



Cathedral of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Andrew the Apostle in Frombork, where Nicolaus Copernicus is buried; as a canon, he stayed here from 1510 till his death in 1543, living in the tower inside the defensive walls



Castle of Warmia chapter in Olsztyn, Nicolaus Copernicus' residence in the years 1516–1521, when he held the function of administrator of the chapter's common property

CLERIC

In 1497 Copernicus was accepted to the chapter of Warmia and started living in the canonical residence in Frombork. In 1507 the chapter nominated him as secretary and physician of his uncle, the bishop of Warmia. Since 1516 Copernicus held many positions in the chapter: he administered the chapter's estates, was chancellor, envoy, inspector and purveyor. In 1537 the Polish king Sigismund I the Old appointed him as one of the four candidates for the position of the bishop of Warmia.

It is unclear whether Copernicus was ordained. A proof to that was a letter by Galileo dated 1615 in which the Italian scientist calls Copernicus "a priest". This view was questioned in 1868 by Franz Hipler, German theologian and historian, who thoroughly analysed relations in the chapter of Warmia in the 16th century. The dispute concerning Copernicus being a priest has not been decided yet.



Castle of Bishops of Warmia in Lidzbark Warmiński, built in 1348–1400; Nicolaus Copernicus stayed here between 1503 and 1510 as a secretary and physician of the Bishop of Warmia, his uncle Lucas Watzenrode



Nicolaus Copernicus' epitaph in the Basilica of St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist in Toruń, funded by a Toruń physician Melchior Pynesius ca. 1580



Central nave of the Basilica of St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist in Toruń