

GENERAL WORKS¹

Historia Europy (A History of Europe), ed. Antoni Mączak, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków 1997, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wydawnictwo, 854+1 unp. pp., 101 illustr., 17 maps, 8 tables, indexes of persons and geographical names

This new synthesis of the history of Europe is a collective work. It has been written by Ewa Wipszycka–Bravo (antiquity), Stanisław Grzybowski (history of culture and of the British Isles, France, Italy and the Netherlands), Jerzy Serczyk (Germany, Moravia and Bohemia, and Poland), Jan Kieniewicz (Spain, Portugal, colonial expansion), Antoni Mączak (Scandinavia, economic and military questions, characterisation of the individual periods in the Middle Ages and the modern era), Władysław Serczyk (Russia, the Balkans), Jerzy Tomaszewski (history from the beginning of the 19th century to 1945) and Krystyna Kersten (the period after 1945). The book covers the history of the whole continent, including Byzantium, the Balkans (also during the period of Turkish rule) and Russia. It opens with the period of late antiquity, which has been conceived as an introduction to what follows. Each part of the book is devoted to a specific-historical period; since the editor wanted to keep the right proportions between the history of the whole continent and that of the individual countries, each part is composed of chapters devoted to all–European political and economic issues and the history of culture as well as chapters dealing with individual states and regions. The book is furnished with many illustrations and maps. (JA)

Edward Kołodziej, Roman Mrowiec, *Ameryka Łacińska, Hiszpania i Portugalia w źródłach AAN do roku 1945 (Latin America, Spain and Portugal in the Archives of Modern Records up to 1945)*, Centrum Badań Latinoamerykańskich Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warszawa 1996, Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych, Archiwum Akt Nowych, 224 pp.

The publication presents the results of a research conducted in Archives of Modern Records with a view to finding materials concerning Latin America, Spain and Portugal. The list in the book comprises all the materials that have been found.

They are in 68 sets and collections of state authorities and institutions, diplomatic missions, social organisations and individual collections. The publication comprises 2072 notes with information on the date, content and kind of each document. It is equipped with indexes of geographical and ethnic names, persons, social institutions, companies, press titles and an index of subjects. (WM)

Protestantyzm i protestanci na Pomorzu (Protestantism and Protestants in Pomerania), ed. by Jan Hluk and Danuta Marińska, Gdańsk–Koszalin 1997, Wydawnictwo Miscellanea, 287 pp, ill.

This volume of studies is a result of a scholarly session held in April 1997, devoted to Protestantism in Gdańsk Pomerania since the 16th till the 20th c. Jan Małek devotes his study to Philipp Melanchthon's connections with Royal Prussia and Krzysztofa Bartnikówna presents a report on the Italian traveller Giacomo Fantuzzi's accounts of religious

¹ Authors of the abstracts: Jacek Adamczyk (JA), Dariusz Jarosz (DJ), Andrzej Karpiński (AK), Edward Opaliński (EO), Włodzimierz Mędrzecki (WM), Magdalena Micińska (MM).

relations in Gdańsk in 1652. Józef Włodarski presents the issue of the unsuccessful Lutheran revolt at Braniewo in Warmia in 1525, while Danuta Mariańska presents the beginnings of the Reformation in Western Pomerania. Of more general character are the articles by Katarzyna Cieślak on Lutheran Church art in Gdańsk in the years 1540–1793, and by Marian Pawlak on the organization of the Lutheran Church in Elbing in the 16th–18th c. Several articles deal with various aspects of the Lutheran Gdańsk's history in the 16th–18th c. They include: Sławomir Kościelak's work on religious freedom in Gdańsk, Edmund Kizik's on subjecting religious behaviour in Gdańsk to some discipline in the mentioned period, Krzysztof Szkułtowski's on witchcraft trials and Dariusz Kaczor's on the Protestant ministrations to men condemned to death. Jan Iluk's deliberations on Martin Luther's views on marriage and divorce and Władysław Pałubicki's on Luther's views on the social status of woman go beyond the scope of this region into a European context. Tadeusz Stegner devotes his study to the Polish Protestant ideology in the 19th c. Ewa Czerniakowska presents the connections of Krzysztof Mrongovius, a teacher of Polish and Lutheran preacher, with Warsaw, and Małgorzata Czerniakowska analyses the activity of the outstanding Polish linguist Jan Wilhelm Linde. A few papers deal with the period between the First and Second World War. Thus Wiktor Pepliński discusses the Polish-language "Przegląd Ewangelicki" (Protestant Review) against the background of Protestant press in Pomerania, Grzegorz Berent writes on the evangelization of Jews in the Free City of Gdańsk and Wojciech Gajewski presents the activity of the Biblical Institute in Gdańsk. Finally, Wanda Kwaśniak shows the fortunes of Protestants in Gdańsk, Sopot and Gdynia after 1945. (EO)

Roman Wapiński, *Historia polskiej myśli politycznej XIX i XX wieku (A History of Polish Political Thought in the 19th and 20th Centuries)*, Gdańsk 1997, Wyd. ARCHE, 325 pp.

The author discusses the main political ideas and concepts and the discussions held by Poles on basic socio-political questions from the fall of the Polish state at the end of the 18th century to the recovery of full sovereignty in 1989. It is not surprising that in the 19th century Polish political thought was concentrated on the struggle for the reconstruction of the state. During the inter-war period discussions focused on the fundamental questions of the political system. During World War II attention concentrated on plans for a post-war social and political order. After the war political authors were preoccupied with the fight against communism. The author shows that in most cases politicians and political writers made a correct diagnosis of the reality. They were less successful in formulating political objectives and proposals for legal and political solutions. This came to light in 1989 when it turned out that Polish political thought was unprepared for the change. (WM)

MIDDLE AGES

Jacek Banaszkiwicz, *Polskie dzieje bajeczne mistrza Wincentego Kadłubka (Master Wincenty Kadłubek's Legendary History of Poland)*, Wrocław 1998, Wydawnictwo Leopoldinum, 479+2 unpag. pp., index of persons and legendary figures, sum. in English

The author analyses the description of Poland's earliest history in Wincenty Kadłubek's chronicle. This is not an historical but a legendary and literary description. Banaszkiwicz regards it as an expression of the Polish people's historical consciousness in the 12th century and as a myth which has its own internal logic and a cohesive arrangement of subjects, characteristic of various cultures. The author analyses the myth of the first ruler who founded the state, the state's law and capital (Krak), the myth of the brothers who helped him (Krak's sons), the myth of the woman who gave the nation its mild temperament (Wanda). Banaszkiwicz also analyses the way in which Kadłubek presents the figures of kings, the "divine" craftsman (Lestek I) and the hero (Lestek II). He presents Kadłubek's vision of the state's

early power which the chronicler set as an example to be followed by contemporary dukes, the custom of the ruler putting on ordinary clothes before the coronation ceremony and the conception of the state as an entity with a special role played by the capital and by dragons' fortresses which marked the state's border. The author points out that Kadlubek's mythical themes are similar to elements of historical tradition found in 12th century Bohemian (K o s m a s) and Ruthenian chronicles (*Powieść wremiennykh let*) and also to elements of Greek, Roman, Celtic, Germanic, Iranian, Indian and Hungarian mythologies. (JA)

Maria Bogucka, *Kazimierz Jagiellończyk i jego czasy (Casimir Jagiellon and His Times)*, 2nd. ed., Warszawa 1998, Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy, 298 pp., 28 illustr., one map, index of persons

The author paints a broad panorama of the history of Poland and Lithuania in the second half of the 15th century, presenting the population of the two countries, their political systems as well as economic and cultural issues. She emphasises that the conditions observable at that time determined the shape of the two countries for several centuries. She writes of the dominance of the nobility in political life, the development of the export of agricultural and forestry produce to the West and, in consequence, re-feudalisation and the process which turned the noble knights-warriors into landowners; she also depicts the beginning of Renaissance culture and the adoption of Polish civilisational models in Lithuania. This is the background against which Bogucka presents Casimir Jagiellon's political biography, focusing attention on the Thirteen Years' War against the Teutonic Knights, the king's attempts to subordinate the Polish Catholic Church to his authority, the Jagiellons' accession to the Bohemian and Hungarian thrones and the problems of ruling a vast diversified empire. The author emphasises the King's active role in political life. She points out that in practice Casimir Jagiellon's personal characteristics, which ran counter to the transformations of civilisation in Poland and Lithuania (his inclination to despotism mentioned by some chronicles), had no influence on these transformations. (JA)

Marek Derwich, *Monastycyzm benedyktyński w średniowiecznej Europie i Polsce. Wybrane problemy (Benedictine Monasticism in Medieval Europe and Poland. Selected Issues)*, Wrocław 1998, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, series: Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis № 2019, 410 pp., indexes of persons, geographical names, religious orders and monastic congregations, sum. in French

This is a broad survey of Latin Europe's monasticism from the 10th to the 15th century, with stress laid on the Benedictines and the congregations and orders which stemmed directly from them, as well as on canons regular. The author discusses the main terminological and methodical questions, the most important reference books (bibliographies, dictionaries, syntheses, literature concerning the sociology of monasticism) and presents prominent researchers concerned with the question of monasticism as well as the state of research in individual countries and regions, the chronological development of research and the main questions studied by scholars. Separate chapters are devoted to the activity of the Benedictines in Poland from the end of the 10th century to the beginning of the 16th and to Polish research into the history of monasticism. In the author's opinion, future research should be based on a precise terminology concerning the life of religious orders and their influence on the communities living in their neighbourhood. The book contains an extensive bibliography of the subject (pp. 215–376) consisting of some 3,000 items. (JA)

Marian Dygo, *Capitulare de villis i Biblia. W sprawie programu gospodarczego Karola Wielkiego (Capitulare de villis and the Bible. On Charlemagne's Economic Programme), "Ikonotheka"* (Warszawa), vol. XIII, 1998, pp. 215–223, sum. in German

The author says that the text of *Capitulare de villis* has much in common with the descriptions of the economies of Biblical rulers in the Old Testament, especially in the *Books of Chronicles, Kings, Numbers* and the *Psalms*. This conclusion supplements the research conducted by Wolfgang Metz and Klaus Verhein, who drew attention to the similarities between some parts of *Capitulare* and Roman third century glossaries. According to Dygo, these similarities may mean that the *Capitulare de villis* was of a programmatic character, references to ancient times indicating that Charlemagne wanted to stress his similarity to biblical and Roman rulers and secure the prosperity of his state by imitating ancient examples. In view of this hypothesis, it is an open question whether *Capitulare de villis* is a source reflecting the economic history of Charlemagne's state. (JA)

Maksymilian Grzegorz, *Pomorze gdańskie pod rządami Zakonu Krzyżackiego w latach 1308–1466 (Gdańsk Pomerania under the Rule of Teutonic Knights in 1308–1466)*, Bydgoszcz 1997, Wydawnictwo Uczelniane WSP w Bydgoszczy, 424+1 unpag. pp., one map, indexes of persons and geographical names, sums. in German and English

The author distinguishes three stages in the seizure of Gdańsk Pomerania by the Teutonic Knights: the capture of territories east of the Vistula (by 1253), of the area of Gniezno (by 1282) and of the greatest part of the region in 1308. He stresses that the last stage was a sort of partition of the Pomeranian Duchy between the Teutonic Order and Brandenburg, which after the seizure of Sławno in 1306 captured the Słupsk region. Grzegorz points out that until about 1320 there was no regular Teutonic administration in the southern part of Pomerania, which indicates that the region was treated as a useful bargaining-chip in negotiations with Poland. The author discusses the Teutonic Knights' rule in the region, emphasising the foundation of many towns; he also pays much attention to changes in property rights, which were sometimes forced through by the Order's administration, and to demographic changes (the bringing in of German settlers) in order to strengthen the Order's economic and political position in Pomerania. Grzegorz also discusses at length the wars between Poland and the Teutonic Knights' Order in 1409–1466, the growth of the Estates' opposition to the Teutonic Knights at that time and the opposition's contacts with Poland. (JA)

Kobieta i rodzina w średniowieczu i u progu czasów nowożytnych (Woman and the Family in the Middle Ages and at the Threshold of Early Modern Times), eds Zenon Hubert Nowak and Andrzej Radziwiński, Toruń 1998, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 192 pp., 8 tables, 7 diagrams

The book presents papers read at a conference which was held in Toruń in 1997. Maria Koczerska's paper *The Genesis, Significance and Programme of Further Studies on Woman and the Family in the Middle Ages and the Modern Era* (pp. 7–17) is a kind of introduction to the subjects dealt with by the conference. Jan Wroniszewski (*Independent Women of Knightly Families in the Middle Ages*, pp. 19–33) points out that women enjoyed much freedom in pursuing professional activity, in legal proceedings, questions of inheritance and the choice of husband, though in practice the use they made of this freedom differed. Tomasz Jurek (*Marriage with a Stranger. The Wives and Daughters of German Knights in Silesia in the 13th and 14th Centuries*, pp. 35–44) emphasises the importance of mixed marriages for the assimilation of immigrant knights to the local community. Andrzej Radziwiński (*The Image of Woman in Papal Documents from the Time of the Pontificate of Martin V (1417–1431)*, pp. 45–56) discusses the bulls and supplications concerning Poland; they refer to a total of 126 women and four undefined women's groups, and are a valuable source to the history of morals. Marek Derwich (*Woman in a Monks' World. Studies on Enclosure in Medieval*

Monastic Orders in Poland, pp. 57–68) shows that monks were allowed to maintain contacts with women who founded their monastery, women who were members of prayer brotherhoods, retired inmates, guests, poor women, women servants and partners in economic and pastoral contacts. Przemysław Wiszewski (*Benedictine Nuns and Their Families in Silesian Abbeys from the Second Half of the 13th Century to the Middle of the 16th* (Legnica, Lubomierz, Strzegom), pp. 69–90) describes contacts of a religious and economic nature between nunneries and the nuns' families. These contacts secured benefits to the nuns' families on earth and after death and made it possible for the nunneries to integrate to the local community. Leszek Zygnier (*Witches in the Light of Consistorial Books from the 15th and Early 16th Centuries*, pp. 91–101) emphasises that in Poland the notion of witches stemmed from local culture; he also points out that the trials of witches in Poland were not politically motivated and that the sentences were lenient. Zenon Hubert Nowak (*The Child in Burghers' Families in the Teutonic Knights' State*, pp. 103–113) deals with legal regulations and educational practice. He says that the parents were interested in the intellectual development of boys; the development of girls interested them less. Krzysztof Mikułski (*The Demographic Situation of Burghers' Families in Toruń in the 16th and 17th Centuries* (with the Neissers' genealogy as an example), pp. 115–142) points out the connection between the number of children in the family and the children's death rate, natural calamities, wars and the economic situation. Piotr Oliński (*Lay Women's Religious Foundations and Legacies in Large Prussian Towns*, pp. 143–160) discusses various kinds of donations, which were regarded as a sign of lay women's religiousness. Janusz Tandecki (*Woman in the Handicrafts of Large Prussian Towns at the Turn of the Middle Ages*, pp. 161–173) describes the active role of women, especially the wives, daughters and widows of masters, in the economic, religious and society life of guilds. Maria Bogucka (*The Reformation, Counter-reformation and the Position of Women on the Threshold of the Early Modern Era*, pp. 175–192) emphasises that religion gave women the greatest possibility of being active outside the home and the family. She also points out that some denominations founded during the Reformation (especially Arianism) helped to transform the model of a patriarchal family into what we would now call a partners' union. (JA)

Norbert Mika, *Czy król Rusi Halickiej Daniel był obecny przy zawieraniu pokoju wiedeńskiego w 1261 roku? Z dziejów stosunków rusko-austriackich w średniowieczu* (*Was the King of Halicz Ruthenia, Daniel, Present at the Conclusion of the Vienna Peace Treaty in 1261? From the History of Ruthenian–Austrian Relations*), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CV, 1998, № 2, pp. 3–16, sum. in English

The author examines the identity of the ruler defined in Austrian sources as Kunic von Râzen or Chünig von Rassen, who took part in the assembly of monarchs on the Fischa river (between Vienna and Bratislava) in October 1264. He polemises with the view that this was the Ruthenian duke, Daniel of Halicz, and that his participation in the assembly reflected his political aspirations with regard to Austria. In Mika's opinion Daniel's undoubted participation in the Hungarian–Bohemian war of 1260 took place during his short stay in Hungary, where he went probably because of his fear of a Tartar invasion at the end of 1259. Mika says that it was the ruler of Rashka in Serbia, Stephen Dragutin, a monarch closely linked to the Hungarian court, who participated in the assembly on the Fischa river. (JA)

Grzegorz Myśliwski, *Miary i miernicy na Mazowszu od XII do drugiej połowy XVI wieku* (*Measures and Measurers in Mazovia from the 12th to the Middle of the 16th Century*), "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. XLV, 1997, № 3–4, pp. 319–349, sum. in German

The author discusses units of measure from the time when they were first mentioned in sources to the end of the Middle Ages. Among the measures of length he distinguishes those connected

with some part of the human body (e.g. span, foot, ell), those dependent on the strength of muscles (a stone's throw, an axe's throw, a bowshot), measures reflecting distances between rest places, derivatives of measuring tools, measures reflecting the time necessary to traverse a road, and measures referring to topography. Myśliwski divides square measures into those reflecting the productivity of a family possessing a beast of draught or a tool, measures reflecting the amount of plants grown on a given area (bushel, cartload) and derivatives of working time. The author says that cubic measures began to be used late in sources and were rare. He points out that there was an evolution from imprecise local measures to abstract, general and more precise ones. The latter became popular in the 14th century mainly under the influence of the law of Chełmno (Kulm), ducal laws and the proximity of the Teutonic Knights' state. It was then that the trade of measurer came into being in Mazovia. However, for a long time the traditional units of measure were used side by side with new ones. (JA)

Nauczanie w dawnych wiekach. Edukacja w średniowieczu i u progu ery nowożytnej. Polska na tle Europy (Teaching in Old Times. Education in the Middle Ages and on the Threshold of the Early Modern Era. A Comparison of Poland and Europe), eds Wojciech Iwańczak and Krzysztof Bracha, Kielce 1997, Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna im. Jana Kochanowskiego, series: Prace Instytutu Historii Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej w Kielcach, ed Wiesław Cabań, № 3, 320 pp., 16 illustr., indexes of persons and geographical names

The book comprises papers which were read at a conference held at Mąchoć–Ameliówka near Kielce from May 18th to 20th, 1995. In the opening article *Remarks on the Network of Parish Schools in Poland at the Turn of the 15th Century* (pp. 13–21) Eugeniusz Wiśniowski says that late medieval Poland did not lag behind the leading European countries in the development of parish schools. The next group of papers discuss the organisation of different kinds of schools in various regions of Poland and their influence on Polish society (Jacek Wiesiołowski, *The Schools in Great Poland and Their Alumni at the End of the Middle Ages*, pp. 23–28; Jan Ryś, *Church Collegiate Schools in Little Poland during the Middle Ages*, pp. 29–39; Marek Derwich, *Schools in the Estates and Parishes of the Łysa Góra Abbey*, pp. 47–56). This group of articles is supplemented by Adam Fijałkowski's paper *Parish Schools in Mazovia* (pp. 41–46) which presents the fruits of research into Mazovia schools in the 14th–16th centuries. Waclaw Urban describes *Schools in Little Poland from the 16th to the 18th Centuries* (pp. 57–70). Education in the modern era is discussed in detail by Jan Krukowski (*Teaching in Cracow Parish Schools in the 17th Century*, pp. 71–86), who presents the education, employment, functions, financial situation and prestige of teachers, and by Roman Pelczar (*Boarding Schools for Musicians in the Structure of Monastic Schools in Red Ruthenia in the 17th and 18th Centuries*, pp. 87–100), who describes the specific characteristics of the musical schools run by the Jesuits, Piarists and Dominicans. Another group of articles deals with the nature and methods of catechesis for rural population (Stanisław Bylina, *The Catechesis of Rural Population in Late Medieval Poland*, pp. 103–118; Krzysztof Bracha, *The First Commandment in Late Medieval Catechesis in the Light of Commentaries to the Decalogue*, pp. 119–134; Beata Wojciechowska, *The Educational Content of Nativity Plays in Polish Territories in the 15th and Early 16th Centuries*, pp. 135–142). Włodzimierz Batóg (*Itinerant Preachers in Geoffrey Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"*, pp. 143–152) presents the criticism of itinerant monks' teaching, levelled by Chaucer in his masterpiece, *The Canterbury Tales*. Hana Pátková (*Brotherhoods and Schools in Late Medieval Bohemia, with the Situation in a Royal Town as an Example*, pp. 153–156) points out that the donations given by the burghers of Ustí on the Elbe to schools were very modest compared with what they gave to religious fraternities. Edward Potkowski (*In scola scriptorum. The School as a Place Promoting Writing Craft in Medieval Poland*, pp. 159–173) discusses the role played by schools in assembling collections of valuable texts copied by pupils; this was connected with an increased use of written texts in practical activity,

especially in the late Middle Ages. The next articles concern models of education in various social milieux (Wojciech Iwańczak, *Knights' Education in Medieval Bohemia*, pp. 175–186; Małgorzata Wilska, *Court Education—the Ways and Instruments of Education at the Jagiellonian Court*, pp. 187–197; Beata Janowska, *The Education of Girls in Medieval Poland*, pp. 199–204; Henryk Gmiterek, *How the Candidates for Priesthood Were Brought up and Educated in the Union of Czech Brethren in Poland*, pp. 233–244). The educational role of book illustrations is discussed by Alina Karłowska–Kamzowa (*The Illustrations to Jakub de Cessolis's "Book of Chess Figures" as an Instrument of Education from the Middle of the 14th Century to the Beginning of the 16th*, pp. 205–222); the educative role of coins is the subject of Ryszard Kiersnowski's paper (*The Didactic Function of Medieval Coins*, pp. 223–232). Piotr Rudzikowski (*The Roots of Contemporary Universities. King Alfonso X, the First Spanish Humanist, and His Laws concerning Schools*, pp. 247–257) discusses the literary works and legislation of Alfonso X and presents his own translation of the king's laws concerning schools, known as *Siete partidas* (middle of the 13th c.). Jadwiga Krzyżaniakowa (*In the Area of University Culture — Problems and Proposals for Research*, pp. 259–273) deals with the influence exerted by universities on social life in 15th century Poland and the preparation of professors for their work. Marian Chachaj (*University Education and Career in the Commonwealth in the 16th Century*, pp. 275–290) points out that university education became more and more indispensable for social and professional advancement, though it was not the only requirement for making a career. Lech Mokrzecki (*Lutheran Academies in the Structure of Education in the Old Polish Period*, pp. 291–302) emphasises the high level of education of the academies in Royal Prussia and the social support they enjoyed. (JA)

Idzi Panic, *Początki organizacji parafialnej w kasztelanii cieszyńskiej we wczesnym średniowieczu (The Beginning of Parish Organisation in the Teschen Castellany in the Early Middle Ages)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. LXXXIX, 1998, № 1, pp. 13–24, sum. in English.

The author discusses the development of parishes in the Teschen castellany before the region was colonised on the basis of German law. In the Teschen region Christianity came into being in the middle of the 11th century (construction of a church on Castle Hill in Teschen); the first stage of a parish network dates from the 12th century. It was then that churches were built in the main settlements of the castellany, in Bielsko, Teschen, Solca and Bogumin. The maximum distance from each village to its nearest church was 14 km. In the first half of the 13th century churches were constructed in Simoradz and Goleiszów. As a result, the distance between villages and their church decreased to about 7 km, making it easier for the inhabitants of the castellany to participate in religious life. The author stresses that foreign political influence was not felt in the Teschen castellany, as it was in the neighbouring Racibórz region. The conclusions concerning the development of parishes in the Teschen castellany can therefore be helpful in research on the development of parishes in other Polish territories. (JA)

Karol Polejowski, *Geneza i rola kultu św. Elżbiety Węgierskiej w posiadłościach francuskich Zakonu Krzyżackiego (The Genesis and Role of the Cult of St. Elizabeth of Hungary in the French Estates of the Teutonic Order)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXIII, 1998, № 1, pp. 7–15, sum. in German.

The cult of St. Elizabeth of Hungary (d. 1231, canonised in 1235) was planted in the Teutonic Order by the saint's brother-in-law, Conrad of Thuringia, grand master of the order in 1239–1240. As a symbol of charity and of the Teutonic Knights' care of the sick the saint quickly became one of the order's three patrons, alongside the Holy Virgin and St. George. Her cult in the Teutonic Order's French estates, in Beauvoir in Champagne, is documented from 1254. It was probably brought there by monks from Lorraine and the Rhineland. St.

Elizabeth was an important figure in the Teutonic Knights' French estates as is testified to by the fact that in 15th century French documents Teutonic Knights are called the Order of the Holy Virgin and St. Elizabeth of Prussia or the Order of St. Elizabeth of Prussia. According to Polejowski, the promotion of the cult of St. Elizabeth in France was of great propaganda significance for the Order; it made it possible to present the Teutonic Knights as peaceful brethren—hospitallers who only out of necessity waged an armed struggle against the Saracens, as Poland and Lithuania were called in the Order's propaganda. (JA)

Przemysł II. Odnowienie Królestwa Polskiego (Przemysł II. The Restoration of the Polish Kingdom), ed. Jadwiga Krzyżaniakowa, Poznań 1997, Instytut Historii UAM, 353 pp., 17 illustr., index of persons, preface and contents also in German.

The book comprises papers read at a conference held in Poznań from November 7th to 9th, 1995. In the opening article (*On the Dignity of the King and Kingdom*, pp. 27–56) Gerard Labuda points out that in the 12th and 13th centuries the Polish clergy fully realised that kingship was of great importance for the state. The decisive role played by social changes in the unification of Poland at the end of the 13th century is discussed by Jerzy Wyrozumski (*The Economic and Social Conditions of the Unification Process in Poland in the 13th Century*, pp. 57–64) and Sławomir Gąwlas (*Przemysł II's Policy and the Mechanisms of Social Aspirations and Conflicts in Great Poland in His Time*, pp. 65–80). Jan Pakulski (*Przemysł II's Relations with the Clergy of the Gniezno Metropolis*, pp. 81–100) emphasises that Przemysł would have been unable to restore the kingdom without the clergy's support. Przemysł II's foreign policy is dealt with by Jan Powierski (*Przemysł II's Policy towards the Teutonic Knights in the First Period of His Political Activity*, pp. 101–122), Edward Rymar (*Przemysł II's Relations with the Brandenburg Margraves of the Older Ascanian Line in 1279–1296*, pp. 123–144), and Barbara Popielas-Szultka (*Przemysł II and West Pomerania, Political Relations*, pp. 145–152). Contacts between the Great Poland line of the Piasts and Bohemia are the subject of Norbert Mika's paper (*The Name "Przemysł" in the Great Poland Line of the Piasts. Some Aspects of Great Poland Dukes' Relations with Bohemia up to the Middle of the 13th Century*, pp. 247–267). Antoni Barciak (*Bohemian Echoes of Przemysł II's Coronation*, pp. 225–232) points out that the Czechs reacted unfavourably to the restoration of the Polish Kingdom. Przemysł II's internal policy, especially his support for the Kujavian–Mazovian dukes' coalition against Henry IV Probus, is discussed by Bronisław Nowacki (*Endeavours to Unite the State and Stage a Royal Coronation in 1248 and 1285 against the Background of Przemysł II's Rivalry with Henry IV Probus*, pp. 153–160) and Sławomir Musiał (*The Battle of Siewierz and the Participation of the Inhabitants of Great Poland in It*, pp. 161–166). Tomasz Jurek (*Preparations for Przemysł II's Coronation*, pp. 167–180) describes the diplomatic endeavours which made the coronation possible. The coronation ceremony is dealt with by Zbigniew Dalewski (*Przemysł II's Coronation Ceremony*, pp. 181–212) who says that there is little source information on the ceremony, and Adam Fijałkowski (*The Coronation of Hungarian Kings in the Middle Ages. An Outline of Research in the Polish Context*, pp. 213–224) who points out that comparative material can be used to reconstruct some elements of the ceremony. Zenon Piech's paper *Przemysł II's Seals, Coats of Arms and Coins. Discussional Remarks* (pp. 181–198) deals with iconographic sources reflecting Przemysł's royal aspirations and his coronation. Błażej Śliwiński (*The Spring of 1296 in Great Poland and Gdańsk Pomerania*, pp. 233–246) describes the crisis in Przemysł II's state after his death. Brygida Kürbis (*Some More Information on Ludgarda, Przemysł II's First Wife*, pp. 257–267) emphasises that contrary to the historiographic tradition which accuses Przemysł II of the murder of his wife, Ludgarda died a natural death. The biography of Przemysł's daughter is presented by Kazimierz Jasiński (*Ryksa Elżbieta — Bohemie et Polonie bis regina*, pp. 269–280). Alicja Karłowska-Kamzowa and Jacek Witkowski say in their paper *The Works of Art Purchased by the Piasts of Great Poland*,

pp. 281–297) that these works were of great artistic value, given the conditions in Poland in the 12th and 13th centuries. Zygmunt Dołczewski (*King Przemysław's Imperial Palatium. Discussional Remarks*, pp. 333–336) points out the remains of a building in Poznań which, in his opinion, are remnants of the *palatium*. The use of imperial symbols was to enhance Przemysław's prestige. Szczęsny Skibiński (*Bolesław the Brave and Przemysł II. Royal Monuments in the Poznań Cathedral*, pp. 299–306) says that the erection of the kings' monuments in the Poznań cathedral in the 14th century was an element of Casimir the Great's policy to enhance the prestige of Great Poland after the transfer of the coronation ceremony to Cracow. In the *Discussional Remarks* to this paper (pp. 329–331) Zofia Kurnatowska says that the Poznań cathedral played the role of a royal necropolis as early as the turn of the 10th century. Zofia Białłowicz-Krygierowa (*The Memorial Monuments to Przemysł II and Ryksa in the Old Royal Chapel of the Poznań Cathedral*, pp. 307–327) describes the reconstruction of some of the cathedral's sculptures which were destroyed in the 14th century. (JA)

Jerzy Rajman, *Jarosław–Kazimierz i Woszczyce — pierwsze fundacje cysterskie w księstwie opolsko-raciborskim, koniec XII i pierwsza połowa XIII wieku (Jarosław–Kazimierz and Woszczyce, the First Cistercian Foundations in the Duchy of Opole-Racibórz, End of the 12th and the First Half of the 13th Centuries)*, "Sobótka" (Wrocław), vol. LIII (1998), N^o 1–2, pp. 1–18, sum. in German.

The author discusses the chronology and circumstances of the foundation of the two oldest monasteries in Opole Silesia, the Cistercian monasteries at Jarosław–Kazimierz and Woszczyce. Rajman says that the former was founded by the Duke of Opole, Jarosław, with the consent of his father, Bolesław the Tall, Duke of Wrocław, before 1195. The monks were brought from Pforta in Saxony. According to the author, Henry the Bearded granted estates to the monasteries of the Cistercian abbey of Lubiąż in 1201 because he wanted to strengthen the Wrocław dukes' supremacy over Upper Silesia. The monastery at Woszczyce, a branch of the Jędrzejów abbey, was founded in 1238 by Bogusław who, in the author's opinion, was a prominent Silesian dignitary linked to Henry the Bearded and whose political and ecclesiastic activity is referred to also in the records of Little Poland. The rapid decline of the Woszczyce monastery may have been caused by the destruction wrought by the Mongols in 1241. According to the author, both monasteries were founded in sparsely populated border areas of the Opole Duchy, which would indicate that the founders wanted to use them to colonise and rehabilitate these regions. (JA)

Anna Rutkowska-Płachcińska, *Choroba "ognia" oraz antonicy w średniowiecznej Europie Zachodniej i Środkowej (The "Fire" Disease and the Anthonites in Medieval Western and Central Europe)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. XLV, 1997, N^o 3–4, pp. 297–318, 10 illustr., sum. in French.

The author presents the links between the disease called "fire" (*ignis, ignis sacer*), the growth of the cult of St. Anthony and the activity of the Anthonites' order. The disease called "fire" in sources was ergotism, a disease widespread in Western Europe in the early Middle Ages; it was caused by eating rye infected with ergot and led to the atrophy of tissues and gangrene. The patients' appeals to saints for help, from the second half of the 12th century mainly to St. Anthony, led to the foundation of almoners' brotherhood in 1095; the brotherhood was later transformed into the Anthonites' order which looked after the sick and cured them by herbs, water poured into vessels rubbed against St. Anthony's relics, and rarely by surgery. In the 14th century the Anthonites had 300 centres, mainly in eastern France and western Germany, and also in northern Germany (Brunswick, Lübeck, Tempzin in Mecklenburg), in Silesia (Brzeg), Zips (Spišské Dravce), Warmia [Ermland] (Frombork), and Courland (Lennewarden). At the end of the Middle Ages when corn began to be ground in mills, its quality improved

and ergotism ceased to occur in Western Europe; the Anthonites restricted then their activity. Nevertheless until the turn of the 15th century St. Anthony continued to be linked with the treatment of ergotism in prayers and iconography. (JA)

Marek Stoś, *Średniowieczne rachunki szpitali wrocławskich (Medieval Accounts of Wrocław Hospitals)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CV, 1998, N° 2, pp. 17–32, sum. in English.

The author analyses 15th century account books of the Holy Ghost, Trinity and Holy Cross hospitals. He points out that the books originated as lists of wages and that in time data on receipts from the hospitals' properties were added. In the 15th century the entries were not made regularly but mainly during reforms of the management system, devastation of hospital property and large-scale investments, that is, when the stability of the hospitals' finances was threatened. There was no uniform pattern of book-keeping and on the whole there is no indication that the accounts were controlled by the authorities of each hospital. Some hospitals did not keep accounts at all. Stoś emphasises that although the practice of book-keeping was irregular and not widespread, a written attestation of revenue and expenditure was well known in medieval Wrocław, but as a rule it took the form of notes on loose sheets of paper, probably also on wax-covered tablets and notches cut on a stick. (JA)

Słownik historyczno–geograficzny województwa płockiego w średniowieczu (An Historical–Geographical Dictionary of Plock Voivodship in the Middle Ages), compiled by Anna Borkiewicz–Celińska, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii PAN, series: Słownik historyczno–geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu, ed. Antoni Gąsiorowski, vol. III *Mazowsze–Plock Voivodship*, N° 3, pp. 197–308.

The new issue (the previous ones appeared in 1980–1981) contains an alphabetical list of localities and physiographic elements referred to in source up to about 1530 and situated in the historical (1495–1793) Plock voivodship. Each entry gives the name of a locality (contemporary name and the names used in sources) and the date of the oldest reference in sources, describes the locality's geographic situation, defines the administrative (state and Church) unit it belonged to and its boundaries; it supplies information on the locality's characteristic physiographic elements, transport, property and economic relations (population, privileges and objects of economic significance), foundation charter, church data, historical events, natural calamities, persons born in that locality, references in sources and literature, archeological and architectural treasures. N° 3 of the dictionary comprises entries from Młice–Grabie to Świącieniec. (JA)

Father Jarosław Stoś, *Mistrz Jakub z Paradyża i "devotio moderna". Główne problemy refleksji filozoficzno–teologicznej Jakuba z Paradyża i ich związek z "devotio moderna" (Master Jakub of Paradyż and "devotio moderna". The Main Issues of Jakub of Paradyż's Philosophico–Theological Reflections and Their Links with "devotio moderna")*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwa Akademii Teologii Katolickiej, 199 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The author analyses the works of Jakub of Paradyż (1381–1465), a Cistercian who for many years was professor at the Cracow Academy; in 1442 he joined the Carthusian order and lived in the Carthusian monastery in Erfurt. The author points out that Jakub of Paradyż's works were influenced by *devotio moderna*, an anti-scholastic philosophical and theological movement created by Gerard Groot, a movement which exerted a strong influence on the philosophical and theological thought of north-western Europe. This influence is evident in Jakub of Paradyż's appeals to renovate the Church, in his assertion that all men were called upon to practise mystical theology, a basic religious experience to which other practices, including asceticism, were but a preparatory stage; the influence of *devotio moderna* is also

evident in Jakub of Paradyż's assertion that contemplation had primacy over action and that life was a preparation for death. Father Stoś emphasises that *devotio moderna* exerted a stronger influence on Cracow academic circles than has been thought so far. The book includes Jakub's text of 1453 *De triplici genere hominum: praelatorum, activorum et contemplativorum* and a list of the works attributed to him. (JA)

Stanisław Szczur, *Annaty papieskie w Polsce w XIV wieku (The Papal Annates in Poland in the 14th Century)*, Kraków 1998, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 182 pp., sum. in German.

The book deals with the payments collected by the papacy from persons appointed to Church benefices of lower rank (without bishoprics and abbeys). Up to 1342 annates were paid for a limited time and they did not differ from payments for vacant posts. Pope Clement V made annates permanent. The author points out that in addition to their financial aspect, the annates confirmed papal sovereignty over local Churches by emphasising the popes' right to appoint clergymen to benefices. Szczur says that a complex system had to be established to gather and transfer information on clergymen appointed by the pope to a benefice which was obliged to pay annates; this led to changes in the organisation of the papal chancellery and financial office. Szczur points out that there were two ways of paying the annates: to the papal collectors or direct to the curia. Poland was subordinated to the collectorate which comprised the Polish Church and Bohemia, later also Hungary. In the author's opinion the annates paid in Poland constituted an insignificant part of the popes' revenue. (JA)

Katarzyna Zalewska-Lorkiewicz, *Ilustrowane mappae mundi jako obraz świata. Średniowiecze i początek okresu nowożytnego (Illustrated mappae mundi as a Picture of the World. The Middle Ages and the Beginning of the Early Modern Era)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo DiG, 264 pp., 72 illustr., sum. in English

The author describes the iconography of what was known as mappae mundi, which were drawn up from the middle of the 13th century to the middle of the 16th; from the point of view of cartography the iconography was imprecise and served didactic rather than practical purposes. The illustrations were to characterise the individual parts of the world. The author analyses their architectural, vegetable and animal motifs, the way they presented religious and historical themes, contemporary events, rulers, peoples, religious beliefs and rites as well as scenes of everyday life. She stresses that the illustrations on the maps resembled the iconography of those days, which indicates that the illustrators imitated the miniatures found in naturalistic, geographic and historical treatises and also made use of paintings and other maps. Zalewska-Lorkiewicz emphasises that since the maps played a didactic role, their iconography was no less important than their cartographic presentations and commentaries. The text is accompanied by a catalogue of 27 *mappae mundi* with figural presentations from the years 1235–1550. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Century)

Grzegorz Błaszczyk, *Rzeczpospolita w latach 1569–1795. Węzłowe problemy stosunków polsko-litewskich (The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the Years 1569–1795. Crucial Problems of Polish-Lithuanian Relations)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXIII, 1998, fasc. 1, pp. 59–80, summary in German.

The author contends that the Polish-Lithuanian Union of 1569 was a real union, preserving the federal character of the Polish-Lithuanian state. In the Commonwealth both Poland and Lithuania retained their equality. The author wonders whether it is possible to solve the question about the actual preponderance of Poland in the Polish-Lithuanian union, stressed

by the Lithuanian historiography and some Polish historians. He maintains that after 1569 we have to deal with two parallel processes. The first one is the strengthening of Lithuania's position in face of the Polish Crown, and her achievement of undoubtedly full equality of rights. He perceives it in the so-called 3rd Lithuanian Statute (the codification of Lithuanian law in 1588), which not only brought to the forth Lithuania's separateness, but even made it difficult for the Polish gentry (contrary to the resolutions of the Union) to acquire estates in Lithuania. Another symptom of this tendency was the resolution of 1673 Sejm, saying that every third Sejm should be held in the Lithuanian town of Grodno. Another process perceived by Błaszczyk was Lithuania's reception of the Polish systemic model and the further strengthening of Polish-Lithuanian ties. The author perceives it in the uniformization, on the Polish model, of the local official hierarchy in Lithuania, which ensued in the 1630s and in the legal regulation of 1697. This consisted in the curtailment of the competences of Lithuanian ministerial offices based on the Polish model and also in replacing the Russian language with Polish in chanceries and courts. During the reign of the last Polish King, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, the union became stronger still. In 1773 the Commission of National Education (the Ministry of Education) and in 1775 the Permanent Council, a government, were introduced for the whole state. Finally the 3rd of May 1791 Constitution, although it did not mention the union at all, introduced a common government in the form of the "Guardians of the Law", which included 50% Poles and 50% Lithuanians. (EO)

Paulina Buchwald-Pelcowa, *Cenzura w dawnej Polsce. Między prasą drukarską a stosem (Censorship in Old Poland. Between the Printing Press and the Stake)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenia Bibliotekarzy Polskich, 289 pp., bibliogr., ill., index of persons and titles of anonymous works, summary in English.

The work embraces the 15th-18th c. and discusses the activity of censors in the territory of the whole of the Polish-Lithuanian state, without enfeoffed lands (Ducal Prussia, Courland). The author understands censorship in the broad sense of control over the production, distribution and the use of books, exercised by various institutions. The purpose of censorship was not to allow the dissemination of ideas undesirable from the point of view of the institutions in control.

In successive chapters the author analyses royal edicts, debates on the question of books at Sejms and dietines, the censorship activity of Crown Marshals, the verdicts of the Supreme Court of Justice — Tribunal on the question of prints and their authors, and the censorship activity of civic offices. Further chapters present the censorship exercised by Cracow University and the Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox Churches. The last part of the monograph is devoted to the censorship of Polish books exercised abroad and interference of foreign censorship in the Commonwealth. The author posits a thesis that verdicts condemning books to be burnt were very rare, and it has often happened that such "condemned" publications have been preserved in private collections including also those of clergymen. This was due to the lack of central censorship in Poland. (EO)

Ewa Dubas-Urwanowicz, *Koronne zjazdy szlacheckie w dwóch pierwszych bezkrólestwach po śmierci Zygmunta Augusta (Gentry Conventions in the Polish Crown During the First Two Interregnums Following Sigismund Augustus' Death)*, Białystok 1998, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 382 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, annexes

The source basis of this work consists of diaries of the Sejms, dietines and gentry conventions, their resolutions, proclamations that convened the Sejms and summoned conventions, and records of the Confederations then established. The author also makes use of correspondence, works of history and chronicles, in the first place those by Świętosław Orzelski, Reinhold Heidenstein and Jan Dymitr Solikowski. She has carried out research in Polish archives and in the Haus-Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna.

The chronological scope of this monograph embraces the period of the first two free elections, i.e. the years 1572–1576. The author classifies the conventions according to their scope and formal–legal character. In successive chapters she presents the particular categories of gentry conventions. In the first chapter she describes all local conventions and dietines, in the next supra–local conventions, in the following chapters nation–wide conventions. The author emphasizes the special character of the interregnum period; new types of gentry conventions then arose, due to the lack of a monarch and a necessity to ensure the safety of the state. (EO)

Bogusław Dybaś, *Fortece Rzeczypospolitej. Studium z dziejów budowy fortyfikacji stałych w państwie polsko–litewskim w XVII wieku (Fortresses in the Commonwealth. A Study of the History of the Construction of Stable Fortifications in the Polish–Lithuanian State in the 17th c.)*, Toruń 1998, Towarzystwo Naukowe w Toruniu, 381 pp, bibliogr., ill., index of abbreviations, map, index of personal and geographical names, summary in German. Roczniki Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu, Yearbook 88, fasc. 2

This work shows the rise of modern fortifications in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the period from the reign of Stefan Batory till the death of John III (1576–1696). Dybaś selects a representative group of fortified buildings. He is interested in state, town (royal cities), magnate as well as church fortresses.

In chapter I the author attempts to define the notion of the modern European fortress, and shows the process of their rise against the background of socio–systemic transformations in 17th c. Europe. Chapter II presents the problem of modern fortresses in the Commonwealth and the socio–political conditions of their rise. Chapter III analyses the conditions in which initiatives and decisions were taken and presents the organization of investments and processes of decision–making in projects. In the last chapter he attempts to calculate the economic costs and presents the problems connected with the functioning of the finished fortifications (among other things the crew). The author posits a thesis that in the Commonwealth, in contrast to absolutist states, one cannot speak of one, cohesive system of state fortifications, for an important role was played by private fortresses. (EO)

Jerzy Dygdała, *Kwestia dysydencka w Rzeczypospolitej doby bezkrólewia 1733 roku (The Question of Dissenters in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth During the 1733 Interregnum)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXII, 1997, fasc. 4, pp. 45–67, summary in German

In the years 1717–1718 the political position of Polish Protestants distinctly changed for the worse. Their representatives were eliminated from the Crown Tribunal (the highest court, whose judges were elected by the gentry at dietines) and from the Chamber of Deputies in the Sejm. Although these facts were not accompanied by legislation that would discriminate against the dissenters, the non–Catholics did not succeed in returning to the institutions from which they were illegally excluded. The author supposes that this state of affairs was caused by the hostile attitude of the body of the gentry to heretics. This process intensified in the first two decades of the 18th c., when foreign armies, almost totally consisting of Protestant or Orthodox soldiers, plundered with impunity the entire Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. The resentment against foreign heretics was transferred to non–Catholic gentry, many of whose representatives collaborated with foreign troops. In this situation, during the interregnum following the death of Augustus II in 1733, Polish and Lithuanian Protestants tried to regain their lost political position. An especially active attitude was exhibited by gentry dissenters from Royal Prussia, supported by the great Prussian towns, with Gdańsk at the head. These efforts, however, did not bring the expected results, on the contrary, the convocational Sejm deprived gentry dissenters of the right to perform the function of deputies to the Sejm, deputies to the Tribunal and denied them an access to offices. The Protestants were ready to seek the protection of Prussia, Austria or Saxony and wanted to convene a Confederation for

Wettin's candidature to the Polish throne. However, the Saxonian court, convinced that dissenters would support their candidate at any rate, in view of no other alternative (his opponent, Stanisław Leszczyński, enjoyed the support of the most of the Catholic gentry), did not want to lend them too much support and did not express its consent to the dissenters' Confederation. (EO)

Andrzej Groth, *Żegluga i handel morski Elbląga z krajami skandynawskimi w końcu XVI i w XVII wieku (Elbląg's Shipping and Sea Trade with Scandinavian Countries in the Late 16th and 17th Centuries)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXII, 1997, № 2–3, pp. 55–67, sum. in German, tables

On the basis of painstakingly compiled tables the author shows that the Scandinavians played an important role in Elbląg's shipping trade and that at the end of the 16th and in the 17th century Scandinavian ports were the ports of destination of one-sixth of Elbląg's ships. Up to the 1630s the ports of Jutland played the main role in Elbląg's shipping trade, but they were later outdistanced by Swedish ports, especially Stockholm. Groth also shows that Elbląg's goods exchange with Scandinavia was confined to the import and export of a small group of goods. The main products exported from Elbląg were grain (from 70 per cent to 100 per cent of Elbląg's annual exports to Scandinavia), other agricultural products, salt and small quantities of industrial goods; imports from Scandinavia consisted of building materials (lime, stone, bricks), metals (iron, copper), sea fish (herring, cod, stockfish) and fats. (AK)

Jarosław Komorowski, *Księża Radziwiłła spotkanie z Shakespearem. Poskromienie złośnicy w Królewcu w 1664 roku (Prince Radziwiłł's Meeting with Shakespeare. A Performance of The Taming of the Shrew in Królewiec in 1664)*, "Pamiętnik Teatralny" (Warszawa), vol. XLV, 1996, № 3–4, pp. 423–434, illustr.

On the basis of a letter sent by Prince Bogusław Radziwiłł from Królewiec (Königsberg) to his fiancée, Anna Maria Radziwiłł (end of July 1664), the author says that the prince may have been the first magnate to see William Shakespeare's well known comedy *The Taming of the Shrew* (staged in Królewiec under the title *Die böse Katerine*). The performance probably took place in the great hall of the royal castle in July 1664. According to Komorowski, it could have been staged by Carl Andreas Paulsen's famous travelling company which toured Germany in the 1650s and 1660s. The company also visited Gdańsk (from August to December 1669), staging plays by Christopher Marlowe, Lope de Vega and William Rowley. (AK)

Dariusz Łukasiewicz, *Nowa analiza "Czarnego Rejestru". Studium źródłoznawcze (A New Analysis of the "Black Register". A Source Study)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), CIV, 1997, fasc. 2, pp. 31–62, annexe, tables, summary in English.

"The Black Register" is an index of estates of the former royal demesne in Great Poland, after 1795 taken over by the Prussian authorities and in the years 1796–1797 sold at half-price to Prussian officers, officials and gentry. The purpose of this cheap sale was to strengthen the German element in Great Poland, newly conquered in the 2nd and 3rd partition of Poland. The author is interested in the implementation of these assumptions, the problem of speculation in the cheaply acquired land, finally in the actual value of these estates. Łukasiewicz argues the point put forward by the hitherto German historiography, which estimates the value of these estates at about 20 million thalers, and estimates it at about 4 million thalers. In the author's opinion, the purchasers, contrary to Prussian assumptions, included many Poles, and German purchasers willingly sold these estates to the Polish gentry. (EO)

Ryszard Łużny, "Skarbnica" Joanniego Galatowskiego. *Z dziejów ukraińskiej myśli religijnej, duchowości i pobożności doby baroku* (Joannitsy Galatovsky's "Treasury". *From the History of Ukrainian Religious Thought, Spirituality and Piety of Baroque Times*), "Przegląd Humanistyczny" (Warszawa), XL, 1997, № 1, pp. 1–19

The analysis concerns a religious work, published in 1676 by the Father Superior of the monastery in Chernikhov (the Russian part of the Ukraine). Łużny compares Galatovsky's work to similar works by Orthodox Church clergymen and finds it is a typical, moralizing treatise designed principally for laymen. "Treasury" contains short descriptions of 32 miracles connected with Our Lady's picture in Chernikhov monastery. Its dedication presents an idealized history of Zaporozhe Cossacks. (EO)

Janusz Pelc, *Ogrody jako miejsca szczęśliwe, XVI–XVII w. (Gardens as a Place of Happiness, 16th–17th Centuries)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. IV, 1997, № 1 (7), pp. 11–33, sum. in English

The author discusses the role and importance of gardens in the culture of Polish Renaissance, Baroque and neo-classicism, drawing attention to their popularity and their diversified functions. Gardens provided refuge from the tumult of towns and the world's troubles, they gave shape to the landscape and were places where parties (with a scenic or musical setting) and learned disputes were held. Pelc analyses various types of old Polish gardens and their Italian, French and English prototypes, and analyses the place of pastoral garden scenes in the works of Poland's leading poets and writers. He shows that the gardens and residences of Polish kings, magnates and noblemen, adorned as they were with statues, bas-reliefs, fountains as well arboreal and floral compositions, were genuine works of architectural art. The authors and readers of Renaissance and Baroque literature as well as art lovers regarded gardens as a dream Arcadia, as a symbolic place of the love and happiness they had won or were looking for. (AK)

Teatr jezuicki XVIII i XIX wieku w Polsce. Z antologią dramatu (18th and 19th c. Jesuit Theatre in Poland. With an Anthology of Drama), comp. and with an introduction by Irena Kańska, Gdańsk 1997, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 550 pp., ill., summary in French.

The author reconstructs the network of theatres in Jesuit schools in Commonwealth lands from 1702 till the abolition of the Jesuit Order in 1773 as well as in the territory incorporated into Russia until the banishment of the Order from the empire in 1820. She provides the texts of 16 unique works staged at that time, for the most part formerly unpublished, with extensive editorial notes. As a result the reader comes into contact with a whole area of culture created by the Jesuits, whose influence on faith, morality, world outlook and customs of Poles in the 18th/19th c. cannot be overestimated. The analysis of plays and their stagings leads the author to a conclusion about the long presence of the Baroque literature in school theatres; at the same time, the Enlightenment brought classicistic trends into the drama as well as novelties in the repertoire and production; Latin was ousted from the theatres by Polish. The principle of timeliness entered the stage, pervading the content of the plays with current associations. Throughout the period under discussion new trends struggled against the old habits of school drama. Side by side with traditional religious drama, patriotic plays were presented, especially in the period of the Confederated Seym and the partitions. The traditional set of Catholic virtues was accompanied by new ways of creating the model of a Jesuit saint (the figure of St. Aloisius Gonzaga). The ideological content of those dramas was very important to the formation of the pupils' world outlook and ethos in the period which was fundamental to the formation of Polish patriotism. The texts included in the book — written by outstanding Jesuits, such as Franciszek Bohomolec or Wojciech Męciński, anonymous works as well as adaptations and

translations, e.g. that of Euripides — constitute an excellent source for interdisciplinary studies in the history of mind, faith, education and literature. (MM)

Testamenty szlachty krakowskiej XVII–XVIII w. (The Last Wills of Cracow Nobility in the 17th and 18th Centuries), ed. Alicja Falniowska–Gradowska, Kraków 1997, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności, 261 pp., indexes of persons and geographical names, a glossary of rare old Polish words, illustr. Rozprawy Wydziału Historyczno–Filozoficznego Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności, vol. 86

The volume includes 41 noblemen's last wills from the municipal records of Cracow, Sącz, Biecz and Oświęcim. Twelve of them are documents drawn up in the second half of the 17th century, the others are from 18th century. The majority (26) of the documents presented by Falniowska–Gradowska are the last wills of rich noblemen and noblemen of moderate means. The volume also contains the last wills of senators, starosts and district officials. The editor has carefully prepared the texts, paying attention to the specific features and pronunciation of old Polish and regional dialects but modernising the spelling. (AK)

Tomasz Wiślicz, *Chłopskie pogrzeby w Polsce od drugiej połowy XVI do końca XVIII wieku (Peasant Funerals in Poland from the Second Half of the 16th Century to the End of the 18th)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. XLV, 1997, N° 3–4, pp. 351–369, sum. in German

Having researched 450 last wills of peasants in more than 100 rural court records from the 16th–18th centuries, the author analyses the characteristic features of peasants' funerals in those days. He shows that since this was the most important event the peasants could think of, they prepared themselves carefully for death and the expected afterlife. In order to assure himself of eternal life, a dying man would receive the holy sacraments, profess his faith, make bequests to the Church and ensure for himself a burial in consecrated soil; he also tried to resolve his heirs' problems by making precise requests, cursing some relatives and blessing others; he would also do his best to reconcile himself with his community and neighbourhood (mutual forgiveness of the committed wrongs). According to the author, the Christian treatment of death as a moment summing up the religious aspect of an individual's life exerted a strong influence on social rites and was the reason why the dying man's economic and social duties assumed a sacral character. (AK)

Konrad Zawadzki, *Prasa ulotna za Zygmunta III (Flying Papers During the Reign of Sigismund III)*, Warszawa 1997, Zamek Królewski w Warszawie, 230 pp., index of personal and geographical names, ill.

The work discusses flying papers appearing in Poland during the reign of Sigismund III, i.e. in the years 1587–1632. The author's research embraces all the Polish libraries and many foreign: English, Austrian, French, Dutch, German, Russian, Hungarian and Italian.

The first part of the monograph is devoted to the definition of this press; flying papers were in the author's opinion above all informative publications that described current events. He also discusses the state of research on press prototypes and types of flying papers. In the next chapter Zawadzki presents a selection of press topics, taking into consideration among other things the fight for the Polish throne in 1587–88, Poland's wars against Turks and Tartars, Polish–Swedish wars and wars with Moscow, the Thirty Years' War, court, religious and foreign news as well as sensational press. The last part of the book presents a selection of source texts, among others: the description of the arrival of Sigismund III's fiancée, archduchess Anna Habsburg in Cracow in 1592, news about the Polish victory over the Swedes at Kircholm, the conquest of Smolensk by Sigismund III in 1611, Piekarski's attempt on Sigismund III's life in 1620, and news from Germany in 1632. (EO)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Berlińskie listy Karola Forstera z lat 1857–1879 (Karol Forster's Letters from Berlin from the Years 1857–1879), ed. and with an introduction by Roman Jaskuła, Kraków 1997, "Bibliotheca Jagellonica. Fontes et Studia" vol. 6, Księgarnia Akademicka, 295 pp., indexes, summary in German

Karol Forster (1800–1879), a dignitary in the Polish Kingdom and major in the November Insurrection 1830–1831, after its downfall went into exile, first in France and since 1849 in Berlin. There he was a political agent for the Czartoryskis as well as the French government; he also gained a reputation as a writer, popularizer of economics, and above all a publisher of Polish books. During his stay in Prussia he was closely connected with the outstanding writer Józef Ignacy Kraszewski, also resident in Berlin. Jaskuła has published 205 letters, the bulk of which come from the last ten years of Forster's life; their originals remain in various Polish libraries and archives, mostly in the Jagellonian Library and other Cracow centres. These letters were written to the outstanding figures of Polish political and literary life: to J. I. Kraszewski, the democratic activists Stefan Baszczyński and Agaton Giller, to the Galician conservative Adam Potocki, the prominent Warsaw journalist Kazimierz Władysław Wójcicki and others. They are an excellent source for learning about the democratic Polish milieu which settled in Prussia after 1864, they disclose the inner history of the Czartoryskis' Hotel Lambert policy, and allow us to trace the problems of a publisher who distributed books from the Polish patriotic repertory. The letters are preceded by a concise biography of Karol Forster, a figure significant to the Polish 19th c. Emigration and certainly deserving of a more extensive study. (MM)

Łukasz Chimiak, *Kariery tzw. Baltów w rosyjskiej administracji Królestwa Polskiego w drugiej połowie XIX w. (The Baltic Careers in the Russian Administration of the Polish Kingdom in the Second Half of the 19th c.)*, "Przegląd Historyczny", vol. LXXXVIII: 1997, fasc. 3–4, pp. 441–458

A first attempt in the Polish historiography to present the role of the Balts — descendants of the Livonian and Courland nobility, who served in the administration of the Polish Kingdom between the January Insurrection 1863 and the First World War. On the basis of the governor generals' dossiers (the so-called state of service) the author distinguishes and examines a group of high officials of the Russian administration in the Congress Kingdom: governors general and governors, who were in charge of local administration as well as vice-governors. They were both representatives of rich aristocratic families with titles, and of the poor gentry to whom the service in administration was a way of advancement. They generally distinguished themselves by their higher education and thorough preparation for their work. Some of them underwent partial assimilation into the Russian culture; the majority of the persons examined were members of the Orthodox Church, but many were Lutherans. The analysis of the sources leads Chimiak to the conclusion that high officials—Balts formed a separate group from the Russians. This distance grew in the period under discussion, hand in hand with the growth of nationalistic tendencies at the end of the 19th c. The Balts' clear dislike of the nationalistic circles of the Russian state apparatus (the so-called Great-Russians) in some cases brought them closer to Polish society. The article opens the door to further research into the problem of the Balts in the administration of the Russian partition and their relations with the Polish centres that were in their charge. (MM)

Jacek Czajowski, *Kardynał Adam Stefan Sapieha (Cardinal Adam Stefan Sapieha)*, Wrocław 1997, Wydawnictwo Ossolineum, 222 pp., index of names, ill.

A book published in Ossolineum biographical series, the first biography of one of the most outstanding Church notables in mid 20th c. Poland, Adam Sapieha (1867–1951). The author brings to the fore the importance of Sapieha's patriotic family tradition and his studies in Rome to the formation of the future cardinal's world outlook. In 1911 Sapieha became bishop of Cracow and from then on played an important role in Galicia in the years of the revival of hopes for Poland's independence, during World War I and in the interwar period. His most intensive activity took place in the years of the 2nd Republic of Poland (one of the offices he held was the chairmanship of the Educational Committee of the Polish Episcopate); the conflict between the bishop of Cracow and Pope Pius XI, especially over the concordat between Poland and Vatican and the attitude to Józef Piłsudski, distinctly retarded the ecclesiastical career of Adam Sapieha, who was nominated Cardinal only by Pius XII after World War II. The author emphasizes the bishop's activity during the German occupation of Cracow in 1939–1944, when Sapieha supported and organized many charitable actions. The last years of his life were devoted to incessant attempts to defend the position of the Church against the increasing pressure of the communist authorities. The book is an accessible yet exhaustive presentation of the Cardinal's profile set against the backcloth of the eras which he witnessed and co-created. (MM)

Jarosław Czubyaty, *Warszawa 1806–1815: miasto i ludzie (Warsaw 1806–1815: Town and People)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 98 pp., bibliography, ill., summary in English

An interesting and unconventional picture of the city, when it was the capital of the Duchy of Warsaw created by Napoleon. Czubyaty presents the town system, social and national structure of the population, sanitary conditions, army and economy, in a different way that opens new perspectives. Apart from Warsaw's infrastructure, conceived traditionally, he reconstructs the "spatial behaviour" — relations between man and the urban environment, the reception of the town area and major buildings, the changing spheres of prestige on the town map. This picture is enriched by the reconstruction of the "rhythm of the city" in the turbulent period of the Napoleonic wars, a list of official ceremonies and symptoms of the inhabitants' mobility. During the decade under discussion Warsaw was full of contrasts. They were aggravated by the fact that she performed the role of the capital of a separate, but not fully sovereign state, and was at the same time a French frontier garrison, on the outskirts of a great empire. However, this limited sovereignty did not signify isolation — Warsaw's contacts with Europe were then stronger than before 1806, when it was under Prussian rule. Ten years of the Duchy of Warsaw were only a moment in the city's history, however, this moment imprinted itself deeply on many spheres of life. In this period also the image of Warsaw changed in the consciousness of Poles — the black picture of a mammoth and parasite city from the last years of the 18th c. started to fade, and Warsaw was endowed with a symbolic role as the capital of free Poland. Czubyaty conveys in a popular and concise way his new and valuable observations, based on the profound analysis of sources; the book closes with an extensive summary in English. (MM)

Henryk Głębocki, *"Co zrobić z Polską". Kwestia wschodnia w koncepcjach konserwatywnego nacjonalizmu Michaiła Katkowa ("What Should be Done with Poland". The Eastern Question in the Concepts of Mikhail Katkov's Conservative Nationalism)*, "Przegląd Wschodni", vol. IV, fasc. 4(16), pp. 853–889, summary in English

Mikhail Katkov (1818–1887) was one of the creators of the Russian conservative nationalistic ideology, an outstanding publicist, and editor of "Russkii Vestnik". Unanimous opinion of Poles in the second half of the 19th c. held him to be a fierce polonophobe and the evil spirit

of the Polish question in Russia. The article reconstructs his views on the Polish question in Russia and his proposals for its definitive solution. His views underwent, nevertheless, considerable evolution, and after the outbreak of the 1863 Insurrection verged on aggressive chauvinism. Katkov — a believer in occidentalism — renounced the thesis of Russian Slavophiles concerning the insurmountable difference between the civilization of Russia and Poland that ruled out any co-existence between the two Slavonic nations. On the contrary, he thought it possible to do away with the separateness of Poles and imagined that the perspective of Poland's full merger with the Russian Empire was realistic. However, it was the necessary condition of co-existence that Poles renounce completely their nationality. This goal, in Katkov's opinion, could be achieved by administrative measures. He attributed a special importance to the Russian school system, which was to denationalize especially the Polish peasants. The Russian nationalist — as was noticed by his contemporary Poles — shared his conviction of the threat of the "Polish intrigue" with the German Chancellor Otto Bismarck. (MM)

Sławomir Górzyński, *Nobilitacje w Galicji w latach 1772–1918 (Ennoblements in Galicia in the Years 1772–1918)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo DiG, series "Res Humanae. Studia", 288 pp., bibliography, tables, ill.

This monograph has been based on source materials from the Court Chancery and the Royal–Imperial Ministry of Internal Affairs from Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv in Vienna, supplemented by sources from Cracow archives and press materials, mainly from the territory of Galicia. It starts with an extensive introduction devoted to the issue of ennoblements in the light of the law of the Habsburg monarchy, the conditions of obtaining a nobleman's privilege and the official procedure of its bestowal as well as information on titles and by-names, given in the period under discussion. Górzyński also presents the social scope of ennoblements in the Austrian partition, where this privilege was frequently associated with a clerical career in the Austrian administration, not only for Poles but also Germans and representatives of the other nationalities of Austro–Hungary. Tables show the ennoblements in chronological order. A separate chapter has been devoted to heraldry; the elements of a nobleman's coat-of-arms have been analysed from the visual and ideological point of view. The main part of the book consists of notes about ennobled persons and families, presented in alphabetical order and enriched by pictures of their coats-of-arms. (MM)

Maciej Janowski, *Polska myśl liberalna do 1918 roku (Polish Liberal Thought till 1918)*, Kraków–Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Znak i Fundacja im. Stefana Batorego, seria "Demokracja. Filozofia i praktyka", 281 pp.

This is an interesting attempt at an analysis and a new interpretation of Polish liberal thought in the period of partitions. The author presents the Polish and European sources of liberal thought and traces its history from the Enlightenment up to the First World War. The orbit of his interests embraces — apart from the milieus that have been traditionally recognized as the centres of liberal thought — also figures and intellectual currents that did not declare themselves as liberal and have not been usually included in the deliberations on the history of liberalism. The only criterion has been the affinity, sometimes surprisingly close, with western, and especially central–European liberalism. As a result, the book is a distinctive polemic with the opinion about the marginality of Polish liberalism, commonly restated by historians. Janowski proves the strength of this current till the end of the 19th c., and at times — following 1815, in the 1870s — perhaps its utmost vitality in Polish ideological life. In the middle of the 19th c. it exerted considerable influence even on people and groups that were distant from it, above all fertilizing the Polish thought with a set of concepts and ideas adopted from the arsenal of European liberalism (such as the idea of progress). However, in Polish lands liberalism, strong as an intellectual current, failed to create a liberal political culture. Thus one can speak

about the weakness of liberalism in Polish public life and also — which was self-explanatory under the partitions — about the weakness of Polish liberal politics in the state of bondage. At the turn of the 19th c. the great ideological crisis that gave rise to nationalism and socialism, shook the foundations of Polish liberal thought; the new parties and ideologies did not cultivate liberal attitudes or ideas.

Janowski's book shows an important and so far neglected element of Polish tradition. The author brings out the central-European context of Polish ideological deliberations and also restores the correct proportions to research on the history of thought, still dominated by the interest in irredentism and post-insurrectional settling of accounts. (MM)

Jan Kozłowski, *Żandarmeria w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1867–1880 (The Gendarmerie in the Polish Kingdom in the Years 1867–1880)*, "Przegląd Historyczny", vol. LXXXIX, 1998, fasc. 1, pp. 49–68

The author — a specialist in the history of Russian administration in the Polish Kingdom in the second half of the 19th c. — presents the organization and methods of the Warsaw District Gendarmerie since its fundamental reorganization after the downfall of the January 1863 Insurrection. The previous 3rd District of Gendarmerie Corps, embracing the whole of the Polish Kingdom, received then its new name and new structures; in the wake of a reform of the administrative division there arose 10 provincial headquarters and 43 district headquarters. Throughout the period under discussion they were subject to one chief, Gen. Platon Fredericks. In 1873 he had under his command 1088 people, including 116 officers, almost exclusively Russians. Their task was to put Polish society under surveillance and to control and supervise the work of state administration. While analysing the persons that composed the staff and the activity of the Warsaw District Gendarmerie the author observes that the staff was very efficient, the officers competent and intelligent and frequently — which was exceptional, considering the average level of the civil and military Russian authorities in the Kingdom — they were able to take an independent initiative and proposed new projects for improvement of the efficiency of the gendarmerie's work. The article is based on earlier unknown materials from Russian archives, above all the gendarmes' reports and open and secret instructions. (MM)

Andrzej Nowak, *Polacy, Rosjanie i biesy. Studia i szkice historyczne z XIX i XX wieku (Poles, Russians and Demons. Historical Studies and Essays on the 19th and 20th c.)*, Kraków 1998, Wydawnictwo Arcana, 268 pp., index of names

This book contains a dozen-odd essays devoted to Polish-Russian relations over the last two hundred years. It opens with articles on the history of Russian political thought in the 19th c., the assumptions of the Russian imperialistic policy towards Poland in 1795–1914 and examples of the implementation of these assumptions on the Russian-occupied Polish territories. Four essays analyse the Polish political thought of the 19th c., its ideological connections with Russian concepts (Adam Gurowski and Polish exiled Pan-Slavists) as well as the attempts at an intellectual and emotional confrontation with the Russian model. Then the author analyses the period of Polish-Bolshevik war of 1919–1921, recognized as crucial to twentieth century relations, as well as the problems in relations between Soviet Russia and Poland in the inter-war period. The last part of the book presents essays devoted to the nature of the regime transferred to Poland after 1944 and brilliant reflections in the margin of the autobiographies of two outstanding representatives of this regime — Władysław Gomułka and Wojciech Jaruzelski. These reflections are recapitulated in an essay on Russia in Polish political thought of the 20th c.

Due to the two-sided view of Polish-Russian relations, the changing focus presenting in turn historical details and a broader perspective of two centuries, finally due to the large chronological scope of the texts *Poles, Russians and Demons* catches our attention and

enriches our knowledge. It consists both of texts provided with a full scholarly apparatus and — especially in the part devoted to People's Poland — publicistic essays. The author poses questions about the character of the heritage of Polish–Russian history, tracks down the “demons” from the title over the two hundred years, exposes Russian imperialism, Polish resistance and treason, the accumulated resentments as well as the attempts to give an intellectual answer to a mutual challenge. (MM)

Pamiętnik księżnej Marii Zdzisławowej Lubomirskiej 1914–1918 (Princess Maria Zdzisławowa Lubomirska's Memoirs 1914–1918), comp. Janusz Pajewski and Aleksandra Kosicka–Pajewska, foreword by Janusz Pajewski, Poznań 1997, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 747 pp., index of names, ill.

This is a war diary of Maria Lubomirska née Branicka, wife of Zdzisław Lubomirski, President of Warsaw and member of the Council of Regency, one of the main actors of the Polish political scene in 1915–1918. Designed for her children and written under the pressure of developing events, it starts on July 26, 1914 and finishes with a note from November 14, 1918. It contains observations recorded on the spur of the moment and reflections on the events in Petersburg, Stockholm and Berlin, and above all in Warsaw under the German occupation and in the period when the authorities of the independent Polish state were being established. The author was connected by family and social ties with many politicians of various orientations, over that entire period she supported her husband and stimulated him to daily tasks, in face of the big and small challenges of the Great War. Her salon played host to all the outstanding activists of those years, from Archbishop Aleksander Kakowski to Józef Piłsudski, also to some significant foreign visitors, generals, diplomats and representatives of humanitarian organizations. For the most part just, always colourful and graphic, her profiles present anew not only Polish personages, but also Russians, Germans or the later President of Finland Carl Gustavus Mannerheim. The *Memoirs* is also an excellent source for studying everyday life in the period of a great European cataclysm, the mentality of Poles, the state of their national consciousness, finally it gives an opportunity to trace the changing political events in a new light and from a completely new perspective. It is very well-written, full of insightful observations, interesting anecdotes, descriptions of the states of hopelessness and dejection — but also the not always stated ambitions of a great aristocrat, a wife to the politician who for a certain time was designated to become the king of future Poland. The book is illustrated by so far unknown photographs, and numerous notes enable us to learn who is who among the hundreds of the mentioned persons. (MM)

“Pamiętnik Literacki”, LXXXIX: 1998, fasc.1: *W roku Mickiewicza (In Mickiewicz's Year)*.

A monographic issue of the quarterly, appearing on the two hundredth anniversary of Adam Mickiewicz's birth and totally devoted to the poet's fortunes and creative work. It contains among other articles: Stefan Treugutt's *Mickiewiczowski hetman Wolności (Mickiewicz's Leader to Freedom)* (pp. 3–12) and Zofia Mitosek's *Mickiewicz, Napoleon i Francuzi (Mickiewicz, Napoleon and the French)* (pp. 13–26), showing the Polish bard's fascination with the person of the French emperor and its expression in his work; Zbigniew Sułowski in “*Narodowej sprawy męczennicy*”. *O adresatach dedykacji “Dziadów” części III (“The Martyrs of the National Cause”)*. *About the Addressees of the Dedication in “The Forefathers' Eve” Part III*) (pp. 95–102) reconstructs the poet's emotional attitude to his former colleagues who were imprisoned or deported after the trial of the Philomaths in Wilno in 1823; Leszek Zwierzyński in *Motyw łez w poezji Mickiewicza. Symbolika oczyszczenia i regeneracji (The Motif of Tears in Mickiewicz's Poetry. The Symbolism of Exoneration and Regeneration)* (pp. 51–68) draws attention to an interesting characteristic of the Romantic poet's workshop. Apart from that the book contains articles on the connections of Mickiewicz's work with that of his contemporaries — the Polish Romantic poets (Mirosław Strzyżewski's article on

Stefan Garczyński's dramatic poem *Wacława dzieje* [*The Story of Waclaw*] as well as some texts from the field of literary theory. Fascicle 1 of "Pamiętnik Literacki" is one of a number of publications on this subject in the year of Mickiewicz's anniversary. (MM)

Wiesław Puś, *Rozwój przemysłu w Królestwie Polskim 1870–1914* (*The Development of Industry in the Polish Kingdom in 1870–1914*), Łódź 1997, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, 278 pp., bibliography, annexes, summary in French

The years 1870–1914 saw deep structural transformations and a rapid quantitative development in the industry of the Polish Kingdom. The development of technology and a favourable market situation (protectionism in customs policy, government orders, production for the receptive Russian market) influenced a considerable growth in production, especially in the chief industrial branches (mining, steel and textile industries). At the same time there was an influx of foreign capital, investing above all in heavy, textile and chemical industries. The author draws special attention to the four main industrial districts of the Kingdom — that of Łódź, Warsaw, Sosnowiec–Częstochowa and one named Staropolski, which developed greatly in the mentioned period. As these districts developed, the distance grew between them and areas without any industry, prevailing in such a relatively backward country, as the Polish Kingdom. In the wake of spatial concentration there appeared production specialization of particular districts and centres, although generally a process of differentiation of the industrial structure could be observed. Another characteristic of industry in the Kingdom was the growth of the number of big joint stock companies. Over all the period under discussion, and especially since the end of the 19th c., the centralization of the capital was progressing, leading to the monopolization of some industrial branches on the eve of the First World War. Annexes present the tendencies marked in particular industrial districts and branches. (MM)

Alina Witkowska, *Cześć i skandale. O emigracyjnym doświadczeniu Polaków* (*Honour and Scandals. On the Emigration Experiences of Poles*), Gdańsk 1997, Wydawnictwo Słowo/Obraz. Terytoria, 213 pp., index of names, ill.

An excellent study of the milieu of Polish emigrés in France after the November Insurrection 1830–1831 (the so-called Great Emigration), which reconstructs the behaviour, persuasions and deviations of those who remained in exile for several dozen years. Witkowska reconstructs "the culture of lonely men", whose careers were broken in a dramatic and brutal way, showing how their existence had a different dimension to that of their compatriots at home. This existence was devoid of the "simple" everyday life that continued at home even under the heaviest oppression by the partitioners. The status of a long-standing emigré was inevitably connected with a new scale of feelings of much broader range — hence so much pathology in their behaviour, so much suffering and elsewhere unknown diseases. The fate of people whose career and way of life was suddenly broken has been described in the chapter *Emigration Pitaval*. However, the picture reconstructed by the author is not pervaded with tragedy or resignation. The culture of Polish post-November emigrés was not created "instead", was not a vicarious "Poland in exile", but an organic component of the whole, a necessary complement to the Polish experience. The emigrés created a new society, based on spontaneous organization and common initiatives, enriched by their keener spiritual and religious sensitivity. Their contact with France, a country renowned for its developed political discourse, brought them the gift of freedom and free politics, including unavoidable pathology, quarrels, and empty talk. The recollection of the "forgotten space" of Poles in 19th c. France endows their experience with human dimension and opens a new perspective before research on the Great Emigration. (MM)

Edward Włodarczyk, *Tendencje rozwojowe miast prowincji [zachodnio]pomorskiej w latach 1850–1918 (The Developmental Tendencies of the Towns of the [Western] Pomeranian Province in the Years 1850–1918)*, "Zapiski Historyczne", vol. LXIII: 1998, fasc. 1, pp. 93–121, tables, map, summary in German

The subject of the author's interest is the Prussian *Pommern* (Pomerania) province, extending from Łębork up to Stralsund — a region described in Polish terminology as "Western Pomerania". Since 1945 most part of this territory has fallen within the Polish borders, apart from the Western part of the old province, belonging to the German Mecklenburg. The article presents the demographic development of the towns of this region, the processes of industrialization and developmental tendencies, connected with such factors as the railroad, ports and state administration. The author has carried out a typology of these towns according to the functions they performed, showing in tables the numerical strength of all the centres (from the capital of the province Szczecin [Stettin], which in 1910 numbered over 236 thous. inhabitants, up to the tiniest country towns) as well as the most important factors of their progress or regression. The results of this analysis prove that the towns of the *Pommern* province — a provincial region retarded when compared to the whole of Prussia — were between 1850–1918 developing very slowly. Throughout the period under discussion a process of rustication, especially of small urban centres, was going on. The only exception were the ports, whose development was partly stimulated by the state. A special position was that of Stettin — a dynamically developing port, and an industrial and administrative centre. Its population trebled from 1869 to 1910. A weaker, though also distinct development could be observed in Słupsk [Stolp] (in 1869 numbering 15,000, in 1910 33,800 inhabitants) and Koszalin [Koeslin] (respectively 13,600 and 23,200 inhabitants). Włodarczyk's article is one of the first attempts to analyse the history of this region in its historic borders, regardless of the political division introduced in 1945. (MM)

Leszek Zasztowt, *Kresy 1832–1864. Szkolnictwo na ziemiach litewskich i ruskich dawnej Rzeczypospolitej (The Borderland 1832–1864. The Educational System in the Lithuanian and Ruthenian Lands of the Old Commonwealth)*, Warszawa 1997, Towarzystwo Naukowe Warszawskie i Instytut Historii Nauki PAN, 456 pp., indexes, annexes, maps, ill.

This is an analysis of the educational system and the state of enlightenment in the lands that after the second and third partitions of Poland were directly incorporated into Russia. The situation in the territory under discussion was systematically worsening over the thirty years between the November and the January Insurrections. On the one hand this was due to insufficient funds for borderland schools from central Russian authorities. There was a regression in the importance of provincial centres and schools which before 1831 enjoyed an extra-regional renown, while the role of the provincial capitals, especially Kiev, was growing. In the wake of the centralization of the school system came its Russianization. The authorities restricted Polish private initiatives in the sphere of education and enlightenment, the competences of the deputations of nobles were also continually curtailed. Poles were eliminated from official posts, which were taken by Russians, generally with a worse education and lower ethical standards than their predecessors and compatriots who performed similar functions in Moscow, Petersburg or ethnic Russian towns. It was a deliberate policy of the authorities to incite national Polish–Lithuanian and especially Polish–Ukrainian antagonisms. The Polish gentry, who after the November Insurrection were concerned exclusively with the struggle to retain their estates in Polish hands, did not create a counterbalance to the Russian authorities. However, as the author emphasizes, in the period under discussion the state and structure of the educational system in the Lithuanian and Ukrainian lands differed greatly from the rest of the Russian empire. Apart from a certain cultural and national difference this found its expression in the continuing strong influence of the Catholic Church infrastructure. Total

unification and Russianization were to come only after the downfall of the January Insurrection in 1863. (MM)

Franciszek Ziejka, *Poeci, misjonarze, uczeni. Z dziejów kultury i literatury polskiej (Poets, Missionaries, and Scholars. From the History of Polish Culture and Literature)*, Kraków 1998, Wydawnictwo Universitas, 345 pp., index of names

The book is composed of two parts. The first one, entitled *Among Compatriots*, is devoted to the participation of writers and scholars in the formation of the Polish national consciousness under the partitions. Ziejka brings back the “memorable highlights”, important to 19th c. Poles: Cracow as a significant centre of spiritual life, a symbol of past glory and the goal of pilgrimages from all the three partitions; the basilica of Our Lady of Częstochowa and her cult; the figure of Queen Jadwiga, Ladislaus Jagiełło’s wife; the peasant legend surrounding Tadeusz Kościuszko; Rev. Karol Antoniewicz’s *Wspomnienia misyjne (A Missionary’s Reminiscences)* from the times of the massacre of the gentry by peasants in Galicia in 1846 as well as other historic figures and events, present in the collective memory of the nation. All of them were used or created outright (the cult of Queen Jadwiga e.g.) for the supreme purpose which was to awaken and sustain the sense of national identity.

The second part of the book consists of essays on the connections of Polish literature with the achievements of Western culture. Here we find texts on the colony of Polish painters in Paris in the 19th–20th c., the journeys of Young Poland poets to Italy, and on the translators of Polish literature in France. In sum, Ziejka’s book is an interesting attempt to present the connections between literature and the Polish national question in the 19th c., it signals the involvements made and restrictions suffered by Polish culture at that time, as well as its contacts with the great European cultural centres. (MM)

MODERN TIMES 1919–1939

Czesław Brzoza, *Kraków między wojnami; kalendarium 28 X 1918 – 6 IX 1939 (Cracow between the Wars; a Calendar 28.10.1918–6.09.1939)*, Kraków 1998, Universitas, 496 pp., illustr.

The calendar describes events from various fields of Cracow’s life during the twenty years between the wars. Some of the descriptions are detailed and contain source quotations. In addition to facts from political and cultural life the author also discusses economic questions and pays great attention to the customs of various social groups. Brzoza also supplies biographic information on persons connected with Cracow. The book is based mainly on the local press and the collections of Cracow’s municipal archives. (WM)

Józef Dowbór Muśnicki, *Moje wspomnienia (My Reminiscences)*, Poznań 1996, Konwent Lechia, 358 pp., illustr., maps

This is the second edition of the diary of Józef Dowbór Muśnicki (1867–1937), a general in the Russian army, organiser and commander of Polish military formations in Russia (1917–1918), founder of Polish armed forces in Great Poland and commander of the Great Poland uprising. Following a personal political conflict with Józef Piłsudski, General Muśnicki left the army ostentatiously and settled in a small landed estate in Great Poland. In his diary, which he finished writing in 1932, he described his activity in 1917–1920 and explained his views on historical and contemporary questions concerning Poland’s policy and defence. The first edition of the diary appeared in 1935. The present edition includes the remarks made by the author by hand in a published copy of his diary. (WM)

Konstanty Skirmunt, *Moje wspomnienia 1866–1945 (My Reminiscences 1866–1945)*, prefaced and edited by Ewa Orłof and Andrzej Pasternak, Rzeszów 1997, Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna, 243 pp., preface and contents in German and English

Konstanty Skirmunt (1866–1949), a graduate of the Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg University, entered public service as an official of the local government of Grodno province. In 1909–1917 he was a member of the Russian Council of State. He was a delegate of the Polish National Committee and then Polish ambassador to Italy. He was minister of foreign affairs in 1921–1922 and then, up to 1934, was Poland's ambassador in London. In his diary Skirmunt describes the successive stages of his public activity and characterises many representatives of political and diplomatic circles. Particularly impressive is Skirmunt's description of his wanderings in the first weeks of World War II after he lost his landed estate.

The first version of the reminiscences, written before the outbreak of the war, burned down. The published text is a reconstructed version of the diary. (WM)

Bronisław Urbanowski, *Józef Piłsudski, marzyciel i strateg (Józef Piłsudski, a Dreamer and Strategist)*, Warszawa 1997, Wyd. Alfa, vol. I, 638 pp., vol. II, 566 pp., illustr., maps

The work is a summing up of the author's many years of studies on Józef Piłsudski and discussions concerning the Head of State. In the first volume the author focuses attention on the most important facts of Piłsudski's political activity. He pays special attention to the period of World War I and the struggles for the consolidation of Poland's independence (1914–1921).

In the second volume Urbanowski discusses the opinions held by the Commander of the Legions on key questions of Polish policy at the end of the 19th century and the first few decades of the 20th (attitude to Russia, the federalistic conception, the way of viewing the state and its functions, etc.) and reconstructs Piłsudski's philosophy of life. The author has a very high opinion of Józef Piłsudski and his achievements. He emphasises Piłsudski's tenacity of purpose, his great political intuition, strategic talents, devotion to public affairs and integrity. (WM)

WORLD WAR II

Eugeniusz Duraczyński, Romuald Turkowski, *O Polsce na uchodźstwie 1939–1945. Rada Narodowa Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (Emigré Poland 1939–1945. The National Council of the Polish Republic)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 388 pp., 15 illustr., index of persons

According to Eugeniusz Duraczyński, author of the first essay (202 pp.) the National Council was an advisory body of the president and government of the Polish Republic; "in time it became a place where diverse opinions on different matters could be put forward". The Council dealt with what the Government asked it to consider. The second part of the book contains source documents showing the activity of the Council. They have been selected and edited by Romuald Turkowski. They come mainly from the Sikorski Institute in London and the Hoover Institute in Stanford (USA) as well as from Warsaw archives. (DJ)

Czesław Grzelak, *Kresy w czerwieni. Agresja Związku Radzieckiego na Polskę w 1939 r. (The Borderlands in Red. The Soviet Union's Aggression upon Poland in 1939)*, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 587 pp., bibliogr., annexes, schematic diagrams, index of persons and places

The author of this extensive and richly documented book discusses the political and military situation in Europe on the eve of World War II, war operations in Poland in the first half of September 1939, the Soviet Union's preparations for the invasion of Poland, the actual invasion, Polish–Soviet fights, including the attempts to resist the Red Army, and the results of the Soviet aggression. Grzelak estimates that 700,000–750,000 Red Army and NKVD troops

may have been on Polish territory at the end of September and the beginning of October 1939. The Soviet casualties totalled 2,500–3,000 dead and 8,000–10,000 wounded. Some 500 Red Army soldiers were taken prisoner. The Polish losses were higher, amounting to about 6,000–7,000, excluding murdered persons who had nothing to do with the war operations.

The author has based his book on a wealth of sources, of which particularly worthy of mention are the records of the pre-war Border Protection Corps, kept in the Border Guard Archives at Kętrzyn, the collection of the Piłsudski Institute in New York, the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum in London and Soviet military records (Rossijskij Gosudarstvennyj Voyennyj Arkhiv). (DJ)

Krzysztof Jasiewicz, *Zagłada polskich kresów. Ziemiaństwo polskie na Kresach Północno-Wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej pod okupacją sowiecką 1939–1941. Studium z dziejów zagłady dawnego narodu politycznego (The Annihilation of the Polish Borderlands. Polish Landowners in the North-Eastern Borderlands of the Polish Republic under Soviet Occupation 1939–1941. A Study in the Extermination of an Old Political Nation)*, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Volumen and Instytut Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 358 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, annexes, sum. in English

The book is based on an impressive number of sources, including hundreds of unpublished diaries written by the inhabitants of Poland's former eastern borderlands and kept in the Eastern Archives. The author has also made use of many collections of documents from Belarussian archives (e.g. documents of regional boards of the Public Security Committee) and manuscripts kept in Polish and Lithuanian libraries. Jasiewicz describes the landowning class in Poland's eastern borderlands on the eve of World War II, its fate in 1939, the attitude of Soviet authorities to landowners and the attitude of various groups of Polish society to their extermination. In the author's view, it cannot be proved that the Soviets repressed the landowning class more than they repressed other groups of Poles. Moreover, there is no evidence of mass arrests of landowners in September and October 1939. The losses of that group amounted to several percentage points of its membership. The author shows that the arrests and deportations were purely accidental. He says that other classes of society did not support the extermination of landowners. (DJ)

Sławomir Kalbarczyk, *Wykaz łagrów sowieckich miejsc przymusowej pracy obywateli polskich w latach 1939–1943 (List of Soviet Forced Labour Camps in Which Polish Citizens Were Kept in 1939–1943)*, part II, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Głównej Komisji Badania Zbrodni przeciwko Narodowi Polskiemu — Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej, 187 pp., bibliogr., index of persons and geographical names

The publication consists of two parts. The first is a tract entitled *Camps as an instrument of the Soviet authorities' repressive policy against the Polish civilian population in 1939–1943*. This is one of the first attempts to produce a synthesis of the fate of Polish citizens in Soviet forced labour camps. It is made up of two chapters which describe the camps before and after the "amnesty" granted to Polish citizens on August 12, 1941 following the Sikorski–Mayski agreement. The author considers such questions as: the camps and deportations, conditions in the camps, the geography of deportations to camps, Soviet executory orders after the "amnesty", Soviet ways of releasing the inmates of camps and the attitude of the Polish Embassy in Moscow to the Soviet practices. This part of the book has been compiled on the basis of existing publications, printed sources, many reminiscences and accounts (published and unpublished) and archival material kept in the Archives of Modern Records, Eastern Archives (materials brought in from the Hoover Institute and the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum), Archives of the Centre for the History of the Peasant Movement and Archives of the Siberian Deportees' Union. The second part of the book contains camp notes and is a supplement to the first volume of the List of Soviet Camps published by Kalbarczyk in 1993. Each note

contains information on an individual camp and on the Poles kept there, and is furnished with glosses. (DJ)

Katyń. Dokumenty zbrodni (Katyń. The documents of a Crime), vol. II, *Zagłada. Marzec–Czerwiec 1940 (The Extermination. March–June 1940)*, sc. eds Wojciech Materski, Bolesław Woszczyński, Wadim P. Gusaczenko, Ludmiła W. Dwojnych, Władimir P. Kozłow, Natalia S. Lebidiewa, Siergiej W. Mironienko, Mansur M. Muchamiedżanow, Tatjana Pawłowa, Anatolij Czernow, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo TRIO and Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych, 568 pp., index of geographical names and persons, illustr., annexes, maps

The book contains 244 documents covering the period from March 5 to the end of June 1940. They concern the “decongestion” of three special camps (Kozielsk, Starobielsk and Ostaszkov), of prisons in Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia and the murder of 21,857 Polish citizens. The volume also includes source materials concerning the deportation of the families of executed Polish prisoners of war and the transportation of the remaining Polish PoWs from the labour camps of the People’s Commissariat for Iron Metallurgy in the Kzhyvorosk basin and Donets basin to the Northern Railway Camp of the NKVD. The documents come from Soviet archives (Tsentralnyj Arkhiv Istoriko–dokumentalnykh kollektсий, Tsentralnyj Arkhiv Federalnoj Sluzhby Bezopasnosti Rossijskoj Federatsii, Tsentralnyj Gosudarstvennyj Arkhiv, Gosudarstvennyj Arkhiv Rossijskoj Federatsii). (DJ)

Kompleks wypędzenia (The Expulsion Complex), eds Włodzimierz Borodziej and Artur Hajnicz, Kraków 1998, Wydawnictwo ZNAK, 506 pp., annexes

The book presents the results of the Polish–German research project entitled *The Expulsion Complex*. The research was conducted in 1995 and 1996 and ended with a conference in December 1996. The volume comprises studies by the following authors: Artur Hajnicz (*The Dialogue — The Principles, Fears and Expectations and From the Ribbentrop–Molotov Pact to the Yalta Conference. An appraisal in the Light of International Law*), Władysław Bartoszewski (*The Path of Truth — The Path of Reconciliation*), Kazimierz Wójcicki (*The Beam and the Eye*), Bernadette Nitschke (*The Situation of the German Civilian Population in Polish Territories and The Transfer of German Population in Polish Territories and The Transfer of German Population and the Inflow of Polish Population from the Eastern Borderlands into the Silesia–Dąbrowa Voivodship. The Coexistence of the Two Communities*), Jan Miształ (*Poland Shifted to the West and The Similarities and Differences between the Forcible Transfer of Poles and Germans*), Edmund Dmitrów (*The Forcible Transfer of Germans in the View of the Polish Public 1945–1948*), Witold Stankowski (*The Transfer of Germans from Gdańsk Pomerania in 1945–1950. A Survey of Research*), Andrzej Sakson (*Population Transfers — the Sociological Aspect*), Gerhard Doliesen (*The Flight and Expulsion of East Germans and Their Integration after World War II*), Marion Frantzioch (*The Integration of the Expellees and the Influence It Exerted on the People of the Federal Republic of Germany*), Jacek Borkowicz (*The Exiles and Expellees*), Philipp Ther (*The Expellees in the Soviet Zone of Occupation/DDR and Poland*), Krystyna Kersten (*The Second World War and the Division of Europe*), Eugeniusz Duraczyński (*Poland’s Frontiers in the Policy of the Anti–Nazi Coalition and in Polish Policy*), Andrzej Friszke (*Yalta and Potsdam in Polish Political Conceptions*), and Wolfgang Benz (*Yalta and Potsdam from the German Point of View*). The volume also includes the results of polls held by the Public Opinion Research Centre in 1996 on the place of the expulsion of Germans and the transfer of Poles into the Western Territories in the Poles’ social consciousness. (DJ)

Miroslaw Sycz, *Spółdzielczość ukraińska w Galicji w okresie II wojny światowej (The Ukrainian Co-operative Movement in Galicia during World War II)*, Warszawa 1997, Pracownia Wydawnicza, 332 pp., bibliogr., sum. in English, German and Ukrainian, annexes, index of persons

The author discusses the work of Ukrainian co-operatives in Galicia during the time of the Second Republic (introductory chapter), under Soviet occupation (September 1939 – June 1941) and German occupation (June 1941 – July 1944). The book is based on the author's thorough research in Lviv archives (Tsentralnyj Dierzhavnyj Istoricheskij Arkhiv Ukrainy and Arkhiv Lvivskoj Oblasti), the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw, State Archives in Lublin, Cracow and Przemyśl, and the collections of Zentrales Staatsarchiv of the former German Democratic Republic in Potsdam. Sycz shows that under German occupation Ukrainian co-operatives implemented the tasks set them by the Germans, purchasing argicultural produce. During the Soviet occupation the Ukrainian co-operatives were incorporated into the Soviet economic system; their old managers, fearing arrest, had to cross over illegally to the area occupied by Germany. The author estimates that at the end of the war there were more than 4,500 Ukrainian co-operatives in Galicia with some 1.3 million members. (DJ)

RECENT HISTORY

Henryk Dominiczak, *Organy bezpieczeństwa PRL 1944–1990. Rozwój i działalność w świetle dokumentów MSW (The Security Organs of the Polish People's Republic 1944–1990. Their Development and Activity in the Light of Documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs)*, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Bellona, 438 pp., bibliogr., index of persons

This is the first scholarly monograph on the activity of the political police in Poland in 1944–1990. The author was given access to documents kept in the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, including the Ministry's own reports, difficult of access. The material has been arranged according to chronology and subjects. It has been divided into three parts: I. *The Time of Bierut 1944–1956*, II. *The Time of Gomułka 1957–1970*, III. *The Time of Gierek, Kania and Jaruzelski 1971–1990*. The book contains the most important information on changes in the organisational structure of the Polish security police, its activities and functionaries as well as its network of agents and informers. (DJ)

Komuniści wobec harcerstwa 1944–1950 (The Communists' Attitude to the Scout Movement 1944–1950), Selected, prefaced and edited by Krzysztof Persak, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 200 pp.

This is the eleventh issue of the series *Documents to the History of the Polish People's Republic* published by the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences. It comprises 24 documents from the years 1944–1950, i.e. from the end of the German occupation to the dissolution of the Polish Scouts' Union. The documents reflect the communists' opinions on the scout movement and, above all, the measures taken by them to put the organisation under their political control and finally to liquidate it. Most of the documents are from archives, including the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration (set of the Ministry of Public Security), Archives of Modern Records (sets of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party), Archives of the Headquarters of the Polish Scouts' Union and the Central Military Archives (set of the Central Political Education Board of the Polish Army). (DJ)

Elżbieta Kotarska, *Proces czternastu (The Trial of the Fourteen)*, Warszawa 1998, Oficyna Wydawnicza Volumen, 300 pp., index of persons, 102 ill.

Kotarska's book consists of two layers; on the one hand this is an analysis of a concrete historical event, an analysis based on solid source materials; on the other, it is an interesting

description of the author's search for information in Ukraine, to be more exact, in present-day Lviv. Kotarska describes the genesis and course of the 1940 trial of fourteen commanders of Region 3 of the Union of Armed Struggle who were accused by Soviet authorities of "counterrevolutionary activity". Thirteen of them were sentenced to death (Lieut. Col. Karol Dziekanowski, Lieut. Col. Władysław Kotarski, the author's father, Maj. Piotr Marciniak, Lieut. Antoni Świerziński, Father Jan Kisiel, Maj. Antoni Roman Lewicki, engineer Zygmunt Chrzęstowski, Father Adam Bogdanowicz, engineer Zygmunt Łuczkiwicz, Capt. Mikołaj Mironowicz, Officer Cadet Andrzej Pniński, Lieut. Jerzy Kopczyński, and Capt. Antoni Berowski). One, Sec. Lieut. Adam Rodowitt, was sentenced to 10 years in prison. The author has based her monograph on source materials found in Ukrainian archives and in the archives of Warsaw, London and the USA (Hoover Institute in Stanford). She has supplemented these documents by accounts by witnesses and participants in the events described by her. (DJ)

Anna Kozłowska, Tadeusz Markiewicz, Justyna Piasecka, *Stosunki między państwem a Kościołem rzymskokatolickim w czasach PRL (Relations between the State and the Roman Catholic Church in the Polish People's Republic)*, studies edited by Andrzej Chojnowski and Marcin Kula, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historycznego Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego i Wydawnictwo DiG, 184 pp., bibliogr.

This is the first volume of an irregular serial publication entitled *Fasciculi Historici Novi* which its initiators want to be a continuation, in a changed form, of the series published by the Historical Institute of Warsaw University in 1968–1990 under the title *Fasciculi Historici*. The volume contains three best M.A. treatises of Warsaw University history students. These are: Justyna Piasecka's *Relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the State in Poland in 1944–1953*; Tadeusz Markiewicz's "Priests–Patriots" in 1949–1955, and Anna Kozłowska's *Two Days in the History of the Polish People's Republic. The Events in Nowa Huta in April 1960*. The last-mentioned study is particularly worthy of notice. On the basis of previously inaccessible material of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Kozłowska has reconstructed the communist authorities' conflict with the faithful over the attempts to remove a cross put up in the place where a church was to be built in Nowa Huta. (DJ)

Julian Kwiek, *Żydzi, Łemkowie, Słowacy w województwie krakowskim w latach 1945–1949/50 (Jews, Lemkos, and Slovaks in the Cracow Voivodship in the Years 1945–1949/50)*, Kraków 1998, Księgarnia Akademicka, 234 pp., bibliography, indexes of personal and geographical names, summary in English

The author's archival research has embraced not only the Archives of Modern Records and the State Archives in Cracow, but also those in Nowy Sącz and Nowy Targ as well as the Archives of UOP (State Protection Bureau) — the Cracow Delegation and the Archives of the Jewish Historical Institute. The chapter concerning Jews discusses such questions as: their numerical strength in the district, maintenance problems, schools, religious life and the pogrom in Cracow on August 11, 1945. The part concerning the situation of Lemkos analyses mainly their resettlement within the framework of the "Wisła" (Vistula) action. The author also discusses the national situation of Slovaks in Spish and Orava and the problems of establishing the Polish–Czechoslovak frontier.

Kwiek maintains that the authorities lent most support to the Jewish population, although they were reluctant to return its property. The anti-Semitic social feeling was influenced by the current stereotype of the "Jewish-commune", which was one of the indirect causes of the Cracow pogrom. The policy of the communist authorities towards the Lemkos assumed assimilation. The Slovaks in contrast to the Lemkos often exhibited a hostile attitude towards local Poles and the Polish administration. They were not resettled and acquired numerous

privileges. The example of the Cracow voivodship, in the author's opinion, proves that the state policy was not uniform towards particular national minorities. (DJ)

Krzysztof Lesiakowski, *Mieczysław Moczar "Mietek". Biografia polityczna (Mieczysław Moczar "Mietek". A Political Biography)*, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Rytm, 477 pp., bibliogr., index of persons

This is the first solidly documented biography of that leading figure of the communist establishment. It is based on archival material, including personal documents, accounts, tape-recorded conversations, letters and private material kept by Moczar's family. The author follows Moczar's career from the pre-war period, his activity during the war and in the posts he occupied in the post-war period (January 1945 to May 1948 — head of the Voivodship Public Security Office in Łódź, May 1948 to September 1948 — undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Public Security, August 1948 to May 1950 — Voivode of Olsztyn, May 1950 to April 1952 — chairman of the Praesidium of the Voivodship People's Council in Białystok, December 1954 to May 1956 — chairman of the Praesidium of the Voivodship People's Council in Warsaw, April to November 1956 — minister of State Farms, December 1956 to December 1964 — undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, December 1964 to July 1968 — minister of internal affairs, July 1968 to June 1971 — secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, June 1971 to March 1983 — chairman of the Chief Supervision Board). In addition to discussing Moczar's political activity, especially his role in what is known as the March 1968 events, the author describes his personal characteristics which distinguished him from the communist apparatus of power. He says that Moczar had a talent for gaining people's confidence because of his specific manners, his free and easy behaviour. (DJ)

Maciej Łętowski, *Ruch i Koło Poselskie ZNAK 1957–1976 (The ZNAK Movement and Sejm Deputies' Circle 1957–1976)*, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo UNIA, 192 pp., bibliogr.

The book is a full version of the doctoral thesis presented in 1978. The author has based his treatise mainly on ZNAK's publications. He analyses ZNAK's place among the religious socio-political groups in the Polish People's Republic and the role played by ZNAK's deputies' circle in the political system of People's Poland. He characterises the development of Catholic social thought and its reception by the ZNAK movement, the opinions of its members on some selected questions, such as the Catholic Church, socio-economic issues in the Polish People's Republic, socialist democracy. In his opinion, ZNAK worked out its own political programme which, however, did not exceed the framework of the National Unity Front. (DJ)

Marzec '68. *Między tragedią a podłością (March 1968. Between Tragedy and Ignominy)*, prefaced, selected and edited by Grzegorz Sołtysiak and Józef Stępień, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Profil, 406 pp.

The book contains 67 documents concerning what is known as the March 1968 events. They all come from the collections of the Archives of Historical Documents of the Polish People's Republic or from private persons, with the exception of the materials concerning Wiesław Górnicki, which are kept in the Archives of Modern Records. In selecting the material the editors were guided by four general rules: to present as broad a picture of the events as possible, to confine the documentation to official and semi-official documents, not to include testimonies and statements made by imprisoned members of the opposition, for these were written under duress, and to show the fate, stance and behaviour of the witnesses and heroes of those days. Thanks to the book scholarly circles have received new source materials, most of which were unknown to historians. (DJ)

Ferdynand Mielczarek, *Ideologiczno-polityczna indoktrynacja nauczycieli w Polsce w latach 1945–1956 (The Ideological and Political Indoctrination of Teachers in Poland in 1945–1956)*, Opole 1997, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, Studia i Monografie N° 247, 175 pp., bibliogr., index of persons

The author's aim was to present the objectives which the authorities wanted to achieve through the indoctrination of teachers, the content, methods and organisational forms of this indoctrination, and the teachers' reaction. Even though the author does not fully present all these questions, this is a pioneering work based on broader sources than those used so far, for they include, first and foremost, documents from the Archives of Modern Records (sets: Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Polish Committee of National Liberation, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education) and the State Archives in Katowice and Częstochowa.

The book has four chapters arranged according to chronology and subjects: I. *The Shaping of the Teachers' Socio-Political Stance*; II. *The Shaping of the Teachers' Outlook on Life*; III. *The Shaping of the Teachers' Attitude to Polish History and National Tradition*; IV. *The Political Requirements Set Teachers in Their Everyday Work*.

The most interesting and most detailed parts of the book are those presenting indoctrination in teachers' training (ideological self-tuition, August conferences, promotion of party membership), the imbuing of school teaching with ideology (especially school history books), the creation of a new ritual (school ceremonies, festivities and celebrations of various anniversaries). The book shows how the authorities' plan with regard to teachers was being put into effect. (DJ)

Leszek Pajórek, *Polska a "praska wiosna". Udział Wojska Polskiego w interwencji zbrojnej w Czechosłowacji w 1968 roku (Poland and the "Prague Spring". The Participation of the Polish Army in the Armed Intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968)*, Warszawa 1998, Agencja Wydawnicza "Egros" i Wojskowy Instytut Historyczny Akademii Obrony Narodowej, 254 pp., bibliogr., ilustr., index of persons

This is an attempt to present the Polish Army's participation in the Warsaw Treaty countries' intervention in Czechoslovakia; it is based mainly on military archives, both Polish and Czechoslovak. The author shows that the decision to intervene was taken by the leadership of the Polish People's Republic under the decisive influence of Władysław Gomułka, who was a strong supporter of a forcible solution of the Czechoslovak crisis and had from the beginning opposed the "Prague Spring" transformations. As many as 24,341 Polish soldiers took part in the operation known under the cryptonym "Dunaj" (Danube). Polish troops stayed in Czechoslovakia from August 21 to November 2, 1968. (DJ)

Mieczysław Rakowski, *Dzienniki polityczne 1958–1962 (Political Diaries 1958–1962)*, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo Iskry, 518 pp., index of names, photographs

The author of the diaries is a publicist and politician, member of the Polish Workers' Party (since 1946) and Polish United Workers' Party (1948–1990), political functionary of the Central Committee of PUWP (1952–1956), editor-in-chief of "Polityka" weekly (1957–1982), the last prime minister of the Polish People's Republic (1988–1989) and the last general secretary of the Central Committee of PUWP (August 1989 — January 1990). Rakowski presents his work in the introduction as follows: "On April 4, 1958, I wrote the first page of my diary. As the months and years elapsed the habit of jotting down remarks turned into an addiction. (...) This is not a school-girl's memoirs or the work of a man-of-letters where he mainly describes his creative strife. Nor is it, as in the case of Kisielewski's *Diary*, a quasi-lampoon, where politics gives place to biting, ironical remarks about others. It is true, my diary does not spare opinions about the people I have met and known, but they do not prevail in it. The reader will easily see that politics was and continues to be my passion. Hence

there is little privacy here and it is not accidental that the work bears the name *Political Diaries*. In accordance with this foreword what prevails in the diary are opinions about political events in which the author took or such in which he could not take part, but he comments on them from the point of view of "Polityka"'s editor-in-chief. (DJ)

Anna Siwik, *Polska Partia Socjalistyczna na emigracji w latach 1945–1956 (The Polish Socialist Party in Exile in the Years 1945–1956)*, Kraków 1998, Księgarnia Akademicka, 260 pp., bibliography, index of names, summary in English

In the successive chapters the author discusses such problems as the dilemmas of exiled Polish socialists in the years 1945–1949 (among others the attitude to the presidential crisis in 1947, Stanisław Mikołajczyk's return to exile, the activity of the Agreement of Democratic Parties, the alliance with National Democrats), the participation in the Political Council in the years 1949–1954 (among other things contacts with homeland, the attitude to Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski's uniting mission) and in the Temporary Council of National Union (1954–1956). Moreover the author has analysed the evolution of ideologico-programmatic assumptions of the Polish Socialist Party in exile, its attitude to the Socialist International and the work of Polish socialist organizations in Italy, France, Belgium, Germany and Great Britain.

The findings of this work have been based on wide archival research. It embraces records of organizations and posthumous works of socialist activists collected among other places in Adam and Lidia Ciołkosz Archives, the Archives of the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum in London, the Piłsudski Institute Archives, the Kościuszko Foundation Archives and the Archives of the Polish Institute of Arts and Science in New York. (DJ)

Studia i materiały z dziejów opozycji i oporu społecznego (Studies and Materials concerning the History of the Opposition and Social Resistance), vol. I, ed. Łukasz Kamiński, Wrocław 1998, GAJT Wydawnictwo s.c., 160 pp.

The first volume of the publication, which is to be a serial one, contains texts of various character and scholarly value. It comprises the following studies: Łukasz Kamiński's *The Economic Resistance of Polish Villages in 1944–1948*; Jędrzej Chumiński's *Workers' Strikes in Poland in 1945–1948*; Tomasz Balbus's "Towards Freedom", an *Underground Bulletin of the Rzeszów Branch of the "Freedom and Independence" Union in 1946–1947*; Norbert Wójtowicz's *Political Jokes in People's Poland in 1944–1956*; Paweł Piotrowski's *The Days when Hope was Dashed. A Study on Social Resistance in Czechoslovakia following the Invasion by Warsaw Treaty Forces*; Magdalena Kołodziej's *From the Prague Spring to the Velvet Revolution. Social Resistance and Opposition in Czechoslovakia in 1968–1969. An Outline of the Problem*; Michael Kubina's *Did Honecker Want an Armed Intervention in Poland in the Autumn of 1980? Moscow's Man in the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and the Polish Crisis in the Autumn of 1980*; Wojciech Sawicki's *The Świdnik Action in Lower Silesia. A Contribution to the History of "Solidarity" under Martial Law*. The volume also includes source documents: the order of the Ministry of Public Security of October 23, 1945 (ed. Tomasz Balbus), instructions issued in 1947 on how to disperse demonstrations (ed. Łukasz Kamiński) as well as Materials to a biographic dictionary of the Freedom and Independence Union (WiN) in Silesia (1945–1948), part I by Tomasz Balbus. (DJ)

Hanna Świda–Ziemba, *Człowiek wewnętrznie zniewolony. Mechanizmy i konsekwencje minionej formacji — analiza psychosocjologiczna (The Man Whose Mind Have Been Enslaved. The Mechanisms and Consequences of the Previous System — A Psycho-sociological Analysis)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Stosowanych Nauk Społecznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 438 pp., bibliogr.

The publication is a revised version of the book *The Mechanisms Used to Enslave Society. Reflections at the End of a System* published in 1990. The author has added 200 pages of a new text. Her aim was to show “the mechanisms, scope and degree of psycho-social enslavement, a consequence of life under the Polish totalitarian system”. According to her, enslavement in Poland was never complete. In Świda–Ziemba’s opinion it is not “people’s power over people” that is the essence of totalitarianism, “but the fact that the rulers are guardians of a definite scenario which is repeatedly duplicated in all forms of social life”. The book comprises the following essays: *The Totalitarian System, Stalinism and Polish Society, Workers in the Fifties* (based on the author’s research in Łódź in 1949–1950), *The Splitting of Groups as One of the Most Important Methods of Ensuring Conformity in Communist Totalitarianism, Communication in Real Socialism and the Structure of People’s Thoughts, The Impairment of the “System’s” Scaffolding in 1980, and The Legacy of the Polish People’s Republic and the Reality of the Transformation.* (DJ)

Teczka specjalna J. W. Stalina. Raporty NKWD z Polski 1944–1946 (J. V. Stalin’s Special Folio. NKVD Reports from Poland 1944–1946), selected and edited by Tatiana Cariewska, Andrzej Chmielarz, Andrzej Paczkowski, Ewa Rosowska, Szymon Rudnicki, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwa: Instytutu Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Instytutu Historycznego Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Oficyny Wydawniczej ‘Rytm, Archiwum Państwowego Federacji Rosyjskiej, 638 pp., index of persons, index of geographical names

The book comprises 156 documents from the collection known as *J. V. Stalin’s Special Folio* kept in the State Archives of the Russian Federation in Moscow. These are copies of reports and cables sent to Stalin and filed in the chancellery of the people’s commissar for internal affairs. Some of the documents (43) were previously published in Russian publications. The first document is dated March 29, 1944, the last one, December 15, 1946. They concern a wide range of questions, which shows the extent of the Soviet leadership’s interest in Polish affairs. The documents deal with the activity of Polish underground organisations, the repressive operations launched against them by the NKVD, Soviet spying activities with the use of agents, arrests of members of Polish aristocratic families in Warsaw, desertions from the Polish armed forces, strikes, situation in political parties, etc. The publication provides detailed information on the methods used by the Soviet Union to subordinate Poland in various fields of social life. (DJ)

Jakub Tyszkiewicz, *Sto wielkich dni Wrocławia. Wystawa ziem Odzyskanych we Wrocławiu w 1948 roku a propaganda polityczna Ziem Zachodnich i Północnych w latach 1945–1948 (Wrocław’s 100 Great Days. The Exhibition of the Recovered Territories Held in Wrocław in 1948 and the Political Propaganda of the Western and Northern Territories in 1945–1948)*, Wrocław 1997, Wydawnictwo Arboretum, 166 pp., bibliogr., 8 ilustr., annex

The author has based his monograph on a wealth of sources, in particular the materials kept in central archives (Archives of Modern Records, Archives of the Centre for the History of the Peasant Movement, Archives of the Jewish Historical Institute, Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences) and in Wrocław archives (sets of the Voivodship Committee of the Polish Workers’ Party and the Voivodship Committee of the Polish Socialist Party). It is to the author’s credit that he has presented his reflections against a wide background of Poland’s history in those years. He discusses the role played by the propaganda of the Recovered

Territories in the political struggle in Poland in 1945–1948, analyses the content and slogans of this propaganda in Polish political writings at that time, and describes the forms of activity of the main propaganda centres as well as the organisation and ideological significance of the exhibition. Tyszkiewicz has supplemented his reflections by a calendar of the main events which took place while the exhibition was open. (DJ)

Tadeusz Wojsza, *Rząd RP na obczyźnie wobec wydarzeń w kraju 1945–1950 (The Attitude of the Polish Government in Exile to Events in Poland 1945–1950)*, Warszawa 1998, Wydawnictwo DiG, 265 pp., bibliogr., index of persons

Several problems are analysed in the book. To begin with the author shows what the emigré circles thought of the events in Poland in 1945–1950. He analyses the evaluations made by the emigré circles (including political parties and supra-party groups) and the proposals for changes and reforms which in the opinion of the authorities in exile should be made “to regulate problems of key importance for Poland (e.g. socio-economic reforms)”.

The author has based his reflections on documents kept in London collections, including the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum (Civilian Chancellery of the President of the Polish Republic, Praesidium of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Information and Documentation, Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the Centre for Studies on Underground Poland, in private collections and the collections of various organisations. He has also made use of diaries, reminiscences, press articles, printed sources and studies. In Wojsza’s opinion, propagation of Poland’s western frontier and “manifold instructions concerning the underground struggle for independence” were the greatest successes of the Polish government in exile. In his view it can be said that “in a way instructions from «Polish» London saved the country from unnecessary great losses and perhaps also from civil war”. (DJ)

Etsuo Yoshino, *Polscy chłopi w XX wieku. Podejście mikrodeskrytywne (Polish Peasants in the 20th Century. A Micro-Descriptive Approach)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 338 pp., index of subjects

The author is professor of economics at the state Hokkaido University in Sapporo. He conducted studies for a doctor’s degree at the Central School of Planning and Statistics in Warsaw in 1977–1981. The book is based on studies carried out by the author in a village the name of which has been coded by him (it is known that it lies in either the Sieradz or the Kalisz or the Częstochowa voivodship). The author has applied a method used in micro-history by Carlo Ginzburg and Clifford Geertz’s “thick description”. As far as Polish scholars are concerned, it is Franciszek Bujał’s way of dealing with history (monograph on the village of Żmija) that is closest to Etsuo Yoshino’s method. In 1990–1992 the author interviewed 20 respondents on the basis of a detailed questionnaire worked out in Japan. He has reconstructed the genealogy of the peasant families and the changes in the size of their holdings from the beginning of the 20th century until present times. He has also held talks with workers of rural institutions and employees of the central state administration dealing with rural areas and agriculture (e.g. in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance). Most of the chapters in part I of the book are a reconstruction of the history of individual peasant families. The author emphasises the specific elements in their history, e.g. resistance to collectivisation, the role of the land reform, inheritance based on “pseudo-primogeniture”. In the second part the author characterises the commune in which the village is situated. (DJ)

Zdzisław Zblewski, *Między wolną Polską a "siedemnastą republiką". Z dziejów oporu społecznego na terenie województwa krakowskiego w latach 1945-1947 (Between Free Poland and "the 17th Republic". From the History of Social Resistance in the Cracow District in the Years 1945-1947)*, Kraków 1998, Księgarnia Akademicka, 259 pp., bibliography, photographs, indexes of names and pseudonyms, geographical names, organizations and institutions.

The author has studied carefully several dozen press titles and regular publications (including clandestine ones) as well as other materials collected in the Archives of Modern Records, State Archives in Cracow and the Archives of the Cracow Section of the Union of Political Prisoners of the Stalinist Period. In successive chapters he discusses the causes of social resistance and its basic forms. Here he mentions: open political resistance (*PSL* — Polish Peasant Party, *SP* — Labour Party, the Catholic Church), political resistance in conspiracy (Tomasz Arciszewski's Government Delegation; *SN* — National Party; *WiN* — Freedom and Independence); conspiratorial armed resistance (post Home Army "Independence"; Home Delegation of Armed Forces; National Military Union; *NSZ* — National Armed Forces). Apart from that he analyses such forms of social resistance as: strike, independent publications, whispered propaganda, desertions, dodging military service. Of better known events he studies the 3rd of May 1946 demonstrations and the Jewish pogrom in Kazimierz district of Cracow on August 11, 1945. (*DJ*)

Zdzisław Albin Ziembka, *Prawo przeciwko społeczeństwu. Polskie prawo karne w latach 1944-1956 (The Law Directed against Society. Polish Penal Law in 1944-1956)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Stosowanych Nauk Społecznych, 462 pp.

The author presents the Polish penal law during the Stalinist period, a law "which was promulgated by the communist authorities in order to floor their adversaries". In addition to analysing the provisions of material penal law, the author discusses the main changes in penal proceedings, in the law referring to the system of courts, the law on the legal profession and the regulations concerning the functioning of the Special Commission for Combating Corrupt Practices and Harmful Economic Activities. He cites judgments of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Military Court. Very interesting are the author's reflections on Stalinist ideology and its application in the Polish administration of justice. Ziembka has also made use of latest historical publications dealing with the questions analysed by him. (*DJ*)