

GENERAL WORKS¹

Literatura — Historia — Dziedzictwo. Prace ofiarowane Profesor Teresie Kostkiewiczowej (Literature — History — Heritage. Studies presented to Professor Teresa Kostkiewiczowa), ed. by Anna Grześkowiak-Krawawicz and Tomasz Chachulski, Warszawa 2006, Wyd. Instytut Badań Literackich PAN, 612 pp., *tabula gratulatoria*, bibl. of T. Kostkiewiczowa's works, index of persons.

This commemorative book is divided into four chronologically arranged parts: "the old Polish era", "the age of Enlightenment", "19th century literature", and "contemporary issues". The most extensive and probably the most interesting and diversified part is the one devoted to Enlightenment. Texts dealing with the history of literature predominate in it (as they do in the other parts). Five authors (K. Stasiewicz, P. Matuszewska, J. T. Pokrzywniak, T. Chachulski and G. Borkowska) concentrate their reflections on the works of Ignacy Krasicki. An interesting counterweight to these texts devoted to literature is M. Górska's article from the field of art. The author analyses a little known Austrian medal "Polonia Pacificata" struck in connection with the first partition of Poland. Two texts in the volume, those by Z. Zielińska and J. Michalski, deal with political history. (DD)

Maciej Ząbek, *Biali i Czarni. Postawy Polaków wobec Afryki i Afrykanów (Whites and Blacks. The Poles' Attitude to Africa and Africans)*, Warszawa 2007, Wydawnictwo DiG, 482 pp.

This is a book with interdisciplinary ambitions, combining anthropological and historical aspects. The author writes about relations between cultures (difficult or even impossible at times because of mutual enmity or indifference), he follows the roads of Poles' migrations to the Dark Continent and of the Africans' migrations to Poland, reconstructs the possibilities and actual stages of integration in the new environment, and finally compares African and Polish cultures. The result is an extremely interesting, scintillating work which does not provide easy answers but raises a variety of subjects. The lack of cohesion is to the book's credit but is sometimes irritating.

The author's reconstruction of Polish contacts with Africa and its inhabitants from the earliest times is to explain the Poles' present attitude to dark-skinned Africans. Can one say that the Poles are racially prejudiced against the Blacks? Racial prejudice did exist in Poland in the past; after all, as early as the 17th century Wespazjan Kochowski wrote about "the always dirty Negro people". But according to the author the Poles' attitude to the Africans has been shaped in the last few decades which have witnessed an unprecedented growth of mutual contacts. Because of the Poles' mobility which has been growing especially since the 1980s ties with Africa are now much stronger than ever before. Mobility has taught us something about our own culture but it

¹ Authors of abstracts: Jacek Adamczyk (JA), Dorota Dukwicz (DD), Krzysztof Kosiński (KK), Olga Linkiewicz (OL), Magdalena Micińska (MM), Maciej Ptaszyński (MP).

has also faced us with confusing views and opinions. The Poles are learning to accept dark-skinned Africans in Poland but at the same time look at them as economic rivals, as a menace (especially in foreign countries, e.g. in the British Isles). The Poles' present attitudes are changing quickly and so is the intensity of the contacts between the two cultures. (MM)

MIDDLE AGES

Krzysztof Bracha, *Nauczanie kaznodziejskie w Polsce późnego średniowiecza (Preachers' Teaching in Late Medieval Poland, "Sermones dominicales et festuales" from the collection of Piotr from Miłosław)*, Kielce 2007, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 523 pp., 3 ills., 9 tables, 2 annexes, sum. in English, table of contents also in English.

The author analyses a late 15th century collection of sermons for a whole liturgical year attributed to Piotr from Miłosław. He discusses the preacher's language and argumentation as well as the content of sermons referring to the truths of the faith, the most important holy days, social life and the patterns of conduct which a good Christian should follow. Bracha stresses the specific role of sermons as texts which united the world of higher culture (written form, the preacher's person) with the ordinary people (the listeners). This had an influence on the content of the sermons which, on the one hand, referred to the *Scriptures* and the Church legislation and, on the other, to folk customs and even prejudices. As a rule the sermons presented a required or a condemned reality and the real facts mentioned in them served only as examples. Another problem is the authorship of the collections of sermons; their authors wrote them partly themselves and copied some parts from other collections. According to the author, the collection in question contains sermons which were probably created in the intellectual circles of Cracow and Prague. (JA)

Leszek Ćwikła, *Polityka władz państwowych wobec Kościoła prawosławnego i ludności prawosławnej w Królestwie Polskim, Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim oraz Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów w latach 1344–1795 (The State Authorities' Policy towards the Orthodox Church and the Orthodox Population in the Polish Kingdom, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Commonwealth of the Two Nations in 1344–1795)*, Lublin 2006, KUL, 372 pp., list of abbrevs., bibl., sum. in Ukrainian, index of persons, index of geographical and administrative names.

Leszek Ćwikła's book is an historical-legal study. The author depicts the legal situation of the Orthodox Church, presenting it as an important element of Polish statehood. He lays the main stress on the rulers' attitude to the Orthodox Church as an institution and on the situation of the Orthodox population. He pays less attention to legal practice. The book is divided into five chapters which are arranged chronologically, while the sub-chapters are arranged thematically. In the first chapter, the most extensive one, covering the period from 1344 to the conclusion of the Union of Brest, the author discusses the influence exerted by rulers on the internal system of the Church, including the nomination of the clergy and juridical matters, the legal situation of Orthodox noblemen, townspeople, clergy and peasants, and the organisation of Orthodox brotherhoods. The second chapter is devoted to the Union of Brest and its impact on the legal situation of the Orthodox Church. In the third

chapter the author describes how Ladislaus IV legalised the functioning of the Orthodox Church, and in the fourth he deals with the Cossack uprisings and the Treaty of Hadziacz. The last chapter describes Russia's interference in the Commonwealth's religious affairs and the changes which took place in the situation of the Orthodox Church during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. (DD)

Faworyci i opozycjoniści. Król a elity polityczne w Rzeczypospolitej XV–XVIII wieku (Favourites and Oppositionists. The King and the Political Elites in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth from the 15th to the 18th Century), ed. by Mariusz Markiewicz and Ryszard Skowron, Kraków 2006, Zamek Królewski na Wawelu, list of abbrevs., index of persons, sum. in English.

This post-conference volume contains 34 texts. It opens with K. Ożóg's reflections on the moral foundations of power in Poland in the 15th and early 16th centuries. Texts dealing with royal favourites and oppositionists (devoted to, among others, Jan Gasztołd, Jan Zamoyski, Jerzy Zbaraski, Adam Mikołaj Sieniawski, Stanisław Poniatowski, Jerzy August Mniszech, Kajetan Ignacy Sołtyk, Pius Kiciński) predominate in the volume. They show how individual persons easily changed their attitude to the royal court. The reader gets a picture of careers at the royal court and the mechanisms in which the court functioned. The volume also includes a few synthesizing texts which depict the formation of court elites, especially in the context of a ruler's deliberate nomination policy (Z. Anusik, J. Stolnicki, Z. Szklarska). (DD)

Sławomir Jóźwiak, Janusz Trupinda, *Organizacja życia na zamku krzyżackim w Malborku w czasach wielkich mistrzów, 1309–1457 (Organisation of Life in the Teutonic Knights' Castle at Malbork during the Times of the Grand Masters, 1309–1457)*, Malbork 2007, Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku, 531 pp., 58 ills., 1 table, sum. in German.

The authors have analysed the terminology of sources referring to the Malbork castle during the period when it was the political centre of the Teutonic Knights' state and on this basis have changed some of the previously held assumptions concerning the name and purpose of various objects and premises (for instance, they have established that there was no separate chapter-house in the High Castle and that the only refectory was in its western part). They emphasize that the first storey was the most important level (*gemach*) of the High Castle, for it included the church, the refectory, the living quarters, dormitories and sanitary arrangements. The authors point out that the oldest source mentioning the Grand Masters' summer refectory comes from 1412; there is therefore no reason to date the termination of its construction at about 1399, as has been done so far. They say that some 45 Teutonic Knights (brethren — knights and priests) lived at the castle at any one time and set the number of Malbork's military staff during the time when the castle was besieged at ca 3,500–4,000 men. They also say that the many pilgrimages which arrived in Malbork were not admitted into the castle; the relics gathered there were brought out from the castle and shown to the pilgrims during solemn processions. (JA)

Rafał Kubicki, *Środowisko dominikanów kontraty pruskiej od XIII do połowy XIV w. (The Dominicans in the Prussian Contrata from the 13th to the Middle of the 14th Century)*, Gdańsk 2007, Wydawnictwo Uniwersy-

tetu Gdańskiego, Muzeum Archeologiczne w Gdańsku, 261 pp., 3 maps, 12 tables, indexes of geographical names and persons.

The author depicts the functioning of monasteries which from the beginning of the 13th century were in the Prussian *contrata*, an administrative unit of the Polish Dominican province, which included monasteries that found themselves under Teutonic Knights' rule (in Gdańsk, Chełmno, Elbląg, Toruń, Tczew and Nordenbork; the last one was later transferred to Gierdawy). He discusses the circumstances in which the *contrata* and the individual monasteries were established, their organisation, the monks' intellectual life and their relations with the outside world. The largest number of Dominican monasteries in the territory in question was founded in the 13th century; the Teutonic Knights tried later to restrict the development of the Dominican order. The Dominicans developed their activity mainly in towns, especially among craftsmen, and it was craftsmen who constituted the majority of the Dominican order's members. The result was that monks of German nationality predominated in the monasteries discussed in the book, and this restricted the influence of the Prussian *contrata* on the administration of the Polish province of the Dominican order, especially during the period of increased Polish–German rivalry in the 15th century. The book includes lists of monks in the Prussian *contrata*: a general list containing the names of 703 monks, recorded in sources from the 13th to the middle of the 14th century (pp. 149–193), a list of persons performing various functions in the *contrata* and its monasteries, and a list of the ordinations of monks (pp. 194–210). (JA)

Jan Malczewski, *Miasta między Wisłoką a Sanem do początku XVI wieku. Powstanie. Zagospodarowanie. Układy przestrzenne (Towns between the Wisłoka and the San Rivers up to the Beginning of the 16th Century. Their Establishment. Development. Spatial Structure)*, Rzeszów 2006, Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Wschodnioeuropejska w Przemyślu, Wydawnictwo "Carpathia", 536 pp., 90 ills., 3 tables, annex, indexes of persons and geographical names.

The book discusses the foundation of towns in what is now the south–east of Poland. The author points out that up to 1340 this area, the Polish–Ruthenian borderland, was threatened by invasions from both sides (as well as by Tartar and Hungarian invasions), which impeded the development of settlement. The result was that only one town was founded on the Polish side (Fuerstenberg, the later Wielopole, in 1328) and four towns on the Ruthenian side (Rzeszów, Przemyśl, Jarosław and Sanok). A quick development of urban centres occurred after the incorporation of Halicz Ruthenia into Poland, when several dozen towns were founded. At first, large royal towns were founded on local trade routes; in the 15th century towns founded by the nobility and the Catholic Church predominated; they were usually small agrarian–trade towns serving local markets. The foundation of these towns was based on the patterns worked out in Silesia and Little Poland in the 13th and 14th centuries, but contrary to what was the practice in these two provinces, the foundation of towns in the areas discussed in the book did not entail a large influx of German settlers; the majority of the townspeople were Poles. In the annex on pp. 467–511 the author presents a reconstruction of the primary layout of 42 newly founded towns in the area in question. (JA)

Idzi P a n i c, *Zachodniosłowiańska nazwa "Niemcy" w świetle źródeł średniowiecznych (The West Slavic Name "Niemcy" in the Light of Medieval*

Sources), Katowice 2007, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 203 pp., index of persons, sum. in English and German, Prace Naukowe Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach № 2488.

The author explains the origin of the Slavonic term *Niemcy* (Germans), recorded for the first time in *The Life of St. Methodius* in the middle of the 9th century. He stresses that this ethnic name is untypical; it does not originate from the name of a definite community or state, like the analogous names known in Central Europe (the names of Poles, Czechs, Moravians, Hungarians and of German tribes in the languages of their neighbours). Panic rejects the hypothesis that the term originated from the name of a German tribe, the Nemets, a name mentioned by Tacitus but not present in sources from the period when German-Slav contacts were formed (6th–9th centuries). He also rejects the theory that the term was a contemptuous name which denoted the Germans as people who did not speak a Slavonic language. In the author's view the term came into being because there was no universally used name for the Franks' eastern state, set up in 843, and its inhabitants. In this situation the ethnic name *Niemcy* arose to denote a "dumb" state, that is, a state which had no name of its own. (JA)

Anna Pobóg-Lenartowicz, *A czyny ich były liczne i godne pamięci. Konwent klasztoru kanoników regularnych NMP na Piasku we Wrocławiu do początku XVI wieku (Their Deeds Were Plenty and They Deserve Remembrance. The Assembly of the Holy Virgin Monastery of Canons Regular in the Piaski Quarter of Wrocław up to the Beginning of the 16th Century)*, Opole 2007, Wydział Teologiczny Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, 263 pp., 11 tables, 1 diagram, series: Z dziejów kultury chrześcijańskiej na Śląsku № 40.

The study deals with the assembly mentioned in the title from the earliest source records (in the 1140s) to the death of its last medieval abbot, Benedykt Johnstorf, in 1503. In the first part of the book (pp. 20–116) the author describes the history of the monastery, its internal structure (in particular the election and activity of abbots), the social descent of the monks (they were mainly townspeople), their territorial origin (they came mostly from Silesia, excluding Upper Silesia) and their nationality (if we exclude first names typical of all Christians, Polish first names predominated up to the 13th century, German names prevailed in the later period). Part II (pp.118–188) contains short biographies of 32 abbots, including information on their social and territorial origin, education, the time when they were abbots, their death date, place of burial as well as a characterization and appraisal of their rule, with references to sources and literature. The biographies of another 349 monks known from sources are on pp. 189–232. The book ends with a list of the monastery officials (pp. 249–258) and an alphabetical list of the monks (pp. 259–263). (JA)

Waldemar Rozyńkowski, *Omnes Sancti et Sanctae Dei. Studium nad kultem świętych w diecezjach pruskich państwa zakonu krzyżackiego (Omnes Sancti et Sanctae Dei. Study on the Cult of Saints in the Prussian Dioceses of the Teutonic Knights' State)*, Malbork 2006, Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku, 302 pp., 3 maps, 31 tables, 3 diagrams, sum. in German.

This is a collection of studies on the cult of saints in Teutonic Knights' Prussia (including the Chełmno region) from the arrival of the Teutonic Knights' Order in these territories to the middle of the 15th century (Thirteen Years' War). The

author discusses the presence of saints in the liturgical calendar (pp. 25–76), the churches and chapels named after saints (pp. 77–188), pilgrimage sites devoted to saints and their relics (pp. 189–228), place names referring to saints (hagiotopeponymy, pp. 229–240), and the popularity of certain Christian names (and consequently their patrons) with the inhabitants of that region. According to the author the sources collected by him show that alongside the cult of the Holy Virgin, the most popular were the cults of saints from the first centuries of Christianity, especially of martyrs. This corresponded to the knightly ethos of the Teutonic Knights who emphasised the significance of fighting and dying for the faith. Medieval saints, especially contemporary ones, were not very popular; this may be connected with another feature of the Teutonic Knights' attitude to the cult of saints — their lack of interest in having an inhabitant of their country canonised — and consequently, the lack of own saints in the Teutonic Knights' state. (JA)

Jan Soszyński, *Sacerdotium — Imperium — Studium. Władze uniwersalne w późnośredniowiecznych kronikach martyniańskich (Sacerdotium — Imperium — Studium. Universal Powers in Late Medieval Martinian Chronicles)*, Warszawa 2006, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 342 pp., 3 tables, annex, indexes of persons and geographical names, sum. in English.

The author compares three sources: *The Chronicle of Popes and Emperors* by Martin the Pole (also known as Martin of Troppau), written at the papal court in the 1260s–1270s, a French anonymous compilation written 40 years later on the basis of Martin's chronicle and fragments of *Speculum Historiae* by Vincent of Beauvais, and a slightly later German anonymous compilation in which some fragments from *Speculum Historiae* were replaced with works by German apologists of imperial power. The author points out that the first work expresses the idea of a universal diarchy of popes and emperors and also the popes' supremacy over the emperors; the second work proclaims the sovereignty of the French monarchy, and the third emphasizes the direct link between Charlemagne's state and the German monarchy. The French compiler stresses the importance of his country and refers to the idea of *translatio studii*, a transfer of the centre of world knowledge from Athens through Rome to Paris; in the German author's opinion the French supremacy in knowledge (*studium*) was accompanied by German supremacy in power (*imperium*) and Italian supremacy in questions of religion (*sacerdotium*). According to Soszyński these views show the growing importance of *studium*; this idea reached its apogee during the Council of Constance (1414–1418), which was attended by university professors, Church dignitaries and the emperor Sigismund of Luxemburg. (JA)

Jerzy Sperka, *Otoczenie Władysława Opolczyka w latach 1370–1401. Studium o elicie władzy w relacjach z monarchą (The Entourage of Ladislaus, Duke of Opole in 1370–1401. Study on the Power Elite's Relations with the Monarch)*, Katowice 2006, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 477 pp., 41 ill., 3 maps, 2 annexes, index of persons and geographical names, sum. in English and German.

The book concerns the period from Ladislaus's mission to Poland, the aim of which was to secure succession to the Polish throne to Louis of Hungary, to the Duke's death. The author includes the following persons in Ladislaus's entourage: court and administrative officials and in the case of Kujawy and the Dobrzyń region also district officials, persons mentioned at least twice in the

Duke's documents, and persons recorded in sources as the Duke's associates from outside the regions in which their estates were. This is a group of 89 persons whose short biographies are on pp. 175–350. The author also discusses the Duke's family and his career in Hungary (pp. 23–41), the administrative structure of the territories subordinated to him, the staff of offices, the Duke's associates from individual lands and his beneficiaries (pp. 43–110) and the Duke's contacts with the political elite of the Polish Kingdom (pp. 111–163). The book is supplemented by annexes which contain a list of officials in the territories under Ladislaus's rule (pp. 351–368) and the Duke's itinerary (pp. 369–381). (JA)

Karol Tanaś, *Spółczesność wielkopolskie w procesie kształtowania tożsamości regionalnej, 1202–1314 (Great Poland's Society during the Formation of Its Regional Identity, 1202–1314)*, Poznań 2006, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 312 pp.

The book deals with the period from Mieszko the Old's death to the beginning of Ladislaus the Elbow-High's rule in Great Poland. Since the borders of the region kept changing, the author defines Great Poland as the territory influenced by the dukes who ruled in Poznań, Gniezno and Kalisz or to which they laid claims. He discusses the basic mechanism of integration: subordination to the same duke entailed common laws, common political life and, to some extent, also common intellectual and cultural life, modelled on the ducal court. Other integrative factors depended on the interests of individual social groups. The powerful lords were interested in having an influence on the ruler, for this determined the scope of their political importance. In the case of petty knights, service to one duke determined the geographical range of their careers as officials and of land endowments. The clergy, linked by family ties with powerful lords and the knights, defined their interests in the same way as these two groups. The towns defined the range of the regional market which was centred on the city of Poznań; from the end of the 13th century they also took part in political life. Conflicts were an important factor shaping regional identity; at first these were conflicts with Silesia whose rulers tried to subjugate Great Poland, then with Brandenburg, and at the turn of the 13th century Great Poland competed with Little Poland for primacy in the unification of Poland. All these factors were balanced by factors which exceeded the region's borders: family ties, property links, Church and trade ties and migrations. (JA)

Tomasz Torbus, *Fundacje artystyczne Jagiellonów na Górnych Łużycach w latach 1490–1526 (The Jagiellons' Art Foundations in Upper Lusatia in 1490–1526)*, "Biuletyn Historii Sztuki" (Warszawa), vol. 68, № 1, 2006, pp. 5–18, sum. in English.

Tomasz Torbus's article deals with the influence which the Jagiellons' short rule exerted on the art of Upper Lusatia, a subject to which not enough attention has been paid in research so far. This influence is clearly noticeable in foundations in Lusatia's largest towns: Bautzen, Görlitz, and Kamenz, though the only foundation with Jagiellonian roots is the Bernardines' monastery and its interiors at Kamenz. Several Renaissance buildings in Görlitz are attributed to the municipal builder Wendel Roskopf (1518–1549). The author agrees with this interpretation but in his opinion the real influence of Roskopf, who was idealised by 19th century art historians, was much smaller. (MP)

Michał Tymowski, *Organizacje typu imperialnego w Afryce przedkolonialnej a problem segmentacji władzy (Organisations of the Imperial Type in Pre-colonial Africa and the Problem of Segmentation of Power)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXIV, 2007, № 3, pp. 37–48, 2 maps, sum. in English.

The author describes the organization of pre-colonial African states (Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Bornu, Ethiopia, Monomotapa, states in the Congo basin). He points out that some of them had an imperial structure (states composed of states), that is, in addition to central territories, administered directly by the ruler, there existed subordinated peripheral territories which preserved their own political structures. Within the central areas there were also traditional tribal structures which were used by the state authorities as local administrative organs. This was an important reason for the instability of the empire-states; their decline did not lead to anarchy but to a return to the life of independent tribes. The rulers of Ethiopia and of the region in the curve of the Niger river tried to get out of this situation by adopting Christianity or Islam, which would have given religious sanction, absent from tribal structures, to monarchic power. But the main centres of these religions were outside Africa and could not be identified with the local centres of power. This is why these attempts had very limited effects. (JA)

Wioletta Zawitkowska, *W służbie pierwszych Jagiellonów. Życie i działalność kanclerza Jana Taszki Koniecpolskiego (In the Service of the First Jagiellons. The Life and Activity of Chancellor Jan Taszka Koniecpolski)*, Kraków 2005, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 524 pp., 16 unpag. pp., 21 ills., 4 maps, 7 tables, 3 genealogical tables, annex, index of persons and place names, sum. in German.

This is the first biography of a prominent member of the Polish political élite of the first half of the 15th century, a man who was chancellor of the Polish Kingdom in 1433–1455. The author emphasizes that to a great extent Jan Taszka Koniecpolski owed his career to the influence of his family: his mother Konstancja from the powerful Szafraniec family, and his father Jakub, who wanted to rebuild the significance of his family which was very influential in the first half of the 13th century but later declined. Family connections made it possible for the hero of the book to make a quick career at the royal court and be appointed Chancellor at a relatively early age (when he was between 30 and 35 years old). When discussing Koniecpolski's work as Chancellor the author points out that he was one of the closest collaborators of three successive monarchs, Ladislaus Jagiełło and his wife Sophia Holszańska, Ladislaus of Varna, and Casimir IV, and co-creator of their policies. The underestimation of Koniecpolski's significance was due to the opinion held by Jan Długosz, who represented Zbigniew Oleśnicki's party, which opposed Koniecpolski. Oleśnicki tried to win over Jan Taszka; this was reflected in Koniecpolski's marriage to Dorota Oleśnicka from Sienno. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Centuries)

Danuta Bogdan, *Procesy o czary na Warmii w XVI wieku (Witchcraft Trials in Warmia in the 16th Century)*, "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (Olsztyn) № 1, 2006, pp. 19–35, sum. in German.

The Duchy of Prussia and the bishopric of Warmia were territories where the persecution of witches was particularly intense in the 16th century. The author depicts Prussian legislation against witchcraft, drawing attention to the persistent use of pagan rites in that area and its specific legal system (use of Chełmno and Lubeck laws). It was usually members of lower social strata who were accused of witchcraft. This source edition worked out by the author includes a very interesting request for intervention, which the imprisoned and tortured administrator of the village of Grzęda (Stromhübbel), suspected of witchcraft practices, addressed to the ruler of the Duchy of Prussia, Prince Albrecht, in 1558. The author has also published statements of persons suspected of witchcraft and other documents connected with witch trials. The documents from the trial and the correspondence come from Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz (Berlin). (MP)

Jacek Burdowicz–Nowicki, *Początki rosyjskich starań o akces do aliansu haskiego /1706/ (The Beginnings of Russia's Endeavours to Join the Hague Alliance, 1706)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXIII, 2006, № 3, pp. 19–43, sum. in English

The article opens a cycle of the author's texts which discuss Russia's policy at the turn of the 17th century. Burdowicz–Nowicki has carried out an extensive search in Russian archives and has also used a vast amount of published source materials. On the basis of diplomatic sources he presents in detail the policy pursued by Tsar Peter I, who wanted to pull Russia out of isolation and link it by an alliance with the western powers. In the summer of 1706, when Swedish troops under Charles XII marched into Saxony, he perceived a chance for reaching the aim he had been striving for since the beginning of the Great Northern War. The presence of Swedish troops in the Reich entailed the possibility of a conflict between Charles XII and the members of the anti-French coalition: England, Holland and Austria. Russia was becoming an important partner for the members of the Great Alliance. The author presents the negotiations which Peter I conducted with England from the middle of 1706, setting them in the context of Russia's foreign policy concept at that time. He also points out the links between this question and Russia's policy towards Poland. (DD)

Jarosław Dumanoński, *Świat rzeczy szlachty wielkopolskiej w XVIII wieku (The Great Poland Nobility's World of Material Objects in the 18th Century)*, Toruń 2006, UMK, 364 pp., bibl., index of persons, list of abbrevs., sum. in English.

This is an extremely interesting book concerning the history of material culture. On the basis of inventories of movables, last wills and accounts, the author reflects on the role of material objects in social communication. He examines the popularity and diversity of the objects surrounding the nobility, thus showing the changes which took place in the nobility's mentality in the 18th century, from the knights' ethos to the ideal luxurious life of the aristocracy. He points out the connection between the objects and the social status of their owners and shows how possession became an element of the nobility's identity and how it created mechanisms of social rivalry, especially because of the ever more quickly changing fashions. The book is divided into five chapters. The first defines the research field and points out the legal conditions on which the ownership of movables was based; in the next two chapters the author presents

various categories of objects in the noblemen's private space (home) and the attributes of their status which they used in the public space (clothes, jewellery, weapons). In the fourth chapter he describes the possessions of three representatives of the Great Poland nobility, and in the last chapter he reflects on the factors responsible for the price and value of the objects. (DD)

Dwory magnackie w XVIII wieku: rola i znaczenie kulturowe (Magnates' Houses in the 18th Century: their Role and Cultural Significance), ed. by Teresa Kostkiewiczowa and Agata Roćko, Warszawa 2005 (2006), DiG, 392 pp., index of persons.

This post-conference volume contains 23 texts from various fields of history which discuss the miscellaneous forms in which magnates' courts functioned in the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The texts can be divided into two groups. The most numerous are fragmentary studies which discuss selected aspects of individual magnates' courts. Two texts are devoted to the court of Jan Klemens Branicki (by A. Żórawska-Witkowska and A. Oleńska) and also two to the courts of the Radziwiłłs (K. Stasiewicz, J. K. Goliński). The other articles deal with the courts of Barbara Sanguszko, née Dunin, Urszula Wielkopolska, née Potocka, the Chreptowiczs, the Ostrowskis, Bishop Adam Stanisław Grabowski and the Puławy court. The other group of texts consists of synthesizing articles. It includes studies on the royal court's influence on the courts of magnates (S. Roszak), on the cultural role of magnates' courts (J. Rawicka-Jurek, B. M. Puchalska-Dąbrowska), reflections on the financial possibilities of rich noblemen's homes (J. Dumanowski) and on the forms of entertainment at magnates' courts (P. Kaczyński, J. Soliński, B. Judkowiak). (DD)

Ecclesia Cultura Potestas: studia z dziejów kultury i społeczeństwa (Ecclesia Cultura Potestas: Studies in the History of Culture and Society), ed. by Paweł Kras, Agnieszka Januszek, Agnieszka Nalewajek and Wojciech Polak, Lublin 2006, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego "Societas Vistulana", 832 pp.

This large volume contains sixty studies which were presented to Professor Urszula Borkowska OSU by her students and friends on the occasion of her 70th birthday. It opens with a preface by the rector of the Lublin Catholic University, Stanisław Wilk SDB. The editors then present Sister Borkowska, the bibliography of her publications, and a list of the master's and doctoral theses written under her supervision. Sister Borkowska's scientific career is closely linked with the Catholic University of Lublin, where she collaborated closely with Zygmunt Sułkowski and Jerzy Kłoczowski in research on the social and religious history of old Poland. She has conducted studies on Jan Długosz, on piety in the late Middle Ages, the Jagiellonian dynasty and also the history of Hungary and Bohemia. She has been specially interested in the history of culture and in woman's place in history.

The articles in the volume have been grouped in five thematic blocks. The first concerns the Church as an institution and the believers. The 15 articles in this part of the volume cover the period from the Gniezno Meeting (Przemysław Urbaniczyk) to the middle of the 17th century (Edward Opaliński) or perhaps even to the 18th century (Stanisław Litak). Some articles are source studies (e.g. Wojciech Polak's study on Polish bishops' documents up to the 14th century, Antoni Barciałk's article on the presentation of Arnoszt of Pardubice in Silesian narrative sources, or Izabela Skierska's study on the ac-

counts of the Łęczycza collegiate chapter) or regional studies (Feliks Kiryk's article on the church and parish of St. Paul in Sandomierz, Stanisław K. Olczak's article about the state and equipment of churches in the deanates of Nieszawa and Bobrownik). Others are syntheses (e.g. Antoni Mironowicz's study on the organisation of the Orthodox Church in the Ruthenian territories from the 11th to the 13th century).

The second part of the volume contains articles on piety, religiousness and also on mentality. This part opens with Jerzy Kłoczowski's article devoted to Jacques Le Goff, his method and the commencement of the "Annales" school's studies on religiousness. Many studies develop the ideas presented by Sister Borkowska in her earlier publications (Halina Manikowska on pilgrimages, Tomasz Wiślicz on experiences of miraculous phenomena, Brenda Bolton on ceremonies). It is worth mentioning Rafał Kuśmierczyk's article on the religiousness of Kujavian peasants at the turn of the 16th century, an article based on solid sources. On the basis of inspection reports from several parishes the author reconstructs the material situation of churches, the peasants' knowledge of basic prayers and their participation in the sacrament of confession and communion. Research has shown that the peasants knew the basic prayers well and observed the requirement of Easter confession and communion. The third part of the volume deals with the history of the Jagiellons and the history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth under their rule. Most attention has been paid to the reign of Casimir Jagiellon (Wojciech Fałkowski, Maria Koczerska, Jadwiga Krzyżaniakowa) and to the reigns of his sons and grandsons (Maria Bogucka, Agnieszka Januszek, Marek Ferenc, Ewa Dubas-Urwanowicz) and also to the history of Cracow University (Krzysztof Ożóg, Mieczysław Markowski).

The articles in the last two parts of the volume are studies on fragments of chronicles (mainly Długosz and Thietmar), on documents, iconographic sources etc. Particularly worthy of mention are: Martin Nodle's article on fairy-like elements in medieval texts, and Jerzy Strzelczyk's study on Leonora Lopez de Cordoba (1362/63 — after 1412), one of the few medieval female writers, author of an autobiography.

This rich large volume is a testimony not only to Borkowska's important role in Polish historiography but also to her importance as a teacher. The studies in the volume, which frequently develop the ideas expressed by Borkowska, have been written by scholars who work in important research centres in Poland and in foreign countries. It is a pity that having no summaries in foreign languages, the volume will be accessible only to Polish readers, with the exception of a few articles in English and German. (MP)

Robert J. W. Evans, *The Politics of Language in Europe c.1525-1697*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. 97, № 4, 2006, pp. 455-476.

This is an edited version of a paper which was read at Warsaw University in March 2006 within the framework of annual lectures devoted to the memory of the Warsaw historian Antoni Mączak. Following the methods used by Mączak, the author outlines the history of language policy in Europe against a broad comparative background, for language always played an important role on the political scene as a means both of communication and of exclusion. Evans starts his reflections with Joseph II's edict of 1784 which stated that the Hungarians and Poles were the only nations which used Latin at that time. This was true as far as Hungary is concerned, for Latin still played an essential role there in the 18th century. In the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

Latin had from the end of the 15th century been gradually ousted by Polish, which was becoming the political language of that multinational empire. The author compares the case of Poland with the history of the German Reich, where *Hochdeutsch* began to dominate in the early modern period, with the history of France and the British Isles. Bohemia and Moravia are a separate case for the accession of the Habsburgs to the throne in 1526 led to a specific language clash there. A law of the Czech General Diet of 1615 is annexed to the article. (MP)

Faworyci i opozycjoniści: król a elity polityczne w Rzeczypospolitej XV–XVIII wieku (Favourites and Oppositionists: the Relationship between the King and the Political Elites in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth from the 15th^h to the 18th^h Century), ed. by Mariusz Markiewicz and Ryszard Skowron, Kraków 2006, Zamek Królewski na Wawelu, Państwowe Zbiory Sztuki, 556 pp., index of persons, each article is summarised in English.

This huge book is a result of the conference which was organised on November 15–17, 2004 by the Royal Castle on Wawel Hill, the Institute of History of the Jagiellonian University and the Institute of History of the Silesian University. It contains 34 articles on the relationship between rulers and political elites in the 15th–18th centuries. The volume has no preface and no afterword; the editors have not proposed any clear thematic arrangement but have decided to stick to chronology. Most articles concern either members of political elites in opposition to rulers (a subject discussed by Mariusz Markiewicz, Lida Korczak, Henryk Lulewicz, Jan Rzońca, Anna Filipczak–Kocur) or rulers' favourites (authors: Ryszard Skowron, Anna Kalinowska, Jerzy Sperka, Bożena Czwojdrak, Irena Kaniewska, Jarosław Stoliczka, Magdalena Ujma). Another large thematic group consists of articles devoted to political relations under the Vasas (Miroslaw Nagielski, Andrej Kotljarchuk), the long reign of Sigismund III arousing the greatest interest (Stanisław Grzybowski, Zygmunt Anusik, Edward Opaliński). The next large thematic group is the entourage of the Radziwiłł family (Marceli Kosman, Ewa Dubas–Urwanowicz, Marek Ferenc, Andrej Januškevič, Mariusz Sawicki). Several articles deal with Saxon times (Andrzej K. Link-Lenczowski, Urszula Kosińska, Adam Perłakowski, Rafał Niedziela, Ewa Szklarska, Maria Czepppe), fewer concern the period of Stanislaus Augustus (Dariusz Nawrot, Richard Butterwick, Dariusz Rolnik). The articles by Krzysztof Ożóg and Jerzy Urwanowicz are of a different character. The former concerns Cracow scholars' reflections on the bases of power, the latter, which discusses soldiers' attitude to royal power, testifies to the army's royalism in the 17th century.

Ryszard Skowron's article (*A Minister–Favourite in the System of Government in Europe from 1580 to 1660*) can be regarded as a theoretical introduction to the papers on favourites. Referring to Jean Bérenger's programmatic article from 1974, the author presents the state of research on rulers' favourites in Spanish, English and French historiographies. He proposes a classification of favourites according to type. As to the institution itself, Skowron follows Bérenger's proposal and links it with the crisis of the European type of state at the end of the 16th century and with changes in the structure of power. Jerzy Sperka's excellent article on *Ladislas Jagiello's Favourites* is outside this chronological framework. Jagiello, ruler of Lithuania, who ascended the Polish throne thanks to the support of the lords of Little Poland, began to form his own

party in Poland. According to Sperka Jagiello was especially active in this field in 1393–1396, when he succeeded in recruiting Spytko of Melsztyn. The most important role in this group was played by Jan Szafraniec, whose death in 1433 is believed to have terminated the period of influence of Jagiello's favourites. Sperka not only reconstructs the mechanisms of recruitment to the royal camp but also analyses how the camp functioned. Mention should also be made of Edward Opałiński's interesting article on Sigismund Vasa's favourites (*Sigismund III's favourites and the office of Crown Chamberlain*). After the first negative experiences with holders of the important post of Crown Chamberlain, this Swede on the Polish throne developed a Crown Chamberlain complex. The post was often left vacant for a long time and when circumstances forced the king to fill it, he nominated old, passive, incompetent persons from the middle nobility, who were not supported by *homines novi* in politics. Mariusz Markiewicz's study (*The Opposition in Power?*) could be an introduction to articles dealing with the opposition, but it does not fulfil this task. It cites examples only from the Commonwealth and England, does not present the state of research (it has no notes), and has narrowed the subject to a superficial analysis of the functioning of the Privy Council and the Senatos' councils. Contrary to the proposals put forward by Bérenger and Skowron, many authors have confined themselves to the psychology, sympathy and antipathy of individual persons, and richly quote entries from the *Polish Biographical Dictionary*. Despite these critical remarks and the uneven level of the articles, this is an interesting volume. (MP)

Katarzyna Górecka, *Pobożne matrony i cnotliwe panny: epitafia mieszczanek i szlachcianek z XVI i XVII wieku jako źródło wiedzy o kobiecie w epoce nowożytnej (Pious Matrons and Chaste Girls: 16th and 17th Century Epitaphs of Townswomen and Nblewomen as a Source of Knowledge on Woman in the Early Modern Epoch)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 198 pp., annexes, glossary of terms, bibl., index of persons, 86 ill.

This is an analysis of the pattern of female virtues, based on Cracow epitaphs from the 16th and 17th centuries. The book consists of three parts in which the author discusses the source base of her work, people's attitude to death in the early modern period, and women's virtues during that period. This last part of the book depicts women's relationship with God, female clothes, the patterns of a good mother, wife and widow, in general: female virtues.

The book is based on nearly 130 epitaphs of townswomen and noblewomen. Some 50 of them are in the 17th century collection of epitaphs published by Szymon Starowolski. The oldest epitaph, honouring Katarzyna Szczęsna, comes from 1505. The tombstones with texts in Latin were erected by widowers in honour of their dead spouses. The authors of the texts are mostly unknown. The most appreciated of the dead women's virtues was piety, manifested in acts of kindness, mortification of the flesh and alms giving. An open book, usually an attribute of professors, printers and writers, frequently denoted a woman's piety. The epitaphs seldom described what a woman looked like or her clothes, according to the author this was due to the fact that half of all epitaphs were accompanied by tombstone portraits. (MP)

Agnieszka Januszek, *Rezydencja królewska w Niepołomicach w czasach panowania Zygmunta Augusta: 1548–1572 (The Royal Residence at Niepołomice during the Reign of Sigismund Augustus: 1548–1572)*, Lublin

2006, Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego Jana Pawła II, 254 pp., bibl., sum. in English, 15 ill.

The study is devoted to the Polish kings' residence at Niepołomice which was erected in the 14th century by Casimir the Great. The residence was rebuilt under the last kings of the Jagiellonian dynasty: Sigismund the Old and Sigismund Augustus. The years of the last Jagiellonian king's reign have been chosen by the author as the beginning and end of her story, but some of the subjects she raises have a wider chronological range. In the first two chapters the author describes the rebuilding of Sigismund Augustus' castles and palaces on the basis of literature devoted to this subject and reconstructs the history of the Niepołomice castle from the beginning of its existence. The most important part of the study, Chapters 3–5, is based mainly on royal accounts kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, inventories of the Niepołomice starost's office from 1564 kept at the Kórnik Library, and also on different printed sources. On this basis the author assesses the extent of the Renaissance reconstruction of the castle, the material foundations of its existence, and the way it functioned under Sigismund Augustus.

The rebuilding of the residence in the Renaissance style was undertaken because Barbara Radziwiłłówna, Sigismund Augustus' wife, was to live there. Reconstruction work was continued even after Barbara's death in 1551, but this may have been a form in which the king paid tribute to his deceased spouse. On the basis of accounts the author reconstructs the process of reconstruction work in detail, and her specifications of bricklayers and joiners employed on the construction of the castle (Tables 1–4 on pp. 118, 120, 122) can be useful in future research on Little Poland's guilds. The author's conclusions on bricklayers' and joiners' wages, the share of wages in total costs, the comparison of transport costs with the costs of materials, are an important supplement to the research conducted earlier by A. Wyrobisz, J. Szymczak and H. Samsonowicz. In the next chapter the author describes the management of the castle's property, which consisted of 15 villages and seven farms. The last, fifth, chapter confirms the conclusions which can be drawn from an economic analysis of the way the castle office functioned: according to the author, the royal residence served mainly for hunting. On the basis of accounts Januszek establishes not only the periods spent by Sigismund Augustus in the Niepołomice residence (table 2, pp. 225–226) but also many accompanying details, from the king's daily meals to his hunting expeditions.

The book is a valuable contribution to studies on royal residences and to research on Sigismund Augustus's reign and handicraft in Little Poland. (MP)

Anna Kalinowska, *Dyplomaci i pamiętnikarze? Trzy angielskie relacje dyplomatyczne z pierwszej połowy XVII wieku (Diplomats and Diarists? Three English Diplomatic Accounts from the First Half of the 17th Century), "Barok"* (Warszawa), vol. 26, 2006, pp. 75–90, sum. in English.

The author compares three diaries written in connection with diplomatic missions. Two of the diarists were prominent diplomats of that time, Sir Thomas Roe and Sir Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester. One diary was written by William Crowne, an attendant in the diplomatic mission of Sir Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. Kalinowska depicts the fate of the authors and the circumstances in which the diaries were written, focusing rather on differences in the way of narration than on the features shared by the accounts, which belonged to the same literary genre. (MP)

Edmund Kizik, *Elbląska ordynacja weselna i odzieżowa z 1630 roku (Elbląg Wedding and Clothing Regulations of 1630)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. 71, № 4, 2006, pp. 113–124.

This is a source edition of a German regulation on weddings and clothes (*Hochzeit- und Kleiderordnung*) of 1630. The original is kept in the collections of the State Archives in Gdańsk (set of Elbląg's municipal acts). It has been used in earlier research by both Edmund Kizik and Józef Włodarski, but it is not yet well known. It belongs to the abundant group of early modern *leges sumptuariae*, the aim of which was to control and discipline the society. Let us stress that the edition has been carefully prepared. It is preceded by an extensive preface in which the editor presents the state of research on laws concerning luxury consumption, the historical context of the edition and the content of the regulation with a brief commentary. The German text is equipped with many notes. (MP)

Stanisław Kobierzycki, *Historia Władysława, królewicza polskiego i szwedzkiego (History of Ladislaus, Son of the Polish and Swedish King)*, ed. Janusz Byliński and Włodzimierz Kaczorowski, transl. by Marek Krajewski, Wrocław 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 460 pp., indexes of persons and place names, ill.

This source edition is a translation of the history of Ladislaus IV's life and reign which was published by the Pomeranian voivode Stanisław Kobierzycki (d. 1664) in 1655. The book was known and has been used in the historiography of the Vasas' rule since the 17th century, but having now been translated from Latin, it is available to broader circles of readers. The manuscript of an earlier translation done by Walerian Kalinka in the 19th century has perished. The translation is equipped with a critical apparatus. In an extensive afterword the editors present the state of research on Kobierzycki's biography, evaluations of his work by his contemporaries, historians and experts in literature, as well as their own opinion. According to Byliński and Kaczorowski, Kobierzycki's work is neither an uncritical panegyric in honour of a ruler nor a simple compilation. In the view of the editors, the work is not fully impartial but it tries to present events in an objective way. (MP)

Barbara Krysztopa-Czupryńska, *Warunki działalności kupców angielskich w Gdańsku, Elblągu i Królewcu w latach 1579–1673 (The Conditions in of English Merchants Activities in Gdańsk, Elbląg and Królewiec in 1579–1673)*, "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (Olsztyn), № 2, 2006, pp. 247–263, sum. in German.

The article concerns contacts between the English Eastland Company, set up in 1579, and towns in the Baltic zone, of which Królewiec, Gdańsk and Elbląg played the most important role receiving 85 per cent of all English ships. The author compares at length the conditions offered to merchants in these three cities, paying attention to the state and navigability of rivers, the accessibility of goods, the markets' financial capacity and the local laws. Contacts with the English were the most important for the economic development of Elbląg and it is that city which created the most favourable legal conditions for the English. Because of the war waged by the Polish king Stephen Bathory against Gdańsk in 1577, the company's staple was located in Elbląg. It remained there until 1628, when it was moved to Gdańsk. According to the author even though Gdańsk imposed very restrictive laws on foreigners, espe-

cially the English, it was the most attractive harbour for merchants, because the Motława river was always kept in good order, there was great demand for luxury goods in the city, and, last but not least, English merchants had family ties there. (MP)

Lidia Kwiatkowska-Frejlich, *Rola przedstawień portretowych w "Statutach" Stanisława Sarnickiego, 1594 (The Role of Portraits in Stanisław Sarnicki's "Statutes", 1594)*, "Roczniki Biblioteczne" (Warszawa), vol. 50, 2006, pp. 91–123, ill., sum. in English.

The article concerns graphic portraits in Stanisław Sarnicki's work *The Statutes and Register of Privileges in Poland*. Even though the *Statutes* and some of the portraits have attracted scholars' attention, the whole cycle of these portraits of powerful lords' has not yet been analysed. The woodcuts were made by Jörg Brückner who had been brought to Poland by the publisher of the work, Jan Januszowski. However, since the engraver died before finishing his work, the graphic side of the book is incomplete. The author has identified nearly all persons by comparing them with well known portraits of that period. An analysis of the political situation has shown that nearly all the persons presented in these portraits were closely connected with Jan Zamoyski, who was then Hetman and Grand Chancellor of Poland. A faithful presentation of persons who performed various important functions was, in the author's opinion, to emphasise that it was the Hetman who upheld the law and be a kind of propaganda addressed to broad masses of the nobility. (MP)

Karol Mazur, *W stronę integracji z Koroną. Sejmiki Wołynia i Ukrainy w latach 1569–1648 (Towards Integration with Poland. The Dietines of Volhynia and Ukraine in 1569–1648)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 465 pp., annexes, bibl., index of persons, sum. in English.

The author discusses the noblemen's dietines in Volhynia and Ukraine, in the voivodships of Kiev, Volhynia and Braclaw, that is in the territories which were incorporated into Poland as a result of the Union of Lublin (1569). He is interested above all in their functioning and in the political stance of the noblemen who attended the dietines for, according to him, this throws light on the process of these territories' integration with Poland. Mazur continues his examination up to 1648, the year when Bohdan Chmielnicki's Cossack rebellion broke out. He has based his book on extensive research in the archives of Warsaw, Cracow, Poznań, Wrocław, Lviv and Kiev.

The book consists of five chapters, the preface and conclusion. The author describes the situation of Volhynia and Ukraine before the Union of Lublin, the organisation and functioning of the dietines and the structure of political forces after 1569, especially the activities of the king, the magnates' parties and the noblemen's leaders. Much space is devoted to the place which the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and its political system occupied in the dietines' debates and to a question which played an extremely important role, namely, the defence of the rights guaranteed in the incorporation privileges. The Volhynian and Ukrainian dietines functioned in extremely difficult conditions because of the political situation (invasions by Tartars, struggles with Cossacks, conflicts with the Polish army, the role played by magnates' factions) and the great distance separating them from the centre of the state. The author emphasises that in spite of this the dietines, and speaking generally the Commonwealth's political system, had an integrative force and helped to unite the new territories with Poland. On the other hand, the dietines were a platform on

which the noblemen could stress their distinct identity and defend the privileges which guaranteed that identity. The author's research has shown that the political terminology and the meaning of terms denoting the political system were very similar to those used in Poland. According to Mazur, this shows that the noble estate had a sense of being united, of having common interests, a sense rooted in a common political culture.

The book is part of a wider current of research on the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's parliamentarianism and belongs to what can be called "ditine monographs". What enhances its value is not only the competently selected source base but also the expansion of research into new areas: political culture and semantics. (MP)

Jerzy Michalski, *Studia historyczne z XVIII i XIX wieku (Historical Studies from the 18th and 19th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2007, Stentor, vol. 1, 552 pp., vol. 2, 548 pp., list of abbrevs., index of persons.

This is a collection of selected articles by the recently deceased prominent expert in 18th century history. The articles have been previously published in various publications. Volume 1 entitled *Politics and Society* contains 24 texts on Poland's political history during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus. The articles in this volume have been divided into two sections: "internal affairs" and "foreign affairs". The first section deals mainly with various aspects of the history of parliamentarianism under Stanislaus Augustus, but also with the reform of jurisdiction, the problem of towns and the Jewish population. The second section contains texts on the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's relations with foreign countries, mainly with Russia. The volume ends with reflections on the picture of 18th century Poland presented in Mickiewicz's epic poem *Pan Tadeusz*. The second volume, entitled *Ideology, Science, Historiography*, contains 20 texts divided into three sections, each bearing the title of one segment of the volume's title. The section with texts on the history of ideas contains interesting articles on feelings against the state's capital during Stanislaus Augustus' reign, and on the concepts of "freedom" and peasant "property" in Polish 18th century reformatory thought. The other two sections are devoted to the history of science and the history of historiography, mainly in the 19th century. Most noteworthy are the articles dealing with Samuel Bogumił Linde's *Dictionary of the Polish Language* and the scientific concepts of the author of the dictionary. (DD)

Maria Molenda, *Ubiór w Małopolsce w XV i w pierwszej połowie XVI wieku na podstawie malarstwa tablicowego (Garments in Little Poland in the 15th and Early 16th Centuries on the Basis of Panel Paintings)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. 44, № 2, 2006, pp. 151–194, sum. in English.

The author analyses garments presented on panel paintings in Little Poland in the 15th and 16th centuries. She concentrates on pictures of founders, worshippers and saints dressed in civilian clothes. Systematisation and a detailed description of the forms of clothes resented on paintings makes up the core of the article. The author corrects what has been earlier established by researchers, especially the views of Maria Gutkowska–Rychlewska. She shows that the fashions presented on paintings were, to a large extent, adapted to Polish requirements; hence their specific character. This is especially noticeable in women's clothes, which were more austere (they were high-necked and covered the whole figure) and simpler than the clothes which prevailed in the West at

that time. The most popular piece of clothing for men was *szuba*, a voluminous overcoat usually lined with fur. (MP)

Michael North, *Niderlandyzacja strefy Morza Bałtyckiego (Netherlandisation of the Baltic Sea Zone)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. 71, № 2-3, 2006, pp. 69-80, sum. in English and German.

Michael North's article describes the Baltic Sea area as a zone of communication and exchange. A specific example of this interaction on which the author focuses attention is the "Netherlandisation" of that area, which occurred in the 16th and 17th centuries. "Netherlandisation" means not only lively commercial contacts between the Baltic coast and the Republic of the Netherlands. An important role was also played by Netherlandish migration in this region, which comprised not only peasants (Mennonites in Royal Prussia) but also craftsmen, merchants and artists. As far as the last-named group is concerned, the author mentions many Netherlandish architects and artists who worked at royal courts and in the towns of Denmark, Sweden and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. A specific role was played by Gdańsk, though research on the lifestyle of the inhabitants of Gdańsk is not yet sufficiently developed to present precise conclusions. The purchase of Netherlandish prints and the popularity of Dutch mills show that the Netherlands also transferred knowledge and technology to the Baltic zone. (MP)

Hanna Osiecka-Samsonowicz, *"Festa fatta in Roma ..." Rzymskie uroczystości na cześć polskich Wazów za panowania Władysława IV ("Festa fatta in Roma ..." Roman Celebrations in Honour of the Polish Vasas during the Reign of Ladislaus IV)*, "Biuletyn Historii Sztuki" (Warszawa), vol. 68, № 3-4, 2006, pp. 281-309, sum. in Italian.

The author discusses the celebrations organised in Rome in honour of the Vasa dynasty during the papacy of Urban VIII and Innocent X. Their consequence was that the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth began to be regarded not only as an exotic "bulwark of Christendom" but also as a solid member of civilised Europe. The article is based on diaries (especially the diary of Giacinto Gigli) and on *avvisi di Roma* and *avvisi a stampa*. The first ceremony extensively analysed by the author is Jerzy Ossoliński's well known mission to Rome (1633). Much space is also devoted to the visit paid to Rome by Alexander Charles Vasa in 1634, the celebrations organised after the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's victory over the Tartars, and the ceremonies held in connection with the death of Ladislaus IV's wife, Cecilia Renata. (MP)

Tadeusz Pietras, *U początków drukarstwa muzycznego w Szczecinie (Na marginesie badań nad starymi drukami w bibliotekach Słowacji) (The Beginnings of Music Printing in Szczecin. In connection with research on old prints in Slovakia's libraries)*, "Roczniki Biblioteczne" (Warszawa), vol. 50, 2006, pp. 125-151, sum. in English.

The article came into being as a by-product when the author was conducting research in Slovak parish libraries. In Ražnany (region of Prešov) he found a block with 131 Szczecin prints from the printing house of Johann Düberrn, Samuel Kalner, Martin Müller and the Rhet family. Several prints had musical notation and it is these prints which, being still unknown to researchers, were analysed and described by the author. Pietras devotes most attention to a cantata in honour of Filip II, duke of Szczecin, which was printed in

the workshop of Johann Chrystian Landtrachtinger, owner of the Rhets' printing house. The text and the musical notation were the work of a little known pastor from Kurów, Peter Bathen. The article supplements the research on printing conducted by Alodia Kaddecka-Gryczowa and Krystyna Korotajowa, as well as Maria Przywecka-Samecka's studies on music printing. (MP)

Andrzej Rachuba, *Dążenie Sapiehów do Polski (The Sapiehas' Aspirations towards Poland)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. 25, 2006, pp. 41–58, sum. in English.

The article discusses the career of one of the most powerful magnates' families in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Contrary to the Sapiehas' mythology which traced the family's origin back to the Romans or claimed relationship with Ladislaus Jagiellon, the beginnings of the family go back to the middle of the 15th century. The Sapiehas' political significance and financial power increased owing to the fact that for three centuries they had consistently accumulated estates, held important posts, and contracted profitable marriages. In the 16th century the family broke into two lines: a part of the family whose main centre was in Kodeń on the Bug river developed more quickly and was active in both parts of the Commonwealth, though most of the offices it held were in Lithuania. In the 19th century one of the branches of this line moved to Poland. (MP)

"*Regestr diecezjów*" Franciszka Czaykowskiego, czyli właściciele ziemscy w Koronie, 1783–1784 (Franciszek Czaykowski's "Register of Dioceses", or *Landowners in Poland 1783–1784*), ed. by Sławomir Górzyński and Krzysztof Chłapowski, Warszawa 2006, DiG, 999 pp., introduction, list of abbrevs., tab., index of persons, index of place names, series: Szlachta Polska, vol. 2.

This is a source edition, the first edition of summarised descriptions of Roman Catholic parishes, made by the parish priests at the request of the bishops in 1783–1784, and supplemented in later times. The summary is now kept in the archives of the Łowicz chapter in the town of Łowicz. The chief initiator of collecting the descriptions was Michał Poniatowski, bishop of Płock at that time, and later primate of Poland. His idea was based on the questionnaires sent out to parish priests in France by some bishops. The descriptions of the parishes were collected, put in order and summarised by Father Franciszek Czaykowski (1742–1820), parish priest at Tarchomin from 1778, canon of the collegiate church in Łowicz from 1787. The full descriptions of the parishes were destroyed during the war. The "register" is a list of 18,800 places and estates which belonged to individual parishes; it names the voivodship in which each parish was as well as the estate owners, frequently giving their first names and surnames, or the name of the institution which owned the estate. The present edition, equipped with scholarly material, is a most valuable source for researchers into Poland's social and economic history. (DD)

Przemysław Romaniuk, *Pojęcie "Rzeczpospolita litewska" w ruchu republikańskim na przełomie XVII i XVIII wieku (The Concept of "Lithuanian Republic" in the So-called Republican Movement at the Turn of the 17th Century)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. 25, 2006, pp. 31–40, sum. in English.

On the basis of sources of a political character from the years 1698–1703 the author analyses the use of the term "Republic" in some selected texts. He is

specially interested in the so-called republicans, a noblemen's party which fought against the domination of the Sapieha magnates in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Contrary to the accusations raised by contemporaries, Romaniuk holds the view that it is a misunderstanding to attribute separatist tendencies to the so-called republicans. Their slogan of equality of rights in Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania cannot be regarded as proof in this respect. The term "Lithuanian Republic" which they used accidentally in various meanings is no proof either. (MP)

Grzegorz Ryżewski, *Ród Chreptowiczów herbu Odrowąż. Dobra i kariery Chreptowiczów w Wielkim Księstwie Litewskim w XV–XVIII w.* (*The Chreptowicz Family of the Odrowąż Coat of Arms. The Chreptowicz Properties and Careers in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 15th to the 18th Century*), Kraków 2006, Avalon, 352 pp., list of abbrevs., bibl., index of persons, index of place names, map, ill., list of ill., genealogical table.

This is a biography of the Chreptowicz family. The author presents short biographies of the family members who, in his opinion, were the most important. He corrects and explains the inaccuracies which have accumulated in literature, depicts the financial status of the family, its relations by marriage and the careers of its members. He has thus shown the place and significance of the Chreptowicz family among the noblemen of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and, more broadly, the mechanisms of a noble family's advance. In the first three parts of the book, which are arranged chronologically, the author describes the careers of the Chreptowicz family members from the times of the Jagiellons to the reign of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. In the first part he presents four family members who were active at the court of Alexander, and explains why the family's significance declined after that period. The second part deals with the career of Jerzy Chreptowicz, voivode (*palatinus*) of Nowogródek. The third part is devoted to Jan, castellan of Nowogródek, and Joachim, the Lithuanian Grand Chancellor. The last part of the book presents an unknown Chreptowicz line from the Grodno region in the 17th and 18th centuries. The author has managed to reconstruct its membership. (DD)

Jolita Sarcevičėnė, *Bene vixit ideo bene mortua est: Śmierć kobiety w kazaniach pogrzebowych Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego pierwszej połowy XVII wieku* (*Bene vixit ideo bene mortua est: Women's Death in Funeral Sermons in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the First Half of the 17th Century*), "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. 25, 2006, pp. 79–94, sum. in English.

The author has examined several funeral sermons which appeared in print in connection with the death of women from the upper strata of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. She pays special attention to Samuel Dambrowski's sermon in honour of Elżbieta Naruszewicz née Nonhart. She regards funeral sermons as a very conventional means of communication in which information was subordinated to other pragmatic aims, as was reflected in the tendency to idealise the deceased persons.

The author tries to reconstruct the model of a woman's good death in the 17th century. Referring to the conclusions of Philippe Ariès, Alina Nowicka–Jeżowa, Bogdan Rok and Rasa Jurgelėnaitė, the author draws attention to changes in the elements accompanying death in the 17th century and the special role of pious practices in funeral sermons devoted to women. Stress was laid on suffering, illness, death in childbirth and visions of saints. (MP)

Katarzyna Stelmasiak, *Amerykanin w Londynie. Królestwo Wielkiej Brytanii w relacjach podróżniczych z lat 1776–1796 (An American in London. The Kingdom of Great Britain in Travellers' Accounts from the Years 1776–1796)*, Warszawa 2006, Neriton, 230 pp., bibl., index of persons, index of geographical names, maps, sum. in English

On the basis of diaries, autobiographies and correspondence the author shows how in confrontation with “the old world” the first generation of Americans got rid of colonial complexes, became aware of their distinctness and of their own national identity. The author describes the American travellers in England, concentrating on their feelings, their view of the metropolis, their attitude to the English, and the way they were received in Britain. The book includes a map of the places which attracted travellers from America. It has five chapters. After characterizing the literature contributed by the travellers, the author devotes the next chapter to the motives which induced them to make the travel, the preparations for the journey and the conditions of travelling from America to Europe and across Britain. In the third chapter the author analyses the Americans' descriptions of London and their opinions on the English and the English way of life. The fourth chapter deals with travels over the British Isles, Wales being the region which was the most willingly visited by the Americans. The travellers observed the way of life in the countryside and admired English gardens. The last chapter contains information on the travellers' interest in the royal court, leading politicians and the British élites. (DD)

Ralph Tuchtenhagen, *Szwedzkie dominium Maris Baltici w epoce wczesnonowoczesnej (The Swedish Mare Balticum Dominion in the Early Modern Period)*, “Zapiski Historyczne” (Toruń), vol. 71, № 2–3, 2006, pp. 81–105, sum. in English and German.

The article concerns the mechanisms which led to the foundation and expansion of Swedish rule in the Baltic Sea area. The author, making use of the extensive studies contributed by Swedish, German, Polish and Russian historiographies, presents the main stages of Swedish expansion in the 16th and 17th centuries, an expansion which began when Sweden joined the war for Livonia in 1561 and ended with the setback it suffered at the hands of Brandenburg in 1675–1679 and the defeat at Poltava in 1721. In these struggles Sweden was opposed by Denmark, the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and Moscow. Contrary to what has been asserted in earlier literature on this subject, the author does not think that the Swedish rulers followed a single definite plan in their expansionist policy aimed at creating a *Mare Balticum* dominion. According to him it is cognitively much more fruitful to show the mechanisms of Swedish policy and the conditions on which it depended. In Tuchtenhagen's opinion the most important were dynastic, military, political, economic, social, religious and educational factors. It was the necessity of defending the young dynasty that turned Sweden into a military state whose power was based on its navy, fortresses and land forces. The aim of political reforms was to create a centralised absolutistic state, but they were not crowned with success. Mining (copper, iron) and forestry (export of forest products) were the main sources of the monarchy's revenue. The author convincingly defends his theory that the growth of Sweden's significance in the Baltic Sea basin depended on internal as well as external factors connected with the political situation in that area. (MP)

Birutė Rūta Vitkauskienė, *Złotnictwo wileńskie: ludzie i dzieła: XV–XVIII wiek (Goldsmithery of Vilnius: People and Their Products: 15th–18th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 385 pp., bibl., indexes of persons and geographical names, 9 source annexes, 129 ill., sum. in Lithuanian and English.

This is a very competent synthesis of Vilnius goldsmithery which the Lithuanian researcher presents against a wide comparative background. The book is the crowning point of many years of research and editing work. In addition to printed works, the book is based on documents kept in the archives of Vilnius, Warsaw and Cracow. The author has also made use of the results of research on Vilnius goldsmithery, including the archival notes left by Mamert Herburt, Vladas Drėm and Euzebiusz Łopaciński (the so-called Łopaciński files).

Even though there were goldsmiths in Lithuania at the end of the 13th and in the 14th century, their names do not appear in sources before the 15th century. The first of the five chapters of the book is devoted to the oldest known treasures of Lithuanian goldsmithery and the beginning of the goldsmiths' guild in Vilnius (see the list of Vilnius goldsmiths in the 15th and 16th centuries on pp. 36 and 37). According to the author the first goldsmiths came from Germany or Poland and the goldsmiths who helped to set up the guild of goldsmiths in 1495 were connected with Cracow, Poznań, Królewiec (Königsberg) and Nuremberg. However, in the author's opinion it is impossible to say which centre exerted the decisive influence on the situation in Vilnius because no information has survived on the artistic requirements which candidates to the Vilnius guild had to meet. The author describes the organisation of the guild, its authorities (the masters' meetings called "quarterly dates", see the list of old guilds from 1732–1797 on p. 72), evaluates the number of members of the guild, depicts its national and religious structure, occupational hierarchy and management. The third chapter presents the place of goldsmiths in the life of the city. The author depicts the goldsmiths who had held municipal posts since 1534, analyses the location of goldsmiths' houses in the city and the guild's participation in important events. In the fourth chapter the author deals with the Vilnius goldsmiths' links with the royal court, especially during the reign of the Jagiellons and Stephen Bathory, rightly pointing out that in the second half of the 17th century the court resided less and less frequently in Vilnius, and the Vilnius centre was losing its significance. It is only in the last chapter that the author raises a question which is of greatest interest to art historians, namely, the works of Vilnius goldsmiths, very few of which have survived. Vitkauskienė's study is a very successful synthesis of the results of Lithuanian and Polish research. Then book not only shows the little known world of Vilnius goldsmiths but is also an important contribution to the general history of guilds in the early modern era. Let us draw attention to the annex which contains over a hundred photographs of works mentioned in the text. (MP)

Joanna Wasilewska-Dobkowska, *Pióropusze i turbany: wizerunek mieszkańców Azji w sztuce jezuitów polskich XVII i XVIII wieku (Plumes and Turbans: the Picture of Asians in the Polish Jesuits' 17th and 18th Century Art)*, Warszawa 2006, Neriton, 208 pp., bibl., 2 maps, index of persons, 32 ill., sum. in English.

This is a synthesising presentation of Asiatic iconography in Jesuit art. The author is interested not only in the presentation of Jesuit missions and inhabitants in China and Japan but also in India and south-eastern Asia, but not in the Islamic territories of Western Asia.

The book has five chapters, in addition to the preface and the conclusion. In the preface and the first two chapters the author presents the achievements of Jesuit historiography and a brief history of Jesuit missions in the territories examined by her. In this part she also depicts what was known about Asiatic missions in 17th and 18th century Europe, in particular in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, pointing out that the annual reports sent to Rome (*litterae annuae*) had many copies and editions and that many popular works and school dramas were written on this subject. The author emphasises that even though Jesuit literature contained very detailed descriptions, Jesuit dramas tended to simplify the picture of countries outside Europe, renouncing many elements of local colour in order to make the picture clear and suggestive. China and Japan were a model on which people based their ideas about Asia, and the political and social systems of these two monarchies were believed to function in African and American territories. In the most extensive third chapter the author presents Asian inhabitants in the iconography of Saint Francis Xavier (1506–1552), the most important figure in the 16th and 17th century Jesuit missions. After a brief presentation of Saint Francis Xavier's iconography in Europe and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the author analyses the figures of pagans in scenes of the saint's life and allegorical pictures in which pagans played a secondary role. In the summing up of this part of the book the author reconstructs the stereotyped picture of an "alien pagan". The fourth chapter presents Christian martyrs murdered in Japan at the turn of the 16th century. In the fifth chapter she presents Jesuit missionaries in China against the background of the traditional Chinese ancestors' portraits. The last chapter presents the illustrations by Michal Boy m, cartographer, botanist and precursor of European Sinology, from the Atlas of China kept in the Vatican Library.

The author concludes that the picture of Asia presented in literature parted from the picture shown in visual art. The former was reliable, honest and detailed, the latter was strongly influenced by stereotypes and was considerably simplified. The Europeans' superiority over the "aliens" was due, above all, to their Christian religion. This is why reports on Christian missions enjoyed great popularity in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth which lay on the border between different religions and confessions. (MP)

Henryk Wisner, *Rzeczypospolite szlachty litewskiej. Schyłek wieku XVI — pierwsza połowa XVII wieku (The Lithuanian Nobility's Commonwealths. End of the 16th — First Half of the 17th Century)*, "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. 25, 2006, pp. 17–30, sum. in English

Henry Wisner discusses the complex question of the state character of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and its society after the Union of Lublin, concluded in 1569. On the basis of many examples drawn from rich sources the author shows that the terms "Commonwealth", "Crown" and "Fatherland" were ambiguous in the Nobility's Commonwealth in the second half of the 16th century. At the turn of the 16th century the semantic fields of these terms became more precise and the Commonwealth came to denote the union of Crown (Poland) and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Despite the Union, Lithuanian separatism still had a legal foundation in the Second Lithuanian Statute which guaranteed the highest posts to indigenous Lithuanian nobles, in defiance of the regulations of the Union of Lublin. (MP)

Jarosław Z a w a d z k i, *Dwory, zamki i pałace w siedzibach Kiszaków herbu Dąbrowa do połowy XVII wieku (Manor Houses, Castles and Palaces in the Residences of the Kiskas of the Dąbrowa Coat of Arms up to the Middle*

of the 17th Century), "Barok" (Warszawa), vol. 25, 2006, pp. 95–115, sum. in English.

The author of the article tries to reconstruct the abodes of the Lithuanian Kiszka family. He has based his research on inventories, correspondence and property lists kept mainly in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. Zawadzki's source base and methods of work correspond, to a large extent, to those adopted by Urszula Augustyniak in her studies. The results are similar, though Zawadzki lays greater stress on changes made at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century, and reconstructs in detail the appearance and state of the Kiszkas' abodes. At the turn of the 16th century the living quarters of the Kiszkas had the form of wooden Baroque residences which guaranteed their owners comfortable life and were useful for representation purposes. (MP)

19TH CENTURY (till 1918)

Joanna Bartuszek, *Między reprezentacją a "martwym papierem". Znaczenie chłopskiej fotografii rodzinnej (Between Representation and a "Meaningless Piece of Paper". The Significance of Peasant Family Photographs)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 164 pp., ill.

The author focuses on Poland's southern regions, the traditional centre of peasant culture untarnished by the influence of large urban, especially industrial, centres: the environs of the small town of Kolbuszowa in the Rzeszów region and on Podhale, a region at the foot of the Tatra mountains, known for strong local ties and old rural culture.

The late 19th and early 20th century peasant photographs analysed by the author come from this region. Bartuszek depicts how photography became popular with peasants, reconstructs the circumstances in which photos were taken, shows how the heroes treated their pictures, describes the stories they used to tell when showing their pictures to their descendants and other people. In the author's opinion early peasant photographs can be an important source for historical, anthropological and sociological research. However, as time went on the photographs lost their value for their message ceased to be understandable. Some became dumb, alien, meaningless pieces of paper, and simply disintegrated. (MM)

Daniel Beauvois, *Trójkąt ukraiński. Szlachta, carat i lud na Wołyniu, Podolu i Kijowie 1793–1914 (The Ukrainian Triangle. The Nobility, Tsardom and the Common People in Volhynia, Podolia and the Kiev Region 1793–1914)*, trans. by Krzysztof Rutkowski, Lublin 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 814 pp.

Yet another book — after *The Struggle for Land* (1996) — by a prominent expert in social relations in the south-western provinces of 19th century Russia. The Ukrainian triangle of the title presents the three forces which exerted the decisive influence on the political, economic and social life in these provinces: the Polish eastern borderland nobility, cut off from central Polish territories through partitions, the Russian tsarist administration, and the common people, mostly Ukrainian, oppressed by the two superior forces.

The author follows the development of relations between these three forces from the partitions of Poland to the outbreak of World War I. He points out

that these relations differed, depending on the stage of co-existence, weakening when the national Ukrainian movement grew in strength. But it was the policy of the Russian authorities that played the decisive role. Conditions in the Ukrainian "Bermuda Triangle" kept changing in the long 19th century. Immediately after the partitions, respect was paid to the Polish nobility's local government, but reprisals were applied after the fall of the November Uprising in 1831 and, especially, after the January Uprising in 1864; the Polish language was ousted from public life, and many Polish landed estates were confiscated; a certain liberalisation was introduced after 1905. Beauvois is not an author ready to show forbearance towards Polish national myths; he declares openly that the peasants (especially Ukrainians) were simply slaves in the Commonwealth and in the 19th century estates of Polish landowners, he denies the existence of the Polish nobility's democracy and ruthlessly rails against Polish pride. However, no Polish critic has ever questioned the fact that Beauvois is a neutral researcher who restores collective historical memory to the Poles, Ukrainians and Russians. In 2006 *The Ukrainian Triangle* was awarded the prestigious Jerzy Giedroyc Prize. (MM)

Jarosław Cabaaj, *Walczyć nauką za sprawę Ojczyzny. Zjazdy ponadzaborowe polskich środowisk naukowych i zawodowych jako czynnik integracji narodowej, 1869–1914 (To Use Science in the Struggle for the Motherland. Suprazonal Congresses of Polish Scientific and Professional Circles, 1869–1914)*, Siedlce 2007, Wydawnictwo Akademii Podlaskiej 397 pp., bibl., annexes, index of persons, institutions and organisations, sum. in English, German and Russian.

The author discusses a subject which has been underestimated, practically ignored so far, namely, the regular meetings held by Polish doctors, scientists, writers and representatives of technical professions from all parts of the divided country in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The first meeting was organised by physicians and natural scientists in 1869. During the next decades, up to the outbreak of World War I, over 60 meetings were held by representatives of various disciplines of science, theoreticians and practitioners, as well as technicians and even artists. They were attended by doctors of various specialities, historians, lawyers, economists, writers, journalists, musicians, technicians, mining engineers, specialists in iron and steel production, as well as art conservators and numismatists. From the end of the 19th century women organised their own meetings. Most of these meetings were held in the cities of autonomous Galicia, Cracow and Lwów, where the organisers could count on the support (also financial) of the authorities, but physicians, the most politically neutral group, also met in Warsaw and Poznań. The participants in these meetings came from the whole of divided Poland and also from émigré centres.

The meetings made possible a transfer of scientific achievements to all parts of the divided country and thus helped to preserve the unity of Polish culture when Poland did not exist as a state. They gave the participants a chance to establish friendly contacts with representatives of the intelligentsia from the other parts of divided Poland and acquainted them with life in other zones. Particularly important were the meetings in Galicia for they allowed the participants to visit the historical treasures of Cracow and feel the atmosphere of unrestricted Polishness.

The author's conclusions are based on an impressive source base. He has made use of materials from the archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences

in Warsaw and Cracow, several dozen periodicals from those times, several publications brought out by the congresses, many diaries, memoirs, accounts and letters, 19th and 20th century biographical dictionaries of representatives of various professions and a huge number of studies. (MM)

Aneta Dawidowicz, *Zygmunt Balicki (1858–1916). Działacz i teoretyk polskiego nacjonalizmu (Zygmunt Balicki (1858–1916). An Activist and Theoretician of Polish Nationalism)*, Kraków 2006, Zakład Wydawniczy “Nomos”, 302 pp.

A portrait of one of the leading ideologists of the National Democratic Party, a Polish nationalistic party set up at the end of the 19th century. In accordance with the author's intention, the book is not a classic life story (though the basic biographical data are quoted in the book), but an ideological biography in which attention is focused on the concepts created by Balicki, the motives of his activity and his role in the establishment and consolidation of national democratic ideology.

Balicki, a lawyer, sociologist and prominent publicist, followed a road which was typical of the first generation of Polish national activists; he studied at St. Petersburg and Warsaw; arrested for socialist activity, he fled to Switzerland where he joined a Polish group which propagated a socialist and independence programme; finally, in the 1890s, (together with Roman Dmowski) he co-founded the National League and the National Democratic Party. Being a leading nationalistic publicist, he wrote many articles to the most important organs of the nationalistic movement; like Dmowski, he propagated a view which revolutionised attitudes at the beginning of the 20th century, asserting that it was Germany that was the greatest menace to the Polish nation, not Russia against which both the nationalists and the socialists directed their conspiratorial activities. In his most important work, *Egoizm narodowy wobec etyki* (1902) (*National Egoism and Ethics*) Balicki formulated the view that national interests have precedence over morality, especially in Poland's 19th–20th century reality, when the nation, deprived of its state, should devote maximum energy to defending its possessions. (MM)

Martyna Deszczyńska, *Czynniki kościelne a początki działalności Brytyjskiego i Zagranicznego Towarzystwa Biblijnego w Królestwie Polskim (Church Factors at the Beginning of the British and Foreign Bible Society's Activity in the Polish Kingdom)*, “Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. XCVII, 2006, № 4, pp. 477–494, sum. in English.

The author specialises in the religious side of the Poles' intellectual, spiritual and political life at the turn of the 18th century, a period when the tragedy of the partitions of the first Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth forced them to re-shape their picture of the world, their vision of the past and future, and their relationship to the sphere of the *sacrum*. In the article Deszczyńska analyses the activity conducted in Poland by the British and Foreign Bible Society, an organization set up in 1804, well known for its promotion of the *Bible* in various languages of Europe and the world.

In 1814, ten years' after its establishment, the British and Foreign Bible Society opened a centre in Warsaw. This was the time when after the defeat of the Napoleonic troops and the fall of the Duchy of Warsaw, a new political entity linked with Russia, the Polish Kingdom, was being formed in Poland's central territories; its existence was finally confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Deszczyńska describes the Bible Society's beginnings in this tense politi-

cal period, but what interests her most is the attitude of the Churches in Poland to the legalization of the Society, the attitude not only of the Catholic Church which, distrustful of any novelties from Britain, was nevertheless looking for the support of controversial denominations, but also of the two most important Protestant Churches in Poland, the Lutheran and the Calvinist. The article is based on sources in Polish and British archives and the press of the epoch. (MM)

Janusz Kosteccki, Małgorzata Rowicka, *Granice wolności słowa w zaborze rosyjskim w latach 1865–1904. Wykaz publikacji polskojęzycznych zakwestionowanych oraz dopuszczonych do obiegu przez carską cenzurę zagraniczną (Limits to Free Speech in Russian Poland. List of Polish Language Publications Questioned or Permitted to Be Circulated by the Russian Foreign Censorship Office)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Biblioteki Narodowej, vol. 1 1865–1889, 542 pp., vol. 2 1890–1904, 533 pp., vol. 3, Indexes, 336 pp.

The authors analyse the documents issued by the Central Censorship Committee in St. Petersburg and its branches in the period between the fall of the January uprising of 1863–1864 and the 1905 revolution which led to a liberalisation of Russian policy, especially as regards censorship. The reader gets a list of over 14,200 Polish language publications which were examined by tsarist censors before being allowed to enter the Russian Empire.

The first two volumes are arranged chronologically according to the dates of import of each item, the authors subdividing the publications into three groups: publications granted admission, conditionally admitted (if the questioned fragments were cut out), rejected publications. The last volume consists of very expanded indexes which give readers an insight into this vast material which includes authors and co-authors of publications, rejected personal entries, titles of books, brochures and periodic publications, places and dates of publications, names of publishers, printers, commission agents, as well as publishing series and cycles. (MM)

Grzegorz M. Kowalski, *Prawna regulacja wychodźstwa na ziemiach polskich pod panowaniem pruskim w latach 1794–1914 (Legal Regulations concerning Emigration from Polish Territories under Prussian Rule from 1794 to 1914)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LVIII, 2006, No. 2, pp. 199–224.

An extensive article by an expert in 19th century emigration from Polish territories (author of a monograph *Przestępstwa emigracyjne w Galicji 1897–1918. Z badań nad dziejami polskiego wychodźstwa, /Emigration Offences in Galicia 1897–1918. Studies in the History of Polish Emigration/*, Kraków 2003) This time Kowalski deals with various ways of emigration from the Prussian zone of Poland during the whole post-partition period, from the Kościuszko Insurrection of 1794 to the outbreak of World War I.

The author focuses on the legal aspect of emigration. He reconstructs the legal status of political refugees from Prussian Poland during the most important struggles for independence (1794, 1831, 1863 and especially in 1846–1848, when a large number of Poles in the Prussian zone took part in the fighting and was then forced to leave) and discusses the situation of the completely apolitical economic emigrants. A very large number of Poles left their country in search of bread, seeking temporary work in Germany, in Berlin and, in the second half of the 19th century, in the Ruhr Basin, and even deciding to move

for good to the United States. Kowalski is also interested in what is known as Prussian evictions, that is the deportation from Prussia in 1885 of 26,000 Poles who had Russian or Austrian citizenship. The article is based on still unexamined sources from German archives. (MM)

Alicja Kulecka, *Wapno i alabaster. Biurokratyczna wizja rzeczywistości w raportach urzędowych Królestwa Polskiego /1815–1867/ (Lime and Alabaster. The Bureaucratic Vision of Reality in the Official Reports of the Polish Kingdom, 1815–1867)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 271 pp., ill.

The book is based on seemingly monotonous and prosaic sources, namely, the periodic reports drawn up for the authorities in St. Petersburg by the administration of the autonomous Polish Kingdom: the Council of State, the government commissions, the voivodship authorities and civilian governors. But owing to the author's innovative approach, the reports turn out to be a lively, colourful and intellectually fertile material.

The author shows the semantic richness of the official reports which the absolute monarchy wanted to have to satisfy its needs for information. She presents the reports as a form of the authorities' control over the governed, their aim being to use information in order to secure their rule over society, to ensure the security of governments, and meet the fiscal and military needs of the state. In this context the author tries to point out what makes an historical source reliable. Should the type of 19th century official documents analysed in the book influence their interpretation? Does the richness of the subjects raised in the reports mean that the Kingdom's central and local authorities were extremely active? Or — a reservation that can be applied to the whole documentation produced in the Russian Empire and other absolute states — were the successes described in the reports only wishful thinking created to please the omnipotent superiors? It is impossible to give an explicit answer to this question, but the question must always be asked in case of such documents as those analysed by Alicja Kulecka. (MM)

Jerzy Mańnicki, *Niemy kraj. Polskie motywy w europejskim kinie niemy, 1896–1930 (A Dumb Country. Polish Motives in European Silent Films, 1896–1930)*, Gdańsk 2006, Wydawnictwo słowo/obraz terytoria, 296 pp., ill., bibio- and filmography, index of persons.

A pioneering attempt to find Polish strands in early European films. The author goes back to the times when Poland was "a dumb country", having been partitioned by her neighbours, and then to the period of her rebirth as an independent country after World War I. It is amazing that in these conditions Polish strands were so richly represented in films produced in the whole of Europe; foreign film makers willingly drew on Polish literature and history, presenting Poland and the Poles in various ways.

In seven chapters Mańnicki presents the stories and stereotypes which film makers associated with Poland. Stories drawn from Fryderyk Chopin's biography, from Napoleon's love affair with Maria Walewska (the most famous version comes from a later period, from 1937, with Greta Garbo playing the role of Countess Walewska) and from romantic episodes of the Poles' struggles for independence were presented in films produced by many countries. A separate chapter deals with the black image of Poland in German films produced after 1918, in which Poland is presented as a country of barbarians, dirty, slothful people, a menace to German culture and civilisation in the territories which

Germany had lost to Poland as a result of the Great War. Mańnicki also recalls the once popular films which were adaptations of literary works written by Polish authors or authors writing about Poland. To this group belonged Henryk Sienkiewicz's frequently filmed novel *Quo vadis?*, for which the author received the Nobel literary prize in 1905. The most popular of the stories set in Poland was Franz Grillparzer's *Kloster bei Sendomir* from 1828. This stormy 17th century romance, proof that the Polish woman was still regarded as a temptress and passionate mistress, was shown many times in the cinemas of Germany, Austria and Sweden.

The book is illustrated with black-and-white stills from the films discussed by the author. It ends with a filmography consisting of nearly 100 films produced in Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Great Britain and Hungary. The author has made use of archival materials from Polish, German, Austrian, Russian, Hungarian, Dutch and American centres, several score press titles in various languages and many studies devoted to this subject. (MM)

Dariusz Opaliński, *Koszty wycieczek do Krakowa w drugiej połowie XIX i na początku XX wieku w świetle dawnych przewodników turystycznych (The Costs of Excursions to Cracow in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries in the Light of Old Tourist Guides)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LIV, 2006, № 3–4, pp. 325–339, ill., sum. in English.

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century the excursions to Cracow were not excursions in the contemporary meaning of the word. They were not tourist trips whose aim was to show the participants some attractive local sights at a minimum of effort and to the maximum of their satisfaction. The Cracow excursions of Poles from the Russian and Prussian zones of Poland, and also from Silesia, had another dimension; they were emotional pilgrimages to the place where the participants could steep themselves in an almost unrestricted Polishness, where Polish emblems, songs, and national relics abounded, and where they could buy copies of national relics as well as the latest gadgets from a stall and smuggle these beloved souvenirs through the frontier to keep them at home.

Opaliński does not deal with the spiritual aspect of the pilgrimages to Galicia; several dozen, if not several hundred monographs and articles have discussed this side of the question. He tries to answer the simplest questions: How much did a ticket to Cracow cost? How expensive was a hotel room? How much did a participant in such an excursion have to spend on food? How much did an enthusiastic member of a mass excursion or the father of a family have to spend to satisfy his patriotic faith and reach the Poles' 19th century Mecca? We are not told whether the trip was worth it. The author prefers not to explain this. (MM)

Włodzimierz Osadczy, *Święta Ruś. Rozwój i oddziaływanie idei prawosławia w Galicji (The Holy Russia. The Development and Influence of the Orthodox Faith in Galicia)*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 791 pp., ill., bibl., annexes, index of persons, sum. in English, German, Russian and Ukrainian.

In this impressive, detailed history the author examines the links between the idea of Holy Russia, an idea essential for the Orthodox faith, and the Ukrainian national movement. He follows this difficult relationship from the first

half of the 19th century to the First World War, nearly one hundred years, with fluctuating emotions, absolute love turning into hatred. This was a period of decisive importance for the birth and rise of the Ukrainian national idea which experienced its greatest growth not in tsarist Russia but in Eastern Galicia, a province of the Habsburg monarchy. What was of basic importance for the Ukrainian activists there was to determine their attitude to Poland, on the one side, and on the other, to the Russia-inspired idea of Russian community based on the Orthodox faith, professed by all.

Changing the focal length and concentrating either on currents decisive for historical processes in this part of Europe or depicting them through individual biographies, the author shows the influence exerted by the pan-Russian idea on Galician Ukrainians, its participation (stimulating or impeding) in the shaping of a modern Ukrainian nation, and the efforts of two great powers, Russia and Austria, which sought to subordinate the new element to themselves. An important role was played by the Galician Greek Catholic clergy (which had existed since the Union of Brest concluded by the Catholic Church and a part of the Orthodox Church in 1596). At the end of the 19th century the Greek Catholic clergy, one of the main driving forces of the Ukrainian national movement, faced an insoluble dilemma: whether to emphasise the Ukrainians' dissimilarity (also their different religion) or give up the faith and melt with the Holy Orthodox Russia, that is, to relinquish Ukrainianness. These dilemmas were visible especially during the First World War and the occupation of a large part of western Ukraine by the Russians; panicky flights or enthusiastic welcomes extended to the Russian authorities, conversions to the Orthodox faith or attachment to the Union, reflected the opposite options of the Ukrainians. As a result of the defeat of the Ukrainian option after the Great War and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, the question of the Ukrainians' religious option was frozen for as long as the USSR existed to assume new importance in independent Ukraine.

The book is based on archival materials from Ukrainian, Polish, Italian and Russian archives and libraries, published documents, diaries, and the Ukrainian and Polish press. The author has also made use of many studies presenting the subject from the Ukrainian, Polish and Russian perspective. The annexes contain a confidential Russian 1915 report on the Galician Ukrainians' religious preferences, Galician data on the ethnic structure of population in many local places at the beginning of the 20th century, and also a glossary of the Church Slavonic terms used in the book. (MM)

Tomasz Sulewski, *Obyczaj kąpiel w Wiśle w drugiej połowie XIX w. na podstawie publikacji "Kurier Warszawski"* (*The Late 19th Century Custom of Bathing in the Vistula River. On the basis of "Kurier Warszawski"*), "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LIV, 2006, № 3-4, pp. 307-324, sum. in English.

In the second half of the 19th century "Kurier Warszawski" (launched in 1821) was regarded as the most important informative daily in Warsaw and the whole Russian zone of Poland. Under the editorship of Waclaw Szymanowski (1868-1886) it was undoubtedly the most influential popular paper, shaping views, fashions, sympathies and customs to the extent permitted by Russian censorship. But the more the Russians tried to restrict the language of the political debate, the more important became the role of the media — the theatre, gossip, literature and the press, including "Kurier Warszawski" — in shaping attitudes and behaviours in the public sphere.

Sulewski discusses public bathing in the Vistula River, a question which since the 1870s had been presented in the columns of "Kurier Warszawski" for it reflected many problems and moral challenges of the epoch. In the second half of the 19th century bathing in the Vistula won a popularity it never had before or later ("The Vistula is full of bathers who make it turbid from early in the morning", wrote a Warsaw periodical in 1889). Bathing was still a plebeian, proletarian amusement. The municipal beaches were frequented by the poorest Varsovians, especially from the districts situated direct on the river. But the promotion of hygiene and physical fitness by the positivists also had another result; communion with nature (with the longest Polish river) began to be regarded as a duty of every Polish intellectual. A tangible proof was the establishment of the oldest Polish sports club, the Warsaw Rowing Society in 1878, to which even the famous novelist Bolesław Prus belonged. The Vistula baths retained their dual, proletarian and intellectual, character until the 20th century, becoming a litmus test of changes in customs, fashions and sexuality. (MM)

Jan War mi ń s k i, *Losy jeńców rosyjskich w powstaniu listopadowym 1830–1831 (Russian Prisoners of War during the November Uprising 1830–1831)*, Lublin 2006, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Naukowego KUL, 270 pp., maps, ill., indexes.

This is a pioneering attempt in Polish historiography to deal with a subject which has been ignored both in diaries from the epoch and in literature devoted to the November Uprising. The fate of the Russians taken prisoner by Poles in 1830–1831 — as in other uprisings — has been a taboo subject for Polish researchers; all the more valuable is therefore War mi ń s k i's contribution.

The author presents the problem of Russian prisoners of war as a great challenge to the Polish Kingdom's military and civilian authorities during the uprising. On the basis of archival materials he estimates that ca 33,000 Russians were taken prisoner during the ten months of fighting. This was a problem that had to be managed by the administration of a country which was not only in a state of war but was also riven by internal problems and political conflicts, a country which suffered from a chronic lack of material resources. In this situation it was a serious logistic challenge to secure even the basic care for the prisoners. The Russian POWs had to be placed in prisons or camps, they had to be fed and given some medical attention: these tasks were fulfilled in a better or worse way depending on the stage of the uprising and the region of the country. The POWs' fate depended not only on the activity of the Polish administration but also on the successes or defeats of the Russian army as well as on the spread of contagious diseases, especially cholera, which decimated soldiers' ranks. The author's conclusion is that the Russians' fate was similar to the fate of other prisoners of war in European conflicts in the first half of the 19th century. (MM)

Wystąpienie polskich katorżników na Trakcie Okołołabajkalskim. Cztery relacje (Attack Staged by Polish Convicts Sentenced to Hard Labour on the Baikal Tract. Four Accounts), ed. Anna Br u s and Wiktorja Ś l i w o w s k a, Warszawa 2007, Wydawnictwo DiG, 227 pp., indexes.

The publication recalls a tragic episode from the history of exiles to Siberia: an attack staged in 1866 by a group of Polish convicts who after the collapse of the January Uprising had been sentenced to hard labour and were employed on the construction of the Baikal Tract in eastern Siberia. According to the ini-

tiators, the attack was to have allowed the convicts to force their way through a cordon of Russian troops and to have made it possible for hundreds of Poles to escape to China; a series of clashes were fought, after which the convicts roamed for days round the environs. The attack was doomed to failure because of the severe climate, the hostile attitude of the local inhabitants and the lack of adequate preparations. The four leaders were executed, the participants were given tougher sentences so that many never left Siberia.

The reader is offered four accounts written by participants in the attack and by writers who had second-hand information. The source texts are preceded by W. Śliwowska's introduction which sums up the state of knowledge of the 1866 events. After analysing the contents of all diaries (also the four included in the book) and later publications Śliwowska reconstructs the sad "black legend" of the Baikal uprising; In the opinion of most contemporaries and later writers this was a pointless, ill-considered effort which stood no chance of success and led to disproportionately severe reprisals. It is a paradox of Polish 19th century history that the most sympathetic opinions about the Poles' Baikal uprising were in the 19th and 20th centuries expressed by Russian democrats Piotr Kropotkin and Longin Panteleyev. (MM)

Anna Żarnowska, *Spojrzenie na rewolucję 1905 r. w polskiej historiografii — garść refleksji* (*How the 1905 Revolution Has Been Seen in Polish Historiography — A Handful of Reflections*), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXIII, 2006, № 4, pp. 59–94.

The 1905–1907 revolution has been examined and presented in various ways in Polish literary, historiographic and political tradition: as a time when the Polish element in the Russian zone of Poland gained and managed to preserve some concessions as regards its linguistic, cultural and even political aspirations; as a rather unsuccessful effort launched by the proletariat in the spirit of the 19th century tradition of Polish irredentism; as proof that the elites had lost their way and fallen into dotage, a view confirmed in the revolution-inspired works by eminent writers Stefan Żeromski and Bolesław Prus; as evidence of the final decline of the Polish intelligentsia; as a legitimization of communist power in Poland after 1945, even if this was to denote a reconciliation between the liberation and the revolutionary tradition.

In this article the late Anna Żarnowska, a prominent expert in 19th century social movements, presented, rectified, smoothed out and reconciled all these options. Her view of the 1905 revolution is not a result of her own inspection but a summing up of the inspections accomplished especially during the anniversary year. Unrest, revolt, revolution, an uprising, a joint front, common hope, a joint victory — this is how the events of 1905–1907 have been described. Someone has once said that in Poland there are always as many opinions as there are Poles. This opinion formulated a hundred years ago can be the conclusion drawn from Żarnowska's analysis. (MM)

Radosław Paweł Żurawski vel Grajewski, *Pojedynek za kulisami wielkiej dyplomacji. Księżna Dorothea Lieven wobec Polski i Polaków* (*A Duel behind the Scenes of Great Diplomacy. Duchess Dorothea Lieven's Attitude to Poland and the Poles*), Warszawa 2005, DiG, 210 pp., index of persons.

Dorothea (Daria Khristoforovna in Russian documents) Lieven (1784–1857) was a German aristocrat from Russia's Baltic provinces, wife of the Russian ambassador to Britain during and after the November Uprising. The Polish

post-November emigrés — all those who found refuge in England, France or Belgium — hated her deeply but they could not foil her actions. Through her influence and informal contacts with representatives of the British (and European) establishment, the duchess consistently propagated the Russian point of view on the Polish question and the 1830–1831 uprising, tried (frequently successfully) to torpedo Polish efforts and counteract the British elites' warm feelings for Poland and the Poles. Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, a writer and political activist, one of the main authorities of the Polish emigration, called her "that hag Lieven". Most Polish researchers specialising in Polish post-1831 emigration regard her as a Russian agent.

On the basis of unknown, mainly British, sources, the author does not try to touch up Dorothea's image, but *sine ira et studio* analyses this fascinating woman and her activity. The reader is shown the techniques of diplomacy in the first half of the 19th century, he learns how the Russian embassy tried to influence British public opinion, and the relationship between the formal and the informal measures applied by the embassy. It is to the credit of the author that he has shown how his heroine — a German aristocrat who remained faithful to her language and culture even in a Russian embassy — felt fulfilled in her service to the Russian Empire, a feature shared by many Baltic Germans who occupied high positions in Russian diplomacy, administration, and the army while preserving their national identity. It was only the growth of nationalistic moods at the turn of the 19th century that changed the situation. (MM)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Agnieszka Chmielewska, *W służbie państwa, społeczeństwa i narodu. "Państwowotwórczy" artyści plastycy w II Rzeczypospolitej (In the Service of the State, Society and Nation. "State-Building" Visual Artists in the Second Republic)*, Warszawa 2006, IFiS PAN, 266 pp., phot., index of persons.

The author discusses a current in the visual arts of interwar Poland which has been called national style or traditionalist current. She uses the term "state-building" artists, for despite the form which they used (painting, sculpture, graphic art and applied art) they had the same intention: to make art serve the state and the nation. They were rallied round the School of Fine Arts (SSP) in Warsaw and the Block of Professional Visual Artists (*Blok ZAP*). Their works drew on tradition and their aim was to back up modernisation, development and, first and foremost, the integration of the country. The artists were active in social life and social organizations, and maintained contacts with politicians.

The author has set herself the aim of characterising and analysing the ideological foundations of visual artists and their participation in the artistic and intellectual life of the Second Republic. Of key importance is the specific, distinct character of this milieu which, even though it was rallied round certain institutions, functioned mainly on the basis of informal, personal relations. The author found a reply to these questions in sources showing the relations within that group: diaries and documents of the SSP and the *Blok ZAP*, a large part of which consists of correspondence between these institutions and private persons.

The book discusses questions which have not been well known so far and enriches our knowledge of intellectual circles in the Second Republic, their commitment to the building and development of the state. The author's deeper

reflections on relations between art and the state are presented in a wider, European and American context. (OL)

Paweł Dettloff, *Odbudowa i restauracja zabytków architektury w Polsce w latach 1918–1939. Teoria i praktyka (The Reconstruction and Renovation of Architectural Treasures in Poland in 1918–1939. Theory and Practice)*, vol. XXIII, Kraków 2006, Instytut Historii Sztuki UJ, Universitas, 501 pp., ills., phot., series *Ars Vetus et Nova*.

The book deals with the reconstruction and renovation of historical treasures, mainly architectural treasures, in inter-war Poland. It presents theoretical questions as well as the implementation of plans. On the basis of a comparative analysis of the restored buildings (before and after renovation) and supplementary descriptive sources the author shows the shaping and transformations of the conservation idea and how it was reflected in practice. Another important question raised in the book is the relation between programmatic principles and research foundations on the one side and the possibilities and attempts to realize individual conservation ideas, on the other. All these questions have been presented in the context of the Polish achievements in the past century and compared with the state of knowledge and practice in other European countries. The situation in the reborn Polish state was specific because of Poland's emotional attitude to her past and the ideological motives which inspired the protectors of historical treasures. The part which discusses concrete cases of restored objects is divided into three groups: objects which required renovation because they were damaged during World War I, objects restored to their previous state after the changes made during the partitions, and objects restored to their proper architectural style or artistic form. The text is supplemented with photographs which illustrate the author's analyses. (OL)

Mirosław Filipowicz, *Emigranci i Jankesi o amerykańskich historykach Rosji (Emigrants and Yankees about American Historians of Russia)*, Lublin 2007, Wydawnictwo KUL, 404 pp., index of persons.

The book presents the American historiography of Russia and the Soviet Union created by Russian emigrants after the Bolshevik revolution. The first generation of Russian emigrants, a generation in which the leading role was played by Michael Karpovich and George Vernadsky, was reinforced by successive waves of emigrants who arrived in the United States also from Central Europe. After World War II, Poles and Ukrainians (frequently from the territories which had belonged to Poland before the war) began to play an increasing role in American historiography, which previously was mainly the work of Russians. The author depicts the development of Russian studies in 20th century historiography and the influence they exerted on leading American historians (such as Richard Pipes and Martin Malia). According to the author, Pipes's monumental work *Russian Revolution* could not be written without the research efforts of successive scholars who had emigrated to the United States from Russia and Central Europe. (KK)

Piotr Gołdyn, *Jewish Associations for Protection of Women in Poland in Years 1918–1939*, "Studia Judaica" (Kraków), vol. IX, № 2 (18), 2006, pp. 311–322, sum. in Polish.

The article discusses the activity of Jewish associations which sought to prevent prostitution and protect women in inter-war Poland. The Jewish Asso-

ciations for Protection of Women ran employment agencies, alms-houses and railway station missions in Białystok, Łódź and Warsaw. The author briefly describes the circumstances in which the associations were set up at the turn of the 19th century and then acquaints readers with the structure of these organizations, their tasks, their statutory activities in Poland and abroad and their co-operation with Polish associations, which worked to prevent trade in women and children. (OL)

Zygmunt Klukowski, *Zamojszczyzna 1918–1943 (The Zamość Region 1918–1943)*, Warszawa 2007, Ośrodek “Karta”, 412 pp., vol. 1, phot., index of persons, series *Świadectwa (Testimonies)*

Zygmunt Klukowski, *Zamojszczyzna 1944–1959 (The Zamość Region 1944–1959)*, Warszawa 2007, Ośrodek “Karta”, 372 pp., vol. 2, phot., index of persons, series *Świadectwa*.

These are biographical materials of Zygmunt Klukowski, a physician, ward head at a hospital in Szczepreszyn. His interests and activity went far beyond medical practice; he was an amateur historian, a bibliophile and an expert on the Zamość region. The materials have been collected and edited by the “Karta” centre. Dr Klukowski’s reminiscences from the years 1918–1939, 1950–1951, 1952–1954, his diary written between 1939–1947, and his letters from 1958 and 1959 have been arranged chronologically and set in one story. They not only document the social life of the region but are also a source for research on the history of the intelligentsia

Zygmunt Klukowski came from a landowning family. He was born in Odessa in 1885, and for a few years lived with his parents in Moscow. After finishing his studies at the Jagiellonian University, he worked at Nieśwież and in the vicinity of Lida. After World War I he settled down in the Zamość region, where he took an active part in the life of the local society, but he did not get support from the local people and was not liked by them because of his left-wing sympathies. It was then that he amassed a rich collection of books and book-plates. After 1939 he worked in the Polish underground, archiving the documents issued by his institutions. After the war he was persecuted by the security service but was rehabilitated after 1956. In the last few years before his death he received several awards for his work and social activity. The text is supplemented with the author’s family photographs, and with photographs of the region and its inhabitants from the “Karta” archives. (OL)

Tadeusz Kondracki, *Polskie Towarzystwo Historyczne w latach 1918–1939 (The Polish Historical Society in 1918–1939)*, Toruń 2006, Grado, 418 pp., annexes, index of persons, tables.

It was in 1886 that the Historical Society was set up in Lwów under the chairmanship of Ksawery Liske. The Society functioned under this name up to 1924, when it was transformed into the Polish Historical Society (PTH). Kondracki’s monograph depicts the Society’s activities during the twenty inter-war period. Its main aim is to present the mechanisms of the Society’s functioning, the stance of its members, especially of its Central Board, and the changes which took place in the organisation under the influence of the political situation. A part of the book deals with the activities of the PTH in its regional centres, Cracow, Lwów and Warsaw, and with relations and competition between the individual centres at that time.

The book is based on many sets of sources from the archives and libraries of Warsaw, Cracow, Lviv, Wrocław and Poznań, including acts of the Polish

Historical Society, personal materials, correspondence, minutes of Polish historians' congresses and documents of the editorial board of the "Kwartalnik Historyczny" ("Historical Quarterly"), the chief press organ of the PTH, set up in 1887. (OL)

Marcin Kula, *Autoportret rodziny X. Fragment żydowskiej Warszawy lat międzywojennych (Self-Portrait of an X Family. Fragment of Jewish Warsaw during the Inter-War Years)*, Warszawa 2007, Wyd. Akademickie i Profesjonalne, 444 pp., phot., ill.

This is a study of a Jewish family which lived in Warsaw during the twenty inter-war years. The book presents three generations of middle-class Jews who are assimilating to Polishness but are still influenced either by Zionism or tradition. This idea as well as the form and structure of the book reveal the inner mechanisms in which the Jewish world functioned. The text is based on quotations frequently interlaced with the author's brief comments. The quotations come from letters written by members of the X family from Warsaw to the son who had emigrated to Palestine. The material has been divided into several chapters which concern relations between parents and their children, the forms of contacts and emotional ties between family members, and relations with the outside world. The author then passes on to questions connected with the family's sense of identity, its members' attitude to Polishness and Jewishness and to the question of emigration to Palestine. The correspondence shows us their living standards, the sources of their income and their status in society.

The book is based on over 400 letters from the years 1926–1939, written in Polish, Hebrew and Yiddish. They are acts of Samuel Szyk, an emigrant to Palestine. They are kept in the archives of the Tel Aviv University's Institute of Research on Jewish Diaspora. (OL)

Robert Litwiński, *Korpus Policji w II Rzeczypospolitej. Służba i życie prywatne (The Police Corps in the Second Republic. Service and Private Life)*, Lublin 2007, UMCS, 583 pp., tables, phot., annexes, index of persons.

This extensive monograph is the result of many years of research conducted by the author on the history of public security bodies in inter-war Poland. It presents the Second Republic's police formations (the State Police, the Police of the Silesian Voivodship) as a professional group, showing, first and foremost, their official duties, but also the policemen's private life. The chapters deal with recruitment to the police, the social origin and education of candidates, ranks and service relations, the motivation system, the policemen's duties and their private life. The author shows the specific traits of the profession with regard to legal regulations and occupational practice. The book is based on a vast amount of sources from Polish and Ukrainian posts. (OL)

Dariusz Michalski, *Powróćmy jak za dawnych lat... Historia polskiej muzyki rozrywkowej. Lata 1900–1939 (Let Us Return, as in the Old Days... A History of Polish Light Music. The Years 1900–1939)*, Warszawa 2007, Iskry, 828 pp., ill., phot.

On the basis of talks with persons connected with the pre-war variety theatres, his search in private archives, the press and diaries, the author has written a book which characterises the artistic entertainment circles in Poland at the beginning of the 20th century. The book is not a lexicon for it consists mainly

of portraits of selected personalities of the cinema, variety theatres and cabaret, which tell us about their lives and careers, and acquaint us with fragments of their works. The reader will find here information on, among others, Marian Hemar, Henryk Wars, Jan Kiepura, Pola Negri, Hanka Ordonówna, Eugeniusz Bodo, and Adolf Dymsza. The book also contains short biographies of other persons and information on the Polish entertainment industry. (OL)

Marek Orłowski, *Generał Józef Haller 1873–1960 (General Józef Haller, 1873–1960)*, Kraków 2007, Arcana, 566 pp., index of persons, ills. maps.

Marek Orłowski's book is the first comprehensive biography of the political and military activity of General Józef Haller, one of the most important figures in Poland's 20th century history. In his youth Haller was an officer in Franz Joseph's army. After the outbreak of World War I he helped to set up the Polish Legions, later he created the Polish Auxiliary Corps and finally the Polish Army in France. At the head of the Polish Army (called "the blue army" owing to the colour of its uniforms) Haller returned to the reborn Polish Republic in 1918. Next he was one of the commanders who repulsed the attack of Soviet forces near Warsaw in 1920. The author shows General Haller not only as a military commander but also as a politician competing with Józef Piłsudski. He analyses General Haller's participation in the opposition to the *Sanacja* regime (which ruled in Poland after the *coup d'état* of May 1926), and then, after the outbreak of World War II, his participation in General Władysław Sikorski's government in exile (in which he held the post of minister for three years). The last chapters of the book show General Haller's fate as an émigré who, being unable to reconcile himself to communist rule in Poland, settled down in Great Britain where he died in 1960. (KK)

Jan Salm, *Odbudowa miast wschodniopruskich po I wojnie światowej (The Reconstruction of East Prussian Towns after the First World War)*, Olsztyn 2006, Borussia, 408 pp., annexes, index of persons, index of place names, ills., phot., sum. in German and Russian.

The book was inspired by Erich Göttgen's *Der Wiederaufbau Ostpreussens. Eine kulturelle verwaltungstechnische und baukünstlerische Leistung* published in Königsberg in 1928. Salm returns to the reconstruction of East Prussian towns after the ravages of World War I and disputes the results of the German author's research. The main question is the character and way of reconstruction carried out by German town-planners in 1919–1925 in inner-city areas in what is now Warmia and Mazuria and in the Kaliningrad region. What interests the author is whether the reconstruction plans were in harmony with the local tradition or whether they copied the national style. He also compares the implementation of the East Prussian ideas with the reconstruction of European towns at that time, citing examples from Belgium, France, Italy and Poland. He paints the profiles of architects, acquainting readers with the climate in which they worked, their contacts with officials and local conflicts. Very interesting is his presentation of the ways in which the reconstructed towns were shaped, the original reconstruction ideas, the endeavours to draw on the German national style, and the question of memory in urban space. (OL)

Krystyna Trembicka, *Między utopią a rzeczywistością. Myśl polityczna KPP 1918–1938 (Between Utopia and Reality. The Political Thought of*

the KPP 1918–1938), Lublin 2007, Wydawnictwo UMCS, 294 pp., index of persons.

This is a reassessment of the political thought of the Communist Party of Poland (*KPP*). In the first chapter the author tries to show the extent of the *KPP* leadership's dependence on the Communist International. She explains to what extent the *KPP* leaders tried to interpret the Marxist ideas themselves and to what extent they accepted the Soviet interpretation. The second chapter describes the specific features of the Communist Party of Poland in the political system of the Second Republic (the organisational development of the *KPP*, the way it recruited members, the values and behavioural patterns binding on party members). The next chapters discuss the vision of the state presented in the *KPP* programme. The author has used materials from the *KPP* set in the Archives of Modern Records, many programmatic documents of the *KPP*, as well as Soviet documents brought to light in 1994–1998. (*KK*)

Grzegorz Z a c k i e w i c z, *Z dziejów syndykalizmu polskiego: geneza i działalność Generalnej Federacji Pracy, 1928–1931* (*From the History of Polish Syndicalism: the Genesis and Activity of the General Labour Federation, 1928–1931*), "Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), vol. XXXIX–2007, № 1, pp. 25–39.

The author takes the activity of the General Labour Federation (*GFP*) as an example to illustrate the ideology and political practice of Polish syndicalism, a current of the working class movement which came into being in France and Spain in the 19th century. Its political doctrine and activity varied, but, in general, syndicalism regarded the trade unions' economic struggle as the best way for reforms. In Poland the most active was the reformist current which drew on the tradition of the Polish Youth Union "Zet", the ideas of the French intellectual Georges S o r e l, and Polish writers: Stanisław B r z o z o w s k i and Stefan Ż e r o m s k i. Its specific character was the result of the period when it was formed in Poland: the Poles' aspiration to independence and the later political and social situation during the twenty inter-war years. The establishment of the General Labour Federation in 1928 was connected with the political changes which followed the coup d'état of May 1926. The *GFP* was set up by five workers' unions from various branches of industry. One of its demands was the transformation of the political and social systems of the Second Republic. The author discusses the ideological foundations and activity of the organisation up to 1931 when the *GFP* joined the newly established Union of Trade Unions. (*OL*)

WORLD WAR II

Katarzyna K o w a l s k a, *"Wieści Polskie" na Węgrzech w latach 1939–1944* (*"Polish News" In Hungary in 1939–1944*), scientific editorship by Maciej K o ź m i ń s k i in association with Anna D a b r o w s k a, Warszawa 2007, Trio, 100 pp.

Katarzyna Kowalska's book is an interesting monograph presenting the work of "Wieści Polskie" ("Polish News"), a periodical addressed to the many Polish civilian refugees and military men who crossed into Hungary after Poland's defeat in 1939. It is estimated that ca 60,000 Polish refugees found themselves in Hungary; some of them managed to get through to Western Europe to continue the fight against the Third Reich. Taking as an example a periodical

which has not yet been sufficiently researched, the author shows the cultural activities conducted by the émigrés, their everyday life and, first and foremost, their endeavours to continue the fight for independent Poland. The book also shows the attitude of the Hungarian authorities, in particular Hungarian society, which despite the pressure exerted by the Third Reich, assumed a friendly attitude to the Poles and the Polish cause. (KK)

Zbigniew S. Siemaszko, *Lata znikającej nadziei, 1942–1945 (The Years of Receding Hope, 1942–1945)*, Lublin 2006, Norbertinum, 460 pp., ill., index of persons, index of geographical names.

The book is a continuation of the author's reminiscences entitled *Pod sowiecką okupacją (Under Soviet Occupation)*. In his new book Siemaszko, a well known émigré historian, describes the prospects of soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces in the West who fought on the side of the Western allies. After being evacuated with other Polish soldiers from the Soviet Union in 1942, the author was twice stationed in Iraq and twice in Palestine. He spent several months in South Africa. Then he underwent training in Scotland for emissaries who were to be dropped into occupied Poland. In July 1944 he started working in the radiotelegraphic centre near London. Siemaszko vividly describes the successive stages of his wanderings, his friends and commanders. Particularly interesting are the fragments recalling the mood of Polish soldiers in the West, which grew worse and worse after the (partial) revelation of the agreements reached by the Great Powers in Tehran. The book contains reproductions of photographs and documents from Siemaszko's private archives. (KK)

RECENT HISTORY

Błażej Brzostek, *Za progiem. Codziennosc w przestrzeni publicznej Warszawy lat 1955–1970 (Beyond the Threshold. Everyday Life in Warsaw's Public Spaces in 1955–1970)*, Warszawa 2007, Trio, 523 pp., ill.

The author has set himself the aim of describing the Warsaw street and its elements: squares, parks, restaurants, shops, spaces between buildings in housing settlements. In his opinion the features of a society are reflected in the space which it creates and fills in. The way houses and streets look like testifies not only to the heritage of the past and the ideas of present-day planners but also to the inhabitants' attitude to their surroundings, to property and public order regulations. In this work, which is based on a comprehensive research (which included search in archives, sociological studies, reminiscences and *belles lettres*) the author reconstructs Warsaw's space, shows how its inhabitants behave in public areas, popular meeting places (such as bars and bazars) and also the "dark side" of streets (hooliganism, crime, public drinking, prostitution). (KK)

Humanistyka polska w latach 1944–1990 (Polish Humanities in 1944–1990), ed. by Urszula Jakubowska and Jerzy Myśliński, Warszawa 2006, IBL PAN, Fundacja Akademia Humanistyczna, index of persons, CD with source texts.

This collection of articles written by prominent representatives of various humanistic fields (from sociology to musicology) presents a condensed picture of Polish postwar humanities.

The authors describe the most important challenges Polish humanities were faced with in the Polish People's Republic. Most authors hold the view that despite strong state pressure, the Polish humanities, on the whole, did not succumb to ideological indoctrination, especially after 1956. The articles contained in the book are illustrated by diverse source texts recorded on the CD annexed to the volume. The texts are equipped with notes and many references to the literature dealing with this subject. In the opinion of an eminent sociologist, Jerzy Szacki, the source texts show changes in the language and way of thinking of the authors mentioned in the articles. (KK)

Ks. Tadeusz Isakowicz-Zaleski, *Księża wobec bezpieczeństwa. Na przykładzie archidiecezji krakowskiej (Priests and the Security Service. The Cracow Archdiocese Taken as an Example)*, Kraków 2007, Żnak, 589 pp., annexes.

Father Isakowicz-Zaleski's book describes the ways used by the Security Service to keep priests in the Cracow diocese under surveillance. This surveillance took various forms, from intimidation, threats, blackmail, to promises of various facilities. The author shows the Catholic clergy's attitude to the activities of the security service functionaries. In his opinion the majority of the priests defied intimidation and did not give in to temptation. Many of those who agreed to co-operate severed all links with the security service after some time. The author points out that the surveillance of priests was an element of the communist authorities' policy towards the Church, its aim being disintegration of the clergy and installation of recruited priests in important Church posts. In discussing the individual cases the author has made use not only of documents of the Security Service but also other sources. Not without importance is the biography of Father Isakowicz-Zaleski, a priest linked with the anti-communist opposition, who in 1985 was twice severely beaten by unknown persons (most probably sent by the Security Service). (KK)

Odmiany i oblicza komunizmu. Węgrzy, Polacy i inni (The Variants and Faces of Communism. Hungarians, Poles and Others), ed. Maciej Koźmiński in association with Anna Dąbrowska, Warszawa 2007, Trio, 320 pp., ill.

The book contains six studies by young historians and philologists, graduates of the Chair of Hungarian Studies at the Neophilological Faculty of Warsaw University (Anna Dąbrowska, Tomasz Wolbrecht, Anna Goreczna, Agnieszka Gromek, and Agnieszka Barszczewska), dealing with various fields of social life in Hungary in 1945–1989. The authors focus on the situation of the Catholic Church in Hungary, the propaganda activity conducted by the regime, and the forms of social resistance specific to Hungary. They also try to compare the specific features of communism in Poland and Hungary. In her noteworthy study Anna Dąbrowska compares Polish and Hungarian satirical periodicals during the period of "mature" Stalinism. Very interesting is also Anna Goreczna's comparison of the policies conducted by Hungary and the Polish People's Republic with regard to the events which took place in Czechoslovakia in 1968. It shows the pressure exerted by Moscow and the small differences in the attitudes of the leaders of Soviet-dominated Central European states. (KK)

Piotr Oseka, *Rytuały stalinizmu. Oficjalne święta i uroczystości rocznicowe w Polsce 1944–1956 (Stalinist Rites. Official Festivities and Anniversary*

Ceremonies in Poland 1944–1956), Warszawa 2007, Trio, ISP PAN, 264 pp., ill.

In the author's opinion the most important role of the official ceremonies in Peoples' Poland was not so much to agitate for communism and create the illusion that the whole society was unanimous but, first and foremost, to create the conviction that the communist system was eternal. On the basis of rich archival materials the author analyses the significance and scenarios of official ceremonies during the period of Stalinism. He points out that one of the most characteristic features of the communist system was that the rites and traditions were administered from the top. All social groups were expected to take part in official ceremonies. The propaganda stressed that the Poles' active mass participation in successive ceremonies was tangible proof of their support for the country's leaders and of their full acceptance of the system's values. The author emphasises that the "totalitarian concept" was very useful in the sphere of socialist ritual, and points out that there is a difference between authoritarianism and totalitarianism. According to the author the history of official festivities shows the specific feature of the communist system: the effort to mobilise the masses and force them to participate in carefully planned collective rites, in manifestations of support for the regime. (KK)

Pałac Kultury i Nauki. Między ideologią a masową wyobraźnią (The Palace of Culture and Science. Between Ideology and Mass Imagination), ed. by Zuzanna Grębecka and Jakub Sadowski, Kraków 2007, Zakład Wydawniczy "Nomos", 227 pp., ill.

The book concerns semiotic space's changes in pre- and post-war Warsaw, the significance of certain buildings and the revaluation of their significance in successive years. The authors' attention is focused on the Palace of Culture and Science, a characteristic building in Poland's capital, a specific manifestation of socialist realism in architecture.

Most authors are young historians and cultural anthropologists linked to the Collegium Civitas and Warsaw University. Grzegorz Bąbiak and Agnieszka Haska show the place of the Palace among Warsaw's earlier significant buildings. Adam Leszczyński analyses semiotic space's changes in pre- and post-war Warsaw. Jakub Sadowski and Elżbieta Przybył examine the original significance of the Palace of Culture and Science on the basis of accounts documenting the construction of this building. Joanna Królak compares the Palace with similar buildings in other towns, including Moscow. Dariusz Maciak and Maria Strelbicka present contemporary disputes over the place of this socialist realistic building in a dynamic free market city. The book ends with texts by Piotr Zwierzchowski, Leszek Szaruga and Vasilij Shchukin who show how the Palace of Culture and Science has been presented in films and literature. (KK)

Przed i po 13 grudnia. Państwa Bloku Wschodniego wobec kryzysu w PRL 1980–1982 (Before and After December 13. The Attitude of the Eastern Bloc States to the Crisis in the Polish People's Republic 1980–1982), selected and edited by Łukasz Kamiński, Warszawa 2006, IPN, 443 pp.

The volume is part of the National Remembrance Institute's series *Dokumenty (Documents)* which presents historians' studies as well as unknown archival documents concerning Poland's recent history. The materials in the volume are an important contribution to the debate which has been going on for years in

Poland on the circumstances in which martial law was introduced. Two questions seem to be the most essential in this debate. First, was a confrontation between "Solidarity" and the communist authorities inevitable?, and secondly, was there a real threat of an intervention of the Warsaw Treaty forces in Poland in 1980–1981? In their search for a reply to these questions historians from the National Remembrance Institute have carried out research in the archives of the former German Democratic Republic (DDR) and Czechoslovakia, as well as in Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary. The result of their large-scale work is this selection of 448 documents, published in full or in fragments, which throw new light on the epoch of "Solidarity". The author of the selection points out that Soviet diplomacy wanted the crisis to be solved without the use of armed forces, by the potential of the Polish People's Republic alone, for the Soviet authorities were afraid of western economic sanctions (which they did not escape anyhow). (KK)

Małgorzata Ptasńska – Wójcik, *Z dziejów Biblioteki Kultury 1946–1966 (A History of the Library of "Culture", 1946–1966)*, Warszawa 2006, IPN, 377 pp., ill.

In 1946, Jerzy Giedroyc founded the Literary Institute which became one of the most important Polish publishing houses of the Polish emigration. The book discusses the series (called the Library of "Culture") published by the Institute and the history of the Literary Institute in the years 1946–1966 against the background of events in the Soviet bloc and in the West. The author shows Jerzy Giedroyc's publishing policy, the relationship between him and his authors, and the fate of writers behind the iron curtain (some of whom decided to co-operate with the periodic "Kultura" ("Culture") despite the risk of repressive measures by the communist authorities). She sums up the publishing house's achievements during the first twenty years of its existence and points out that the choice of books it offered at that time was much more diverse than in the succeeding decades. It is worth stressing that the author has made use of the still unknown resources of the Literary Institute's Archives in Maisons-Laffitte as well as the collections of the Polish Institute and the General Sikorski Museum in London. The book ends with a valuable biographical dictionary which presents several score authors of the Library of "Culture" and collaborators of the Literary Institute in 1946–1946. (KK)

Peter Raina, *Stan wojenny w zapiskach arcybiskupa Dąbrowskiego (Martial Law in Archbishop Dąbrowski's Notes)*, Warszawa 2006, Wydawnictwo Von Borowiecki, 244 pp., annexes, index.

Archbishop Bronisław Dąbrowski's notes belong to the category of the most important documents, as far as martial law in Poland (1981–1983) is concerned. As Secretary of the Episcopate, the archbishop took part in the negotiations which the Church and the government conducted on the incompatibility of martial law decrees with the constitution of the Polish People's Republic. He also endeavoured to help the interneers, and was an intermediary between the Polish Episcopate and the Vatican, supplying Pope John Paul II with information on the situation in Poland. Archbishop Dąbrowski wrote not only official reports on these meetings but, as it has turned out after many years, also notes in his private diary. The diary has now been worked out by Peter Raina, who has equipped it with a preface and notes. This is an extremely valuable source to the history of the Polish People's Republic at the beginning of the 1980s. (KK)

Krzysztof Ruchniewicz, *Polskie zabiegi o odszkodowania niemieckie w latach 1944/45–1975 (Polish Endeavours to Secure Reparations from Germany in 1944/45–1975)*, Wrocław 2007, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 341 pp., index of persons.

The book presents the estimates of losses suffered by Poland as a result of World War II as well as the history of Polish diplomatic endeavours to obtain compensation (according to the author these endeavours were the most intensive up to the middle of the 1970s). According to historians' latest estimates, discussed by Ruchniewicz, Poland lost 39 per cent of her national assets (compared with 1939) as a result of World War II. As many as 295,000 urban houses and 467,000 peasant farms were destroyed in the territories of post-war Poland (excluding the eastern voivodships which were incorporated into the Soviet Union after 1945). The size of damage suffered by individual persons cannot be established. According to Ruchniewicz Poland's efforts to get reparations from Germany met as a rule with an unfavourable attitude of the West German authorities (especially up to the 1960s) and, on the other hand, were part of the diplomatic game between the great powers (to say nothing of Polish diplomacy's dependence on the decision-making centres in Moscow). The author estimates that the compensations which Germany had awarded to all victims of Nazism in Central Europe up to the end of the 1980s accounted for only 2 per cent of all compensations paid by West Germany. (KK)

Inka Słodkowska, *Spółczesność obywatelska na tle historycznego przełomu. Polska 1980–1989 (Civil Society against the Background of an Historic Breakthrough. Poland 1980–1989)*, Warszawa 2006, ISP PAN, 330 pp.

The author examines theoretical questions concerning civil society. She says that the foundation of "Solidarity" in 1980 led to a revolutionary breakthrough in social consciousness and self-organisation. This process went on throughout the 1980s. According to the author, it was then that civil society was coming into being in Poland. Słodkowska also shows which forms of social self-organisation testified to the emergence of a civil society. In her view it was mainly thanks to the experiences of "Solidarity" that democratic collective consciousness became the typical attitude of the majority of Poles in the 1980s. This was the key factor in the transformation of the political system in 1989. The book is an important methodological proposal for both historians and sociologists interested in the final decade of the Polish People's Republic. (KK)

Rafał Stobiecki, *Historiografia PRL. Ani dobra, ani mądra, ani piękna ... ale skomplikowana. Studia i szkice (Historiography in the Polish People's Republic. Neither good, nor wise, nor beautiful ... but complicated. Studies and Essays)*, Warszawa 2007, Trio, 361 pp.

The author wanted the studies and essays contained in the book to encourage discussion on the experiences of Polish historians and Polish historiography after 1945. The book is a history of historiography. It presents various currents in the Polish historical science after World War II. The texts deal with the infrastructure of historical studies (that is, research centres, scholarship policy), the theoretical and methodological principles of history writing, and the picture of world and Polish history created after the Second World War. The author is particularly interested in the relationship between historiography and social life and in the place of history in the ideological scheme of totalitar-

ian states. He also tries to answer the difficult question of whether the model of historiography shaped during the Stalinist period had an impact on its further development after 1956. (KK)

Monika Ta l a r c z y k – G u b a ł a, *PRL się śmieje! Polska komedia filmowa lat 1945–1989 (The Polish People's Republic Laughs! Polish Film Comedies of the Years 1945–1989)*, Warszawa 2007, Trio, 315 pp., ill.

The book presents the history of Polish post-war film comedies from “Zakazane piosenki” (“Forbidden Songs”) and “Skarb” (“The Treasure”) (directed by Leonard Buczkowski) up to the legendary serial “Alternatywy 4” (“Alternatives 4”) directed by Stanisław Bareja. The author has analysed over 100 films. In her examination of the beginnings of cinematography in People's Poland the author says that according to the authorities' orders “the public in People's Poland was to laugh under the watchful eye of the authorities, and comedy was to evoke cheerfulness and keep it within limits”. She points out that Polish comedies, even those adjusted to the requirements of official propaganda, enjoyed popularity for the spectators had a double pleasure. It was not only the film situations that made them laugh but also the naivety of the proposed entertainment. According to the injunctions of the successive cultural decision makers, comedy was to affirm the social and political reality of People's Poland. This is why the film makers who succeeded in resisting political pressure and painted a portrait of Polish society in their comedies deserve special attention. The author devotes much space to Stanisław Bareja, one of the most prominent directors in the Polish Peoples' Republic, author of such cult films as “Miś” (“The Teddy Bear”) and the already mentioned serial “Alternatives 4”. (KK)

To nie na darmo ... Grudzień '70 w Gdańsku i Gdyni (It Was Not in Vain ... December 1970 in Gdańsk and Gdynia), authors: Jerzy Eisler, Izabella Greczanik-Filipp, Wiesława Kwiatkowska, Janusz Marszałec, ed. Małgorzata Sokołowska, Pelplin 2006, Wydawnictwo “Bernardinum”, 468 pp., index of persons, ill., CD.

The book, published in the form of an album (but containing historians' studies and selected documents), is devoted to the December 1970 events which led to a political crisis and the replacement of Władysław Gomułka by Edward Gierek as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The authors cite the factual information established so far, but focus on what has not yet been described by historians: the lasting memory of the December events, the erection of monuments to the memory of the December victims, and the behind-the-scenes history of the trial of persons responsible for the massacre. One of the authors, Jerzy Eisler, an expert on this problem, points out that in December 1970, in order to pacify the coastal region, the authorities used ca 27,000 soldiers, 550 tanks, 750 armoured transporters, 2,100 motorcars, 108 planes and helicopters, and even 40 naval cutters. This was the largest military operation against Polish society during the time of the Polish People's Republic, if we exclude the martial law introduced on December 13, 1981. December 1970 was one of the turning points in the history of the Polish People's Republic. The “street poems” included in the volume show that memory of December 1970 is still alive. It is worth adding that most of the archival photographs in the volume have never been published before. (KK)

Ziemie Odzyskane/Ziemie Zachodnie i Północne 1945–2005. 60 lat w granicach państwa polskiego (The Recovered Territories/Western and Northern Territories 1945–2005. 60 Years within the Frontiers of the Polish State), collective work edited by Andrzej Saksón, Poznań 2006, Instytut Zachodni, 429+2 unpag. pp., diagrams, maps.

The volume contains articles by over a dozen authors representing various fields of knowledge: history, sociology, demography, economics and political science. The authors' aim is to show to what extent the previous German territories accorded to Poland in 1945 have been integrated with the rest of Poland. The first part of the book opens with reflections on the notion "Recovered Territories" and its historical genesis; the authors also explain whether the use of the name is justified. This part also raises the essential question of whether the Polishness of the Western Territories has been legitimised (a question which was an important element in official historiography and propaganda during the time of People's Poland). The next parts of the book contain analyses of economic policy in the Recovered Territories (with stress laid on the State Farms) and demographic changes (the question of migrations). Particularly worthy of mention is the chapter dealing with the Kashubs, who before World War II lived in the borderland between Poland and Germany and were regarded by both Germans and Poles as a minority. Another important question discussed in the book is the fate of the Ukrainians who were transferred to the "Recovered Territories" under the Vistula operation. The volume ends with a study on the regional identity of the inhabitants of the Recovered Territories. (KK)

Życie codzienne w PRL, 1956–1989 (Everyday Life in the Polish People's Republic, 1956–1989), ed. by Grzegorz Miernik and Sebastian Piątkowski, Radom–Starachowice 2006, Radomskie Towarzystwo Naukowe, Niepubliczne Centrum Doskonalenia Nauczycieli "Nowator", 264 pp.

This is a collection of studies on various aspects of everyday life in the Polish People's Republic (PRL). Jędrzej Chumiński concentrates on the daily life of industrial workers. Krzysztof Kosiński discusses the main aims of the alcohol policy in the PRL, analysing, among other things, the budget revenues from the sale of alcohol, production of which was a state monopoly. In an article *The Citizens of the PRL between sacrum and profanum* Izabella Mań analyses the phenomenon of "cognitive dissonance", a feeling of suspense between official values and the alternative religious values. Wanda Królikowska presents the organisation of leisure for children and young people in 1956–1970. On the basis of many sociological studies Błażej Brzostek describes how the inhabitants of Polish towns spent their free time in 1956–1970. Wiktor Mikusiński shows the daily life of a militiaman in the PRL, mostly on the basis of his own recollections. Małgorzata Ruchniiewicz focuses on daily problems in the life of Poles repatriated from the Soviet Union in the second half of the 1950s. The studies show aspects of everyday life which have not yet been fully researched, and propose fields for future studies. (KK)