

Professor Roman Rencki

1867-1941

Polish version – PL

English version – EN



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Professor Roman Henryk Rencki graduated from the Jagiellonian University (UJ) in Krakow in 1890, eventually becoming a Professor in Lwów in 1908. He was later made Head & Director of Medicine at the Jan Kazimierz University (UJK) in Lwów after WWI (1920); he was also the author of 15 medical books.

During WWII, Rencki suffered at both the hands of the Soviets and the Nazis:

On 10 March 1940, being 72 years old and retired at the time, he was arrested and subsequently tortured by the Soviet NKVD (and was to be officially executed).

Tragically, following the invasion of Eastern Poland, he was one of the 20 Lwów University professors and 5 doctors (along with 12 of their relatives) to be arrested on 3 July 1941 and executed by the German Nazi Gestapo on 4 July 1941.

[The picture on the previous page is of Roman Rencki, painted by the famous painter Boleslaw Barbacki in 1934 at Rencki's request. Rencki later personally gave the picture to his eldest son Leszek, who left Lwów to join the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw – further details on pg. 11].

Professor Roman Henryk Rencki (1867 – 1941)

Background historical information created by **Marek Rencki, FRAI** (Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute), Founder & Director of Polish Heritage Society UK, **son of Leszek Rencki and youngest grandson of Professor Roman Rencki.**

1867 **Roman Henryk Kamyk** was born 19 July 1867 near Rzeszów, Poland, into a peasant family, one of 6 children. His father was Jan Kamyk, and his mother was Rozalia Czaczka.

Given his date of birth, his Zodiac sign is Cancer (20 June – 22 July).

1885 He finished secondary school in 1885 in Rzeszów – the only child of the Kamyk family to finish secondary education. He subsequently studied medicine at the Jagiellonian University (UJ) in Krakow.

1890 He completed his medical degree at the Jagiellonian University.

1893 Rencki began working at the Jagiellonian University Internal Medicine Clinic under Edward Korczyński.

1894 On 2 May 1894 he received the title of Doctor after completing medical studies. **He changed his surname from Kamyk to RENCKI.**

During the great cholera epidemic, he himself managed and ran two cholera hospitals close to Krakow – in Bieńczyce and Krzesławice.

1896 He substituted an assistant and independently looked after four patient rooms.

1897 Together with Antoni Gluziński, Rencki transferred to the Medical Clinic (Internal Medicine Clinic) in Lwów as an assistant.

*** Published** “O Przyrodzie i rozwoju postaci polksiężycowatych pasożyta zimnicy złośliwej” [“On the nature and development of the semilunar forms of the malignant malaria parasite”]

*** Published** “Przyczynek do biologii postaci polksiężycowatych pasożyta zimnicy złośliwej” [“A contribution to the biology of the semilunar forms of the malignant malaria parasite”]

1898 *** Published** “O wartości odżywczej i leczniczej mleka” [“The nutritional and medicinal value of milk”]

*** Published** “Trzy przypadki rwy kulszowej, leczenie za pomocą pędzlowania skóry zagęszczonym kwasem solnym” [“Three cases of sciatica, treated by brushing the skin with concentrated hydrochloric acid”]

*** Published** “Barwione preparaty pasożytów zimnicy trzeciackowej” [“Stained preparations of tertian malaria parasites”]

1899 *** Published** “Znaczenie rozpoznawcze badania drobnowidowego krwi w raku i wrzodzie okrągłym żołądka ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem leukocytozy trawiennej” [“The diagnostic value of microscopic blood evaluation in patients with cancer and round stomach ulcers, with special emphasis on digestive leukocytosis”]

1900 *** Published** “Czynność żołądka we wrzodzie okrągłym po zabiegach chirurgicznych” [“Function of the stomach in cases of round ulcers after surgical procedures”]

• Roman Rencki married his best friend Paula Broda, having known her since his graduation in 1890.

1901 *** Published in German** (Jena) “Ueber die funktionellen Ergebnisse nach Operation am Magen bei Ulcus und gutartiger Pylorostenose” [“German version of the above paper in Polish”]

1902 Rencki received nominations to become a private **Assistant Professor** at Lwów University.

* **Published** “O czynności żołądka przy wrzodzie i zwężeniu dobrotliwym po zabiegach operacyjnych” [“**Function of the stomach in cases of ulcers and benign stenosis after surgical procedures**”]

* **Published** “O myastenii” [“**On myasthenia -(muscular weakness)**”]

1905 Rencki transferred to the General Polyclinic in Lwów.

1906 * **Published** “Policythemia mycopathica” [“**Myelopathic polycythemia (enhanced blood cell count)**”]

1907 Rencki signed a mass declaration – Poland against the utraquisation of the University.

* **Published** “O policytemii” [“**About Polycythemia**”]

* **Published** “Dalsze spostrzeżenia nad policytemią szpikową” [“**Further observations on myelocytic polycythemia**”]

1908 Rencki was awarded the title of unpaid Associate Professor.

1911 Rencki was appointed as Associate Professor.

1914 Rencki spent the summer of 1914 in Switzerland where his 7-year-old son Leszek was being treated by Swiss medical experts. While here, he was surprised to learn of the outbreak of World War I.

He took a position as a member of the General Committee of Relief for the Victims of the War in Poland in Vevey, Switzerland, led by Henryk Sienkiewicz.

1916 Rencki eventually reached Lwów (which was still a part of the Austrian Empire) and took up a position as an Internal Medicine Clinic Assistant at the General Hospital.

1917 On 10 May Rencki was appointed Head of the Internal Medicine Department of the General Hospital as well as Medical Director of the Infectious Diseases Department.

1918 Professor Rencki took over management of the Lwów internal medicine research team during the second Polish Republic.

He began by conducting exercises in the physical examination of patients at the General Hospital.

At this time, WWI had officially concluded, but Lwów was suddenly invaded on 1 November by the new Ukrainian Army (which consisted almost entirely of forces from the local Austrian Army). Nevertheless, this Ukrainian Army failed to take over Lwów, and was defeated and expelled by May 1919.

Despite the conflict, Rencki was able to practice medicine and teach academically very successfully even with 3 small children – Maria born in 1906, Leszek born in 1907 and Zygmunt born in 1911.

*** Published “O obrazie klinicznym grypy hiszpańskiej” [“On the clinical picture of Spanish Flu”]**

1920 Rencki was appointed Full Professor of Pathology and Specific Treatment of Internal Medicine Diseases (Professor Antoni Gluzinski – who originally brought Rencki from the Jagiellonian University in Krakow to Lwów University in 1897 when the Austrians allowed Medicine to be taught in Lwów – was appointed Head of Warsaw University in 1920 and therefore promoted Rencki (3rd from the left) to take his place in Lwów as Head of Medicine).

Rencki spoke to all of his students – particularly his Jewish students – and asked them to stay and work in Poland after their graduation, due to the fact that Poland was desperately short of doctors after the Third Partition of Poland between Prussia, the Austrian Empire and the Russian Empire (1795 – 1918).

Almost all of his Jewish students refused to accept his request, many being very argumentative (the vast majority of Jewish undergraduates refused to sit with non-Jewish fellow undergraduates during Lwów University lectures).

In light of this unfortunate problem, Rencki created the following annual acceptance limits for new Medical undergraduates based on the population percentages at the time, i.e. in the newly independent Poland in 1921:

69% – Polish (Roman Catholics, Orthodox, Protestants, etc.)

10% – Jewish

10% – Ukrainian

5% – Ruthenian

5% – Belarusian

1% – Other (incl. Lithuanian).

After Poland regained its independence in 1918, after 123 years of occupation, approximately 31% of the country's population did not consider themselves to be Polish, especially the vast majority of Jews, many of whom left Poland and emigrated to Palestine during the 1920s and 1930s.

(Two of the most famous Polish Jews: David Ben-Gurion, born in Płońsk in 1886, attended Warsaw University from 1905 to 1906, and Menachim Begin, born in Brześć in 1913, graduated from Warsaw University in 1935, both went on to become Prime Ministers of Israel: Ben-Gurion in 1948 and Begin in 1977).

1922 Rencki was made Chair of the Polish Galician Doctors' Society (1922 – 1939).

1923 Rencki became an Honorary Member of the Lublin Doctors' Society.

1924 Rencki was appointed as an Honorary Member of the Jan Kazimierz University Mutual Assistance for Medical Professionals with/for full-time care and material aid.

- Became the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
- Became a Correspondent Member of the Polish Academy of Learning (PAU).
- Became Chairman of the Organisational Committee for the XV Convention for Polish Doctors and Naturalists.

1925 Rencki was a co-organiser of the first health care services in Poland (and one of the best in Europe) for university students.

Had a two-storey outbuilding built in Lwów, at his own expense, located next to the dormitories of Medical students on ul. Słodowej 10, which was to serve as living quarters.

Had another two-storey outbuilding constructed as a sanatorium for infectious tuberculosis patients (ul. Pijarskiej 35).

1926 * **Published** “O leczeniu gruźlicy przetworami złota” [**“The treatment of tuberculosis with gold preparations”**]

1927 Rencki became Head of the Propedeutic Clinic of Internal Medicine (where he remained until 1939).

- Became an Honorary Member of the Aragonia Fraternity (his son Leszek was a Founding Member of the Aragonia Fraternity at the Uniwersytet Jana Kazimierza (UJK), Lwów).

1928 Rencki provided health care for the Lwów academic schools in Mikuliczyn in the eastern Carpathian mountains, and opened a care centre for students suffering from Tuberculosis (Health Resort).

1930 In the 1930's, in the famous City Casino (Kasyno Miejskie) in Lwów, there was a bridge club (Gabinet Gry) frequented by Lwów celebrities. At the time, Prof. Roman Rencki, a well-recognised GP, was an unbeatable master of bridge bidding.

1932 Rencki's greatest achievement while working for the Polish Galician Doctors' Society was the expansion of the Morszyn spa and the construction of a modern Health Resort.

The following picture shows Rencki (No. 1) among some of his colleagues and students during a tour of the Algae Zdrój spa that he organised for his students in 1932.



Had a church built at his own expense, as well as reception rooms for the health resort, and branches of his own clinic for the purposes of research on the effects of salt and control of its composition.

Hired over a dozen Lwów students at the Morszyn forester's lodge, which he ran at his own expense.

The President of the Republic decided that Rencki could remain in his then-current position of Professor and Director of the clinic for a further 5 years.

Having reached retirement age (65 in 1932), Rencki worked at the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Education.

1934 Rencki became Chairman and an Honorary Member of the Lwów Medical Society.

- Became an Honorary Member of the Lublin Medical Society
- Became an Honorary Member of the Medical Society in Częstochowa.

Obtained a beautiful personal painting of himself by the famous painter Boleslaw Barbacki, which he personally gave to his eldest son Leszek (law graduate – 1930 – and Head of Lwów University undergraduate students), who left Lwów for Warsaw after 4 years' work as a lawyer in order to join the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and eventually work abroad on behalf of Poland.

Tragically, Barbacki was also executed by the Gestapo (21 August 1941 in Nowy Czas). Rencki's grandson Marek Rencki is due to offer Barbacki's painting of Roman Rencki to the Jagiellonian University Medical College.

(The painting of Professor Roman Rencki by Boleslaw Barbacki is included on the first page of this report).

1937 On 13 May, the Council of the Faculty of Medicine submitted an application to the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Education asking that Rencki be appointed Honorary Professor.

- Decorated with the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta.
- Made an honorary member of the "Pogon" Lwów Sports Club.

1938 The Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Education made Rencki an Honorary Professor on 29 January 1938.

World War II – Invasion of Lwów by the Soviet Union

1939 Leszek Rencki (a Member and Press Attache of the Polish Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, since 1938 – in reality a Member of the Polish Intelligence Service [Służba Wywiadowcza]) came to Lwów and tried to convince his parents that Poland was due to be invaded by Germany and the Soviet Union, but he failed to do so as his parents refused to believe the idea.

Leszek Rencki managed to convince his brother Zygmunt (and his future wife Krystyna) to return with him immediately to Yugoslavia, and Leszek managed to obtain a medical job for his brother Zygmunt at the Polish Embassy.

Roman Rencki was removed as a member of teaching staff and as Head of the Clinic by the Soviet authorities, in favour of his younger colleague Marian Pańczyszyn, and forced to retire.

Sadly, both the Jewish and Ukrainian populations welcomed the invasion of Lwów by the Soviet Union in September 1939.

1940 The Soviet NKVD decided that Roman Rencki had been financially supporting a Polish conspiracy for independence, and so they arrested him on 10 March 1940 and had him taken deep into Russia, where he was regularly and severely tortured.

The fact that Roman Rencki had earlier personally provided medical treatment for none other than **Semyon Timoshenko (Marshall of the Soviet Union)** tragically did not help him.

Roman Rencki's family (wife Paula, daughter Maria and grandson Jacek) were exiled on 13 April 1940 to Kazhakstan. (Following the invasion of the Soviet Union by Germany in June 1941, after which Poland and the Soviet Union became allies, Rencki's family was allowed to leave Kazhakstan and eventually arrived in Palestine in 1941, from where they eventually left in 1947, emigrating to Wales).

1941 After a brief stay in a Soviet prison, Roman Rencki was transported to the Brygidki prison in Lwów, where he was to be officially executed.

After the outbreak of the German-Soviet war (22 June 1941), as the German Army approached Lwów, the Soviets marched out a number of Polish and Ukrainian prisoners (approximately 8,000) and executed them. Roman Rencki was fortunately able to remain hidden in his cell.

Ironically, in spite of the NKVD's mass murder of Polish prisoners in late June, the Polish government-in-exile signed a treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union, with the latter allowing Polish prisoners (military and non-military) to be released as a result.

On 30 June 1941, a crowd led by Dr Aleksiewicz tore down the gates to the prisons and the surviving prisoners were able to escape. As it was night time, Roman Rencki went to the home of the nearest doctor – Dr Bolesław Kielanowski. There he washed, changed and spent the night.

The next day he returned to his own home – a 1st floor apartment at Romanowicza 3, Lwów.

World War II – Invasion of Lwów by Germany

Roman Rencki's regained freedom did not last long. On the night of 3-4 July 1941, the Gestapo and German soldiers invaded the homes of Polish professors of the Lwów Universities. The Gestapo had proscription lists created by former Ukrainian students (from Lwów Universities) dressed in German uniforms of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists. Apart from the murder of Polish academics, there was also substantial looting and vandalism.

Professor Rencki was among the 20 academics arrested in their own homes. They were all taken to the Abramowicz Institution (temporary headquarters of the Gestapo) where they were forced to stand facing a wall, tortured and interrogated. After 4am, they were forced to leave the building.

Shortly after, all of them were shot in the Wuleckie Hills (4 Poles were shot in the back of the head at a time). SS-Brigadeführer Eberhard Schoengarth (who was responsible for arresting all the professors in Krakow on 6 November 1939 and sending them to concentration camps) and his SS-Untersturmführer Hans Krueger commanded the Gestapo Unit (with 4 other senior leaders + 250 soldiers) oversaw the Lwów massacres in 1941. None of these were ever punished after WWII. Dutch Nazi Pieter Nicolaas Menter was also involved in the Lwów murders and the looting of the property of academics.

The crime was shrouded in secrecy. Eventually, when the truth came to light, the German Sonderkommando 1005 exhumed the corpses on 7-8 October 1943 and burnt them, grinding the remains in a mill and scattering the ashes in the Krzywczyński forest

Zygmunt Albert (Polish pathologist, Professor of Medical studies and researcher, Medical Historian) was one of the eye witnesses to the murder of 20 Lwów professors, 5 doctors and 12 of their relatives by the Nazi Gestapo in the Wuleckie Hills on the night of 3-4 July 1941.

He published this information in "Każń Profesorów Lwowskich", Wydawnictwo Uniwersytety Wrocławskiego, July 1989.

The English version of this book was subsequently edited by Waclaw Szybalski: "The Execution of the Lwów Professors in July 1941".

The total number of victims murdered in Lwów on 4 July 1941 was 42; a further 2 professors were murdered on 12 July and another on 26 July (Professor Kazimierz Bartel, a former Prime Minister of Poland – 5 times between 1926 and 1930).

Summary of the 45 murders in July 1941: 23 professors, 5 doctors, 1 nurse, 3 wives, 8 sons & 1 grandson, 1 priest, 1 teacher, 1 merchant and 1 husband.

Interestingly, the list of 28 academics (23 professors and 5 doctors) whose names were provided to the Nazi Gestapo by Ukrainians (former soldiers of the Austrian Army during WWI) for execution did not include all of the 158 university lecturers and professors from the 4 important Universities and Academic Colleges in Lwów – less than 18% of the city's academics were murdered.

Unfortunately, for political reasons, present-day Ukrainian historical professors formally deny the involvement of Ukrainians in the massacre of Polish Professors and their colleagues in Lwów.

Professor Roman Henryk Rencki (1867 – 1941)

Roman Rencki was above all a talented diagnostician and researcher of blood diseases. Seemingly stern, he was exceptionally sensitive to human suffering.

A wonderful Organiser and Philanthropist, he co-organised the first health care services for university students in Poland and one of the best in Europe.

He also contributed a lot to the care of students suffering from Tuberculosis.

On 3 July 2011 – the 70th Anniversary of the murder of Roman Rencki and his colleagues – the Wuleckie Monument outside Lwów was jointly approved and officially unveiled by the Mayors of Lwów and Wrocław.



Monday 4th July 2016 was the 75th Anniversary of the murder of Professor Roman Rencki and his 44 Lwów academic colleagues by the Gestapo in the Wuleckie Hills outside Lwów (“Wzgorzach Wuleckich”).

Wednesday 19 July 2017 was the 150th anniversary of the birth of Roman Henryk Rencki (born Roman Henryk Kamyk on 19 July 1867).

His grandson Marek Rencki FRAI celebrated the 150th anniversary of Roman Rencki's birth on Wednesday 19 July 2017 by organising a celebratory mass at the Polski Kosciol Rzymsko Katolicki (Polish Roman Catholic Church) on St. John's Avenue, Putney, London SW15, as well as a mass at the Kosciol sw. Andrzeja Boboli (St. Andrew Bobola Polish Church) at 1 Leysfield Road, Hammersmith, London W12.

Currently there are 3 monuments in commemoration of the death of the Lwów professors: 2 are in Wuleckie Hills (Lwów, Ukraine) and the other monument is in Wrocław (Monument to the Martyr Professors)

In addition, there are numerous plaques listing all their names: 2 in Lwów (one in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist), 3 in Wrocław, and 1 each in Kraków, Lublin, Rzeszów and Warsaw.



This monument in Wrocław is dedicated to the memory of the professors killed in Lwów, including Professor Roman Rencki.



Roman Rencki's Parental Family:

Father : Jan Kamyk (Rzeszów)

Mother : Rozalia Czaczka

Siblings = 6 (Roman Rencki + 5)

Wife : Paula Broda (1871 – 1960) – married in 1900 – buried in London (Kensal Green Cemetery, Grave 336A) along with her son Leszek.

Roman Rencki's Children:

(1) Maria (1906 – 1979) – buried in Warsaw

(2) Leszek (1907 – 1965) – buried in London

(3) Zygmunt (1911 – 1985) – buried in Wales

All of Rencki's children lived in England and Wales after the war.

Roman Rencki's Grandchildren

Maria's child: Jacek, (born 1933 in Poland) living in England

Zygmunt's children: Dzia, (born 1941 in Yugoslavia), living in France,
Roman (born 1948 in Wales), living in Canada

Leszek's child: Marek (born 1950 in Beirut), living in England.



Left-right: Prof. Roman Rencki, Zygmunt (son), Paula (wife), Maria (daughter), Leszek (son). Centre – Jacek (grandson).



Leszek Rencki with both his parents Roman and Paula during their holiday in 1937 to Egypt. Here they can be seen riding camels outside the Great Sphinx during a visit to the ancient Giza Necropolis (Khafre's Pyramid) outside of Cairo.



Professor Roman Rencki upon retirement and shortly before his execution.

Marek Rencki FRAI

Author of this research and grandson of Professor Roman Rencki

Marek Rencki obtained extensive information and assistance from the following brilliant Polish experts (five of whom met or spoke personally with Marek Rencki) in writing his historical research on Professor Roman Rencki:

1. Doctor Zbigniew Kostecki, Surgeon, currently retired, long-term Chairman of the Polish Medical Society of Germany, several-time President of the German Polonia Congress.

Doctor Kostecki very kindly read all of the research and generously made many corrections to the Polish language version.

Doctor Kostecki was also responsible for the extremely detailed all-day meeting on the 60th Anniversary (2001) of the murder of the Lwów Professors at the University of Wrocław, which Marek Rencki personally attended with his late Mother, Eleonora Rencka.

2. Professor Eugeniusz J. Kucharz, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice

Following a detailed meeting in London, Professor Kucharz subsequently - and very kindly - provided five pictures of the Monument to the Lwów Professors in Wrocław (located between the buildings of the University of Technology near Grunwald Square). Two of these photos have been inserted on page 18 of this research on Roman Rencki.

Kucharz also published information on Roman Rencki in his book on Władysław Antoni Gluziński, which he sent to Marek Rencki to be included in his research: **"Polski Słownik Biograficzny" (1988, pages 107-109).**

In addition, Kucharz published historical research on Władysław Antoni Gluziński, the Founder of the Polish Society of Internal Medicine. Gluziński taught undergraduate students at Jagiellonian University in Krakow, one of whom was Roman Rencki. Gluzinski eventually took Roman Rencki, after his graduation, to Lwów University in 1897 and later promoted him to be the Head of Medicine at Lwów University in 1920 when he himself was promoted and made Head of Warsaw University.

"Polskie Archiwum Medycyny Wewnętrznej" (2007: 117 - pages 1-4).

Professor Kucharz also very kindly translated the titles of 15 books written by Roman Rencki from Polish into English, which are now listed in the English version of the research on Roman Rencki.

3. Professor Witold Stankowski, Jagiellonian University, Krakow

Professor Stankowski spent a day with Marek Rencki at the latter's London residence, helping with his historical research. They ate dinner together at the famous Daquise restaurant, which has been serving Polish cuisine since 1947.

4. Doctor Bartłomiej Wróblewski, Archiwum i Muzeum Polskich Korporacji Akademickich w Poznaniu

Doctor Wróblewski provided additional historical information on both Professor Roman Rencki as well as his son Leszek Rencki (Lwów University / UJK).

In September 2015, Doctor Wróblewski became a Member of the Polish Parliament (MP) for Poznań.

On his historical site of University Graduates, it is worth looking at section K! Aragonia (Lwow)

www.archiwumkorporacyjne.pl/index.php/muzeum-korporacyjne/lwow/k-aragonia/

5. Anna Orłowska personally contacted Marek Rencki FRAI in relation to his research.

She is a brilliant Board Member of the association - Stowarzyszenie Solidarni 2010 (Warsaw) and kindly included Marek Rencki's research on her P40 website, which is publicly available.

<http://solidarni2010.pl/525-70-lat-temu-niemieccy-zbrodniarze-dokonali-egzekucji-polskich-naukowcow-profesorow-wyzszych-uczelni-lwowa.html>

Anna Orłowska was also responsible for 2 additional items of research on the Lwów Professors available on the Stowarzyszenie Solidarni 2010 website:

<http://solidarni2010.pl/1793-dni-lwowa-i-kresow-poludniowo-wschodnich---relacje-bozeny-ratter.html>

<http://solidarni2010.pl/1753-apel-przy-tablicy-ku-czci-profesorow-lwowskich---pamiec-o-nich-wciaz-trwa.html>

Marek Rencki FRAI also obtained excellent historical information from the following sources:

1. Zygmunt Albert, "Każń Profesorów Lwowsich w Lipcu 1941 roku" [Massacre of the Lwów Professors in July 1941] (died 2001)

Translated by Wiktor Szybalski :

<http://lwow.com.pl/albert/albert-pl.html>

https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zygmunt_Albert

2. Włodzimirz Bonusiak, "Kto Zabił Profesorów Lwowskich ?" [Who killed the Lwów Professors]

3. Stanisław M. Brzozowski, "Polski Słownik Biograficzny" [Polish Biographical Dictionary] Vol. 1988 (died 1996)

4. Barbara Chojnacka, editor for the Stowarzyszenie Solidarni 2010 website (died 2013)

5. Professor Stanisław Grzędzielski, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa

6. Professor Stanisław Grzędzielski & Professor Tomasz Cieszyński

"The League of Descendants of the Lwów Professors Murdered by the Gestapo in July 1941"

<http://www.poloniam.org/mordmemogb.htm>

7. Stanisław Kosiedowski, editor, Stowarzyszenie Solidarni 2010, Warsaw

8. Łukasz Kamiński, President of the Instytut Pamięci Narodowej [Institute of National Remembrance], Warsaw

9. Dieter Schenk "Noc Morderstwo - Kaźń polskich profesorów w Lwowie" [A Night of Murder - the Massacre of the Polish Professors in Lwow]

10. Professor Wanda Wojtkiewicz-Rok, Wrocław University Pedagogical Institute

She is the foremost expert on the history of medicine in Lwow, having written 116 essays on Lwów Medicine (1986 - 2015).

In 1997, she wrote 9 pages on Professor Roman Rencki (Essay No. 39). It contains very detailed information on Roman Rencki and is available in both Polish and English.

Most of this excellent historical information has been included by Marek Rencki FRAI in his personal publication on Professor Roman Rencki.

11. Wikipedia Roman Rencki

http://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Rencki

12. Wikipedia Massacre of the Lwów Professors

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massacre_of_Lviv_professors

13. Gazeta PL Roman Rencki - history and authors

<http://edu.gazeta.pl/edu/h/Roman+Rencki>

14. Marek Rencki FRAI Roman Rencki

<https://romanrencki.com/>

Professor Roman Henryk Rencki Published 15 Books:

Marek Rencki FRAI - who obtained all 15 book titles from Wanda Wojtkiewicz-Rok's research - expresses his gratitude to Professor Eugeniusz Kucharz, who very kindly translated all 15 Polish titles below into English (in **Blue**)

No. 1 on page 3, No. 2 - 9 on page 4, No. 10 - 13 on page 5, No. 14 on page 6

and No. 15 on page 9 of this historical publication on Roman Rencki.

(1) page 3 - **1897** “O Przyrodzie i rozwoju postaci polksiężycowatych pasożyta zimnicy złośliwej” [“**On the nature and development of the semilunar forms of the malignant malaria parasite**”]

(2) page 4 - **1897** “Przyczynek do biologii postaci polksiężycowatych pasożyta zimnicy złośliwej” [“**A contribution to the biology of the semilunar forms of the malignant malaria parasite**”]

(3) page 4 - **1898** “O wartości odżywczej i leczniczej mleka” [“**The nutritional and medicinal value of milk**”]

(4) page 4 - **1898** “Trzy przypadki rwy kulszowej, leczenie za pomocą pędzlowania skóry zagęszczonym kwasem solnym” [“**Three cases of sciatica, treated by brushing the skin with concentrated hydrochloric acid**”]

(5) page 4 - **1898** “Barwione preparaty pasożytów zimnicy trzeciackowej” [“**Stained preparations of tertian malaria parasites**”]

(6) page 4 - **1899** “Znaczenie rozpoznawcze badania drobnowidowego krwi w raku i wrodzie okrągłym żołądka ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem leukocytozy trawiennej” [“**The diagnostic value of microscopic blood evaluation in patients with cancer and round stomach ulcers, with special emphasis on digestive leukocytosis**”]

(7) page 4 - **1900** “Czynność żołądka we wrzodzie okrągłym po zabiegach chirurgicznych” [“Function of the stomach in cases of round ulcers after surgical procedures”]

(8) page 4 - **1901** Rencki published in German (Jena) “Ueber die funktionellen Ergebnisse nach Operation am Magen bei Ulcus und gutartiger Pylorostenose” [“German version of the above paper in Polish”]

(9) page 4 - **1902** “O czynności żołądka przy wrzodzie i zwężeniu dobrotliwym po zabiegach operacyjnych” [“Function of the stomach in cases of ulcers and benign stenosis after surgical procedures”]

(10) page 5 - **1902** “O myastenii” [“On myasthenia -(muscular weakness)”]

(11) page 5 - **1906** “Policythemia myelopathica” [“Myelopathic polycythemia (enhanced blood cell count)”]

(12) page 5 - **1907** “O policytemii” [“About Polycythemia”]

(13) page 5 - **1907** “Dalsze spostrzeżenia nad policytemią szpikową” [“Further observations on myelocytic polycythemia”]

(14) page 6 - **1918** “O obrazie klinicznym grypy hiszpańskiej” [“On the clinical picture of Spanish Flu”]

(15) page 9 - **1926** “O leczeniu gruźlicy przetworami złota” [“The treatment of tuberculosis with gold preparations”]

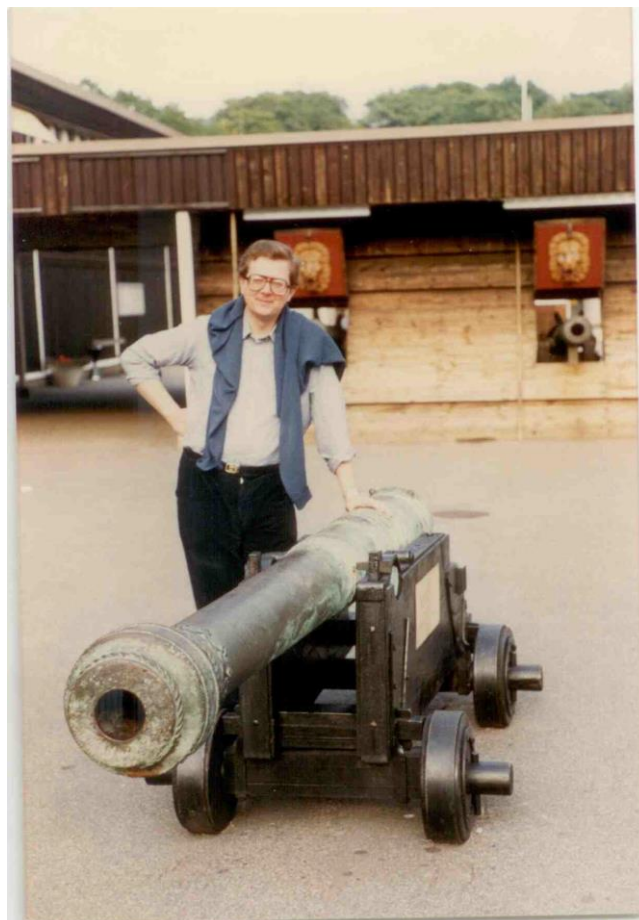
Marek Rencki FRAI was responsible for creating this website on his grandfather, Professor Roman Rencki, as well as the website on his father Leszek Rencki.

Marek Rencki FRAI

**Founder & Director, Anglo-Polish Bankers Club (SKI Club)
Founder & Director, Polish Heritage Society UK (PHS)
Director, Polish Cultural Foundation Ltd**

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Owner, Rencki Map Collection (2,080 Maps of Poland as of 10 August 2017) - the 2nd largest Polish map collection in the World after the collection of the Zamek Królewski, the largest museum in Warsaw.



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