1. Introduction

The objective of this paper is to provide a concise biographical note on Bandrowski’s scientific life and to present the most significant philosophical results he achieved. Also, it is meant to critically analyze some of his writings, especially the ones dealing with induction, analytic methods and anti-psychologism, as well as to compare them with the legacy of other thinkers from the Lvov-Warsaw School circle. The paper will be divided into four parts accordingly. Due to its limited scope, the paper will not be exhaustive.

Contemporarily Bronisław Bandrowski, one of the first and most talented pupils of Kazimierz Twardowski, is better known for the circumstances of his tragic death in the Polish Tatra Mountains than for his writings. Born on the 27th of May 1879, he died at the age of thirty-five. While hiking in the mountains near Zakopane he lost his way and got trapped on a rocky ledge. On July 27th 1914 — after nearly three days spent on the ledge — he hurled himself into a precipice. The tragic story of his death became one of the Tatra’s legends told by guides in mountain shelters as a warning to tourists.

After Bandrowski’s early passing his works were gradually forgotten. Although the Polish Philosophical Society planned to publish all of

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1 The article is a result of the project „The Significance of the Lvov-Warsaw School in European Culture”, supported by the Foundation for Polish Science.

his philosophical works and even Kazimierz Twardowski himself was involved in raising funds for the publication of Bandrowski’s last work on the psychology of thinking, the turbulent times of the First World War and later the Polish-Bolshevik War made it impossible to realize the plans. The most notably absent is the mentioned work on the psychology of thinking, on which Bandrowski had worked over the last couple of years of his life and which he had planned to be his habilitation dissertation. The work had been left in the form of a manuscript and Twardowski commissioned editing it to his other pupil Stanisław Błachowski, who at the time lived and worked in Poznań. Błachowski’s letters to Twardowski show that the first worked on the editing of the manuscript between 1920 and 1926 without completing the work. In 1925 Błachowski informed Twardowski in a letter that he had typed 251 out of about 400 pages of the manuscript. One of the reasons his editing efforts extended over such a long period of time was probably that there were no clear prospects for Bandrowski’s dissertation publication. Further history of the manuscript is not known. Had it been returned to Twardowski, it could have survived in the Polish Philosophical Society archives in Lvov. Otherwise, it could have been lost during the Second World War as Błachowski was forced to flee from Poznań and managed to save only a fraction of his library. Regardless, the manuscript was not found during research conducted in 2014 in the archives in Lvov, including the archives of the Polish Philosophical Society. Also, it is not amongst Błachowski’s archives in possession of the Polish Academy of Science in Poznań. Although the research for the missing manuscript has not yet been successful, it cannot be ruled out that it hasn’t been destroyed and will be found in the future.

Today most of the monographs of the Lvov-Warsaw School either omit Bandrowski’s name altogether or mention him occasionally as one of Twardowski’s first students without discussing his philosophical and psychological views. Jan Wolenski’s monumental monographs on the Lvov-Warsaw School, Jacek Jadacki’s book entitled *Polish Analytical Philosophy* as well as Ryszard Jadczak’s works *Powstanie filozofii analitycznej w Polsce* and *Mistrz i jego uczniowie* all exemplify this.

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1 Cf. *Gazeta Lwowska* 169, p. 3.
5 Jadacki (2009).
7 Jadczak (1997).