

MIDDLE AGES¹

Krzysztof B o j k o, *Początki stosunków dyplomatycznych Wielkiego Księstwa Moskiewskiego z Rzeszą Niemiecką (1486–1493) (The Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the Grand Duchy of Muscovy and the German Reich, 1486–1493)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XXXVIII, 1995, N° 2 (149), pp. 147–161, sum. in English.

The author describes the period of earliest diplomatic contacts between the Empire and the state of Muscovy, a period which opened with the arrival of the emperor's envoy, Nicholas of Popielov, in Moscow. Feeling threatened by the Jagiellons, the two states exchanged many legations (four were sent by the emperor and three by Muscovy in 1489–1493) and this led to the conclusion of an anti-Jagiellon treaty on August 16, 1490. The treaty envisaged joint actions to enable the Habsburgs to take possession of Hungary and make it possible for Muscovy to take Kiev. During talks with imperial envoys the duke Ivan III began to consistently use the title "sovereign of all Russia", thus raising claims to Lithuanian Ruthenia; he also adopted the symbol of a double-headed eagle, which put him on a par with the emperor. When the Habsburgs stopped competing with the Jagiellons for Hungary, the Empire's interest in Muscovy declined. At the same time Alexander Jagiellon married Ivan III's daughter, Helena. The Habsburg–Muscovian coalition was not renewed until the beginning of the 16th century. The earliest exchange of legations between the Empire and Muscovy allowed Muscovy to get out of political isolation in Europe; (a secondary result of this exchange was the recruitment by Muscovian envoys of German architects and craftsmen skilled in trades which were rare in Muscovy, e.g. bell-founding and prospecting for iron ore). (JA)

Cracovia, Polonia, Europa. Studia z dziejów średniowiecza ofiarowane Jerzemu Wyrozumskiemu w sześćdziesiątą piątą rocznicę urodzin i czterdziestolecie pracy naukowej (Cracovia, Polonia, Europa. Studies in the History of the Middle Ages presented to Jerzy Wyrozumski on his 65th birthday and the fortieth anniversary of his scholarly work), ed. Krzysztof B a c z k o w s k i (et. al.), Kraków 1995, Wydawnictwo "Secesja", 587 pp.

The volume opens with a bibliography of J. Wyrozumski's works, compiled by Lidia Lorczak. The first part (*Cracovia*), devoted to Cracow's history, consists of studies on the city's position in the Polish state (Gerard L a b u d a, *The Circumstances in Which Coronation Was Transferred from Gniezno to Cracow*, pp. 47–59), the remuneration of Cracow voivodes (Jacek L a b e r s c h e k, pp. 101–111) and the Cracow Academy (Zenon H. N o w a k, *Reminiscences of Cracow and the Academy by a Carthusian, Dominic of Prussia 1384–1416*, pp. 61–67, and Maria K o w a l e z y k, *Contribution to the Life History of Jakub Parkosz of Żórawice, Rector of the Academy*, pp. 81–91). The Cracow Church is the subject of studies by Jerzy K l o c z o w s k i on the place of Cracow Dominicans in the Polish Dominican province in the 13th–16th centuries (pp. 39–46), Jerzy R a j m a n on organs, organ playing and organists in Cracow (pp. 147–157) and Krzysztof O z ó g on the intellectual level of Cracow bishops (pp. 159–177). The list of debts of the Cracow lord Świętosław Litwos of Busina (before 1417), edited and commented on by Franciszek S i k o r a (pp. 69–80), concerns economic questions.

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

Waldemar Bukowski (pp. 113–145) discusses the careers of Cracow patrician families, taking the Salomons of the Swan coat of arms as an example. Hanna Zaremka describes the fisticuffs and recriminations mentioned in Cracow's chief officer's book of 1442 (pp. 93–100). Book II (*Polonia*) opens with Marek Derwich's remarks on the date and place of death of the Five Martyred Brothers and their presentation in later sources (pp. 181–188). Questions of worship are also discussed in an article by Paweł Sezaniecki OSB on churches in Little Poland named after St. Benedict (pp. 199–205). The Church's organizational problems are the subject of studies by Agnieszka Samsonowicz, who writes about the supplies of fish for the clergy in the 11th century (pp. 189–197), and by Stanisław Trawkowski, who discusses the genesis of ecclesiastic castellanies (pp. 221–227). Jerzy Horwat presents the biography of the duke of Upper Silesia and Cracow, Mieszko I (1131–1211; pp. 207–220). Careers of dignitaries and their families are discussed by Janusz Bieniak (*The Dolivans in the 13th century*, pp. 229–244), Janusz Kurtyka (*Andrzej of Tęczyń*, pp. 255–291) and Grażyna Lichończak-Nurek (*Wojciech Jastrzębiec and his family*, pp. 329–343). International questions are dealt with in articles by Kazimierz Jasński on plans for Polish–Hungarian dynastic ties at the end of Ladislaus the Elbow-High's reign (pp. 245–254), Marek D. Kowalski on the alleged "war for benefices" between Charles IV and Casimir the Great in Wrocław (pp. 293–299), Jan Tęgowski on events in Ruthenia in 1382 (pp. 301–305), and Jerzy Sperka on Ladislaus Jagiello's fights against Ladislaus of Opole in 1393–1394 and their international circumstances (pp. 307–321). International questions are also discussed in monographs on Poland's representatives, Paweł Włodkowiec and Mikołaj Lasocki, at general synods and their opinions on Teutonic Knights; the former is presented by Lech Krzywiak (pp. 323–327), the latter by Karolina Grodziska (pp. 345–353). The economic geography of Polish towns is discussed in Henryk Samsonowicz's essay on Brześć Kujawski in the 15th century (pp. 355–360) and in Zbigniew Perzanowski's article on Zator (pp. 387–400). Feliks Kiriak (pp. 361–371) writes about the history of education and cultural life in Przemyśl; Jan Wroniszewski about women's nobility seals in the late Middle Ages (pp. 377–386). Lidia Korczak's article concerns district marshals in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the 15th century (pp. 373–376). Mieczysław Rokosz (pp. 401–408) discusses the codex of Jan Długosz's *History*, which is in a library in Rome. Part III of the book, *Europa*, opens with an article by Krzysztof Stopka on a Polish church in Pereyaslav in the middle of the 12th century (pp. 411–418). Most of the essays in this part deal with Hungarian questions; Marta Font writes about the petty nobility on the Polish–Hungarian border (pp. 427–439), Stanisław A. Sroka about Ladislaus of Opole's first wife (pp. 455–463), Wojciech Drelicharz about the genesis of a note in the New Holy Cross Yearbook, which concerns the Arpads' kinship with the family of St. Sigismund (pp. 465–492), Antoni Gąsiorowski about the Hungarian appanages of the family of Scibor of Sciborz (pp. 494–503), and Krzysztof Bączkowski about Polish–Hungarian relations in 1507–1510 (pp. 563–580). Two articles deal with Bohemia: Antoni Barcia writes about two names used by Bohemian rulers in the 13th century (pp. 419–425) and Jadwiga Krzyżanowska about Cracow professors' stay at Prague University (pp. 505–527). Wojciech Mruk characterizes the pope's postal messengers in 1316–1362 (pp. 441–448) and Stanisław Szczur presents Pope Urban V (1362–1370) as a protector of students (pp. 449–454). Two texts concern Balkan questions: Maciej Salamon writes about the recording of Ladislaus III of Verna's name and titles in 15th and 16th century Greek chronicles (pp. 529–536) and Piotr Wróbel about chroniclers' accounts of the capture of Bosnia by the Turks (pp. 537–546). Danuta Quirini-Popławska discusses Poland's links with Kaffa, Genoa's colony in the Crimea, in the 15th century. (*JA*)

Ilona Czamańska *Moldawia i Wołoszczyzna wobec Polski, Węgier i Turcji w XIV i XV wieku* (*The Attitude of Moldavia and Wallachia to Poland, Hungary and Turkey in the 14th*

and 15th Centuries), Poznań 1996, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Adama Mickiewicza, Series Historia N° 186, 369 pp., map, genealogical table, sum, in French.

The book presents the history of the Romanian states from their foundation (Wallachia at the end of the 13th century, Moldavia in the middle of the 14th) to the consolidation of Turkish domination in the two duchies. The author pays special attention to the rivalry between Turkey, Hungary and Poland for supremacy in the two states and to their rulers' attitude to this rivalry. Moldavia and Wallachia were set up in a political vacuum which arose as a result of the weakness of the Golden Horde, Halicz Ruthenia and Bulgaria, the political centres which had ruled these territories. *De nomine* these territories belonged to Hungary, which however was unable to assimilate them. From the middle of the 14th century Hungary had not only to combat the emancipation aspirations of Romanian rulers but also to stand up to the rivals who sought to gain suzerainty over the two duchies. In Moldavia Hungary had to compete with Poland, in Wallachia with Turkey. In the first half of the 15th century there was an equilibrium in Polish, Hungarian and Turkish influence in the Romanian territories. Later, Turkish pressure and Poland's passive policy led to an increase in Ottoman influence at the expense of the other rivals. In spite of this, until the end of the 15th century Moldavia and Wallachia were an area where the influence of the three powers intercrossed. The local rulers took advantage of this situation and despite pressure managed to maintain Moldavia and Wallachia as separate states. (JA)

Zbigniew Dalewski, *Ceremonial koronacyjny królów polskich w XV i początkach XVI wieku (The Coronation Ceremonial of Polish Kings in the 15th and Early 16th Centuries)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CII, 1995, N° 3–4, pp. 37–60, sum. in English.

The author polemises with the theory put forward at the beginning of the 29th century by Stanisław Kutrzeba, who asserted that the Polish coronation ceremonial had been reformed in the 15th century. The theory was based on a 15th century codex with new coronation formulas modelled on those of Bohemia, with the rulers' names: Ladislaus and Elizabeth. This would have indicated that these formulas were used during the coronation of Ladislaus III of Varna (1434) and Elizabeth of Habsburg (1454). Dalewski points out that the pontificals of 15th century Cracow bishops, Zbigniew Oleśnicki, Tomasz Strzępiński and Fryderyk Jagiellończyk (written in 1493), contain an older 14th century coronation formula. The new formula was added to the last-named pontifical in 1501, together with Alexander's name. This means that the 15th century formula was not used before 1501. It must have been used during Alexander's coronation to add splendour to the enthronement of this ruler who was deeply conscious of his royal dignity, but whose political position was weak both inside Poland (the privilege of Mielnik) and abroad (the king of Bohemia and Hungary raised claims to the Polish crown. (JA)

Zbigniew Dalewski, *Władza, przestrzeń, ceremonial. Miejsce i uroczystość inauguracji władcy w Polsce średniowiecznej do końca XIV w. (Authority, Space, Ceremonial. The Place and Ceremony of the Inauguration of a Ruler in Medieval Poland up to the End of the 14th Century)*, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo "Neriton", Instytut Historii PAN, 274 pp., sum. in English.

The author presents the capital cities in Poland and the ceremonies accompanying the enthronement of rulers, that is, elements of the ideology of power. In discussing the centres of power Dalewski says that from the beginning of Poland's history there had been two such centres: Gniezno, which owed its importance to pre-state Polonian traditions, and Cracow, originally the centre of the Vistulians; its traditions were incorporated into Poland's political ideology when it was taken by the Polonians. Possession of these two towns was an indispensable condition for taking power in Poland. The attempts made in the 10th–11th centuries to make Poznań a new centre linked with the dynastic tradition of the Piasts ended in failure.

Cracow and Gniezno remained the state's capital centres until the end of the period covered by the book; in the 13th century, in particular from 1320, Cracow was the main centre in Poland. The author begins the part concerning enthronement with the ceremony of Boleslaus the Brave's coronation. He points out that in the 12th and 13th centuries the ceremonies accompanying the enthronement of Polish dukes were modelled on the coronation ritual; this was to emphasize the royal character of the Piast dukes' power. A coronation ritual similar to Durand's "Ordo" was probably observed in the reborn Polish Kingdom in the 14th century. Dalewski emphasizes that the inauguration of a ruler was not confined to coronation, it also included other ceremonies, such as proclamation, the first entry, the funeral of the predecessor. (JA)

Małgorzata Dąbrowska, *Łacimiczki nad Bosforem. Małżeństwa bizantyjsko-łacińskie w cesarskiej rodzinie Paleologów (XIII–XV w.)* (Latin Women on the Bosphorus. Byzantine–Latin Marriages in the Imperial Family of the Palaeologi, 13th–15th e.), Łódź 1996, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego, 199 pp., genealogical table, 2 maps, 2 illustr., index of persons, sum. in English.

The book is divided into four parts which deal with: the political aspects of Latin–Byzantine marriages, the childhood and education of the future empresses who stemmed from areas of Western culture, their role at the imperial court, and the advantages of mixed marriages for Byzantium and the Western countries. Dąbrowska emphasises that the great interdependence of Byzantium and Latin states generated numerous contacts, including marriages; of the 15 marriages contracted by the Palaeologan emperors nine were with Latin women. For Byzantium, mixed marriages were a way of securing military and financial assistance, for the Latin rulers, they were a way of increasing the prestige of their families. The author does not agree with the opinion current in historiography that the Byzantine environment was alien to the Latin empresses; she points out that some of them came from small Latin states set up in Greek territories after the Fourth crusade. Dąbrowska says that the Palaeologi married Western women of second rate dynasties, which reflected the weak political position of the late Byzantine state. (JA)

Sławomir Gawlas, *O kształt zjednoczonego Królestwa. Niemieckie władztwo terytorialne a geneza społecznoustrojowej odrębności Polski* (For the Shape of a United Kingdom. German Territorial Dominion and the Genesis of Poland's Different Socio–Political System), Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo DiG, 211 pp., series: Studia Humanistyczne, vol. 1.

The author shows how a specific political system dominated by noblemen, who all enjoyed equal status, came into being in Poland in the 14th–16th centuries. In his opinion, the system was inaugurated when the political camp proclaiming a struggle against growing German influence in Poland raised Ladislaus the Elbow–High to power (1320). This was the crucial moment; it led to a selective adoption of German government patterns and weakened the political role of towns, which were dominated by German patricians. The author compares German and Polish solutions in the sphere of government throughout the Middle Ages in order to show the scale of German influence. Contrary to the assertions in historiography that Poland's original system, the system of dual law, remained in force until the beginning of the 13th century, Gawlas concludes that German patterns exerted an influence on Poland from the second quarter of the 11th century. German colonization was an attempt imposed by the rulers to forcibly modernize the country. This attempt disturbed the mechanisms of social life, leading in the long run to a one–sided social and political development of Poland. (JA)

Ryszard Grzesik, *Księża węgierski żonaty z córką Mściława Halińskiego. Przyczynek do problemu czasu i miejsca powstania Kroniki polsko–węgierskiej* (The Hungarian Duke Married to Mściław of Halicz's Daughter. The Time and Place of the Birth of the Polish–

Hungarian Chronicle), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CII, 1995, N° 3–4, pp. 23–35, sum. in English.

The author discusses Hungarian–Ruthenian relations up to the middle of the 13th century. He distinguishes three phases: 1) up to the end of the 11th century there were no conflicts and dynastic links were numerous; 2) up to the middle of the 12th century Hungary was involved in Ruthenian problems, as is testified to by the Hungarian–Kiev alliance directed against Halicz Ruthenia and Byzantium; 3) until 1234 Hungary tried to install a pro-Hungarian Ruthenian prince in Halicz or a member of the Arpad dynasty. After describing Ruthenian–Hungarian contacts, the author examines the circumstances of the birth of the *Hungarian–Polish Chronicle*. In his opinion, the *Chronicle* originated between 1221 and 1237 (most probably in 1227–1228) at the court of Duke Koloman of Hungary who after losing the throne of Halicz resided in Slavonia. At the end of 1241 the *Chronicle* was brought to Poland probably by Koloman's widow, Salomea, daughter of Leszek the White, who after her husband's death returned to her native country (JA)

Tomasz Jasiński, *Najstarsze kroniki i roczniki krzyżackie dotyczące Prus (The Oldest Teutonic Knights' Chronicles and Yearbooks concerning Prussia)*, Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, Wydział Historii i Nauk Społecznych, Prace Komisji Historycznej vol. 52, Poznań 1996, Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, 110 pp., sum. in German.

The author compares the texts of the oldest (late 13th — early 14th c.) Teutonic Knights' narrative sources concerning Prussia in order to establish their interdependence and specify the chronology. Research has established that the oldest sources are the *Teutonic Knights' Chelmino Chronicle* (written down between 1247 and 1252) and *Hartman von Heldringen's Prussian Account* (after 1273, before 1277). The latter was the basis for the *Yearbook of Conquest* (written before 1277) and, together with other sources, including the *Chelmino Chronicle*, for what is known as the *Second Yearbook*. The texts of both yearbooks were used in an unknown yearbook which provided the foundation for the *Torun Yearbooks* and the *Chronicle of Peter of Duisburg*. The two oldest yearbooks were continued by the *Pelplin Yearbook* and the *Brief Prussian Yearbooks*. Parallel to the *Yearbook of Conquest* and the *Second Yearbook*, a Latin compilation was written on the basis of the two oldest sources; Peter of Duisburg, the author of *St. Barbara's Translation*, and Jan Długosz used the compilation independently of each other. The compilation was also translated in verse into German. (JA)

Księga ławnicza miasta Plocka 1489–1517 (The Councillors' Book of the Town of Plock 1489–1517), ed. Danuta Poppe, Warszawa 1995, Towarzystwo Naukowe Plockie, 379 pp., index of persons and localities, 7 illustr.

This is the book of the councillors' court of Plock the oldest surviving book of its kind. The original is in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. The book comprises 614 records concerning, on the whole, unimportant civil law cases: sale and purchase agreements, deeds of gifts, bequests, lease agreements, work contracts, records of the repayment of dues, etc. The book has been published in the language of the original, that is, Latin, but each record is preceded by a summary in Polish. (JA)

Teresa Michalowska, *Średniowiecze (The Middle Ages)*, Warszawa 1995, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, series: Wielka historia literatury polskiej, 906 pp., index of persons and works, 16 colour illustr. and 334 black-and-white ones.

The book is an extensive compendium of literary output in Poland (poetry, prose, epistology, religious literature, historiography and also oral works, including sermons) from the beginnings (turn of the 10th century) to the extinction of trends typical of medieval literature (end of the 15th — first half of the 16th century, depending on genre). The author discusses works

written in Latin and Polish. The text is supplemented by extensive "Bibliographic Instructions" (pp. 786–817). It is also furnished with many illustrations presenting facsimiles of handwritten manuscripts and illustrations as well as with photographs of treasures of the architecture and visual arts of that period. (JA)

Zenon H. Nowak, *Współpraca polityczna państw unii polsko-litewskiej i unii kalmarskiej w latach 1411–1425 (Political Co-operation between the States of the Polish–Lithuanian Union and the Kalmar Union in 1411–1425)*, Toruń 1996, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 154+4 unnp. pp., 6 annexes, genealogical table, 4 maps, sum. in German.

The author discusses the earliest endeavours made by the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and the Scandinavian monarchies united in the Kalmar Union to conclude an agreement. He emphasizes that there were anti-Teutonic motives for the planned alliance; this was due to the fact that the members of both unions were in conflict with the Teutonic Knights, Poland quarrelling over Pomerania and Denmark over Estonia. However, whereas the dispute over Pomerania was of vital importance for Poland, the Estonian question was of secondary significance for Denmark. This is why negotiations yielded poor results; the alliance of 1419 was not ratified and the proposed marriage of Ladislaus Jagiello's daughter to the Duke of Słupsk, Bogusław IX, a relative of Scandinavian rulers, did not materialize. In addition to diplomatic endeavours, the author also compares the genesis of the Union of Krewo and the Kalmar Union, pointing out that both unions were brought about by similar social processes, namely, by the emergence of national and state consciousness, noticeable mainly in Danish and Polish sources. The text is supplemented by annexes comprising a Polish translation (from the Swedish original) of the documents of the Kalmar Union, documents of the 1419 alliance and Teutonic reports on the negotiations between the states of the two unions. (JA)

Krzysztof Pitkiewicz, *Wielkie Księstwo Litewskie pod rządami Aleksandra Jagiellończyka. Studia nad dziejami państwa i społeczeństwa na przełomie XV i XVI wieku (The Grand Duchy of Lithuania under the Rule of Alexander Jagiellon. Studies in the History of the State and Society at the Turn of the 15th Century)*, Poznań 1995, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Adama Mickiewicza, Series Historia N° 185, 256 pp., annex, index of persons, index of geographical and ethnic names, sum. in English.

This monograph concerns the Lithuanian state in 1492–1506. It discusses the political system of the state, its political and civil service elites, the distribution of landed estates, religious questions, the functioning of towns and financial matters. The author points out that the magnates' influence on government began to increase in the second half of the 15th century. The group of magnates, linked by descent and landed property to ethnic Lithuania and the adjacent Ruthenian territories, was not interested in defending the remote borderlands of the Grand Duchy. This was the reason why in the 16th century Lithuania easily lost vast territories to the Duchy of Muscovy and in 1569 to Poland. The author emphasizes Alexander's contribution to the development of Lithuania and to the consolidation of ducal power in the duchy, polemising with historiographic tradition which since the 16th century has presented Alexander as a weak ruler. The text is supplemented by an annexed list of Lithuanian officials from the years 1492–1506. (JA)

Andrzej Poppe, *Spuścizna po Włodzimierzu Wielkim. Walka o tron kijowski 1015–1019 (The Legacy of Vladimir the Great. The Struggle for the Kiev Throne 1015–1019)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CII, 1995, N° 3–4, pp. 3–22, sum. in English.

On the basis of Russian sources and Thietmar's *Chronicle* the author re-interprets the genesis and course of struggle for the Kiev throne after the death of Vladimir the Great. In his opinion, Vladimir disregarded the binding principle of seniority and under the influence of the Byzantine part of his entourage appointed Boris and Gleb, the sons he had by his marriage

with Anne of Byzantium, as his successors; this provoked a conflict between the old duke and his eldest son, Sviatopolk, who was finally imprisoned. After his father's death Sviatopolk took over power in Kiev and ordered Boris and Gleb to be killed, but he did not attack his other brothers. It was only later that Yaroslav joined in the struggle for the throne, taking advantage of the unrest caused in the country by the murder of the two dukes. The author emphasizes that the rejection of the Byzantine principle of succession to the throne and the death of Anne's children did not result in the decline of Christianity in Kiev Russia. In the author's opinion this shows that the Christianization of Russian society was already far advanced at the beginning of the 11th century. (JA)

Słownik historyczno-geograficzny województwa poznańskiego w średniowieczu (Historical and Geographical Dictionary of the Medieval Poznań Voivodship), part III, N° 2, ed. Antoni Gąsiorowski. Poznań 1995. Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, pp. 225–444.

The publication is the eighth volume of the monumental series entitled "Historical and Geographical Dictionary of the Polish Territories in the Middle Ages". Materials to the dictionary of the Poznań voivodship have been collected since 1958 and the publication itself has been appearing since 1982. It lists, in alphabetical order, all those localities, physiographic elements and territorial units in the Poznań voivodship in its early 16th century borders (when the borders were already known) which were mentioned in sources from the early Middle Ages to 1530 (in some cases later sources have also been taken into account). Each entry contains respective source information, including the date of the source, information on where it is kept and references to archives and literature. In the case of entries concerning physiographic elements and territorial units, the references are grouped chronologically. In the entries concerning localities they are grouped as follows: 1. the character of a locality and the administrative unit to which it belonged; 2. its topography and borders; 3. socio-economic conditions; 4. its foundation, and the persons and institutions connected with this event; 5. ecclesiastic and charitable institutions, schools; 6. historical events, natural calamities, persons born in a given locality; 7. literature and references not cited in the publication; 8. archeological and architectural treasures. The latest issue of the publication, N° 2, Part III, contains entries from Myszkowo to Oporowo. (JA)

Janusz Smolucha, *Między Warną a Mohaczem. Zagrożenie tureckie w Polsce w świetle wybranych traktatów (Between Varna and Mohacs. The Turkish Threat to Poland in the Light of Selected Treatises)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XXXVIII, 1995, N° 4 (151), pp. 459–479, sum. in English.

The article deals with eight treaties drawn up by Poland's political elite in 1471–1514; they concerned the conditions and plans for an all-European crusade against Turkey. In the author's opinion the treaties reflected the main elements of Poland's policy towards the Ottomans at that time, a policy marked by a sense of danger and the realization that a war with the Turkish power was inevitable, in particular since the forces of sultan Mehmed II occupied Poland's fiefs: Kaffa (1475) as well as Kilia and Białogród (1484). Feeling endangered, Poland looked for allies all over Europe. The treaties in question contain a large amount of information on the Turks and Tatars as well as concrete political and military plans. In the author's opinion, this testifies to Cracow's serious interest in an anti-Turkish war. It was only when an all-European crusade turned out to be unrealistic that Poland decided to pursue a peaceful policy towards the Ottoman Empire. (JA)

Stanisław A. Sroka, *Kontakty Władysława Łokietka z Węgrami w świetle nowych dokumentów (Ladislaus the Elbow-High's Contacts with Hungarians in the Light of New Documents)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XXXVIII, 1995, N° 3 (150), pp. 299–307, sum. in English.

The author presents recently published Hungarian documents which can explain some controversial questions in the history of Ladislaus the Elbow-High's contacts with Hungarians. The first is King Andrew III's document of December 8, 1291 which confirms that the brothers Paweł and Serafin, sons of *ispan* Recek, participated in the fighting at Prandocin in Little Poland on the side of Ladislaus. This proves that the fighting took place in 1291 and not in 1292 as has been asserted so far. This in turn makes it possible to refute the hypothesis that Hungarians participated in the fighting on Ladislaus' side in 1292. Another important source is a document of a royal court judge, Stefan Bebek, of October 4, 1363 which mentions Ladislaus' unknown documents of 1304 and 1306 bestowing land on brothers Jan and Piotr of Dronowo and calling Piotr Ladislaus' "compeer" (friend, comrade). The document of 1363 shows the duke's activity in exile in 1300–1304, a period not known from other sources, and the important position held by the brothers from Dronowo at his side at that time. (JA)

Testimonia najdawniejszych dziejów Słowian. Seria grecka (Testimonies to the Slavs' Oldest History. Greek series), № 3, writers from the 7th–10th centuries, ed. Alina Brzostkowska and Wincenty Swoboda, Warszawa 1995, Slawistyczny Ośrodek Wydawniczy, 572 pp., index of persons, index of geographical and ethnic names, index of subjects and terminology, Prace Slawistyczne 103.

The book belongs to a series which, in the editors' intention, is to cover all source references to Slavs from oldest times up to the 12th century. It contains fragments concerning Slavs from works by 18 Byzantine authors: *Oratio historica*, Theodore Syncellus, Pseudo-Callisthenes, Theophanes (*Chronicle*), Nicephorus the Patriarch (*Outline of History and Polemics*), *Life of St. Gregory Decapolita*, *Scriptor Incertus*, Photius (*Homilies, Epistle to Boris-Michael, Encyclic*), George the Monk, John Cameniates, Nicholas Mysticus, Genesios, Arethas of Caesarea, Constantine Porphyrogenetus (*De administrando Imperio*), *Chronicle of Monemvasia* of uncertain authorship, *Epitomator Strabon*, the collection of laws known as the *Prefect's Book*, and what is known as *Hase's Anonym*. The texts are in the language of the original, i.e. Greek, with Polish translations. Each reference is accompanied by a note analyzing the source and commenting upon the text. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES

(16th–18th Centuries)

Maria Bogucka, *Zygmunt Erkemberger — wielki kupiec warszawski drugiej połowy XVI w. (Zygmunt Erkemberger — a Great Warsaw Merchant in the Late 16th Century)*, "Rocznik Warszawski" (Warszawa), vol. XXV, 1995, pp. 5–11.

The article discusses the economic activity of one of Old Warsaw's richest patricians, who laid the foundations of his fortune in the second half of the 16th century. On the basis of Erkemberger's posthumous inventory of 1596, the author has shown the scale of his trading operations (e.g. imports of textiles, wine and hides from Gdańsk and Elbląg to Warsaw) and his usurious credit transactions. She states that at the moment of the Warsaw patrician's death, the dues on account of the loans he had granted amounted to 22,000 florins and were nearly twice as high as the value of the commodities he left behind. Erkemberger was not interested in investing his capital in land or reality, which would have accelerated his social advance. Bogucka says that this was probably due to the fact that Erkemberger wanted to make money as quickly as possible and this could be done by investing in trade and credit operations. (AK)

Danuta Czernska, *Sprawakandydatury królewicza Władysława na tron moskiewski. (Umowa z 4 lutego 1610 r.) (The Candidature of Prince Ladislaus to the Moscow Throne.*

Agreement of February 4, 1610, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XXXVIII, 1995, N° 3, pp. 309–333, sum. in English.

The author analyses the agreement which a delegation of Moscow boyars concluded with King Sigismund III at Smoleńsk on February 4, 1610. The situation in the state of Muscovy did not stabilize after the murder of the False Demetrius in Moscow in 1606 and the accession of Vasily Shuysky to the tsarist throne. Another False Demetrius appeared, claiming to be the miraculously saved tsar Dimitri. The falsehood was obvious, but nevertheless all those dissatisfied with Vasily Shuysky's rule rallied round the Second Dimitri. His army reached Tushino near Moscow. In the meanwhile the Polish king Sigismund III, took advantage of the anti-Polish alliance which Tsar Vasily concluded with Sweden in February 1609 and attacked Muscovy's frontier fortress of Smoleńsk. At the same time tsarist forces repelled the Second Dimitri's army; Dimitri fled from Tushino to Kaluga and his Moscow adherents established contact with Sigismund III. Regarding Sigismund III as a propagator of Catholicism, Muscovy wanted to prevent him from ascending the tsarist throne and offered it to the king's 15-year old son, Ladislaus. The king pretended he accepted the conditions, but stipulated that he would send his son when the situation in Muscovy had calmed down. He insisted that until that time the Moscow estates should be obedient to him. The author points out that the boyars were guaranteed not only the inviolability of the rights of the Orthodox Church but also protection of their property and person from confiscation and arrest unless sentence had been passed, co-operation of the Land Sobor and Boyars' Duma with the tsar in legislation, and freedom to get their education abroad. (EO)

Dylematy klasycyzmu: o sztuce Wrocławia XVIII–XIX wieku i jej europejskich kontekstach (Dilemmas of Neoclassicism: Art in Breslau in the 18th and 19th Centuries and Its European Contexts), ed. Zofia Ostrowska-Kęłbowska, Wrocław 1995, Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 277 pp., index of persons, illustr., sum. in German and English.

The book contains eight papers which were read at a scholarly session held in Wrocław in January 1992. The authors present the results of their studies on the architecture, sculpture and painting of Breslau neoclassicism (e.g. the Hatzfeld Palace, the Municipal Theatre), stressing that art in Breslau was inspired by West European, especially French and Italian, art. Some authors draw attention to the fact that the new tasks set architecture in the 19th century (e.g. the construction of theatres, railway stations and other public buildings unknown in previous epochs) were implemented swiftly in Breslau and on a monumental scale. Neoclassicism dominated until about the middle of the century, when it was replaced by other styles reminiscent of the past (e.g. neo-Gothic).

Some of the studies concern edifices which no longer exist; the authors have made use of handwritten and printed sources as well as iconography to reconstruct their appearance and history. (AS)

Ewa Ferenc-Szydełko, *Organizacja i funkcjonowanie bartnictwa w dobrach monarchicznych w Polsce (The Organization and Functioning of Bee-Keeping in Royal Estates in Poland)*, Poznań 1995, Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, Wydział Historii i Nauk Społecznych, 150 pp., illustr., Prace Komisji Historycznej, vol. 49.

The author discusses bee-keeping in Poland in the Middle Ages and modern times. She describes the legal foundations of royal bee-keeping and the gradual decline of its role following the decay and abolition of the kind's monopoly. A large part of the book concerns the organization of bee-keeping: the territorial distribution of royal bee-hives, the question of ownership, the kinds and amount of taxes and the ways of collecting them. The author also discusses the social status of bee-keepers, their work habits, the role and organization of bee-keepers' fraternities and the judicature concerning this question. The study also contains

lists of Latin and Polish terminology in sources as well as the measures and prices of bee products at that time. (TW)

Stefan Gąsiorowski, *Tatarscy niewolnicy w służbie panów Żółkwi w XVII wieku (Tartar Slaves in the Service of the Lords of Żółkiew in the 17th Century)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XXXVIII, 1995, N° 4, pp. 481–494, sum. in English.

On the basis of sources from the Main Archives of Old Records in Warsaw, the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv and the National Stefanyk Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Lviv, the author has portrayed the role played by Tartar slaves in the service of the successive owners of Żółkiew, the Żółkiewskis and the Sobieskis. Tartar slaves were employed mainly on the expansion of the Żółkiew fortress and municipal walls and performed various services in other estates of these magnates. They served in the private companies of King John III Sobieski, and were also caretakers, falconers and saddlers. The Polish King took care of his Tartar slaves, supplying them not only with clothing and food but also with medical aid. The Tartars could rely on being freed in an exchange of prisoners and if they converted to Christianity, they could obtain land. (AK)

Henryk Gmiterek, *Zjazd w Stężyca w 1575 roku (The Convention at Stężyca in 1575)*, Stężyca 1995, Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Stężycy, 35 pp., illustr., bibliogr. note.

The author describes the electoral convention of Polish and Lithuanian noblemen which was held at Stężyca, a small town in Little Poland, on June 8, 1575. Gmiterek's analysis is based on Świętosław Orzełski's *Eight Books of Interregnum*, a kind of chronicle describing the political situation in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1572–1576.

King Henry of Valois's flight to France on June 18, 1574 was followed by a prolonged confusion; a decision had to be taken whether Poland was in a state of *regnum* or *interregnum*. A legation sent to Henry of Valois by Poland's estates granted him a delay in returning until May 12, 1575. Should he fail to come, the convention at Stężyca, convened by The Primate, Jakub Uchański, was to be transformed into an electoral Sejm and elect a new king. Henry did not come back, but the convention did not become an electoral Sejm. Gmiterek tries to explain why this happened. One of the reasons was that few noblemen took part in the Stężyca convention; as a result, magnates with their armies outnumbered the noblemen. Another reason was the opposition of senators loyal to King Henry; this was not a strong group, but it was headed by the Primate. According to Gmiterek, the decisive role was played by the fact that the largest group among the magnates supported a Habsburg candidate. If *interregnum* had been declared, the Habsburg candidate would have stood the greatest chance of being elected. In this situation the noblemen who were against the Habsburgs transferred their debates to a separate camp and then left Stężyca, protesting against the idea to elect a new monarch. They were followed by adherents of King Henry and the convention ended in failure. (EO)

Zenon Guldon, Jacek Wijaczka, *Procesy o mordy rytualne w Polsce w XVI–XVIII wieku (Ritual Murder Trials in Poland in the 16th–18th Centuries)*, Kielce 1995, Wydawnictwo DCF, 163 pp., annex, tables, sum. in English, illustr.

On the basis of various handwritten and printed sources the authors have ascertained that there were 82 cases of Jews being indicted and tried for alleged ritual murder in Poland in the 16th–18th centuries. Sixteen of these trials took place in the 16th century, 34 in the 17th and the others in the 18th, when such trials did no longer occur in Europe.

The research conducted by Guldon and Wijaczka has confirmed that ritual murder trials were possible in Poland because there was a widespread conviction that Jews were killing children. This stereotype was firmly engraved in people's minds because of the policy pursued by the state and the attitude of the Catholic Church, noble members of parliament and municipal authorities to the Jewish population. No less important was also the economic

competition between Christians and Jews and the frequent wars and epidemics which intensified mutual conflicts. (AK)

Zbigniew Hornung, *Jan de Witte — architekt kościoła dominikanów we Lwowie (Jan de Witte — Architect of the Dominican Church in Lviv)*, ed. Jerzy Kowalczyk, Warszawa 1995, Instytut Sztuki Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 302 pp., annexes, index of persons, geographical and subjects' index, sum. in English, illustr.

The book consists of three parts. In the first Hornung presents the life and work of Jan de Witte, a Polonised Dutch architect; in the second he discusses the stages of construction of the Dominican church in 1751–1770; in the third he focuses attention on the architecture of the church. He shows that the Corpus Christi church in Lviv is one of the best examples of a central-elyptic temple of the Italian type to have been built during the Rococo period, and that its constructor can justly be regarded as one of the best 18th century architects. In Hornung's opinion, Jan de Witte excelled the contemporary architects by his rich visual imagination (manifested in the dynamic facade of the Dominican church) and by his skilful use of contrasts and graduation of artistic effects. (AK)

Inwentarze zbrojowni i arsenału księcia legnickiego Ludwika IV z lat 1662–1669 (Inventories of the Armoury and Arsenal of Duke Louis IV of Legnica from the Years 1662–1669), ed. Mateusz Goliński and Róścisław Żerelik, Legnica 1993, Muzeum Okręgowe w Legnicy, 97 pp., index of persons and geographical names, illustr., sum. in German. Źródła i Materiały do Dziejów Legnicy i Księstwa Legnickiego.

Two inventories are presented in the book, the 1662 inventory of items in the armoury of the duke of Legnica, Louis IV, and the inventory of stock in his arsenal from 1662–1669. The former confirms the Silesian Piasts' predilection for hunting; of the 296 specimens of small fire-arms as many as 202 are for hunting. The duke's private armoury also contained 89 pistols, 16 cannons mainly for firing salutes, and 47 specimens of side-arms, mainly rapiers. The arsenal was of a different character, although it also contained the duke's personal equipment, only to mention six gala and tournament armours. There were 278 soldiers' armours in the arsenal. The arsenal also contained 395 pikes, 100 halberds, 47 lances, 79 spears as well as 23 axes and 13 maces. The stock of side-arms was surprisingly small, consisting of no more than 118 items. The stock of fore-arms consisted of 200 pistols and 710 rifles of various kind. Artillery (mostly light) was represented by 87 cannons. The inventory also includes ammunition, lead shots and powder. Compared with the state in 1662, the 1669 inventory shows a small decrease in weapons. (EO)

Joanna Jelińska, *"Sarmacki" wizerunek szlacheńca-ewangelika w Postylli Krzysztofa Kraińskiego (The "Sarmatian" Image of a Protestant Nobleman in Krzysztof Kraiński's Postil)*, Warszawa 1995, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 79 pp., index of persons, illustr., Studia i Materiały Wydawnictwa Naukowego Semper, № 2.

Jelińska analyses the ideal of a nobleman presented in the collection of sermons of Krzysztof Kraiński, a Calvinist pastor of noble birth. In Chapter I she discusses the Calvinist theory of virtue, which Kraiński identifies with genuine nobility, accessible also to plebeians; she also considers the Calvinist ideal of a citizen-nobleman who defends his rights endangered by the king, the Calvinists' propagation of the ethos of work, their encomiums to handicraft and their condemnation of the noblemen's habit of carousing. In the next chapter she analyses the implementation of the ideals of Protestant nobility in their religious communities as well as in social and family life. The imperative to obey religious dictates predominated in Kraiński's recommendations, which was only natural for a clergyman. (EO)

Urszula Kosińska, *Kwestyje polityczne, obojętne Franciszku Radzewskiego. Traktat polityczny z roku 1699 (Political, Indifferent Questions by Franciszek Radzewski. A Political*

Treatise of 1699), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CII, 1995, N° 3–4, pp. 91–112, sum. in English.

The author argues that the political treatise of 1743 entitled *Political, Indifferent Questions...*, attributed to Franciszek Poklatacki, was in its main part written already in 1699 by Franciszek Radzewski, who died in 1749. Her assertion is based on the discovery of the 1699 manuscript of the treatise in the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow. Its author was Franciszek Radzewski. The manuscript contains most of the text published in 1743. It differs from the later version by less accurate editorship. By comparing the style and content of both texts the author shows that they were the work of the same author, namely Franciszek Radzewski. In both versions the treatise propagates a moderate programme of state reforms, including restriction of the use of *liberum veto* at report–back and electoral dietines and dietines electing deputies, introduction of permanent sufficiently high taxes (from royal estates) for the army, and a reform of the judicature and finances. (EO)

Wojciech Krawczuk, *Metryka koronna za Zygmunta III Wazy. Początki Archiwum Koronnego Warszawskiego w świetle spisów z 1620 i 1627 roku (Poland's Register under Sigismund III Vasa. The Beginnings of Poland's Warsaw Archives in the Light of Inventories of 1620 and 1627)*, Kraków 1995, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 55 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, source annex, sum. in English, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Varia, vol. CCCXLIX.

The publication comprises two summary inventories of Poland's archives from the time of Sigismund III. The one from 1620 concerns Poland's lesser chancellery, i.e. the deputy chancellor's books, the other from 1627 concerns the greater chancellery, that of the chancellor. The inventories are connected with the person of Wacław Leszczyński, who in 1620–1628 was first deputy chancellor and then chancellor of Poland. The surviving inventories clearly show that the practice of making such lists had originated earlier, probably when a new deputy chancellor or chancellor was taking over the chancellery. The inventories of 1620 and 1627 also contain interesting information on books and documents which have not survived till our times; they show that Poland's archives in the 1620s were much richer than the collection of the Books of Poland's Register now kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records. They also show the way in which documents previously kept in Poland's Secret Archives in Cracow were entered in the books of Poland's Register. (EO)

Anna Krzewińska, *Początki utopii w literaturze staropolskiej (The Beginnings of Utopia in Old Polish Literature)*, Toruń 1994, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika w Toruniu, 107 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in English and German, illustr.

On the basis of literary works from the 16th–18th centuries the author shows that the sporadic meetings of Old Polish poets and writers on politics and public affairs with Utopia usually took place under the patronage of Plato. This is seen in their habit of placing the ideal society and state in an idealized past, in the Middle Ages and at the beginning of Polish statehood, and is also noticeable in traces of Platonic analogy between the philosopher's mind and the ideal state.

Another patron of early Utopian ideas in Old Polish literature was Virgil, creator of a poetic vision of a future state of universal peace, which would bring the two central spaces, Arcadia, the paradise of poetry and love, and Utopia, the perfect political order, closer together. In Old Polish poetry, especially in anti-Turkish lyrics and heroic epics, this idea yielded a crop of prophecies about a return of the Golden Age and the moral rebirth of the quarreling Christian world plunged in fratricidal fighting (AK)

Materiały źródłowe do dziejów Żydów w księgach grodzkich dawnego województwa krakowskiego z lat 1674–1696 (Sources to the History of Jews in Town Records of the Old Cracow Voivodship from the Years 1674–1696), ed. Adam Kaźmierczyk, vol. I — *The Years*

1674–1683. Kraków 1885. Towarzystwo Autorów i Wydawców Prac Naukowych Universitas. 265 pp., annex, index of persons, index of geographical names, index of subjects, *Studia Polono-Judaica*. Series Fontium 4.

The materials presented in the book are a result of research into records from the old Cracow voivodship, kept in the Wawel Branch of the State Archives in Cracow. The author has amassed a total of 1,100 references from the years 1674–1683; he found 111 of them in the records of Biecz, another 147 in the records of Sącz, 61 in the records of trials held during *interregna*, and the others in the records of Cracow. Documents concerning Jews living at Kazimierz predominate in the Cracow records, while the records of Biecz and Sącz concern mainly Jews from Dukla, Żmigród and Nowy Sącz.

Most of the references presented in the book concern single cases; if a case was heard several times, the number of successive documents is indicated in footnotes. (AK)

Maciej Matwijów. *Poddanie się szlachty województwa sandomierskiego Karolowi Gustawowi w 1655 roku* (*The Surrender of the Sandomierz Voivodship Nobility to Charles Gustavus in 1655*), "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XXXVIII, 1995, № 2, pp. 163–182, sum. in English.

The reason why the surrender of the Sandomierz nobility to the Swedes in 1655 is such an interesting event is that it does not confirm the theory accepted in Polish historiography that the nobility passed over en masse to Charles X's Gustavus side under the influence of magnates. The author shows that in this case this was the initiative of the local nobility, which alone was responsible for this step. Nor can one suspect that dissenters had a hand in this submission to Swedish suzerainty.

According to Matwijów, this was an act of treason which the Sandomierz nobility wanted to endow with the majesty of the law by keeping up the appearance of a free royal election. The event was not regarded as treason by the contemporaries, as is proved by the fact that Marcin Dębicki, the leading capitulator, was never admonished for his collaboration with the Swedes; on the contrary, he enjoyed the Sandomierz people's unabated confidence. The noblemen of Sandomierz quickly wiped this infamous incident out of their memory and never reverted to this subject. (AK)

Anna Michalowska, Stanisław Antoni Szczuka — *Początki kariery patrona* (*Stanisław Antoni Szczuka — The Beginnings of a Patron's Career*), "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CII, 1995, № 3–4, pp. 61–90, sum. in English.

The article is based on Stanisław Antoni Szczuka's correspondence kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw. Being interested only in the beginnings of Szczuka's great political career, the author has taken into account only the letters from 1670–1688, disregarding those written later when Szczuka was deputy chancellor of Lithuania. By analyzing this correspondence Michalowska tries to reconstruct the system of clientage which, in her opinion, this budding politician from the middle nobility was building round himself. Szczuka owed his political significance at that time mainly to the influence he had at the court of John III Sobieski (in 1675 at the age of 21 he became the king's secretary, in 1684 he became regent of Poland's chancellery and in 1688 was promoted to the important rank of Poland's referendary). In the author's opinion, Szczuka endeavoured to build a system of clientage in order to strengthen his position throughout the country. (EO)

Tadeusz Namowicz. *Johann Gottfried Herder. Z zagadnień oświecenia w Niemczech w drugiej połowie XVIII wieku* (*Johann Gottfried Herder. Questions Concerning Enlightenment in Germany in the Second Half of the 18th Century*), Olsztyn 1995, Ośrodek Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego, 183 pp., bibliogr., sum. in German. Biblioteka Olsztyńska № 12.

The author deals with the German Enlightenment philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder and his opinions on aesthetics and the philosophy of history. In the first chapter Namowicz discusses the periodisation of German Enlightenment, focusing attention on the end of the 1770s, a period of Herder's intensive activity. The next chapter presents the philosopher's biography. In the following chapters the author discusses Herder's political views, in particular his conception of the philosophy of history, his attitude to faith, and his poetic works and translatory achievements. The last two chapters present Herder's theological vision of history and his interest in Slavic questions. The author also discusses the reception of Herder's views in Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries. (EO)

Bogdan Rok, *Hiszpania w opinii społeczeństwa Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów w XVIII wieku (Spain in the Opinion of Society in the Commonwealth of the Two Nations in the 18th Century)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), vol. XXXVIII, 1995, № 3, pp. 335–352, sum. in English.

The author shows that Polish geographical writings greatly influenced Polish society's vision of Spain in the 18th century. In addition to Władysław Łubiński's valuable work *The World in All Its Larger and Smaller Parts* (published in 1740), the author discusses other 18th century works containing information on Spain and the Spaniards, among them works by Joachim Benedykt Chmielowski, Hilarion Karpiński, Wawrzyniec Saltszkiewicz and Franciszek Paprocki. He also takes into account geography school-books (e.g. by Paweł Fiescher, Karol Wyrwicz and Franciszek Siarczyński) which shaped the Poles' image of 18th century Iberia and its inhabitants, and discusses accounts by Polish travellers to the Iberian peninsula (e.g. Juwenalis Charkiewicz) and the influence exerted by Spanish mysticism on the development of Polish spirituality. (AK)

Jerzy Serezyk, *Albertyna. Uniwersytet w Królewcu (1544–1945) (Collegium Albertinum, The University of Königsberg, 1544–1945)*. Olsztyn 1994, Ośrodek Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego. 157 pp., sum. in German, Biblioteka Olsztyńska № 27.

The author presents the history of the University of Königsberg in a popular way. Chapter I deals with the foundation of the university by the first Prussian duke, Albert, in 1544. In the intention of the founder, the university was to consolidate and propagate Lutheranism not only in the Duchy of Prussia but also in Poland, Lithuania and Livonia. These principles imparted a supraregional rank to the new university. Serezyk then depicts the development of the university under Albert's successors and during the Baroque period. A separate place is devoted to the period of the kingdom of Prussia until the Napoleonic wars. Two chapters present the development of Collegium Albertinum in the 19th century and the last chapter concerns the first half of the 20th century. The author is interested in the Polish aspect of the German university's activity; he takes an interest in Polish students at Collegium Albertinum as well as in the idea of Pan-Germanism propagated at the University, an idea which had an anti-Polish edge. (EO)

Ludwik Sobolewski, *Wpływ artykułów mielnickich z 1501 r. na rozwój prawa polskiego w XVI w. (The Influence of the Mielnik Provisions of 1501 on the Development of Polish Law in the 16th Century)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. XLVI, 1994, № 1–2, pp. 31–58, sum. in French.

The author puts forward an interesting theory that the Mielnik privilege of 1501 which Poland's senators imposed on Alexander Jagiellon, then aspiring to the Polish throne, exerted influence on the legislation adopted during the first *interregnum*. The Agreement of Mielnik greatly restricted the King's political position in favour of the Senate and also granted political concessions to the whole of the nobility. The Mielnik articles were endorsed neither by Alexander after his coronation nor by his successor and they never came into force. However,

the privileges of Mielnik were adopted by the Sejm of 1572, the last Sejm to be held during Sigismund Augustus' reign. The author does not say whether they were endorsed by the King (the act does not bear the monarch's signature) or whether this was done arbitrarily by the Polish chancellor, but he links this question to the struggle for the shape of the state, in view of the imminent *interregnum*. Sobolewski shows convincingly that during the first *interregnum* in 1572–1573 the Mielnik articles did in fact become a legal foundation for the “Henrician articles” of 1573, which restricted the king's power. In the author's opinion the privilege of Mielnik provided the ground for the article *de non praestanda oboedientia* (refusal of obedience to the king by the noble estate), for the institution of resident senators, the restriction of the king's right to conclude the debates of the Senate, and the principle that the starosts should swear an oath not only to the King but also to the Polish Commonwealth. In this way the nobility, while not accepting all the articles of Mielnik, which in their opinion tended to excessively strengthen the Senate's position, approved those solutions of 1501 which were advantageous to them. (EO)

Zbigniew Szydło, *Water Which Does Not Wet Hands. The Alchemy of Michael Sendivogius*, Warszawa 1994, Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute for the History of Science, 300 pp., app., illustr., index.

This book, published in English, is devoted to Michael Sendivogius (1566–1636), a little known Polish alchemist who was underestimated until recently. In the biographic part of the book the author systematizes what is known about Sendivogius' life and compares this with the rather disapproving legend which surrounded him. The hero's life story is presented against a broad background of the history of alchemy in 16th and 17th century Poland. The author adds another three studies to the bibliography of Sendivogius' works. One of them, *Statuts des Philosophes Inconnus*, can, in Szydło's opinion, testify to Sendivogius' contacts with Rosicrucians. In the next part of the book Szydło discusses Sendivogius' Central Nitre Theory and thoroughly analyses his treatises from the point of view of contemporary chemistry, comparing Sendivogius' system with the ideas of other prominent alchemists of that time. This analysis brings the author to the conclusion that during his experimental work Sendivogius discovered oxygen 170 years before J. Priestley and A.L. Lavoisier. This discovery was probably used in 1621 by Cornelius Drebbel in his submarine. Szydło cites other examples to show how Sendivogius' ideas were received by 17th century researchers, depicts their influence on John Mayow's nitro-aerial theory and consequently, on the ultimate discovery of oxygen in the second half of the 18th century. The book is furnished with many appendices, including summaries and translations of Sendivogius' principal and newly discovered works. (TW)

Barbara Szymczak, *Sejmiki Prus Królewskich wobec Księstwa Pruskiego i polityki elektora Fryderyka Wilhelma w latach 1648–1669. Próba charakterystyki elity politycznej prowincji jako potencjalnego ośrodka informacyjno-opiniotwórczego dla polityki bałtyckiej Rzeczypospolitej (The Attitude of Royal Prussia's Dietines to the Duchy of Prussia and to the Policy of the Elector Frederick William in 1648–1668. The Political Elite of the Province as a Potential Information and Opinion-Forming Centre for the Commonwealth's Baltic Policy)*, “Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa), vol. LXXXVI, 1995, N° 2, pp. 167–177.

The article is based on resolutions and instructions of the Prussian general, voivodship and district dietines and on correspondence of the Prussian estates with the Polish king and senators. The author distinguishes four phases in the attitude of Royal Prussia's estates to Frederick William's policy and to the Duchy of Prussia in 1648–1668. During the first phase which ended in the middle of 1655, the estates of Royal Prussia took little interest in the Duchy of Prussia; during the second phase which lasted until the second half of 1657 the estates of Royal Prussia were interested mainly in the policy pursued by the elector Frederick William;

this was connected with the Polish–Swedish war, in which the Prussian–Brandenburg ruler was Sweden’s ally. In the third phase the nobility and towns of Royal Prussia endeavoured to soften the terms of the Polish–Brandenburgian treaty of Wehlau, which affected the interests of Royal Prussia (the pledging of Elbląg, consent to Łęborg and Bytów regions becoming Brandenburg’s fiefs). In the last phase interest in Prussian–Brandenburg questions decreased again. The author emphasizes that on the whole the estates of Royal Prussia showed little interest in questions concerning the neighbouring Duchy of Prussia and viewed them mainly through the prism of their own interests. (EO)

Violetta Urbaniak, *Zamoyszczycy bez Zamoyskiego. Stadium dekompozycji i grupowania politycznego (Zamoyski’s Adherents without Zamoyski. The Decay of a Political Grouping)*, Warszawa 1995, Wydawnictwo “DiG” i Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych, 165 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

The author analyses the history of a group of close political friends and collaborators of Jan Zamoyski, Poland’s Chancellor and Hetman, during the three years following the Chancellor’s death in June 1605. She begins her study by presenting the situation in the group of Zamoyski’s adherents at the turn of the 16th century. Already at that time significant changes occurred in the membership of the group; some of Zamoyski’s adherents died, some came closer to the royal court, and new adherents also joined in. But it was the aged Chancellor’s death that brought a real revolution in the Zamoyski party. Since the Chancellor did not name his political successor, his adherents, left to their own resources, adopted different attitudes to the first sharp political confrontation in 1606–1608, namely, Żebrzydowski’s anti-royal rebellion. The majority of the persons most closely linked with Zamoyski passed over to the king’s side, the minority, headed by Mikołaj Żebrzydowski, voivode of Cracow, took an active part in the rebellion. However, it is characteristic that despite their opposite attitudes, the dead Chancellor’s former adherents maintained close contacts and supported each other, in any case in their relations with King Sigismund III. (EO)

Marek Wagner, *Kadra oficerska armii koronnej w drugiej połowie XVII wieku (The Officers’ Cadre of Poland’s Army in the Second Half of the 17th Century)*, Toruń 1995, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 195 pp., tables.

The author analyses the role of officers in the Commonwealth in the second half of the 17th century. In the first part of the book he discusses the nationality and religious structure of the officers’ cadre and the territorial provenance of its members. He also describes the financial status of Poland’s officers. In the second part he writes about the length of service, the personnel policy, the training centres for officers and the ways of their promotion.

Wagner has shown that in the late 17th century army commanders did not constitute a uniform professional group, although attempts were made to form a cohesive officers’ corps. However, personal motives and the personnel policy led to the formation of an unprofessional group consisting mainly of noblemen. In this situation there was no question of a professional officers’ corps coming into being in the Commonwealth and becoming a pressure group manipulated by politicians.

The author has made use of various source materials kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, state archives in Gdańsk, Cracow, Lublin and Poznań and in the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow. (AK)

19th Century

(till 1918)

Danuta Bartkowiak, *Ernest Malinowski — konstruktor kolei transandyjskiej (Ernest Malinowski — Constructor of the Transandean Railway)*, Poznań 1996, Zakład Badań Narodowościowych PAN, 306 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, illustr., sum. in Spanish.

Ernest Malinowski (1818–1899), graduate of the Paris Ecole Polytechnique, worked in Peru from 1852 until his death and gained fame there as constructor of a railway which is situated higher than any other line in the world; it was completed in 1893. Bartkowiak, who is Malinowski's first scholarly biographer, has made use of abundant Peruvian documents issued by state institutions, social organizations and private people. She has also examined French sources (in the Archives Nationales and Archives d'Ecole Polytechnique) which illustrate Malinowski's life in Paris (1832–1852) as well as many Polish collections containing information on the history of Malinowski's family. This has enabled her to present in detail the still unknown social, didactic and scientific activity conducted by Malinowski in Peru and Ecuador and show the role he played as a military engineer in the defence of the port of Callao during the Peruvian–Spanish conflict in 1866. Bartkowiak is the first to have ascertained the exact date of Malinowski's death. (AS)

Martyna Deszczyńska, *Bractwa kościelne Warszawy w latach 1795–1830 (Church Fraternities in Warsaw in 1795–1830)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CII, 1995 (published in 1996), N° 3–4, pp. 131–149, sum. in English.

Catholic fraternities, which cultivated the traditional type of religiousness, have not so far aroused the interest of scholars specializing in the Enlightenment and the 19th century; their attention has been focused rather on laicisation processes and new forms of religiousness. There were more than 30 fraternities in Warsaw; some of them were set up in the late Middle Ages, but the majority was founded in the 17th and the first half of the 18th centuries. The author presents data concerning the membership of the fraternities, their social structure, finances and internal organization, and the way they were directed by the clergy. In her opinion, the Warsaw fraternities did not play an important role in the period under review. But they were part of the traditional current of folk religiousness and met the needs of craftsmen and petty shopkeepers (also their need of social contacts). (AS)

Jerzy G u l, *Slużba wywiadowcza POW 1914–1918 (The Intelligence Service of the Polish Military Organization 1914–1918)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), 1995, N° 2, pp. 179–188.

The first chief of the intelligence services of the military underground organizations subordinated to Józef Piłsudski was Konrad Libicki. In August 1915, Second Lieutenant Ignacy Boemer was placed at the head of the intelligence service of the Polish Military Organization. The intelligence service greatly intensified its activity when the Russian forces stationed in Warsaw were about to withdraw. It took part in preparations for an active resistance to the expected forcible evacuation of adult males to the east. The activity of the intelligence service came to a halt when the Central Powers' forces occupied the Polish Kingdom. The intelligence structures were rebuilt in the middle of 1917, when the POW had assumed a decisively anti-German stance. Marian Zyndram-Kościałkowski became chief of POW intelligence. The intelligence structures were developed in 1918, especially in the area of Supreme Headquarters II (Galicia) and Supreme Headquarters III (Ukraine). In the author's opinion the intelligence and counter-intelligence services were very professional and efficient. They gained access to

information which enabled the *POW* to function in conspiracy. The article is based on *POW* archival materials and literature concerning this subject. (*WM*)

Tadeusz S. J a r o s z e w s k i, *Od klasycyzmu do nowoczesności. O architekturze polskiej XVIII, XIX i XX wieku (From Neo-Classicism to the Modern Style. Polish Architecture in the 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries)*, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, 340 pp., geographical and subjects' index, index of persons, illustr.

A collection of chronologically arranged essays dealing with the most important phenomena in the history of architecture in the Polish territories from the end of the 18th century to the 1930s. The author analyses the West European inspirations of 19th century historicism. A separate study concerns neo-Baroque architecture and the current which deliberately continued Polish traditions (especially Renaissance and peasant traditions); it developed at the end of the 19th century and its aim was to promote national identity endangered by the partitioning powers.

Jaroszewski deals penetratingly with the social context of architecture, making use of information in publicistic writings, diaries and epistles. He also examines the influence which technical inventions and civilizational changes exerted on art (cf. *Remarks on the Modernization of Some Rural Abodes in Poland at the Turn of the Century*, pp. 177–207; *Beautiful Districts. Remarks on Luxurious Architecture in Warsaw in the 1930s*, pp. 271–301). (*AS*)

Józef Ignacy Kraszewski. *Twórczość i recepcja (Józef Ignacy Kraszewski. His Literary Output and Its Reception)*, ed. Lech L u d o r o w s k i, Lublin 1995, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie Skłodowskiej, 346 pp.; *Kraszewski, pisarz współczesny (Kraszewski, a Contemporary Writer)*, ed. Ewa I h n a t o w i c z, Warszawa 1996, Dom Wydawniczy Elipsa, 236 pp., index of persons.

The enormous literary, publicistic and epistolary output of Józef Ignacy Kraszewski (1812–1887) is a valuable, so far only partly used, base for examining such different subjects as the reception of his works in south Slavic countries and his influence on the early stage of the emancipation of women in Polish territories. The two books contain more than 50 essays (mostly by literary historians), but they do not exhaust the possibilities of research. The essays mark a departure from the traditional Polish treatment of Kraszewski as an author of only historical novels. For instance, Ewa I h n a t o w i c z points out that in his novels dealing with his own times Kraszewski described interiors and garments in great detail in order to characterize various social strata, and this is of great importance for historians of material culture. Bronisław B i l i Ń s k i argues on the basis of letters he discovered in Milan that Kraszewski exerted a decisive influence on *Storia della Polonia* by Cesare Correnti, an Italian philosopher, economist and activist of the Risorgimento period. Agata C h u d z i k analyses Siberian motives in Kraszewski's novels. Some authors (e.g. Bogumila K o s m a n o w a, *Great Poland in Józef Ignacy Kraszewski's Works*, Item I, pp. 283–291, and Jan D a t a, *Kraszewski and Great Poland*, Item II, pp. 79–87) hold different views of the same question. (*AS*)

Marian M r o c z k o, *Ziemie dzielnicy pruskiej w polskich koncepcjach i działalności politycznej 1864–1939 (The Territories of Prussian Poland in Polish Conceptions and Political Activity 1864–1939)*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, Gdańsk 1994, 301 pp., sum. in German.

The author discusses statements on the Polish territories of Prussia, made by Polish scholars, social workers, politicians and journalists from the beginning of the 19th century. Mroczko points out that at first Polish authors confined themselves to recording manifestations of Polishness in these territories. After the fall of the January Insurrection and the unification of Germany, when the German authorities launched a policy of Germanization, a current

advocating defence of the national state of possession and a struggle to regain the positions lost as a result of Germanizing pressure developed in Polish writings. It was also at that time that Jan Ludwik Popławski formulated his political conception which stressed the importance of the Polish western and northern territories for the Polish nation's future and proclaimed that the regaining of these territories was an indispensable condition for building an independent Polish state. This conception lay at the roots of the political thought of the national democratic movement and shaped the next generation's view of these territories. Endeavours to implement the programme worked out by the national democratic party were made after World War I during the process of rebuilding the independent Polish state. During the interwar period Polish writers defended the provisions of the Versailles Treaty but they did not forget that a large group of people of Polish nationality lived west and north of Poland's frontiers. (WM)

Franciszek Nowiński, *Polacy na Syberii Wschodniej. Zesłańcy polityczni w okresie międzywojennym (Poles in Eastern Siberia. Political Exiles in the Period between Two Insurrections)*, Gdańsk 1995, Gdańskie Towarzystwo Naukowe, Wydział I Nauk Społecznych i Humanistycznych, 433 pp., bibliogr., index of persons and geographical names, sum. in Russian and English.

Access to Russian administrative and police records kept in Moscow, Irkutsk and Chita has enabled the author to present the fate of Polish political exiles in the years 1832–1863 more fully than this has ever been done in scholarly literature. Nowiński takes into account the circumstances in which participants in the 1830–1831 insurrection and subsequent patriotic conspiracies were arrested; he also describes the investigation procedure and the trials, the road to exile, the exiles' relations with local authorities, forms of forced labour, etc. He writes in detail about the exiles' living conditions and social contacts as well as about their attempts to develop cultural activity, self-tuition and scientific research in Eastern Siberia (in the field of natural science, geography and ethnography) on the basis of sources produced by the exiles themselves, above all their diaries and letters. The author presents many new biographical facts concerning well known historical figures (e.g. Piotr Wysocki and Father Piotr Sciegenny). (AS)

Zbigniew Opacki, *W kręgu Polski, Rosji i Słowiańszczyzny. Myśl i działalność polityczna Mariana Zdziechowskiego do 1914 roku (In the Circle of Poland, Russia and the Slavs. Marian Zdziechowski's Political Thought and Activity up to 1914)*, Gdańsk 1996, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 270 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in Russian and German.

Marian Zdziechowski (1861–1938), a prominent Polish Slavonic scholar, professor at the universities of Cracow and Wilno, was active politically before World War I, trying to overcome Polish–Russian antagonisms, in particular on the cultural plane. The author presents Zdziechowski's original views which were a specific conglomerate of religion-tinged conservative and liberal ideas. Zdziechowski belonged to the generation of thinkers who dissociated themselves from positivistic scientism, and this influenced his scholarly output, his studies on Polish Romantic messianism and Russian Slavophilism.

Opacki gained access to Zdziechowski's rich private archives in Vilnius; he has also made use of handwritten sources documenting Zdziechowski's work as professor at the Jagiellonian University, his publicistic writings and press articles. In the author's opinion, an important element of Zdziechowski's work was criticism of mass political movements and their ideologies (in particular nationalism and socialism) which in his view endangered culture, tradition and peace. (AS)

Jerzy Skowronek, *Eksperyment liberalizmu parlamentarnego w Królestwie Polskim (An Experiment in Parliamentary Liberalism in the Polish Kingdom)*, "Przegląd Humanistyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XXXIX, 1995, № 3 (330), pp. 1–14.

The article was written in the course of editorial work on the still unpublished diaries of Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz (1758–1841), a writer and active participant in Polish political life at the end of the 18th and the first decades of the 19th centuries. Niemcewicz's detailed notes concerning the debates of the Sejm in 1820 show the behind-the-scene pressure exerted by the authorities on the liberal opposition in the Sejm, which objected to violations of the constitution. Despite concealed threats that the Polish Kingdom's autonomy would be restricted, if not abolished, the Sejm rejected the government's penal code bill and criticized the arbitrariness of the executive power. It has turned out that Niemcewicz fully approved of the aims and tactics of the opposition, although he did not support its steps in public. (AS)

Henryk Słoczyński, *Z dziejów czarnej legendy krakowskiej historiografii konserwatywnej. Józef Szujski w opinii współczesnych i potomnych (The Black Legend of Cracow Conservative Historiography. Józef Szujski in the Opinion of His Times and After Years)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CH, 1995 (published in 1996), N° 3–4, pp. 209–244, sum. in English.

According to the author, assessment of the works of Józef Szujski (1835–1883), one of the greatest representatives of the Cracow historical school, has been inseparably linked with opinions about his conservative political views and the conception of a Polish–Austrian agreement, which he supported. Słoczyński presents the critical opinions expressed about Szujski and his output for more than a hundred years, pointing out that this criticism came from successive incarnations of the liberal centre and the Left. Szujski was subjected to the most scathing criticism after World War II; representatives of the official historiography in 1945–1956 accused him of reactionism and of interpreting Poland's history in accordance with the interests of the propertied classes. (AS)

Ksiądz Piotr Ściegienny, *Epoka. Dzieło. Pokłosie (Father Piotr Ściegienny. The Epoch. His Work. The Aftermath)*, ed. Wiesław Cabań, Kielce 1996, 306 pp., index of persons, index of localities. Preface and contents also in Russian.

This is a collective work presenting materials from a scientific session which was held in Kielce in 1994 on the occasion of the 140th anniversary of the conspiratorial organization founded by the Rev. Piotr Ściegienny; the organization, also called Peasants' Union, strove for revolution and Poland's independence. In addition to biographical contributions which take into account new sources concerning Ściegienny's exile to Siberia (articles by Franciszek Nowiński, Wiktoria Śliwowska and Jan Trynkowski), particularly worthy of mention are the essays which characterize the social groups and milieux linked to anti-Russian patriotic conspiracies in the middle of the 19th century (Helena Brodowska-Kubiś, *The Social and National Consciousness of Peasants in the Polish Kingdom in the Middle of the 19th Century*; Wiesław Cabań, *The First Generation of Peasant Intelligentsia in the Polish Kingdom in the First Half of the 19th Century*; Daniel Olszewski, *The Socio-Political Stance of Clergy in the Kielce–Cracow Diocese between the Insurrections*). Less attention has been paid to Ściegienny's original ideology which combined Christian thought with Utopian socialism, but this subject has on the whole been well researched (notably by Vladimir Diakov). (AS)

MODERN TIMES

(1919–1939)

Jerzy Gołębiewski, *Elektryfikacja COP w okresie międzywojennym (The Electrification of the Central Industrial Region during the Inter-War Period)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków), 1995, N° 3, pp. 381–396, sum. in English.

The first Polish plan for the electrification of the country was drawn up in 1924. However, it was not adopted owing to a lack of financial resources. In this situation endeavours were made to electrify the Kielce–Radom region which was of great importance for the defence industry. A company called United Power Stations of the Radom–Kielce Region (UPSRRK), controlled by the state and the army, was set up. The electrification of the Lublin region was conducted on a much smaller scale. The shortcomings of the electrification conducted within power engineering regions induced the state authorities to work out a new variant of a national electrification plan in 1937–1938. At the same time, work was started on new power stations in order to meet the rapidly rising demand (the Stalowa power station was the largest project). (WM)

Tadeusz Kowalski, *Pobór mniejszości narodowych do wojska II Rzeczypospolitej (Conscription of National Minorities in the Second Republic)*, “Wojskowy Przegląd Historyczny” (Warszawa) 1996, № 1, pp. 73–81, sum. in English.

The first attempt to conscript non-Polish population was made in Galicia in July 1920; it failed. The first regular conscription was carried out in December 1921. According to the data cited by the author, persons of non-Polish nationality accounted for 20 per cent of the recruits, in some years for as much as 28 per cent (in 1927) and even 34 per cent (in 1923).

The author also analyses the criteria applied by the military administration to define the nationality of recruits. At the beginning the army did not have precise ways of unequivocally defining nationality; as a result, in some regiments persons of non-Polish nationality accounted for up to 70 per cent of all recruits. The criteria applied in the following years restricted the number of persons recognized as Poles; all recruits who were not recognized as being undoubtedly and unequivocally Polish were treated as “aliens” potentially threatening Polish national interests. The article is based on archival materials of the military authorities responsible for recruitment. (WM)

Władysław Stępniaik, *Potencjalna sojuszniczka, czy drugorzędny partner. Grecja w polityce polskiej 1920–1923 (Potential Ally or a Secondary Partner. Greece in Polish Policy 1920–1923)*, “Kwartalnik Historyczny” (Warszawa), 1995, № 3–4, pp. 151–167, sum. in English.

In June 1919 August Zaleski was appointed Polish minister to Athens. He took over the post in the middle of 1920. His first initiative was to secure Greece’s support in the international forum when Poland’s independence was threatened. Greece gave a favourable reply to Poland’s appeal, regarding closer links with Central European countries as an important aim of its foreign policy. Establishment of a permanent political co-operation was hampered by Greece’s endeavours to achieve the closest possible rapprochement with Czechoslovakia. Since the leaders of Polish policy did not attach great importance to relations with Greece, the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs did nothing to back Zaleski’s endeavours. Poland’s attitude to Greece in 1921 was determined by the Greek–Turkish conflict, Poland as well as France adopting a clearly pro-Turkish stance. As a result, Polish–Greek relations became much cooler. After Zaleski’s departure, Poland had only *chargés d’affaires* in Athens and in December 1921 she even decided to close down the legation. The decision was revoked, but during the inter-war period relations with Greece were of marginal importance to Poland. The article is based on materials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (WM)

Stanisław Wojciechowski, *Prezydent RP. Wspomnienia, orędzia, artykuły (Stanisław Wojciechowski, President of the Polish Republic. Reminiscences, Messages, Articles)*, Preface and the selection by Maria Gron-Drozdowska and Marian Marek Drozdowski, Bellona, Warszawa 1995, 367 pp.

Stanisław Wojciechowski (1869–1953) was from 1890 a member of the Polish Youth Union (*Zet*); in 1892, as a political emigré, he took part in the congress in Paris which founded the Polish Socialist Party (*PPS*) and then participated in the establishment of *PPS* structures in Poland. He was elected president of the Polish Republic after the assassination of President Narutowicz in 1922, and performed this function until the coup d'état of 1926, when he resigned. After leaving office he devoted himself to writing. In 1937 he helped found the christian–democratic Labour Party. He was not politically active during and after World War II.

The book contains fragments of Wojciechowski's memoirs, some of which (those concerning the years 1918–1922) have not yet been published, texts of speeches he made during his presidency and his press articles on co-operative questions. (*WM*)

WORLD WAR II

“Burza” w Polsce południowej (“The Tempest” in Southern Poland), Kraków 1996, Wydawnictwo Oddziału Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie, 54 pp.

These are materials from a scientific session organized by the Institute of History of the Jagiellonian University, the Historical Commission of the Cracow Branch of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the World Union of Home Army Soldiers. The publication presents papers read by Józef Buszko (*The Genesis of the “Tempest”*), Marian Zgórnjak (*The International Situation and the Eastern Front in 1944*), Grzegorz Mazur (*The Armed Actions of the Home Army in Southern Poland during the “Tempest” in the Light of Polish Underground Press*), Jan Rydel (*Polish Conspiracy and the Insurrectionary Movement in the Light of Gehlen's Report*) and a summing up of the debates by Mariusz Markiewicz. Particularly interesting is the information in Jan Rydel's paper. It is based on a report made in April 1945 by Reinhard Gehlen, who from April, 1, 1942 to April 9, 1945 was commander of the Fremde Heere–Ost unit of the General Staff of the German Army. The unit carried out intelligence work on the eastern front. The report deals with the military and intelligence forces existing in the Polish resistance movement (*Militärische und Nachrichtendienstliche Kräfte im Gesamtrahmen der polnischen Widerstandsbewegung*) and contains remarks on the attitude of Polish society, the consequences of the Warsaw Rising and the possibilities of winning Poles over to co-operation with Germany. (*DJ*)

Polska Partia Socjalistyczna w latach wojny i okupacji 1939–1945. Księga wspomnień (The Polish Socialist Party in the Years of the War and Occupation 1939–1945. Reminiscences), vol. 1, Warszawa 1994, 800 pp.; vol. 2, Warszawa 1995, 726 pp., Wydawnictwo Polska Fundacja Upowszechniania Nauki.

The book is a continuation of the publication *The Polish Socialist Party — Reminiscences from 1918–1939* which was published in 1987. It contains 116 reminiscences (some of them have already been published) by 117 authors who were members of various socialist organizations, took part in the resistance movement in Poland or in a state belonging to the anti–Nazi coalition, or were imprisoned in German concentration and *POW* camps. They include reminiscences by both central and regional activists of the Polish Socialist Party — Liberty, Equality, Independence, the Polish Socialists' Workers' Party and the Socialist Combat Organization. More than 90 per cent of the authors belonged to the Polish Socialist Party before the war. Among the authors are Juliusz Bardach, Józef Cyrankiewicz, Krzysztof Dunin–Wąsowicz, Julian Hochfeld, Władysław Jagiello, Adam Pragier, Włodzimierz Reczek, Stanisław Szwalbe and Zygmunt Zaremba. (*DJ*)

Dariusz Stola, *Nadzieja i zagłada. Ignacy Szwarzbart — żydowski przedstawiciel w Radzie Narodowej RP, 1940–1945 (Hope and Extermination. Ignacy Szwarzbart, a Jewish Repre-*

sentative on the National Council of the Polish Republic, 1940–1945), Warszawa 1996, Oficyna Naukowa, 377 pp., bibliogr., index of persons, sum. in English.

The hero of the book is Ignacy Szwarzbart (1888–1961), a Zionist leader and member for Cracow of the pre-war Polish parliament, who during World War II represented the Jews on the National Council of the Polish Government-in-Exile. The author presents Szwarzbart's activity against a broad background of the policy pursued by the governments of Władysław Sikorski and Stanisław Mikołajczyk. He analyses the attitudes of Polish political parties in London and in underground Poland to the Jewish question and the government's contacts with Jewish organizations. He presents new facts about the transfer of information on the extermination of Jews to the West and about the transfer of money and information to the West and about the transfer of money and information to the Jewish underground in Poland. He also discusses the reactions of Jewish and Polish politicians abroad to the extermination of Jews, the unsuccessful endeavours to provoke a revenge on Germany, and the difficulties in implementing a proposal to call on Poles to extend help to Jews.

The author has based his conclusions on a thorough research which has embraced the archives of Ignacy Szwarzbart, of Adam and Lidia Ciołkosz, the Archives of the Polish Institute and the Sikorski Museum in London (documents of the Polish embassy in London, the Civil Chancellery of the Polish President, the Ministry of Information and Documentation, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers, the National Council, the collections of Jan Ciechanowski, Stanisław Kot and Władysław Anders), the Central Archives of Modern Records (including documents of the Polish embassies in London and Washington, the Polish Delegate's Office, the Supreme Command of the Home Army, the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, the Polish Patriots' Union) and the Archives of the Centre for the History of the Peasants Movement (including the collection of Stanisław Kot). Stola has also made use of records in the archives of the World Jewish Congress (British Section) and the Public Record Office in London. (*DJ*)

RECENT HISTORY

Elity władzy w Polsce a struktura społeczna w latach 1956–1981 (The Power Elites in Poland and the Social Structure in 1956–1981), collective work ed. by Przemysław Wójcik, Warszawa 1994, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Stosowanych Nauk Społecznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, 471 pp.

The book is a continuation of *The Power Elites in Poland and the Social Structure in 1944–1956* published in 1992. It consists of five parts and presents the following texts: *Workers in the Fifties* (Hanna Świda-Ziemba), *Polish Workers in the Struggle for National Dignity and Social Place* (Przemysław Wójcik), *The Peasant Question in Poland in 1956–1980* (Andrzej Wójcicki), *The Ruling Class and the Social Structures in the Polish People's Republic*, *The Structure and Rank of Political Institutions and Elites in 1956–1970* (Eugeniusz Zieliński), *The Monocentric System Leading to a Radical Conflict in Industrial Relations in the Polish People's Republic* (Witold Morawski), *The Party Nomenklatura — An Inside View* (Adolf Dobiszewski), *The Policy of the PRL Authorities towards the Catholic Church in 1956–1980* (Antoni Dudek), *Political Opposition in Poland 1956–1980* (Andrzej Friszke), *The Law Guarding the Ruling Elites in 1956–1989* (Albin Ziemba), *Structural Transformations in the Polish Economy in 1956–1980* (Janusz Kaliński), *Poland's Economic Situation in 1956–1993* (Józef Balcererek), *Social Questions — Their State and Dynamism* (Jan Daneccki), *Educational Policy in 1956–1980* (Małgorzata Dąbrowa-Szeffler), and *Social Pathology in Poland in 1956–1980* (Adam Minkiewicz). The book ends with a calendar of the years 1956–1981 compiled by Wiesław Władyka and a commentary by Wojciech Pawlik. (*DJ*)

Kościół prawosławny w Polsce 1945–1970 (ryshistoryczny) (The Orthodox Church in Poland in Poland 1945–1970. An Historical Outline), Kraków 1996, Zakład Wydawniczy "NOMOS", 412 pp., bibliogr., 50 phot., maps and documents, annex.

The book analyses the links between the Orthodox Church and the state. The author set himself the task of explaining the role and place of the Orthodox Church in the Polish political system, especially in the structure of relations between different religious denominations. In twelve chapters he analyses the following questions: the state's policy towards the non-Roman Catholic denominations in Poland in 1945–1970, the question of autocephalia and the case of Metropolitan Dionizy, the legal situation of the Orthodox Church, its social base, administrative and church network, clergy, financial situation, religious instruction and publishing activity, nationality questions, international activity and the attitude of the Orthodox Church to some socio-political problems in Poland. The author has made use of materials from the Archives of Modern Records (among them documents of the National Home Council, the Polish Committee of National Liberation, the Home Army, the Polish Workers' Party, the Polish Socialist Party, the Polish United Workers' Party). Particularly worthy of mention is the author's fruitful research into documents kept in the Archives of the Bureau for Religious Questions of the Office of the Council of Ministers and the Orthodox Metropolitan Archives in Warsaw. (DJ)

Tadeusz Marczak, *Granica zachodnia w polskiej polityce zagranicznej w latach 1944–1950 (The Western Frontier in Poland's Foreign Policy in 1944–1950)*, Wrocław 1995, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis 1798, Historia CXXIII, 571 pp., index of persons.

This comprehensive study consists of four parts. In the first the author analyses the attitude of the Polish Committee of National Liberation to the question of Poland's western frontier, presents the frontier problems as a subject of discussion and decisions during the Moscow consultations in June 1945 and at the Potsdam Conference. The third part describes controversies over the Lusatian question and Szczecin, and proposals for corrections in the delimitation of the frontier. The fourth part explains the role played by the frontier question in Polish-French, Polish-British, Polish-American and Polish-Czechoslovak relations.

The book is based mainly on documents from the Archives of Modern Records (documents of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers, the Central Executive Committee of the Polish Socialist Party, the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Recovered Territories, Bolesław Bierut's archives, personal documents of Stefan Wierbłowski and Leonard Borkowicz), and the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw. (DJ)

NKWD o Polsce i Polakach. Rekonesans archiwalny (*The NKWD on Poland and the Poles. A Reconnaissance in Archives*), ed. Wojciech Mąterski and Andrzej Paczkowski, Warszawa 1996, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 159 pp., index of surnames and pseudonyms, geographical index.

The book presents some of the papers read by Russian researchers at an international meeting which was organized by the Central European Forum of the Stephen Batory Foundation and the "Charter" Centre in the Cultural Centre at Podkowa Leśna from October 6th–8th, 1994. The subject of the meeting was *The Soviet Union—Poland 1919–1989. Within the Framework of the Empire*. The book includes the following texts: Sierygiej Krivienko's *Documents from Stalin's "Special File" concerning NKVD activity in Poland in 1944–1946*; Natalia Yelisyeyeva's *The Polish Underground in 1944–1947 in the Eyes of NKVD Officers (a survey of documents from the Russian State Military Archives)*; Pavel Aptekar's *The NKVD Internal Forces' Fight against the Polish Armed Underground and the Deportation of Its Members to the USSR (on the basis of documents from the Russian State Military Archives)*;

and Olga Zaytseva's *Survey of Documents Concerning Poles Interned in the USSR in 1944–1949* (from the Centre for Historical Documentary Collections). This part of the book ends with Wanda Roman's information on xerographic copies of Russian documents kept in the Central Military Archives and concerning the activity of NKVD forces in Polish territories and the deportation of Poles to the USSR in the years 1944–1950. The xerographic copies have been made by a Polish military archival commission which has been working in Russian archives since 1992. The papers are supplemented by 18 interesting documents issued mainly by the NKVD in 1944–1947 and concerning, among other things, the internment of Poles in the USSR. (DJ)

Jerzy Poksiński, *“My sędziowie, nie od Boga”. Z dziejów Sądownictwa Wojskowego PRL 1944–1956. Materiały i dokumenty* (“We the Judges Not Sent by God”. *The History of Military Judicature in the Polish People's Republic 1944–1956. Materials and Documents*), Warszawa 1996, Warszawska Oficyna Wydawnicza “Gryf”, 303 pp., bibliogr., index of persons.

The book consists of two parts. The first is an extensive essay entitled *Military Courts in 1944–1950 (Their Role, Activity, Staff and Organisation)*. The second part contains two extensive documents: 1. Minutes of a meeting of party activists from the Supreme Military Court held on November 20th and 21st, 1956 and attended by General Janusz Zarzycki, head of the Polish Army Chief Political Board, and Colonel Bronisław Bednarz, his deputy; the document comes from the acts of the Polish Army Chief Political Board which are kept in the Archives of the Central Institutions of the Ministry of National Defence; 2. fragments of a report of the Commission which investigated the responsibility of former employees of the Chief Information Office, the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Military Court. The document is in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw in the set concerning the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The commission was set up on November 10, 1956 and its report is from June 1957. The book contains interesting documents which make it possible to reconstruct the mechanisms of Stalinist repression in the armed forces. (DJ)

Spór o PRL (Dispute over the Polish People's Republic), Kraków 1996, Wydawnictwo Znak, prefaced by Piotr S. Wandycz, 192 pp., index of persons.

The volume presents opinions expressed in the columns of “Tygodnik Powszechny” between May 15, 1994 and November 5, 1995 on the Polish People's Republic's place in the history of the Polish nation and state. The following persons took part in the discussion: Krystyna Kersten, Jerzy Holzer, Michał Głowiński, Andrzej Paczkowski, Piotr Wojciechowski, Jerzy Szacki, Jan Nowak-Jeziorański, Wojciech Roszkowski, Marcin Kula, Andrzej Friszke, Marta Fik, Jakub Karpiński, Leszek Kołakowski, Krzysztof Zanussi, Gustaw Herling-Grudziński and Jerzy Turowicz. These opinions, expressed by persons representing various professions and political options, show the disparity of views on what is now called The Polish Republic “Two-and-a-half”. (DJ)

Michał Strzelecki, *Działalność opozycji parlamentarnej w Krajowej Radzie Narodowej i Sejmie Ustawodawczym (lipiec 1945 — październik 1947)* (*The Activity of the Parliamentary Opposition in the National Home Council and Legislative Sejm, July 1945 — October 1947*), Toruń 1996, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, 214 pp., bibliogr.

The author discusses the genesis of the legal political opposition in Poland, the organizational development of parliamentary opposition in the National Home Council (July 1945 — February 1946), the conflict over the direction of transformations, the opposition's attitude to the communists' conception of the political system, to nationalization and the development of industry, to the integration of the Western and Northern Territories, self-government and

questions of education, as well as the activity of the Polish Peasant Party (*PSL*) in the Legislative Sejm (February — October 1947). The starting date is July 1945, the commencement of the debates of the Eighth Session of the National Home Council. The author analyses the parliamentary activity of the Polish Peasant Party, the Labour Party and such politicians as Zygmunt Żulawski and Stanisław Grabski. According to the author, Mikołajczyk, Żulawski, Grabski and Karol Popiel decided to join in the current of legal political life in the first half of 1945 because they were convinced that “the USSR is not interested in restricting Poland’s internal sovereignty and in keeping in power communists, who lacked significant social support”. The book is based on sources kept in the Archives of Modern Records (Bolesław Bierut’s archives, the legacies of Leon Chajm, Jakub Berman and Feliks Widy-Wirski, documents of the Praesidium of the National Home Council, the Bureau of the Legislative Sejm, the Central Executive Committee of the Polish Socialist Party, the Central Committee of the Polish Workers’ Party, the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, the Praesidium of the Council of Ministers); the author has also examined documents in the Archives of the Centre of the History of the Peasant Movement (documents of the Polish Peasant Party and the Peasant Party), the Central Historical Archives of the Democratic Party (documents of the Labour Party), and in the Central Archives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (materials of the Polish Peasant Party, the Polish Socialist Party — Liberty, Equality, Independence, the Labour Party) as well as the press, memoirs and diaries. (*DJ*)

Wojciech Wrzesiński, *Kresowe ojczyzny Polaków* (The Poles’ Borderland Fatherlands), “Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie” (Olsztyn) 1995, N° 4 (210) (published in 1996), pp. 385–396, sum. in German.

This is an enlarged version of a paper read at the Polish Historians’ Congress in Gdańsk in September 1994. The author emphasizes that “borderland ideology” played an important role in shaping Polish national consciousness in the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th centuries and influenced the Poles’ ideas about the territory of a future, independent Polish state. He examines the connection between “borderland consciousness” and “regional consciousness” *sensu stricto* and frames the hypothesis that the former was a specific form of the latter. This was the case especially in the eastern territories of the old Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, where Polish communities lived among other ethnic groups and where attachment to the “immediate fatherland” arose earlier and assumed other forms than in the central Polish territories.

Images of the past, which was conceived as a round of heroic exploits performed from the Middle Ages until the 18th century in the struggle against foreign invaders, were an essential element of the “borderland legend”. This legend, kept up by several generations of 19th century writers, became an important element of official propaganda in the Polish state reborn in 1918. (*AS*)