

Reviews

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Polska i jej sąsiedzi w późnym średniowieczu (Poland and Her Neighbours in the Late Middle Ages), Krzysztof Ożóg and Stanisław Szczur (eds), Kraków 2000, Towarzystwo Naukowe "Societas Vistulana", 431+3 unpaginated pages, 2 maps, 7 tables, 2 genealogical tables, 3 annexes.

This is a collection of studies written to honour Professor Jerzy Wyrozumski. Andrzej Marzec (*"Sapientior inter proceres Poloniae". The Political Career of Janusz Suchywilk (1336–1374)*, pp. 9–43) says that Suchywilk cannot be regarded as a constant supporter of the Luxemburgs, and suggests a re-examination of the political changes in Poland in the 14th century. The annex on pp. 44–53 presents Suchywilk's itinerary in 1356–1374. Krzysztof Stopka (*The Bochnia Indulgence in 1354 and Its Armenian Context*, pp. 55–80) discusses Polish–Armenian ecclesiastical contacts in the third quarter of the 14th century and puts forward the hypothesis that Casimir the Great supported Catholic Armenians in Halicz Ruthenia against the Germans who predominated among the Catholics there. Stanisław Szczur (*Casimir the Great's Meeting in Prague with the Emperor in 1356*, pp. 81–117) points out that alongside the meeting of the rulers of Bohemia and Hungary in Buda in 1353, the Prague meeting reflected the aspiration of Poland, Bohemia and Hungary to divide spheres of influence among themselves; Poland, in return for giving up her claims to Silesia, was given freedom of action in Mazovia and in Lithuanian–Ruthenian territories. The annex on pp. 118–122 contains documents of the meeting. Two articles illustrate late medieval careers, an ecclesiastical career (Krzysztof R. Prokopa, *The Activity of Henryk of Legnica (ca. 1350/55–1398) before His Installation as Bishop of Włocławek*, pp. 123–137) and a secular career (Stanisław A. Sroka, *Ścibor of Ściborzycze. A Biographical Outline*, pp. 139–158). Krzysztof Ożóg (*Andrzej Łaskarzczyk's Participation in Polish–Teutonic Issues and Conflicts up to the Council of Constance*, pp. 159–186) emphasises that it was Andrzej who in a memorial of 1413 denied the legality of forcible Christianisation and thus called into question the ideological foundations of the Teutonic Knights' presence in Prussia. Ewa Hudyka–Kurek (*"Anima pretiosior corpore", i.e. Pastoral Care of the Sick in Late Medieval Poland*, pp. 186–197) describes how the Fourth Lateran Council's decisions concerning pastoral care of the sick were received in Poland; she focuses on the Wieluń–Kalisz codification of 1420 which decreed that priests should be called in by physicians to give extreme unction to the sick and to baptise children. Piotr Rabczyński (*University Scholars in the Environment and Service of Zbigniew Oleśnicki, Bishop of Cracow*, pp. 199–231) points out that Oleśnicki made wide use of the intellectual potential of Cracow University, especially in the field of judicature, administration, foreign service and legal expertise; as a result, the curia and the university held the same views on doctrinal questions concerning Hussitism and the Conciliar theory. Marek D. Kowalski (*15th Century Statutes of the Cathedral Chapter in Cracow*, pp. 233–253) discusses the *Statutes*, points out that there are gaps in their editions and suggests that a new edition should be published. Wojciech Drelicharz (*Piotr of Szamotuły's Manuscript called the Heilsberg Codex and Its Genesis*, pp. 255–272) says that the codex in question, which contains the *Chronicle of Gallus Anonymus* and the *Chronicle of Dzierżwa*, was written in Cracow about 1325–1330; it found its way to Łekna not later than 1378 and then to Trzemeszno, where it was supplemented in 1469–1471. Marek Wilamowski (*The Court Family of Piotr and Andrzej Odrowąż Sprowski, Ruthenian Votivodes*

and Starosts, pp. 273–322) discusses the immediate environment of this rich family which settled in Ruthenia in the 14th century. He estimates that the environment comprised at least 25 noblemen and many more persons of a lower estate, mostly Poles. Lidia Korczak (*The Circle of Lithuanian Supporters of Church Union in the Second Half of the 15th Century*, pp. 323–332) undermines the authenticity of Metropolitan Misael's letter and thus rejects the hypothesis that a small but influential group of supporters of a Church union existed in Lithuania in 1473–1476. Zofia Kowalska (*The Forms of Political Communication at the Turn of the Middle Ages. The Habsburgs and the Jagiellons in the Times of Maximilian I*, pp. 333–343) discusses the forms of political contacts between the two dynasties. Grażyna Lichończak–Nurek (*Cracow's Oldest Rifle Ranges*, pp. 345–362) depicts the history of Cracow' rifle club from the 15th to the 18th century and the distribution of its rifle ranges near the city's walls. Patrycja Gąsiorowska (*Medieval Nuns of the Order of St. Clare in Polish Historiography*, pp. 363–393) writes about various forms of interest in the history of nuns of the Order of St. Clare and about the art treasures left by them, legends, as well as spiritual and religious traditions. In an article *The Collection of Medieval Manuscripts of the Scientific Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Learning in Cracow* (pp. 395–411) Karolina Grodziska depicts the history of the collection, the progress that has been made in cataloguing it and its conservation requirements; the manuscripts in the collection are listed in the annex on pp. 412–413. Waldemar Bukowski (*The Wyrozumskis — Trembowla Burghers in the 17th and 18th Centuries*, pp. 415–428) portrays a fragment of the history of the Wyrozumski family which lived in Trembowla up to 1945.

Jacek Adamczyk