

GENERAL WORKS¹

Joachim Bahlcke, *Schlesien und die Schlesier*, München 1996, Langen Müller, 358 pp., index of persons, index of place names, bibliogr., illustr., Studienbuchreihe der Stiftung Ostdeutschen Kulturrat, vol. 7.

The monograph presents the history of Silesia from ancient times to the present. Part I, written by Bahlcke, discusses Silesia's political history up to the outbreak of World War II. Part II by Joachim Rogall deals with the Second World War, the transfer of the German population from Silesia, the development of Silesia up to 1995 and the fate of its inhabitants, those living in Silesia and outside its frontiers (in Germany). In Part III Reinhard Krämer presents Silesia's economic development until 1945. Brigitte Bönisch-Brednich, author of Part IV, writes about the Silesians' everyday life in the 19th and 20th centuries (up to 1945), paying attention to ethnographic elements and the role of social education. In the next part of the book Matthias Weber presents the literature created in Silesia from the Middle Ages to 1945. Andrea Lange, author of the last part, writes about Silesian art in the same centuries. (EO)

Ratusz w miastach północnej Europy (The Town Hall in Northern Europe). Materials from a scientific session, ed. Stanisław Latour, Gdańsk 1997, Wydawnictwo "Marpress", 317 pp., sum. in English, indexes of persons and place names, coloured and black-and-white illustr.

The volume is the fruit of a scientific session *The Town Hall in Baltic Towns* which was organised in Gdańsk (November 23–25, 1993) by the Baltic Culture Centre. In view of the wide range of questions discussed at the session, the material presented in the book has been divided into three parts. The first consists of four articles which provide the background for the basic subjects; this part includes Jerzy Stankiewicz's general characterisation of Hanseatic towns and Mieczysław Zlat's text on the architectural canons of Central European town halls and the significance of the symbols used in their architecture and interior decorations.

The second part of the book is devoted to the town hall of the main city of Gdańsk. It comprises six articles, the most noticeable of which are Teresa Zarebska's essay presenting a new approach to the history of the town hall in the context of Gdańsk's lay-out, and Maria Bogucka's text, a superb analysis of the transformations of the town hall's socio-political functions from its beginnings to the 18th century.

The third part of the volume comprises ten articles which analyse town halls in Poland and other north European countries, including the town hall in the Old Town of Gdańsk (Jadwiga Habela), the Old Town of Toruń (Michał Woźniak), Antwerp (Elena Filipi), Bremen (Stephan Albrecht), Helsinki (Leena Arkio-Laine), Tallinn (Elvira Liiver) and Riga (Irene Bakule). (AK)

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

750 lat praw miejskich Elbląga (750 Years of Elbląg's Municipal Status), ed. Andrzej Groth, Gdańsk 1996, Wydawnictwo "Marpres", 275 pp., illustr., tables and lists.

The volume comprises 23 articles which discuss various questions from the history of Elbląg from the early Middle Ages to the present day. The earliest epoch has been dealt with by Henryk Samsonowicz, Jan Powierski and Roman Czaja. Samsonowicz wonders whether Elbląg was a continuation of Truso, an economically and politically strong pagan town; Powierski discusses at length the history of the conquest of Prussia by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century, and Czaja analyses Elbląg's trade contacts with the Teutonic Knights in the 15th century.

The most interesting of the essays discussing the history of Elbląg in the 16th–18th centuries are the texts by Andrzej Groth (on Elbląg's merchant marine) and Edmund Kizik's article on Elbląg's funeral customs in the early modern period. Waclaw Odyniec discusses travellers' impressions of Elbląg in the 16th–19th centuries, and Stefan Hartmann describes the beginning of Prussian rule in Elbląg. The volume ends with articles concerning the last two centuries: Jerzy Domino characterises the town's architecture at the turn of the 19th century, Marek Andrzejewski writes about Elbląg's press at that time, and Janusz Jasiński describes Elbląg during the Springtime of Nations. (AK)

Andrzej Wakar, *Olsztyn — dzieje miasta (Olsztyn — The History of the Town)*, Olsztyn 1997, 365 pp., sum. in French, German and English, indexes of persons and geographical names, bibliogr., illustr., annexes, maps.

This is a comprehensive chronological presentation of the history of Olsztyn and its inhabitants from the time before the foundation of the town to our days. The author discusses the life, customs and tribal struggles of the Pruthenians, their subjugation by the Teutonic Knights in the first half of the 13th century, the incorporation of Olsztyn and its fate under Teutonic rule, the history of the town in the 16th–18th centuries, its history under Prussian rule and in the German state (up to 1945). Olsztyn's economic and cultural development during the last fifty years is discussed separately.

The author characterises the consecutive periods in the town's history and analyses changes in socio-economic and religious relations; he also draws attention to the role played in the town's history by such prominent Poles as the astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus, Cardinal Stanislaus Hosius, a humanist Bishop Marcin Kromer, the poet and writer Ignacy Krasicki, the historian Franciszek Hipler, the composer Feliks Nowowiejski, and Jan Barczewski, a pre-war political activist. (AK)

MIDDLE AGES

Roman Barnat, *Sily zbrojne Bolesława Chrobrego w świetle relacji Gallusa Anonima (Boleslaus the Brave's Armed Forces in the Light of Gallus Anonimus' Accounts)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. LXXXVIII, 1997, № 2, pp. 223–235, sum. in English.

The author analyses a note in Gallus Anonimus' Chronicle about the size of the Polish army during the time of Boleslaus the Brave. According to Gallus, the four main towns in Great Poland and Kujawy (Poznań, Gniezno, Włocławek and Giecz) were capable of mobilising 3,900 heavily armed knights and 13,000 shield-bearers. In Barnat's opinion, these four towns were the mobilisation centres for the whole of Poland and the chronicler's figures refer to the whole Polish army. This seems likely in view of the results of contemporary historical-demographic and historical-military research, analogical figures from Germany, Bohemia and Rus', and also Ibrahim Ibn Jakub's words that Mieszko I, whose state was smaller than the state of Boleslaus the Brave, had 3,000 heavily armed knights. In his analysis of the structure of the

army, the author identifies the heavily armed knights with cavalry and the shield-bearers with infantry. He says that the army was probably divided into 300-man strong units. (JA)

Sławomir Jóźwik, *Krzyżacka polityka obsady administracyjnej nowo pozyskanych terytoriów na przełomie XIV i XV wieku (The Teutonic Knights' Policy of Filling Administrative Posts in Newly Acquired Territories at the Turn of the 14th Century)*, "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (Olsztyn), 1997, N° 2 (216), pp. 147–160, sum. in German.

The author analyses the Teutonic Knights' method of filling administrative posts in newly acquired territories during the period of their greatest might. He analyses the staff in four provinces: the Dobrzyń province (1392–1409), Samogitia (1398–1401, 1404–1409), Gotland (1398–1408) and the New Mark (1402–1410). After examining the careers of individual heads of provinces the author points out that (with the exception of the Dobrzyń province) each first head of a province came from the nearest Teutonic centre, and the next ones mainly from Królewiec (Königsberg), Bałga, Gdańsk or Malbork, where they usually returned after leaving their post. This means that the Teutonic Knights had a staff reserve in these four centres and that the Grand Master of the Order played the decisive role in appointing officials in the newly acquired territories. (JA)

Księga rachunkowa urzędników rybackich komturstw malborskiego i dzierzgońskiego 1440–1445 (The Book of Accounts of Fish Officers of the Malbork and Dzierzgoń Districts 1440–1445), ed. Zenon Hubert Nowak and Janusz Tandecki, Toruń 1997, Towarzystwo Naukowe w Toruniu, 95 pp., 2 illustr., map, index of persons and geographical names, index of subjects, introduction also in German, series: Towarzystwo Naukowe w Toruniu. Fontes N° 82.

The publication presents a book of entries which show the functioning of the Szkar paw fish office and the fish office on Lake Druzno; in the 16th or 17th century the entries were probably bound into one book which is now kept in the Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin–Dahlem. The first part of the book is a list of the different kinds of fish delivered by the Szkar paw fish officer to the Malbork castle between December 27, 1441 and December 24, 1442; they were destined for the tables of various dignitaries. The second part presents the accounts of the fish officer on Lake Druzno from the years 1440–1445; they show the kinds of catches, the nets used, the fishermen's wages and the income gained for the fish delivered to the Malbork castle and sold to merchants. The text has been published in the language of the original, that is, Middle East German, with Latin insertions (dates, single words). The source shows the functioning of the fish office, one of the oldest offices in the Teutonic Knights' state, and also some aspects of everyday life in the Teutonic state and its economy. (JA)

Kultura Polski średniowiecznej XIV–XV w. (The Culture of Medieval Poland 14th–15th Centuries), ed. Bronisław Gremek, Warszawa 1997, Instytut Historii PAN, Wydawnictwo Naukowe "Semper", 1015 pp., 1 unip., 676 illustr., index of geographical and ethnic names, index of persons.

This is a continuation of the work *The Culture of Medieval Poland 10th–13th Centuries* (published in 1985). It is a synthesis of contemporary knowledge of the subject mentioned in the title. The introductory part I depicts the general conditions of the development of civilisation in Poland, including Silesia and Pomerania, in the 14th and 15th centuries. The authors describe the geographic landscape of the country, including the changes made in the natural landscape by man (Jacek Banaszkiewicz, Halina Manikowska, pp. 8–12), technical innovations (Stanisław Bylina, pp. 12–19), housing conditions (Hanna Zaremska, pp. 19–32), the way of dressing (Jacek Wiesiołowski, pp. 32–51), the diet (Paweł Dobrowolski, Małgorzata Wiłska, pp. 51–57), and health questions (Grażyna Klimacka, pp. 57–64). In the next part the authors characterise the individual social milieux

and the models of culture typical of each of them. M. Wilska presents the culture of the courts of kings, Silesian and Mazovian dukes and magnates (pp. 65–116). J. Wiesiołowski characterises culture in the countryside, the models of peasant and noblemen's culture (pp. 117–188) as well as the values and patterns of behaviour of the clergy, in particular the Catholic clergy, but also of Orthodox and Armenian clergymen as well as Jewish, Karaites and Moslem communities (pp. 256–307). Culture in urban centres is portrayed by H. Zaremska (pp. 189–255). H. Manikowska discusses the education system, the development of the Cracow Academy and literacy in Poland (pp. 308–365). In a summing up B. Gremek says that two levels of culture existed at that time, depending on the way in which it was expressed (in literature or by word of mouth), but the two levels penetrated each other (pp. 366–380). Part III of the book deals with the Poles' collective mentality in the late Middle Ages. J. Banaszkiwicz discusses the knowledge of the world which the Poles drew from the Bible and from scientific observation; he also shows some attempts to make use of this knowledge (etymology, characterology, astrology, np. 381–402). S. Bylina presents the ideas and customs connected with religious knowledge and ideas of piety as well as visions of life after death (pp. 403–484). The Poles' ideas and attitude to death and the cult of the dead are discussed by H. Zaremska (pp. 485–510). B. Gremek (pp. 511–532) writes about the forms of entertainment in various social circles. The next chapter concerns the theory and practice of moral and legal norms, the prosecution of malefactors, the punishment of law-breakers and penance for sins (H. Zaremska, pp. 533–576). B. Gremek discusses the society's political culture, the functioning of local governments, the formation of Polish parliamentarianism and the emergence of new political concepts in intellectual circles (pp. 577–602). This part of the book ends with chapters concerning the Poles' historical knowledge in the 14th and 15th centuries (J. Banaszkiwicz, pp. 603–627), their geographic horizon and their understanding of the concepts of space and borders (B. Gremek, pp. 628–668). Part IV deals with the development and achievements of secular and ecclesiastic literature (J. Wiesiołowski, pp. 669–765), and the monuments of Gothic art in architecture, sculpture, painting and artistic crafts (weaving, wood-carving, pottery, goldsmithery and glass-painting, T. Trajdos, pp. 766–856). H. Manikowska discusses regional cultural differences (in particular the culture of Silesia, Pomerania and Mazovia) which were a result of Poland's fragmentation, and Poland's openness to the culture of Ruthenia and Lithuania after 1385. She underlines that the development of state and national consciousness was a factor promoting the integration of Polish culture (pp. 857–909). In the *Conclusion* (pp. 910–915) B. Gremek emphasises the dynamic development of Polish culture in the period under review, its links with Western Europe and the emergence of a distinct character of culture in East-Central Europe. (JA)

Zofia i Stanisław Kurnatowscy, *Znaczenie komunikacji wodnej dla społeczeństw pradziejowych i wczesnośredniowiecznych w Polsce (The Importance of Water Transport for Prehistorical and Early Medieval Communities in Poland)*, in: *Słowińska w Europie średniowiecznej*, ed. Zofia Kurnatowska, vol. I *Plemiona i wczesne państwa (Tribes and Early States)*, Wrocław 1996, Wydawnictwo WERK s.c., pp. 117–123.

On the basis of archeological and ethnographic data the authors point out that there is a general tendency in research to underestimate the role of water transport and overestimate that of land transport in the life of the inhabitants of Polish territories from the Neolithic to the 12th century. The authors stress that the primeval forest which then covered most of the Polish territories was a barrier to terrestrial traffic while waterways offered favourable conditions, for the network of rivers was denser than it is now, the rivers were deeper and the water level was stable, owing to the natural retention mechanism created by the primeval forest. The authors emphasise that the largest of the many boats that have been found could transport cargoes weighing several tonnes (or carry several score persons); their draught did not exceed 0.5 m.

The importance of waterways is also confirmed by the fact that tribes settled in river-basins. According to the authors, it was only the construction of a network of castles by the Piasts that led to the construction of roads, which at first served administrative and military purposes; their economic role was secondary. (JA)

Janusz Kurtyka, *Tęczyńscy. Studium z dziejów polskiej elity możnowładczej w średnio-wieczu* (*The Tęczyńskis. A Study in the History of the Polish Magnatial Elite in the Middle Ages*), Kraków 1997, Wydawnictwo i Drukarnia "Secesja", 674 pp., 1 unnp., 33 illustr., 45 tables, 2 annexes, index of persons and geographical names, sum. in English; on inserted pages: 4 genealogical tables and 6 maps.

This is a monograph presenting a magnatial family in medieval Poland. The author points out the family's ancestry (the Tęczyńskis were descendants of the house of Topór whose ancestor was the 11th century Polish palatine Sieciech), but he focuses attention on the period of the Tęczyńskis' greatest power, the 14th–15th centuries. He discusses the participation of the family in events connected with the unification of Poland at the beginning of the 14th century, underlines their active role in shaping the country's policy after 1370, including their participation in the conclusion of the Polish–Lithuanian union, presents the influence they exerted under the Jagiellons until the decline of the family's power in the 1470s. In addition to depicting the Tęczyńskis' political careers, the author pays great attention to the development of their fortune, their political connections and clients. Kurtyka says that some knightly families were linked to the Tęczyńskis for generations. (JA)

Stanisław Mossakowski, *Sztuka polska. Między uniwersalizmem a rodzimością* (*Polish Art. Between Universalism and Nativeness*), "Kultura i Społeczeństwo" (Warszawa), vol. XL1, 1997, N° 1, pp. 21–35.

The author emphasises Polish art's links with the art of Central and Western Europe and says that they were particularly intensive at the turn of the 14th century, and in the early 17th and late 19th centuries. He stresses that during the period of the victorious Counter–Reformation an important role in the development of art was played by the Polish Catholic Church, which was linked to Italy and Rome. He also underlines the importance of Polish towns' trade and artistic contacts with the West and the role played by the royal court's and magnatial patrons' relations with various art centres.

Mossakowski analyses the specific values contributed by Polish art to the European heritage, drawing attention to the Polish variant of the realistic current in panel painting in the second half of the 15th century, the original character of the architecture and stuccoed decorations of churches of the Lublin group (16th century), the late Baroque sacral architecture in the Wilno region and the rococo church sculptures in Lwów and Przemyśl. In summing up the author says that what is particularly worth emphasising is "the characteristic opening of the Polish people to other people's values and the steady adoption of elements of the art of other countries and nations; this testifies to the Latin character of the whole of Polish culture, which was so different from the unshakable constancy of Byzantine–Ruthenian culture. (AK)

Jan Piętka, *Falszywe, niepewne i podejrzone dokumenty mazowieckie z pierwszej połowy XIII wieku* (*False, Doubtful and Suspicious Mazovian Documents from the First Half of the 13th Century*), "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. LXXXVIII, 1997, N° 2, pp. 289–315, sum. in English.

This is an index covering the years from 1203 to the death of Duke Conrad I (1247). It describes 33 documents out of 156 known from that time and region. Each description includes a characterisation of the original, its copies, facsimiles and editions published so far, as well as the discussion on the authenticity of each document. According to Piętka, the rather frequent falsification of documents, especially those signed by Conrad I, was due to the long reign of

this ruler, the large number of documents issued by him and the fact that during the development of Mazovian diplomacy in the 14th and 15th centuries the time of Conrad was regarded as a distant past, which made it easier to declare forged documents as authentic. The article is part of a list of Mazovian 13th century documents Piętką is now preparing for print. (JA)

Jerzy Pikulik, *Święty Wojciech w polskiej muzyce średniowiecznej (Saint Adalbert in Polish Medieval Music)*, Warszawa 1996, Instytut Wydawniczy "Pax", 226 pp., 4 illustr., index of hymns, sum. in German, French and English.

The book presents medieval liturgical music devoted to St. Adalbert. It comprises 66 pieces, different in form (rhymed services, anthems, verses, Alleluias, sequences) created in the church circles of Gniezno, Cracow and Wrocław. The compositions, which according to the author date from the 13th to the beginning of the 16th century, come from antiphonaries put down between the 14th and the 16th century. The melodies have been put in modern notation. The book also includes a musicological analysis of the pieces. In the summing up Pikulik emphasises that the musical level of the compositions was very high and that their geographic distribution shows that the cult of St. Adalbert extended all over Poland (including Silesia). (JA)

Grzegorz Ryś, *Pobożność ludowa na ziemiach polskich w średniowieczu. Próba typologii (Folk Piety in Polish Territories in the Middle Ages. A Tentative Typology)*, Szczecin 1995, Wydawnictwo FOKA, 189 pp., 10 illustr., series: Papieska Akademia Teologiczna w Krakowie, Rozprawy doktorskie.

The book is of a polemical character. The author presents folk piety on the basis of an analysis of those elements which, in his opinion, exerted the greatest and longest influence on the faithful or expressed their attitude to religion, that is, catechetical texts recited every Sunday (exhortations), Polish texts of religious songs, wall and altar paintings in parish churches, and religious sculptures. The author compares the results of his research with the vision of religiousness which dominates in historiography and which, in his opinion, relies too much on miracle plays, which reflected specific religiousness. According to Ryś, historiography has unduly separated the religiousness of social elites from folk religiousness, excessively suspected religious practices of paganism, laid too great a stress on people's commercial attitude to God (belief in miracles useful in temporary life), overestimated the role of saints (who, according to Ryś, were only intermediaries in contacts between God and man), overestimated the role of miracles, underestimated the role of virtues and martyrdom in the cult of saints, and has not grasped the evolution of religiousness. The author emphasises that the aim of his book is not to negate the achievements of historiography but to supplement research methods. (JA)

Krzysztof Skupieński, *Notariat publiczny w średniowiecznej Polsce (Notaries Public in Medieval Poland)*, Lublin 1997, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 276 pp., 7 unsp., 23 illustr., 3 diagrams, 2 tables, index of notaries, sum. in French.

The book presents the history of notaries public in Poland from the establishment of this office (1284) to the beginning of the 16th century. The author discusses changes in the legal status, number and social importance of notaries, characterises this professional group from the point of view of the territorial and social origin of its representatives, their careers (also outside the office of notary public) and the way in which they worked in various court, ecclesiastic and urban centres. He has also characterised notarial deeds. He emphasises that with the exception of the period from the middle of the 14th century to about 1420 when notaries public played an important role, they were a professional group of little social importance and prestige. This was due to the fact that the usual practice in the late Middle Ages was to authenticate documents

by entering them in registration books. Until the beginning of the 19th century the notaries public in Poland were part of lower Church bureaucracy. On the other hand, the existence of a numerous (some 2,000–3,000 persons in the 14th–15th centuries) educated social group, familiar with the law and having contacts with various circles, was, in Skupiński's opinion, an important factor promoting the development of civilisation in Poland in the 14th and 15th centuries. A large part of the book (pp. 168–246) consists of a description of notarial signs and an interpretation of the artistic motifs and inscriptions used in them for, as the author says, they are of great importance if we want to learn something about the mentality and, in particular, the religiousness of the notaries. (JA)

Słownik historyczno–geograficzny województwa krakowskiego w średniowieczu (Historical–Geographic Lexicon of the Cracow Voivodship in the Middle Ages), Part III, № 2, ed. Franciszek Sikora, Kraków 1997, Wydawnictwo "Secesja", pp. 213–446, series: *Słownik historyczno–geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu*, ed. Antoni Gąsiorowski, vol. V, Małopolska — województwo krakowskie.

The book is part of the series *Historical–Geographic Lexicon of Polish Territories in the Middle Ages* (for information on this series, the content and construction of entries and the previous issue see "Acta Poloniae Historica", vol. LXXV, 1997, p. 237). Successive issues of Volume V have been appearing since 1978. The volume contains an alphabetical list of places, territorial units and more important physiographic phenomena mentioned in sources from the oldest times to about 1530 and situated in the historical Cracow voivodship (up to 1772) together with the Zator, Oświęcim and Siewierz duchies linked with it, but without Polish territories in Zips. Each entry is equipped with a list of relative source information. The volume in question comprises entries from Krzepice to Lasocice. (JA)

Jerzy Strzelczyk, *Apostołowie Europy (The Apostles of Europe)*, Warszawa 1997, Instytut Wydawniczy "Pax", 347 pp., 61 illustr., one map, index of persons and geographical names.

The author discusses the successive stages in the Christianisation of Europe by presenting the circumstances, development and results of the activity of saints and canonised persons recognised in Church tradition as apostles of various countries.

The successive chapters present Paul of Tarsus, Wulfila (apostle of the Goths), Patrick (Ireland), Augustine (England), Willibrord (Frisia), Winfrid–Boniface (Germany), Ansgar (Scandinavia), Cyril and Methodius (Slav countries), Adalbert (Prussia), Bruno of Querfurt (Seclers, Pechenegs, Pruthenians), Otto of Bamberg (Pomerania), Wintselin (Wagers), Meinhard (Livonians), Christian (Pruthenians) and the Orthodox Stephen of Perm (Komi in the northern part of what is now the European part of Russia). The author emphasises that missionaries, including those presented in the book, played an important role in shaping European culture. (JA)

Jerzy Szydłowski, *Początki urbanizacji na Górnym Śląsku (The Beginning of Urbanisation in Upper Silesia)*, in: *Słowiąnszczyzna w Europie średniowiecznej*, ed. Zofia Kuratowska, vol. 2, *Miasta i rzemiosła (Towns and Crafts)*, Wrocław 1996, Wydawnictwo WERK s.c., pp. 103–111; Marta Młynarska–Kaletynowa, *O początkach miast górnośląskich w XII i na przełomie XII i XIII wieku (The Beginning of Upper Lusatian Towns in the 12th and at the Beginning of the 13th Century)*, *ibidem*, pp. 113–120, 2 maps.

The authors discuss the development of urban centres in the period preceding the foundation of towns on the basis of German law. Szydłowski emphasises that the network of castles built by the Piasts at the end of the 10th century as military and administrative centres, together with the indispensable trade and craftsmen's facilities, was of fundamental importance for the beginning of towns. The largest of these castles (Opole, Racibórz and Bytom which then

belonged to the Cracow region) developed into urban centres in the 10th–12th centuries. Młynarska–Kaletynowa, on the other hand, stresses that in Upper Lusatia there was no connection between the distribution of military–administrative centres and the development of urban life. She points out that all urban centres in Upper Lusatia, Kamjenc (Kamenz), Budziszyn (Bautzen), Lubij (Lobau), Zgorzelec and Lubań, lay on a long–distance trade route linking Silesia with central Germany. (JA)

Święty Wojciech w polskiej tradycji historiograficznej. Antologia tekstów (St. Adalbert in Polish Historiographic Tradition. An Anthology of Texts), selected and edited by Gerard Labuda, Warszawa 1997, Instytut Wydawniczy “Pax”, 455 pp., 48 illustr., map, index of quoted authors, sum. in German and French.

This is one of the publications brought out in connection with the one thousandth anniversary of St. Adalbert’s death (997); some other are discussed in this issue of “Acta Poloniae Historica”. The first part of the book depicts the development of early 20th century research on St. Adalbert. The theory that the greatest results of the saint’s activity (the establishment of the Polish ecclesiastical province) did not make themselves felt until his death is presented in two articles: Karol Potkański’s *St. Adalbert* (pp. 23–33, 1st ed. 1904) and Father Jan Fijałek’s *At the Tomb of St. Adalbert* (pp. 37–55, 1st ed. 1908). By his article *The Benedictine Abbey of St. Boniface and Alexis on Mons Aventinus in 977–1085* (pp. 59–126, 1st ed. 1903) Stanisław Zakrzewski launched research into the monastic milieu which exerted a great influence on St. Adalbert and into the links of that milieu with Poland. Father Henryk Likowski (*The Genesis of the Translatio s. Adalberti Holy Day in the Polish Church. The Settlement of the Case of St. Adalbert’s Relics*, pp. 131–148, 1st ed. 1924) formulated a hypothesis that in 1038 Czech troops took only some of the relics and that the remaining ones had been found during the reconstruction of Gniezno cathedral at the end of the 11th century. Leon Koczy (*Polish Missions in Prussia and Pomerania during the times of Boleslauses*, pp. 152–177, 1st ed. 1934) emphasises that Adalbert’s Prussian mission was part of the Christianisation policy pursued by Poland in the Baltic countries in the 10th–12th centuries. The state of mid–20th century knowledge about St. Adalbert is illustrated by three articles dating from 1947: Tadeusz Silnicki’s *St. Adalbert, the Man and the Saint and His Activity against the Background of the Epoch* (pp. 181–208) which presents the saint’s personality; Gerard Labuda’s *St. Adalbert in Medieval Literature and Legend* (pp. 212–226) which discusses the hagiographic and historical tradition; and Father Józef Nowacki’s *From the History of the Cult of St. Adalbert in Poland* (pp. 229–263) which concerns the saint’s presence in church liturgy and the churches named after him. The second part of the book deals with various directions of post–war research on the person and cult of the saint. Two texts concern the bas–reliefs on the door of Gniezno cathedral which present the life and martyrdom of the saint (Jadwiga Karwasińska’s *The Gniezno Door and the Development of the Legend of St. Adalbert*, pp. 271–289, published in 1956; and Stanisław Mossakowski’s *The Gniezno Door and Master Wincenty’s Polish Chronicle*, pp. 296–310, pub. in 1981). In an article *Coins from the Time of Boleslaus the Wry–Mouthed and the Role of St. Adalbert’s Cult in Poland* (pp. 312–331, pub. in 1959) Ryszard Kiersnowski discusses the circumstances in which the coins bearing the saint’s effigy were struck. In Kiersnowski’s view the emission of the coins was the Polish ruler’s reaction to the attempts made by the Magdeburg archbishopric and the Emperor Lothar III to liquidate the Polish ecclesiastical province in 1130–1135. Aleksander Gieysztor’s article *The Rome Well with an Effigy of St. Adalbert from about 1000* (pp. 337–346, pub. in 1966) presents his study of a fragment of St. Bartholomew’s church on island on the Tiber in Rome. Stanisław Trąbkowski’s text *Otto III’s Pilgrimage to Gniezno. A Study of Early Medieval Bigotry* (pp. 351–366, pub. in 1927) examines the theological aspect of early medieval monarchs’ power. Teresa Dunin–Wąsowicz’s article *Churches named after St. Adalbert in Western Europe about the Year*

1000 (pp. 372–379, pub. in 1982) examines the geographical aspect of St. Adalbert's cult. She shows the great scope of this cult (Italy, Rhineland, territories on the Mose, the Alpine region, Hungary, Poland). Stanisław Mielczarski's reflections (*The Place of St. Adalbert's Death*, pp. 381–392, pub. in 1992) concern the controversial question of the place of St. Adalbert's mission. In the author's opinion this was an area in the region of the lower Vistula. The book ends with Gerard Labuda's text *St. Adalbert in Action, Tradition and Legend* (pp. 397–417) which is a summing up of the present state of research on the person of the saint and the beginning of his cult in Poland and Bohemia. Gerard Labuda as editor of the book also discusses sources relating to the life, death and cult of the saint (pp. 7–18) and has furnished each article with a commentary showing its place in research concerning St. Adalbert. (JA)

Lech A. Tyżkiewicz, *Plemiona słowiańskie we wczesnym średniowieczu (Slavic Tribes in the Early Middle Ages)*, in: *Słowiańszczyzna w Europie średniowiecznej*, ed. Zofia Kuratowska, vol. I, *Plemiona i wczesne państwa (Tribes and Early States)*, Wrocław 1996, Wydawnictwo WERK s.c., pp. 45–52.

The author discusses sources concerning the Slavs' political structures before the formation of states (6th–12th centuries). He says that the Slavs were divided into small tribal groups headed by chiefs who were called primates, archontes, etnarchai, fylarchai and hegemones in sources. Faced with an external threat (Byzantium, the Avars, Germans), the tribes united into larger groups, each group assuming a common name and a common ruler called *rex* in sources. The author mentions the Ants, Lusatian Serbs, Obodritians, Lutsitses, and in Polish territories the Vistulianians and tribal unions in Silesia. He emphasises that the tribal names known from the *Bavarian Geographer* disappeared more quickly in Silesia than in neighbouring Lusatia. This may have reflected the Piasts' deliberate policy to obliterate tribal differences in Poland's territory. (JA)

Uniwersalizm i regionalizm w kronikarstwie Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej. Średniowiecze — początek czasów nowożytnych (Universalism and Regionalism in the Chronicles of East-Central Europe. The Middle Ages — the Beginning of the Modern Era), collective work, ed. Urszula Borkowska OSU, Lublin 1996, Instytut Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej, 297 pp., 7 unnp., sum. in English.

Urszula Borkowska OSU presents *Universalism and Regionalism in the Annals of Jan Długosz* (pp. 7–26). She regards Biblical references, the sense of Christendom's unity and the links between Poland's history and the history of other, especially neighbouring, states as universal themes; Długosz's concentration on Poland (in particular Cracow) and the Polish ecclesiastical province are regional themes. Długosz's universal themes are also discussed by other authors; Tomasz Rurarz (*The Role of Topics in Research into Universalism in Medieval Historiography*, pp. 62–70) presents Biblical and literary themes in Długosz's *Annals*; Paweł Kras (*Furor Hussitarum — Hussitism in Selected Historical Accounts from the 15th Century*, pp. 84–108) draws attention to the way in which Długosz and the Silesian chronicler Eschenloer presented the Hussite wars as a conflict of the whole of Christendom with the heretic Bohemia; Wojciech Polański (*The Teutonic Knights' Order — Poland — Christianitas in Jan Długosz's Interpretation*, pp. 173–194) presents the Teutonic and the Polish policies from the point of view of Christendom's expansion. Universal themes are also referred to in the article by Magdalena Najbar (*The Diaries of a Polish Janissary, or the Turkish Chronicle of Konstancy of Ostrowica as a Memorandum Calling for the Unity of the Christian World*, pp. 233–244); the source presented by Najbar called for a fight against the Turks; it was written at the end of the 15th century by a Serb living in Poland. Many articles concern historical works which reflect the development of state, national or regional or regional consciousness. Martin Homza (*Reflections on the Hungarian-Polish Chronicle' and the Question of the Incorporation of Old Slovakia into the Hungarian State*, pp. 109–125) points

out that the *Chronicle* emphasised that the Panonian Slavs had subordinated themselves peacefully to Hungarian rulers. Dariusz Stańczyk (*Native and Foreign People in Russian 12th–14th Century Sources*, pp. 126–140) shows that the people in Rus' were conscious of the unity of their country and of being different from neighbouring peoples despite the fragmentation of their country. Libuše Hrabová (*The Conception of the History of the Bremen–Hamburg Archbishopric in the Works of Adam of Bremen and Albert Krantze*, pp. 141–147) points out that both chronicles regarded the region of the south–western Baltic and Saxony as one entity and disregarded national and even religious differences. Jan Ptak (*The Ideological Content of Jan Plastwig's Work 'Chronikon de vitis Episcoporum Varmensium'*, pp. 195–215) presents an author who emphasised that Warmia (Ermeland) differed from Ducal Prussia, and revealed the Teutonic Knights' abuses in that region. Marian Błaziak (*Grunwald Miscellanea*, pp. 216–232) analyses the way in which the battle of Grunwald was presented in Polish, Teutonic, Silesian and Ruthenian sources, pointing out that Polish sources in particular reflect the birth of Polish national consciousness. Wojciech Goleman (*The Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Its Inhabitants in the Eyes of Maciej Strykowski*, pp. 71–83) writes about a Polish author who stressed that Lithuania differed from Poland. Ewa Dubas–Urbanowicz (*A Local or Universal Perception of Politics and Culture during the First Interregna? Świętosław Orzelski, Reinold Heidenstein, Jan Dymitr Solikowski*, pp. 245–267) presents universal and local themes in 16th century historiography. Dubas–Urbanowicz says that the concept of a Christian world did exist in the works of these three authors, but this was a world which was by no means uniform as regards politics, the political system and customs. Dubas–Urbanowicz draws attention to the concept of the “rights of nations”, which also applied to non–Christians. Of a different character are the texts by Joanna Chodor (*The Images of Women in the Chronicles of East–Central Europe, 11th–12th centuries* (pp. 268–297) which discusses the question of women in the chronicles of Thietmar, Kosmas, Gallus Anonimus and Nestor, and by Jarosław Wenta (*The Method of Studying Annals*, pp. 51–61) which, taking Prussian sources as an example, deals with the question of criticism of sources. The book also includes a group of articles in English with a Polish summary. These are: Christian Lubke's *Demonstrating Unity in History. Regnum Poloniae in Polish Evidence versus the Teutonic Order 1422/23* (pp. 159–179) which shows the development of Polish national consciousness clearly apparent in the documents Poland was preparing for a Polish–Teutonic lawsuit which never took place; Norbert Kersken's *New Types of National Historiography in the 15th and 16th Centuries* (pp. 27–50) which draws attention to the development of national historiographies in Poland, Bohemia and Hungary in the 15th and 16th centuries; and Ivica Rendler's *Universal and Regional Ideas in the Mediaeval and Early Modern Historiography of the Dubrovnik Republic* (pp. 148–258) which discusses anti–Turkish speeches, a specific genre of historical publicistic writings, typical of Dubrovnik. (JA)

Krzysztof Wachowski, *Śląsk w dobie przedpiastowskiej. Studium archeologiczne (Silesia in the Pre–Piast Era. An Archeological Study)*, Wrocław 1997, Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Wrocławskiej, 118 pp., 63 illustr., 9 maps, 5 diagrams, sum. in English.

The author discusses the history of Silesia from the time when it was settled by Slavs (the beginning of the 7th century A.D.) to its incorporation into Poland (about 990). He examines the geography of the settlement and material culture mainly from the point of view of changes, regional differences and external influence. He distinguishes three zones formed in the 8th and 9th centuries: Upper Silesia with the dominant influence of Moravia and the middle Danube basin, a zone which in many respects was similar to Little Poland; most of Lower Silesia, where Czech influence predominated; and north–western regions which were under a strong influence of Great Poland, Pomerania and Franconia. Of these three zones only the second formed an early state entity (about 800); the only evidence of the existence of this state

is a belt of earth fortifications, the so-called Silesian Embankment. The author emphasises that compared with neighbouring territories, an insignificant number of weapons and military equipment (mainly spurs) was found there. In his opinion, this may be the answer to the question of while Silesia, despite favourable conditions, did not create a strong state organisation but became the target of expansion by the Great Moravian Empire (about 885), Bohemia (middle of the 10th century) and Poland. (JA)

Andrzej Wałkó wski, *Skryptoria cystersów filiacji portyjskiej na Śląsku do końca XIII w. (Scriptoria of the Cistercians' Pforta Branch in Silesia up to the End of the 13th Century)*, Zielona Góra — Wrocław 1996, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej im. Tadeusza Kotarbińskiego, 424 pp., 21 unip., 16 ilustr., sum. in German.

The author analyses the output of the *scriptoria* of the Cistercian monasteries at Lubiąż, Henryków, Kamieniec Ząbkowiecki, Krzeszów and Trzebnica (the last one, originally a Benedictine monastery, passed to Cistercian nuns in 1218 and was put under the surveillance of the abbot of Lubiąż), a total of 179 documents, of which 172 are undoubtedly authentic, and 40 codexes written between 1175 and the end of the 13th century. An analysis of handwriting has enabled Wałkó wski to identify 134 scribes. He says that despite the lack of a hierarchic organisation and formal specialisation, some monks copied books, others drew up documents and still others wrote fair copies. Nevertheless, the handwriting of each monastery had its own characteristic features and, on the whole, especially at the beginning, the characteristic traits of the mother monastery are clearly visible. The author stresses the role of monasteries in drawing up documents relating to them (nearly 90 per cent of the documents must have been dictated by the monasteries) and the rich production of codexes, which contradicts the theory that in the 13th century libraries and scriptoria experienced a crisis. (JA)

Tadeusz Wasilewski, *Święty Wojciech a liturgia rzymsko-bizantyńska w jego działalności misjonarskiej (St. Adalbert and the Roman-Byzantine Liturgy in His Missionary Activity)*, in: *Święty Wojciech i wejście Polski do Europy przed dziesięcioma wiekami*, collective work, Łowicz 1997, Mazowiecka Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno-Pedagogiczna, pp. 41-49.

The author emphasises that St. Adalbert's mission covered a large area and produced good results in Bohemia, Hungary and Poland. Wasilewski says that one of the reasons for this success was that St. Adalbert used various Christian rites with which he had come in contact in Rome (Latin and Greek clergymen) and in East-Central Europe (in addition to Latin and Greek rites, also those of the Slavs). According to the author, St. Adalbert used Roman-Byzantine liturgy in his missionary work. That such a rite existed is proved by two 9th century codexes found in St. Catherine's convent in Sinai in 1976. (JA)

Marian Wodziński, *Hebrajskie inskrypcje na Śląsku XIII-XVIII wieku (Hebrew 13th-18th Century Inscriptions in Silesia)*, Wrocław 1996, Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Polonistyki Wrocławskiej, series: Bibliotheca Iudaica, 563 pp., 99 illustr., map, indexes of: comparative medieval inscriptions, Hebrew abbreviations, names of deceased persons written in Hebrew alphabet, surnames and family titles written in Hebrew alphabet, place names in Hebrew alphabet, and names of deceased persons, a chronological index of inscriptions, place names and persons, sum. in English and German.

The book presents 146 Hebrew inscriptions from the whole of Silesia (145 are tomb inscriptions, one comes from a late medieval ring); the oldest known inscription dates back to 1203, the latest is from 1800. The inscriptions have been grouped in geographical order (cemeteries), each group being preceded by a concise description of the cemetery in which it was found. The cemeteries (towns) have been arranged chronologically according to the dates

of the oldest inscriptions. The inscriptions of each cemetery are also arranged chronologically. Each tomb inscription consists of the title (the name of the deceased and of his father, the date of death according to the Jewish and Christian calendars); this is supplemented by a description of what the inscription looks like, its history, state of preservation, photograph (if such a photograph exists), the original text and a Polish translation, notes and bibliographic references. The presentation of the inscriptions is preceded by an extensive (pp. 37–159) description of the history of Jewish cemeteries in Silesia, the kinds of tombs and their symbolism, a characterisation of the inscriptions and of the formulas used in them. The inscriptions in the book have been selected from 753 known tomb inscriptions in Silesia dating from the 13th–18th centuries. The other inscriptions are available in Internet under the entry: wodzinski@kchk.ch.pwr.wroc.pl. (JA)

Jerzy Wyrozumski, *Działalność misyjna św. Wojciecha w Polsce i w Prusach w świetle historiografii polskiej* (St. Adalbert's Missionary Activity in Poland and Prussia in the Light of Polish Historiography), "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków); vol. XL, 1997, N° 2 (157), pp. 151–165, sum. in English.

The author presents the opinions which Polish hagiographers and historians expressed about St. Adalbert (d. 977) and his activity, from the turn of the tenth century ("Lives" of the saint, the first chronicle notes) to our days. He points out that in the Middle Ages the image of the saint was influenced by local traditions, in the 16th–18th centuries by Jan Długosz's "History", and in our century by Karol Potkański's views. According to Potkański, the immediate effect of St. Adalbert's missionary work in Prussia was rather modest, but his death led to important events, namely, the establishment of the ecclesiastical province of Poland and later to the crowning of Polish rulers. Wyrozumski stresses that many questions concerning St. Adalbert's activity in Poland and Prussia have not yet been explained. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Century)

Urszula Augustyniak, *Polemika z Jana Zamoyskiego projektem reformy elekcji. Przyczynek do poglądów politycznych opozycji za panowania Zygmunta III Wazy* (Polemics with Jan Zamoyski's Proposal for a Reform of Royal Election. The Political Views of the Opposition during the Reign of Sigismund III Vasa), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIV, 1997, N° 3, pp. 3–25, sum. in English.

The author analyses the manuscript of a political pamphlet which criticised the proposal for a reform of royal election put forward by Jan Zamoyski, Great Chancellor of Poland, in the Sejm in 1589. The manuscript is kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. The author assumes that the pamphlet must have been written between 1631 and 1632 and attributes its authorship to secretaries of Prince Krzysztof Radziwiłł, leader of Polish Calvinists and Lithuania's field hetman. The pamphlet was written at the request of the prince when in 1630 the royal court proposed a reform of the system of royal elections, a question which was topical at that time because of King Sigismund III's advanced age. The royal court intended to base its reformatory plans on the 1589 proposal which provided not only for some improvements but also for the shortening of interregna through the abolition of the convocalional Sejm, and for the election of the king by Sejm deputies; this would have meant the end of a virilim election. The authors of the pamphlet attacked these reformatory ideas; they either called them obsolete or argued that they were incompatible with the principle of the noblemen's democracy and indicated that the king was trying to introduce dominium absolutum. Radziwiłł's secretaries referred to natural divine rights and cited the views of Machiavelli, Bodin and Grotius. One of the political aims of the authors of the pamphlet was to strengthen the position of hetmans during interregna. (EO)

Badania księgozbiorów Radziwiłłów. Materiały międzynarodowej sesji (Research on the Radziwiłł's Book Collections. Material from an International Session), Olsztyn, October 6–7, 1994, ed. Zofia Jaroszewicz–Pierśławcew, Warszawa 1995, Ministerstwo Kultury i Sztuki. Biuro Pełnomocnika Rządu do Spraw Polskiego Dziedzictwa Kulturalnego za Granicą, 111 pp.

The attitude of the Radziwiłłs of the Birżany (Protestant) and Nieśwież (Catholic) lines to books in the 16th and the first half of the 17th centuries is presented by Mariola Jurczykowa. Tadeusz Bernatowicz discusses the interest taken in literature by Mikołaj Radziwiłł called the Orphan (1549–1616), his book collection and its fate. Georgij Galeńczak analyses the archival material concerning the Radziwiłłs' book collections in the State Historical Archives of Belarus' in Minsk, and Aleksander Stefanowicz supplies information on more than two thousand volumes from the Radziwiłł collections in the Library of Belarus' Academy of Sciences in Minsk. Tacciana Roszczyńska discusses polonica in the collections of the Library of the Belarus' Academy of Sciences in Minsk, focussing attention on books from the Radziwiłłs' collections. Mikołaj Nikołajew presents the fate of the Nieśwież collection which was transferred to libraries in St. Petersburg in 1772. Jolanta Gwióździk describes the content and history of the book collection of the Benedictine nuns in Nieśwież. (EO)

Ryszard Brykowski, *Drewniana architektura cerkiewna na koronnych ziemiach Rzeczypospolitej (Wooden architecture of the Orthodox Church in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth)*, Warszawa 1995, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Opieki nad Zabytkami, 260 pp., sum. in Russian and English, indexes of persons and of geographic, ethnographic and historical names, coloured and black-and-white phot.

This is the first Polish synthesis of the history of Orthodox sacral wooden architecture in the Ruthenian territories of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. The author presents the territorial extent of this type of architecture, its founders, its characteristic features (construction timber, structure, roofs and vaults, interior decoration) and the types of Ruthenian Orthodox churches in the 17th and 18th centuries according to their territorial distribution and their architectural structure. Brykowski also discusses Dneper-land and Cossack Orthodox churches, those built in the 16th–18th centuries as well as 19th and 20th century ones. According to Brykowski, the latter differ widely in architecture (traditional, pre-modernistic, national and Latinised currents). The book is furnished with a rich iconographic material (over 300 illustrations). (AK)

Dom Uphagena (Uphagen's House), Materials of the Museum of History of the City of Gdańsk, Uphagen's House Section, ed. Małgorzata Danielewicz, Ewa Borylewska–Szymańska and Wojciech Szymański, Gdańsk 1996, published by the Museum of the History of the City of Gdańsk, 73 pp., sum. in German and English, illustr.

The volume is the fruit of a conference (November 1990) which summed up the state of research into the Uphagens' magnificent property. It presents the history of the Gdańsk patrician family of the Uphagens in the 16th–18th centuries (Andrzej Januszajtis) and the history of the Uphagens' House from the late Middle Ages to 1990 (Hanna Domańska). Some articles deal with more detailed questions, such as the wainscoting in the house (Krystyna Mellin), the Uphagens' sepulchral chapel in the church of St. Peter and Paul in Gdańsk (Katarzyna Cieślak) and the family's music room (Romuald Szyzko). The Uphagens' more recent history has been discussed by Ewa Borylewska–Szymańska (*The Museum in Councillor Johann Uphagen's House in Długa Street 12 in 1910–1944*) and Jacek Dyżewski (*The Uphagen House Society*). (AK)

Marek Ferenc, *Sekretarze "nadworni" Zygmunta Augusta (Sigismund Augustus' Court Secretaries)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XL, 1997, № 1, pp. 31–44, sum. in English.

The author distinguishes four categories of royal secretaries during the reign of Sigismund Augustus (1548–1572): permanent secretaries who received fixed salaries from the king's treasury, ecclesiastical secretaries endowed with church benefices, honorary secretaries employed and paid by the king sporadically, and titular secretaries. The author analysed the group of permanent secretaries, which consisted of six persons. These officials and the first private secretary were called court secretaries because, like the courtiers, they received their salaries from the royal treasury. Ferenc says that this group, which included burghers and foreigners, consisted of well educated persons. He compares their importance with that of the secretaries of French kings but says that since they were a small group in Poland, they could not become the core of the royal chancellery. (EO)

Paweł Fijałkowski, *Parafia św. Mikołaja na Kamiennej Grobli w Królewcu jako centrum luteranizmu polskiego w XVIII w. (The Parish of St. Nicholas in Königsberg's Kamienna Grobla as a Centre of Polish Lutheranism in the 18th Century)*, "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (Olsztyn), № 1 (215), 1997, pp. 23–35, sum. in German, illustr.

The author shows that the once eminent Polish Lutheran community in Królewiec (Königsberg) began to decline in the 18th century; the decline, which was slow at first, accelerated at the end of the century. Nevertheless, the community (which numbered 1,600–1,700 members in the middle of the century) continued to play an important role in the religious life of the city, and its spiritual leaders, pastors and deacons (e.g. Marcin Zygmunt Zieleński and Michał Pilchowski) did their best to promote Polish religious life in Prussia, mainly as authors of Lutheran literature in Polish. The Kamienna Grobla (Steindamm) parsonage was a lucrative post sought after by the most prominent Polish Lutheran preachers. Some of them, like Pastor Michał Pilchowski, spent most of their lives in the parish, passing through all the grades of the ecclesiastic career. (AK)

Barbara Janiszewska-Mincer, *Stosunki polsko-niemieckie w latach 1515–1772. Wybrane zagadnienia (Polish-German Relations in 1515–1772. Selected Issues)*, Bydgoszcz 1997, Wydawnictwo Uczelniane Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej w Bydgoszczy, 214 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in German.

This is a collection of studies designed to present Polish-German co-operation and mutual influence. Chapter I covering the years 1515–1525 deals with Poland's relations with the Empire and the Teutonic Knights' Order. In the next chapter the author discusses Poland's relations with her fief, the Duchy of Prussia, in 1525–1621, laying stress on the Prussian estates's opposition to the Hohenzollerns. Chapter III concerns Poland's contacts with the Habsburgs in 1526–1699, Polish-Habsburgian alliances, Polish military assistance during the Thirty Years' War and at Vienna in 1683, Polish monarchs' marriages with Habsburg daughters, and the Habsburgs' endeavours to ascend the Polish throne. The last chapter shows the growth of conflicts between Poland and the Hohenzollerns in 1626–1722, the circumstances in which Duke Frederick William gained sovereignty in Prussia in 1657, the foundation of the Prussian Kingdom in 1701, and conflicts between Prussian monarchs and the Wettins, who were Saxon electors as well as kings of Poland. (EO)

Arkadiusz Kołodziejczyk, *Rozprawy i studia z dziejów Tatarów litewsko-polskich i islamu w Polsce w XVII–XX wieku. W 600-lecie osadnictwa tatarskiego na ziemiach Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego (Tracts and Studies concerning the History of Lithuanian–Polish Tartars and Islam in Poland in the 17th–20th Centuries. On the 600th Anniversary of the Settlement of Tartars in the Territories of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania)*, Siedlce 1997. Instytut Historii Wyższej Szkoły Rolniczo–Pedagogicznej w Siedlcach, 218 pp.

The book is based on documents from the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the State Archives in Lublin, the Central Military Archives in Warsaw and the Ossoliński Library in Wrocław. In Part I, which is an introduction, the author outlines the history of the Moslem population in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 14th–20th centuries. Part II concerns the Muslim community in Warsaw in the 18th–20th centuries. The next part presents the settlement of Tartars in southern Podlasie in the 17th–20th centuries. The final part of the book deals with religious questions and customs (cult of the dead, funeral ceremonies, cemeteries) and with research into the history of Tartars, conducted in Poland in the 1920s. (EO)

Kultura staropolska — kultura europejska (Old Polish Culture — European Culture), studies presented to Janusz Tazbir on his 70th birthday, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Naukowe “Semper”, 501 pp., bibliography of works written by Professor Tazbir in 1987–1997, index of persons, illustr.

The volume comprises 59 essays by as many authors. The first part of the volume consists of 10 articles dealing with various aspects of intellectual culture and mentality in the 16th–20th centuries. For instance, Andrzej Walicki analyses 19th century Russian thinkers' view of Poland as the bulwark of Christianity, Barbara Skarga discusses the 17th century *Tract on Prejudices in the Light of the Holy Scriptures* written by the French theologian Jean Baptiste Thiers, Monika Senkowska-Gluck characterises the content of 19th century calendars, and Janusz Żarnowski describes contemporary methodological discussions on social history and the history of culture.

The next texts concern the issue of religious denominations in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth before the partitions. The articles deal with a wide range of questions, e.g. the functioning of medieval Dominican monasteries in Mazovia (Jerzy Kłoczowski), the cruelty of the Hussite wars in Bohemia (Stanisław Bylina), English opinions on the conversion to Catholicism of Augustus II, elector of Saxony and king of Poland (Józef Andrzej Gierowski), and the situation of anti-Trinitarian Raków after the expulsion of the Polish Brethren from the Commonwealth in 1658 (Bolesław Kumor). Two essays (by Paulina Buchwald-Pelcowa and Edmund Kotarski) deal with censorship in the 16th–18th centuries.

The subsequent part of the volume concerns politics and society in Old Poland. Edward Opaliński discusses the alleged plans from the years 1604–1606 for a *vivente rege* election, Leszek Jarmínski describes the circumstances of Sigismund III Vasa's second marriage, and Andrzej Karpínski explains the role played by the Passion of Christ Brotherhood in securing the release of prisoners at the turn of the 17th century.

The next texts deal with Old Polish writings in the broad sense of the word. Among the most interesting are the articles by Tadeusz Bińkowski on the Jesuit school theatre, Henryk Markiewicz on Polish disputes over historical novel, and Juliusz Bardach on the attitude of Lithuanian political elites to Andrzej Frycz–Modrzewski's work *De Republica Emendanda*.

The volume also contains texts on art, education and science. Mariusz Karpowicz and Stanisław Mossakowski have devoted their articles to the prominent Polish Baroque architect of Dutch descent Tylman van Gameren, and Andrzej Wyczański discusses Cracow's scholarship foundations in 1530–1764. (AK)

Ludzie, kontakty, kultura XVI–XVIII w. (People, Contacts, Culture 16th–18th Centuries), studies presented to Professor Maria Bogucka, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Naukowe "Semper", 267 pp., index of persons.

Marian Biskup has devoted his study to coinage in the towns of Royal Prussia (late 15th–early 16th centuries). Danuta Mołenda writes about the export of Polish lead to German states in the 16th and 17th centuries. Bronisław Gerek analyses the criminal circles portrayed in Sebastian Klonowic's *Judas' Bag* (1600). Edward Opaliński presents the attitude of south–eastern dietines to the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1587–1648. Andrzej Karpiński discusses Cracow's dowry foundations in the 17th and 18th centuries. Teresa Zielińska's study deals with noblemen's property in Gdańsk in the 18th century and Jerzy Dygdała's essay with the expenses of the Bishop of Chełmno, Adam Stanisław Grabowski, during his stay in Gdańsk (1737–1738). Jerzy Michalski analyses the question of municipal reform at the beginning of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski's reign (1764–1766). Jerzy Koweccki discusses the plan presented in Jacek Jezierski's *Idlers' Price* (1791) to employ "idle" people (e.g. troops during times of peace) in workshops. Stanisław Salmonowicz has devoted his study to German Jacobins in Toruń in 1793–1795. Andrzej Wyczański portrays the Cracow Bishop Piotr Tomicki as a representative of the circle of humanist politicians in the first half of the 16th century. Janusz Tazbir presents an unknown panegyric written by the poet Jan Rybiński (1565–1621) on the occasion of a wedding in the noble Sieniut family (about 1614). Józef Andrzej Gierowski discusses an unknown love letter written by King Stanislaus Leszczyński to Marianna Denhoff in 1708. Andrzej Wyrobisz's study deals with Polish burghers' tomb inscriptions in the 16th and 17th centuries. Anna Grześkowiak–Krwawicz's study concerns Polish political writings in 1789–1792. Gdańsk cantatas composed in honour of King Augustus III in 1755 are presented by Edmund Kotarski. Bogdan Wachowiak discusses a 1669 memorial concerning the Polish school in Królewiec (Königsberg). Mariusz Karpowicz maintains that the fountain of Neptun in Gdańsk (about 1615) was influenced by Alessandro Vittoria's sculpture of Neptun in Venice. Henryk Samsonowicz has devoted his study to myths about the beginning of Polish statehood in the first Polish chronicles. Jerzy Topolski discusses the role of Szymon Starowolski in 17th century historiography. Andrzej Zahorski shows the place of Tadeusz Kościuszko at the turn of the 19th century. Antoni Mączak presents his reflections on everyday life as a subject of historical research. Stanisław Grzybowski's essay deals with Polish settlers in Virginia (1608–1624) and Krystyn Matwijowski's study with the Muscovite legation which arrived in Wilno in 1602. Henryk Wisner presents two polemical prints from about 1637 concerning a proposal to introduce maritime customs in Poland. Zbigniew Wójcik analyses Muscovy's 1686 plan for a marriage between King John III Sobieski's daughter, Teresa Kunegunda, and the young tsar Peter I. Wojciech Kriegeisen presents the journeys which the Wilno pastor, Bogusław Kopijewicz, made on behalf of the Lithuanian Protestant community to Western Europe in 1717–1719 and 1720–1726 in order to gain financial and political support. Władysław Zajewski discusses an appeal made by Michał Ogiński, member of the insurrectionary authorities in Lithuania, to Russian soldiers in 1794. (EO)

Dariusz Łukasiewicz, *Czarna legenda Polski. Obraz Polski i Polaków w Prusach 1772–1815 (Poland's Black Legend: the Image of Poland and the Poles in Prussia in 1772–1815)*, Poznań 1995, Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, 183 pp., bibliogr., illustr., tables, index of persons, geographical names and subjects, sum. in German. Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk. Wydział Historii i Nauk Społecznych. Prace Komisji Historycznej, vol. 51.

The book is based on distributions of the Polish territories incorporated into Prussia in each of the three partitions of Poland; the descriptions, some of which were printed while others

remain in manuscript form, were drawn up by Prussian officials. The author has also made use of demographic and economic statistics kept in the Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin-Dahlem and in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw.

In Chapter I Łukasiewicz characterises the authors of these official descriptions and the conditions in which these sources came into being (the need to gain information on the newly acquired territories, the intention to justify Prussian acquisitions). The next chapter reconstructs the general image of Poland and the Poles; according to the author, Prussian officials and travellers held a negative opinion of Poland because they looked at it through the prism of Enlightenment ideology. Chapter III discusses in detail some of the themes which recur in the Prussian opinions of Poland and the Poles, such as travel conditions, the Poles' blame-worthy habits (drinking), the structure of buildings, hygiene, the level of education and Polish Catholicism. In the next chapter the author presents the image of Polish society in the eyes of Prussian officials who as a rule took no notice of the middle class. In Chapter V Łukasiewicz compares the Prussian officials' knowledge with the actual state of affairs. In the last part of the book he compares Prussian opinions with the opinions of representatives of Polish intellectual and political elites at the turn of the 18th century. (EO)

Wiesław Majewski, *Działania wojenne w Prusach Książęcych (wrzesień 1656 – luty 1657)* (*Military Operations in the Duchy of Prussia (September 1656 – February 1657)*), "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (Olsztyn), № 4 (218), 1997, pp. 579–598.

The author discusses the military operations in the Duchy of Prussia during what is known as the Swedish deluge, and shows that they were conducted mainly on the rims of the province. He points out the importance of the Chełmno–Pomezanian corridor, which was used by the Swedish army to enter Prussia at the end of 1655 and by Stefan Czarniecki's Polish detachments in February 1657. It was in that area that many fortresses seized by the Swedes at the beginning of the war put up the strongest resistance.

Majewski shows that the Polish attempt to enter the Duchy of Prussia in the autumn of 1656 ended in failure, despite the Poles' brilliant victory over Brandenburgians and Swedes at the battle of Prostki (October 8, 1656). In his opinion, this was due to the mistakes made by the Lithuanian hetman, Wincenty Gosiewski, who failed to take advantage of his military success. The Polish setback was, to some extent, also due to the local ground conditions, especially the chain of the great Mazurian lakes which effectively blocked the Polish–Lithuanian–Tartar forces' entry into Prussia and protected the concentration of the Swedish–Brandenburgian army. (AK)

Aneta Pięniądz, *Palmanowa — społeczne aspekty założenia i rozwoju miasta w latach 1593–1614* (*Palmanova — the Social Aspects of the Foundation and Development of the Town in 1593–1614*), "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. LXXXVIII, 1997, № 1, pp. 31–52.

On the basis of reports by 12 Venetian governors of Palmanova the author portrays the development of this fortress–town which was to be an important element of Venice's defensive system in Friuli. She shows that the original Venetian plans to set up an important economic centre and large border fortress at Palmanova were thwarted at the turn of the 16th century by socio-economic difficulties. According to the author, the main reason for this fiasco was that the Venetian authorities did not realise the possibilities of the town's economic development and its functioning. The result was that until the end of the 18th century Palmanova remained the seat of a small military garrison, and the only craft in the town was the production of silk. Despite the unusual technical solutions applied in the construction of the fortress, Palmanova never played an important military role; in 1797 it was seized by Austrians without a shot being fired. (AK)

Andrzej Rachuba, *Armia Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego jako czynnik unifikacji narodowej i kulturalnej (The Army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania as a Factor Promoting National and Cultural Unification)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. LXXXVIII, № 2, pp. 237–246.

In the 17th century Lithuania, unlike Poland, did not have a regular standing army. But the frequent wars which the Commonwealth of the Two Nations had to wage at that time made it necessary to keep troops there periodically. The size of this army varied, depending on the intensity of military operations. A foreign contingent, in which the majority of the soldiers and officers were foreigners, constituted a large part of this army. The author points out that because of the lack of sources it is difficult to ascertain the proportions of the Poles, Lithuanians, Byelorussians, Ukrainians, Tartars and foreigners serving in the army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Fragmentary data indicate that Germans predominated among the soldiers recruited outside the Commonwealth. Many of them were from Courland, Livonia and the Duchy of Prussia.

Rachuba underlines that no endeavours were made in the Lithuanian and Polish armies to polish soldiers or convert them to Catholicism. Nevertheless, spontaneous Polishness and, in consequence, conversion to Catholicism did occur among most of the officers of German origin. This was due to the attractiveness of the Polish noblemen's culture present in the army. (EO)

Rostysław Radyszewskij, *Polskojęzyczna poezja ukraińska od końca XVI do początku XVIII wieku (Ukrainian Poetry Written in Polish from the End of the 16th to the Beginning of the 18th Century)*, Part I: *Monograph*, Kraków 1996, Wydawnictwo Oddziału Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 282 pp., bibliogr., illustr., sum. in Ukrainian and English. Polska Akademia Nauk. Oddział w Krakowie. Prace Komisji Historycznoliterackiej, № 48.

The author analyses the poetry written in Polish by poets of Ukrainian descent from the end of the 16th century to 1709. Radyszewskij is aware of methodological problems and of Polish–Ukrainian historical prejudices which make it difficult to determine whether a poet belonged to the Ukrainian or the Polish nation. This interesting book is the first attempt to systematise this complicated little known subject. The author has adopted the criteria used in research into the literature of borderlands, stressing the themes shared by the Polish and Ukrainian literary cultures (reception of the Baroque, Sarmatism, the ideals of freedom, attachment to the Commonwealth). In Part I Radyszewskij analyses the Polish–Ukrainian literary borderland. He is interested in Poland's role as an intermediary in the development of Ukrainian literature in the 16th–18th centuries. He has thoroughly analysed the reception of Jan Kochanowski's poetry and the Sarmatian knightly ideals, which were common to Polish and Ukrainian poetry, whether written in Polish or Ukrainian. Part II is devoted to the early 17th century poetic circle linked to Piotr Mohyla, archbishop of Kiev and founder of an academy in Kiev which was known as the Kiev Mohyla academy. Part III presents the work of Łazarz Baranowicz (second half of the 17th century), rector of the Kiev Mohyla academy, later archbishop of Czernihów, and the poetic circle linked to him. The last part of the book discusses the panegyric poetry connected with the Cossack hetman Ivan Mazepa (end of the 17th century – 1709). (EO)

Lech Szczucki, *Humanizm włoski i kultura polska (Italian Humanism and Polish Culture)*, "Kultura i Społeczeństwo" (Warszawa), vol. XLI, 1997, № 1, pp. 37–47.

The author discusses Polish–Italian cultural links from the middle of the 14th century to the beginning of the 17th, stressing that in the first phase, when Italian humanism was being introduced in Poland, attention was focused on the formal qualities of Italian writers' works; Polish writers imitated these qualities in introductions to their works which, however, were written in the scholastic manner. Szczucki also stresses that an important role in the consoli-

dation of Renaissance models in Poland was played by the great Italian humanist Filippo Buonaccorsi, known as Kallimach in Poland, and by the Jagiellonian University's contacts with Italy in the 15th and early 16th centuries. The decline and isolation of the Jagiellonian University in the second half of the 16th century was the reason why large numbers of young Polish noblemen decided to study at foreign universities, including those of Bologna, Padua, Rome and Ferrara. In Szczucki's opinion, this contributed to the preservation of mutual contacts and to the Italianisation of Polish culture at that time. One of its manifestations was the career of the Italian language, which became the second most important language in Polish diplomacy after Latin. Italian models began to dominate in Polish art and architecture, and Italian artists and craftsmen were highly appreciated in Poland. Italian humanism also exerted influence on intellectual life in Poland, as is testified to by the political writings of that time and by the anti-Trinitarian ideas implanted in Poland by Italian religious refugees. (AK)

Zbigniew Wójcik, *Jan Kazimierz Waza (John Casimir Vasa)*, Wrocław 1997, Ossolineum, 245 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr.

This is a monograph presenting the Polish King John Casimir (1648–1668). The author starts by outlining the history of the Vasa dynasty. John Casimir's father, Sigismund III Vasa, who lost the Swedish throne in 1599, reigned in Poland from 1587 to 1632. Wójcik also portrays the reign of John Casimir's eldest brother, Ladislaus IV, King of Poland (1632–1648) and characterises John Casimir's younger siblings. The next chapter depicts John Casimir's childhood and stormy youth. Wójcik then discusses the situation of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth at Ladislaus IV's death (1648), the election of John Casimir to the throne and the first few months of his reign. The next two chapters deal with the war against Cossack rebels and Muscovy (1649–1654) and the war against Sweden (1655–1660). The author then discusses the king's plans for internal reforms (e.g. election of a new monarch during the former king's life), the second phase of the war against Muscovy (1660–1667), the civil war in Poland, known as Lubomirski's rebellion, and the final collapse of the king's plans to reform the state. A separate chapter has been devoted to the court of John Casimir and the court of his wife, Marie–Louise. The last part of the monograph presents the king's abdication in 1668, the reasons for the abdication and the monarch's final years in emigration in France. In summing up the author says that although John Casimir was not a prominent ruler, he deserves credit for introducing improvements in the military sector and for propagating a programme of reforms. (EO)

Andrzej Wyrobisz, *Sodoma i Gomora we wczesnoreniesansowej Florencji (Sodom and Gomorrah in Early Renaissance Florence)*, polemics with Michael Rocke's book *Forbidden Friendship. Homosexuality and Male Culture in Renaissance Florence*, Oxford University Press, New York–Oxford 1996, X+371 pp., "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. LXXXVIII, 1, 1997, № 1, pp. 145–162.

Andrzej Wyrobisz polemises with some of Michael Rocke's theories and assertions and shows that the American historian has failed to master the profusion and variety of information; as a result, instead of a comprehensive and well documented monograph on Florentine homosexuals during the Renaissance, he has produced a false and chaotic picture of the Florentine community of that time.

Taking Rocke's book as an example, Wyrobisz shows how difficult it is to research all social microstructures, especially those which, like the homosexuals, were discriminated against, and how to critically interpret sources, even those which are seemingly abundant. He stresses that research of this kind must be supplemented by the knowledge and methods of sociology, anthropology, psychology and medicine and that the research field should be expanded as regards both time and space, for, in his opinion, this will make it possible to place the researched community in a wider social and historical context. (AK)

Volumina Constitutionum, vol. 1: 1493–1549, part I: 1493–1526, ed. Stanisław Grodziski, Irena Dwornicka and Waclaw Uruszczak, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 498 pp., indexes of persons, geographical names and subjects.

The *Volumina Legum* of the acts adopted by the Polish Sejm, published in 1732–1782 (the first eight volumes) and supplemented by Volume IX (1889) and Volume X (1952), is rather obsolete and has no critical apparatus. The Centre for Source Publications of the Faculty of Law of the Jagiellonian University has therefore undertaken to publish a critical edition of all the acts and resolutions adopted by the Polish Sejms in 1493–1793. The Centre has decided to publish only the acts adopted by the Sejm and resolutions concerning taxation; the planned edition will therefore be narrower in scope than *Volumina Legum* which also includes statutes, which were not adopted during Sejm sessions, and, on the other hand, broader than *Volumina Legum*, for it is to include some parliamentary resolutions not included in the 18th century publication. The volume under review covers the oldest period of the Polish parliament in its modern form, that is, from the emergence of a bicameral parliament in 1493. The publication is based on *Volumina Legum* and manuscripts, in particular acts of the Crown Register in which all Sejm resolutions were as a rule entered. The publishers have now brought out the acts of 34 Sejms from the years 1493–1526, preceding the acts adopted by each Sejm by a concise preface which characterises the debates and scope of legislation. (EO)

Z dziejów XVII i XVIII wieku. Księga jubileuszowa ofiarowana Profesorowi Michałowi Komaczyńskiemu (From the History of the 17th and 18th Centuries. Anniversary book presented to Professor Michał Komaczyński), ed. Jan Kwak, Katowice 1997, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Śląskiego, 212 pp., sum. in French and German.

Marcin Wieczorek discusses the attention which Professor Komaczyński has paid to Queen Marie-Casimire d'Arquien Sobieska in his scholarly work. Magdalena Ujma depicts the role of Jews in John Sobieski's estates in 1661–1696. Arkadiusz Baron analyses magnate Jerzy Lubomirski's stance in the first year of the Polish–Swedish war (1655). Zbigniew Kiereś shows how the tradition of the Sandomierz rebellion (1606–1607) was utilised during Jerzy Lubomirski's rebellion (1666). Dorota Rosińska portrays King John III Sobieski's religious life and Maria Stefńska presents the image of Sobieski in literary works from 1665 to 1676. Aleksandra Skrzypietz presents Queen Marie-Casimire's stance during the election after the death of her husband John III Sobieski (1696–1697). Jan Kwak shows how the municipal court in Tarnowskie Góry worked at the beginning of the 18th century. Jacek Kurek describes the Polish nobility's stance at the death of king Augustus II (1732) and Adam Lisiek depicts the attitude of the Lithuanian nobility at the 1733 election. Jacek Kaniewski analysed political satires written before the 1758 Sejm. Edmund Cieślak presents Gdańsk inhabitants' plan to settle in the French ports of Rochefort and Marseilles after the first partition of Poland (1772). Henryk Kocój shows what the Prussian diplomacy thought of the french revolution in 1792. Maciej Kucharski portrays the attitude of French diplomats to the Polish–French alliance of 1790. (EO)

Ziemie Północne Rzeczypospolitej Polsko-Litewskiej w dobie rozbiorowej 1772–1815 (The Northern Territories of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the Partition Period 1772–1815), materials from an international conference held in Toruń from 11th to 14th of May 1995, ed. Marian Biskup, Warszawa–Toruń 1996, published by Upowszechnianie Nauki — “UN-O”, 131 pp.

The volume comprises 15 papers and communiqués read by historians from Germany (Klaus Zernack, Hans Jurgen Bomelburg, Wolfgang Neugebauer), Russia (Valantsin Hrytskevich), Lithuania (Mecislovas Jucas, Tamara Bairauskaite), Latvia (Hinrichs Strods, Gwido Straube), Belarus (Anatol Hrytskevich, S. E. Selvestrova-Kul) and Poland (Zofia Zielińska, Andrzej B. Zakrzewski, Stanisław

Litak, Antoni Mironowicz and Bogusław Dybaś); they concern economic, social, political and religious processes which took place in the northern territories of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries.

Most essays deal with the policies conducted by Prussia and Russia towards Poles in the territories they seized at the end of the 18th century (K. Zernack's *Die Politik des preussischen Staates gegenüber der polnischen Frage von 1795 bis 1815*, S. E. Selvestrova – Kul's *The Tsars' Policy towards Belarus's Culture (1772–1801)* and T. Bairasauskaite's *The System of Tsarist Government in Lithuanian Territories until 1815*) and with religious questions in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in 1772–1815 (S. Litak's *Church Relations in Lithuanian–Ruthenian Territories in 1772–1815*, A. Mironowicz's *The Orthodox Church in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in 1772–1795*, and G. Straube's *Die kirchlichen Probleme Kurlands und Livlands im XVIII Jahrhundert*). Attention should also be drawn to Z. Zielińska's article on the causes of the first partition of Poland in 1772, H. J. Bommelburg's essay on changes in the mentality of the estate elites in Royal Prussia and Western Prussia during the partitions, A. B. Zakrzewski's article on the functioning of the dietines of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania under the reign of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski (up to 1788) and V. Hrytskevich's article on health and hygiene in Byelorussian and Lithuanian territories after 1773. (AK)

Zmierzch kultury staropolskiej. Ciężkość i kryzysy (wieki XVII–XIX) (The Decline of Old Polish Culture. Continuity and Crises, 17th–19th Centuries), ed. Urszula Augustyniak and Adam Karpinski, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 134 pp., index of persons.

The volume under review contains papers read at a conference organised by the Institute for Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Historical Institute of Warsaw University in June 1995. The aim of the conference was to revise the chronological turning points with regard to Old Polish culture. Wojciech Kriegseisen discusses the changes which took place in political culture at the turn of the 17th century. Andrzej Zakrzewski presents the functioning of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth's judicial law in the three partition zones; the relics of the old Polish law survived the longest in the Russian zone; they disappeared first in Prussian sector of Poland. Two papers concern musical culture. Barbara Przybyłowska–Jarmięńska argues that as regards the 17th and 18th centuries, one can speak rather of music in old Poland than of old Polish music. Alina Żorawińska–Witkowska presents works by 18th century Polish and Polonised composers. Marek Prejs argues that the late Polish Baroque literature reflects a continuity of cultural phenomena. Jerzy Snopek focuses attention on the beginning of the Enlightenment in Poland. Tomasz Kizwalter analyses the Old Polish tradition and its influence on the development of a modern nation in the 19th century. Marta Leśniakowska presents the architecture of the nobleman's manor house, a symbol of Polishness in the 19th and early 20th centuries. (EO)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Archiwum Filomatów. Listy z zesłania (The Philomats' Archives. Letters from Exile), vol. I, *The circle of Onufry Pietraszkievicz and Cyprian Daszkiewicz*, collected, edited and prefaced by Zbigniew Sudolski with the co-operation of Małgorzata Grzebień, Warszawa 1997, Ancher, 470 pp., index of persons, illustr.

Despite the new numbering and title, the publication is a continuation of the volume *Na zesłaniu (In Exile)* published in 1973. It contains material concerning two persons convicted in the trial of philomats in Wilno in 1823 and sent deep into Russia and Siberia: Onufry

Pietraszkiewicz (1793–1863), archivist of the Philomatic Society and organiser of Polish life in Siberia, and Cyprian Daszkiewicz (1803–1829), a student of Wilno University who died prematurely in Moscow. The volume presents a unique set of the two exiles' correspondence from the years 1824–1860 (including Daszkiewicz's letters to Joachim Lelewel) and Pietraszkiewicz's valuable *Description of Russia, its inhabitants, the capital St. Petersburg, and Moscow in 1824–1830. The Philomats' Archives* is a very important source for historians and historians of literature because of the great variety of subjects discussed in the letters written by the two exiles and those sent to them from Poland. The correspondence abounds in references to the philomats' circle before 1823 and later (many references to Mickiewicz), remarks on Russia and Siberia, descriptions of the exiles' community, its living conditions and morale, and also references to the situation in the Polish territories. The volume opens with the editor's concise introduction and his text *Philomats in Exile*, which presents the youth organisations in Wilno and Kroże in Samogitia, the trial of the indicted students and secondary school pupils, and the exile of the young people, among whom were Tomasz Zan, Adam Mickiewicz, Jan Czeczot, Jan Witkiewicz and Ignacy Domeyko. (MM)

Tomasz Demidowicz, *Obowiązek służby wojskowej w Królestwie Polskim i jego realizacja (1832–1862) (Liability to Military Service in the Polish Kingdom and Its Implementation, 1832–1862)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XL, 1997, № 2, pp. 167–190, sum. in English.

The author depicts the legal foundation and implementation of the compulsory enlistment of Poles in the Russian army, from the dissolution of the separate Polish Army after the November Insurrection of 1830–1831 to the outbreak of the January 1863 Rising. During that period 25 recruitments were carried out in the Polish Kingdom, as a result of which more than 225,000 recruits were sent deep into Russia for a 15-year service. In consequence of 17 extraordinary recruitments, which were an instrument of Russia's repressive policy, many of these young men were incorporated into the Russian army. Demidowicz estimates that at the end of the 1840s and the beginning of the 1850s Poles accounted for about 20–25 per cent of all members of the Empire's army. After analysing the legal foundations of the recruitments and the way they were carried out in 1832–1862, the author comes to the conclusion that the Russian recruitment system amounted to a practically arbitrary exploitation of the Polish Kingdom's population potential. The loss of young men of whom only every tenth returned home, while the others struck root in the Russian community, usually losing all links with Polishness, undoubtedly exerted an influence on the social and economic situation of the central Polish territories in the middle of the 19th century. This examination of the scope of the recruitment, its results and the growing passive resistance of the Polish population is an important contribution to the research on the situation of the Polish Kingdom between the two uprisings. (MM)

Jerzy Fiećko, *Rosja, Polska i misja zesańców. Syberyjska twórczość Agatona Gillera (Russia, Poland and the Exiles' Mission. Agaton Giller's Siberian Literary Output)*, Poznań 1997, Wydawnictwo WiS, 272 pp., Biblioteka Literacka "Poznańskich Studiów Polonistycznych", vol. 1.

Agaton Giller (1831–1887), a publicist and historian who played an active role in the January 1863 Rising and was then exiled to Eastern Siberia for six years, described that part of Russia in three works, each comprising many volumes. Fiećko analyses these works in the context of Giller's life, European and Polish travel literature and the history of Poles in Siberia. Giller made use of the exiles' diaries and the descriptions and analyses of Russia, its culture and political system written by Russian thinkers and foreign observers, especially Adam Mickiewicz and Marquis de Custine. Giller's conviction that Russia was a state of slaves, a state closed and hostile to European culture was in his works combined with the idea of the

civilisational mission of Poles, who propagated love of freedom and Western culture on the shores of Lake Baikal. Giller's most valuable legacy is his description of the Polish community, its ethical code and the tasks facing the exiles. This first historian of the exiled Polish community kept up the romantic myth of Siberia as a place of struggle and martyrdom, but he modified it by describing the joint effort and work put in by the exiles. He presented the Poles' work as their gift for the country of their exile and also as a great legacy which enriched the whole nation. Giller was the first Polish writer to present Siberia as a place of a work which yielded measurable results and as a hard school of character; Fiećko has added a new content to the researchers' description of the Polish 19th century diaspora in Siberia. (MM)

Tomasz Gąsowski, *Między gettem a światem: dylematy ideowe Żydów galicyjskich na przełomie XIX i XX wieku (Between the Ghetto and the World: the Ideological Dilemmas of Galician Jews at the Turn of the 19th Century)*, Kraków 1996, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego i "Księgarni Akademickiej", 146 pp., bibliogr.

The December Constitution, endorsed by the emperor Francis Joseph in 1867, put an end to the formal legal isolation of Jews in the Habsburg monarchy, enabled them to get out of the ghetto and facilitated their emancipation. Gąsowski's book deals with the ideological aspects of Galician Jews' emancipation. The author presents the emancipating Jews' intellectual debate on modernisation, their attitude to religion, tradition and the system of behaviour and spiritual heritage, an attitude which had not changed for centuries, the influence of European ideological currents at the turn of the century and the Jews' relations with the Polish community. The discussion which went on with increasing force from the 1870s to 1914 was conducted mainly in Polish; most of the Jewish documents the author refers to are also in Polish. Gąsowski has made use of Jewish press, pamphlets, fiction, secular and religious brochures and, as regards later years, also of programmatic documents of political organisations and movements; this is supplemented by statistics, official documents, Jewish almanachs and diaries. The analysis of ideological dilemmas is supplemented by a presentation of the legal, demographic, economic and social conditions of Galician Jews' life. The author concludes by saying that the Galician spiritual and physical ghetto survived the year 1914 unscathed. Supporters of modernisation were few and weak and were unable to undermine the ultra-conservative Jewish model of life in Poland's southern and south-eastern territories; it was the Second World War that put an end to this model of life. (MM)

Helena Głogowska, *Białoruś 1914–1921. Kultura pod presją polityki (Byelorussia 1914–1921. Culture under the Pressure of Politics)*, Białystok 1996, Białoruskie Towarzystwo Historyczne, 238 pp., phot.

The author depicts the birth and development of modern Byelorussian culture from the end of the 19th century to the end of the 1920s when the policy of Stalinising the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was launched. Głogowska discusses in detail diverse forms of Byelorussian cultural life (education, literature, the theatre, artistic life, the publishing movement) and the policy pursued by the authorities which controlled the territory of Byelorussia (tsarist, German during World War I, revolutionary Russian, Polish and finally Soviet authorities). The material presented by the author shows that the development of Byelorussian culture, even though it was greatly dependent on the policy of the administrative authorities, maintained an inner dynamism throughout that period and continued even in unfavourable economic and political conditions. What was characteristic of this development was the existence of many currents (e.g. the parallel functioning of culture-forming centres in the Wilno and Grodno regions under Polish rule and in the Minsk region under Soviet rule). The author speaks highly of the achievements of Byelorussian culture in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. A network of state institutions was set up in the republic to promote the development of Byelorussian education and culture, and this made it possible to popularise the Byelorussian

literary language among the population. Unfortunately, a large part of these achievements was squandered in later years. The book is based on the author's research in Byelorussian and Lithuanian archives and on literature concerning Byelorussia. (WM)

Bugumił Grott, *Zygmunt Balicki, ideolog Narodowej Demokracji (Zygmunt Balicki, Ideologist of National Democracy)*, Kraków 1995, Wydawnictwo Arcana, 180 pp., bibliogr., sum. in English.

The book presents Zygmunt Balicki who, alongside Roman Dmowski and Jan Ludwik Popławski, was one of the founders and leaders of the Polish National Democratic Party. Balicki (1858–1916), a publicist, agitator and active politician, was the leading ideologist of the National Democratic movement; he was also a scholar interested in social psychology. Grott's book is composed of three parts: the first (*The Paths of His Life*) presents a concise biography of Balicki; the second (*The Paths of His Thought*) is an analysis of Balicki's views, and the third is a nearly 100–page selection of his writings, including excerpts from his most important publication, *National Egoism and Ethics*, published in 1902. The portrait painted by Grott is, first and foremost, a portrait of Balicki as an ideologist and politician, a consistent nationalist who was also a European, an intellectually independent scholar and defender of Polish cultural and national identity. Recognition of the opposition between nationalism and liberalism, between Polishness and cosmopolitanism, an opposition stressed in his writings, was at the root of Balicki's views. Grott emphasises that Balicki's opinions still constitute an important part of Polish nationalist thought. (MM)

Zdzisław Jagodziński, *Anglia wobec sprawy polskiej w okresie Wiosny Ludów 1848–1849 (Great Britain's Attitude to the Polish Question during the Springtime of Nations 1848–1849)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii PAN i Wydawnictwo Neriton, 338 pp., index pf persons, bibliogr., illustr.

This book by a man actively engaged in the British Poles' intellectual life, head of the Polish Library in London, concerns the attitude of the British to the Polish question at one of the most important moments of European 19th century history. The author depicts the mechanism of British policy, laying stress on the role played by the Foreign Minister, Henry Palmerston, and the activities of British Polonophiles, in particular Lord Dudley Coufts Stuart. He also presents the steps taken by Polish emigrés, in particular the politicians of the Hotel Lambert, and the circumstances in which Polish detachments were founded and acted in European countries and in Turkey. While depicting diplomatic endeavours the author also describes the place of the Polish question in British public opinion in 1848–1849. He comes to the conclusion that the Polish question occupied a marginal place in British policy, for reconstruction of an independent Poland in any form was of no interest to London. The book is based on British records from the archives of "The Times", the Broadland Archives, the Harrowby Manuscripts at Sandon Hill, the Public Records Office and the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum; the author has also made use of the Library and Archives of the Czartoryski Museum in Cracow. (MM)

Maciej Janowski, *Kozy i jesiotry. Uwagi o specyfice liberalizmu w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej między rewolucją francuską a I wojną światową (The Goats and the Sturgeons. Remarks on the Specific Character of Liberalism in East-Central Europe between the French Revolution and World War I)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Poznań), vols. LVI–LVII, 1996/1997, pp. 69–92.

The history as well as the ideological form and scope of liberalism in the countries of East–Central Europe in the 19th century are marked by some characteristics which distinguish it from liberalism in Western Europe and Germany on the one hand and in Russia on the other. The author presents Czech, Hungarian and Polish liberal thought, focusing on its perception

of national questions and these countries' backwardness compared with the West, and on its attitude to the idea of a centralized state and the legitimation of power. Despite a certain asynchronism in development, the liberal movements in the countries of this region had a clear common characteristic: backwardness in the material, political and educational fields made radical modernisation efforts a necessity for the liberals. This often meant renunciation of liberal individual freedoms, especially those concerning national freedoms. In underlining this paradox Janowski uses the term "collectivist liberalism". In 19th century East–Central Europe liberalism could not mean "a golden mean" between the extremes of revolution and reaction, for a middle course was often unavailable. It is to the credit of the author that he has shown the common context of liberal thought in Prague, Bratislava, Budapest and in the Polish territories and consequently, its common aims. Janowski has also succeeded in showing that the history of ideas comprises something more than purely national questions. (MM)

Leszek Kuk, *Orientacja słowiańska w myśli politycznej Wielkiej Emigracji do wybuchu wojny krymskiej: geneza, uwarunkowania, podstawowe koncepcje* (*The Slavic Orientation in the Political Thought of the Great Emigration up to the outbreak of the Crimean War: Genesis, Circumstances, Basic Concepts*), Toruń 1996, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu im. M. Kopernika, 258 pp., bibliogr., sum. in French.

The attitude of Polish emigrés to Russia and the Central European Slav nations is an important aspect of the Great Emigration's post–1831 history and one which has not yet been fully researched. Kuk analyses the emigrés' political concepts and plans up to the outbreak of the Crimean war in 1853, laying stress on the influence of the events of the Springtime of Nations of 1848–1849. The author paints a picture of the "Slav question" in the West (particularly in France) and the Slavophile traditions in Poland from the end of the 18th century. The core of the book is a presentation of two emigré concepts: the anti–Russian small–Slav current and the great–Slav current which provided for co–operation with Russia or even renunciation of Polish national interests in favour of the biggest Slav nation. The first concept, which envisaged a union of small Slav nations, excluding Russia, or even a union directed against it, was, in Kuk's opinion, manifest in the thoughts of Joachim Lelewel and the Polish Democratic Society, in the conservative concepts of the camp of Adam Jerzy Czartoryski, and, in particular, in Adam Mickiewicz's ideas. The second, Pan–Slavic current, which had few representatives, gained the support of such important personages as Adam Gurowski, Józef Hoene–Wroński and Waclaw Jablonowski. They did not create a coherent system, being of the opinion that the Slavs' future lay in their identification with the Russian state and Russian civilisation, in working out a *modus vivendi* within a conservative–liberal vision of the world or even linking the Slavs' future with the idea of a people's revolution. Contemporaries regarded them as renegades, though only Gutowski was for a full national apostasy. It is to Kuk's great credit that he has presented the concepts of this group. (MM)

Krzysztof Marchlewicz, *Z dziejów brytyjskiego polonofilizmu. Działalność polityczna Dudleya Coutsa Stuarta w latach 1853–1854* (*From the History of British Polonophilism. The Political Activity of Dudley Couts Stuart in 1853–1854*), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIII, 1996, № 2, pp. 55–65, sum. in English.

Dudley Couts Stuart (1803–1854), a British parliamentarian and Polonophile, was a close friend and active collaborator of Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski; for many years he was chairman of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland in London. Marchlewicz presents Lord Dudley's political initiatives before the outbreak and during the first few months of the Crimean war. The rapid deterioration of British–Russian relations awakened the hopes of Poles and Western champions of the Polish cause. At that time Lord Dudley Stuart was a political agent of the Hotel Lambert in Great Britain and took part in Czartoryski's negotiations with leading British politicians on the foundation of a Polish legion in Turkey; in January 1853

and December 1854 he visited Istanbul to see how this could be done. During the period under review he made speeches in the House of Commons criticising the British irresolution in launching military operations against Russia. In the autumn of 1854 he went to Stockholm to gain King Oskar I's support for the idea to reconstruct Poland under the rule of the Swedish dynasty. His death on November 17, 1854 was a shock to Polish emigrés in Western Europe. (MM)

Martyrologia unitów podlaskich w świetle najnowszych badań naukowych (The Martyrdom of Uniates in Podlasie in the Light of Latest Research), vol. 1, ed. Jerzy Skowronek and Urszula Maksymiuk, Siedlce 1996, Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenia "Martyrium", 354 pp., illustr.

This is a collection of essays on the fight against the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church in Podlasie (eastern part of the Polish Kingdom) after the Russians abolished the Kingdom in the aftermath of the January 1863 Insurrection; the Chełm diocese was taken over by the Orthodox Church in 1875. The authors depict the methods of breaking the Greek Catholics's resistance stage by stage, the economic conditions and spiritual life in the Uniate parishes before 1875, the reaction of the press; they also show how the Uniates' heroic protest against the Orthodox Church and Russification was reflected in Polish literature, e.g. in the works of Władysław S. Reymont and Stefan Żeromski and in the propaganda of Piłsudski's Polish Legions during World War I. The volume also includes articles on the illegal help which in the 19th and 20th centuries the Catholic Church rendered to the faithful forced to convert to the Orthodox faith, the revindication of former Uniate churches after Poland regained independence in 1918, and the endeavours to have the martyrs beatified; these endeavours were crowned with success in 1996. In an article *The Liquidation of the Union in the Polish Kingdom*, Tadeusz Krwczak presents little known circumstances of the Russian campaign. Jerzy Skowronek's tract *The Persecution of Podlasie Uniates in the European Context* describes West European, especially French, reactions to some spectacular manifestations of resistance and oppression. (MM)

Metamorphozy społeczne. Badania nad dziejami społeczeństwa polskiego XIX i XX wieku (Social Metamorphoses. Studies in the History of Polish Society in the 19th and 20th Centuries), sc. ed. Janusz Żarnowski, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii PAN, 170 pp.

This is a collection of studies in Poland's social history of the 19th and 20th centuries. The authors wanted to present "the topical research directions which we regard as important in contemporary social historiography". The volume comprises the following articles: *Social History: Hopes, Disappointments, Prospects* (Janusz Żarnowski); *The Question of Generations in Poland's Social History in the 19th and 20th Centuries* (Roman Wapiński); *Changes in the Social Status of Woman and the Family during the Era of Industrialisation. Latest Polish Research* (Anna Żarnowska); *Changes within the Peasant Class in the 19th and 20th Centuries* (Włodzimierz Mędrzecki); *The Polish Petty Bourgeoisie during the Development of Capitalist Economy from the 19th Century to the Inter-War Years* (Stefania Kowalska-Glikman); "Private Citizens" — *A Forgotten Episode in the Pre-History of the Polish Intelligentsia* (Ludwik Hass); and *Social and Political Transformations in Volhynia in 1917–1921* (Włodzimierz Mędrzecki). (DJ)

Krzysztof Michałek, *Pod banderami Unii i Konfederacji. Wojna secesyjna 1861–1865 na morzach i rzekach (Under the Banners of the Union and the Confederation. The 1861–1865 Civil War on Seas and Rivers)*, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 252 pp., maps and diagrams, bibliogr., indexes of persons and ship names, illustr.

The author not only describes the encounters of ships, naval operations and commanders during the Civil War but also shows the successive stages and results of confrontation between the two unequal production potentials. Michałek has rightly laid stress on the effect of military operations on technological progress in the United States. War exigencies forced the two belligerents to construct hundreds of ships, introduce new technological solutions, new kinds of weapons (including prototypes of submarines) and new methods of combat on inland and oceanic waters. The Civil War marked a turning point in the history of the American navy, which after the period of rapid expansion on 1861–1865 experienced stagnation and regress up to the First World War.

The book is based on source materials of the American Studies Centre of Warsaw University and American publications. It is furnished with many illustrations and a calendar of the most important events of the 1861–1865 period. (MM)

Maciej M y c i e l s k i, "O duchu publicznym" Kajetana Koźmiana ("The Public Spirit" by Kajetan Koźmian), "Pamiętnik Literacki" (Kraków), vol. LXXXVIII, 1997, N° 1, pp. 5–24.

Mycielski examines Kajetan Koźmian's tract *The Public Spirit* which was first published in 1888. Kajetan Koźmian (1771–1856), was a poet, publicist, critic of Romantic poetry and senior official of the Duchy of Warsaw and the Congress Kingdom. The tract was believed to have been written between 1809 and 1812. Mycielski shows that allusions to current political events and concrete persons indicate that it was written in 1820. Koźmian's tract was directed against thoughtless patriotism which gives rise to uncontrollable emotions; in contrast, the "public spirit" was presented by him as an enlightened love of one's country, based on prudence and a sense of responsibility for the good of the whole country. These remarks were directed against the Warsaw liberal press and also against Stanisław Staszic, who was regarded as an opportunist and a radical. According to Mycielski, the tract was influenced by Western thought, in particular by J. J. Rousseau and J. Locke. Koźmian combined the Enlightenment concepts of the social contract with distrust of irrationalism and a conservative perspective. In view of nascent Romanticism and the imminence of the November rising, these were anachronistic concepts, but they were the reason why at the end of the 19th century Galician conservatives willingly referred to Koźmian's tract. (MM)

Andrzej N i e u w a ż n y, *Kampania 1813 roku na północnym zachodzie Księstwa Warszawskiego. Napoleońska twierdza Toruń i jej obrona (The 1813 Campaign in the North–West of the Duchy of Warsaw. The Napoleonic Fortress of Toruń and Its Defence)*, Toruń 1995, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu im. M. Kopernika, 287 pp., bibliogr., sum. in French, German and Russian, maps.

On the basis of hitherto unknown archival sources scattered in Moscow and other places in the former USSR, the French Service Historique de l'Armée de Terre in Vincennes and Polish archives, the author presents an important sector of the military operations conducted by the Russian and Napoleonic armies in the Duchy of Warsaw in the winter and early spring of 1813. Nieuważny has also made use of the diaries and correspondence of participants in the fighting. The most important stage of the operations in the north–west of the Duchy was the siege of the Toruń fortress, the defenders of which surrendered in the middle of April 1813. Nieuważny describes the function of the fortress in the system of Napoleonic fortifications on the Vistula, the state of the fortress when the siege started and the development of the siege. The book ends with a chapter on the Russian occupation of the fortress in 1813–1815 and the effect of the siege and of the later occupation on the town of Toruń, which was transferred to

Prussia in 1815 by virtue of the provisions of the Congress of Vienna. The book is an important contribution to the history of the Napoleonic army and to the still little known history of the fall of the Duchy of Warsaw and Russian operations in Polish territories in 1813–1815. (MM)

Polskie mity polityczne XIX i XX wieku. Kontynuacja (Polish Political Myths of the 19th and 20th Centuries. Continuation), ed. Wojciech Wrzesiński, Wrocław 1996, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, series "Polska myśl polityczna XIX i XX wieku", vol. 10, 301 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

This is a supplement to vol. 9 (published in 1994) of the Wrocław series devoted to Polish political thought in the last two centuries; it concerns political myths. Since Polish political thought is replete with mythology, the 15 essays included in the volume will undoubtedly attract the attention of researchers. In addition to W. Sitek's theoretical article (*Social Myth as a Theoretical and Methodological Problem*), the volume includes essays on the Poles' ideas of various national and ethnic groups (M. Inglot's *The Jew in Polish Literature in 1822–1863*, J. Borzyszkowski's *The Myth of the Cashubian*, J. Jasiński's *Myth referring to East Prussian Mazurians*, J. Kolbuszewski's *The Myth concerning Polish Highlanders*, D. Simonides's *The Myth of the Silesian*). Myth about emigrants (T. Radzik, W. Śladkowski, *The Myth of Polish Emigrants*) and exiles to Siberia (A. Kuczyński) are also included in the volume. C. Lewandowski analyses the myth of the Polish intelligentsia in the thought of Stanisław Brzozowski and Józef Chałasiński. W. Wrzesiński's article discusses the myth of the Polish worker in the 19th and 20th centuries. T. Kulak, W. Wrzesiński and W. Suleja deal with the myth of independence and of the struggle for it after the partitions, during World War II and in the Polish People's Republic; A. Ajnenkiel's article discusses the myth of the Second Republic. The role played by literature in the creation and consolidation of collective ideas has been signalled by J. Łukasiewicz (*The Myth-producing Functions of Literature during the Period of Socialist Realism*). The volume ends with two summing up articles in English: W. Wrzesiński's *On Wrocław Experience in Research on Polish Political Mythology. Conclusion*, and T. Kulak's *Polish Political Myths of the 19th and 20th Centuries*. (MM)

Rewolucja czy praca organiczna — drogami do niepodległości? W 150 rocznicę wydarzeń 1846 (Is It Revolution or Basic Work that Leads to Independence? On the 150th anniversary of the events of 1846), ed. Marian Drozdowski, Poznań 1997, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii Uniwersytetu im. A. Mickiewicza, 204 pp.

This is a collection of articles concerning the events of 1846 in the Prussian and Austrian zones of Poland; it includes essays on the Polish question in Prussia's policy in 1846–1848 (A. Czubiński), the Polish Democratic Society's insurrectionary concepts, the question of land reform and the social consciousness of peasants in Great Poland and Galicia and of Galician Jews in the 1840s. Two articles discuss military questions of the Cracow insurrection from the Polish and the Austrian perspective (J. Rydel, *The Problem of Commanding Austrian Troops during the Events of 1846*).

A separate part of the book consists of studies which show how the 1846 events are reflected in Polish literature and historiography. They present the legend of the Cracow insurrection in Romantic literature, the changing image of the leader of the insurrectionary movement, Edward Dembowski, and the impact of the slaughter of the nobility in Galicia, an event which undermined the Romantic theory that the common people would resurrect Poland. M. Frančić writes about *The Year 1846 in the Poles' Historical Consciousness*. The book ends with an essay on the Poznań archival material concerning the events of 1846. (MM)

Joanna Rusin, *Aleksander Wielopolski bohater trudnej legendy (Aleksander Wielopolski, Hero of a Difficult Legend)*, Rzeszów 1997, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej w Rzeszowie, 130 pp.

Aleksander Wielopolski, head of government of the Polish Kingdom before the insurrection of January 1863, is one of the most controversial personages of Polish history. Historians, publicists and politicians have expressed contradictory opinions about him, some regarding him as a hero, others considering him a traitor; Wielopolski also inspired such prominent writers as Józef Ignacy Kraszewski and Władysław Terlecki. In her work Joanna Rusin examines Wielopolski's different embodiments in political writings and literature. His role in 1861–1863 and all aspects of Poland's relations with Russia were subjects of a broad discussion after the fall of the January rising (in particular after his death in 1877) and in the years preceding World War I; the discussion was continued by Poles living abroad during World War II and it went on in the Polish People's Republic. Participation in the dispute over Wielopolski's guilt or merit was never a purely artistic or scholarly unbiased activity; on the contrary, it frequently signified a declaration on one of the sides of a current political discussion and prompted reflections on the nation's collective responsibility; at best, it was designed to overcome deep-rooted stereotypes. By presenting changes in the image of Wielopolski Rusin has reconstructed the ideological and political context which influenced these changes. This is the first attempt at a comprehensive presentation of Wielopolski's legend. (MM)

Henryk Sienkiewicz, *Listy. Ze zbiorów Juliana Krzyżanowskiego (Letters from Julian Krzyżanowski's Collection)*, vol. 2, parts 1–3, edited, prefaced and annotated by Maria Bokszczanin, consultation Maria Kornitowicz, Warszawa 1996, PIW, 643+566+666 pp., indexes, illustr.

The publication is a continuation of Volume I (published in 1977) which included Sienkiewicz's letters to persons whose names begin with the letters A–J. The three parts of vol. 2 contain letters to Jadwiga Janczewska née Szetkiewicz (1856–1941). Sienkiewicz's sister-in-law and confidante, and to her husband, Edward, professor of botany at the Jagiellonian University. The addressee of most of the letters in the volume was the sister of the writer's first wife, Maria Szetkiewicz. After the death of his wife Sienkiewicz kept up friendly relations with Jadwiga; this was a friendship which oscillated between fraternal feelings, adoration and flirtation. Its result is a rich collection of letters (part 1: 1879–1888, part 2: 1889–1893, part 3: 1894–1916), rare at first and then increasingly frequent after Sienkiewicz's engagement to Maria. Sent from various places and countries, they are of great artistic value and raise a great variety of subjects. In the letters Sienkiewicz expressed his views on art and literature, characterised various personages of Polish intellectual life in the 19th and 20th centuries, described the places he was visiting, commented on relations in Poland and asked about his nearest relatives. The letters are a real calendar of the writer's life and also a valuable source of information on the intellectual and artistic circles in which he moved. The indexes of persons, geographical names and subjects help the reader to get an insight into this rich collection. (MM)

Spoleczeństwo polskie na ziemiach pod panowaniem pruskim w okresie I wojny światowej, 1914–1918 (The Polish Community in Prussian Poland during World War I, 1914–1918), ed. Mieczysław Wojciechowski, Toruń 1996, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 234 pp., sum. in German.

The publication comprises the following papers prepared for a session which was held in Toruń in 1994 to discuss the life of the Polish population in Prussian sector of Poland during World War I: *The Stance of the Polish community in Upper Silesia* by Teresa Kulak; *Great Poland during World War I. The State of Research and Proposals for Further Studies* by Witold Molik; *Western Prussia's War Economy* by Kazimierz Wajda; *The Polish Community*

in Western Prussia by Mieczysław Wojciechowski; *Wartime Experiences in the Light of Pomeranians' Reminiscences* by Józef Borzyszkowski and Cezary Olbracht-Prondzyński; *The German Authorities and Society in the Light of Polish Revindication Claims 1918–1919* by Przemysław Hauser; *East Prussia* by Wojciech Wrzesiński; *Sources to the History of Rural Areas and Rural People in West Pomerania* by Włodzimierz Stępiński; *Poles in the German Officers' Corps* by Waldemar Rezmier; *PoW Camps in Polish Territories under Prussian Rule* by Zbigniew Karpus; *Polish Organisations Striving for Independence* by Tadeusz Bogdalecki; *Polish Credit Co-operatives* by Ryszard Sudziński; *Father Walerian Adamski's Activity* by Stanisław Gajewski; and *Alfred Chłapowski's Charitable Work* by Mariusz Wołos. (WM)

Mieczysław Arkadiusz Woźniak, *Kalisz 1914. Pogrom miasta (Kalisz 1914. The Devastation of the Town)*, Kalisz 1995, Kaliskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, 190 pp., sum. in English and German, 70 illustr.

Kalisz was the capital of a province (*guberniya*) and one of the largest and most advanced towns in the Polish Kingdom. It had about 70,000 inhabitants before World War I. German troops seized the town without firing a shot as early as August 2, 1914. On the night of August 3, German forces fired at their own units by mistake, and on August 7 accidental shooting, caused by panic, broke out in the market square. The military command accused the local population of attacking the Germans, carried out mass reprisals and then started to systematically destroy the town by artillery fire and by setting the remaining buildings on fire. As a result, several hundred persons were murdered between August 7th and 22nd, and Kalisz lost nearly all houses in the medieval centre and a large part of the Wrocław suburb, as well as nine industrial works and five public buildings. The number of inhabitants fell to 5,000.

The book consists of: 1. an article describing the history of the town, the events of August 1914 and the reconstruction of Kalisz; 2. photographs showing the town in 1914 and before the outbreak of the war (or after reconstruction); 3. a list of properties on which the destroyed buildings stood; 4. a map of Kalisz in 1910. (WM)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Kazimierz Bądziak, Gennadij Matwiejew, Paweł Samuś, *Powstanie na Zaolziu w 1938 r. Polska akcja specjalna w świetle dokumentów Oddziału II Sztabu Głównego WP (The Uprising in Zaolzie in 1938. The Polish Special Operation in the Light of Records of the Second Department of the Polish Army's General Staff)*, Warszawa 1997, Oficyna Wydawnicza "Audiutor", 191 pp., maps, diagrams.

Poland did not accept the Council of Ambassadors' decision of 1920 which divided Teschen Silesia. It was a permanent aim of Polish foreign policy to recover the disputed territory called Zaolzie from Czechoslovakia. An important role in these endeavours was assigned to agencies of the Second Department of the Polish Army's General Staff. This activity intensified in 1934 when, alongside propaganda, the Polish side began a systematic penetration of Polish political groupings and Polish centres in Zaolzie and even organised conspiratorial diversionary groups. At the end of 1935 a conspiratorial organisation was set up in Warsaw which was to prepare a Polish national uprising and carry it out at an opportune moment in the disputed territory. In the intention of its organisers the diversionary operation, started on September 22, 1938, was to add weight to the official demand for the transfer of Zaolzie to Poland, which Poland addressed to the Czechoslovak authorities on September 30, 1938.

The publication presents 66 documents mainly from the collections of the Second Department of the General Staff (kept in the Centre of Historical and Documentary Collections

in Moscow) which illustrate the preparation and carrying out of the special Polish operation in Zaolzie in 1938. (WM)

J. Gołębiowski, *Inwestycje drogowe w okresie II Rzeczypospolitej (Road Investments in the Second Republic)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), 1997, № 1, pp. 61–80, sum. in English.

In 1914 there were 24 km macadam roads per 100 square km in Prussian Poland, 19.4 km in Austrian Poland, 6.3 km in the Polish Kingdom, and 2.3 km in the eastern borderland. In 1924 the average density of beaten tracks was 12 km per 100 sq km in Poland. Macadam roads accounted for only 13.3 per cent of all tracks in Poland. Half of the macadam roads required immediate repairs, but the finances of the state and local governments did not make it possible to embark on large-scale investment work in the first years after World War I. It was not until 1928 that the state was able to allot more money for the construction of roads. Payments for ownership of mechanical vehicles and from the sale of fuels as well as fines for breaking traffic regulations were paid into the State Road Fund set up in 1931. Thanks to the state's great investment effort the length of highways increased from 44,000 km in 1924 to 65,000 km in 1938 and their density rose to 17 km per sq km. Construction of state highways was concentrated in eastern voivodships, local governments built the greatest number of roads in central voivodships. In addition to the construction of new roads, large sums were spent on the modernisation of existing roads in order to adapt them to car traffic. Although these efforts greatly improved transport, they did not reduce Poland's distance from the other European countries.

The article is based on records of the Polish government and published statistical data. (WM)

Zbigniew Karpus, *Jeńcy i internowani rosyjscy i ukraińscy na terenie Polski w latach 1918–1924 (Russian and Ukrainian Prisoners of War and Internes in the Territory of Poland in 1918–1924)*, Toruń 1997, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 209 pp., illustr., photocopies of documents, phot., sum. in German, English and Russian.

The book is the result of the author's many years of study. It describes the stay and living conditions in Poland of soldiers taken prisoner during World War II and during the fighting for Poland's independence and of soldiers of various formations who laid down arms and were interned in the territory of the Polish state. The author discusses in detail the political and military circumstances in which the individual categories of prisoners of war and internes landed in Polish hands. He depicts the formation and organisation of services which looked after the PoWs and internes, and describes the living conditions in individual camps. He devotes much space to the life in camps, in particular camps for interned soldiers of the Ukrainian People's Republic and Russian and Byelorussian voluntary formations. He shows that Poles tried to enable the internees to return to civilian life by making it possible for them to take up paid work.

The book is based on records in the archives of Polish military and state authorities, an analysis of the press and reminiscence. (WM)

Tadeusz Kotłowski, *Historia Republiki Weimarskiej 1919–1933 (The History of the Weimar Republic 1919–1933)*, Poznań 1997, Instytut Historii UAM, 404 pp.

The author of this synthesis of Germany's history from 1919 to 1933 tries to show to what extent the democratic political system of the Weimar Republic was accepted by the most important social and political forces of Germany. He points out that throughout the existence of the Republic a great role was played by extra-constitutional pressure groups (especially the army) and that the new form of the state did not enjoy social support. As a result of the republic's internal weakness, the well organised fascist movement, which had a broad social

base, was able to take advantage of republican institutions, take over power and destroy the democratic system. It was the author's intention to fill a painful gap in Polish German studies and offer a handbook to students of contemporary history and German philology. (WM)

Dariusz Matelski, *Mniejszość niemiecka w Wielkopolsce 1918–1939 (The German Minority in Great Poland, 1918–1939)*, Poznań 1997, Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM, 592 pp., annexes, sum. in German (pp. 550–592).

The author points out that after a rapid drop in the wake of the Great War (from 691,000 in 1910 to 224,000 in 1926), the number of Germans in Great Poland stabilised (at about 210,000 at the end of the inter-war period). Thanks to the might of the German state, the Germans in Poland could insist on a strict observance of all the rights guaranteed by the political system of the Second Republic. They could set up various organisations (cultural, social, economic, political) promoting a comprehensive development of cultural and economic life. German groupings took an active part in local and parliamentary elections. In the last few years of the inter-war period these groupings were infiltrated by the intelligence service of the Third Reich which focused attention on the Deutsche Vereinigung in Westpolen.

The author discusses in detail the organisation and functioning of the Lutheran–Augsburg Church to which the majority of the Germans in Great Poland belonged. He also writes about Germans of Judaic faith.

A separate chapter has been devoted to the economic position of Germans in Great Poland. The annexes show the number of Germans, their distribution and their activity in local and parliamentary structures.

The book is based on records kept in the archives of Polish central and regional authorities, the press, political writings and literature. (WM)

Piotr Nowak, *Poznań jako ośrodek wydawniczy w dwudziestoleciu 1918–1939 (Poznań as a Publishing Centre in the Twenty Inter-War Years 1918–1939)*, Poznań 1997, Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM, 233 pp., sum. in German, phot., annexes.

The author says that the twenty inter-war years “were a period when the dreams of several generations of Poznań’s intelligentsia to turn their city into an important centre of intellectual life in the country came true... From a local centre isolated from the rest of the country by the cordon of partitions the capital of Great Poland became one of the three greatest publishing centres in Poland”. Twenty-seven publishing houses existed in Poznań during the inter-war period. As regards *belles lettres* and religious literature, it was “Albertinum” (St. Adalbert’s Publishers) that came to the top; among the publishers of scientific works the leading role was played by Poznań University and the Poznań Society of the Friends of Science. The overwhelming majority of the publications was published in Polish. Publications in the German language played an insignificant role. Poznań had more than 40 printing houses (usually small).

The annex presents a list of bookshops, second-hand bookshops and press selling centres in Poznań during the inter-war period. (WM)

Marian Orzechowski, *Ruch polski we Wrocławiu w latach 1919–1921 w oczach niemieckich konfidentów (The Polish Movement in Breslau in 1919–1921 in the Eyes of German Informers)*, “Sobótka” (Wrocław), 1997, № 1–2, pp. 15–37, sum. in German.

The events at the end of World War I and the establishment of the Polish state brought the Polish national movement in Breslau back to life, but German state and social institutions decided to keep it under their control. The surveillance of Polish organisations was carried out by Karl Jochmann, a social worker who, on his own initiative, set up an informers’ network which made it possible to control nearly all Polish political and social initiatives. German state institutions and political organisations availed themselves of Jochmann’s services. In his

reports Jochmann underlined that the aim of the Polish national campaign was first to wrest Upper and then Lower Silesia from Germany and that, consequently, it was necessary to take decisive steps in order to eliminate the danger threatening German national interests. He stressed that what was the most important was to paralyse the Polish propaganda campaign before the planned plebiscite which was to decide which state Upper Silesia should belong to.

The article is based on several dozen extensive reports drawn up by Karl Jochmann in 1919–1921 which are kept in Zentral Staatsarchiv Mersenburg. (WM)

Waldemar Paruch, *Od konsolidacji państwowej do konsolidacji narodowej. Mniejszości narodowe w myśli politycznej obozu piłsudczykowskiego, 1926–1939 (From State Consolidation to National Consolidation. National Minorities in the Political Thought of the Piłsudskiite Camp, 1926–1939)*, Lublin 1997, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 424 pp.

The author of the monograph has undertaken to define the main factors which influenced the approach of Józef Piłsudski's political supporters to the problem of national minorities and the conclusions which they drew from their ideological and political principles. Paruch maintains that there was a specific Piłsudskiite view of the problem of national minorities in the Second Republic, in particular before Józef Piłsudski's death. It was based on acceptance of the cultural, and even political, aspirations of other nations, as long as these aspirations did not run counter to Poland's *raison d'état*. These principles were embodied in the programme of "state assimilation" which assumed that it was possible to work for the benefit of both the state and its citizens of non-Polish nationality. When the programme failed, the Piłsudskiites' approach to the question of national minorities changed. In the second half of the 1930s it approximated the nationalistic view, in particular with regard to the Jews.

The monograph is based on records of the administrative and military authorities of the Second Republic, accounts and memoirs of Piłsudskiite politicians, political writings and the press. (WM)

Jolanta Szablicka-Żak, *Szkolnictwo i oświata w pracach Sejmu Ustawodawczego II Rzeczypospolitej (Schools and Education in the Work of the Legislative Sejm of the Second Republic)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 200 pp.

On the basis of minutes of Sejm meetings and governmental records (in particular records of the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment) the author reconstructs the work undertaken by the Sejm to found a system of public education in the first few years after Poland regained independence. She points out that of great importance for the organisation of the educational system were the Chief of State's decrees which made a seven-year primary school compulsory for all children. The Legislative Sejm adopted resolutions which laid legal foundations for the unification of the educational system throughout the country, worked out labour regulations for teachers and a system of their remuneration as well as a system of teacher training. After many stormy discussions the deputies refrained from including an article on obligatory religious education in the basic law, but the duty of religious instruction in state and local government schools was maintained.

The annex contains a list of the Chief of State's decrees concerning education. (WM)

Zofia Tomczonek, *Ruch ludowy na kresach północno-wschodnich Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej (The Peasant Movement in the North-Eastern Borderlands of the Second Republic)*, Białystok 1996, Wydawnictwa Politechniki Białostockiej. Rozprawa Naukowa 37, 247 pp., annex, phot.

On the basis of archival records of the administrative authorities and the Borderland Guard Society, results of elections to parliament and local administration and the peasant press, the author discusses in detail the organisational activity of politicians linked to various currents

of the Polish peasant movement from the establishment of the Polish state to the outbreak of the Second World War, and analyses the results of elections to the representative bodies of the Second Republic. She points out that the Borderland Guard was the first grouping to solicit the support of the rural population, Catholic as well as Orthodox. Its programme and ideas were modelled on those of the Polish Peasant Party "Liberation". When the north-eastern territories were incorporated into the Second Republic, the majority of the local activists joined national peasant parties: the Polish Peasant Party "Piast" and the Polish Peasant Party "Liberation". Both parties gained large social support in the 1922 elections. The peasant parties played an important role in the political life of the region until the end of the 1920s and the beginning of the 1930s, although infighting and splits made it impossible for them to become the dominant party. In the 1930s the united peasant movement remained in the background of public life in the north-eastern territories. This was due to the authorities' repressive policy and also to the apathy of the rural population. (WM)

WORD WAR II

Armia Krajowa na północno-wschodnich ziemiach II Rzeczypospolitej w latach 1942–1945 (The Home Army in the North-Eastern Territories of the Second Republic in 1942–1945), Materials of a session held at the Institute for Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Science on November 30, 1996, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych PAN, 55 pp.

The publication comprises the following papers: Andrzej Chmielarz's *Some Aspects of the Home Army's Activity in the Wilno Region after the "Ostra Brama" (Pointed Gate) Operation*, Arunas Bubnys's *The NKGB and NKWD in the Fight against the Polish Underground in Lithuania (second half of 1944 — beginning of 1945)*, and Henryk Piśkunowicz's *Polish-Lithuanian Relations in the Wilno Region during the German Occupation*. The volume is the fruit of studies carried out within the framework of the research *Poles in the north-eastern borderlands of the former Second Republic under two occupations (1939–1946)*, which was financed by the State Committee for Scientific Research. It is to the credit of these studies that they have made it possible for scholars to acquaint themselves with conclusions reached on the basis of documents of the KGB in Wilno and Lithuanian post-1989 studies which are little known in Poland. (DJ)

Stanisław Ciesielski, *Polacy w Kazachstanie w latach 1940–1946. Zesłańcy lat wojny (Poles in Kazakhstan in 1940. Wartime Exiles)*, Wrocław 1997, Oficyna Wydawnicza "W kolorach tęczy", 312 pp., bibliogr., 26 illustr.

Życie codzienne polskich zesłańców w ZSRR w latach 1940–1946 (Polish Exiles' Everyday Life in the USSR in 1940–1946), ed. Stanisław Ciesielski, Wrocław 1997, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis, Historia CXXX, 313 pp.

Both books deal with similar subjects and are based on similar sources, mainly the exiles' memoirs kept in the Scientific Archives of the Polish Ethnographic Society and published autobiographical documents. The authors have also made use of source materials kept in the Archive of Modern Records (sets of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of the Polish Government-in-Exile and the Union of Polish Patriots), Archives of the Centre for the History of the Polish Peasant Movement, the Central Military Archives and Russian archives. In the book *Poles in Kazakhstan* Ciesielski examines such question as the deportations of Poles, their status in the USSR, everyday life (diet, clothing, housing conditions, education, child care, health standards, help for the Polish population, religious life and rites, cultural life and entertainment, the Poles' frame of mind). The second book contains the following essays: *The Rules and Methods of Deportation. The Number of Inhabitants and Their Distribution by*

Grzegorz Hryciuk; *The Deportation and Journey into the Unknown* by Antoni Kuczyński; *Living Conditions (diet, clothing, accommodation) and The Work of Polish Exiles* by Stanisław Ciesielski and Grzegorz Hryciuk; *The State of Health of the Polish Population and Religious Life and Rites* by Aleksander Serebrakowski; and *The Attitude of the Authorities and Local Population to the Poles and The Mood in Polish Communities* by Stanisław Ciesielski. (DJ)

Mirosław Dymarski, *Ziemie postulowane (ziemie nowe) w prognozach i działaniach polskiego ruchu oporu 1939–1945 (The Territories Claimed by the Polish Resistance Movement (New Territories) in Its Prognoses and Activities, 1939–1945)*, Wrocław 1997, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 214 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in German.

The author set himself the task of presenting and characterising selected political conceptions of the take-over of new (western) territories against the background of the work carried on by the conspiratorial Polish administration and the personal structure of the forces engaged in the take-over of new territories. He has based his book mainly on documents of the Government's Delegation — the Western Bureau (Bureau for the Western Territories), the Western Section of the Press and Information Department (kept in the Archive of Modern Records), the Home Army Headquarters' Military Administration of the Western Territories (Professor Stanisław Salmonowicz's private archives), the press, and conspiratorial publications. Dymarski examines such questions as the scope of the prognoses, the evolution of the Polish underground's western programme, the extent of Polish territorial claims, the nature of integration plans. According to Dymarski, three conceptions of a western programme were worked out by the Polish underground. The first was created by National Democratic circles, which regarded a future western frontier on the Oder and Lusatian Neisse as a constituent part of a broader plan promoting the security of Poland and Europe, and also demanded territorial expansion in the east. The second conception was worked out by representatives of the supreme Polish authorities in Poland; it demanded the incorporation of East Prussia, Gdańsk (Danzig), Western Pomerania and Opole Silesia (more or less along the Oder). The third conception, propagated by Polish communists, linked renunciation of Poland's eastern territories with the demand for compensation in the West. As a result of the balance of political forces at the end of World War II, the last conception carried the day. (DJ)

Władysław Filar, *"Burza" na Wołyniu. Z dziejów 27 Wołyńskiej Dywizji Piechoty Armii Krajowej. Studium historyczno-wojskowe ("The Tempest" in Volhynia. From the History of the 27 Volhynian Infantry Division of the Home Army. An Historical-Military Study)*, Warszawa 1997, Oficyna Wydawnicza Rytm, 288 pp., index of persons and geographical names, 42 illustr., annexes, diagrams.

On the basis of Polish, German (Bundesarchiv — Militärarchiv Freiburg, Bundesarchiv Koblenz) and Ukrainian archives the author has analysed the activity of the 27th Volhynian Infantry Division of the Home Army. He depicts the mobilisation of conspiratorial units and the formation of the 27th Infantry Division, its activity in the frontal zone between February and March 1944, its participation in the Kovel operation and in the fighting in Polesie, Podlasie and the Lublin region. (DJ)

Stanisława Lewandowska, *Życie codzienne Wilna w latach II wojny światowej (Everyday Life in Wilno during World War II)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Neriton Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii PAN, 368 pp., bibliogr., 69 illustr., index of persons, sum. in German.

The author has undertaken to present "the Wilno inhabitants' everyday life in the conditions created by the successive rulers of the town after September 17, 1939, the inhabitants' defence system which existed in defiance of the invaders, and the ordeals which the inhabitants had to go through in their struggle to survive despite all adversities". Lewandowska characterises the

inhabitants' situation under the successive occupations, the everyday living conditions, the drama of the Wilno Jews, the inhabitants' stance, frame of mind and behaviour towards the occupiers, conspiratorial political and cultural life and the inhabitants' economic situation. She has based her book on source materials produced by the inhabitants and the rulers. These are, first and foremost, materials of the Information and Propaganda Bureau of the Home Army Headquarters, the Press and Information Department of the Government Delegate's Office, German reports on the activity of the operational groups of the security police and the *SD* (*Einsatzgruppen der Sicherheitspolizei und SD*) and the *Einsatzkommandos*. The author has extensively used the official and the conspiratorial press. The archives of the Lithuanian authorities have been used to a lesser extent. (DJ)

Grzegorz Mazur, Jerzy Węgierski, *Konspiracja lwowska 1939–1944. Słownik biograficzny (Lwów Conspiracy 1939–1944. Biographical Dictionary)*, Katowice 1997, Wydawnictwo Unia, 255 pp.

The dictionary comprises biographies of 185 persons who during World War II played a leading role in the Polish military underground in Poland's pre-war south-eastern voivodships. Most of these persons were active in Lwów. The dictionary presents commanders active in Lwów during the Soviet occupation in 1939–1941, commanders of the south-eastern region and its districts during both the Soviet and the German occupation, all commanders of inspectorates and respective commanders of the Union of Armed Struggle — the Home Army in the districts of the town of Lwów, chiefs of the region and its districts during the whole period, chiefs of the departments of the regional command's staff and of the sections of the Lwów Region's staff of the Union of Armed Struggle — the Home Army during the German occupation, all commanders of other military organisations active in that area, the Government's regional delegates in Lwów, and commanders of the Home Army's partisan detachments active in the region. Wherever possible the biographies have been furnished with photographs; they all have a bibliographic description citing the source on which they are based. (DJ)

RECENT HISTORY

Henry Andreasen, Marcin P. Brodala, Krzysztof Kosiński, Agnieszka Kubica, Marcin Kula, Agnieszka Maciaszczyk, Krzysztof Madej, Janusz Milewski, Michał Osypowicz, Piotr Płachtański, Michał Redel, Marta Sokołowska, Paweł Sowiński, Tomasz Tworowski, Agnieszka Zajk, Anna Żuchowska, *Komitet Wojewódzki ogniem władzy ludowej (The Voivodship Committee as a Cell of People's Power)*. A study in the stance of party activists, worked out under the direction of Marcin Kula, with the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdańsk taken as an example, 1949–1953, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych PAN, 257 pp., sum. in English.

Marcin Kula, together with students attending his graduate seminar at the Historical Institute of Warsaw University, has analysed the functioning of a local centre of power in Stalinist Poland. The study is based on minutes of meetings of the Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in Gdańsk and its executive, as well as records of the deliberations held there. On the basis of these sources the authors depict how the Voivodship Committee dealt with question concerning the Gdańsk countryside, world and Polish problems, maritime questions, industrial production and productivity, choice of personnel, commercial issues, organisation of festive days, and associate organisations. The study also analyses the language used by party functionaries and tries to reconstruct their way of thinking. (DJ)

"Dzieje Najnowsze" (Warszawa), quarterly devoted to the history of the 20th century, 1997, N° 2, 208 pp.

This issue of the periodical is of a monographic character, its subject being the cold war. It comprises the following articles: Andrzej Skrzypek's *The Soviet Union's Strategy during the Cold War*; Krzysztof Michałek's *Truman's Doctrine: A Mistake in Political Calculation or an Attempt at a New Approach to the United States' National Security*; Magdalena Hułas's *The British Path towards the Cold War. Some Remarks Connected with Research into the Beginning of the Cold War*; Jan Żaryn's *The Attitude of the Apostolic See to the Cold War (in the first few years after the Second World War)*; Dariusz Jaroś's *The Poles' Attitude to the Threat of War in the Light of Accounts from the Years 1946–1956*; Jacek Skodlarski's *The World Economy in the Climactic Period of the Cold War (1950–1955). An Outline*; Tomasz Wituch's *Dispute over Trieste — an Early Episode of the Cold War*; Tadeusz Wolsza's *The Question of the Second Corps and the Absence of Poles from the London Victory Parade on June 8, 1946 (a contribution to the genesis of the cold war)*; Czesław Madańczyk's *The Berlin Congress in Defence of the Freedom of Culture (1950)*. The quarterly also contains an editorial discussion on the cold war with the participation of professors Włodzimierz Borodziej, Czesław Madańczyk and Lubomir Zyblykie-wicz, source materials concerning some aspects of the cold war and an analysis of the historical studies organised by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars within the framework of the Cold War International History Project. (DJ)

Roman Drozd. *Droga na Zachód. Osadnictwo ludności ukraińskiej na ziemiach zachodnich i północnych Polski w ramach akcji "Wisła" (The Road to the West. The Settlement of the Ukrainian Population in Poland's Western and Northern Territories under the "Vistula" Scheme)*, Warszawa 1997, "Tyrsa" sp. z o.o., 190 pp., 8 tables, annexes, bibliogr.

The author discusses the following questions: the transfer of Ukrainians from Poland to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1944–1946, the genesis and principles of the transfer of Ukrainians to Poland's western and northern territories under the "Vistula" scheme, the transfer operation, the settlement of the Ukrainians in these territories and the settlers' living conditions. The book covers the years from 1947 to 1950 (except for the introductory part). In addition to scientific literature, Drozd has used documents kept in the Archive of Modern Records (the sets: Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Information and Propaganda, Ministry of the Recovered Territories, State Repatriation Office), the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of the Recovered Territories), the Central Military Archives (the Polish Army's Chief Political and Educational Board, the "Vistula" Operational Group, the General Staff of the Polish Army), State Archives in Olsztyn, Szczecin and Wrocław (documents of voivodship offices and departments of the State Repatriation Office). According to the author, it is difficult to make an unequivocal evaluation of the "Vistula" operation for although it led to the devastation and economic decline of the Bieszczady region, it contributed to the rehabilitation of Poland's western and northern territories. However, the operation did not solve the Ukrainian problem in Poland and is an example of "an unjustified use of the principle of collective responsibility with regard to the Ukrainians". (DJ)

Andrzej Friszke, *Oaza na Kopernika. Klub Inteligencji Katolickiej 1956–1989 (Oasis in Copernicus Street. The Catholic Intelligentsia's Club 1956–1989)*, Warszawa 1997, Biblioteka "Więzi", 318 pp., index of persons, 64 illustr.

This is a monograph presenting Warsaw's Club of Catholic Intelligentsia (KIK) from its foundation to 1989; the author began to work at the Club in 1979 and has been an editor of its periodical "Więź" since the introduction of martial law. The monograph is based on the press,

published records and unknown documents kept in the archives of *KIK* and in private collections, as well as on accounts by persons who took part in the events described in the book. The author discusses such events as the attitude of *KIK* to important political events in Poland (March 1968, December 1970, the question of the constitution, martial law), to the Second Vatican Council and the idea of ecumenicity. Friszke also analyses the Club's everyday activity. (DJ)

Wojciech Mazowiecki, *Pierwsze starcie. Wydarzenia 3 maja 1946 (The First Encounter. The Events of May 3, 1946)*, Warszawa 1998, PWN, 348 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, 41 illustr.

This is a greatly enlarged version of a book published during the communist times by Kazimierz Romanowicz in the Libella emigré publishing house. The author has made use of countless documents issued by central institutions, offices, social and political organisations and kept in the Archive of Modern Records (sets: the "Life" Academic Fighting Youth Union, the National Home Council, the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, the Ministry of Education, the Polish Workers' Party, the Office of the Council of Ministers), in the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, the Archives of the State Security Bureau, the Archives of the Centre for the History of the Peasant Movement as well as documents from regional archives, including those less used by historians (Archives of the agencies of the State Security Bureau in Bydgoszcz, Cracow and Wrocław, Archives of the Metropolitan Curia in Cracow, Archives of the Lawyers' Council in Cracow, archives of voivodship courts in Cracow, Katowice and Poznań, archives of the Jagiellonian and Warsaw universities. He has also examined private collections. Mazowiecki has not confined himself to describing the Cracow events of May 3, 1946 but has placed them against the background of the political situation in Poland. He has also analysed the strike fever in the whole country (not only at universities), the trials of the participants in the events and their consequences (in particular the decree on the Council for Higher Schools). According to the author, "May 3 was not a protest like other well known events during the time of the Polish People's Republic. It was the voice of an independent society in a state ruled by communists which was not yet a communist state". (DJ)

Grzegorz Motyka, Rafał Wnuk, *Pani i rezuny. Współpraca AK–WiN i UPA 1945–1947 (The Lords and the Murderers. Co-operation between AK–WiN and UPA 1945–1947)*, Warszawa 1997, Oficyna Wydawnicza Volumen, 212 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, 22 illustr., diagrams and maps.

The book deals with a little known fragment of the history of the post-war underground, namely, the co-operation of the Ukrainian Insurrectionary Army (*UPA*) with the Home Army (*AK*) and, after the dissolution of the latter, with the Association "Freedom and Independence" (*WiN*), in the eastern borderlands of the former Second Republic, the south-east of the Lublin region, Podlasie and the Rzeszów region. The authors have also analysed the attitude of the nationalistic underground to the understanding between *AK–WiN* and *UPA* and the joint armed operations of these organisations. They show that in 1945–1947 the fight against *UPA* was conducted only by government formations and nationalistic underground units. The underground which was derived from the Home Army was neutral to the Ukrainian Insurrectionary Army, and in the Lublin region even agreed to engage in limited military co-operation with it. It also condemned the forcible expulsions of the Ukrainian population. The aim of the agreement was to put an end to mutual fighting in order to cut the number of casualties on both sides. This aim was achieved. The book is based mainly on archival sources, including documents kept in the Central Military Archives, the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Archives of the Russian Federation in Moscow, the Russian Military

Archives, the Central State Archives the Central State Archives of Ukrainian Superior Organs of Power and Administration in Kiev, as well as on accounts and source publications. (DJ)

Niepodległość i pamięć (Independence and Memory), "Czasopismo muzealno-histeryczne" (Warszawa), 1997, Wydawnictwo Muzeum Niepodległości № 1 (7), Part I — 192 pp., Part II — 215 pp.

The periodical's two volumes, entitled *Political Prisoners 1944–1956*, contain articles, studies, reminiscences and bibliographic material concerning Stalinist repression in Poland during the Stalinist period (a total of 25 texts). Some of the texts are syntheses. To this group belong: Genowefa Rejmanowa's *Penal Law as an Instrument of State Repression in 1944–1956*; Jerzy Poksiński's *Military Judges in 1944–1956. An Outline of the Problem*; Tadeusz Kostewicz's *Victimisation of Clergymen in 1944–1950*; Barbara Otwinowska's *They Were Abolishing the System by Force. The Participation of Girls in Conspiratorial Youth Organizations*; and Piotr Niwiński's *The Home Army of the Wilno Region from July 1944 to July 1948. A Brief Characterisation*. The majority of the other texts focus on Stalinist victimisation of individual persons. The most interesting of these are the articles by: Krzysztof Kauba, *The Distorted Mirror (J. Rzepecki trial — press accounts and the reality)*; Lidia Świerczek, *The Case of Witold Pilecki*; Arkadiusz Kołodziejczyk, *The Anatomy of a Political Murder. Documents of the Case for Pardon for Lieutenant Colonel Zdzisław Jerzy Barbasiewicz (1909–1952)*; and Tomasz Ochrowski, *Doctor Bruno Fijałkowski (1904–1979). An Untypical Hero of a Prison Legend. A Tentative Biography*. (DJ)

Nim będzie zapomniana. Szkice o kulturze PRL'u (Before It Is Forgotten. Essays in the Culture of the Polish People's Republic), ed. Stefan Bednarek. Wrocław 1997, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 250 pp., 32 illustr.

This is a collection of essays by scholars representing many branches of social sciences; the texts deal with various aspects of culture in People's Poland from 1944 to 1989. Some of the texts have been published in specialised publications or have been read at scholarly meetings. The volume comprises the following essays: *The Problematic Character of the Development of Culture* by Antonina Kłoskowska; *The Degraded and the Saved Values. A Balance Sheet of Forty Years* by Andrzej Tyszką; *Shame and Shamelessness. A Contribution to Research into Culture and the Polish People's Republic* by Dorota Wolska; *Equality as a Value in the Polish People's Republic* by Izabella Przysłaś-Faruga; *Between Popularisation and Enlightenment* by Adam Nobis; *Around a Certain Ministerial Prize* by Krzysztof Łukasiewicz; *The Axiological Foundations of the Dispute over the Polish People's Republic* by Renata Tańczuk; *The Nobility. Not Only in the Museum* by Marta Krzemieńska; *From a Relic to a Monument of Art. An Essay on Folk Culture in the Polish People's Republic* by Izolda Topp; *The Unreal World of Real Socialism or Poetry in the Service of Propaganda* by Adam Paluch; *The Myths and Legends of the Polish Theatre. A General Plan and a Close-Up of the Polish People's Republic* by Kazimierz Braun; *The Fate of Musical Culture* by Ewa Kofin; *The Musical Landscape of the Polish People's Republic* by Robert Losiak; "Don't Believe Postcards" by Paweł Banaś; *The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement in the Polish People's Republic* by Jolanta Jagoszevska; *In the Socialist Kitchen* by Stefan Bednarek; *The Ways of Life in Poland: between Tradition and Transformation. A Post Scriptum to the Research Carried Out Fifteen Years Ago* by Andrzej Siciński. (DJ)

"Polska 1956 — próba nowego spojrzenia" (*Poland 1956 — A New Tentative Interpretation*). Materials from a session organised by the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Polish Historical Society and the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw on October 21 and 22, 1996. Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii PAN, 297 pp.

The materials have been published as Volume III of the Institute of History's series *Poland 1944/45 — 1989. Studies and Materials*. The volume contains the following papers and articles: *The Year 1956 — A Breakthrough? Continuation? A Turning Point?* by Krystyna Kersten; *The 1956 Crisis in Polish–Soviet Relations* by Krzysztof Persak; *The Attitude of the United States to the Polish October 1956* by Paweł Machcewicz; *Berlin and Bonn Observe October 1956 in Poland* by Krzysztof Ruchniewicz; *Władysław Gomułka and the Groups in the Party in October 1956* by Andrzej Werblan; *The Image of Revisionism and Revisionists* by Henryk Słabek; *The Catholic Church in Poland in 1956* by Antoni Dudek; *Workers' Councils versus Market Socialism* by Kazimierz Kłoc; *The Attitude of the Workers of Wałbrzych to the Events of October 1956* by Andrzej Małkiewicz; *The Polish Countryside in 1956* by Dariusz Jarosz; *October 1956 in the Western and Northern Territories. (An Outline)* by Stanisław Ciesielski and Wojciech Wrzesiński; *October 1956 in Social Memory* by Barbara Szacka; *National Minorities in Poland in 1956* by Piotr Madajczyk; *The Polish October — Reminiscences Published on Its Fortieth Anniversary* by Piotr Jóźwicki; and *What Synthesis of the Polish October Do We Want to Have?* by Marcin Kula. The final part of the book presents the discussion at the session and at a round-table conference in which historians and participants in the events of October 1956 took part. (DJ)

Peter Raina, *Wizyty apostolskie Jana Pawła II w Polsce. Rozmowy przygotowawcze Watykan — PRL — Episkopat (John Paul II's Apostolic Visits to Poland. Preparatory Talks: the Vatican — the Polish People's Republic — the Episcopate)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo "Książka Polska", 312 pp., index.

This is a source publication containing documents from the archives of Archbishop Bronisław Dąbrowski and excerpts from the manuscript of a study by Kazimierz Kąkol, who was head of the Office for Religious Denominations in 1974–1980. The materials in the book refer to the years 1979, 1983, 1987 and 1991 and concern preparations for the pope's successive visits to Poland. (DJ)

Wojciech Roszkowski, *Półwiecze. Historia polityczna świata po 1945 roku (Half a Century. A Political History of the World After 1945)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 630 pp., 17 tables, index of geographical and ethnic names, index of persons, bibliogr., illustr., 13 maps.

This is one of the most extensive syntheses of the world's post-1945 history in Polish historiography. It comprises the following chapters arranged in chronological and thematic order: *The Divided World 1945–1953*; *On the Brink of War 1953–1962*; *Global Strifes 1962–1970*; *Détente 1970–1979*; *A New Cold War 1979–1985*; and *Great Changes 1985–1991*. In addition to political history, the author also discusses events in the sphere of social history and culture in the broad sense of the word. Hence the book contains reflections on such subjects as rock music, organised crime, films, the attitude of Christianity to the challenge of the present age, and an analysis of Western prosperity in the sixties and seventies. (DJ)

Zrzeszenie "Wolność i Niezawisłość" w dokumentach (The "Freedom and Independence" Association in Documents), vol. 1 — September 1945 — June 1946, Wrocław 1997, Wydawnictwo Zarządu Głównego Stowarzyszenia Społeczno-Kombatanckiego "Wolność i Niezawisłość", 642 pp.

This is the first volume of a planned six-volume publication. The 127 documents which it contains reflect the Great Powers' attitude to the Polish state in the final years of World War II, the genesis of the *WiN* association, its basic programmatic documents, guidelines for its activity and organisation, evaluations of various problems and reports on the association's work from the fourth quarter of 1945 to June 1946. The materials come from the already published collections of sources as well as from archives (Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Defence), records of trials and the collections of the Central Board of the "Freedom and Independence" Veterans' Social Association. Unfortunately, the volume has no critical apparatus; it has neither notes nor glosses. (DJ)

Jan Żaryn, *Kościół a władza w Polsce 1945–1950 (The Church and the Authorities in Poland 1945–1950)*, Warszawa 1997, Wydawnictwo DiG, 388 pp., index of persons, bibliogr., annex.

This is the first so richly documented monograph on relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the communist authorities in Poland in 1945–1950 to appear in Polish historiography. The author has made use of published sources and studies as well as many documents from the Archive of Modern Records (sets: Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the ministries of Public Administration, Information and Propaganda, Education and the Recovered Territories as well as material left by activists of the communist movement), the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Archives of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Archives of the Central Commission for the Investigation of Crimes against the Polish Nation, the Polish Institute and General Sikorski Museum in London. Żaryn is one of the first historians to have made use of the collections of the Archives of the Polish Episcopate's Secretariat and the Archives of the Warsaw Archdiocese. He discusses such events and problems as the Apostolic See's letters of attorney for Poland's primates, the annulment of the concordat between Poland and the Vatican, Xawery Pruszyński's mission to the Vatican, the death of Primate August Hlond, the foundation and activity of the Joint Commission, the April (1950) agreement between the Polish government and the Episcopate. The author holds the view that whereas up to 1947 the authorities regarded the Church as a tool which should be used to win the referendum or to legitimate the communist dictatorship, in the later period the Church was ruthlessly combated as an adversary in the implementation of revolutionary transformations. (DJ)