

Appendix no. 2

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS INDICATING THE  
SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS, FOLLOWING ARTICLE 16, PAR. 2

1. Name and surname: Janusz Trupinda

2. Diplomas, scientific/artistic degrees – including the name, place and year of their accomplishment, and the title of the PhD thesis:

- 1994 – MA, University of Gdańsk: *The Convictions of the Brethren of the Free Spirit in Poland as Part of the Late Medieval Heretic Movement*. (partly published as an article J.

Trupinda, *The Free Spirit Heresy in Poland and Prussia* [in:] *Lords, Monks, Knights* (Gdańsk Studies of the Middle Ages, no. 3), edited by B. Śliwiński, Gdańsk 1996, p. 341-362)

- 1998 – PhD, University of Gdańsk, on the basis of the thesis: *The Ideology of the Crusades in the Chronicle of Peter of Dusburg* (published as a book – see below)

- 2005 – Post-graduate Studies for Culture Managers in the Collegium of World Economy of the Warsaw School of Economics – diploma based on the thesis: *The Basic Activities of the Malbork Castle Museum as part of the market economy in the years 1989-2004*.

3. Employment in scientific/artistic institutions:

- 1991 - 2000 – the National Museum in Gdańsk (1991-1998 – museum assistant in the Scientific and Educational Department; 1998-2000 – adiunkt [specialized qualified museum personnel], head of the Educational Department

- 2000-2011 - the Malbork Castle Museum (2000 - 2002 – kustosz [specialized qualified museum personnel], head of History Department;

- 2002-2011 – vice-director for science and conservation, from 2003 due to the decision of the Minister of Culture - kustosz dyplomowany [scientific degree of a doctor of arts connected with the museum activities domain]; 2011 - curator for the research and artistic collection;

- 2004 - 2008 - University of Gdańsk – lecturer on the subject „Museology and Studies of Historical Monuments” for the students of Doctoral Studies in History

- 2006 - Academy of Tourism and Hotel Management in Gdańsk - lecturer on the subject „History of Art and Architecture”

- 2008 - 2014 - Gdańsk Higher School of Humanities – associate professor, lecturer on the subjects: 1<sup>st</sup> degree studies - „History of Art” (special topic lecture); „Societies and Cultures of Europe” (lecture and workshops); „History of Sport and Olympic Movement”; „The Role of Sport in the European Societies”; 2<sup>nd</sup> degree studies - „Cultural Identities of Europe” (lecture and workshops); „European Civilization” (lecture).

- 2011 – to present – Gdańsk History Museum - curator for departments – kustosz

dyplomowany

- 2012 - The Polish Naval Academy in Gdynia - lecturer on the subject „The Protection of the Cultural Heritage” (lecture and workshops).

4. The studies on the castles of the Teutonic Order in their ideological (decoration) and functional (organization of life, spatial arrangement) dimension.

History has been my hobby since the elementary school. However, the decision to take up historical studies was made quite suddenly when I was in the third grade of the Technikum Łączności [Secondary Technical School of Communication Technology] in Gdańsk. At that time I started preparing myself for the entry examination, which meant individual studies complementing a truncated curriculum in humanities at a technical school.

Also at that point, after an earlier fascination with the period of World War II, my interest in the history of the Middle Ages arose (especially concerning the Teutonic Order), which has continued until this day. In 1989 I started studying at the University of Gdańsk. Considering my interests I chose the seminar about the world history of the Middle Ages, conducted by prof. dr hab. Jan Powierski. Under his supervision I wrote my master's dissertation entitled: *The Convictions of the Brethren of the Free Spirit in Poland as Part of the Late Medieval Heretic Movement*, which I defended in 1994. It was partly published in a form of an article. Even before my master's defence, I was invited by prof. Powierski to join his PhD seminar. Half a year later I successfully passed the interview for the PhD studies at the Institute of History of the University of Gdańsk. It was already a period of my intensive studies on the ideology of the crusades, as well as research on the military orders, crusades and the Teutonic Order. My interests were encouraged by a prominent specialist on the subject of the Teutonic Order– prof. Hartmut Boockmann whom I met during a monthly research scholarship in the Herder Institute in Marburg/Lahn. While studying the historical chronicles of the orders, I simultaneously endeavoured to broaden my research perspective and include architecture and art in it. Those interdisciplinary interests became useful later on, during my studies on the Teutonic Order castles. In four years I prepared my PhD dissertation entitled: *The Ideology of the Crusades in the Chronicle of Peter of Dusburg*, which I defended in 1998. It was supervised by prof. dr hab. Jan Powierski, reviewed by prof. dr hab. Jerzy Hauziński (Higher School of Pedagogy in Słupsk) and prof. dr hab. Błażej Śliwiński (University of Gdańsk). In my dissertation I made an analysis of the Teutonic Order's most important chronicle, which was written in the State of the Teutonic Order in Prussia. Analysing the sources and the



writer's workshop, as well as comparing the text of the chronicle with historical writings dating back to the times of the crusades, I indicated the assumptions and aims of Dusburg's oeuvre and his inspirations with the crusades. The chronicler consequently resorted to the already then (first half of 14th century) anachronistic ideas to justify the mission of the Teutonic Order in Prussia.

In his opinion it was not an ordinary war, but a spiritual one, where beside the physical weapons, spiritual ones were used as well. The key to the success of the Teutonic Order brethren was a pious life, prayer and asceticism, of which numerous examples are given on the pages of his chronicle. For the needs of his own narration the chronicler constructed a repulsive, repellent image of the opponents of the Teutonic Order. He carefully selected events described, omitting uncomfortable ones. He also resorted to the most popular element of the crusader propaganda, which was the indulgence. According to him, fighting in the name of Christ in Prussia, the Teutonic knights ensured the eternal reward in heaven for themselves. All resorts used by the chronicler were very close to those which one comes across in the crusades writings, and were supposed to serve as an excuse for the presence of the Teutonic knights in Prussia, as well as their combat. Through numerous colourful exempla, they also had a didactic dimension for the brethren-knights, showing them the simple reliance between a pious life and a success in combat. The Dissertation was published (Appendix no. 3, item A1). For this book I was awarded second place in the Wojciech Kętrzyński Prize. I wrote a few more articles devoted to the analysis of Peter of Dusburg's oeuvre. I also exchanged my opinions on the chronicle, especially its ideological side, with a renowned expert, prof. dr. hab. Stefan Kwiatkowski. It was a very important experience for me – a young researcher at that point, just starting his scientific adventure.

Dusburg dedicated his chronicle to the Grand Master Werner von Orseln. Thus, naturally my attention was drawn to the Grand Master himself. He was assassinated on November 18<sup>th</sup>, 1330 by one of the brethren, and the background for this murder could be the lack of consent for his external politics within the Order. I wrote a separate analytical article explaining the circumstances, venues and the course of the murder (Appendix no. 3, item B5).

In 2001 in the Festschrift presented to the outstanding architecture researcher – Mr. Maciej Kilarski, I published an article "Architecture et vita vitalis" (Appendix no. 3, item B9) in which I signalled the necessity of commencing research on the everyday life in the Malbork castle in the Middle Ages. The literature concerning the Malbork castle was dominated by dissertations analysing the architecture of the fortifications, while considerably less space was devoted to the organization of life in the castle – the key element to understand how it

functioned. This was the course of my research in which I used my knowledge of Dusburg's chronicle as the basis for the interpretation of the program of the decoration of the castle's interiors. The program of reforms assumed by the Grand Master and continued by his successor Luther, the Braunschweig prince, encompassed the whole assembly and was recorded not only in the historical writings, but also in iconography. In some of my articles I pointed out the possibility of this interpretation of the preserved elements of the decorations of the castle interiors.

Undertaking this research happened simultaneously with my change of employment from the National Museum in Gdańsk to the Malbork Castle Museum, which allowed me to analyse the object of my research in detail, as well as facilitated the access to the unpublished research being part of the archives, and to the collection of the architectonic detail and archaeological relics. From that moment on I have been continuously doing research on various aspects of the functioning of the fortifications in Malbork, as well as other convent castles. Due to a wide scope of search, and an expanded research questionnaire, since 2006 I have been sharing this research with prof. dr. hab. Sławomir Józwiak from the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń. The necessity of joint research arose from my studies on the so called chapter house, the castle church or the High Castle in Malbork. If one has the ambition to study the Teutonic knights' residency in Malbork and other castles in Prussia, then one is obliged to master the very abundant and multi-layered literature of the subject (history, history of art and architecture, archaeology), and analyse fully the written sources (medieval and early modern period inspections), which is more than a single researcher is able to do. In our research we mainly concentrate on a thorough analysis of all preserved written medieval and early modern period sources. It is our starting point, and using the acquired data, we verify the information established by the art and architecture historians until now. The state of research on the Teutonic Order's castles in Prussia was based on the information established by the group of researchers who have been very actively studying the Malbork castle and other Teutonic Order castles.

However, as for the written sources, the data popularly acknowledged came from the researchers active in 19<sup>th</sup> and the first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century (mainly: Ludwig Häbler, Johannes Voigt, Conrad Steinbrecht, Karl-Heinz Clasen or Bernhard Schmid). The sources that were primarily used had been published in the series called "Scriptores rerum Prussicarum", regesta, or printed account and inventory books. Not to mention the fact that the then editions contained shortages in content and methodology, and the data included there was never subject to reinterpretation, once accepted by the pre-war researchers.



Even greater negligence towards the research conducted after World War II is the lack of use of a rich collection of unpublished documents and letters from the archives. One of such crucial collections is stored in Geheimes Staatsarchiv der Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin. On the other hand, notary instruments may serve as an example of sources used in the course of research on chancelleries and Teutonic Order's diplomacy. They deliver an array of detailed information concerning the venues and circumstances in which they had been issued. The possibilities resulting from the analysis of this type of sources, using the example of the Malbork castle, were presented in our article from 2007 (Appendix no. 3, item B20).

The data taken from the written sources brought into light many new assumptions concerning the organization of life and topography of the Teutonic Order's castles, the names of rooms used by the knights, or the practice of the aforementioned everyday life. The studies on the capital residency of the grand masters in Malbork were included in numerous articles and a book issued twice already (the second edition is a corrected and completed with new data version of the first edition – Appendix no. 3, item B2, B3). The Statutes and their commentaries formulated by consecutive grand masters constitute the starting point for the studies on the organization and practice of everyday life of the brethren in the Teutonic castles. They regulated the life of the community, indicating what was proper. The practice of life in Prussia was somewhat different, which in the course of our studies allowed us to outline a real image of the functioning and topography of the Teutonic Order's castles in Prussia. Due to the analysis of the terminology used in the Teutonic Order's sources, we managed to systematize it and assign it to particular types of rooms and castle buildings. For example, it occurred that in the second half of 14<sup>th</sup> century and first half of 15<sup>th</sup> century the Malbork castle – in its terminological layer – consisted of two parts: the convent castle (presently known as the High Castle) and the ward. Out of the latter, three parts can be distinguished: the first inner ward (presently the Middle Castle) and two outer wards. The terminology which is used both colloquially and in scientific dissertations concerning the Middle Ages, dividing the castle into the High, Middle and Lower castle (Ward) stems from the early modern times. In written sources the work "gemach" frequently appears. A comprehensive analysis of the context of its use indicated that it referred to both detached buildings and larger facility and accommodation spaces (levels) inside buildings. The name "stube" hardly ever referred to utility rooms in the castle, whereas "estuarium" meant a refectory with the underfloor heating of a hypocaustum type. It is only a few examples of the analysis of particular terms. The systematization of the terminology used in the Middle Ages allowed for the new interpretation of the rooms arrangement, as well as for important

assumptions concerning the chronology of their construction and functions. The most discussed example is the negation of the existence of a separate room called chapter house in Malbork. In the light of the analysis of the written sources, this interior was simply the refectory of the convent. From the chronological point of view, it is important to indicate the beginning of the use of the Great Refectory situated in the first inner ward (1337). We succeeded in making a quite precise reconstruction of the dynamic spatial development of the whole complex in the period 13<sup>th</sup> – mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. Our research encompassed the scope of competences and the organization of work of the convent officers, as well as those who resided in the ward. A special part of our studies was devoted to the different aspects of the functioning of the convent in Malbork, as well as religious matters. The acquired data allowed to present the functioning of the Malbork castle on various levels: religious, ideological, representative and capital, administrative and economic.

The natural continuation of the research on the Malbork castle was the analysis of the functioning of other convent castles in Prussia. It resulted in a series of articles on particular castles and a book about all the convent castles in this area (Appendix no.3, item A4). Once again, starting with the Statutes of the order, we described the form and symbolism of the Teutonic castles, analysed the terminology applied to the castles' interiors in the Middle Ages, as well as the topography and spatial arrangement of the fortifications. The complete analysis of the written sources made it possible to verify many theories based on the archaeological and architectural research dated back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The observations concerning two spheres of functioning of the Teutonic fortifications were affirmed: the sacral one (the convent house) and the secular one (economic and representative) within the ward. It was there that the "gemachs" were located utilized by the commanders [Komturs], where they took care of all the matters concerning the functioning of their administrative units [Kommende] in the structure of the State of the Teutonic Order. The convent castle remained a place for the functioning of the convent as a religious community, closed to the outsiders. In order to describe particular rooms and parts of the castle, the same words would be used as the ones we recognized in reference to Malbork. For example, we managed to prove that also with reference to other castles the word "chapter house" never appeared. Such places simply did not exist there, because the chapters would gather in the refectories. Concluding "per analogiam" and correlating with the results of archaeological as well as architectural and restoration research, allowed for quite precise location of interiors within particular castles. Surely, there arose new conclusions, among which one of the most important was the



meaning of the term “Bergfried”. It used to be applied to indicate detached towers located within the area of the courtyard. Whereas, in the written sources of the Teutonic Order, it indicated the towers located in the outer line of fortifications. The results of those laborious terminological analyses are crucial in relation to the language describing the old Teutonic order’s buildings. Of course there exist many more details, and the continuing research constantly brings new data to light.

Here it is worth mentioning the possibilities provided by the detailed analysis of the written sources as far as the reconstruction of the building process of the castles in Prussia is concerned. The studies on the castle in Ragnet (Appendix no. 3, item B26, B34) may serve as an example, where the chronology of the building phases of the convent castle in the years 1397-1407 and of the ward (1407-1409) was recreated, and a few hypotheses concerning the practice of the construction works were formulated. Among other things, we rebuffed the suggestion made by the former researchers concerning the practice of making the design of an object. According to the preserved written sources there may have existed only general scheme of the complex (outer walls), while the question of the interiors was open and fulfilled on the spot.

Based on our findings and research proposals, as well as the latest works done by the architecture researchers and art historians, we are conducting discussions and polemics which will certainly broaden and objectify our knowledge about particular objects.

The knowledge I acquired is not only theoretical. I am very keen on participating in interdisciplinary research projects, like “The interdisciplinary research on the architectural monuments based on the High Castle in Malbork – the identification and reconstruction of the interior of the northern wing” (The Institute of the Studies of Art Historical Monuments and Restoration at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, The Institute of Electronics of the Technical University in Łódź, The Malbork Castle Museum), “Research on Site no. 1 – The Castle Hill in Grudziądz” (The Institute of Archaeology at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń), “The archaeological research on the castle of the Chełmno bishops in Wąbrzeźno” (The Institute of Archaeology at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, The National Heritage Board). The results of the research on the latter were particularly interesting. The castles of Prussian church officials were not as interesting for the researchers as the Teutonic knights’ castles. In the case of Wąbrzeźno, a few analogies have been traced, among them: the functioning of the refectory, and the location of the main rooms: the church and the refectory itself. The knowledge gained from the comprehensive analysis of the written sources allows to verify the conclusions of the restoration specialists, technologists or

archaeologists. It is extremely crucial that the interdisciplinary exchange of views should take place during the research, and not after it is concluded and published. It allows us to solve many problems arising during the course of the research, and in this way to avoid mistakes or false interpretations. Being the vice-director of the Malbork Castle Museum, I took efforts to synchronize the ongoing restoration and construction works with the historical research. I succeeded in two cases: of the so-called chapter house in the High Castle (Appendix no. 3, item D 4) and the Great Refectory in The Middle Castle (Appendix no. 3, item D 14). In the first case, I endeavoured to present a comprehensive image of the functioning and decoration of this interior in the Middle Ages. I analysed not only the written sources, but also the remnants of the painting and sculpture decoration, and above all the inscriptions. It occurred that at the end of 14<sup>th</sup> century and at the beginning of 15<sup>th</sup> century this room had a very ideologically coherent furnishing and decoration, analogous with the ideas from the chronicle written by Peter of Dusburg and Nikolaus von Jeroschin (Appendix no 3, item B 15). The new research was immediately juxtaposed with the ideological program proposed by the German restoration scientists at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century, being generally based on the former one, however differing from it considerably as far as the content was concerned (ex. inscriptions). I continued the studies on the so-called chapter house as part of the aforementioned research program "The interdisciplinary research on the architectural monuments based on the High Castle in Malbork" (referring to the whole northern wing) – Appendix no. 3, item B 17. I also referred to it in two books in which I described the interior as a coherent part of the entire Malbork castle and other commanders' castles in Prussia. In the case of the Great Refectory together with S. Józwiak we analysed the functioning of this largest room of the castle, indicating a few levels of its use: corporate (for the needs of the chapter), state (representative function), culinary (feasts), entertainment and culture (performances, concerts), and military (army barracks during the wars and sieges, room for the hostages) – Appendix no. 3, item B 31.

My interest in castles and fortresses is not limited solely to the past. I endeavour to participate actively in the process of revitalization of such objects, like the Wisłoujście fortress which is one of the departments of Gdańsk History Museum where I am currently working. The protection of cultural heritage is also the area where I make practical use of my theoretical knowledge. Among others, I was the member of The Editors Board of the quarterly called "The Protection of Monuments" (2011-2014), I took part in many sessions and discussions concerning monument protection broadly defined – ex. in the Polish-German symposium



entitled *Gebäuderekonstruktion als Spiegel kultureller Identitäten* in the prestigious Akademie der Künste in Berlin, 17<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> November, 2011.

Identity, memory, cultural heritage, especially with reference to the Teutonic Order are also among my interests and subjects of my research. I referred to them in an unpublished paper presented during the session called *Das kulturelle Erbe des Deutschen Ordens in Europa* (in 2008), an essay in the publication connected with the 600<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle of Grunwald, or the latest text on the memory of the defence of the Polish Post in Gdańsk on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1939. The question of the memory of the Teutonic Order as part of Gdańsk's identity will be brought up in an education and exhibition project I am preparing in connection with the 550<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Second Peace of Thorn (2016).

The second field of my research concerning the history of the Middle Ages is the Teutonic sigillography, in its iconographic dimension. Presently, I participate in a research grant called: "The documents of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk from August 31<sup>st</sup>, 1435 between Poland, Lithuania and the Teutonic Order – critical edition" (financed by the National Science Centre as part of the Opus 6 program - UMO-2013/11/B/HS3/01462). It is in line with the research that has been taking place for a longer period of time on the iconography of stamps used by the Teutonic officers in Prussia until 1466. These works require laborious and costly queries in archives, as well as the access to the original stamps impressions, which is not always easily attainable. I documented the results of the inquiries made until now in a few scientific articles and catalogue entries. The most important seem to me the studies on the stamps of Gdańsk commanders, where I distinguished three types of stamp impressions. Following the conclusions of a prominent expert on the matter, Bernhard Schmid, whose notes I found and published, I took up studies on the sigillography of the Grand Masters and the highest officials of the Teutonic Order. Basing on them I organized the exhibition in the Malbork Castle Museum entitled: "The Chancellery of the Grand Masters in Malbork" (2001) which has been there until this day as a permanent presentation (the originals of the documents and letters have been replaced with copies). I also organized two international scientific conferences around the subject matter of the Grand Masters' Chancellery. The sigillographic research which I continue, conducted from the perspective of the analysis of the iconography, is in line with the studies on the Teutonic Order's ideology, and is applied to the research on the castles. It is connected with interior decoration, but also it refers to heraldic issues which are very important as far as the system of power is concerned. For example, I wrote an analytical text about the heraldic painting with the von Jungingen coat of arms situated in the Lower Hall of the Palace of Grand Masters in Malbork. I presented this piece in the context of

the whole decoration system of the representative and private interiors used by the highest officials of the Order. The motifs used by the Teutonic knights in the architectural decoration, appeared also in the arts, stamps and coins, and were an element of the propaganda of power based on religious leadership. It can only be understood once it is connected with the writings of the Order, which has been my objective to do in the course of my scientific work.

My professional career is connected above all with museums. I have worked in three institutions: the National Museum in Gdańsk, the Malbork Castle Museum and the Gdańsk History Museum. The result of my experience is my creative involvement in the theory of the museum studies. I am the member of museums boards in the Elk History Museum, the Museum of the Middle Pomerania in Słupsk, and the Stutthof Museum in Sztutowo. I am also active in the Association of the Polish Museologists (I am the president of the Pomeranian branch), the result of which was my participation in the 1<sup>st</sup> Museologists Congress in Łódź where I gave a speech and hosted one of the panels (called: *Museums as the triggers of the regional development*).

My latest scientific interest is the history of sport. In 2012 I organized in Gdańsk an exhibition called "*Citius-Altius-Fortius. The local dimension of the grand idea of sport*". It presented broad research perspectives behind the subject of the development of sport and physical culture in Gdańsk in 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the first half of 20<sup>th</sup> century in particular. At that time I started research on the Polish sports club called "Gedania", which resulted in a book "*Gedania Sports Club. The club of the Poles in Gdańsk (1922-1953)*" where I present the activities of all the sections of the club between 1922 and 1939, the fates of its members during the war, and its reactivation in 1945. So far it has been the most comprehensive presentation of the history of "Gedania" – the largest and the most important sports organization in the Free City of Gdańsk.

