

General History in Polish Historiography 1945-1974

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MEDIEVAL EASTERN EUROPE

The Polish historiography has been devoting for a long time its attention to the history of Poland's closest neighbours, the Eastern Slavs. The traditions of Polish studies in Russian history go back at least to the 15th century, since the Polish chronicler Jan Długosz utilized Russian chronicles when writing his *History of Poland* in the 15th century.

The union of Poland with Lithuania and, later on, the incorporation to the Polish Crown in 1569 of further territories of the present Ukraine together with Volhynia and the land of Kiev, attracted even more the attention of Polish historians of the 16th century to the history of Kievan Russia and of Lithuania which was treated as an integral part of the history of Poland.

In the 19th century, the founder of Poland's first school of history, Joachim Lelewel, investigated also the earliest history of Russia and its historiography. The scholars of the first half of the 19th century — apart from Lelewel — professed and propagated the ideas of the nascent Russian Slavophilism. In the second half of the 19th century, the unpopularity of the Slavophil ideology in Poland manifested itself also by a decreased interest in the history of the Slavs. There only remained interest in those problems where the history of Poland and that of Russia met, and in the mutual contacts of the two countries.

In the years 1918-1933, the history of Russia and, occasionally,

also the history of Southern Slav peoples, continued to attract the attention of Poland's outstanding medievalists of that period. Miron Korduba, a Ukrainian historian teaching at the Warsaw University and publishing his works partly in Polish, engaged also in Russian studies. He prepared a valuable review of research on old-Russian chronicles in which he criticized two principal theories concerning the origin and evolution of Russian chronicle-writing, formulated by A. A. Šahmatov and V. M. Istrin; the latter maintained that the first Russian chronicles had been a continuation of Byzantine chronicles.¹

Studies in West-Prussian and Lithuanian historiography were carried on by Kazimierz Chodynicki and Stanisław Ptaszycki.²

In the interwar period, research in Polish-Russian political relations was taken up by A. Włodarski who continued it in the years 1958-1974. In a series of valuable studies and articles, he presented the Russian policy of nearly all the rulers of medieval Poland of the Piast dynasty, from Boleslaus the Wrymouth to Ladislaus the Short.³

The years 1918-1939 saw also a development — mainly in

¹ M. Korduba, *Rozwój i obecny stan badań nad latopisami staroruskimi* [The Development and Present State of Research in Old-Russian Chronicles], „Balticoslavica,” vol. II, Wilno 1936, pp. 160-203.

² K. Chodynicki, *Ze studiów nad dziejopisarstwem rusko-litewskim. T. zw. Rękopis Raudański* [From Studies in Russian and Lithuanian Historiography. The So-called Raudany Manuscript], „Ateneum Wileńskie,” vol. III, 1925-1926; S. Ptaszycki, *Kodeks Olszewski Chomińskich, Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego i Żmódzkiego Kronika* [The Chomiński Codex of Olševo, Chronicle of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Samogitia], Warszawa-Lublin 1932.

³ B. Włodarski, *Polityka ruska Leszka Białego* [The Russian Policy of Leszek the White], Lwów 1925; by the same author, *Rola Konrada Mazowieckiego w stosunkach polsko-ruskich* [The Role of Conrad of Mazovia in Polish-Russian Relations], Lwów 1936; by the same author, *Alians rusko-mazowiecki z drugiej połowy XIII wieku. Karta z dziejów Konrada II Mazowieckiego* [The Russian-Mazovian Alliance from the 2nd Half of the 13th Century. A Page from the History of Conrad II of Mazovia], in: *Studia historyczne ku czci S. Kutrzeby*, vol. II, Kraków 1938, pp. 611-629; by the same author, *Polska i Ruś 1194-1340* [Poland and Russia 1194-1340], Warszawa 1966; by the same author, *Sąsiedztwo polsko-ruskie w czasach Kazimierza Sprawiedliwego* [Polish-Russian Neighbourhood in the Times of Casimir the Just], „Kwartalnik Historyczny,” 1969, No. 1, pp. 5-21; by the same author, *Sojusz dwóch seniorów. Ze stosunków polsko-ruskich w XII wieku* [The Alliance of Two Seniors. From the History of Polish-Russian Relations in the 12th Century], in: *Europa — Staroślówiańszczyzna — Polska. Studia ku uczczeniu prof. Kazimierza Tymienieckiego*, Poznań 1970, pp. 345-363.

Vilna and in Warsaw — of Polish studies on Lithuanian history. They were represented by so distinguished scholars as Kazimierz Chodynicki,⁴ Jan Adamus,⁵ Henryk Paszkiewicz,⁶ Henryk Łowmiański,⁷ Stanisław Zajączkowski⁸ — all in Vilna, and Oskar Halecki⁹ and Stefan Kuczyński¹⁰ in Warsaw. These scholars also engaged in studies in the history of Russian territories and of Russian culture, as well as in political relations between Lithuania and Russia and, later on, between Lithuania and Muscovy, in the 13th-15th centuries.

Thus, Polish historical science developing from 1945 in the Polish People's Republic, had a cadre of qualified research workers and considerable achievements in the field of Russian history.

H. Łowmiański went on with his studies in the history of peoples inhabiting Eastern Europe, he only shifted his main interest from Baltic to Slav peoples. He thus included in the sphere of his interest the Southern Slavs and their closest neighbours, the nomadic Avars, proto-Bulgarians, Hungarians and the Romanic Vlachs (Walachians). In 1951, H. Łowmiański published *Podstawy kształtowania się państw słowiańskich* [*The Bases of*

⁴ K. Chodynicki, *Kościół prawosławny a Rzeczpospolita Polska 1370-1632* [*The Orthodox Church and the Polish Republic 1370-1632*], Warszawa 1934.

⁵ J. Adamus, *Państwo litewskie w latach 1386-1398* [*The Lithuanian State in the Years 1386-1398*], in: *Księga pamiątkowa ku uczczeniu czterechsetnej rocznicy wydania I Statutu Litewskiego*, Wilno 1935, pp. 15-80.

⁶ H. Paszkiewicz, *Jagiellonowie a Moskwa*, t. I: *Litwa a Moskwa w XIII i XIV wieku* [*The Jagiellonians and Muscovy*, vol. I: *Lithuania and Muscovy in the 13th and 14th Centuries*], Warszawa 1933; by the same author, *O genezie i wartości Krewa* [*On the Origin and Value of Krewa*], Warszawa 1938.

⁷ H. Łowmiański, *Studia nad początkami społeczeństwa i państwa litewskiego* [*Studies on the Origin of Lithuanian Society and State*], vols. I-II, Wilno 1931-1932; by the same author, *Uwagi w sprawie podłoża gospodarczego i społecznego Unii Jagiellońskiej* [*Observations on the Economic and Social Background of the Jagiellonian Union*], Wilno 1934.

⁸ S. Zajączkowski, *Studia nad dziejami Żmudzi wieku XIII* [*Studies in the History of Samogitia in the 13th Century*], Lwów 1925; by the same author, *Wołyń pod panowaniem Litwy* [*Volhynia under Lithuanian Rule*], „Rocznik Wołyński”, Równe, vol. II.

⁹ O. Halecki, *Dzieje Unii Jagiellońskiej* [*History of the Jagiellonian Union*], vols. I-II, Kraków 1919-1920.

¹⁰ S. Kuczyński, *Ziemie czernihowsko-siewierskie pod rządami Litwy* [*The Lands of Chernihov and Siewierz under Lithuanian Rule*], Warszawa 1936.

Formation of Slav States].¹¹ In this monograph, he demonstrated that the political processes taking place in the 7th-10th centuries, which resulted in the formation in Eastern Europe of monarchies described as early-medieval, had been dependent on the transformations occurring in the economies of the given territories: the spread of the use of plough in land-tilling, the development of crafts and the rise of towns as centres of crafts and trade. According to H. Łowmiański, the State authority was the factor that brought into being centres of this type. H. Łowmiański devoted separate research to the rise of the Russian State. In his book *Zagadnienie roli Normanów w genezie państw słowiańskich* [*The Problem of the Role of the Normans in the Origin of Slav States*], he came out as a resolute anti-Normanist, assigning to Scandinavians in Russia only an ancillary role in State organization and in the army.¹² In a polemic article prepared in connection with the appearance of the above work, J. Bardach argued — not without reason — that Łowmiański had unduly minimized even the numerical estimate of the share of the Norman element in the formation of old-Russian feudal lords; Bardach also called in question the connection of the notion of “Russia” with the Slav world.¹³ H. Łowmiański returned to the latter problem in the review *O znaczeniu nazwy “Ruś” w wieku X-XIV* [*On the Meaning of the Name “Russia” in the 10th-14th Centuries*],¹⁴ published one year after his book. In that article, he engaged in polemics with the theses of H. Paszkiewicz’s work *The Origin of Russia*, London 1954, and argued that in the 10th-11th centuries, the term “Russia” had not been given to the believers of the Orthodox Church to distinguish them from believers of the “Latin order” but was a term denoting above all ethnical and State affiliation. Apart from studies on the origin of states emerging in Eastern Europe from the 7th century,

¹¹ H. Łowmiański, *Podstawy gospodarcze kształtowania się państw słowiańskich* [*The Economic Bases of the Formation of Slav States*], Warszawa 1951.

¹² Warszawa 1957.

¹³ J. Bardach, *O roli Normanów na wczesnośredniowiecznej Słowiańszczyźnie Wschodniej* [*On the Role of the Normans in Early-Medieval Eastern Slav Territories*], „Kwartalnik Historyczny,” 1958, No. 1, pp. 368-399.

¹⁴ „Kwartalnik Historyczny,” 1957, No. 1, pp. 84-101.

H. Łowmiański also engaged in research on sources: the so-called Bavarian Geographer and his description of Eastern Europe,¹⁵ and the Russian chronicles;¹⁶ he also studied the history of Polish-Russian relations in the early Middle Ages.¹⁷ Łowmiański's studies dealing with crucial problems of the early history of Russia, include articles on Rurik from the Russian chronicles and Rurik the Dane who settled in Friesland as two different persons,¹⁸ on Gostomysl the "posadnik" of Novgorod,¹⁹ on the beginnings of Great Novgorod and on the origins of Polotsk and the Duchy of Polotsk.²⁰

H. Łowmiański also carried on his research on the history of the Balts. He devoted much attention to the history of the expansion of the Teutonic Order onto the lands of the Prussians and Lithuanians.²¹ He also continued to study internal problems of the history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.²²

¹⁵ H. Łowmiański, *O pochodzeniu Geografa Bawarskiego* [On the Origin of the Bavarian Geographer], „Roczniki Historyczne,” vol. XX, 1955, pp. 50–90; by the same author, *O identyfikacji nazw Geografa Bawarskiego* [On the Identification of Names of the Bavarian Geographer], „Studia Źródłoznawcze. Commentationes,” vol. III, 1958, pp. 1–22.

¹⁶ See: H. Łowmiański, review, „Kwartalnik Historyczny,” 1953, No. 3, pp. 233–245.

¹⁷ H. Łowmiański, *Problematyka historyczna Grodów Czerwieńskich w związku z planem zespołowym badań polsko-radzieckich* [The Historical Problems of the Cities of Cherven in Connection with the Complex Plan of Polish-Soviet Research], „Kwartalnik Historyczny,” 1953, No. 1, pp. 58–85; by the same author, *Lędzianie [Ledianins]*, „Slavia Antiqua,” vol. IV, 1953, pp. 97–116; by the same author, *Świętopełk w Brześciu w roku 1019* [Sviatopolk in Brest in 1019], in: *Europa — Słowiańszczyzna — Polska...*, pp. 222–244.

¹⁸ Rurik Frislandsky i Rurik Novgorodsky, „Skandinavsky Sbornik,” 1963, pp. 221–250.

¹⁹ *Gostomysl, Posadnik nowogrodzki w końcu X wieku* [Gostomysl, Novgorod „Posadnik” at the End of the 10th Century], in: *Studia historyczne poświęcone S. Arnoldowi*, Warszawa 1965, pp. 273–281.

²⁰ *Słowianie nadłiemieńscy i początki Nowogrodu* [The Slavs of Lake Ilmen and the Beginnings of Novgorod], „Zapiski Historyczne,” 1966, pp. 7–48; *Načalo Novgoroda (K voprosu obrazovanija Russkogo gosudarstva)*, in: *L'Europe aux IX^e–XI^e siècles*, Varsovie 1968, pp. 269–273; *Geneza ziemi Połockiej* [The Origin of the Land of Polotsk], in: *Z polskich studiów slawistycznych*, Series 3, Historia, Warszawa 1968, pp. 1–24.

²¹ *Stosunki polsko-pruskie za pierwszych Piastów* [Polish-Prussian Relations under the First Piasts], „Przegląd Historyczny,” vol. XLI, 1950, pp. 152–179; *Prusowie i państwo krzyżackie, Warmia i Mazury* [The Prussians and the Teutonic State, Varmia and Mazuria], Part I, Poznań 1953, pp. 93–120. *Agresja zakonu krzyżackiego na Litwę w w. XIII–XV* [The Aggression of the Teutonic Order against Lithuania in the 13th–15th Centuries], „Przegląd Historyczny,” vol. LXI, 1954, pp. 338–371.

²² *Z zagadnień spornych społeczeństwa litewskiego w wiekach średnich*

Quite a separate place among the writings of this scholar is held by the great work, already comprising five volumes but still uncompleted, entitled *Początki Polski. Z dziejów Słowian w I tysiącleciu n.e.* [*The Beginnings of Poland. From the History of Slavs in the First Millenium A.D.*].²³ In this book, he deals in detail with all the crucial problems of the history of Slavs, from their ethnogenesis to the era of the Migration of Nations, to the agrarian revolution of the 7th century consisting in the spread of the use of lister and plough in land-tilling, and to the emergence of first state organizations. This work gives us a new synthesis of the earliest history of the Slavs.

Finally, several works devoted to the history of Russia have been written under the guidance of H. Łowmiański.²⁴ It was owing to his research and didactic work that a research centre was finally established in Poznań, devoted to the history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, chiefly in the 14th-16th centuries. Historians attached to this centre include J. Ochmański, the author of a history of Lithuania, of works on the Lithuanian Church, and on colonization of the Lithuanian-Krivičian²⁵ borderlands, as well as S. Alexandrowicz²⁶ and J. Morzy.²⁷

[From the *Controversial Problems Concerning the Lithuanian Society in the Middle Ages*], „Przegląd Historyczny,” vol. XXXIX, 1949, pp. 96-127; *Uwagi o wpływach słowiańskich na litewską terminologię kościelną. Studia z filologii polskiej i słowiańskiej* [Observations on Slavonic Influence on Lithuania Ecclesiastical Terminology. Studies in Polish and Slavonic Philology], vol. II, Warszawa 1957, pp. 366-372.

²³ *Początki Polski. Z dziejów Słowian w I tysiącleciu* [The Beginnings of Poland. From the History of Slavs in the First Millenium A. D.], vols. I-V, Warszawa 1963-1973.

²⁴ S. Kasperczak, *Struktura klasowa społeczeństwa ruskiego w „Powieści dorocznej”* [Class Structure of Old-Russian Society in the „Tale of Bygone Years”], „Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu im. Mickiewicza,” Historia, 1956, No. 1, pp. 3-48; S. Alexandrowicz, *Stosunki handlowe polsko-ruskie do roku 1240* [Polish-Russian Trade Relations up to the Year 1240], *ibidem*, 1958, No. 3, pp. 21-67.

²⁵ J. Ochmański, *Historia Litwy* [History of Lithuania], Wrocław 1967; by the same author, *Rozwój latyfundiów biskupstwa wileńskiego w średniowieczu 1387-1550* [The Growth of Latifundium of the Bishopric of Vilna in the Middle Ages 1387-1550], Poznań 1960; by the same author, *Biskupstwo wileńskie w średniowieczu. Ustrój i uposażenie* [The Bishopric of Vilna in the Middle Ages. Its Organization and Endowment], Poznań 1972; by the same author, *Pogranicze litewsko-krzywickie w epoce plemiennnej* [The Lithuanian-Krivičian Borderlands in the Tribal Period], „Przegląd Historyczny,” vol. LXXVII, 1970, pp. 183-191.

²⁶ S. Alexandrowicz, *Rozwój kartografii Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego od XV do połowy XVIII wieku* [The Development of Carto-

Sylwiusz Mikucki's study on Russian-Byzantine treaties is a particularly valuable work concerning old-Russian sources. The author has demonstrated that the treaties preserved in chronicles are copies of the original documents and has made a diplomatic analysis of them.²⁸

Andrzej Poppe has been engaged in many directions of research concerning Russian history in the early Middle Ages. He first studied monuments of old-Russian literature, the *Lives of Boris and Gleb*, and the *Life of Theodosius, abbot of the Cave Monastery*. He argued that Nestor the hagiographer, probably not identical with Nestor the chronicler, had written his *Lives of Boris and Gleb* around 1079 and, at any rate, not later than 1085, and his *Life of Theodosius* around 1080-1088.²⁹ The anonymous *Story of the Martyrdom of Boris and Gleb*, on the other hand, was written — according to A. Poppe's findings — together with the *Eulogy of Boris and Gleb* before 1072, and the *Story of the Miracles* in the years 1072-1076.³⁰

In his works devoted to Russian chronicles, A. Poppe undertook to establish the correct text of several controversial lections in *Povest' Vremennyh Let* and to make a source analysis of its various versions.³¹ The history of old-Russian Church represents

graphy of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 15th to the Mid-18th Century], Poznań 1971; by the same author, *Ziemia Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego w „Chorografii” Jana Długosza. Studia z dziejów geografii i kartografii* [*The Territories of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in Jan Długosz' „Chorographia”*]. *Studies in the History of Geography and Cartography*], Wrocław 1973, pp. 295-317.

²⁷ J. Morzy, *Kryzys demograficzny na Litwie i Białorusi w II połowie XVII wieku* [*The Demographic Crisis in Lithuania and Byelorussia in the 2nd Half of the 17th Century*], Poznań 1965.

²⁸ S. Mikucki, *Studia nad najdawniejszą dyplomatyką ruską. I. Traktaty rusko-bizantyńskie z X w.* [*Studies in Earliest Russian Diplomats. I. Russian-Byzantine Treaties from the 10th Century*], „Pamiętnik Słowiański,” vol. III, 1952, pp. 106-146, and „Roczniki Biblioteki PAN w Krakowie,” vol. IV, 1958, pp. 55-64.

²⁹ A. Poppe, *Chronologia utworów Nestora Hagiografa* [*The Chronology of Nestor the Hagiographer's Writings*], „Slavia Orientalis,” 1965, No. 3, pp. 287-305.

³⁰ *Opowieści o męczeństwie i cudach Borysa i Gleba. Okoliczności i czas powstania utworu* [*Tales on the Martyrdom and Miracles of Boris and Gleb. The Circumstances and Time of Birth of the Work*], „Slavia Orientalis,” 1969, Nos 3, 4, pp. 269-292, 359-382.

³¹ *Gród Wołyń. Z zagadnień osadnictwa wczesnośredniowiecznego na pograniczu polsko-ruskim* [*The Castle Towns of Volhynia. Some Problems of Early-Medieval Colonization on the Polish-Russian Borderlands*], in:

a separate direction of A. Poppe's interests.⁸² In his studies, he devoted particular attention to the legal situation of the Russian Church and argued that at the turn of the 10th to 11th century, only a Church metropolis subordinated to the Constantinople patriarchate had been established in Kiev.

Closely related to the above-cited research is A. Poppe's interest in the history of the Byzantine-Russian political relations and wars⁸³ and in the history of old-Russian culture.⁸⁴ In his articles and specialistic studies, A. Poppe has been dealing with old-Russian literature, epigraphy and iconography, with terminology in the field of architecture, with woven fabrics and clothes.⁸⁵

Studia wczesnośredniowieczne, vol. IV, 1958, pp. 228–300 (on the name of the castles of Czerwień) *K čtenju odnogo mesta v Povesti Vremennyh Let*, „Trudy Drevnerusskoj Literatury,” vol. XXIV, 1969, pp. 44–57; *Ze studiów nad najstarszym latopisarstwem ruskim. I. Sweneld — ojciec Mściszcy, czy Sweneld — ojciec Zemsty* [From Studies in the Earliest Russian Chronicles. I. Sveneld — Father of Mstiša or Sveneld — Father of Revenge], „Studia Źródłoznawcze,” vol. XVI, 1971, pp. 85–102; *Opowieść latopisarska o wyprawie „na Greków” w 1043 roku, jej redakcje i okoliczności powstania* [The Chronicle Story on the Expedition „against the Greeks” in 1043, Its Versions and the Circumstances of Its Birth], „Slavia Orientalis,” 1967, No. 4, pp. 349–362.

⁸² *Le Traité des Azymes Léontos μητροπολίτου τῆς ἐν Ῥωσίᾳ πρεσβυτέρου*, quand, où et par qui a-t-il été écrit?, „Byzantion,” vol. XXXV, 1965, pp. 504–527; *Fundacja biskupstwa smoleńskiego* [The Foundation of the Bishopric of Smolensk], „Przegląd Historyczny,” vol. LVII, 1966, 57, pp. 538–557; *Państwo i Kościół na Rusi w XI wieku* [State and Church in Russia in the 11th Century], Warszawa 1968; *Le prince et l'Église en Russie de Kiev depuis la fin du Xe siècle jusqu'au début du XIIe siècle*, „Acta Poloniae Historica,” vol. XX, 1969, pp. 95–119; *L'organisation diocésaine de la Russie aux XI^e–XII^e siècles*, „Byzantion,” vol. XL, 1970, pp. 165–217; *Zur Geschichte der Kirche und des Staates der Rus im 11. Jh. Titularmetropolen u. Das heidnische und christliche Slaventum*, Wiesbaden 1969, pp. 64–75.

⁸³ *La dernière expédition russe contre Constantinople*. „Byzantinoslavica,” vol. XXXII, fasc. 1, 2, pp. 1–29, 233–268.

⁸⁴ *Dans la Russie médiévale des X^e–XIII^e siècles, Écriture et culture*, „Annales, Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations,” janvier–février 1961, pp. 12–35.

⁸⁵ *Zabytek epigrafiki staroruskiej z Drohiczyzna. Napis na rękojeści noża z XII wieku* [A Relic of Old-Russian Epigraphy from Drohiczyn. The Inscription on the Helve of a Knife from the 12th Century], „Studia Źródłoznawcze. Commentationes,” vol. I, pp. 89–108; *Poriadnaja zapis’ 1420 g. na postrojku cerkvi Sv. Troicy na Klopske (k voprosu ob odnom iz istočnikov žitija Mihaila Klopskogo)*, in: *Problemy istočnikovedenija*, vol. IX, 1961, pp. 386–407; *O roli ikonografičeskikh izobraženij v izučenii literaturnyh proizvedenij o Borise i Glebe*, in: *Trudy otdela Drevnerusskoj Literatury Akademii Nauk SSSR*, vol. XXII, 1966, pp. 24–45; *Materiały do słownika terminów budownictwa staroruskiego X–XV w.* [Materials for a Dictionary of Terminology of Old-Russian Architecture of the 10th–15th Centuries], Wrocław 1962; *K istorii drevnerusskoj tkani i odeždy votola*, „Acta Baltico-Sla-

Finally, we find among his works studies on colonization, particularly urban and a study, prepared together with Danuta Poppe on the heirs (*dedici*) in Russia.³⁶

Aleksander Gieysztor studied the history of old-Russian culture and the evolution of institutions and offices of the Russian State, such as the voivode, against the wide background of Eastern Europe.³⁷ Tadeusz Wasilewski published a work in which he analyzed the social composition of the old-Russian army. He pointed to its exclusive and professional character which resulted in the fact that it had relatively small numerical force and was confined to the upper classes of old-Russian society. Henryk Łowmiański engaged in polemics with this view, pointing to the existence of so-called urban regiments composed of craftsmen and small merchants. In another article, Tadeusz Wasilewski attempted to define the hierarchical position of the Russian State in the Byzantine "family of rulers and peoples."³⁸

In 1968, there appeared a new Polish translation of *Povest Vremennyh Let*, prepared by Franciszek Sielicki, with a com-

vica," vol. I, 1965; pp. 135-153; *Materiały do dziejów tkaniny staroruskiej. Terminologia źródeł pisanych* [Materials for the History of Old-Russian Woven Fabrics. The Terminology of Written Sources], Wrocław 1965.

³⁶ Gród Wołyń, *op.cit.* W sprawie początków miast staroruskich; *Uwagi nad drugim wydaniem książki M. N. Tichomirowa: Drevnerusskie goroda, Moskwa 1956* [On the Problem of the Origins of Old-Russian Cities; Remarks on the Second Edition of M. N. Tihomirov's book: *Drevnerusskie goroda, Moskva 1956*], „Przegląd Historyczny,” 1957, fasc. 3, pp. 553-568; *Dejaki pytanije zaselenija polsko-ruskogo rubeža v rannem serednovičči „Ukraiński Istoričny Žurnal,”* 1960, pp. 56-65; D. Poppe, A. Poppe, *Dziedzice na Rusi* [Dediči in Russia], „Kwartalnik Historyczny,” 1967, No. 1, pp. 3-19.

³⁷ A. Gieysztor, *Z zagadnień historii kultury staroruskiej* [From the Problems of History of Old-Russian Culture], in: *Studia Historica. W 35-lecie pracy naukowej Henryka Łowmiańskiego* [Studia Historica. On the 35th Anniversary of Henryk Łowmiański's Scholarly Work], Warszawa 1958, pp. 73-89.

³⁸ T. Wasilewski, *Studia nad składem społecznym wczesnośredniowiecznych sił zbrojnych na Rusi* [Studies in the Social Composition of Early-Medieval Armed Forces in Russia], in: *Studia wczesnośredniowieczne*, vol. IV, 1958, pp. 301-387; by the same author, *Organizacija gorodovoj družiny i eë rol' v formirovaniju slavianskikh gosudarstv*, in: *Stannovlenie ranneslavianskikh gosudarstv*, Kijev 1972, pp. 106-122; cf. H. Łowmiański's observations: *O składzie społecznym wczesnośredniowiecznych sił zbrojnych na Rusi* [On the Social Composition of Early-Medieval Armed Forces in Russia], „Kwartalnik Historyczny,” 1960, No. 2, pp. 436-447; by the same author, *La place de l'État russe dans le monde byzantin pendant le haut Moyen Age*, „Acta Poloniae Historica,” vol. XXI, 1970, pp. 43-51.

prehensive introduction presenting the history of reception of this work in Poland as well as numerous commentaries.³⁹

Like before 1939, many historians have also dealt with problems of Polish-Russian contacts. They include Stefan Maria Kuczyński, Janusz Bieniak, Andrzej Feliks Grabski, Tadeusz Grudziński, Franciszek Persowski, Józef Skrzypek,⁴⁰ and many other scholars.

Finally, one should by no means leave out of this review the publication of the *Dictionary of Slav Antiquities*, undertaken by the Slavonic Research Centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Four big volumes have already appeared comprising letters A — R.⁴¹ The *Dictionary* includes all Slav peoples from their formation to the beginning of the 13th century, and all the basic disciplines dealing with scientific statistics. The strictly historical entries relating to the history of Russia are prepared for the most part by Henryk Łowmiański and Andrzej Poppe, partly also by Janusz Bieniak, Andrzej Wędzki and Tadeusz Wasilewski. Historical entries from the history of Slav peoples settled in the

³⁹ *Powieść minionych lat. Powieść wremiennych let. Charakterystyka historyczno-literacka, przekład i komentarze F. Sielickiego* [*The Tale of Bygone Years. Povest' Vremennyh Let. Historical and Literary Characterization. Translation and Commentaries by F. Sielicki*], Wrocław 1968.

⁴⁰ S. M. Kuczyński, *Studia z dziejów Europy Wschodniej X–XVII w.* [*Studies in the History of Eastern Europe, 10th–17th Centuries*], Warszawa 1965; J. Bieniak, *Państwo Mieclawa. Studium analityczne* [*The State of Meclav. An Analytical Study*], Warszawa 1963; by the same author, *Zródło ruskie do sprawy Mieclawa* [*A Russian Source for the Case of Meclav*], „*Studia Źródłoznawcze. Commentationes*”, vol. VIII, 1963, pp. 96–111; A. F. Grabski, *Studia nad stosunkami polsko-ruskimi w początkach XI wieku* [*Studies in Polish-Russian Relations in the Beginnings of the 11th Century*], „*Slavia Orientalis*”, vol. VI, 1957, pp. 164–211; by the same author, *Po powodu polsko-wizantijskich oświeżeń w naćale XI v.*, „*Vizantijskij Vremennik*”, vol. XIV, 1958, pp. 175–183; T. Grudziński, *Bolesław Szczodry. Zarys dziejów panowania* [*Boleslaw the Bold. Outline History of Reign*], Toruń 1963; by the same author, *Polityka papieża Grzegorza VII wobec państw Europy środkowej i wschodniej* [*The Policy of Pope Gregory VII with Regard to Countries of Central and Eastern Europe*], Toruń 1959; F. Persowski, *Studia nad pograniczem polsko-ruskim w X–XI wieku* [*Studies in the Polish-Russian Borderlands in the 10th–11th Centuries*], Wrocław 1962; J. Skrzypek, *Studia nad pierwotnym pograniczem polsko-ruskim w rejonie Wołyńia i Grodów Czerwieńskich* [*Studies in the Original Polish-Russian Borderland in the Region of Volhynia and the Castles of Czerwień*], Warszawa 1962.

⁴¹ *Słownik Starożytności Słowiańskich. Dictionnaire des Antiquités Slaves* [*Dictionary of Slav Antiquities*], vols. I–IV. A–R. Wrocław, 1961–1972.

Balkans have been prepared — after the death of Władysław Kowalenko, the first editor of the *Dictionary of Slav Antiquities*, and after the departure for Canada of Vojslaw Mole — mainly by Wincenty Swoboda and Tadeusz Wasilewski.

This review of works in the field of Russian history shows clearly that studies dealing with the period prior to the Mongolian invasion are predominating. If Polish scholars take up problems of Russian history in later times, in the 14th and 15th centuries, they do so for the most part in connection with their research in the political and cultural history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. This group of historians includes above all the already mentioned Jerzy Ochmański⁴² and the historian of law Juliusz Bardach.⁴³

Research on Balkan and Byzantine history which has much more modest traditions and achievements in Poland, developed differently from studies in Russian history.

Work on the history of Balkan countries was started in 1945, literally from scratch. The close political and constitutional bonds linking Poland with Bulgaria and Yugoslavia augured well for the development of that work. The rupture of relations with Yugoslavia broke contacts for a long time, however, and cut off the inflow of Yugoslav scientific publications to Poland. The cooperation of Polish and Bulgarian historians, on the other hand, developed much more favourably. This was due to many reasons among which one should cite the lively interest on the part of the Bulgarian historians themselves in contacts with Polish historical science, and the possibility of placing articles and materials prepared in Poland and concerning the history of Bulgaria in Bulgarian scientific journals published in congress languages.

Polish archaeologists and classical historians investigating from 1960, under the guidance of Professor Kazimierz Majewski, the Western sector of the Roman town *Novae*, situated in Bulgaria, near Svištov on the Danube, have made an important

⁴² See Note 25 above.

⁴³ J. Bardach, *Studia z ustroju i prawa W. X. Litewskiego XIV–XVII w.* [*Studies in the Political System and Law of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 14th–17th Centuries*], Białystok 1970.

contribution to the postwar achievements of Polish historiography. The 14 years of their research work have yielded numerous publications on its results and two works of popularizing character, written by members of the Polish expedition.⁴⁴ We shall not dwell here on the many contributions by classical archaeologists. One should mention, however, the works of Jerzy Kolendo, a historian of antiquity who took part in the expedition. He published several inscriptions discovered at Novae, including one inscription forgotten and unknown to science from the town Sexaginta Prista (now Ruse) from the years 289–301; it spoke of a fortress built there in those years by four emperors. This inscription, discovered in 1810 and once published by Joachim Lelewel, sank afterwards into oblivion. Jerzy Kolendo also published an inscription from the year 227, discovered in the course of excavations at Novae, concerning the cult of Jupiter Depulsor, i.e. protector against barbarian invaders, and containing also interesting prosopographic data.⁴⁵

Apart from the expedition at Novae, another expedition of Polish archaeologists has also been working in Bulgaria, in Styrmen; it is investigating — under the leadership of Witold Hensel and Zofia Hilczer-Kurnatowska — the history of Slav colonization on the lower Danube in the 7th–11th centuries.⁴⁶

The problems of the early history of Southern Slavs have been dealt with quite extensively in the works by Polish medie-

⁴⁴ M. Nowicka, L. Press, *Od Fanagorii do Apolloni. Z dziejów antycznych miast nad Morzem Czarnym [From Phanagoria to Apollonia. From the History of Ancient Towns on the Black Sea]*, Warszawa 1962; K. Majewski, *Kultura rzymska w Bułgarii [Roman Culture in Bulgaria]*, Wrocław 1969.

⁴⁵ J. Kolendo, *Nieznaną inskrypcja z kolekcji krzemienieckiej i problem fortyfikacji nad Dolnym Dunajem za tetrarchii [An Unknown Inscription from the Collection of Krzemieniec and the Problem of Fortifications on the Lower Danube under the Tetrarchy]*, „Przegląd Historyczny”, vol. LVII, 1966, pp. 558–579; by the same author, *Inscription de l’an 227 en l’honneur de Jupiter Depulsor découverte à Novae*, „Archeologia”, vol. XIX, 1968, pp. 117–144.

⁴⁶ W. Hensel, *Polskie badania archeologiczne w Styrmen (okręg Ruse) w Bułgarii, 1962–1968 [Polish Archaeological Research in Styrmen, District of Ruse, Bulgaria, 1962–1968]*, „Nauka Polska”, vol. III, 1969, pp. 3–17. The numismatic finds from Styrmen were published by A. Krzyżanowska, *Monety antyczne i wczesnośredniowieczne z grodziska w Styrmen, Bułgaria [Ancient and Early-Medieval Coins from the Castle-Town of Styrmen, Bulgaria]*, „Slavia Antiqua”, vol. XVIII, 1971, pp. 223–248.

valists, especially in those by Gerard Labuda and Henryk Łowmiański. Gerard Labuda, in his paper on the State of Samo, published soon after the war, presented the problem of migration of the Serbs and Croats to the South, and connected these events with the outbreak of the anti-Avar rising of the Slavs.⁴⁷ His findings became a durable part of the achievements of Slav historiography. H. Łowmiański in his *Podstawy gospodarcze kształtowania się państw słowiańskich* [*The Economic Bases of the Formation of Slav States*], published in 1953, dealt with the problem of the agrarian revolution that had followed the Migration of Nations and had initiated the process of formation of big landed property and of the first state organisms, also in the Balkans. He returned to these problems in the above-mentioned five volumes of *The Beginnings of Poland*. He proposed there to introduce the criterion of fiscal organization as a factor that makes it possible to distinguish a tribal union from an already formed State.

In conformity with this principle, H. Łowmiański called in question the state character of the tribal and military organization created in 680 in the Balkans by proto-Bulgarians. In his opinion, apart from the tribute imposed on subdued Slavs, no fiscal and tax system was developed within that organization up to the early 9th century. This theory met with criticism on the part of specialists; however, the very fact that it was formulated compels historians to take up the rather little known fiscal history of the Bulgarian State. In another part of the same work, H. Łowmiański set forth the theory on the establishment in 10th-century Cracow of a diocese of Slav rite, subordinated to the Bulgarian archbishop.

Halina Evert-Kappesowa has presented problems of the history of Slav colonization in the Balkans and economic and social structure of the Slav village within the Byzantine Empire.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ G. Labuda, *Pierwsze państwo słowiańskie. Państwo Samona* [*Le premier État slave. L'État de Samon*], Poznań 1949.

⁴⁸ H. Evert-Kappesowa, *Studia nad historią wsi bizantyjskiej w VII-IX wieku* [*Studies in the History of Byzantine Countryside in the 8th-9th Centuries*], Łódź 1963.

The distinguished Polish Slavist, Tadeusz Lehr-Spławiński, deceased in 1965, published the *Lives of Constantine and Methodius*. He was also the author of several papers on the problems of early history of the Balkan Slavs, and of a larger study published in 1967, devoted to Constantine and Methodius, the two apostles of the Slav world. In this work, he drew attention to the connections of the two brothers with the camp of Ignatian partisans and called in question the dependence of their mission on Patriarch Photius.⁴⁹

Wincenty Swoboda has been dealing with the earliest history of Bulgaria. In an article on the rise of the Bulgarian State in Lower Moesia and on the tributary character of the dependence of Moesian Slavs upon proto-Bulgarian invaders, he opposed the views of Alexander Burmov and Dimitri Angelov, still predominating in Bulgarian science, on the federative character of the Bulgarian State.⁵⁰ He explicated, on the other hand, the argumentation of Ivan Dujčev who had put forward the theory on the subjugation of Slav population by proto-Bulgarian newcomers. Dujčev argued, however, that the process of assimilation and blending of the two ethnic groups within the Bulgarian State had been quick and free of disturbances. W. Swoboda argued in his article that the inclusion of the free Sclavinii remaining outside the boundaries of Bulgaria, into her State, had been accomplished by way of conquest. Thus, there were no basic differences in the attitude towards Slav tribes between the Bulgarian statehood on the one hand and the Byzantine or Frankish statehood on the other hand. The resistance of free Slavs against their inclusion into the Bulgarian State belies the

⁴⁹ T. Lehr-Spławiński, (ed.), *Żywoty Konstantyna i Metodego — obszerne* [*The Lives of Constantine and Methodius — Comprehensive*], Poznań 1959; by the same author, *Rozprawy i szkice z dziejów kultury Słowian* [*Studies and Essays on the History of Slavs' Culture*], Warszawa 1954; see in particular the second part called *Początki oświaty i piśmiennictwa u Słowian* [*The Beginnings of Education and Literature of the Slavs*]; by the same author, *Konstantyn i Metody* [*Constantine and Methodius*], Warszawa 1967.

⁵⁰ W. Swoboda, *Powstanie państwa bułgarskiego w Dolnej Mezji. Słowianie — federaci czy trybutariusze Protobułgarów* [*The Rise of the Bulgarian State in Lower Moesia. The Slavs — Confederates or Tributaries of Proto-Bulgarians*], „*Slavia Occidentalis*”, vol. XXII, 1962, pp. 49–66.

existence in that State of dualism and of the administrative autonomy of the Slavs. The external Bulgarian-Slav relations, undoubtedly hostile, also reflect the dependent status of the Slavs living from 680 in the state created by proto-Bulgarians.

In his next study, W. Swoboda returned to the problem of proto-Bulgarians' attitude towards Slavs in the period prior to the Christianization of the Bulgarian State.⁵¹ Swoboda rejected both Zlatarski's theory on the ethnical dualism and on the internal conflicts dividing proto-Bulgarians and Slavs, and Niederle's thesis on the harmoniously developing federative Bulgarian-and-Slav State.

In two further articles devoted to the history of the Bulgarian Church, Swoboda presented the problem of the legal status of the first Bulgarian Church, arguing that from 870 it had enjoyed considerable autonomy within the Byzantine Church. In the year 927, under the Byzantine-Bulgarian peace treaty, the head of the Bulgarian Church received the rank of titular patriarch. In course of time, the titular patriarchate began to become transformed into a residential patriarchate, depending solely on the Bulgarian tsar and synod. It was not until 1019 that Emperor Basil II restored the original status of the Bulgarian Church from 870.⁵²

Maciej Salamon has been studying the history of the West-Bulgarian (Macedonian) State. In an interesting paper, he presented the course of the battle fought in 1014 in the ravines of Belasitza, basing himself on a previously not used Greek source called *Historia Imperatorum*. M. Salamon also published his observations on a Byzantine inscription discovered in Silistra, upholding and formulating more precisely Sevčenko's proposal

⁵¹ W. S w o b o d a, *O charakterze państwa bułgarskiego do połowy IX wieku w świetle jego stosunków z sąsiednimi plemionami słowiańskimi* [On the Character of the Bulgarian State up to the Middle of the 9th Century in the Light of Its Relations with the Neighbouring Slav Tribes], „Slavia Antiqua”, vol. XVIII, 1971, pp. 83–103.

⁵² W. S w o b o d a, *L'origine de l'organisation ecclésiastique en Bulgarie et ses rapports avec le patriarcat constantinopolitain (870–919)*, „Byzantino-bulgarica”, vol. V, 1966, pp. 67–81; by the same author, *Bułgaria a patriarchat konstantynopoliński w latach 870–1018* [Bulgaria and the Patriarchate of Constantinople in the Years 870–1018], in: *Z polskich studiów slawistycznych*, Series 4, Historia, Warszawa 1972, pp. 47–65.

to date that inscription in the 970s.⁵³ The history of Bulgaria in the early Middle Ages has also been the subject of research by Tadeusz Wasilewski. He presented the process of Christianization of Bulgaria, basing himself — among other things — on the previously non-utilized Frankish annals *Annales Alamannici*. In his paper, Wasilewski pointed out that the process had two stages. First, towards the end of 863, Prince Boris and the Bulgarians promised to get baptized and received the Greek mission, and then, on the eve of the Pentecost of 866, the actual christening of Prince Boris took place. In a larger work, the same author gave a comprehensive picture of Byzantine-Bulgarian political and cultural relations in the 9th century.⁵⁴ He argued that the policy of Byzantium towards the Slavs was characterized by considerable tolerance and the so-called “Cyrillo-Methodian ideology” was the guiding rule also in the conduct of the central authorities of the Byzantine Empire. These authorities were protecting the Slav clergy and Slav Cyrillic and Glagolitic literature.

Bulgarian history in later Middle Ages is represented much more modestly in the Polish historical science. We can cite here only W. Dziewulski's article on the enigmatic Viola of Bulgaria who was in the 13th century the wife of Prince Casimir of the Polish Piast dynasty (deceased around 1229).⁵⁵

The medieval history of the nations of Yugoslavia is represented in the Polish historiography incomparably more modestly than the problems of Bulgaria. Before the war, Oskar Halecki touched on these subjects in an article on the rise of the prin-

⁵³ M. Salamon, *Bitwa pod Bielasicą 1014 r. w relacji „Historia Imperatorum”* [The Battle of Belasitza in 1014 According to the Account in „Historia Imperatorum”], in: „Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego”, No. 30, *Prace Historyczne*, 1970, pp. 59–80; by the same author, *Some Notes on an Inscription from Medieval Silistra (c. 976)*, „Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes”, vol. IX, 1971, pp. 487–496.

⁵⁴ T. Wasilewski, *Data chrztu Bułgarii* [The Date of Bulgaria's Baptism], „Pamiętnik Słowiański”, vol. XVIII, 1968, pp. 115–129; by the same author, *Nieznany przekaz rocznikarski o przyjęciu chrześcijaństwa przez Bułgarów* [An Unknown Chronicle Account on the Adoption of Christianity by the Bulgarians], „Pamiętnik Słowiański”, vol. XIX, 1969, pp. 139–143; by the same author, *Bizancjum i Stowianie w IX wieku. Studium z dziejów stosunków politycznych i kulturalnych* [Byzantium and the Slavs in the 9th Century. A Study in the History of Political and Cultural Relations], Warszawa 1972.

⁵⁵ W. Dziewulski, *Bułgarka księżną opolską* [A Bulgarian Princess of Opole], „Sobótka”, 1969, pp. 159–183.

cipality of the Bašić family in the territory of the present Montenegro,⁵⁶ and Władysław Namysłowski, a historian of law, published numerous articles and papers on the basic problems of the history of Serbian and Croatian law. Some of his works appeared already after World War II.⁵⁷ The history of Serbian and Croatian law was also studied by Stanisław Borowski.⁵⁸ The historian Władysław Kowalenko devoted much attention to the history of Dalmatia. He was the author of several entries in the *Dictionary of Slav Antiquities*, and of a study on Dalmatian towns, the main purpose of which was to render accessible rich Balkan material for comparative studies on the history of Slav towns.⁵⁹

Tadeusz Wasilewski published three articles from that field dealing with the Byzantine theme Sirmium-Serbia, the identity of the anonymous prince of the Vistulians from the *Life of Methodius* with Vyšević, the father of Michael, Serbian prince of the Zakhumlye tribe, the history of the Zakhumlye State and, finally, the Byzantine-Serbian relations in the middle of the 11th

⁵⁶ O. Halecki, *Župani Zety a Urban V* [The Zhupans of Zeta and Urban V], in: *Sišičev Zbornik*, Zagreb 1929, pp. 625–630.

⁵⁷ W. Namysłowski, *Proces chorwacki XIII wieku* [Croatian Trial of the 13th Century], „Rozprawy Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności”, Wydział historyczno-filozoficzny”, Series 2, vol. XLI, 1925, No. 5; by the same author, *Serbskie prawo sądowe w wiekach średnich* [Serbian Court Law in the Middle Ages], „Pamiętnik historyczno-prawny”, vol. II, Lwów 1926, fasc. 4; by the same author, *Ustrój sądowy w średniowiecznej Serbii* [The Judicial System in Medieval Serbia], Lwów 1922; by the same author, *Zarys serbskiego postępku sądowego w wiekach średnich* [Outline of Serbian Court Proceedings in the Middle Ages], „Themis Polska”, 3rd Series, vol. II, 1924/1925. After 1944 further works by the same author appeared: *Instytucja „mediator” — „pravidlnik” — „pristav”* [The Institution of „Mediator” — „Pravidlnik” — „Pristav”], „Pamiętnik Słowiański”, vol. VII, 1957, Wrocław 1958, pp. 3–16; *Ślady Słowian pozostających z czasów panowania Awarów w dawnych krajach chorwackich* [Traces of Slavs Remaining from the Times of Avar Rule in the Former Croatian Countries], *ibidem*, pp. 131–135; *Historyczny zarys ustroju Policzy, autonomicznego obszaru w Dalmacji* [Historical Outline of the Political System of Politsa, an Autonomous Region in Dalmatia], „Roczniki Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu”, 1956, No. 1.

⁵⁸ Cf. J. Sawicki, *Bibliografia prac Stanisława Borowskiego 1924–1946* [Bibliography of Works by Stanisław Borowski 1924–1946], „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, vols. IV–V, 1952, pp. 259–264.

⁵⁹ W. Kowalenko, *Miasta romańskie na tle stosunków ze Słowianami adriatyckimi od VII do XII w.* [Roman Cities against the Background of Relations with Adriatic Slavs from the 7th to the 12th Centuries], „Pamiętnik Słowiański”, 1959, pp. 51–113.

century.⁶⁰ In the latter article, he demonstrated the existence at the same time of two State centres among Dalmatian Serbs: the Zakhumljan State of Voislav and the Zetan State of Dobroslav. Nearly all the above-cited scholarly works (apart from the prewar articles by Halecki and Namysłowski) deal with early-medieval history of Yugoslavia. The only study touching on the political history of the late Middle Ages is T. Wasilewski's article: *Source Contributions to Poland's Relations with Southern Slavs*. The author discusses in it the participation of Polish auxiliary troops in Hungarian expeditions against Serbia, the marriage of the Bosnian Princess with the Kuyavian Prince in the 14th century and the matrimonial unions of the Lithuanian and Russian princes from the House of Gediminas and of the princes Glinisky with Serbian dynasts in the 16th century.⁶¹

It was only the period of Turkish expansion in the Balkans that attracted the attention of Polish scholars. Historians concentrated above all on Polish-Turkish relations. The polemic between Oskar Halecki and Jan Dąbrowski, started before 1939 and concerning the origin of the 1444 expedition of Varna, was continued after the war. Jan Dąbrowski defended the view that Hungarian-Turkish treaties had been concluded in Szegedin and later on broken by the Hungarians as a result of the papal nuncio's action.⁶²

⁶⁰ T. Wasilewski, *Le thème de Sirmium-Serbie au XI^e et XII^e siècle*, in: *Zbornik Radova Vizantološkog Instituta SAN vol. VIII-II*, Beograd 1964, pp. 465–482 (*Mélanges G. Ostrogorsky*, vol. II); by the same author, *Wiślańska dynastia i jej zachlumskie państwo w IX–X wieku [The Vistulan Dynasty and Its Zakhumlje State in the 9th–10th Century]*, „Pamiętnik Słowiański”, vol. XV, 1966, pp. 23–61; by the same author, *Stefan Vojslav de Zahumlje, Stefan Dobroslav de Zeta et Byzance au milieu de XI^e siècle*, in: *Zbornik Radova Vizantološkog Instituta SAN*, vol. XIII, Beograd 1971, pp. 109–126.

⁶¹ T. Wasilewski, *Przyczynki źródłowe do stosunków Polski ze Słowiańszczyzną Południową w wiekach XIII–XIV [Source Contributions to Poland's Relations with the Southern Slavs in the 13th–14th Centuries]*, „Studia Źródłoznawcze”, vol. VIII, 1963, pp. 472–473.

⁶² O. Halecki, *Nowe uwagi krytyczne o wyprawie warneńskiej [New Critical Observations on the Expedition of Varna]*, Kraków 1939; by the same author, *The Crusade of Varna*, New York 1943; by the same author, *Spór o Warneńczyka [The Dispute over Ladislaus of Varna]*, „Teki Historyczne”, vol. IX, London 1958; J. Dąbrowski, *L'Année 1444*, „Bulletin International de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences et des Lettres”, Cracovie 1951 (1952), suppl. 6; by the same author, *Rok 1444 w świetle najnowszych badań [The Year 1444 in the Light of Latest Research]*, „Sprawozdania Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności”, vol. LI, 1950,

Editorial work has also developed in Poland over sources that throw light upon Balkan relations. Callimachus' chronicle was published,⁶³ a new edition of Długosz' works was started,⁶⁴ detailed historical commentaries and a critical analysis of his work were prepared for the years 1385-1480, and separately for the years 1453-1466.⁶⁵

The history of trade, especially of Black-Sea trade, towards the end of the Middle Ages, at the time of the Turkish expansion, was investigated by Marian Małowist, author of a study on the Genoese colony in Crimea. In another work, the same author attempted a confrontation of social and economic structures of Eastern and Western Europe, devoting particular attention to the development of productive forces in Eastern Europe and to the history of exchange of commodities.⁶⁶

The above review shows that postwar Polish historiography can boast quite considerable achievements in the field of East-European history. They are characterized, however, by a certain predomination of interest in the history of old Russia and, even more markedly, by the predomination of research in the early-medieval period which, according to the terminology used in Polish science, extends from the 5th to the 12th century.

(Translated by Jan Aleksandrowicz)

No. 2, pp. 56-59; by the same author, *Rok 1444. Spór o traktat szegedyński* [The Year 1444. The Dispute over the Treaty of Szegedin], Wrocław 1966.

⁶³ I. Lichońska, (ed.), *Philippi Callimachi Historia de Rege Vladislao*. Varsaviae 1961.

⁶⁴ *Joannis Długossi Annales seu Cronicae Incliti Regni Poloniae*, lib. I-II, Varsaviae 1964; lib. III-IV, *ibidem*, 1970.

⁶⁵ S. M. Kuczyński, *Rozbiór krytyczny Annalium Poloniae Jana Długosza z lat 1385-1480* [Critical Analysis of Jan Długosz's *Annales Poloniae* from the Years 1385-1480], vols. I-II, ed by S. Gawęda, K. Pieradzka, J. Radziszewski, J. Dąbrowski, Wrocław 1961-1965; *Lata wojny trzynastoletniej w „Rocznikach czyli kronikach” inaczej „Historia Polski” Jana Długosza, 1454-1466. Komentarz krytyczny* [The Period of the Thirteen Years' War in the „Annals or Chronicles” or „History of Poland” by Jan Długosz, 1454-1466. A Critical Commentary] vols. I-II, Łódź 1964-1965.

⁶⁶ M. Małowist, *Kaffa — kolonia genueńska na Krymie i problem wschodni w latach 1453-1475* [Kaffa — a Genoese Colony in Crimea and the Eastern Problem in the Years 1453-1475], Warszawa 1947; by the same author, *Wschód Europy w XIII-XVI wieku. Konfrontacja struktur społeczno-gospodarczych* [The East and the West of Europe in the 13th-16th Centuries. A Confrontation of Social and Economic Structures], Warszawa 1973.