate protocol [of these meetings] was written, whose copy” Twardowski kept. (The protocol is missing.)
- 5-23/11. Twardowski stayed in Cracow; here he received a telegram from Lublin, informing him that Lvov and Przemyśl had been occupied by Ukrainian troops (the conflict over Lvov lasted during 1/11/1918-22/05/1919); Twardowski took active part in organizing relief for Lvov – e.g. he spoke with archbishop Józef Teodorowicz and with gen. Tadeusz Rozwadowski, who arrived from Warsaw, as well as with major Franciszek Teodorowicz and colonel Władysław Sikorski.
- 6/11. Twardowski visited the Czartoryski Museum.
- 11/11. World War I ended.
- 13-14/11. Twardowski visited a fine arts exhibition in Cracow, followed by Wawel Castle.
- 22/11. Twardowski received news of the evacuation of Ukrainian troops from Lvov.
- 23/11. Twardowski left for Lvov by military train (the train line Przemyśl-Lvov was in Polish hands, but the regions to its north and south were occupied by Ukrainian troops.)
- 25/11. After arriving at the Lvov station, Twardowski read in the “Correspondence of the Separated” section of *Wake-Up (Pobudka)* periodical (which had been coming out in Lvov from 6/11): “Prof. Kaz. Twardowski, Cracow, the European [Hotel]. Wife and daughters healthy; not hungry.”
- 30/11/1918-25/03/1919. During at least this period, Twardowski took part in the patrols of the City Vigilance in Lvov; he turned down the offer of taking the position of commander of the Guard for the 1st Lvov district twice.
- 20/12. The Polish Government (represented by Czeżowski and Łukasiewicz) officially took jurisdiction over the University of Lvov, the Lvov Politechnic, and the Lvov Veterinary Academy.
- 21/12. Bishop Bolesław Twardowski (still unordained) visited Twardowski to induce him to change his negative position on maintaining theology departments in Polish universities; Twardowski didn’t change his mind.

1919

◇ By Twardowski’s initiative, the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov began publishing a series of *Psychological Studies* [*Badania Psychologiczne*]; Stefan Błachowski’s *On the Impressions of Location and Motion. Imitative Olfactory Images in Relation to Visual and Auditory Ones* came out as the 1st volume.

- 5/01. The Bolsheviks occupied Vilna; on 19/04 it was recaptured by the Polish Army.
- 9/01. Twardowski's brother, Juliusz, married Paulina Schwabe (Smolinowa by first marriage) in Vienna.
- 12/01. Twardowski took part in the consecration of Bishop Bolesław Twardowski in the Lvov archcathedral.
- 23/01. Twardowski received news that Jan Łukasiewicz had been appointed to the position of Minister of Religious Affairs and Public Education.
- 7/02. Twardowski prepared the text of the organizational regulations for the University of Warsaw.
- 24/02. Twardowski met for afternoon tea with members of the international Coalition Mission at the home of the rector of the University of Lvov, prof. Antoni Jurasz.
- 19/03. The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education appointed Twardowski to the position of president of the Examination Committee for Candidates for High School Teachers.
- 22/03. Twardowski bid farewell to Tadeusz Rozwadowski, who was sent to France to take leadership of the army mission.
- 15/04. Lvov professors and docents – including Twardowski – signed a statement against plans to limit the study of classical languages in junior high schools, because this would have amounted to “giving up the traditions of Polish culture and would [have] endanger[ed] future of our spiritual life” and “threatened to lower the level of national civilization.”
- 3/05. Twardowski took part in the first Lvov celebration of the Contitution of the 3rd of May in restored Poland.
- 28/05. Twardowski took part in the ceremonial vows of allegiance to the Polish state of the professors and docents of the University of Lvov.
- 2/06. Twardowski took part in a meeting with the chief of the Section of High Schools of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education, Tadeusz Łopuszański, concerning the structure of higher schools in Poland.
- 15/06. Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz was wounded in the face and neck in an armored train near Złoczów.
- 27/06-8/07. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw, taking part in a survey concerning university degrees in Poland.
- 19/07. Twardowski decided to limit smoking cigarettes to the “post-supper period.”
- 28-30/07. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw, where he had been summoned by Ignacy J. Paderewski; the two carried out a half-hour conversation; he also met with the incumbent minister Jan Łukasiewicz.
- 3/09. Twardowski visited the grave of Bronisław Bandrowski and Marian Raciborski in Zakopane.
- 17/09. Ajdukiewicz (“Ducio”) proposed to Maria Twardowska; the proposal was accepted; from that moment, he became a frequent visitor of the Twardowskis.
- 13/10. Twardowski began the first lecture of the course *The Major Directions of Scientific Ethics* in free Poland. He noted in his *Diaries*: “I took the opportunity to speak of the great change which had taken place since I last stood – in October 1918 – in this lecture room. I noted the duties which fall to contemporary Poles due to the Polish restoration. The necessity of work – diligent, honest. Out with all claptrap. And thus at the university too.”
- 25/10. Twardowski participated in the first inauguration of the academic year of the University of Lvov in free Poland.
- 27/10. A meeting (probably the first) of the Rusellian Seminar of the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov, devoted to the analysis of Bertrand Russell's writings took place; subsequent meetings of the section took place weekly (though with breaks) on Mondays at least until

5/07/1920; in addition to Twardowski, it was attended by e.g. Ajdukiewicz, Łukasiewicz, and Smolka.

- 20/12. Approx. 100 people took the exam for the first trimester of Twardowski's lectures.

1920

◊ Stanisław Grabski, who was staying in Lvov, offered Twardowski the position of director of the Training Institute of High School Headmasters ◊ In the academic year 1920/1921, the Professorial Committee of the University of Lvov – with Henryk Halban and Twardowski – divided up financial and material aid coming from the following Anglo-American institutions: the Polish Mission of the American Relief Administration, the Anglo-American Society *Friends*, and the Worldwide Young Men's Christian Association.

- 16/01. The first session of the University Students' Philosophical Workshop, formed by Twardowski, took place.
- In the beginning of January, Twardowski stayed in Warsaw at a convention of representatives of philosophy departments from all of Poland – convened by the Higher Education Section of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education.
- 26/02. The University of Lvov received – as its main headquarters – the building of the former Galician Parliament.
- 28/03 Twardowski resigned from the office of president/chair and Supervisory Board member of the Economic Association of Professors of the University and Veterinary Academy in Lvov; on 17/04, his resignation was accepted.
- 10/04. In Lvov, Twardowski's youngest daughter, Maria, married Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz.
- 18/06. Twardowski was elected an active member of the Scientific Society in Lvov.
- In July, the Minister of Religious Affairs and Public Education, Tadeusz Łopuszański, offered Twardowski the position of curator in one of the newly formed school districts (the offer wasn't accepted.)
- 16-22/09. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw, where he spoke with e.g. Maciej Rataj about forming a Ukrainian university and about the proposal of taking the position of chair of one of the departments of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education (which Twardowski didn't accept.)
- 18/10. Twardowski became a delegate of the Board of the Association of Polish Scientific Societies in Lvov, in the Supervisory Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund in Warsaw.
- 23/11 Twardowski signed a contract with the Publishing Institute *Polish Library* [*Biblioteka Polska*], for the writing of a book titled *The History of Philosophy* for the "Scientific Library" (40 sheets of [small eight] print) within two years; Twardowski never fulfilled the contract.
- 28/12. Aleksander Raciborski, an "honest man" and Twardowski's predecessor as Philosophy Chair at the University of Lvov, died.

1921

◊ Twardowski's brother, Juliusz, became the president of the Austrian-Polish Chamber of Commerce. • At the end of May, Twardowski was alleged to be in Warsaw.

- 3/01. Twardowski renewed lectures after a half-year break. He noted in the *Diaries*, regarding the first lecture: "I devoted this lecture to an introductory address about the need for intensive work, and to determining the proper metric for evaluating intellectual work and spiritual culture. I also paid homage to all those who fought in the defence of the fatherland."
- 6/01. Twardowski's first granddaughter, Maria Kazimiera Ajdukiewicz, was born in Lvov.

- 7/01. Twardowski's first tutorial, an introduction to the Philosophical Seminar, took place.
- 25/01. It was announced that Twardowski was elected as member and vice-president of the Honorary Gift for Jan Kasprowicz Committee.
- 4/03. Twardowski received a monetary gift of 3000 Polish markas from "over fifty" students of the University of Lvov, with a note that he could use it for a purpose he deemed appropriate.
- 15/04. By Twardowski's initiative, *Philosophical Movement* opened the Karol Frenkel contest for a work titled "The Concept of Ethical Norm;" the results of the contest are missing.
- 29/05. Twardowski became a distinguished member *honoris causa* of the Józef Mianowski Fund in Warsaw.
- Before 15/08, Twardowski initiated a material aid campaign for the House of Health Society *Brotherly Help* [*Pomoc Bratnia*] in Zakopane in academic senates.
- 10/09. Twardowski's middle daughter, Aniela, married Józef Tomczak in Lvov; Aniela had met her future husband in the hospital where she was running a library when he was visiting his wounded friend.
- 14-23/10 Twardowski took part in ministerial conferences in Warsaw.

1922

- ◇ In the 7th-8th issue 7-8 of the 5th volume (1921-1922) of *Philosophical Movement*, Twardowski – as the editor – announced a contest for philosophy students on one of the following two topics: "On the Relationship Between the Modes of Syllogism" or "The Psychological Analysis of Jealousy;" the results of the contest are missing. • In November, the Philosophical Seminar and the Institute of (Experimental) Psychology were moved to the former parliament building; in the new location, the Philosophical Seminar received space for a library, a meeting room, a reading room, Twardowski's office, and an assistants' room.
- 4/01. Twardowski took part in the 1st session of the Pedagogical Committee of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education in Warsaw.
 - 21/06. Twardowski's first grandson, Bronisław Ajdukiewicz, was born in Lvov.
 - 12/09. Twardowski's second grandson, Andrzej Tomczak, was born in Biesiekierz; Twardowski's wife was present at the birth; Twardowski was Andrzej's godfather; on this occasion, he presented his grandson with a gold cross and a watch.
 - 11-12/10. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw en route to Biesiekierz (where he was headed to attend the christening and pick up his wife).

1923

- 4/02. During the opening ceremony of the Kasprowicz Academic Dormitory in Lvov, Twardowski delivered a speech on behalf of the minister of Religious Affairs and Public Education, Józef Mikułowski-Pomorski; in the new university building – in the stairwell – a plaque dedicated to the memory of students of the University of Lvov who had fallen in the war was unveiled.
- 10/03. Twardowski took part in a conference of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education in Warsaw concerning simplified teachers' examinations.
- 13/03. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his academic activity, Twardowski received a prize of 66 000 markas from the Historic-Philosophical Faculty of the Society in Lvov.

- 8-9/04. Twardowski left to spend a week in Warsaw, but on 10/04 left “again” to visit his daughter Aniela, and on 13/04 was back in Warsaw.
- 19/04. Because the contest announced on 15/04/1921 had “failed,” *Philosophical Movement* announced a – general – contest in the field of scientific ethics or its history; the results of the new contest are missing.
- 10-13/05. Twardowski opened and closed the 1st Polish Philosophical Congress in Lvov; he delivered two lectures there: “An Example of the Influence of Auditory Images on Visual Ones” (in the Psychology Section) and “From the Logic of Adjectives” (in the Logic Section).
- 2/07. Twardowski took part in a session of the Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund in Warsaw.
- 29/09. Twardowski’s oldest daughter, Helena, married Longin Dudryk (Darlewski) in Lvov.

1924

- 1702-9/03. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw “on official business.”
- 9-24/04. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw again.
- 18/04. Twardowski’s third grandson, Jerzy Tomczak, was born in Lvov.
- 19.04 The General Meeting of the Pedagogical Commission of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education in Warsaw, for which Twardowski was invited, took place; Twardowski agreed to “privately and secretly” give stylistic feedback on the draft of an edict concerning master’s and doctoral exams, prepared by Tadeusz Łopuszański.
- 13/05. At the Scientific Society in Lvov, Twardowski presented Roman Ingarden’s work “On Essential Questions.” In this way, Twardowski contributed to Ingarden receiving a postdoctoral degree.
- 30/06-1/07 Twardowski was in Poznań for his mother’s 80th birthday. (His mother lived with his younger sister, Malwina.)
- 19-27/10. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw, and – for two days – in Biesiekierz.
- 24/10. Twardowski took part in a session of the Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund in Warsaw.
- 16/11. The University of Lvov granted the title of doctor *honoris causa* to archbishop Bolesław Twardowski.

1925

- ◊ In June, Twardowski was elected as the deputy dean of the Humanities Division of the University of Lvov.
- 20/01. Twardowski’s fourth grandson, Jan Darlewski, was born in Lvov.
 - 9/10. In a letter to the presidium of the Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund in Warsaw, Twardowski resigned from the function of chair and member of the Review Board, justifying his decision by appealing to duties connected to his presidency of the Examination Commission for Candidate Higher School Teachers.
 - 17/10. Twardowski didn’t take part in a session of the Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund in Warsaw.
 - 12/12. The inauguration of the new rector of the University of Lvov – Edward Porębowicz – took place; after a multi-year boycott, Ukrainian students returned to the university.
 - 27/12. Twardowski took part in a rally at the town hall concerning the collection of gold “to back the country’s treasury.”

- 31/12. Twardowski resigned from the position of president of the Examination Commission for Candidate High School Teachers in Lvov and from the position of director of the Examination Committee for Teachers of Two-Class and Business Schools.

1926

- ◊ Twardowski entered the Ludwik Finkel Committee (concerning the striking of a medal in Finkel's honor).
- 25/01. The Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education removed Twardowski (at his request) from the presidency of the Examination Commission for Candidate Higher School Teachers; Twardowski gave up the office on 30/03.
- 28/03-1/04 and 8-9/04. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw.
- 30/03. Twardowski took part in a session of the Organizing Committee of the 2nd Polish Philosophical Congress in Warsaw.
- 31/03. Twardowski took part in a conference of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education concerning master's degrees in philosophical studies.
- 17/04. Twardowski was once more elected as one of the vice-presidents of the Association of Polish Scientific Societies in Lvov.
- 2/05. Twardowski became a member of the *Academia pro Interlingua*.
- 17-18/07. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw.
- 1(2?)-3/08 Twardowski was in Poznań at the home of the family of Stefan Błachowski.
- 18/19.08 On the way from Biesiekierz to Poronin, the Twardowskis stopped in Częstochowa.
- 16-23/12. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw; he took part in a session of the Executive Committee of the 2nd Polish Philosophical Congress, the Review Board and Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund, and in an audience with Kazimierz Bartel concerning the formation of new professorships (including for Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz).
- 18/12. Twardowski was elected as chairman of the Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund.
- 20/12. Twardowski's second granddaughter, Ewa Darlewska, was born in Lvov.

1927

- ◊ Twardowski started regularly employing a stenographer.
- 11/02. The Committee for Celebrating Leon Petrażycki's Birthday in Warsaw, which Twardowski entered, was formed.
- 16 and 23/02. The first master's defense in philosophy took place; the first person to be examined (with a positive result) was Maria Jędrzejewska; the final exam was held on 20/12.
- 4/03. Twardowski received a "wonderful four-lamp radio" from members of the Philosophical Seminar. Because it kept breaking, on 8/04 it was replaced with a new one.
- 22/03. The first copies of the Ludwik Finkel medal arrived.
- 9/04. At George's Hotel, on behalf of Ludwik Finkel's friends, Twardowski raised a toast for Finkel.
- 25/10. At the Scientific Society in Lvov, Twardowski presented a reading of the work of his student, Tadeusz Witwicki: "On Representation, or on the Relationship of the Image to the Reproduced Object."
- 11/04. It was decided that the photographs of past deans (including Twardowski) would hang in the meeting room of the Board of the Philosophy Department.

- 26-29/05. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw, where he took part in sessions of the Review Board, and then the Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund (27-28/05), and in conversations concerning professorships for Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz and Mieczysław Kreutz, as well as funding for *Philosophical Movement*.
- 10/06. On Władysław Abraham's request, Twardowski was chosen as active member of the Polish Academy of Learning
- 26/08. The Twardowskis visited the Cemetery of the Defenders of Lvov and the "Hill of 1863 Uprisers" in the Łyczaków district of Lvov.
- 7/09. Twardowski delivered a welcome speech at the opening of the 1st Congress of Polish Mathematicians.
- 18-29/09. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw, where he took part in the Congress of Philosophical Circles and in the 2nd Polish Philosophical Congress, which he opened (23/09) and closed (28/09).
- 25/10. At the Scientific Society in Lvov, Twardowski presented a reading of the work of his student, Leopold Blaustein, "Husserl's Theory of the Act, Content, and Subject of a Representation."

1928

- 25/02 Twardowski accepted an invitation to the Committee of the Historical-Philosophical Faculty of the Polish Academy of Learning Concerning a Polish Translation of the Works of Aristotle.
- 29/02-4/03. Twardowski stayed in Cracow at the General Congress of the Polish Academy of Learning.
- 30/03. On Twardowski's initiative, a wreath was laid on the tomb of Tadeusz Rutowski at the Łyczaków Cemetery.
- 10-14/05. Twardowski stayed in Warsaw for a session of the Review Board (11/05) and of the Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund (12/05).
- 12/05. Twardowski took part in a meeting of graduates of Viennese *Theresianum* in the Ziemiańska Café in Warsaw.
- 17/05. Twardowski spoke at the opening of the Psychometric Laboratory at the Technical Museum.
- 7-10/06. Twardowski stayed in Cracow for a session of the Polish Academy of Learning.
- 9/09. Twardowski stayed in Łódź.
- 16/09. Twardowski stayed in Piątek.
- 27/09. The Council of Ministers awarded Twardowski a Medal of the Tenth Anniversary of Regained Independence.
- 4-25/10. Twardowski spent three weeks at Roman Rencki's Lvov Clinic of Internal Medicine, where he underwent a "treatment, due to diabetes" (insuline treatment); there, he was under the care of Czeżowski's sister, Zofia.
- 10/11. On the basis of a decree of the President of Poland, Twardowski received a Commander's Cross of the Order of *Polonia Restituta*; he was presented with the cross by the Lvov voivode on 17/04/1929.
- 13/12 Twardowski agreed to be a founding member of the Scientific Pedagogical Society in Cracow; he was in Cracow for this occasion; he strolled around town and visited e.g. Wawel Castle.

1929

◊ In the academic year 1929/1930, the Humanities Faculty of the Stephen Báthory University in Vilna announced a contest on the topic “Patriotism – a psychological analysis taking into account Karol Libelt’s “Of the Love of Country” and Kazimierz Twardowski’s “Of Patriotism.”” According to the announcement: “The nexus of psychic dispositions and corresponding experiences which fall under the heading of patriotism or love of country should be investigated and presented, and the conditions of their formation and development should be listed, without omitting the more commonplace inappropriate varieties. The issue should be clarified with appropriate examples from life and history. When defining the concept of patriotism and love of country, the provided treatises should be relied upon.” (*Philosophical Movement* 210b). ◊ During the first and second trimester of the 1929/1930 academic year, Twardowski received a partial leave – and beginning in the third trimester, he was moved into retirement.

- 5/02. The University of Warsaw awarded Twardowski a doctorate *honoris causa*.
- 12/02. The celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov began; the General Assembly of the Society awarded Twardowski the title of honorary member.
- 14/02. Tadeusz Kotarbiński – on behalf of the Humanities Department of the University of Warsaw – presented Twardowski with the diploma of doctor *honoris causa*.
- 4/03. For his name day, Twardowski received a gift (1553 PLN) from past and current students for the Publishing Fund of *Philosophical Movement*.
- 6-8/04. Twardowski took part in a session of the Polish Academy of Learning in Cracow.
- 16/04. At the Scientific Society in Lvov, Twardowski presented the work of his student, Izydora Dąmbska: “Edward Goblot’s Theory of Judgment.”
- 27/05. Twardowski petitioned for retirement at the Board of the Humanities Faculty of the University of Lvov.
- 30/05-1/06. Twardowski took part in a session of the Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund in Warsaw; this was his first trip after his stay at the Lvov Clinic of Internal Medicine at the end of 1928.
- 7-8/06 Twardowski participated in sessions of the Polish Academy of Learning in Cracow.
- 29/06. Twardowski and his wife looked at “a memorial to those fallen in the fight for Lvov in the year 1918” in Persenkówka.
- 22/09. Twardowski took part in the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of king John Sobieski (by his statue) and in the consecration of the Historical Museum in the Black House.
- 2/10. Twardowski began lectures at the University of Lvov.
- 10/11. Twardowski took part in the commemorative meeting of the Jewish Society of Philosophical Students in honor of Moses Mendelssohn.

1930

- 24/01. The Board of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science at the University of Lvov – against the opinions of Twardowski, Tadeusz Kotarbiński, Stanisław Leśniewski, and Jan Łukasiewicz – entrusted the Chair of Logic not to Alfred Tarski but to Leon Chwistek.
- 19/02 Twardowski accepted membership in the Board of Patronage over Handicraft Youth in Lvov (by the Technological Institute).
- 3/03. His three daughters and “half a dozen grandchildren” personally delivered name-day wishes to Twardowski and his wife.

- 4/03. Twardowski received a “small bronze bust of Socrates on a black base, for placing on [his] desk” from the latest generation of students-doctors.
- 27/03. Twardowski delivered his final lecture as active professor; it closed the course of the *Introduction to Psychology*.
- 26-27/04. In Cracow, Twardowski took part in a session of the Commission of the Polish Academy of Sciences for the series *Corpus Philosophorum Medii Aevi*.
- 30/04. Twardowski was moved to retirement.
- 29/05-2/06. Twardowski took part in sessions of the Józef Mianowski Fund (in particular, in a session of the Scientific Board (31/05)) and was chosen as chair of the Board for the following two years; this was – as it turned out – his final stay in Warsaw.
- 4/06. The President of Poland issued a decree appointing Twardowski as honorary professor of the University of Lvov, starting on 30/06.
- 7/06 During its General Convention, Twardowski was chosen as vice-president of the Executive Branch of the Association of Polish Scientific Societies in Lvov (which united 39 of Lvov’s societies and libraries).
- 11-12/06. In Cracow, Twardowski took part in a session of the Historical-Philosophical Faculty of the Polish Academy of Learning.
- 16/06. In celebration of Twardowski’s appointment as honorary professor of the University of Lvov, past members of Twardowski’s Philosophical Seminar presented him with an address written on parchment and a leather-bound album containing the members’ signatures.
- 24/08. Twardowski visited the city of Piątek.
- 1/10. Twardowski began his first lecture as honorary professor of the University of Lvov; it opened the course *History of Philosophy in Outline*.
- 4/10. Twardowski noticed that crosses had been hung in some rooms of the University of Lvov; he began a(n unsuccessful) campaign against them.
- 18/10. Twardowski renewed the work of the Philosophy Circle, which had paused its activity in 1917.
- 29/10. On the request of the Board of the Humanities Faculty (21/05), the Senate of the University of Poznań gave Twardowski the title of doctor *honoris causa* of the University of Poznań.

1931

- 11/01. Twardowski’s students handed him a commemorative medal *Discipulorum amor et pietas*, designed by Władysław Witwicki.
- 18/02. In the rector’s room of the Universtiy of Lvov, Twardowski and his wife viewed the frames of a portrait of Twardowski made by Władysław Jaroński.
- 30/04. Twardowski – as honorary professor of the University of Lvov – held the last course lecture of the *History of Philosophy in Outline*. Here are the final sentences of this lecture – devoted to the close of the Middle Ages: “Once again, the opposition of realism and moderate nominalism was notable. The realists had their main headquarters at the University of Padua and took Aristotle for their master, studying him in the spirit of [either] Averroes’s commentaries or those of Alexander of Aphrodisias; hence [they were called]: the Averroists and the Alexandrists. Nominalism was located predominantly at the University of Paris and was based on Ockham; it exhausted itself in sterile debates, but also brought more than one valuable contribution. Simultaneously, however, an entirely new spirit and period was emerging. The search for new paths brought minds to ancient philosophy – no longer seen

through the prism of the Middle Ages. The change was also enabled by external circumstances, which made these endeavors easier...”

- 21/06-5/08. Twardowski stayed at the Lvov Clinic of Internal Medicine again – due to arthritism and increased fever.

1932

- 29/05. The Scientific Board of the Józef Mianowski Fund awarded Twardowski the title of distinguished member *h.c.* of the Józef Mianowski Fund.
- 18/08. Twardowski's mother, Malwina, died in Lvov; she was buried in the tomb of her husband, Pius.
- 20/11. Twardowski – due to poor health – resigned his membership in the Board of the Polish Scientific Societies in Lvov.
- 21/11. Twardowski was handed the diploma of doctor *honoris causa* in the assembly hall of the University of Lvov. On this occasion, Twardowski delivered his “life testament:” the paper *On the Dignity of the University*.
- 12/12. Kazimierz Périer finished the tombstone for Twardowski's parents.

1933

- 25/01 Twardowski was informed that the Committee of the Historical-Philosophical Faculty of the Polish Academy of Learning Concerning the Polish Translation of the Works of Aristotle became the Committee for the Translation of Philosophical Classics.

1934

- ◊ The term “Lvov-Warsaw school” appeared in print, probably for the first time.
- 12/04. Twardowski was present at the General Assembly of the Trade Union of Professors of Academic Schools in Lvov.
- 22/05. At the Scientific Society in Lvov, Twardowski presented his student's, Tadeusz Witwicki's, “On Representation, or on the Relationship of the Image to the Reproduced Object.”
- 6/08. Twardowski and his wife visited the newly built church of Our Lady of the Gate of Dawn in upper Łyczaków. (The founder of the church was archbishop Bolesław Twardowski.)

1935

- ◊ Twardowski initiated the publishing of *Studia Philosophica* and became co-editor of the journal.

1936

- 14/04. A philosophy program for high schools, prepared by Twardowski (in collaboration with Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz and Mieczysław Kreutz) at the request of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Education was sent to the Ministry.

- 26/04. Twardowski was awarded the Prize of the City of Łódź for Polish Science for 1936 (5000 PLN); it was only handed to him in the Assembly Hall of the University of Lvov by a delegation from Łódź on 3/10.
- 28/04. The Philosophical-Discussion Circle of the Czeczyk-Golinkierowa Coeducational Junior High School took the name of Kazimierz Twardowski.
- 24/06. Twardowski, who due to poor health had not participated in the Polish Philosophical Congress in Cracow, was elected as honorary chair of the Congress.
- 20/10 In celebration of his 70th birthday, Twardowski received an album with the photographs of his 121 students and their university departments; Tadeusz Kotarbiński delivered a speech about Twardowski on the Polish Radio.

1937

- ◊ The Lvov Scientific Society recognized Twardowski's work with an academic award.
- In a letter from 23/04, Twardowski informs Aniela Twardowska that his secretary is Janina Dunikowska.
- 8/05. On behalf of the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov, Twardowski wrote an address to the organizers of the 9th International Philosophical Congress in Paris (*Congrès Descartes*), falling in the year of the 300th anniversary of the publication of René Descartes' *Discourse on Method*.
- 6/08. The address from the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov – calligraphed by Rudolf Mekicki – was handed to the organizers of *Congrès Descartes* by Władysław Tatarkiewicz. It was probably the final philosophy-related text written by Twardowski; it is symbolic that his first philosophical treatise – *Idee und Perception. Eine erkenntnis-theoretische Untersuchung aus Descartes*, published in 1891, also concerned Descartes.

1938

- 11/02. Twardowski died in Lvov.
- 14/02. Twardowski's (secular) funeral took place. In accordance with Twardowski's will, a copy of *On the Dignity of the University* was placed inside the casket.
- 5/03. The General Assembly of the Polish Philosophical Society in Lvov gave the society Twardowski's name; the new statute was ratified by the Lvov voivode on 9/04.
- 30/04. A commemorative meeting in Twardowski's honor took place in the Assembly Hall of the University of Lvov; Twardowski's song set to the words of Nietzsche's "O Mensch! Gib acht" and of Stanisław Brzozowski's "O Come in Autumn Time" was performed; the music was sang by Maria Jędrzewska, accompanied by Hilda Mieniewska-Rzepecka; speeches were delivered by Tadeusz Czeżowski, Roman Ingarden, and Stanisław Lempicki.
- 9/05. A session of the Warsaw Philosophical Society filled with remembrances of Twardowski took place.

1939

- ◊ The Twardowskis' flat on 26 St. Sophia Street was liquidated. Twardowski's daughter Aniela took part in the liquidation, which is why so many family materials made their way to Biesiekierz. As maintained by Twardowski's grandson, Andrzej Tomczak, during the German occupation, some of the things were buried around the Tomczaks' Biesiekierz home, while

others were given to German friends (who had lived in the neighborhood for a long time) for safekeeping – which is how they survived World War II.

- 11-12/02. The first reunion of Twardowski's former students took place in Lvov; there, Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz delivered a reading of "Of Justice." The participants voted to publish Twardowski's *inedita*, which his wife had passed to the Polish Philosophical Society and the Society had deposited at the University Library in Lvov; Roman Ingarden was elected as chair of the publishing committee. It was decided that the next reunion would take place in... 1940.

1945

- 21/08. Twardowski's wife, Kazimiera, died in Lvov.

1959

- 26/01. By Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz's initiative, a conference with the participation of Tadeusz Czeżowski, Roman Ingarden, Bogdan Nawroczyński, Seweryna Romahnowa, and Maria Uklejska took place. During the conference, the Publishing Committee for Twardowski's Writing was elected, consisting of: Ajdukiewicz, Czeżowski, Izydora Dąmbska, Daniela Gromska, Ingarden, Maria Lutmanowa, and Helena Słoniewska.
- 6/02. The Executive Board of the Polish Philosophical Society appointed the Publishing Committee of Kazimierz Twardowski's Writings, consisting of: Ajdukiewicz, Czeżowski (chairman), Dąmbska, Gromska, Ingarden, Lutmanowa, Słoniewska, and Tadeusz Witwicki.
- 12/02. The first meeting of the Publishing Committee took place, with the participation of Ajdukiewicz, Czeżowski, Gromska, Tadeusz Witwicki, and Janusz Krajewski and Władysław Tatarkiewicz as guests.

1960

- 8/04. The Publishing Committee (without Ajdukiewicz or Lutmanowa) decreed that the order of publishing Twardowski's works would be the following: (1) Philosophy in General. (2) The History of Philosophy. (3) Logic and Methodology. (4) Psychology. (5) Epistemology. (6) The Organization of Philosophical Life. (7) Teaching Philosophy. Additionally, Twardowski's German writing would come out in a separate volume.

1991

- 10/10. The Polish Post put into circulation a postage stamp dedicated to Twardowski.

1999

- 15/12. The new building of the Library of the University of Warsaw was opened. The Colonnade of Philosophers was placed in the vestibule, including four concrete statues chiselled by Adam Myjak, representing Kazimierz Twardowski, Jan Łukasiewicz, Alfred Tarski, and Stanisław Leśniewski.

2016

- 11/02. In Lvov, the Kazimierz Twardowski Philosophical Society inaugurated its activity.

2020

- 9/06. The Lvov-Warsaw School Research Center formed in Warsaw.

Translated from the Polish by Ewa Bigaj.