

GENERAL WORKS¹

Historia Afryki. Do początku XIX wieku (History of Africa up to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century), ed. Michał Tymowski, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1996, Ossolineum, 1355 pp., 81 maps, 268 ill., index: personal, geographic and ethnic names.

This compendium of the history of Africa is the first of its kind in Polish historiography. The *Introduction* is composed of chapters by Florian Plit on the geographic environment of the continent (p. 2–37), Joanna Mantel-Niećko on African languages (p. 38–65) and Waldemar Chmielewski on the pre-history of the continent, from the appearance of man to 3–2,000 BC (p. 66–123). The part dealing with antiquity includes chapters devoted to: Egypt (Marek Marciniak — from the Persian conquest, p. 126–159 and Ewa Wipszycka — up to Byzantine rule, p. 160–191), Nubia and Cush (Bogdan Żurawski, p. 192–212, idem and Stefan Jakobielski, p. 213–232 and Bożena Rostkowska, p. 298–307), Ethiopia and Axum (J. Mantel-Niećko, p. 290–297) and Trans-Sahara Africa (Sławomir Szafrański, p. 308–376). In the following parts, dealing with the seventh–sixteenth and seventeenth–nineteenth centuries, the presentation follows two courses; first, the authors discuss the history of particular regions of the continent: North Africa and Egypt (Andrzej Dziubiński, p. 278–439 and 794–825), West Sudan (Michał Tymowski, p. 442–488 and 826–849), Central Sudan (Rafał Karpiński, p. 489–544 and 849–871), Nubia and East Sudan (up to the Muslim conquest — S. Jakobielski, p. 545–569, after the conquest — M. Tymowski, p. 872–884), Ethiopia (J. Mantel-Niećko, p. 569–599 and Bronisław Nowak, p. 897–959), the region of the Congo basin and southern savanna (M. Tymowski, p. 600–617 and 960–984), East Africa (the coast and the Great Lakes region — B. Nowak, p. 618–683 and 985–1036), South Africa (Marek J. Malinowski, p. 684–702, 1037–1065) and Madagascar and Mascarene Island (B. Nowak, p. 703–708 and 1066–1080). The presentation of regions is accompanied by chapters on supra-regional phenomena. M. Tymowski writes about types of economies in pre-colonial Africa, inter-regional contacts and demographic phenomena (p. 709–731), as well as the oldest political structures of the continent, including stateless societies, the so-called early state (p. 732–764) and the transformations of those structures under the impact of European pressure (p. 1261–1267). Bronisław Nowak considers the colonial expansion of European states and the mass-scale trade in African slaves (p. 765–792 and 1081–1230). Andrzej Zajączkowski describes the local religions of Black Africa (p. 1231–1240), Stanisław Piłaszewicz focuses on the specificity of Islam on terrains to the south of the Sahara (p. 1241–1256) and J. Mantel-Niećko characterises the Ethiopian Church (p. 1257–1260). Each chapter is accompanied by an extensive bibliography. (JA)

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

Orzeł Biały. Herb państwa polskiego. Materiały z sesji naukowej w dniach 27–28 czerwca 1995 na Zamku Królewskim w Warszawie (The White Eagle. The Coat of Arms of the Polish State. Materials from a Scientific Session held on 27–28 June 1995 in the Royal Castle in Warsaw), ed. Stefan K. Kuczyński, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo DiG, 295 pp. 207 ill.

The book begins with reflections by Michał Myśliński on *The avifauna origin of the emblem of the Kingdom of Poland* (p. 7–14). The author compares the mediaeval picture of White Eagle with birds living in a natural state and distinguishes ten species which could have been the model for the Polish coat of arms. In a dissertation entitled: *From a symbol to a coat of arms. Polish Eagles on mediaeval coins* (p. 15–21), Borys Paszkiewicz indicates the presence of the eagle on Polish coins from about 1144 — originally incidental, as a symbol of power, and then, from the beginning of the fourteenth century, on a permanent basis, as the state coat of arms. In *The political importance of the coronation of Przemysław II* (p. 38–52), Janusz Bierniak analyzes the circumstances in which in 1295 the White Eagle — the coat of arms of the dukes of Great Poland — became the symbol of the Kingdom of Poland. Małgorzata Kaganiec presents a paper about *The Silesian Eagle and the White Eagle — mutual relations* (p. 53–60), in which she accentuates the fact that the Silesian representatives of the Piast dynasty were the first to turn the eagle into a family emblem, and indicates an early reference of depictions of the Upper Silesian Eagle to the Polish coat of arms up to the seventeenth–eighteenth centuries. *The forms and stylization of the White Eagle in the Middle Ages* (p. 61–72) by Przemysław Mrozowski stresses the significance of workshops producing presses of royal seals in the dissemination of patterns of heraldic stylization. In her dissertation: *Insignia in the White Eagle coat of arms (from the end of the thirteenth century to the eighteenth century)* (p. 73–84), Aleksandra Jaworska confirms the appearance of the scepter, orb and sword in the Polish midseventeenth–century coat of arms, analogously to Habsburg and Russian heraldry. Alfred Znamierowski presents a paper entitled *Elements of the Polish coat of arms 1295–1995* (p. 85–94), in which he discusses the appearance of rings, a band, a crested helm, supporters, a closed crown, chains with orders, initials and family coats of arms of the monarchs as well as regalia. In *White Eagle in the coats of arms of nobilitations and naturalisations* (p. 95–106), Jerzy Miłcha emphasizes the role of the Eagle motif in newly–granted coats of arms as a symbol of royal grace, accepting new families to the estate of the nobility. Assorted aspects of the role played by books in the popularization of the Eagle as the symbol of Poland are discussed in articles by Mieczysław Rokosz: *The White Eagle in Old Polish book graphic illustrations* (p. 107–132) and Wojciech J. Podgórski: *The White Eagle above us. Polish poetry and the symbol of the Commonwealth* (p. 133–156). Anna Szczęcińska in her paper *On the beginnings of the Order of the White Eagle* (p. 157–172) outlines the history of the order and a list of persons awarded during the inter-war period and at present. In *The embroidered Eagle in the Throne Room of the Royal Castle in Warsaw* (p. 173–180), Joanna Nowak discusses the history of eagles placed in 1786–1939 upon the back and canopy of the throne of Polish monarchs. Walerian Warchałowski presents a communique on *The unknown design of a stagecoach for Stanisław August from the collection of the Museum in Łowicz*, an iconographic study of the White Eagle (p. 181–188) which describes a little known painting executed within the court circle of the last King of Poland, depicting the symbols of the state and the monarch. Two dissertations deal with the history of the image of the Eagle used by the Polish army: Tadeusz Jeziorski writes on *The beginnings of the Polish military Eagle* (p. 189–203) from the mid–seventeenth century to about 1810, and Bohdan Królikowski on *The Polish military Eagle. An attempted synthesis* (p. 205–239), concerning the period from the end of the eighteenth century to 1995. Two other texts focus on the functioning of the Eagle, independently or together with the symbols of Lithuania and Rus', during the period of nineteenth–century national insurrections: Stefan K. Kuczyński discusses *The White Eagle in the national uprisings and national–liberation movements of the nineteenth century* (p. 241–256) and T. Jeziorski writes

on *The coat of arms of the Commonwealth in 1848* (p. 257–265), and describes the coat of arms used during the Spring of Nations by the National Committee in Poznań (the Eagle without a crown and the Pogoń coat of arms of Lithuania). The book ends with an article by Leszek Puđłowski: *From the newest history of the White Eagle* (p. 267–295) on ways of presenting the coat of arms of Poland in the twentieth century. (JA)

Parlament, prawo, ludzie. Studia ofiarowane profesorowi Juliuszowi Bardachowi w sześćdziesięciolecie pracy twórczej (*Parliament, Law, People. Studies Dedicated to Professor Juliusz Bardach on the 60th anniversary of his Creative Work*), Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 365 pp.

The problems of the Old-Polish Sejm have been dealt with in the studies of: G. Bałtruszajtys, A. Filipczak-Kocur, I. Kaniewska, J. Malarczyk, J. Malec, H. Olszewski, J. Seredyka, J. Staszewski, A. Sucheni-Grabowska and W. Uruszcak. Remarks on the dietines of the Old-Polish era have been presented by: A. Lityński, Z. Trawicka, A. Wyczański and A. B. Zakrzewski. Parliamentarism in the Polish lands of the 19th c. has been dealt with by: A. Rosner, K. Sikorska-Dzięgielewska, J. Skowronek, while Polish parliamentarism in the 20th c. by J. Ciągwa (the Silesian Sejm) and S. Rogowski. The question of the sources of European parliamentary democracy in the 19th c. has been presented by J. Baszkiewicz. F. Gorle deals with the Belgian parliament according to the Constitution of 1994. K. Orzechowski presents the estate assemblies of Silesia and J. Walałowicz, of Brandenburg. M. Wąsowicz presents the problems of French parliamentarism in the years 1830–1848 while J. Szczapow the elections to the Russian дума in 1906. J. Goldberg devotes his reflections to the problem of the privileges of the Jewish communities, S. Grodziski discusses the new studies of Vaad, the Jewish Sejm in the Commonwealth of the Two Nations, while S. Rudnicki presents the attitude of the governmental groups to Jews in the Polish parliament of 1935–1939. The social issues have been presented by: M. Koczerska (*The alleged gentry confederation in the first half of the 15th c.*), A. Maćzak (*The comparison of the English gentry with the Polish middle nobility*) and H. Samsonowicz (*The provincial political élite at the beginning of the 15th c.*). The legal-judicial problems have been discussed by: J. Matuszewski (*The right of land ownership in the villages founded according to the German law*), I. Malinowska-Kwiatkowska (*The opinions of Giovanni Battista de Luca on the Italian law in the 17th c.*), H. Wisner (*King Ladislaus IV and the Lithuanian Statute*), W. Wołodkiewicz (*The picture of the Polish legal system in Diderot's Encyclopaedia*), J. Sondel (*Polish-Latin legal terminology*), A. Korobowicz (*The judiciary reform in the Polish Kingdom in the years 1831–1863*), F. Połomski (*The rights of ownership in the Hitlerite act of 1933*) and M. Pietrzak (*Constitutional liability in Poland in the years 1944–1996*). K. Matwijowski has appraised the political situation in Poland during the interregnum after the death of John III Sobieski, J. Tazbir presents the problem of corruption in the Old-Polish period while J. Michalski discusses the alleged attempt at separating Lithuania from the Commonwealth after the first partition. Finally P. Stawęcki shows the attitude of the Sejm towards the Polish defence system in the inter-war period, A. Konieczny discusses the activity of the Reich Defence Council and W. T. Kulesza presents his remarks on the European authoritarian states of the interwar period. (EO)

Sanok. Dzieje miasta, praca zbiorowa pod red. Feliksa Kiryka (*Sanok. The History of the Town*), a collective work ed. by Feliks Kiryk, Kraków 1995 Wydawnictwo Secesja, 1011 pp. index of persons, illustr., calendar, tables, lists.

This extensive monograph of one of the most important town centres of the former Red Ruthenia is a result of the investigative effort of over a dozen historians from Cracow, Rzeszów

and Sanok. On the basis of various sources preserved i.a. in the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lvov, the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the State Archives in Cracow, Przemyśl and Sanok, the Przemyśl Archdiocesan Archives and the W. Stefanyk Scientific Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Lvov, they endeavoured to reconstruct the history of the town and its inhabitants since the earliest times until the end of the 20th c. Jan Lech, Michał Parczewski and Elżbieta Pohorska-Kleja characterize the geographical environment of Sanok and its early mediaeval history, while Feliks Kiryk discusses i.a. the system of the town, its demography, economy and culture in the Old Polish period (from the town's foundation in 1339 till the first partition of Poland in 1772). Tomasz Opaś presents the history of Sanok under Austrian rule up to 1867, while Alojzy Zielecki and Wojciech Sołtys analyze the history of the town in the days of Galician autonomy and World War I. The latter author also characterizes the economic, social and political life of Sanok in the inter-war period; Edward Zając presents its schools and cultural life in the years 1918–1939. The fortunes of the town and its society during World War II are discussed by Jacek Chroboczyński and Andrzej Zagórski and the post-war 50 years by Andrzej Brygidyn, Władysław Stachowicz, Krystyna Chowaniec and Józef Żąbkiewicz. The monograph closes with a calendar of the most important events in the life of the city and its inhabitants that took place in the years 1974–1994. (AK)

750 lat prawmiejskich Elbląga. Księga pamiątkowa. Zbiór artykułów (750 Years of the Town Rights of Elbląg. A Commemorative Book. A Collection of Articles) ed. by Andrzej Groth, Gdańsk 1996, Wydawnictwo "Marpres", 276 pp., 19 tables, 39 ill. and plans.

The book opens with a dissertation by Marek Jagodziński *The prehistorical and early mediaeval settlement movement in the region of Elbląg. The borderland character of ethnic relations* (p. 11–20), discussing a period from the turn of the era to the thirteenth century. The author accentuates the mixed Balt-Slav nature of the early mediaeval settlement movement. Asking *Was Elbląg a continuation of Truso?* (p. 21–25), Henryk Samsonowicz indicates elements of the functional continuum between both towns, connected with their function as economic centres of the same region. Jan Powierski describes the political circumstances of the founding of Elbląg in: *Elbląg and the Balga. From the history of the first conquest of Prussia by the Teutonic Knights against the background of relations in East-Central Europe (part I)* (p. 27–52). The author maintains that originally the region of Elbląg belonged to Warmia and not to Posegania, as part of the literature on the subject claims. Two studies focus on the causes of the crisis in Elbląg trade at the beginning of the fifteenth century: Wiesław Długolecki writes on *The role of the Balga in Elbląg trade in the fourteenth century and first half of the fifteenth century* (p. 53–57) and Roman Czaja describes *Trade contacts between Elbląg and the Order of the Teutonic Knights in the fifteenth century* (p. 67–77). In the opinion of both authors, the crisis was produced by a parallel decline in the economy of the Order and the location of the town unfavourable in comparison with Gdańsk and Königsberg. Mieczysław Józefczyk devotes his article: *Barłomiej Boruschow—spy or Polish patriot?* to a dignitary of the Order who during the 1411 war went over to the Polish side (p. 59–66). The article by Krzysztof M. Kowalski: *The Gothic bells of Elbląg* (p. 79–87) discusses non-extant objects upon the basis of descriptions. In *The incorporation of the New Town of Elbląg into the Old Town of Elbląg* (p. 88–98), Zenon H. Nowak and Janusz Tandecki present the circumstances of the 1478 merge of the two towns. Grażyna Nawrońska considers the results of archaeological research conducted in the town from 1981: *Problems of investigations into urban complexes upon the example of Elbląg* (p. 99–117). In his article *The situation of the hired population in the Elbląg municipal territory in the light of the 1637 regulations* Józef Włodarczyk examines the resolutions of a document issued by the Town Council of Elbląg which regulated the legal and material

situation of hired workers, relatively numerous in the area subordinate to the town. Two dissertations pertain to Dutch families active in Elbląg during the seventeenth century: Lidia Abramowicz writes about *The memorial plaque of the patrician Izaak Spiring from 1647 in the former Dominican church of the Most Holy Virgin Mary, at present the Art centre — El Gallery* (p. 129–139) and Wiesława Rynkiewicz-Domino presents *The history of the van den Block family in Elbląg* (p. 141–150). In *The Elbląg commercial fleet from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century* (p. 151–156), Andrzej Groth recalls that the town subsisted mainly thanks to trade brokerage, and hence never had a large fleet at its disposal. *Speculum moralitatis. Funerals in Elbląg from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century* by Edmund Kizik (p. 157–178) deals with mortality and the organization of funerals and connected ceremonies. The image of Elbląg as seen by visitors is considered in the following articles: Wiesław Odyniec on *Elbląg in the eyes of travellers (sixteenth–nineteenth century)* (p. 179–184) and Bogusław Cygler on *Elbląg in the eyes of participants of the November Uprising* (p. 213–221). In a dissertation entitled: *The acceptance to the town law in Elbląg in the years 1700–1751* (p. 185–199) Marian Pawlach indicates the significance of immigrants from German Protestant lands, whose skills contributed to the wealth of the town and, at the same time, effectively hindered its Polonization. In *The beginnings of Prussian rule in Elbląg, 1772–1774* (p. 201–212) Stefan Hartmann noticed that after the first partition, Elbląg lost the majority of its self-government privileges, but gained a more efficient administration and court system as well as new opportunities for economic development. Janusz Jasiński describes *The Spring of Nations in Elbląg* (p. 223–228). Various aspects of town life are discussed in *The architecture of Elbląg at the turn of the nineteenth century* by Jerzy Domino (p. 229–248) and *The press in Elbląg during the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century* (p. 249–255). The closing articles concern postwar plans for the administration of the region of Elbląg and the obstacles for their implementation, connected, among others, with the closing of the Piława Straits by the Soviet authorities (Barbara Okoniewska, *Elbląg in plans for the maritime activation of the ports of the Bay of the Vistula after 1945*, p. 257–267, and Dariusz Waldziński, *The activation of the port of Elbląg in postwar years*, p. 269–275). (JA)

“Śląski Kwartalnik Historyczny Sobótka” (“The Silesian Historical Quarterly Sobótka” (Wrocław), Y. LI, 1996, No. 1–3.

The whole threefold volume of this periodical comprises studies dedicated to Krystyn Matwijowski on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his birth. The articles embrace the chronological span from ancient times up to the present day. 34 studies deal with Polish history, 8 with the history of other countries and 19 with Silesian problems. In view of such an abundance of problems, one can only present their selection. The question of craftsmanship in the Polish lands in the modern period has been dealt with in the studies of M. Horn and M. Bogucka; parliamentary problems in those by J. Pietrzak, S. Ochmann-Staniszevska and M. Matwijów; matrimonial questions of the Jagiellon and Vasa dynasties have been touched upon by A. Sucheni-Grabowska, Z. Libiszowska. J. A. Gierowski, J. Staszewski and E. Cieślak present articles dealing with diplomacy, while J. Maroń, T. Srogosz, W. Suleja and K. Jonca with military matters. M. Chachaj and J. Długosz dedicate their studies to the matters of education and upbringing; G. Pańko paints the picture of the Polish gentry in foreign eyes, while M. Markiewicz discusses the knowledge of the system of the Polish Commonwealth in England during the Restoration. The political problems at the time of King Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki and John III Sobieski have been taken up by M. Chmielewska, L. Ziátkowski, K. Sychowicz and B. Górna, while M. Komaszynski presents the “black” legend of Queen Marie Casimira Sobieski. K. Maliszewski discusses the problem of the Oriental world in Polish handwritten newspapers in the late Baroque. It is also

worth while mentioning the article by S. Dąbrowski dealing with the beginning of the activity of independent peasant organizations in the years 1977–1980. M. Żmudzinski presents his remarks on the provision of the camps of Roman Legions at Novae with olive oil and wine. Rev. K. Dola takes up the problem of liturgy in the process of formation of European culture since the close of antiquity until the modern times. N. Skrynnikow analyzes the problem of the identity of Demetrius II the False. R. Majewski presents his reflections on Carl von Clausewitz, while A. Galos on the question of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine in 1870. R. Żelik discusses the Council of the Ukrainian People's Republic in Exile, while K. Fiedor the problems of The Bavarian Peasant Party in the years 1918–1933. Finally S. Hołdys presents the problem of the mechanism of establishing the internal posture by the member states of the European Union.

L. A. Tyszkiewicz analyzes the question of the origin of the name "Silesia", derived from the German Siling tribe. K. Bobowski presents the person of Duke Frederick II of Liegnitz–Brest (1480–1547) as a reformer of the Catholic Church. K. Orzechowski devotes his study to the Silesian estate assemblies during absolutist rule. Rev. Bishop J. Kopicz devotes his attention to the re-Catholicization of Silesia in the 17th c. Father S. Wójcik takes up the problem of the children's Catholic catechism in the context of the tradition of the Polish book in Silesia in the first half of the 20th c. It is also worth mentioning the remarks of Rev. J. Swastek on the Catholic Institute in Wrocław. (EO)

MIDDLE AGES

Architektura gotycka w Polsce (Gothic Architecture in Poland), ed. Teresa Mroczko and Marian Arszyski, Warszawa 1995, Instytut Sztuki PAN, series: Dzieje sztuki polskiej (History of Polish Art), vol. II, 172 + 603 + 801 pp., maps, drawings, ill.

This is a compendium of knowledge about Gothic architecture in Poland and countries connected with her, published in four volumes. The first is composed of an *Introduction* by Marian Arszyski (p. 15–22), discussing the historical circumstances of the functioning of Gothic architecture in Poland, three problem articles by Zbigniew Morawski: *Urban spatial configurations* (p. 31–38), Janusz Bogdanowski: *Defensive architecture* (p. 39–52) and Ryszard Bykowski: *Wooden architecture* (p. 53–60), as well as dissertations dealing with architecture in particular parts of the country: Tomasz Węclawowicz on *Little Poland and the Ruthenian lands of the Crown* (p. 61–81), Robert Kunkel on *Mazovia and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania* (p. 82–92), Tadeusz Chrzanoski and Marian Kornecki on *Eastern Pomerania* (p. 93–109), Szczyński Skibiński on *Western Pomerania and the New March* (p. 110–123), Marian Kutzner and Mieczysław Zlat on *Silesia* (p. 124–153) and Marian Kutzner on *Great Poland, Kujawy, and the provinces of Łęczyca and Sieradz–Wieluń* (p. 154–170). This part of the work closes with an index of constructors and masons known from sources.

The second part, edited by Andrzej Włodarek, is a catalogue of historical monuments containing a selection of 500 most interesting objects, presented by 52 authors. Characteristics of objects, arranged in the alphabetic order of the localities in which they are found, are on p. 21–342, and measurement drawings of the discussed buildings are on p. 343–577. This part ends with a list of localities discussed in the catalogue, an index of constructors and an index of localities cited in the catalogue (p. 579–582, 583–584, and 585–587, resp.). Names of localities are also given, according to need, in their German versions.

Part III, edited by A. Włodarek, comprises an album of illustrations published in two volumes, encompassing 1,522 black and white photographs of the presented objects or their elements, arranged according to provinces (in an order identical as in part I); wooden architecture is distinguished at the end. (JA)

Stanisław Cynarski, *Dzieje rodu Lanckorońskich z Brzezia od XIV do XVIII wieku. Sprawa kariery urzędniczej i awansu majątkowego (The History of the Lanckoroński Family of Brzezie from the 14th till the 18th c. The Problem of Career in Civil Service and the Growth of Property)*, Warszawa–Kraków 1996 PWN, 341 pp. bibliogr., index of persons, illustr., genealogical tables.

On the basis of diversified sources (town and district books, testaments, fiscal and military records and correspondence) preserved, i. a., in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, Archivio Segreto Vaticano in Rome, the Central Historical Archives in Petersburg, the Central State Archives of Byelorussia in Minsk and the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lvov the author tries to reconstruct the origin, the distribution and the political career of the Zadora family, known since the 13th–14th c. S. Cynarski gives clear evidence that in the clan politics of the Lanckorońskis of considerable importance were on the one hand affinities with the most influential aristocratic families, on the other hand the political and financial advancement through the civil service of many representatives of the family who occupied high posts in the army, administration and diplomacy. A striking feature is the firm solidarity of the Lanckorońskis manifesting itself i. a. in the economic assistance given to the impoverished kinsmen and in the common necropolises (among others at Stradom and Wodziszlaw). S. Cynarski acknowledges the fact that many members of this family skilfully combined civil service with an efficient administration of their own property, which led to the creation of vast family *latifundia*. Throughout the period under discussion they enjoyed great popularity with the gentry, who not only appreciated the antiquity of their family and their merits in the defence of the country but also their great piety which was manifested in many religious and charitable foundations. (AK).

Wiesław Długolecki, *Mierzeja Wiślana od XIII do połowy XV w., 1454, (The Vistula Spit from the Thirteenth Century to the Middle of the Fifteenth Century, 1454)*, Gdańsk 1996, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 219 pp., 5 maps, summary in German

The author discusses the history of the Vistula sand bar together with the eastern part of the delta of the Vistula, from the conquest of those lands by the Teutonic Knights (1248?–1309) to the beginning of the Thirteen Years' War. During this period, the spit was crossed by non-extant-to-day straits known as *balga* located in the region of Alttief, Löhstadt and (from about 1374–1375) Gross Buch. The permanent threat of the spit being invaded by the sea and the flooding of adjoining land was the object of concern on the part of monastic and local authorities, and in the area of the Vistula delta — of the dike association (*gemeyne*) established by local peasants. From the fourteenth century, the terrains in question, originally settled by Poles, Pomeranians and Pruthenians, were colonized by Germans who gradually assimilated the native population. Despite the endeavours of Lübeck and the Sambian bishopric, the only owner of land was the Order of the Teutonic Knights. In a presentation of the economic life of the district, the author draws attention to the great importance of amber, subsequently handed over to the Order as a regale (in certain areas) or subject to compulsory buying up at official, relatively low prices. Faced with rather scarce written sources, the author at times resorts to the method of retrogression and toponomastic studies. (AJ)

Paweł T. Dobrowolski, *Wincenty Ferrer. Kaznodzieja ludowy późnego średniowiecza (Vincent Ferrer, a Late Medieval Folk Preacher)*, Warszawa 1996, Instytut Historii PAN, 241 pp., 19 tables, 15 ill.

The author examines the “translation” of high learned culture into popular culture upon the example of the activity of the preacher St. Vincent Ferrer (1350–1419). The personality and intellectual formation of St. Vincent are recreated by gathering information about his descent, youth and education. An analysis of the contents of sermons given while travelling through Catalonia, Southern France and Bretagne studies the frequency and manner of using Biblical,

patristic, hagiographic, historical, natural, and medical themes and references to the social and personal experiences of the listener. The author indicates preaching techniques (gesticulation, mimicry, voice intonation) and simplicity demonstrated in demeanour, piety and erudition. He also considers the reception of Ferrer's sermons among his listeners (remembered themes of sermons and traits of the preacher) as well as the beginnings of his cult. The analysis is based on the contents of the sermons of St. Vincent Ferrer and the documents of his canonization. (JA)

Wojciech Dzięduszycki. *Kruszcze w systemach wartości wymiany społeczeństwa Polski wczesnośredniowiecznej (Precious Metals in Systems of Value and Exchange in Early Mediaeval Polish Society)*, Poznań 1995, no publisher, 12 drawings, 6 tables, summary in English

The author deals with the place of metals in the economy, culture and mentality of Polish society from the tenth to the thirteenth century. Emphasis is placed on the fact that at the beginning of this period the value of metals was a function primarily of their role as standards of values and the symbols of prestige and high social position. Hence the foremost sphere of their turnover was the prestigious exchange of gifts and ostentatious consumption. On the other hand, an economic system based on ducal law and with weakly developed market links did not require the existence of monetary circulation. The author claims that a successive transition of precious metals into economic circulation began in the second half of the twelfth century, and reached considerable dimensions a century later. This phenomenon was the outcome of the decentralization of power and economic changes associated with colonization according to German law. Consequently, precious metals shifted in social mentality from the domain of magical thinking to the economic sphere. (JA)

Jerzy Gądomski, *Gotyckie malarstwo tablicowe Małopolski, 1500–1540 (Gothic Panel Painting in Little Poland, 1500–1540)*, Warszawa–Kraków 1995, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 132 pp., nlb. 210, 24 colour and 354 black and white photographs, index of persons and places.

This is a further part of studies conducted by the author on panel painting in Little Poland in the 1420–1460 period (published in 1981) and the 1460–1500 period (published in 1988). The book encompasses a differentiated time–span: up to about 1525, painting in Little Poland was a simple continuation of fifteenth-century art, transforming local, German and Dutch motifs; subsequently, it assumed a noncreative, epigone character, and its existence became the product exclusively of commissions by the provincial clergy and lay benefactors of the Church. At the same time, mainly during the second period, Gothic paintings began disclosing motifs typical for the Renaissance style. In the first part of the book (p. 11–47), the author describes the milieu of the recipients of the art, the changes in iconographic motifs, and the personality of painters. Part II analyses the workshops of the select artists. The text is accompanied by photographs of the paintings or their details. (JA)

Historia Elbląga t. II, część 1 (1466–1626), praca zbiorowa pod red. Andrzeja Grotha (*The History of Elbląg*) vol. II, part 1 1466–1626, a collective work ed. by Andrzej Groth, Gdańsk 1996 Wydawnictwo "Marpress", 323 pp., indexes of persons and geographical and ethnic names, illustr., tables, maps.

This is a part of a synthesis in the making, of the history of one of the most important town of the Old Polish Commonwealth. In the successive chapters of his dissertation Witold Szczuczko characterizes the politico-economic premises of the town's development, Janusz Tandecki discusses the spatial development of Elbląg and its population in the years 1466–1626, while Marian Pawlak analyzes its denominational structure during the Reformation and the Catholic Reaction. A. Groth discussing the system of the town draws

attention i.a. to its growing democratization, and writing on the commerce of Elbląg brings onto relief the importance of its contacts with England as well as its relations with the local hinterland. The same author also analyzes the function of the local harbour and discusses the craftsmanship, agriculture and fishery of Elbląg.

The society and everyday life of early-modern Elbląg have been discussed by Józef Włodarski, Wiesław Długokęcki and Tadeusz Nawrołski. They present i.a. the socio-financial stratification of the local population, the clothes and diets of the inhabitants, their work and pastimes, a separate place is devoted to the characterization of the local hospital-alms-houses and religious corporations. The Elbląg school system, the printing and book trade have been discussed by M. Pawlak, while its profane and sacred architecture, defensive constructions and housing as well as theatre and music — have been presented by Wiesława Ryńkiewicz-Domino. The volume closes with an essay by W. Szczuczko presenting the position of Elbląg in the legislative and executive structures of Royal Prussia as well as its role in the realization of the maritime policy of the Polish Commonwealth. (AK)

Tomasz Jurek, *Obce rycerstwo na Śląsku do połowy XIV wieku (Foreign Knights in Silesia up to the middle of the Fourteenth Century)*, Poznań 1996, Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, 450 pp., index of persons and geographic names, genealogical tables, summary in German and English

The topic of the book is the influx of foreign, primarily German knights from the beginning of the German colonization of this region (end of the twelfth century) to the reduction of this tide in the mid-fourteenth century. The author points to changes in the intensity of knight immigration, describes the group of arrivals from the viewpoint of their geographic and social origin, age, and marital status, and discusses motives of the wanderings and ways of their organization. A further part of the book considers the careers of immigrants at the courts of Silesian dukes and bishops, and their relations with Polish knights. The author confirms the fact that the German incomers brought patterns of feudal law and chivalric culture which, in his opinion, made a great contribution to the Germanization of Silesia from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. An integral part of the book is a list, with brief characteristics, of 243 knight families which certainly originated outside Silesia, and 62 which were probably of non-Silesian lineage (p. 191–322), accompanied by genealogical tables of 29 families of immigrants. (JA)

Krzysztof Kowalewski, *Powstanie systemu lennego w domenie monarszej ostatnich Przemysławów i pierwszych Luksemburgów (The emergence of the feudal system in the royal demesne of the last representatives of the Premyslid dynasty and the first members of the Luxembourg dynasty)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Poznań), vol. LVI–VII, 1996–1997, p. 1–24

The author analyses the organization and function of the royal demesne in Bohemia during the fourteenth century and at the beginning of the fifteenth century. The administration of the demesne was based on a system of royal castles and landed estates belonging to them, scattered throughout the country, divided into territorial units — districts, administered by the burgraves of particular castles and possessing their own judicial system with a court of law as the main instance. The demesne was governed according to feudal law. In the wake of the thirteenth-century disintegration of the heretofore administrative-defensive system — the so-called town-castle system — the demesne took over part of its function, and guaranteed the monarch the retention of relatively large influence in all parts of the state. The beginnings of the demesne are identified by the author as the reign of Premysl Ottokar II, its development — as the time of John Luxembourg, and the achievement of ultimate form — as the reign of Charles IV, whose unsuccessful attempt at introducing a code of law, the so-called *Maiestas Carolina*,

was an effort at reconstructing the whole of Bohemia according to the model of a demesne. The demesne system, which was an important element of a struggle waged within the state by the monarchs and the Bohemian gentry, was liquidated in the fifteenth century during the Hussite wars. (JA)

Krzysztof Oleński, *Moralność i kredyt. Kontrakt kupna–sprzedaży w traktatach uczonych środkowoeuropejskich z przełomu XIV i XV wieku (Morality and credit. The purchase–sale contract in treatises by Middle European scholars from the turn of the fourteenth century)*, “Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych” (Poznań), vol. LVI–LVII, 1996–1997, p. 25–63

The author discusses opinions of intellectuals attached to the universities in Prague, Cracow and Vienna, who wrote about the admissibility of trading in rent — a phenomenon frequent in the economic practice of Central Europe during the fourteenth and fifteenth century. All the examined Prague scholars — Conrad of Ebrach, Andrew of Myszna, Jakubek of Striber, Nicholas of Dresden and Jan Milič of Kromerice declared the inadmissibility of this practice as a variety of usury. An opposite opinion, albeit generated by different conditions, was voiced by Polish intellectuals (Michał Blida, Benedykt Hesse, Stanisław of Skarbimierz and Jakub of Paradyż) as well as Austrian scholars (Heinrich Bernstein, Heinrich Langenstein and Heinrich Totting of Oyta). The author discerns the cause of this difference in opinions in the treatment of the problem which in Prague disclosed a strongly marked moralizing vein, and in Cracow and Vienna — a striving to conciliate the teaching of the Church with economic reality. (JA)

Krzysztof Ożóg, *Intelektualiści w służbie Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1306–1382 (Intellectuals in the Service of the Kingdom of Poland in the Years 1306–1382)*, Kraków 1995, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 153 pp., summary in French, series: Rozprawy habilitacyjne no. 307

This study focuses on the milieu of educated persons, mainly lawyers, serving Ladislas Łokietek, Casimir the Great, and Louis Anjou. The author considers the activity of this group, associated predominantly with the royal chancery and diplomatic, pastoral and medical services provided for the court. A comparison with analogous milieus in the monarchic courts of Central Europe discovers a similarity both as regards the profile of education and number of members (with the exception of the post– 1570 period when the functions of the Cracow court and its staff were considerably reduced). The author concludes that in Poland, the fourteenth century was the first period when university education enabled persons of lower social origin to accomplish an important career as servants of the state. The book ends with a list, accompanied by brief characteristics, of 84 intellectuals in the service of Polish kings during the years 1306–1382. (JA)

Anna Paner, *Święty Wit. Męczeństwo, legenda, kult (St. Vitus, Martyrdom, Legend, Cult)*, Gdańsk 1995, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 229 pp., 5 maps

The author examines the history of the cult of St. Vitus the martyr (d. about 303–304), from its oldest testimonies (Italy, seventh century) to the end of the modern age. Particular attention is paid to the translation of the relics of the saint from St. Denis near Paris to the Saxon abbey in New Corvey in 836. This fact, in the opinion of the author, led not only to the popularization of the cult of St. Vitus in Germany but also, in the course of the expansion of German cultural influence throughout Central Europe, to its introduction to Moravia (end of the ninth century), Bohemia (the 920s) and Poland (about 970). Mention is made of the hypothesis, proposed in pertinent literature, that in Slav countries churches consecrated to St. Vitus were founded on sites earlier connected with the cult of the pagan deity Świłowit. The text of the book is supplemented by an appendix containing a description of the passion of the saint (written in

the first half of the tenth century) and a description of the translation of his relics, as well as by maps depicting the distribution of churches of St. Vitus in (contemporary) Germany, Italy, Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland. (JA)

Andrzej Pleszczyński, *Bolesław Chrobry konfratrem eremitów św. Romualda w Międzyrzeczu (Boleslaus the Brave as a confrater of the St. Romuald hermitage in Międzyrzecz), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIII, 1996, fasc. 1, p. 3–22, summary in English*

The article deals with the religious and political role played by the monastery in Międzyrzecz. Founded jointly by emperor Otto III and Boleslaus the Brave in 1001, the monastery fulfilled the function of a spiritual and political link between the rulers of Germany and Poland. Its location on the border of the state, close to Polabian lands, which were the object of Polish expansion, had its analogy in the church situated in Magdeburg. By placing emphasis on the importance, including prestigious and political, of the connections between the rulers and the great monasteries, the author proved the existence of such links between the first representatives of the Piast dynasty and all important congregations in Eastern Germany and the Italian Pereum. This fact, according to the author, comprised the essential political capital of the Polish dukes *vis à vis* the Empire. Contrary to earlier literature, the study accentuates the friendly relations between the Piast rulers and Saxon lords which was the outcome of the existence of a joint enemy — the Polabian Slavs. (JA)

Jerzy Pysiażak, *Ludwik Święty, portret hagiograficzny idealnego władcy (St. Louis: a hagiographic portrait of an ideal ruler), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIII, 1996, fasc. 4, p. 57–86, summary in English*

The author analyses the person of St. Louis IX as an ideal ruler, described in lives written soon after the king's death by Geoffroy de Beaulieu (former royal confessor) and Guillaume de Chartres, former secretary of the King. Both authors stressed primarily the personal piety of the monarch, his modesty, erudition in matters of the faith, penitential practices, generosity to the poor and Church institutions, and a wish to resign from earthly power, constrained by responsibility to the people with which the ruler was entrusted by God. Secondary features included justice, the protection of the poor against the mighty, the intention to establish peace among Christians, and legislative attainments. In order to accentuate the piety and justice of St. Louis, both authors likened him to Biblical rulers — Josiah and Solomon. The comparison to the Sun, untypical for the hagiography of the period, was probably borrowed from writings composed in the circle of Friedrich II Hohenstauf, or directly from the Byzantine cultural range. (JA)

Jerzy Rajman, *Mieszko Płatonogi, pierwszy książę raciborsko-opolski, 1173–1211 (Mieszko the Stumbler, the first duke of Racibórz and Opole, 1173–1211), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIII, 1996, fasc. 1, p. 23–41, summary in English*

This article presents a political biography of the duke. In accordance with a reconstruction of events conducted by the author, the year 1159 marks the beginning of the rule of Mieszko in the region of Racibórz, set aside for him from the province of Silesia. In about 1178–1179, Mieszko added the Bytom and Oświęcim castellanies which previously belonged to the land of Cracow, and in 1202 extended his rule to Opole, earlier (from 1194) the property of his brother, Jarosław. In a discussion of Mieszko's state, the author accentuates its differentiated nature — the state was composed of two former Silesian tribal territories: of the Opolanie (near Opole) and Gołszyce (near Racibórz), as well as the western part of the land of Cracow. The concentration of those terrains under Mieszko, accompanied by their political stabilization during the reigns of his successors, inaugurated the existence of the modern region of Upper Silesia. (JA)

Krzysztof Skwierczyński, *Custodia civitatis. Sakralny system obrony miasta w Polsce wcześniejszego średniowiecza na przykładzie siedzib biskupich (Custodia civitatis. The sacred system of town defence in early mediaeval Poland upon the example of bishops' seats)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIII, 1996, fasc. 3, p. 3–51, 10 maps, summary in English

Studies of plans dating from the tenth to the twelfth century have led the author to the conclusion that Polish bishops' towns were encircled by Church foundations, which in certain cases (Gniezno, Poznań) were situated on the plan of a cross. The author maintains that such a location of Church buildings was an element of sacral protection — both against religious hazards and elementary calamities. Other components of this protection included the selection of suitable patrons of churches and amassed relics, in order to ensure the protection of assorted categories of saints (the Holy Virgin Mary, apostles, martyrs, patrons of Poland, etc.). Just as frequent was the dedication of churches to Christ the Saviour and the Holy Cross. The author proves the existence of an analogous phenomenon in certain bishops' capitals in the Empire, from which the custom was probably borrowed by Polish rulers and bishops. (JA)

Stanisław A. Sroka, *Andegaweńska reorganizacja Węgier w świetle najnowszych badań (The Anjou reorganization of Hungary in the light of newest studies)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIII, 1996, fasc., 2, p. 23–34, 2 tables, summary in English

The author presents the main trends of a discussion conducted by Hungarian and Slovak historians about Hungary during the 1301–1382 period. An essential theme of the debates are details in the chronology of the struggle waged by Charles Robert Anjou against an opposition composed of Hungarian lords (1310–1323) and its social outcome. Pal Engel accentuates the predominance in the Anjou elite of power of the descendants of thirteenth-century nobility, and concludes that the new dynasty created a new political elite. Erik Fügedi reaches an opposite conclusion, and indicates the large participation of old aristocratic families. Another domain of the dispute concerns the range of the power wielded by administrators of royal castles which, according to Engel, was similar to the right of ownership, and in the opinion of Fügedi did not go beyond administrative functions. An important accomplishment of recent research is the fact that Engel toppled the thesis about the far-reaching military reform carried out by Charles Robert, well-embedded in older historiography. (JA)

Świat chrześcijański i Turcy Osmańscy w dobie bitwy pod Warną. Pokłosie sesji zorganizowanej przez Instytut Historii Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w Krakowie w dniach 14–15 listopada 1994, w 550-lecie bitwy pod Warną (The Christian world and Ottoman Turks during the time of the battle of Varna. The outcome of a session organized by the Institute of History, Jagiellonian University in Kraków on 14–15 November 1994 to commemorate the 550th anniversary of the battle of Varna), ed. Danuta Quirini-Popławska, Kraków 1995, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 160 pp., summary in English, series: Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, vol. MCL XXVIII, Prace Historyczne, fasc. 110, Studia Polano-Danubiana et Balcanica VIII

In a dissertation entitled *Poland during the reign of Ladislas Warneńczyk* (p. 7–17), Jerzy Wyrozumski characterizes the economic potential of Poland, her fiscal apparatus, relations with Lithuania, the inner conflict between Zbigniew Oleśnicki and the gentry opposition as well as the writings of Jan Długosz — a prime source of information about Poland of that period. Krzysztof Baczowski (*The relation of the Leopoldine line of the Habsburg dynasty to the struggle for the Hungarian throne after the death of Albrecht II*, p. 15–33) characterizes the Hungarian policy of Friedrich III from the end of 1439 to the middle of 1444. The text entitled *Burgundy under Philip le Bon and Turkish aggression, 1419–1444* (p. 35–41), by Wojciech Mur, focuses on unrealized Burgundian plans for organizing a crusade against the Turks. In his article *Turkish–Hungarian peace negotiations in 1444 in the light of newest*

Hungarian historiography (p. 43–46) Stanisław A. Soroka discusses the hypothesis proposed by Paul Engel who shifts the date of signing the peace with Turks from 1 to 15 August 1444, i.e. after the proclamation by Ladislas Warneńczyk of the invalidity of treaties with Turkey, past or future (4 August). Jerzy Hauziński in *The reconstruction of the Ottoman state and its military organization in the fifteenth century* (p. 47–58) describes Turkish military formations. Günther Prinzig (*Bemerkungen zum spätbyzantinischen Poem über die Schlacht von Varna*, p. 59–71) analyzes a midfifteenth-century Greek poetic text. In the dissertation *Byzantium and the Varna expedition* (p. 73–94), Maciej Salamon discusses the policy of emperor John VIII, who planned to free Byzantium from the Turkish threat without provoking an open conflict. Piotr Wróbel in the article *The participation of states of the Western Balkans in the anti-Turkish expeditions of Ladislas the Jagiellonian and the consequences of the Varna defeat for their political situation* (p. 95–109) indicates that the Varna expedition, although a failure for the Christians, put a halt to Turkish expansion in the Balkans up to 1448. Danuta Quirini-Popławska (*The Venetian Republic and the anti-Turkish campaign in 1440–1444 against the background of the political situation in Europe*, p. 111–129) stresses the prime principles of the Ottoman policy pursued by Venice: the avoidance of war and the protection of Levantine property and commercial interests. Jerzy Grygiel (*Echoes of the battle of Varna in Bohemian historiography during the fifteenth and sixteenth century*, p. 131–141) describes features of the Bohemian view of the campaign of 1444: the popularity of Ladislas Warneńczyk and a vision of the war through the prism of the conflict between Christianity and Islam. Lidia Korczak in her article *Familiarity with Turkish issues in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the fifteenth century* (p. 143–147) indicates that the political horizon of the Lithuanian elite of power basically did not exceed beyond Tartar and Moldavian questions. The book ends with a study by Krzysztof Bojko: *Attempts at involving the Duchy of Muscovy into the anti-Turkish coalition in the years 1437–1472* (p. 149–160) which considers papal policy aimed at drawing Muscovy into hostilities against the Turks, and, at the same time, at imposing the resolutions of the Florentine union. (JA)

Szymon Wieczorek, *Zwiefalten i Polska w pierwszej połowie XII w.* (*Zwiefalten and Poland in the first half of the twelfth century*), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CIII, 1996, fasc. 4, p. 23–55, summary in English

The author depicts the period of intensive contacts between the Polish ducal court and the Benedictine abbey of Zwiefalten in Swabia, discernible from the time when Salomea, countess of Berg, married Boleslav the Wrymouth (1115) up to her death in 1144. Zwiefalten chroniclers from the period stress the gifts presented by the Polish ducal family to the abbey, and describe the admission of Gertrud, daughter of Boleslaus Two known Zwiefalten obituaries from this time mention the names of members of the Polish ducal family. In discussing the reasons for the development of contacts between Poland and Zwiefalten, the author draws attention to the very strong relations between the abbey and the counts of Berg. Another cause could have been the presence of Zwiefalten in the trend of Church reform originating in the abbey of Hirsau. The hostility of the members of that reform current towards the emperors echoed the policy conducted by Boleslaus the Wrymouth. (JA)

Bożena Wyrozumską, *Kancelaria miasta Krakowa w średniowieczu* (*The Chancery of the Town of Cracow in the Middle Ages*), Kraków 1995, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 128 pp., series: Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Rozprawy habilitacyjne, no. 308

The topic of this book is the functioning of the Cracow chancery to the end of the fifteenth century. The author associates the origin of this office with the location of Cracow according to German law in 1257. According to the estimates made by her, in the fourteenth–fifteenth century the chancery employed about 10 persons: a notary, a vice-notary, several scribes, 1–2 seal keepers, probably a messenger, and possibly a servant. The study presents a characteristic

of municipal records and documents. Apart from issuing documents and storing records, the chancery presumably stored documents, money and valuables which various persons deposited with the town counsellors. In conclusion, the author declares that despite the fact that the Chancery was an office of public trust, the position of notaries remained relatively low in the hierarchy of town posts. The book ends with a list, accompanied by brief characteristics, of mediaeval Cracow notaries, known from sources. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Centuries)

Zbigniew Anusik, *Gustaw II Adolf (Gustavus II Adolphus)*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków 1996 Ossolineum, 295 pp., bibliogr., index of names, illustr.

This is a biography of one of the most famous rulers of Sweden during whose reign (1611–1632) it was transformed from a peripheral petty state into a European power. In 10 successive chapters the author shows how Gustavus II Adolphus changed the course of the history of his nation, leading the Swedes out of the Scandinavian Peninsula and starting a brilliant conquest of the Southern Baltic Coast. Anusik proves that his hero was a political empiric; he never fostered any grand or precise plans and often acted on the spur of the emerging essential difficulties. The imponderables that guided the Swedish king in his political activity included above all: the prosperity of his dynasty, safety of his country and liberty of the Protestant religion. In the researcher's opinion it was the safety of the state and not the construction of an empire that was the main purpose of Gustavus II Adolphus' foreign policy.

The military successes in the wars against the Polish Commonwealth, and in the Thirty Years War, the rescue that he brought to the European Protestantism, and finally his death in the victorious battle of Lützen (1632) contributed to the King's posthumous glory and ensured Sweden the prestige and respect of his contemporaries that she had never enjoyed in Europe.

High politics and wars overshadow the personal life of the great ruler and his endeavours to transform a backward country into an advanced modern state. (AK)

Andrzej J. Baranowski, *Oprawy uroczystości koronacyjnych wizerunków Marii na Rusi Koronnej w XVIII w. (The Virgin Mary's Picture Coronation Ceremony Settings in Crown Ruthenia in the 18th c.)*, "Biuletyn Historii Sztuki" (Warszawa) Year. LVII, 1995, No. 3–4, pp. 299–322, summary in English, illustr.

While describing several coronations of the Holy Virgin's pictures in the 18th c. Crown Ruthenia the author has shown that the pictures then distinguished were closely connected with the history of Polish–Russian or Polish–Turkish wars and with the 17th c. Cossack insurrections. This was in sharp contrast to the coronations of other pictures of the Virgin Mary at the same time in Bohemia, Austria or the North–Western areas of the Polish Commonwealth; the latter above all presented episodes connected with the fight against the contemporary Reformation. A. Baranowski also shows that the Potocki family clearly stood out among the magnate families which most often supported these expensive, extremely spectacular religious ceremonies; he also states the fact that the most frequently discussed coronations concerned the pictures in Dominican convents.

Attention has been drawn to the close connection of those ceremonies with art and architecture. Preparations preceding the coronation as a rule lasted for several years during which not only the interiors of the given churches were reconstructed and adorned (exchange of altars, new wall–paintings) but also fundamental architectonic changes were introduced, beginning with the remodelling of the façades and ending with the erection of a new building from the foundations (i.a. Poczajów, Białynicze, Lwów). (AK)

Krzysztof Chłapowski, *Elita senatorsko-dygnitarska Korony za czasów Zygmunta III i Władysława IV (The Senatorial-Dignitary Elite of the Polish Crown during the Reign of Sigismund III and Ladislaus IV)*, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 217 pp., index of persons and geographical names, tabl., summary in English.

The author has subjected to analysis the types of careers of members of the senatorial-dignitary elite, emphasizing the role of service to the king. In the next chapter he presents the participation of this group in the use of the Royal demesne, saying that the richest part of it fell to them. In the subsequent chapter these careers have been presented from a family-line viewpoint. The author is interested in the reasons why the individual promotion turned into a stable elevation of the whole family. The last chapter is devoted to the religious members of the senatorial-dignitary elite. In K. Chłapowski's opinion promotion within this group depended exclusively on the king's favour. (EO)

Andrzej Kamiński, *Stany Prus Książęcych wobec rządów brandenburskich w drugiej połowie XVII wieku (The Estates of Ducal Prussia Faced with the Brandenburg Rule in the Second Half of the 17th Century)*, Olsztyn 1995, Ośrodek Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego, 182 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr., summary in German. Rozprawy i Materiały Ośrodka Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w Olsztynie nr 148.

The source basis of this monograph consists above all of the records of Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin Dahlem and of the State Archives in Olsztyn. The work is arranged in a subject-chronological order. The author presents the problems connected with the introduction of absolutism in the Brandenburg-Prussian Hohenzollern state, beginning with the early 1640s. He goes on to discuss the political and economic system of Ducal Prussia in the first half of the 17th c. The Polish-Swedish War waged in the years 1655-1660 enabled Frederick William, the Brandenburg elector, who was also a Prussian Duke, to obtain the sovereignty of Prussia at the cost of the supreme rights of the Polish Commonwealth. This became possible due to the elector's involvement with the Swedish side against Poland and as a result of the repulses with which Poland met in the first stage of the war. The successive chapters present the reluctance shown by the Prussian estates against the sovereignty of the Brandenburg elector in Prussia, their attempts to resist the introduction of permanent taxes to support the army, and finally the process of organization of absolutist administration in Prussia. (EO)

Kościół katolicki a powstanie kościuszkowskie. Zapomniana karta z dziejów insurekcji 1794 r. (*The Roman-Catholic Church and the Kościusko Insurrection. A Forgotten Page from the History of the 1794 Insurrection*). Selection of sources, ed. by Andrzej Woltanowski, Warszawa 1995, Wydawnictwo Archidiecezji Warszawskiej, 214 pp.

This is a set of 40 texts arranged in four parts: *Insurrection Authorities to the Clergy. Proclamations and Decrees; Church Authorities on the Insurrection. Correspondence. Instructions; Publicistic Writings by the Clergy. Publicism Addressed to the Clergy; Patriotic Sermons 1794*. The publication is based for the most part on the prints from the times of the insurrection (the press, brochures and leaflets, sometimes unique) as well as manuscripts and archival materials from church and state collections. The edition is preceded by an extensive (pp. 1-36) introduction by A. Woltanowski, presenting, among other things, the relations between the authorities of the Kościusko Insurrection and the clergy. Frequent religious-patriotic ceremonies, consecrations of military standards, occasional sermons and prayers constituted one of the most important means of the insurgents' propaganda. The fight for independence was also presented as an encounter of Catholicism with those dissenters who oppressed the Church and desecrated the churches and altars. The preachers often compared current political events and the fortune of Poles to the history of the people of Israel in the Old Testament. (AS)

Wojciech Kriegseisen, *Evangelicy polscy i litewscy w epoce saskiej, 1696–1763. Sytuacja prawna, organizacja i stosunki międzywyznaniowe (Polish and Lithuanian Protestants in the Saxon Era, 1696–1763. The Legal Situation, Organization and Inter-denominational Relations)*, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 307 pp., bibliogr. of archival materials and old prints, index of persons, illustr.

The source basis of this monograph is made up of the preserved fragments of records of the Lutheran and Calvinist Churches as well as the Church of Bohemian Brothers, derived mainly from the Warsaw University Library, State Archives in Poznań, and the Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilna. The territory under discussion has been limited to Lithuania and the Polish Crown without Royal Prussia and Courland. The author's subject of interest is the Protestant community with a special consideration of the gentry. He presents an evolution in the legal situation of dissenters beginning with the middle of the 17th c. and ending in 1763. Although this evolution was disadvantageous to Protestants, there was no persecution, as Kriegseisen emphasizes, of non-Catholics even at the end of the period under analysis. In successive chapters the author analyzes the Protestant communities in Little Poland, Great Poland and Lithuania, drawing attention to the organization of the Church and social ties. He also focuses on the economic situation of Protestant religious communities and mutual relations between particular Protestant Churches. Finally, he presents the attitude of Catholics towards religious minorities and the Protestants' striving for the improvement of their legal situation (i.a. the enlisting of the support of Prussia and later Russia). (EO)

Kultura polska na Łotwie. Wersja polska (Polish Culture in Latvia. Polish Version), Ryga 1994, Ambasada Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej w Rydze, 216 pp.

The publication is made up of articles that synthesize the achievements of Polish culture in Latvia and the Polish-Latvian cultural ties (the authors: Eriks Jekabsons, Jacek Kolbuszewski, Janis Strandins and Maria Szymańska, Janis Strandins and Ilgars Grosvalds) and of a set of specialistic studies concerning: the outline of the history of Polish libraries in Latvia (Jarosław Sozański), the book collections of the Kraslav House of St. Vincent de Paul Congregation (Silvia Sisko), Polish items in the Latvian academic library (Ojars Zanders), Polish archival documents in the Latvian state collections (Jarosław Sozański), Polish architectural monuments in Latvia, 16th–20th c. (Jarosław Sozański), Polish influences in Lettish literature from the 19th c. to the year 1940 (Vera Vavere), Latgale relics of decorative painting 17th–19th c. (Ruta Kamińska), the figures of Gustaw Manteuffel and Kazimierz Bujnicki (Henrihis Ströds, Peteris Zelle), Polish residences in Livonia and Latgale (Jarosław Sozański), Latgale manorial architecture (Janis Zīgalvis) and the cultural life of Poles in Latvia in the inter-war period (Eriks Jekabsons). The work opens with an introduction written by Polish Ambassador in Latvia, Jarosław Lindenberg. (WM)

Stanisław Litań, *Kościół łaciński w Rzeczypospolitej około 1772 roku. Struktury administracyjne. (The Latin Church in the Polish Commonwealth around the Year 1772. Administrative Structures)*, Lublin 1996, Instytut Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej, 639 pp., geographical index, tabl., maps. Wspólnoty Religijne i Narodowe w Rzeczypospolitej w drugiej połowie XVIII wieku, vol. I.

The source basis of this work consists of the records of church visitations in the second half of the 18th c., complemented by the so-called questionnaire of nuncio Giuseppe Garampi of 1773–1774. The work is composed of two parts. The first one comprises a short historical description of each diocese, their characterizations, and also discusses church architecture, monastic structures, patronate rights, the problem of church patronymics. The second part presents the specifications for each church province (archdiocese), and within their framework for particular dioceses, embracing all the churches, both parish ones and affiliated ones,

including their patronymics, patronate rights and the building material of each, church, with all the source information attached to each sacral building. This part embraces specifications for sacral buildings both in the possession of monasteries and convents. (EO)

Dariusz Łukasiewicz, *Pruska szkoła na Pomorzu Zachodnim w XVII–XVIII w. Podstawy materialne. Programy nauczania. Nauczyciele* (The Prussian Schools in Western Pomerania in the 17th–18th c. Material Basis. Curricula. Teachers), "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa) vol. LXXXVII, 1996, fasc. 1–31, summary in English, tables.

While characterizing the West–Pomeranian educational system in the early–modern period the author draws attention i.a. to the fact that religious education was a pivotal element of the then curriculum; the main manuals were: Luther's Little Catechism, the Bible and collections of religious songs. Much less attention was focussed on the children's primers. The article dwells extensively on the obligatory extra–school work of the learners and on the weak financial basis of many elementary schools. D. Łukasiewicz also discusses the size of Pomeranian schools, the numbers of learners, school time–tables, relations between the teachers and their charges. The researcher has also shown the low social status of tutors and teachers who because of their generally mediocre qualifications received small salaries and were forced to take up additional jobs as craftsmen and in services; sometimes they were even allowed to beg.

A teacher's career could be crowned by taking a Pastor's office in one of the wealthier parishes; the chances of such an economic–social advancement were open above all to secondary school teachers, most often graduates of theological studies. (AK)

Roman T. Marchwiński, *Rola rejestrów podskarbach Prus Królewskich w podstawie informacyjnej lustracji Żuław z 1565 i 1570 r.* (The Role of Royal Prussia Treasurers' Registers in the Information Basis of the Inspection of the Low–lands in 1565 and 1570), "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń) vol. LXI, 1996, fasc. 1, pp. 25–49, summary in German.

On the basis of the 16th c. economic–fiscal books of Royal Prussia preserved at the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw and the Czartoryskis' Library in Cracow the author shows the predominant role of the archival basis in the formation of the contents of the first and second inspection of Royal demesne in the Polish Crown lands (the years 1564–1565 and 1570). Especially the account books of the Treasurers of Prussian lands from the years preceding the inspections, which recorded i.a. the revenues and expenditures of the most profitable Royal demesne i.e. the Marienburg Castle — were of fundamental importance to the information basis of the registers. The latter served moreover to control the correctness of numeric data in the model of inspection record which had been accepted or worked out earlier on. The confrontation of the inspections of the Low–lands in 1565–1670 with the preserved registers of Prussian Treasurers enabled R. Marchwiński to establish a number of errors committed during the survey of the Marienburg Castle estate. The author takes a much more critical view of the activity of the respective inspection commission than it used to be in the previous research (AK)

Stefania Ochman–Staniszevska, *Przysięga marszałka poselskiego na sejmach lat 1648–1668* (The Oath of the Speaker of the Polish Sejm in 1648–1668), "Czasopismo Prawno–Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. XLVII, 1995, fasc. 1–2, pp. 201–214

The source basis of these deliberations consists of the Sejm diaries of 1648–1668. The author states that the problem of the Sejm Speaker's oath emerged whenever the political tension heightened in the state. This happened for the first time at the convocational Sejm in July 1648. The deputies did not succeed then to extort an oath from the Speaker of the chamber, Bogusław Leszczyński. The deputies, critical of John Casimir's policy and distrustful of their own speakers, several times essayed to enforce the postulate of the speaker's oath. They

succeeded to do it only at the Sejm in 1666. A similar success was also made by the oppositional deputies at the Sejm in 1667 and at the first Sejm in 1668. However, at the next Sejm in 1668 nobody demanded any more that the speaker swear an oath before the deputies. The author believes the deputies gave up enforcing this postulate as it turned out that its realization neither made the sessions more efficient nor diminished the influence of the king on their course. (EO)

Joanna Partyka, *Rękopisy dworu szlacheckiego doby staropolskiej (The Manuscripts of Old Polish Gentry Manor-Houses)*, Warszawa 1995, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 142 pp., index of sources, index of persons.

The author is interested in the function of handwritten books in the 17th and 18th c. in the manor-houses of the gentry in the Commonwealth of Both Nations. In chapter I she analyzes the role of manuscripts in Old-Polish culture, stating that in comparison to the Renaissance period, the position of manuscripts grew in the Polish culture in the next centuries. In the following chapter the author focuses on the so-called *silva rerum*, records having at the same time the character of memoirs, hand-books (containing i.a. medical prescriptions, cooking recipes, examples of occasional speeches), and husbandry notes, and sometimes also containing documentation of public life (e.g. some of these books included Sejm diaries, acts of dietines, copies of documents from the Royal Chancery). In subsequent chapters she analyzes the *silvae* themselves, their contents, arrangement, the authors' awareness as writers, and finally the influence of their personality on the character of handwritten books. J. Partyka, while comparing them with the English handwritten books, states that the Polish passion for manuscripts was not a cultural oddity in Europe, similar phenomena could also be noticed in other countries. (EO)

Marek Plewczyński, *W służbie polskiego króla. Z zagadnień struktury narodowościowej Armii Koronnej w latach 1500–1574 (In the Service of the Polish King. On the National Structure of the Army of the Crown in the Years 1500–1574)*, Siedlce 1995, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Rolniczo-Pedagogicznej, 323 pp., bibliogr., tabl., maps. Wyższa Szkoła Rolniczo-Pedagogiczna w Siedlcach. Monografie nr. 29.

The source basis of this monograph consists of financial-military records of the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. It also makes use of published sources, among others *Acta Tomiciana* and *Matricularium Regni Poloniae Summaria*. The author is interested in the national composition of the Polish army in the years 1500–1574, he also analyzes the changes it underwent in this period. In particular chapters he presents the share of Ruthenians, Serbs, Bohemians and Moravians as well as Germans in the army. In the last chapter he presents the influence of mercenary detachments serving Polish monarchs on the organization, tactics and armament of the Polish army. In his opinion this influence was greater on the Polish cavalry than on the infantry. The hussars, the main Polish formation of cavalry in the 17th c. is a classic example of following foreign models in respect of armaments, tactics and organization. The hussars' detachments initially modelled upon the Serbian and Hungarian cavalry, underwent an essential modification under the influence of Polish war conditions; the light-armed cavalry turned into the heavy-armed one. (EO)

Bożena Popiołek, *Królowa bez korony. Studium z życia i działalności Elżbiety z Lubomirskich Sieniawskiej, ok. 1669–1729 (A Queen Without a Crown. A Study of the Life and Work of Elżbieta Sieniawska nee Lubomirska, about 1669–1729)*, Kraków 1996, Wydawnictwo Naukowe WSP, 148 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, summary in French.

The source basis of this work consists of the correspondence collected in the Czartoryskis' Library in Cracow, the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the Kórnik Library, and the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow. The monograph presents the political activity of

Elżbieta Sieniawska, a daughter of Great Crown Marshal Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski and the wife of Adam Mikołaj Sieniawski, Great Crown Hetman and Cracow Castellan. The character and talents of Elżbieta were formed both at home (the influence of her father, politician and writer, the authorial traditions of her grandfather Łukasz Opaliński, Crown Court Marshal) and at the court of Queen Marie Casimira Sobieski. The young Elżbieta became involved in high politics as an adherent of Queen Marie Casimira and at the same time of French politics. In the author's opinion, she remained faithful to this principle until the end of her life. However, Elżbieta Sieniawska exhibited a great political elasticity, she conducted her own policy — supporting the Duke of Transylvania, Francis II Rakoczy: when under pressure, she changed her political orientations, at the same time taking care of her own and her husband's interests. She played some political role during the Northern War, especially in 1700–1710, and even Tsar Peter I endeavoured to gain her political favours. Despite many love affairs, she was emotionally attached to her husband. (EO)

Stanisław Salmonowicz, *Studia historyczno-prawne (Historico-Legal Studies)*, Toruń 1995 Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, 179 pp., summaries of partic. studies in French, German or English.

The collection contains those works of S. Salmonowicz which appeared earlier in periodicals that are now inaccessible and which have retained their considerable scientific value. These dissertations deal with the issues of the 16th–18th c. and concern both the history of state and law and that of science and education. The first essay treats on the Confederation of Warsaw in 1573, the next two concern the then Toruń. In one of them the author characterizes the instruction of law and politics in the Toruń Academic High School, in the other he considers the regulation of the burghers' mores and manners in the 16th–18th c.

The three subsequent articles deal with the history of law, or more precisely speaking — the history of the codification of legal thought. The researcher discusses in turn: the rise of modern codifying thought in 16th c. Europe, the codification of regional law in Western Prussia in the years 1722–1844 and — the creative work of the outstanding French Girondist Brissot de Warville on formulating the humanitarian doctrine of law. The collection closes with S. Salmonowicz's deliberations on the legal foundations of the work of the Commission of National Education created in 1773. (AK)

Spółeczeństwo obywatelskie i jego reprezentacja, 1493–1993 (The Civic Society and Its Representation, 1493–1993), ed. by Juliusz Bardach, Warszawa 1995, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 222 pp., index of persons.

This volume of studies is the result of an international scientific conference organized in 1993 in connection with the 500th anniversary of the Polish Sejm. The authors of papers focussed above all on the shaping of a civic society, conscious of its rights, and on the forms of its representation. J. Bardach presented the evolution of the political nation, i.e. one possessing political rights, in the years 1493–1993. S. Rusocki devoted his deliberations to the origin of the Polish parliamentary system against the background of all-European processes, while W. Uruszcak presented the Sejm in the years 1493–1569. L. Gonzalez Anton showed the attitude of the Spanish King Ferdinand and the Catholic to the rights of Aragonian estates within the context of strivings for the political unification of Spain. H. Olsewski discussed the Sejm in the years 1669–1795, Z. Zielińska the activity of the Four Years' Sejm (1788–1791), while M. Juca analyzed the Lithuanian dietines in the 18th c. N. Jakowenko presented the community of deputies from the Volhynia, Braclaw and Kiev provinces to the Sejms of the Polish Commonwealth at the close of the 16th c. and in the first half of the 17th c. M.G. Müller presented the attitude of big towns of Royal Prussia towards the Sejm after the Union of Lublin (1569). S. Grodziski characterized parliamentarism in the Polish lands after the partitions, M. Pietrzak the

Seym in the inter-war period, A. Ajnenkiel the parliament of the Polish People's Republic and J. Zakrzewska the Seym of the 3rd Polish Republic (1989–1993). (EO)

Roman Andrzej Tokarczyk, *Polska myśl utopijna. Trzy eseje z dziejów (Polish Utopian Thought. Three Essays on its History)*, Lublin 1995 Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej w Lublinie, 168 pp., bibliogr., index of names, illustr.

The first of these three essays has been devoted to the presentation of the Polish Utopias since the Middle Ages up to the 20th c. In the Polish Renaissance the author draws attention mainly to the works of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski and Krzysztof Warszewicki, in the Enlightenment period — to the writings of Stanisław Leszczyński and Ignacy Krasiński. A lot of place has been devoted to the characterization of the 19th c. Polish Messianic thought and the Polish socialist Utopias. All in all the achievement of Polish Utopian and anti-Utopian thought seems considerable, although it is almost completely unknown abroad. This results, i.a., from the fact that only a few Polish Utopian writers (mainly the Romantics) combined Polish questions with the problems of the whole mankind.

The second essay treats on the reception of Thomas Morus' *Utopia* in Poland. R. Tokarczyk draws attention to the fact that almost all the hitherto Polish attempts to make use of this work for pragmatic purposes: ideological, religious, educational or political ones — consisted in emphasizing its one chosen aspect, especially useful for the given occasion, and not in the reception of the work as a whole.

While presenting the debate on the character of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski's thought the researcher once again acknowledges the multiplicity of its threads, diversification of their forms of expression, and finally — the more or less conscious intentions of the philosopher. His rationalist and Christian thought when it reaches into the past — testifies to the thinker's unusual erudition, when it turns within the orbit of his contemporaneity — becomes a valuable source of knowledge of the gentry Commonwealth, when it reaches into the future — only occasionally it can live to see its realization. (AK)

19th Century (till 1918)

Józef Buszko, *Polacy w parlamencie wiedeńskim 1848–1918 (Poles in the Viennese Parliament 1848–1918)*, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 460 pp., annexe, bibliogr., index of persons, illustr., summary in German.

The picture of Polish activity in the Austrian Parliament (*Reichsrat*) has been presented in 12 chronologically arranged chapters. In the background have been depicted the systemic transformations of the Habsburg monarchy since the Springtide of Nations (1848) till the 1st World War and from absolutism and centralism up to the autonomy of the provinces and the increased role of representative bodies. The author has based his research on the editions of legal acts, shorthand minutes of the Viennese parliamentary sessions, memoirs and the Polish and German press; however, he has not made use of archival materials.

In Józef Buszko's opinion the Viennese Parliament was a school of its own kind for Polish politicians; the youngest generation of Galician activists put the experience gained here to successful use in independent Poland after 1918.

An extensive annexe (pp. 345–440), compiled by Czesław Brzoza and Kamil Stepan, contains a list of those Polish MPs who took part in the sessions over the 12 terms of the Council of State and the House of Lords, as well as information about their social background, professions and constituencies where they were elected. (AS)

Antoni G i z a , *Stosunki polsko–czeskie 1795–1920 (Polish–Czech Relations 1795–1920)*, Szczecin 1995, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, 175 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, summaries in German and Czech.

This is a survey of Polish–Czech contacts in the domain of culture and political relations, based on the press and publicistic pamphlets, and the correspondence of artists and writers as well as memoirs. The author draws attention to the different attitudes of Czechs and Poles to Russia, which from the Prague perspective was seen as a country that protected the Slavic nations threatened with germanization; and from the Warsaw and Cracow perspective — as a source of slavery and oppression. There were significant differences in the social structures and models of national cultures (in the case of Poland — a gentry and post–gentry one, in the case of Bohemia — a bourgeois–peasant one). On both sides the adherents of a Slavic rapprochement tried to establish friendly co–operation; however, they were few. In the 19th and the beginning of the 20th c. animosities were aroused also by the contradiction between the opposition of the majority of Czech parties to the then form of the Habsburg monarchy and co–operation with Vienna, which was the leading motif of the politics of the Polish conservatives ruling in Galicia. (AS)

Maciej J a n k o w s k i , *Być liberałem w czasie trudnym. Rzecz o Włodzimierzu Spasowiczu (To Be a Liberal in a Difficult Time. On Włodzimierz Spasowicz)*, Łódź 1996, Wydawnictwo Ibidem, 193 pp., bibliogr., index of names.

Włodzimierz Spasowicz (1829–1906), Polish lawyer, historian of literature, publicist and politician, who for the most part of his life lived in Petersburg, was a spokesman for the Polish–Russian cultural rapprochement. His concept of reconciliation with Russia presumed the gradual liberalization of tsardom or its future replacement with a democratic republic. The way he was assessed by his contemporaries and by posterity was influenced by the critical voices of his political opponents, who contrary to him sought paths for regaining the independence of Poland.

The author has made use of private correspondence, preserved in Polish and Russian libraries and archives, and of the press and memoirs; he has also thoroughly analyzed the profuse printed bequest of Spasowicz himself. In M. Jankowski's opinion the liberal world outlook and system of values expressed consistently by this activist lay at the foundations of his utopian concept, as it turned out to be, of the Russian state where Poles would be a minority enjoying equal rights and retaining without obstacles their national identity and tradition. (AS)

Kobieta i kultura. Kobiety wśród twórców kultury intelektualnej i artystycznej w dobie rozbiorów i w niepodległym państwie polskim. Zbiór studiów pod redakcją Anny Ż a r n o w s k i e j i Andrzeja S z w a r c a (*Women and Culture. Women among the Creators of Intellectual and Artistic Culture at the Time of Partitions and in the Independent Polish State*). A collection of studies edited by Anna Ż a r n o w s k a and Andrzej S z w a r c , Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo DiG, 315 pp., index of names, index of organizations and institutions, summary in English, information about authors.

The fourth volume in a series presenting the results of research on the history of women and the "feminine question" in the 19th and 20th c. includes materials of a scholarly session that took place at Warsaw University in September 1995. It contains 17 studies and essays, arranged in six parts: *Tradition and Women's Literary Work in the 19th and 20th Centuries; Women Authors and their Works. Polish 20th Century Historiography and Philosophy; Women's Academic Careers in Inter–War Poland; Women's Works and Careers in the Arts in the 19th and 20th Centuries; Among Creators of Socio–Political Thought in the 19th and 20th Centuries; Ideas, Values and Religion.* Worthy of attention are especially three articles, similar in concept and the set of research questions they pose: by Jerzy H a l b e r s z t a d t , Dorota M a z u r c z a k and Urszula P e r k o w s k a . They analyze the collectives of women–

students and lectures of the universities of Warsaw, Poznań and Cracow. The book opens with a theoretical study by Grażyna Szelągowska, *Women as Mediums and Creators of Culture*.

The majority of authors reach the conclusion that the quota of women in the Polish intellectual and artistic élites in this period was inconspicuous, although gradually growing. (AS)

Artur Korobowicz, *Sądownictwo Królestwa Polskiego 1876–1915 (The Jurisdiction of the Polish Kingdom 1876–1915)*, Lublin 1995, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej, 175 pp., index of persons.

The author has concentrated his attention on the preparations for a judicial reform in 1876 and the circumstances of its being put into practice. The description of how the new judiciary operated in the Polish Kingdom, analysis of the characters of judges, barristers and notaries as well as remarks on the subject of jurisdiction in the years 1876–1915 occupy merely 50% of the volume. The use of records of the central Russian authorities (preserved in Moscow and Petersburg) have enabled A. Korobowicz to trace the discussion on the most effective form of policy towards the Polish lands and Poles, whose essential result was a reorganization of judiciary and a steering of its activities. The liquidation of the separate powers of the legal system in the Polish Kingdom and its replacement with Russian legislation and procedure as well as filling all the posts with Russian staff was a long-time process which did not finish before the outbreak of World War I. (AS)

Jerzy Kukulski, *Sądy gminne w Królestwie Polskim. Studium społeczno-historyczne (Communal Courts of Justice in the Polish Kingdom. A Socio-Historical Study)*, Kielce 1995, Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna im. Jana Kochanowskiego, 270 pp., bibliogr., tables, summaries in English and German.

The author has made use of legal documents drafted by the central authorities of the Polish Kingdom and Russia, from the archives in Moscow, Petersburg and Warsaw, confronting them with the manuscripts bequested by the provincial institutions (of Kielce, Radom, Lublin, Łódź and Piotrków). With the exception of chapter I, which deals briefly with the years 1795–1863, the work deals with the period following the January Insurrection 1863, up to and including the 1st World War. J. Kukulski analyses the organization and function of communal courts of justice, their staff and administration of justice. He also presents the opinion of Polish society (negative as a rule) about this lowest level of judicature. He draws attention to the poor quality of its work and its strict dependence on the Russian administration. From 1864 till 1876 peasants, mostly with a low level of education, were often appointed judges and assessors, in later years representatives of Polish "enlightened strata" were admitted to the communal courts. An important subject of adjudication were litigations between manors and villages, connected with the use of meadows and forests, theft of wood, etc. The author tries to recreate the main lines of social divisions and conflicts that were enacted on the scene of communal courts. (AS)

Teofil Łapiński, Stefan Poles (Rafał Tugendhold), Julius Mankell, *Wyprawa do Polski. Wspomnienia z czasów powstania styczniowego (A Trip to Poland. Memoirs from the Times of the January Insurrection)*, selection, translation, notes and introduction by Janina H e r a, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Meriton, 312 pp., index of persons, bibliogr., illustr.

The first of the memoirs has been reprinted after the Polish edition from 1878; the remaining two have been translated by the author of the publication from Swedish, on the basis of publications in the Stockholm press and in separate off-prints from the 1860s. All these sources concern the participation or attempts at participation in the January Insurrection of the

Swedish and other volunteers, especially the unsuccessful naval expedition under Teofil Łapiński, which in spring 1863 was to land in Samogitia to support the insurgents there.

The editors has prefaced the memoirs with an introduction which depicts the Polish–Swedish relations in 1863. She based it as well as her notes on the materials from the Royal Library in Stockholm and the press of that time. The book brings in a lot of information hitherto unknown to the Polish researchers and for the first time introduced to scientific circulation. It concerns among others things the examples of infiltration by the Russian espionage of the Polish and foreign volunteers (among them there were also Russians, e.g. the famous anarchist Mikhail Bakunin, closely observed by Petersburg). (AS)

Henryk Markiewicz, *Polska historiografia literacka wobec cenzury rosyjskiej (Polish Historiography of Literature in the Face of the Russian Censorship)*, "Pamiętnik Literacki" (Warszawa), yearbook LXXXVII, 1996, fasc. 3, pp. 155–176.

The author has analyzed several hundred editions of literary works as well as those by the critics and historians of literature that appeared in the Polish lands under the Russian rule from the 1840s up to the outbreak of the 1st World War. As a result of autocensorship in many of them the fragments concerning political events or their assessment were omitted or altered. No trace of such endeavours can be found in the editions published outside the Russian frontiers. The reviews and critical essays published under Russian rule concentrate rather on the artistic aspects of the works under discussion and keep silent about their political contexts.

According to Henryk Markiewicz the criteria applied by the Russian censors changed with the course of time; they also depended on the current political situation. These criteria were more strict with regard to popular books than learned literature; the imported publications were treated less severely than those printed at home; in Petersburg the censorship was less intrusive than in Warsaw. The censors' interference was marked by formalism; some expressions and names as well as the praise of acts that were disagreeable to tsardom were crossed out as of automatically. However the contents wrapped in allusions or clearly euphemistic were often overlooked or tolerated. (AS)

Daniel Olszewski, *Polska kultura religijna na przełomie XIX i XX wieku (Polish Religious Culture at the Turn of the 19th Century)*, Warszawa 1996, Instytut Wydawniczy PAX. Instytut Tomistyczny Ojców Dominikanów w Warszawie, 311 pp., index of geographical and ethnical names, index of persons, summary in French.

In five successive chapters the author presents the denominational and national relations in the historic Polish lands, the concepts of priesthood and their realization in practice, the forms of religious instruction and the level of religious consciousness of believers, religious practices and transformations in the consciousness and socio–religious attitudes of believers at the turn of the 19th c. D. Olszewski has taken into consideration source materials from over a dozen diocesan archives, including the correspondence of church and lay authorities, reports of vicars and ordinances of bishops, and also the Catholic press, devotional publications, memoirs and *belles-lettres*.

The author draws attention to the difficulties of the Catholic Church's adjustment to the economic and social changes connected with urbanization and industrialization. He stresses the hostility of the Russian and German invaders, strong criticism of religion and the Church on the part of the circles of intelligentsia after the insurrection of 1863 as well as the anticlericalism of the majority of working class movement activists and a significant group of peasant political leaders. He arrives at the conclusion that partly as a result of these obstacles in the aforementioned period a consolidation appeared of the peasant model of Catholicism, which constituted a significant component of the arising model of national consciousness. He also analyzes the phenomenon of Silesia, where no negative influence on religious life of the great centres of manufacturing industry could be noticed. (AS)

Józef Piłatowicz, *Bolesław Prus wobec problemów cywilizacji technicznej, próba rekonstrukcji poglądów na podstawie "Kronik Tygodniowych" (Bolesław Prus and the Problems of Technical Civilization, a Tentative Reconstruction of His Views on the Basis of "Weekly Chronicles")*, "Kwartalnik Historii Nauki i Techniki" (Warszawa), yearbook XLI, 1996, No. 1, pp. 99–119, summary in English.

Bolesław Prus (1847–1912), one of the most outstanding Polish novelists and publicists, just as other Warsaw positivists, was an enthusiast of technological progress which he considered to be the main factor of development in the economically backward Polish lands. The author of the article made use of the 28–volume edition of the columns contributed by Prus regularly to the Warsaw press for over 30 years. One of the most frequent motifs of the "Weekly Chronicles" was the concern for the conditions of scientific research, technical education and popularization of knowledge, especially of the kind that may be used in practice. Prus supported exhibitions presenting new inventions and teaching their application and also called for organizing various lectures and courses. He realized that changes in social consciousness are a condition of fast and effective modernization. (AS)

Protokoły posiedzeń Rady Centralnej Narodowej we Lwowie, 14 IV – 29 X 1848) (Minutes of the Sessions of the Central National Council in Lwów, April 14 – October 29, 1848), ed. by Stefan K i e n i e w i c z and Franciszka R a m o t o w s k a, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo DiG, 307 pp., index of persons.

The Central National Council was an informal representation of the Polish population in Galicia, tolerated by the Austrian authorities until the bombardment of Lwów on November 1–2, 1848, and the introduction of martial law. Its minutes reflect the discussions of political questions (i.a. negotiations with Vienna about granting autonomy to the Polish provinces of the Habsburg empire), as well as national ones (Polish–Ukrainian relations in Galicia), economic and educational ones. They also constitute a valuable source reflecting the divisions among the activists of the Polish national movement during the Springtide of Nations as well as the attitudes and behaviour of particular groups of Polish society (landowners, bourgeoisie, peasants and intelligentsia).

The edition is based on the original minutes of the Council once preserved in Lwów and at present in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. In the preface and commentaries in the notes, the editors have made use of numerous press articles, diaries and memoirs concerning the events and persons mentioned in the minutes. (AS)

Jolanta S i k o r s k a – K u l e s z a, *Deklasacja drobnej szlachty na Litwie i Białorusi w XIX wieku (The Social Decline of the Petty Gentry in Lithuania and Byelorussia in the 19th c.)*, Warszawa 1995, Oficyna Wydawnicza "Ajaks", 115 pp., bibliogr., tables, graphs, illustr.

The book partly complements Daniel B e a u v o i s 's works *Le noble, le serf et le revizor. La noblesse polonaise entre le tsarisme et les masses ukrainiennes (1831–1863)*, Paris 1985; *La bataille de la terre en Ukraine 1863–1914. Les Polonais et les conflits socio-ethniques*, Lille 1993, concerning the South–Eastern lands of the former Polish Commonwealth. The author analyzes the Russian policy towards petty gentry from the 1820s up to the 1860s, making use, i.a., of the sources left by the administrative authorities and institutions of gentry self–government, drawn from the archives of Wilno and Petersburg. She also takes into consideration the press, memoirs, official publications and private correspondence.

According to the author the Russian bureaucratic machinery, striving for lowering the Polish small landowners in the social scale, their Russianization and "conversion" to the Orthodox Church by force, achieved only partial success. A considerable part of this group, despite the repressions connected with their numerous participation in national insurrections, retained their identity. This happened regardless of the fact that up to 1860, approximately,

about 200 000 members of the Polish gentry in the area of the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania had been expelled from the privileged estate. (AS)

Barbara Szordykowska, *Geneza systemu polityczno-administracyjnego Finlandii w początkach XIX wieku. Z dziejów stosunków rosyjsko-fińskich (The Origin of the Politico-Administrative System of Finland at the Beginning of the 19th c. From the History of Russian-Finnish Relations)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXI, 1996, fasc. 1, pp. 51-62, summary in German.

The autonomy of Finland and the relatively liberal system of power in this country lasted from its annexation to Russia in 1809 up to the 1890s when the concepts of political and administrative unification and cultural Russianization ultimately prevailed in Petersburg. In the author's opinion the separateness of Finland had been respected for so long because of, among other things, the co-operation of the local aristocracy with the Russian authorities (which was strongly marked as early as 1808-1809, during the Russian-Swedish war) and the influence of the ideas of Enlightenment on the ruling circles in Russia during the reign of Alexander I, when the system of the new province was formed. B. Szordykowska marks the possibility of making a comparison between the autonomy of Finland and of the Polish Kingdom in the years 1815-1830. However, she emphasizes the differences in the structure and competences of the supreme organs of power (in Finland the power was wielded by the Senate, presided over by the Russian General-Governor with an increasing, in the course of time, scope of competences; The Grand Duchy of Finland also possessed its own diet, symbolic armed forces, its own coin and other accessories of its separateness). (AS)

Zbigniew Wójcik, Ignacy Domeyko. *Litwa. Francja. Chile (Ignacy Domeyko. Lithuania. France. Chile)*, Warszawa-Wrocław 1995, Polskie Towarzystwo Ludoznawcze. Stowarzyszenie "Wspólnota Polska", 636 pp., bibliogr., annexes, index of names, index of geographical names, illustr., maps, summaries in Lithuanian and Spanish.

Ignacy Domeyko (1802-1889) was a companion of Adam Mickiewicz's youthful years and a participant in the conspiracy of the students of Wilno University. He took part in the November Insurrection of 1830; as an exile in France he acquired education as a naturalist and mining engineer. From 1838 until the end of his life he stayed in Chile where he conducted geographical and geological research and was active as an educator and social worker (i.a. he co-organized Santiago de Chile University and from 1867-1883 was its rector).

The author of his biography, a geographer and historian of art, has provided a profuse documentation of the lesser known episodes of Domeyko's life, making use (although fragmentary) of Chilean sources (including also those derived from Domeyko's family archives). The annexes reprint several unknown letters of Domeyko; they also comprise many complements to the bibliography of the subject. (AS)

MODERN TIMES (1919-1939)

Chłopi a państwo. Materiały z konferencji naukowej, 12-13 czerwiec 1995 r. p. red. Juliana Janeczka (*Peasants and the State. Materials from a scientific conference, June 12-13, 1995*) comp. by Julian Janeczka, Łódź 1996, Wojewódzki Komitet obchodów 100-lecia Ruchu Ludowego w Łodzi. Instytut Historii Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego — Interdyscyplinarny zespół naukowo-badawczy struktur i przemian społecznych wsi, 316 pp.

The publication consists of articles by: Jan Mołenda (*The role of peasant activists in the dissemination among peasants of the idea of a democratic Polish state on the eve of the recovery of Poland's independence*), Tadeusz Wolsza (*The attitude of the National Democracy towards the peasants, 1887-1914*), Helena Bródowska-Kubicz (*The*

place and role of the peasant movement in independent Poland), Jan Kodrębski (*The vision of the state in the political thought of peasant activists in the inter-war period*), Kazimierz Badziak (*The peasant movement and socio-economic problems at the threshold of the Second Polish Republic*), Julian Janczak (*The political geography of the countryside on the basis of election statistics 1919–1930*), Ludwik Mroczko (*Voting culture of peasants 1918–1939*), Tadeusz Dziekoński and Jerzy Kukulski (*Peasant deputies from the Piotrków province to the Sejms of the Second Polish Republic*), Andrzej Lech (*The peasant movement and the Polish state 1931–1939*), Genadija Matwiejewa (*Common and specific features in the ideological development of peasant parties in the inter-war period*), Halina Florowska-Francić (*The National Museum at Rapperswil and the Galician peasants*), Paweł Perzyna (*The political and social activity of Błażej Stolarski until 1914*), Wiesław Caban and Marek Przeniosło (*The peasant press on the shaping of the frontiers of the Second Polish Republic*), Włodzimierz Bonusiak (*Peasants in face of the Soviet invader in the eastern borderland of the Second Polish Republic in 1939–1941*), Marian Wiktorowski (*The programme achieved by peasant activists of the inter-war period in the programmatic thought of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) 1945–1947*), Janina Tobera (*The problems of the countryside in the columns of "Przegląd Socjologiczny" 1946–1948*), Dariusz Jarosz (*Polish peasants in face of the actions of authorities: 1948–1956*), Dyzma Gałaj (*Social ties — peasant homelands*), Helena Ma-durowicz-Urbańska (*Peasant culture in Franciszek Bujak's views*), Maria Kamińska (*Folk dialect as an integrating factor in the country and in towns*), Jadwiga Anna Łużyńska (*The values of peasant culture as a source of literary and film inspiration in the Second Polish Republic*), Regina Renz (*Woman in the rural environment in central Poland at the time of the Second Polish Republic*), Maria Kostrzewska (*Social and educational aspirations of country women at the turn of the 19th c.*). (WM)

Jolanta Dzięniakowska, *Prasa radomska w dwudziestoleciu międzywojennym 1918–1939 (Radom Press in the Twenty-Year Inter-war Period 1918–1939)*, Radom 1995, Radomskie Towarzystwo Naukowe, 189 pp., annexes.

In the inter-war period Radom was a rapidly developing centre of economic, social and cultural life. Between 1918–1939 the number of its inhabitants grew from 54 to 90 thousand. It had a strong intellectual milieu, an extended network of socio-cultural organizations and educational institutions. This found its expression in the development of a market for the press. According to the author's calculations 73 Polish and 18 Jewish press titles were published in Radom. Their circulation most often oscillated between 500 and 2500 copies. The publications with the largest circulation and importance were those connected with political parties, especially the National Democracy ("Słowo Radomskie", "Nowiny Codzienne Radomskie", "Gazeta Radomska"), Piłsudski camp ("Ziemia Radomska"), and the socialist movement ("Życie Robotnicze"). An important position in the publishing market was occupied by periodicals published by schools as well as religious journals. The attempts to publish a local literary-artistic journal were short-winded.

Among the Jewish press periodicals devoted to general information dominated — namely "Radomer Kielcer Leben" and "Trybuna. Tygodnik Radomski" published in Polish (1936–1939).

The annexes contain: *List of Polish Press Titles Published in Radom in 1918–1939 and Creators of Radom Press 1918–1939. Biographical Index.*

In her research on the press the author has made use of the archival materials of the local administrative, self-government and judicial authorities (wherein confidential press interviews) as well as the press. (WM)

Andrzej Felchner, Marek Komasiński, *Psychologia wojskowa w armii II Rzeczypospolitej (Military Psychology in the Army of the 2nd Polish Republic)*, "Wojskowy Przegląd Historyczny", (Warszawa) 1995, fasc. 1–2, pp. 120–127.

Military psychotechnical studies have been conducted in Poland since 1920 by the Department of Soldiers' Individualization, created for this purpose. Until the beginning of the 1930s they were experimental in character. Since the beginning of the 1920s specialist training of the officers' staff has been conducted in the field of didactics, psychology of communal life and psychology of battle.

In 1930 the first systematic examinations of the group of several score thousand soldiers of cavalry and infantry were carried out. They initiated systematic selective psychological examinations of the chosen group of recruits and candidates to military schools of various levels. The tests were compiled with the use of the experience of academics and practitioners (e.g. of the Psychotechnical Laboratory of the Warsaw buses and tramways). Training was taken up of a group of officers able to carry out psychological examinations.

The article is based on research into the archives of military institutions concerned with the problems of military psychology in the army of the Second Polish Republic. (WM)

Gminy wyznaniowe żydowskie w województwie pomorskim w okresie międzywojennym 1920–1939. Zbiór studiów pod redakcją Jana Szilinga (Jewish Religious Communities in the Pomeranian Province in the Inter-War Period 1920–1939). A collection of studies compiled by Jan Sziling, Toruń 1995, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 261 pp., *Stosunki Narodowościowe i Wyznaniowe na Pomorzu w XIX i XX w.*, vol. 4.

The Jewish population in the Pomeranian province was small in numbers (in 1934, 3 400 people, in 1938 — 8 500 people). The strongest lure that attracted new inhabitants was the rapidly developing Gdynia.

There were nine Jewish communities in the province, bringing together from several score up to 2 200 members (Kartuzy community, embracing Gdynia). The publication comprises articles discussing the function and the list of members of the communities at Kartuzy (Zofia Waszkiewicz), Toruń (Zenon Hubert Nowak), Grudziądz (Elżbieta Alaburdzińska), Brodnica (Marek Chamoto), Golub (Zofia Waszkiewicz), Starogard (Mieczysław Wojciechowski), Chojnice (Zbigniew Karpus), Świecie on the Vistula (Miroslaw Golon), Sepólno Krajeńskie (Jan Sziling). Moreover it comprises texts devoted to the legal situation of Jewish communities (Zofia Waszkiewicz) and Jewish cemeteries in the Pomeranian province 1920–1939 (Mariusz Wołos). (WM)

Krzysztof Kawalec, *Roman Dmowski*, Warszawa 1996, Editions Spotkania, 363 pp.

Roman Dmowski (1865–1939) was one of the most outstanding Polish politicians of the end of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. He was one of the co-creators and the most important ideologists of Polish nationalism, and its unquestioned leader for several score years. As the leader and President of the Polish National Committee that operated during the 1st World War at the side of the Entente, and later as Poland's delegate to the Peace Conference in Paris, he played an essential role in the reconstruction of the state. In the first years of the Revived Polish Republic he performed many state functions. After 1923 he concentrated on the activity within the national camp and on writing.

The author of the biography, unlike his predecessors, presents Dmowski not as an ideologist but as a practician, a politician who moved in a concrete reality. A number of Dmowski's moves interpreted until now as motivated by his ideological posture are here explained by the general climate of the era (for example the attitude to the Jewish question at the end of the 19th c.), or by demands made by the current situation (various options made during the 1905 revolution). In the biography Dmowski is presented as a live man, in many cases at a loss and in doubt, conscious of his own limitations and of the price he had to pay

for complete devotion to political activity. Apart from many well-known sources the work makes use of number of unpublished reminiscences and relations. (WM)

Krzysztof Kawalec, *Wizje ustroju państwa w polskiej myśli politycznej lat 1918–1939. Ze studiów nad dziejami polskiej myśli politycznej (Visions of the State System in Polish Political Thought 1918–1939. Studies in the History of Polish Political Thought)*, Wrocław 1995, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 220 pp. Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis No 1797, Historia CXXII.

The purpose of the work is to trace the influence of antiliberal trends on the views about the model of the state, represented by the main currents of Polish political life in the inter-war period, on the basis of the programmatic enunciations of political parties, major publicistic statements (especially of the classic political publicism) as well as an analysis of the major ideological-creative periodicals.

From the very beginning of the inter-war period the commentators of political life had no doubt as to the changes introduced into the model of Polish public life by the creation of the state, popularization of patriotic attitudes and the process of democratization. Both the right and the left perceived in them a possibility of taking up conscious work on the postulated changes in society. The main institution through which politicians' concepts were to be put into practice was the state. Hopes for the possibility of forming a new society by acting from above were accompanied by universal criticism of the classical parliamentary system.

After the coup of May 1926 the state became an instrument of political combat in the hands of the ruling camp. In discussions about this phenomenon the voices for the reinstatement of the classical democratic parliamentary rules were in a small minority to the mainstream of opinion. What dominated was the antiliberal attitude whose representatives called for a radical fight against the *sanacja* system and construction of a new society on a sound national or class basis. There was large approval of the argument for coercion in public life and much criticism of the liberal economic model. A considerable influence on the climate of discussions about the postulated systemic form of Poland in the 1930s was exerted by the internal and international successes of totalitarian states. (WM)

Zenon Krajewski, *Geneza i dzieje wewnętrzne Litwy Środkowej, 1920–1922 (The Origin and Internal History of Central Lithuania, 1920–1922)*, Lublin 1996, Ośrodek Studiów Polonijnych i Społecznych Polskiego Związku Katolicko-Społecznego w Lublinie, 171 pp., illustr., maps, annexes.

The author of the monograph analyzes the circumstances of the aggravation of the Polish-Lithuanian conflict over the future national status of Wilno and its region, he discusses the politico-military moves made by Józef Piłsudski and Gen. Lucjan Żeligowski in order to gain control of Wilno in the last stage of Polish-Bolshevik war, and then concentrates on the reconstruction of the internal history of Central Lithuania. He firmly adheres to the thesis that Central Lithuania in the first period of its existence was not an independent entity and realized the political decisions taken in Warsaw. These decisions, in the author's opinion, were sometimes at variance with the aspirations of the Polish population in Wilno region and the Polish reasons of State. Only when Aleksander Meyszowicz took the power the situation changed. Elections were carried out to the Wilno Sejm, which by a large majority voted for the integration with the Second Polish Republic. The annexes contain official acts of the authorities of Central Lithuania, a list of deputies to the Sejm of Central Lithuania, etc.

The work is based on research into the documentation of Polish state and military authorities, the writings of Leon Wasilewski, Lucjan Żeligowski, Ignacy Paderewski, Aleksander Prystor *et al.* (WM)

Lieberman Herman, Pamiętniki. Wstęp i opracowanie Andrzej Garlicki (Lieberman Herman, Memoirs). Edited and prefaced by Andrzej Garlicki, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 446 pp.

Herman Lieberman (1870–1941) attended a grammar school at Drohobycz and later at Stryj, then read law in Vienna and in Cracow. Since his grammar school years he was engaged in socialist movement and from 1907 was a representative of the Polish Social–Democratic Party at the Viennese parliament. During World War I he served in the Polish Legions. In the inter-war period, from 1918–1933 he was deputy to the Sejm on behalf of the Polish Socialist Party and at the same time practiced as a lawyer. In 1930, together with other representatives of the opposition, he was arrested, put by the state authorities in the Brześć fortress, and then sentenced to imprisonment in a political trial. In 1933 he emigrated to France. He took part in the work of the Polish authorities in exile during World War II. He died in London.

The memoirs were written during his stay in exile. They comprise a lot of the hitherto unknown information concerning Lieberman's public activity and the development of many important episodes of the history of Poland and the socialist movement at the end of the 19th and the first half of the 20th c. (WM)

Andrzej Peplowski, Wywiad polski na ZSRR 1921–1939 (Polish Intelligence concerning the USSR 1921–1939), Warszawa 1996, Warszawska Oficyna Wydawnicza "Gryf" i Wyd. Bellona, 392 pp., photographs, annexes.

The military intelligence concerning the USSR was concentrated (since 1921) in the East 2nd Department of the General Command of the Polish Army and then of the General Staff. In the author's opinion both its personnel and organizational structures were well adjusted to the Polish needs for intelligence and the then financial means. Materials were collected, apart from agencies at home, also by a network of intelligence centres in the countries bordering on the USSR as well as by the employees of Polish diplomatic centres and an extended network of agents in the USSR itself. Throughout the inter-war period the intelligence provided reliable information on the situation in the military institutions in the USSR.

The work written on the basis of on analysis of archival materials of the 2nd Department contains a detailed description of actions taken by particular cells conducting intelligence service and fighting against the Soviet espionage on the Polish territory. The annexes comprise organizational structures of the Polish institutions of military intelligence, examples of reports and orders. (WM)

Powrót Polski na mapę Europy, Sesja naukowa poświęcona 70-leciu traktatu wersalskiego (The Return of Poland into the Map of Europe, Scholarly Session Devoted to the 70th Anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles), Lublin 1995, KUL, 425 pp., photographs.

The publication contains the texts of papers presented at the scholarly session devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles, organized by the Catholic University of Lublin (KUL) in 1989:

Edward Rożek (*The Treaty of Versailles from a Seventy Years' Perspective*), Jan Ciechanowski (*The British Policy Towards Poland During the Peace Conference*), Jan Zamoycki (*The Assistance of France in Regaining Poland's Independence*), Wiesław Śladkowski (*The French Policy as Regards the Polish Cause During the 1st World War*), Jerzy Kozłowski (*American Diplomacy and the Polish Cause in 1919*), Przemysław Hauser (*Germany Faced with the Perspective of Solutions of the Peace Conference*), Janusz Sibora (*Polish Diplomatic Action During the 1st World War*), Maciej Giertych (*Roman Dmowski — Creator of Post-Versailles Europe*), Roman Wapiński (*Polish National Committee and its Contribution to the Reconstruction of the Independent State*), Czesław Bloch (*Polish Americans and the United States in Roman Dmowski's Policy of Fight for Poland's Independence*), Tomasz Schramm (*The Origin and Birth of the Treaty*

on *Minorities*), Rev. Stanisław Wilk (*Nuncio Achilles Ratti and His Role in the Process of Formation of the Polish State*), Rev. Zygmunt Zieliński (*Polish Bishops in Their Fight for the Shape of the Polish Western Frontier 1919–1920*).

Moreover, the publication records the most important statements in the discussion and provides a summary of the session by Rev. Zygmunt Zieliński. (WM)

Eugeniusz Romer, *Dziennik 1914–1923 (Diary 1914–1923)*, vol. I–II, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Interlibro, 641, 589 pp., maps, photographs.

Eugeniusz Romer (1871–1943) came from one of the oldest landowners' families in Lithuania. After finishing economic studies in Berlin and Munich he became manager of the family estates. Since the end of the 19th c. he was connected with the Polish national–democratic movement. After the end of World War I he became a citizen of independent Lithuania. He was one of the most energetic activists of the Polish Committee — representing Polish national interests to the Lithuanian state. During World War II he joined the Polish armed conspiracy. In June 1941 was deported to the Autonomous Republic of Komi. Released from deportation he was a charge of the Polish Embassy. He died in Kuibyshev.

His diary, conducted systematically since July 1914, contains detailed relations of events that developed before his eyes. It constitutes an excellent source for a study of transformations in the social situation and consciousness of the inhabitants of the Russian empire during the 1st World War and revolution, of the occupation policy of Germany in 1918, the circumstances of the rise of an independent Lithuanian state and its stand on the Polish question. The text has been edited, prepared for print and supplemented with an index of persons by Piotr Łossowski. (WM)

Rostworowski Stanisław, *Listy z wojny polsko–bolszewickiej 1918–1920. Wybór i opracowanie tekstów Stanisław Jan Rostworowski (Letters from the Polish–Bolshevik War 1918–1920)*. Selected and edited by Stanisław Jan Rostworowski, Warszawa 1995, Wydawnictwo Adiutor, 354 pp.

Stanisław Rostworowski (1888–1944) after acquiring his doctoral degree in natural sciences took up work at the Göttingen University in 1911. During the 1st World War he served in the Polish Legions and the Military Department of the General National Committee. From October 1917 he was an aide to the Regency Council of the Polish Kingdom.

During the fight for consolidation of the independence and frontiers of Poland in 1918–1920 he fought at the North–Eastern front as a staff officer. He served in the army until 1935. He gave up active service in the rank of colonel. During the 2nd World War he took part in the September campaign, heading the Budapest Base of Communication between Poland and her emigrés, and from 1942 he served at the Chief Command of the Home Army. In 1943 he was promoted to the rank of general. He perished arrested by the Germans.

The publication comprises the texts of letters written by Stanisław Rostworowski to his wife Zofia between the end of 1918 and the end of 1920. They provide a detailed description of the author's activity as staff officer, which constitutes an important contribution to the reconstruction of some events of Polish–Soviet war, the atmosphere of front–lines and the everyday life of that time. They record numerous observations and reflections concerning important events and figures of Polish public life. These letters are an interesting example of the early twentieth century epistolography. (WM)

Marek Stępnia k, Rev., *Kwestia społeczna w listach pasterskich biskupów polskich 1919–1939 (The Social Question in the Pastoral Letters of Polish Bishops 1919–1939)*, Łódź 1995, Wydawnictwo Archidiecezjalne Łódzkie, 152 pp.

The author analyses the contents of pastoral letters of the Polish Episcopate and particular bishops, seeking an answer to the question about their viewpoint on and the proposed solutions of the social questions in reborn Poland.

He emphasizes that the basic cause of the irregularity of social life was, in the opinion of Roman–Catholic bishops, the departure of states and societies from natural law as well as the capitalist forms of economic organization. This led to the secularization of life and a growing popularity of liberal and socialist ideologies that threatened the foundations of any social order. The most important symptoms of a crisis in Poland were the wide–spread misery and a large extent of unemployment, political disintegration and national conflicts. The way of solving the social questions should be sought in a return to the principles of Roman–Catholic ethics in family and public life as well as in a rebirth of religious life. This would make possible the implementation of the basic principles of social life — above all justice and love, the common weal, supportive role of the state and solidarity.

In the author's opinion "While critically evaluating the social reality of the inter–war period the bishops do not present a concretely formulated model of a democratic state. However, upon the analysis of the contents of letters one can infer most emphasis was placed in them on the criteria worked out by the social encyclicals that defined the Christian concept of democracy. The basis criterion is the dignity of human person, based on revealed and natural law, as well as the resultant rights of the person. This dignity also assumes the primacy of the person in relation to society and state as well as respect for the rights of intermediary communities, especially the family. The next criterion is the right and obligation to take part in social life, realized i.a. in the form of political activity. The supreme character of revealed and natural law in relation to the positive law obtaining in the state is considered the third criterion of the Christian concept of democracy.

The text is supplemented with a list of pastoral letters by the Polish Episcopate and by particular bishops. (WM)

Stanisław Jan Wi d a c k i, *Wywiad litewski w latach trzydziestych XX w. jako przeciwnik wywiadu KOP (Lithuanian Intelligence Service in the 1930s in Opposition to the Intelligence of the Frontier Defence Corps)*, "Wojskowy Przegląd Historyczny", (Warszawa) 1995, fasc. 3–4, pp. 85–94.

In the inter–war period the Intelligence Department of the General Staff was the centre of the Lithuanian intelligence service. It consisted of espionage (intelligence) department, counter–espionage department and information department. Poland was one of the main objects of interest to the Lithuanian special services. This resulted from the strategic purpose of Lithuanian politics to recover Wilno and the Wilno province from Poland. In the middle 1930s two centres of Intelligence Department, specialized in collecting information about Poland were called into being (one in Wejwie and one in Szyrwanty). In collenting materials they made use of the structures and functionaries of Security Police and Frontier Police. The Lithuanians succeeded in constructing in Poland a network of agents, frequently making use of legal social and cultural organizations of the Lithuanian minority in Poland. Moreover the Lithuanian intelligence in collecting Polish materials co–operated with the German and Soviet intelligence. Another plane of its activity was to create a network of subversive organizations on the Polish territory, which at the time of peace were to support the Lithuanian intelligence and in case of war to start active subversion.

The article is a result of research into the collections of Polish frontier services (the Frontier Defence Corps), preserved in the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Warsaw. (WM)

WORLD WAR II

Magdalena Hułas, *Goście czy intruzi. Rząd polski na uchodźstwie wrzesień 1939 – lipiec 1943 (Visitors or Intruders. The Polish Government in Exile September 1939 – July 1943)*, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 334 pp., bibl., index of names, summary in English.

This is a monograph of the Polish Government-in-Exile in the period when it was directed by Gen. Władysław Sikorski. The author is interested only in the Government of the Polish Republic, i.e. the prime minister, ministers and their offices (she has omitted the problems connected with the function of the President, The Supreme Supervising Chamber, judicial power and Polish Armed Forces in the West).

The work is based on such sources as above all the records preserved in two London archives: the Archives of the Polish Institute and Gen. Sikorski Museum and Public Record Office, as well as on the relations by the witnesses and participants in the events described.

In particular chapters the author discusses such problems as: the legal status of the government, its financial basis, controversies over its political shape, organizational structure and functioning. She also appraises its position within the framework of the anti-Nazi coalition. She has analyzed among other things the potential and actual dependence of this government on its British hosts, wherein also the attempts to influence its policy from behind the scenes (the role of censorship). She maintains that the attempts made by Poles to oppose the pressure of the allies were of little effect, mainly as a result of the conditions under which this government operated, and to a lesser extent because of its own errors. (DJ)

Jalta. *Szkice i polemiki*. Zbiór studiów pod red. Marka M. Drozdowskiego (*Yalta. Essays and Polemics*). A Collection of Studies comp. by Marek M. Drozdowski, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Towarzystwa Miłośników Historii, 217 pp., index of names.

The publication contains materials of the scholarly session organized on February 13–14 by the Society of History Lovers and the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The three thematic sections (Poland and Yalta, The World Powers and Polish Emigrés in the Face of Yalta, The Church and Yalta) contain the following papers: *The Military Situation of the Allies on the Fronts of War Against Nazi Germany at the Turn of 1944* (Tadeusz Krząstek), *Polish Society in Face of the Yalta Settlements in 1945* (Krystyna Kersten), *Stanisław Mikołajczyk's Political Realism and the Realities of the Yalta Politics* (Tadeusz Kisielewski), *The Yalta Syndrome on the North-Eastern Borderland of Poland* (Ryszard Kiersnowski), *Warsaw in the First Months of 1945. Experiences and Reflections* (Hanna Szwanowska), *Polish-Ukrainian Affairs Before and After Yalta 1944–1945* (Ryszard Torzecki), *Polish and Ukrainian Underground 1945–1947* (Grzegorz Motyka, Rafał Wnuk), *The United States and the Problem of Germany's Future at Yalta* (Longin Pastusiak), *France and the Yalta Conference* (Jan E. Zamojski), *Charles de Gaulle and the Myth of Yalta in France* (Marek Mikołajczyk), *The Reaction of President Władysław Raczkiewicz to the Yalta Agreements* (Marek M. Drozdowski), *The Conferences of Yalta and Potsdam in Historical Manuals* (Adam Suchoński), *Yalta From Half-a-Century Perspective* (Józef Garliński), *The Catholic Church and Yalta — An Outline of Problems* (Roman Dzwonkowski SAC), *The Establishment of Polish Church Administration in the Western and Northern Territories of Poland as a Consequence of Yalta Settlements* (Rev. Stanisław Wilk), *The Apostolic See in Face of the Yalta Conference and Polish Rights to Sovereignty* (Jan Żaryn), *The Polish Church in Face of the Post-Yalta Reality* (Janusz Odziemkowski). (DJ)

Aldona Podolska, *Służba Porządkowa getcie warszawskim w latach 1940–1943 (Order Service in the Warsaw Ghetto in the Years 1940–1943)*, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Fundacji "Historia pro Futuro", 149 pp., bibl., index of names, appendix, 31 illustr.

In particular chapters the author discusses such problems as: the origin of the Order Service, its function at particular stages of the history of the ghetto (also in the period of resettlements), its assessment by the witnesses and problems connected with judging the persons active in it, after the war. She maintains that the Order Service, along with the Jewish Councils, were convenient tools in the hands of the invaders, since due to them "they guaranteed to themselves efficient execution of their orders and tranquillization of the alertness of those doomed to extermination. The intimidation of the Order Service officers during deportation actions ensured their obedience and assistance in the execution of those actions. A refusal to perform the orders was each time connected with risking one's life or that of the closest family. The instinct for self-preservation often decided the choice of the way of acting. It also facilitated the persecutors' task".

The source basis of the work consists of — apart from the press — materials collected in the Archives of the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw (Ringelblum's Archive, memoirs, relations, materials of the Civic Court at the Central Committee of Jews in Poland) and in the State Archives of the Capital City of Warsaw (the files of Der Obmann des Judenrates) and oral relations by Iza Bielińska-Małowist and Marek Edelman collected by the author. (DJ)

Tomasz Strzembosz, *Saga o "Łupaszce" ppłk. Jerzym Dąmbrowskim 1889–1941 (The Saga of "Łupaszko", Lieut. Col. Jerzy Dąmbrowski 1889–1941)*, Warszawa 1996, Oficyna Wydawnicza Rytm, 350 pp., 37 phot.

This is a biography of Jerzy Dąmbrowski, one of the well-known heroes of 1919–1920 war, participant in the battles of Berezyna and Mińsk. In September 1939 he led the 110th uhlán regiment and came to grips first with the communist subversion in the Grodno district and later with the units of the Red Army. As early as on September 28, 1939, he dissolved his regiment and organized a partisan detachment that fought in the Augustów Forests against the eastern invader. Wounded, he was imprisoned in the 4th Fort at Kowno. After Lithuania was invaded by the USSR in June 1940 he was captured by the NKVD and murdered in the Mińsk prison in 1941.

The work is based on, among other collections, those of the Piłsudski Institute and Sikorski Museum in London, "Łupaszko's" personal record preserved in Central Military Archives in Warsaw and xerox-copies of documents brought there from Soviet archives as well as relations of the inhabitants of the Augustów Forests. (DJ)

Andrzej Nils Uggla, *Polacy w Szwecji w latach II wojny światowej (Poles in Sweden During World War II)*, Gdańsk 1996, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 311 pp., bibl., index of names, 38 illustr.

The author analyzes such problems as: the influx of Poles to Sweden during World War II, the situation of the crews of Polish submarines that came to this country, the role of organizations and societies in the life of Polish refugees (among others the Polish Hearth, the Swedish-Polish Society, the Union of Polish Jews in Sweden), the problems of education and science, ideological-political conflicts in the Polish community (also the activity of the Union of Polish Patriots), the problems of Poles coming to Sweden from German concentration camps, life in resettlement camps, post-war repatriation and Polish-Swedish ties at the level of everyday life.

Among the materials used there are archival documents from the Archives of Modern Records (collections: the General Plenipotentiary for Repatriation Matters, the Polish Consulate in Malmö, the Polish Legation in Stockholm), the Sikorski Museum in London, the

Archives of Polish Emigrés of the Congress of Poles in Sweden in Stockholm, Svensk-Polska Föreningens Arkiv (Stockholm).

According to the author's findings there were about 100 000 refugees in Sweden in 1945, wherein 1 100 Poles. The next groups of refugees reached Sweden in spring, summer and autumn 1945 within the framework of the action initiated by the Swedish Red Cross (about 14 000 people, mainly from the Bergen-Belsen camp). As the result of a repatriation action about 5 200 people came back to Poland. (DJ)

RECENT HISTORY

Aleksander Kochański, *Polska 1944–1991. Informator historyczny*. Tom I. *Podział administracyjny. Ważniejsze akty prawne, decyzje i enuncjacje państwowe, 1944–1956* (Poland 1944–1991. Historical Guide–Book. Vol. I. Administrative Division. Major Legal Acts, State Decisions and Enunciations, 1944–1956), Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 725 pp., index.

The publication contains a chronological review of major legal acts, state decisions and enunciations from the years 1944–1956. It provides information on the subject of the history of creation and evolution of legal regulations, the origin, transformation and liquidation of important state organizational units and on the persons who were members of many organs of state power. The author made use not only of the officially published collections of legal acts, but also of source materials to which access is difficult, coming from numerous archival collections that have often been made accessible to historians only recently. The work is an indispensable aid to all those who are professionally preoccupied with recent history and politics. (DJ)

Andrzej Mania, *Bridge Building. Polityka USA wobec Europy Wschodniej w latach 1961–1968* (Bridge Building. USA Policy Towards Eastern Europe in the Years 1961–1968), Kraków 1996, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, fasc. 54, 158 pp., bibl., summary in English, Seria Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace z nauk politycznych.

The work contains an analysis of the East–European policy of presidents: John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson. It is a continuation of the earlier published monograph by the same author entitled *The National Security Council i amerykańska polityka wobec Europy Wschodniej w latach 1945–1960* (The National Security Council and the American Policy Towards Eastern Europe in the Years 1945–1960).

Mania made use of the documents from, among other places, the Kennedy Library in Boston (mainly Presidential Papers of J. F. Kennedy, Presidential Office Files, White House Central Files, the Mc Gregor Bundy File, Wall W. Rostow File, Oral History Interviews, wherein relations by such politicians as Eugenie Anderson, Charles E. Bohlen, Averell Harriman, Dean Rusk, William A. Crawford), from the Johnson Library at Austin (among others the National Security Files), relevant literature and memoirs.

The author maintains that the essence of the policy of both presidents towards Eastern Europe can best be described by Johnson's term "bridge building" which meant that the USA was engaged in the peaceful development of relations in this region. In the co-operation with Eastern Europe both presidents saw a chance of weakening the influence of communists and as a result — of the USSR there. The main instruments of this policy became: the development of trade and intensification of contacts with societies, and not activity aimed at arousing a rebellion. This policy was pursued in constant conflict with the Congress, against which the presidents fought for the introduction of necessary legal regulations that would facilitate economic contacts with communist states. Both presidents placed the highest hopes for the weakening of dependence on the USSR in Poland and Rumania. The realization of this policy

was considerably hampered by the invasion of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact in Czechoslovakia in 1968. (DJ)

Zbigniew Mazur, *Obraz Niemiec w polskich podręcznikach szkolnych do nauczania historii 1945–1989 (The Picture of Germany in Polish Historical Manuals for Schools 1945–1989)*, Poznań 1995, Instytut Zachodni, 230 pp.

This is an interesting attempt at an analysis of the picture of Germany contained in the school historical manuals published in Poland in the years 1945–1989. The author employs in it three paradigms — that of class, nation and state. Recapitulating his expositions he says that “political pedagogy in the sphere of international relations in the Polish People’s Republic consisted in disseminating the myth of one enemy (Germany/FRG) and one friend (Russia/USSR). This was the supreme task to which the choice of means was subordinated, while the orthodox interpretation of historical materialism was often not observed”. Both myths legitimized “the enmity towards or at any rate distrust of the West, friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, the domination of the Polish United Workers’ Party, rejection of the political emigrés and the fight against internal opposition”. They made up the functional structure that justified the satellite status of Poland. (DJ)

Październik 1956. Pierwszy wyłom w systemie. Bunt, młodość i rozsądek (October 1956. The First Breach in the System. Protest, Youth and Common Sense), ed. by Stefan Bratkowski, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Prószyński i Ska, 242 pp.

Compiled years later, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of October 1956, these are relations and reminiscences partly published earlier of the persons who in various ways took part in the events of that year in Poland. Talking about the year 1956 are: Ryszard Turski, Lechosław Goździk, Eligiusz Lasota, Jerzy Mikke, Zbigniew Kubas, Stefan Bratkowski, Stanisław Matyja, Stanisław Gabriel Cichocki, Antoni Zambrowski, Witold Wirpsza, Roman Zambrowski, Wiesław Dutkiewicz, Tadeusz Cynkin, Bogusław Gębarowicz, Jerzy Klechta, Jerzy Diałłowski, Przemysław Górny, Andrzej Bratkowski, Witold Kieżun, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Zygmunt Skórzyński. (DJ)

Krzysztof Persak, *Odrodzenie Harcerstwa w 1956 roku (The Revival of Polish Scouting in 1956)*, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 223 pp., bibl., index of names, appendixes, 11 phot.

The starting point of the work is September 1954, when the state authorities for the first time subjected to an official, very limited criticism the activity of the Scouting Organization that was a part of the Union of Polish Youth. The final point has been chosen as December 1956 when the Łódź Congress took place, at which the Polish Scouting Union (ZHP) was revived.

According to the author the causative factors of the revival of ZHP were: the reformatory tendencies within the Scouting Organization which in the conditions of the political “thaw” led to the regaining of its independence and the October mass movement of the old scouts, instructors and the rank and file of society in favour of the reconstruction of ZHP.

The work makes use — apart from the existing literature of the subject — of archival collections preserved in the Archives of Modern Records (mainly the records of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers’ Party), the Archives of the Chief Command of ZHP in Warsaw, the Central Military Archives, the family archives of Aleksander Kamiński, library collections (among others the materials handed over by Stanisław Broniewski to the Library of the University of Warsaw) and accounts of talks carried out by the author with the activists of scouting. (DJ)

Peter Raina, *Kościół w PRL (The Church in the Polish People's Republic)*. Vol. III, 1975–1989, Poznań–Pelplin 1996, Wydawnictwa: W Drodze i Norbertinum, 723 pp., index, 11 phot.

The volume contains several hundred documents concerning mainly the relations between the state and the Catholic Church in the years 1975–1989. Among others there are documents depicting the attitude of the Church towards the events of 1980–1981 in Poland, the murder of Rev. Jerzy Popiełuszko, the protection of the interned activists of “Solidarity”, interventions with the state authorities in favour of the victimized activists of the political opposition, accounts of the talks between Primate Józef Glemp and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Documents of the last years are preceded with short introductions describing the main problems of the activity of the Catholic Church. (DJ)

Teresa Suleja, *Uniwersytet Wrocławski w okresie centralizmu stalinowskiego 1950–1955 (The Wrocław University at the Time of Stalinist Centralism 1950–1955)*, Wrocław 1995, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 320 pp., bibl., index of persons, 27 illustr.

This is a pioneering attempt to show the function of the Wrocław University in the Stalinist period. The author has presented against a wide political background an analysis of structural and organizational transformations of academic studies in Poland and their consequences for the Wrocław University. Moreover she has characterized the mutual relations between the Stalinist ideology imposed on learning and the consequences for its contents, she has assessed the quality of studies and described the political life at the university (wherein also repressions against the academic teachers and students), the role of the Academic Union of Polish Youth, the Union of Polish Youth and the university party organization.

What is especially worth emphasizing, in the source basis of the work is that the author used many archival documents preserved in the Archives of Modern Records, the Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, the State Archives in Wrocław, the Archives of the Wrocław University, the Archives of the Wrocław Scientific Society as well as those preserved in libraries and private collections. Moreover the author has collected 58 relations concerning the subject in question. (DJ)

Supliki do najwyższej władzy, pod red. Marcina Kuli (*Supplications to the Highest Authorities*, comp. by Marcin Kula), Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 141 pp.

The book is the fruit of the work of a seminar for Masters of Art devoted to the social history of post-war Poland, directed by Marcin Kula at the Institute of History of the Warsaw University. Together with his students he subjected to an analysis the letters incoming to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in the years 1949–1953, at present preserved in the Archives of Modern Records. The complaints selected are above all those of private persons about the activity of PZPR and its activists up-country. On the basis of the preserved texts of incoming correspondence and the documentation reflecting the way it was answered by the party structures, such problems were analyzed as: the characteristics of the authors of complaints, formulation of letters, motives and subjects of complaints and reactions to them. The work is an extremely interesting contribution to the study of everyday life in Stalinist Poland and evidence of an interesting didactic experiment, realized by Marcin Kula. (DJ)

Tajne dokumenty Państwo–Kościół 1960–1980 (Secret Documents State–Church 1960–1980), Londyn 1996, Wydawnictwo “Aneks”, 461 pp., index of names.

This source edition contains 89 documents from the records of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (KC PZPR), mainly from the Department for the Matters of the Clergy and the Commission for the Matters of the Clergy. Moreover one can find here the

official records of the Special Party–Government Commission for Millenium Matters and the Department for the Matters of Denominational Policy and also the information and documents prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Administrative Department of *KC PZPR* concerning the Church and the organizations of the Catholic laity. The archival materials from the years 1968, 1976 (the period following the June events) and 1978 (following the election of Cardinal Karol Wojtyła to the Pope's office), which have not been found, are missing in the collection. The published documents are at present preserved in the Archives of Modern Records.

One can find among them the assessment of talks carried out with vicars and parish administrators on the subject of the Polish Bishops' Address to the German Bishops, made by the Administrative Department of *KC PZPR*, documents concerning the celebration of the thousand's anniversary of the Baptism of Poland in 1966, notes of the talks of Andrzej Werblan with the Vatican Undersecretary of State Prelate Agostino Casaroli in 1967, concerning the establishment of relations between the Polish People's Republic and Vatican. (*DJ*)

Uroczystości milenijne 1966 roku. Sprawozdania Urzędów Spraw Wewnętrznych (The Millennium Celebrations 1966. Reports of the Offices of Internal Affairs), introduction by Antoni Dudek and Irena Marczak, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Centralnego Archiwum Ministerstwa Spraw Wewnętrznych, 211 pp., appendix, index of persons.

The reports were made by order of the Social–Administrative Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs directed to its subordinate voivodeship organizational units. They inform us about the central and diocesan millennium celebrations held from January 1 till November 20, 1966, in 17 provinces and 5 provincial capitals. They contain information about the actions taken by the offices and departments of internal affairs during the preparation of millennium celebrations, during and after their course, “the offences and transgression of the law by the clergy and church activists”, the situation during the peregrination of the copy of Our Lady's Picture from Częstochowa in the parishes and the activity of priests and laymen in connection with church celebrations. The documents have been provided with research materials such as specialist church publications, wherein also the diocesan registers and the press. (*DJ*)

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