

GENERAL WORKS¹

Archeologia et historia urbana. Pamięci Tadeusza Nawrołskiego (Archeologia et historia urbana. In Memory of Tadeusz Nawrołski), Elbląg 2004, Muzeum w Elblągu, 551 pp., ills., sum. in German and English.

This collection of studies is devoted to the memory of Tadeusz Nawrołski, an archaeologist and art conservator. The Polish articles have English or German summaries and the articles in English and German have been summarised in Polish. The volume is divided into five thematic parts. The first part, which concerns urbanisation processes, contains studies on Elbląg by Tadeusz Doma-gała and Marek Jagodziński, papers on medieval towns in Central Europe by Günter P. Fehring and Henryk Samsonowicz, a study on Polish towns in the early Middle Ages by Lech Leciejewicz, a study on towns in medieval Norway by Petter B. Molaug, a paper on unrealised town foundation plans in Westphalia by Hans-Georg Stephan and another on Czech towns in the early Middle Ages. The second part, which deals with the areas and development of towns, contains papers devoted to Lubeck (by Manfred Gläser), Poznań (by Hanna Kóčka-Krenz), Szczecin (Władysław Łosiński and Eugeniusz Wilgocki), Wolln (Eugeniusz Cnotliwy), Lubawa (Leszek Kajzer), Gdańsk (Henryk Paner), Starogard Gdański (Marian Kochanowski) and Koszalin (Ignacy Skrzypek). Czesława Betlejewska's study concerns the towns of the Teutonic Knights' Order in the 14th century. Tatiana Balcerzak writes about the town-hall quarter in Elbląg, Piotr Wawrzyniak about a plot in Dominikańska Street in Poznań, Father Mieczysław Józefczyk about St. Nicholas' church in Elbląg, Józef Pilch about 18th and 19th century houses in the area in which now stands the so-called "house without edges" in Krakowskie Przedmieście in Warsaw, Jerzy Piekalski about the buildings at the back of townsmen's plots in the seaside towns of Central Europe, and Włodzimierz Pella about archaeological and architectural research on 18th–20th century houses in Warsaw. In the third part which concerns life in towns five studies have been devoted to Elbląg: Andrzej Groth presents the authorities and finances of the town in 1772–1808, and Roman Czaja, Joanna Jarosińska, Jerzy Gawlikowski in association with Jerzy Stępień, Monika Badura, Małgorzata Latałowa, and Joanna Jarosińska in association with Joanna Święta describe the question of food supplies. Janusz Tandecki discusses the question of handicrafts and guilds in medieval Hanseatic towns, Maria Gawryluk describes the Bogdaniec farm, which in the 18th century belonged to a councillor of Elbląg, Pöhling, and Andrzej Klonder writes about the fortune of Hans Stuplin, a stall-keeper from Pasłęk. In the fourth part which deals with the methods of archaeological and conservation research, four studies, those by Maria Lubocka-Hoffmann, Dieter Bing, Tomasz Ważny and the study written jointly by Irena Jagielska and Irena Rodzik, concern Elbląg. Andreas Billert writes about the prospects of preserving cultural treasures in the 21st century, Jan Gromnicki about the archaeological research conducted on the modern era in Poland, Antoni Kašinowski about archaeological research in towns, and Andrzej Gołembnik about

¹ Authors of abstracts: Jacek Adameczyk (JA), Maria Bogucka (MB), Dariusz Jarosz (DJ), Andrzej Karpiński (AK), Olga Linkiewicz (OL), Magdalena Micinińska (MM), Edward Opaliński (EO).

layer research in archaeology. Janusz Nekańda-Trepka depicts the archaeological reconstruction of a knight's house from the turn of the 15th century at Korytów, Wiesław Długolecki discusses the dating of a reliquary cross at Kończewo, and Andrzej Koła writes about the Baroque garden in the Cistercian monastery at Jędrzejów. Zdzisław Skrok's article about the archaeological treasures of Elbląg includes his reminiscences of Tadeusz Nawroński. The last part of the book concerns archaeological sources. Dorota Popławska, Mirosław Marcinkowski, Jerzy Malik and Grażyna Nawrońska have devoted their studies to Elbląg, Cezary Buśko and Jacek Michniewicz write about Wrocław, Elżbieta Choińska-Bochdan and Jerzy Olczak about Gniew. Jerzy Litwin presents archaeological material about boatbuilding in Gdańsk and Elbląg, Andrzej Hunicki discusses research on Lublin ceramics, Marian Rębkowski presents northern Poland's ceramics, and Bożena and Wojciech Dzieduszycki write about ceramics with Mietlnica in the Kujawy region. Barbara Pośpieszna's article deals with tiles in Malbork, and Roman Kamiński's article with tiles at Gołczewo. Andris Caune presents glass production in Rīga, and Andrzej Gołębiwski discusses Venetian glass. Tadeusz Poklewski-Koziełł analyses a 15th century wooden figure from Łęczycza, Edward Kłauze's study deals with an Amsterdam seal affixed on goods, found in Poznań, and Andrzej Koła together with Gerard Wilke present the location of a submerged bridge at the early medieval castle town of Nętno. (EO)

María Bogucka, *Gorsza płeć. Kobieta w dziejach Europy od antyku po wiek XXI (The Inferior Gender. Woman in the History of Europe from Antiquity to the 21st Century)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Trio, 379 pp., index of persons, bibl., sum. in English, ill.

Can two and a half thousand years of women's history up to the present day be presented in a slim, inconspicuous volume on fewer than four hundred pages, given the abundance of such problems as women's place in the family and society, their role in politics, culture and science, their position in the churches of various denominations, the age-long-stereotypes and burdens, not to speak of women's dreams and aspirations and the methods they used to fight for them? This sounds like a breathtaking task, and yet María Bogucka's book presents all this in a well-planned, harmonious and convincing way.

Bogucka depicts the history of women against the background of Europe's history, going back to the sources of European culture; the first chapter deals with the legacy of the Bible, ancient Greece and Rome, a legacy that shaped woman's position in the society of a continent which, paradoxically, has adopted a woman's name and with it, her dramatic history. The next few chapters portray successive epochs, the chaotic darkness in which new states emerged after the fall of Rome, the Middle Ages, centuries of a male world of knights and monks, in which woman (with but a few well-known exceptions) was confined to her family and purely domestic work.

The core of the book is devoted to the modern epoch, the 16th to the 18th century, an epoch in which the author perceives clear omens of changes as well as all those encumbrances with which "the inferior gender" had to struggle in the following centuries and with which it is still grappling. At the threshold of the modern era women in Europe for the first time took up paid work on a relatively large scale, in addition to being wives and mothers. These were the centuries when from Portugal to Poland and Russia writers (almost exclusively men) held disputes over the nature of women (*querelles des femmes*). Most of the philosophers, theologians, writers and physicians presented woman as an imperfect creature, much lower intellectually and spiritually than man, and also as a corporal monster which, incomprehensibly, was capable of producing offspring but was dangerous because of her persistent unsatisfied sexual hunger and her irremediable inclination towards deceit, intrigue, perfidy and greed. These opinions led to the witch-hunts which were then spreading over Europe. But, as Bogucka

points out, the 16th–18th centuries were also a period when women's significance clearly increased in many fields of life, when religion (especially, but not only, the Protestant denominations) accorded a sphere of freedom from male domination to them, and when in the 18th century there arose (first in France) the institution of the salons, which became a specific training ground for women interested in politics and various fields of culture.

The next few chapters deal with the 19th century, which witnessed a revolutionary change from Victorian morals to the nuclei of the emancipation movement at the end of the 19th and especially in the 20th century. Bogucka emphasises that World War I exerted a great influence on mentality, on woman's position in the family and on the labour market as well as on sexual behaviour in and outside marriage. The 20th century brought women many social benefits (e.g. maternity leaves), but it was also a century when during the inter-war period dictators took control of the governments of many European countries, propagating the cult of manliness and sending women back to their traditional occupations.

Finally, Bogucka depicts the changes which have been taking place in the status of "the inferior gender" since World War II: the development of the mass women's movement (including its deep internal divisions), the revolution in morals in the 1960s, the achievements in the field of social and legal regulations, and changes in both men's and women's mentality. The book ends with an evaluation of the role and place held by women in European science, literature, culture, politics and in the Church at the threshold of the 21st century. "The inferior gender" still exists, as Bogucka says, but compared with women's situation in other parts of our planet, Europe was, and still is, a continent friendly to women.

The text is preceded by an outline of the history of gender studies which have been developing during the last few decades, from the "infantile disorder of ultra radicalism" experienced by gender studies in the past to the balanced, professional views of the last few years. The book ends with a selective, very competent bibliography of recent studies in the main, and also some less known, languages of the world. (MM)

200 lat teatru na Targu Węglowym w Gdańsku (200 Years of the Coal Market Theatre in Gdańsk), ed. Jan Ciechowicz, Gdańsk 2004, published by Nadbałtyckie Centrum Kultury, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 600 + XXIV pp., plates (including a colour one), facs., phot., map, portr., drawings, tables, index of persons, sum. in German.

The volume contains materials from the conference *200 Years of the Coal Market Theatre* which was organised by the Baltic Cultural Centre, the Seaside Theatre, and the Drama, Theatre and Film Institute of Gdańsk University. The articles in the volume, written by Polish and German authors, present various periods of the theatre's activity, its repertoire and audiences as well as the influence of politics on the theatre's work. The volume also includes fragments of the discussion on the papers. A separate place has been devoted to the architecture of the three buildings in which the Coal Market Theatre was housed. The first was built at the beginning of the 19th century, the next in 1835 and the last one in the 1960s. In an article *The Coal Market — a Scene of Public Events* Elżbieta Ratajczyk-Piątkowska and Jakub Szczepański present the Coal Market as a place of social, cultural, economic and political life from the 15th century to the end of the 1990s. Worthy of mention is also Maria Babinis's publication *Reference Materials concerning the History of the Gdańsk Theatre in the Collection of the Gdańsk Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences (18th–19th centuries)*. The author points out that information on the theatre can be found in printed materials presenting the repertoire of the theatre from the 18th to the 20th century, in 16th century sources referring to the history of school theatres, 17th century manuscripts and 19th century theatre press and guide-books. Reference materials on the history of the theatre are also available in the Theatre Institute

and the State Archives in Gdańsk. The volume also includes a catalogue to the exhibition *200 Years of the Coal Market Theatre*. (OL)

Europa unit i federacji. Idea jedności narodów i państw od średniowiecza do czasów współczesnych (Unions and Federations in Europe. The Idea of a Union of States and Nations from the Middle Ages to Contemporary Times), collective work ed. by Krzysztof Ślusarek, Kraków 2004, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Iagellonica", 453 pp., tables, sum. in English.

The volume contains the papers which were read at an international conference devoted to European unity, held in Cracow in May 2004. The first part of the volume, entitled *Unions and Federations in the Middle Ages and the Modern Era*, comprises 15 articles whose authors focus on the unions and coalitions of medieval and early modern states, irrespective of their durability. Ryszard Skowron outlines the history of the personal union which existed between Portugal and Spain in 1580–1640 (pp. 117–130), Anna Waśko analyses the functioning of the Union of Kalmar (1397–1523) and Jakub Basista discusses the vicissitudes of England's union with Scotland during the times of the Stuarts and the English revolution (pp. 131–141). Several essays deal with the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth before the partitions: Lidia Korczak (pp. 11–18), Jurate Kiaupiene (pp. 19–3) and Anna Filipczak–Kocur (pp. 67–82) discuss various aspects of the Polish–Lithuanian Union, Janusz Małek characterises the principles and consequences of Royal Prussia's parliamentary union with Poland, concluded in 1569 (pp. 30–38) Mariusz Markiewicz analyses the 18th century union between Poland and Saxony (pp. 83–90), and Michał Straszewicz depicts the 17th century concepts of a union between Poland and Moscow (pp. 39–66).

The second part of the volume contains nine essays on attempts to implement the idea of European unity in the 19th and 20th centuries (up to 1945) and on the political federal concepts born in those times. These questions are discussed by Antoni Cetnarowicz (*The Federative Concepts of Southern Slavs / up to 1914 /*, pp. 259–272), Krzysztof Karol Taszyk (*The Idea of a Europe of Free and United Nations in Polish 19th Century Political Thought*, pp. 221–230), Jan Nemeček (*The Czechoslovak–Polish Federal Concepts during World War II*, pp. 321–342), and Sylwester Fertacz (*The Polish Concepts of the Unification of the Slavs during World War II*, pp. 367–384).

The last part of the volume consists of political scientists' reflections on the chances and dangers which the European Union faces after the accession of Central European states. (AK)

MIDDLE AGES

Album civium Leopollenstium. Rejestry przyjęć do prawa miejskiego we Lwowie 1388–1783 (Album civium Leopollenstium. Registers of Persons Granted Municipal Rights in Lwów 1388–1783), ed. Andrzej Janeczek, Poznań–Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk, vol. I, LXIII + 450 pp., vol. II (indexes) 291 pp., preface in Polish and English, annex: electronic version.

This is an excellently prepared edition of the registers of persons granted municipal rights in Lwów. The registers, which come from the old Municipal Archives, are now kept in the *Tsentralnyi Derzhaunyi Istorichnyi Arkhiv Ukrainy (CDIAU)* in Lviv. The Lwów chancellery did not at first have separate books to register persons granted municipal rights; their names were entered in financial books, then in books with the names of elected officials and only from 1750 were they entered in a special book called *Album civium*. It was a huge job for the editor to find, select and compile the entries so as to form a chronological list covering more than 400 years, including the period when Lwów experienced a flourishing

development in the old Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The editor has listed a total of 5793 entries concerning an even greater number of persons, for some of the entries listed several and even over a dozen new citizens of the city. The material collected by the editor makes it possible to conduct research on a period covering centuries. This is an extremely valuable publication which will allow historians to carry out wide-ranging studies on the occupational and demographic structures of the city's population, its social mobility, ethnic composition, directions of migration, the tightness of estate barriers, the progress and careers of the newcomers as well as many aspects of the city's culture. Volume II which contains the indexes of persons and geographical names makes it easier for the reader to find his way in this wealth of information. (MB)

Teresa Borawska, *Czynniki kulturotwórcze na Warmii w średniowieczu i w czasach nowożytnych (Culture-forming Factors in Warmia in the Middle Ages and Modern Times)*, "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (Olsztyn), 2000, No. 4, pp. 437-451, sum. in German.

The author analyses the factors which exerted an influence on the culture of Warmia, a region which was an autonomous ecclesiastic duchy. Her reflections cover the period from 1243, when the bishopric of Warmia was established, to 1626, the date of the Swedish invasion which ruined Warmia economically and culturally. In Borawska's view the most important of the factors which defined the culture of Warmia was the fact that the territory was under the secular power of the bishop and the chapter. Ethnic differences, at first between the Germans and the old Pruthenians, and later between the Germans and the Poles, were another important factor. Social structure, namely the weakness of towns and the even greater weakness of the nobility, as well as the presence of many free peasants also exerted a substantial influence. Because of these specific factors, the whole of education as well as the network of libraries were in the hands of the clergy. The author distinguishes several stages in the history of culture in Warmia. The first stage covers the period up to the middle of the 14th century, a period when the Warmian diocese was being organised and the Christianisation of the old Pruthenian population was still going on. The second period which lasted to the beginnings of the 15th century was marked by the development of economy and culture. The next period, the first half of the 15th century, was a time of economic and cultural regress. The next stage opened with the incorporation of Warmia into Poland in 1466 and came to an end in about 1525 with the secularisation of the Teutonic Knights' Order and the beginning of the Reformation. That was the period when Polish culture began to exert an influence. The next stage, up to the beginnings of Cardinal Stanisław Hosiński's episcopal rule in 1549, was marked by the development of humanism in Warmia. The last period was marked by the growing pressure of the Counter-Reformation and the growth of Polish cultural influence. (EO)

Marcin Bukala, *Zagadnienia ekonomiczne w nauczaniu wrocławskiej szkoły dominikańskiej w późnym średniowieczu (The Economic Questions Taught at the Dominican School in Wrocław in the Late Middle Ages)*, Wrocław 2004, Oficyna Wydawnicza "Atut", 319 + 8 unpag. pp., 12 ills., annex, index of manuscripts and incunabula, index of persons, sum. in English.

The author examines to what extent economic questions were present in the library and tuition of the Dominican monastery in Wrocław from the end of the 14th to the end of the 15th century. He points out that economics did not constitute a separate scientific discipline in the Middle Ages and that it dealt mostly with ethical questions (credit and usury, just price, etc.); economic analyses were rare. Nevertheless, the Dominicans assembled and studied economic literature in order to prepare confessors for their work and also to conduct their own economic activity. The library of the Wrocław monastery, now kept at

the University Library in Wrocław, shows that until the middle of the 15th century practical modern literature analysing treaties on contracts predominated among the books; later, more attention was paid to ancient writers, the works of St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas. The author emphasises that the views of the Dominicans, who were regarded as experts in practical theology by the Church authorities, determined the Catholic Church's attitude to economic questions. (JA)

Katarzyna Chmielewska, *Rola wątków i motywów antycznych w "Kronice polskiej" Mistrza Wincentego zwanego Kadłubkiem (The Role of Antique Themes and Motifs in the "Polish Chronicle" by Master Wincenty Called Kadłubek)*, Częstochowa 2003, Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej w Częstochowie, 245 pp., 2 tables, 4 diagrams, 2 annexes.

The author says that Kadłubek's chronicle contains 311 references to works by antique authors, including 145 references to the *Bible* and Fathers of the Church, and 166 references to pagan historians and writers. References to historical works (including the historical books of the *Bible*) predominate. According to the author, these references played a double role: they enabled Kadłubek to include Poland's history in universal history and to compare Poles with the heroes of antiquity and consequently, to emphasise the glorious achievements of great figures in Polish history. References to philosophical, rhetorical and poetic works, are another, less numerous, group. Thanks to them Kadłubek could improve the literary style of his work and apply moralising elements which, in accordance with the concept of history in Kadłubek's times, were necessary if the historical text was to be good. There are only a few references to theological and prophetic works in the *Chronicle*; this is due to the fact that Kadłubek does not deal with theology and prophecies. (JA)

Roman Czaja, *Ze studiów nad kształtowaniem się grup rządzących w miastach nadbałtyckich w średniowieczu (Studies on the Formation of Ruling Groups in Baltic Towns in the Middle Ages)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Poznań–Warszawa), vol. LXIV, 2004, pp. 85–106, sum. in English.

The author adds his opinion to the discussion on the formation of political elites in the towns on the southern shores of the Baltic (from Lubeck to Revel) in the 13th–15th centuries. He discusses earlier conclusions and draws attention to three underestimated factors which determined membership of the elite: joint feasts organised by the highest municipal officials and their families, shared religious life (foundation of altars, seats in the pews, separate services and chaplains), and the way the elites were regarded by other townspeople. Czaja says that the elites did not emerge at the same time in all towns; in Lubeck this took place between the end of the 13th and the middle of the 14th century, in Mecklenburgian, West Pomeranian and Livonian Prussia in the second half of the 14th century, and in the towns of Teutonic Prussia in the second and third decades of the 15th century. According to the author the reason why the elites emerged so late in Prussian towns was due to the fact that previously membership of the elite depended on membership of St. George's fraternities but at the beginning of the 14th century the exclusiveness of the fraternities was no longer a sufficient requirement. (JA)

Marta Czyżak, *Kapituła katedralna w Gnieźnie w świetle metryki z lat 1408–1448 (The Cathedral Chapter in Gniezno in the Light of the Register from the Years 1408–1448)*, Poznań 2003, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza. Redakcja Wydawnictw, series: Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Wydział Teologiczny. Studia i Materiały, vol. 64, 448 pp., 16 ills., map, 6 tables, 3 annexes, sum. in English, title page and list of contents also in English.

The author examines the functioning of the Gniezno chapter during the period covered by the chapter's oldest register which contained the chapter's duties and minutes of its meetings. She emphasises the great role of the chapter which administered the Gniezno archdiocese when the archbishop was at the royal court. She points out that many candidates were not appointed prelates or canons despite the fact that they had the pope's provision, which means that the members of the chapter were deeply rooted in the local community and that protection of the archbishop and the Polish king were the main factors taken into account in choosing the chapter's members. An important problem for the chapter was the absence of members who had posts in other chapters or at the royal court and were therefore unable to reside at the cathedral for the prescribed period of three months a year (not nine months, as was thought previously). The extensive annexes (pp. 307–435) contain short biographies of the 114 Gniezno prelates and canons who held their posts in 1406–1448, a list of the dates and places of the chapter's meetings, and a list of persons who took part in each meeting. (JA)

Maciej Dorna, *Bracla zakonu krzyżackiego w Prusach w latach 1228–1309. Studium prozopograficzne (Brethren of the Teutonic Knights' Order in Prussia in 1228–1309. A Prosopographic Study)*, Poznań 2004, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 430 pp., map, 15 tables, index of persons, sum. in German.

The largest part of the book (pp. 99–371) consists of short biographies of all members of the Teutonic Order — 455 knights, 116 priests and 19 serving men (the so-called sariandi) — whose presence in Prussia was recorded in sources in 1228–1309. According to the author this represents ca 20 per cent of the Teutonic Order's members who were actually in Prussia in those years. On the basis of this material Dorna says that ca 60 per cent of the brethren came from Thuringia and Saxony, some 15 per cent from Franconia and northern Swabia, and the rest from other German lands; some Slavonic names can also be found in sources. About two-thirds of the examined persons were sons of petty nobility and *ministertales*, approximately a quarter came from counts' and noblemen's families, and one tenth were burghers. The percentage of persons of plebeian origin was higher in the author's opinion, but since as a rule they performed low functions in the Order, they were not often mentioned in records. Having analysed to which feudal circles the brethren's families belonged, the author says that *ministertales* and petty knights joined the Order because their suzerain had done so. The book includes a list of officials and members of Teutonic monasteries in Prussia up to 1309. (JA)

Radosław Gaziński, Genowefa Horoszko, *Herby i motywy heraldyczne na monetach zachodniopomorskich (Coats of Arms and Heraldic Designs on West Pomeranian Coins)*, Szczecin 2005, Muzeum Narodowe w Szczecinie, series: Uniwersytet Szczeciński. Rozprawy i studia, vol. 553, 134 + 26 unpag. pp., 58 ill., map, sum. in German.

The authors discuss the changes made in heraldic designs on West Pomeranian coins between the second half of the 12th century, when West Pomeranian monarchs began to strike coins, and the extinction of the local dynasty, followed by the fall of the Pomeranian duchy (1637). They say that various heraldic designs were used in the 12th and 13th centuries: the figures of rulers, crowned heads, helms and initials as well as arrows, lilies, rosettes, stars, leaves and architectural elements. In the 12th century, when West Pomeranian heraldry was assuming shape, the dominant element was the griffin, the coat of arms of the West Pomeranian duchy; it was treated more freely on the coins than on the seals of that period (it was turned either to the right or to the left, was placed on, or without, a shield). According to the authors, this was due to the decentralisation of minting which began to be run by individual towns, to the small area of the coins and perhaps also to the inadequate skill of the minters. In the 14th century, when the

quality of the coins improved, the quality of the stamped designs improved too. At the end of the 15th century duke Bogusław X subordinated minting to the monarchy; in accordance with his idea the griffin was stamped on one side of each coin and the coat of arms of the town in which the coin was struck on the other. It was at that time that the coat of arms of the dukes began to be placed on coins, a practice which had been earlier adopted for seals. (JA)

Sławomir Józwiak, *Wywiad i kontrwywiad w państwie zakonu krzyżackiego w Prusach. Studium nad sposobami pozyskiwania i wykorzystywania poufnych informacji w późnym średniowieczu (Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence in the Teutonic Knights' State in Prussia. Study in the Ways in which Confidential Information Was Obtained and Used in the Late Middle Ages)*, Malbork 2004, Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku, 266 pp., sum. in German.

The book presents the intelligence and counter-intelligence activity carried out by the Teutonic state against Poland and Lithuania from ca 1230 (in practice most of the surviving sources are from the end of the 14th century) to 1454. The author discusses the organisation of the Teutonic intelligence service, its priorities, the sources and ways in which information was obtained, counter-intelligence and disinformation activity, the verification of agents and of the veracity of information. The Teutonic spies, who on the whole were motivated by material considerations, came from various nations and social strata, from dignitaries surrounding Polish and Lithuanian rulers to priests and merchants who made use of their contacts and knowledge of foreign languages in order to secure information. The regulations which allowed the Teutonic authorities to control persons coming from a foreign country (merchants, pilgrims, messengers) made it easier to capture spies. The author says that compared with the analogous English and French services active during the Hundred Years' War, the Teutonic intelligence and counter-intelligence services had a modern organisation and modern forms of activity. (JA)

Maria Koczerska, *Zbigniew Oleśnicki i Kościół krakowski w czasach jego pontyfikatu 1423–1455 (Zbigniew Oleśnicki and the Cracow Church during His Pontificate 1423–1455)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo DiG, 502 + 19 unpag. pp., 62 ill., 6 tables, 3 annexes, index of persons and place names, sum. in English.

The author discusses Zbigniew Oleśnicki's work as bishop of Cracow, excluding his strictly political activity. According to her, the way in which Oleśnicki managed the diocese and selected his collaborators shows that he was not an innovator; he simply continued the work of his predecessors who had left the bishopric in a good organisational and economic state. What distinguished Oleśnicki from his predecessors was his aspiration to raise the material status of his diocese in the Polish ecclesiastic province by increasing its economic resources and his efforts to enhance its prestige thanks to many foundations and to the fact that he was not only a bishop but also a cardinal, a rare dignity in Poland at that time. The bishop also strove to be independent of the state authorities; this is how the author explains the fact that he held no post at the royal court. According to Koczerska, what inspired Oleśnicki's aspirations was his emotional attitude to the diocese in which he was born and with which his ecclesiastic career was linked. The author also discusses the organisation of the bishop's court and chancery and the documents issued by it. (JA)

Urszula Lewicka-Rajewska, *Arabskie opisanie Słowian. Źródła do dziejów średniowiecznej kultury (Arab Descriptions of Slavs. Sources to the History of Medieval Culture)*, Wrocław 2004, Polskie Towarzystwo Ludoznawcze, series: Polskie Towarzystwo Ludoznawcze. Prace etnologiczne, vol. XV,

ed. Zygmunt Kłodnicki, 263 pp., map, indexes of Arab and Persian authors, subjects, geographical and ethnic names, sum. in English.

The author shows how the material culture and everyday life of the Slavs (with the exception of the Bulgarians) and, to a lesser extent, also of the neighbouring peoples (among others Russo-Normans, Kamsk Bulgarians, Khazars, Magyars) were presented in Muslim sources dating from the 9th to the 13th centuries. She examines the works of 18 Arab and Persian authors. She quotes references from sources (in a Polish translation) as well as commentaries concerning the farming, gathering and hunting activities of these peoples, their hygiene, diseases, clothes, ornaments, musical instruments, weapons, forms of settlement and building, transport, communication and trade. The author emphasises that the descriptions are truthful and have been verified by contemporary archaeological research. She says that the early medieval Muslim authors were well informed about the realities of life and material culture of the inhabitants of East-Central Europe. (JA)

Roman Michałowski, *Zjazd gnieźnieński. Religijne przestanki powstania arcybiskupstwa gnieźnieńskiego (The Gniezno Meeting. The Religious Reasons for the Establishment of Gniezno Archbishopric)*, Wrocław 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 455 + 4 unpag. pp., 4 ill., map, index of persons, sum. in English.

The author discusses the religious factors which contributed to the establishment of Gniezno archbishopric and three subordinate bishoprics in 1000. In his opinion the main factor was St. Adalbert's martyr's death. According to the views held at that time, a church deserved metropolitan dignity if its bishops were engaged in evangelisation activity among pagans, especially if this activity was conducted at the beginning of the existence of a church; a bishop's martyr's death gave this activity an eternal character. St. Adalbert was not a local bishop, but the services he had rendered went to the credit of the Gniezno cathedral when his remains were laid there. Another factor was the emperor Otto III's aspiration to strengthen his state by focusing on religious matters. According to the author political factors should not be ignored either when one looks for the genesis of the Gniezno archbishopric, especially such factors as the collapse in 938 of the previous way of Christianising the Slavs and Boleslaus the Brave's aspiration, for the establishment of the archbishopric meant that he would not have to ask an archbishop residing outside Poland for permission to be crowned. (JA)

Leszek Poniewozik, *Pratact i kanonicy wiśliccy w okresie średniowiecza (The Prelates and Canons of Wiślica during the Middle Ages)*, Lublin 2004, Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, series: Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego. Prace Wydziału Historyczno-Filologicznego, N° 110, 265 pp., 3 maps, 71 tables, index of place names, sum. in German.

The author presents the members of the collegiate chapter in Wiślica in the period between 1214, when the chapter was first mentioned in sources, to 1450. The group consists of 56 prelates, 62 canons, 4 persons who held both offices, and 31 persons who aspired to these dignities in vain (short biographies on pp. 117-242), but the information which has survived makes it possible to characterise only half of them. About two-thirds of the chapter's members came from knightly families, the others were burghers; the majority of the members (from 89% to 100%, depending on the century) came from Little Poland and two-thirds of these were from the Sandomierz voivodship. About 40 per cent of the persons examined by the author were educated persons, of which 25 per cent had a university education. Half of the chapter's members held also other ecclesiastic dignities. According to the author, the persons who came from knightly families were as a rule better educated and held more posts than the descendants of burghers.

Even though the group included many representatives of the Church and cultural elite of Poland (Jan Długosz, Zbigniew Oleśnicki and a few other bishops and professors of the Cracow Academy) membership of the chapter was the crowning point of the career for about two-thirds of them. (JA)

Krzysztof Ratajczak, *Edukacja kobiet z kręgu dynastii piastowskiej w średniowieczu (The Education of Women of the Piast Dynasty in the Middle Ages)*, Poznań 2005, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 218 pp., 3 tables, indexes of persons and geographical names.

The author presents the education of the daughters and wives of Piast rulers and of other women (ladies-in-waiting and daughters of lords and senior ducal /or royal/ officials) who because of their high social status lived at the court: He points out that the model of their education was based on the traditions and customs of Polish courts and the courts of the countries from which the Piast wives and their retinues came (mainly Bohemia, Germany, Hungary and Ruthenia; on the other hand, on getting married, the Piast daughters transferred Polish educational and cultural models abroad). The education of women of the Polish social elites was also based on the patterns established by the Church and (especially from the 13th century on) on the principles of monastic life. Ratajczak emphasises that books played an important role in the life of female courtiers, who not only read avidly but also founded manuscripts. He draws attention to the fact that in the Middle Ages the Piast courts played an important role in absorbing foreign cultural influence and in shaping the models of Polish culture, especially the educational model used by the nobility in the late Middle Ages and the early modern epoch. (JA)

Marian Rębkowski, *Pielgrzymki mieszkańców średniowiecznych miast południowego wybrzeża Bałtyku w świetle znalezisk znaków pątników. Wstęp do badań (Pilgrimages from Towns on the Southern Shores of the Baltic in the Light of Objects Left by Pilgrims. Initial Research)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa), vol. LII, 2004, № 2, pp. 153–188, 20 ill., map. sum. in English.

The author describes the identification signs left by pilgrims — shells from Santiago de Compostella and metal plaquettes — found on the southern shores of the Baltic; they are estimated to date from the late 13th–15th centuries. Sixty-six such signs have been discovered plus another one which is probably also a relic of this kind; another four signs have been attached to church bells. About a half of these objects have been found in Gdańsk, the remaining ones in Lubeck, Wismar, Stralsund, Rostock, Greifswald, Szczecin, Trzebiatowo, Kołobrzeg, Gniew, Elbląg, Parnu and Tallinn. Most of these signs come from sanctuaries in northern and central Germany and in the Rhineland (Cologne, Aachen, Maastricht, Elend in the Hartz mountains, Gottsbueren in Hessen, Wilsnack in Brandenburg, Sternberg in Mecklenburg, Marburg, Magdeburg and probably also from Berne). 8.6 percent of the signs come from Santiago de Compostella, some are from Rocamadour in southern France, Einsiedeln in Switzerland, Valdstena in Sweden and probably also from Riga. What is significant is the lack of signs from the Holy Land, Italy and England, known from other regions of Europe. The signs supplement written sources which are weakly and unevenly represented in the south Baltic region. (JA)

Marek Słóń, *Miasta podwójne w średniowiecznej Prowansji i Languedocji (Twin Towns in Medieval Provence and Languedoc)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Poznań–Warszawa), vol. LXIV, 2004, pp. 7–42, map, 6 town maps, sum. in English.

The article deals with the parallel functioning of two areas, two power centres in the towns of Provence and Languedoc in the 12th–15th centuries; the author

examines Marseille, Arles, Toulouse, Aix-en-Provence, Carcassonne, Narbone and Rodez, a small town in Aquitaine which, however, was closely linked with Languedoc. According to him, there were two reasons why these twin towns existed: on the one hand, the division of the towns into sections subordinated to secular liege lords (counts, viscounts) and to Church lords (archbishops, bishops, abbots), and, on the other hand, the adoption of the Italian model of urban communes. The result was that a new commune included only the parts of town subordinated to one liege lord; the remaining part preserved its previous authority or set up a separate municipal administration. Dual authority was a feature characteristic of towns at an early stage of development; by the end of the Middle Ages all these towns (with the exception of Rodez) had been united under one municipal authority. The author emphasises the difference between the towns of Languedoc and Provence, in which the dual authority was the result of an automatic evolution, and the polycentric urban units in East-Central Europe (the Old and the New Towns) which were founded by rulers. (JA)

Roman Sobotka, *Powoływanie władzy w "Rocznikach" Jana Długosza (Appointment of Rulers in Jan Długosz's "Annals")*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo "Liber", 213 pp.

The author examines how Jan Długosz presented the way in which rulers came to the throne in Poland. According to Sobotka, in his *Annals* Długosz recognised three ways of accession as rightful: succession (by a male descendant, and by a woman if there were no male descendants), election (if the politically active part of society supported the pretender), and designation (when a childless ruler designated his successor, usually from among his relatives). This, according to Długosz, made it possible to ensure the continuity of power and prevented the accession of unworthy persons to the throne (election). What was important for Długosz was continuity of power and its legitimisation through the election of a new monarch immediately after the death of his predecessor, the use of traditional coronation rites, of insignia inherited from ancestors and names rooted in the dynasty's tradition. According to Sobotka, Długosz formed these opinions under the influence of Cracow political and intellectual elites; his opinions reflected the elites' views on how the state should function. (JA)

Sławomir Witkowski, *Własność ziemska w kasztelanii bytomskiej w średniowieczu (Land Ownership in the Castellany of Bytom in the Middle Ages)*, Katowice 2004, Muzeum Śląskie w Katowicach, 116 pp., 11 tables.

The book concerns changes in land ownership in the castellany of Bytom (it existed until the mid-14th century) from the time when they were first mentioned in sources (mid-12th century) to the beginning of the 16th century. According to the author, the process of alienation of ducal estates started in the 12th century; they still predominated during that period but began to shrink in the 14th century. At first ducal estates were conferred mainly on Church institutions, from the 14th century on, conferments of land on knights dominated. Towns (mainly Bytom) and burghers did not become land owners until the middle of the 13th century. Among the knights and burghers who owned land the most numerous group consisted of owners of one village or a part of a village. In the author's opinion, the rulers were getting rid of their landed estates for economic reasons (to get out of financial difficulties) and also for political reasons, for their authority was weakening owing to Upper Silesia's division into ever smaller duchies. (JA)

Hanna Zaremska, *Statut Bolesława Pobożnego dla Żydów. Uwagi w sprawie genezy (Boleslaus the Pious' Statute for the Jews. Remarks on Its Genesis)*, "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych" (Poznań-Warszawa), vol. LXIV, 2004, pp. 107-134, sum. in English.

The author discusses the circumstances in which a document regulating the situation of the Jews was issued by Boleslaus the Pious, duke of Great Poland, in 1264. She points out that the document referred to similar statutes issued at that time by the rulers of Austria (1244), Hungary (1251) and Bohemia (1255, 1262, 1268). According to the author the main reason why these documents were issued was the rapid growth in the number of Jews who were flowing into Central Europe from the western parts of Germany. The Jews were outside the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities and paid taxes only to the rulers, who in return guaranteed them security and a relative freedom of economic activity. Compared with other countries of the region, the Silesian dukes issued analogous documents relatively late (after 1290). According to the author this may have been due to the Polish clergy's negative reaction to Boleslaus the Pious' document and to the long conflict between the most powerful Silesian dukes and the bishops of Wrocław. (JA)

EARLY MODERN TIMES (16th–18th Centuries)

Stanisław Achremczyk, *Mecenat warmiński w czasach nowożytnych (Patronage of Culture in Warmia in Modern Times)*, "Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie" (Olsztyn), 2000, № 4, pp. 453–461, sum. in German.

Because of the economic weakness of the middle class and the nobility, it was the Church that was the main patron of culture in Warmia. The Warmian bishops and the chapters in Frombork and Dobrze Miasto contributed generously towards the construction of churches and education. No less generous were the Jesuits. In the 18th century only a few of the richest middle class families in Braniewo could afford to reconstruct a church. The bishops also contributed to the construction or reconstruction of sumptuous residences, as did the canons of Frombork, though on a smaller scale. Goldsmiths, sculptors and painters were kept busy by the clergy. Senior clergymen gave financial aid to scientists, e.g. to Gotfryd Lengnich, and founded scholarships for Warmian students. Some bishops earmarked 17 per cent of their income for foundations. (EO)

Zbigniew Anusik, *Gustaw III i baron de Breteuil. Nieznana karta z dziejów sekretnej dyplomacji w latach 1790–1792 (Gustavus III and Baron de Breteuil. An Unknown Page from the History of Secret Diplomacy in 1790–1792)*, "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXIX, 2004, № 2–3, pp. 25–67, sum. in German and English.

On the basis of letters sent to the king of Sweden, Gustavus III, kept in the Riksarkivet in Stockholm, the author reconstructs secret plans for a Swedish military intervention in France in 1790–1792. On the part of the king of France, Louis XVI, the negotiations were conducted by Lois August le Tonnelier, Baron de Breteuil. But European monarchs were unwilling to approve the Swedish king's plans; they were ready at most to agree to an armed demonstration near France's borders. With the help of Swedish diplomats Baron de Breteuil organised failed attempts to get Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette out of France. The assassination of Gustavus III in the Stockholm Opera House in 1792 put a stop to the plans for a Swedish intervention, and the death of the French royal couple in 1793 put an end to the diplomatic activity of their trustworthy minister, Baron de Breteuil. (EO)

Piotr Chomiak, "Księgi cudów" ikon Matki Boskiej z obszaru Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego ("Books of Miracles" Performed by the Holy Virgin's Icons in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania), "Barok" (Warszawa) vol. XI/2/22, 2004, pp. 145–162, sum. in English.

The author analyses many books of miracles performed by the icons of the Holy Virgin in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and draws attention to their moral, spiritual and didactic character. The books usually depict the circumstances in which the miraculous powers of an icon were revealed, the establishment of a cult centre in that place and the miracles connected with a given holy picture. It was the inhabitants of the territories between Białystok and Smolensk who benefited from these miracles. The books of icons also contained information on the social origin of the pilgrims; they represented all the estates of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth: the nobility, the urban middle class and the peasantry.

The books of miracles of the more important cult centres were usually printed, the publishers' aim being to strengthen the cult and popularise the significance of a given sanctuary. This is why the books lay stress on the piety of the faithful and the significance of the cult centre with which a given book deals. It is always emphasised in the books that the place of a sanctuary with a miraculous icon was chosen by God or the Holy Virgin. (AK)

Adam Daniłczyk, *Afera Dogrumowej a konsolidacja opozycji królewskiej w latach 1785-1786 (The Dogrumowa Affair and the Consolidation of the Anti-Royal Opposition in 1785-1786)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa) vol. CXI, 2004, № 4, pp. 47-81, sum. in English.

In 1784 Maria Teresa Dogrumowa accused several prominent dignitaries in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, including Prince Adam Czartoryski and Hetman Franciszek Ksawery Branicki, of preparing a plot to assassinate King Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. The author shows how this affair helped to consolidate the anti-royal political camp. He draws attention to the fact that the greatest role in consolidating the opposition was played by F.K. Branicki, who is still underestimated in Polish historiography, even though he was much more active than another leading oppositionist who inspired the affair, Court Marshal Ignacy Potocki.

The author analyses the affair which ended when Dogrumowa was sentenced to seclusion for life in 1785 and discusses the reaction of the neighbouring states to this political scandal. Austria adopted an attitude favourable to Prince Czartoryski while Russia firmly supported Stanislaus Augustus. However, in the next few years Catherine II changed sides and began to support the king's adversary Ksawery Branicki who finally joined the camp of the king's adversaries, despite Poniatowski's conciliatory moves. (AK)

Diariusz sejmku nadzwyczajnego 1670 roku (Report of Proceedings at the Extraordinary Sejm Held in 1670), eds. Kazimierz Przyboś and Marek Ferenc, Kraków 2004, Towarzystwo Wydawnicze "Historia Jagiellonica", XXV + 134 pp., list of abbrevs., index of persons and geographical names, annexes.

In the preface Kazimierz Przyboś presents the political situation of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations in the period from the end of the Coronation Sejm broken off on November 12, 1669 to the beginning of the Extraordinary Sejm on March 5, 1670. This source publication is a record of the extraordinary Sejm held in 1670. It is based on the manuscript kept in the Ossoliński Library in Wrocław. It depicts the proceedings at the Sejm from its inauguration to its conclusion on April 19; it also includes the speeches which, according to custom, the senators used to make in the presence of the king and the deputies' chamber. The 1670 Sejm was the second Sejm during the reign of Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki to be broken by the opposition of just one deputy. (EO)

Dziedzictwo Andrzeja Frycza Modrzewskiego w myśli humanistycznej i politycznej (The Legacy of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski in Humanistic and Political Thought), Materials from an International Conference Held on the Quinten-

cenary of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski's Birth, Piotrków Trybunański–Wolbrz, 19–20 September, 2003, ed. Jerzy Kukulski, Toruń 2004, Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek, vol. I, *Dziedzictwo Andrzeja Frycza Modrzewskiego w myśli politycznej* (*The Legacy of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski in Political Thought*), 462 pp., ill. Vol. II, *Dziedzictwo Andrzeja Frycza Modrzewskiego w myśli humanistycznej* (*Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski's Legacy in Humanistic Thought*), ed. Wojciech Piotrowski and Tadeusz Szperny, pp. 465–718.

These volumes of materials from an international conference devoted to the legacy of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski, a prominent Polish 16th century humanist and political writer, contains papers on Modrzewski's achievements and the reception of his thoughts in various epochs. The first part of Volume I presents studies on Modrzewski's ideas against the background of the Polish and European Renaissance. Jerzy Kukulski portrays the writer's personality and his times. Piotr Kowolik and Paweł Pindera discuss the state reforms proposed by Modrzewski. Ryszard W. Wołoszyński depicts the writer's conception of the peasant question. Military issues have been dealt with by Karol Olejnik, Zbigniew Grabowski, Jerzy Zalewski in association with Janusz Tomiła and Stefan Zwoliński. Tomasz Ślęczka discusses the question of voting rules in institutions based on estate representation and Piotr Świercz depicts the reception of Aristotelianism in Polish 16th century political thought. Henryk Cudak and Aneta Bołdyrew write about Modrzewski's opinions on the family. Marcin Hlebionok presents the symbols of the ruler and state on the seals of the Polish kings Henry of Valois and Stephen Batory. Patrycja Jakóbczyk–Adamczyk discusses the political thought of the Spanish writer Ferdinand Vazquez de Menchaca. Mikołaj Kućerepa and Olga Nikončuk devote their reflections to Ukraine and Poland in the first half of the 16th century. Witold Chmielewski discusses the role of Modrzewski's works in the concepts of Poland's communist authorities in the first half of the 1950s. The studies in the second part of Volume I are loosely connected with Modrzewski's legacy. Cezary Taracha portrays the opinions on Central and Eastern Europe held by Pedro de Aranda, Spanish ambassador to the court of the Polish king, Augustus III. José Luis Gómez Urdanez depicts the characteristics of Spanish absolutism during the age of Enlightenment, and Cristina González Caizán writes about Russian absolutism under Peter I and French absolutism during the times of Louis XIV. Jolanta A. Daszyńska's reflections concern the rise of the United States. Henryk Bałabucha presents taboo questions in political discussions in Polish territories at the turn of the 19th century. Ryszard Bender discusses Father Karol Mikoszewski's links with the Polish League in 1869, and Karol Głogowski explains the influence which Modrzewski's plans to reform the Commonwealth had on the Union of Young Democrats in 1956. Wojciech Kaute presents the concepts of Poland's history of two 19th century historians: Joachim Lelewel and Michał Bobrzyński. The inter-war period is dealt with by Robert Litwiński and Marek Sioma. Volume II is devoted to Modrzewski's humanistic thought. His rhetorical skill is discussed by Katarzyna Kiszewiak, Mirosław Korolko, Edmund Kotarski, Katarzyna Organicki and Wojciech Piotrowski. The reception of Modrzewski's thought during his times is the subject of studies by Krzysztof Biliński, Krzysztof Koehler, Konrad Ludwicki, Jerzy Starnawski and Maria Wichowa. Stanisław Piekarski writes about art in Modrzewski's times and Jakub Z. Lichański about the rhetorical skill of Jakub Górski, professor at Cracow University (16th century). The reception of Modrzewski's ideas in the 19th century press of Piotrków is discussed by Danuta Bruska, in Polish historical novel by Andrzej Sepkowski, and in the literature of the Polish People's Republic by Witold Nawrocki. Zinaida Aleksandriwna Pachotok presents the genealogy of the Kruszewski family, ancestors of the linguist Mikołaj Kruszewski (19th–20th centuries). (EO)

Waldemar Graczyk, *Stanisław Łubieński, pasterz, polityk i pisarz 1574–1640 (Stanisław Łubieński, a Pastor, Politician and Writer 1574–1640)*, Kraków 2005, Tyniec Wydawnictwo Benedyktynów, 484 pp., bibl., ill., list of abbrevs., annexes, index of persons and geographical names, sum. in German and English.

The monograph is based on archival materials kept in the Czartoryski and Jagiellonian libraries in Cracow, the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kórnik, the Ossoliński Library in Wrocław, the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw and the Archives of the Siedlce Diocese.

The author presents the political career of Stanisław Łubieński, deputy chancellor of Poland and bishop of Płock, the bishop's ecclesiastic career, closely connected with the former, as well as his literary and historical interests. The book consists of three parts. In the first part, which covers the period up to 1627, the year when Łubieński was appointed bishop of Płock, the author presents Łubieński's family, a noble family of middle means, Łubieński's studies and the beginnings of his political career, which he owed to the support of his relative, Maciej Pstrokoński, chancellor of Poland and bishop of Kujawy. Graczyk depicts Łubieński's work in the Polish chancery, which climaxed with his appointment to the office of deputy chancellor and bishop of Łuck. The second part of the book portrays Łubieński as bishop of Płock and concerns his pastoral and political work. In the third part Łubieński is portrayed as a lover of literature and historian, author of several works, including an important book on Zebrzydowski's rebellion (1606–1608). (EO)

Zenon Guldón, Szymon Kazusek, *Rola Żydów w handlu polskim w pierwszej połowie XVII wieku (The Role of Jews in Polish Trade in the First Half of the 17th Century)*, "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej" (Warszawa) vol. LII, 2004, № 3, pp. 287–303, sum. in English, tables.

On the basis of entries in the Cracow customs registers from 1636–1650 the authors undermine the theory that Jewish merchants dominated Cracow's foreign trade as early as the first half of the 17th century (a mere 10 per cent of the entries in the register concern Jews). The situation was similar in internal trade; it was only in the second half of the 17th century that Jewish merchants began to gain predominance in the trade contacts of the majority of towns in Little Poland, including Cracow (but with the exception of Chęciny, Opatów and Pińczów).

According to the authors it can no longer be asserted that the year 1648 marked the beginning of a general decline of Jewish trade; the Chmielnicki insurrection only led to the weakening of Red Ruthenian towns' trade contacts with Cracow; as a result, many merchants moved from Red Ruthenia to the western part of Little Poland. (AK)

Grażyna Jurkowlaniec, *Kult obrazów a kult świętych w nowożytnym Krakowie (Cult of Pictures and the Cult of Saints in Early Modern Cracow)*, "Barok" (Warszawa) vol. XI/2/22, 2004, pp. 69–87, sum. in English, ill.

The author draws attention to the strong links which existed between the cult of the saints and the cult of pictures in early modern Cracow, a city replete with holy sites. She points out that carved crucifixes and paintings presenting the martyrdom of Christ were traditionally the chief objects worshipped by the blessed; what is surprising is that images of the Holy Virgin attracted far less attention. At the beginning, and in some cases in the middle of the 17th century, it became a tradition to associate the time in which a saint's image was created and the place in which it was kept with the time and place in which he acted. This was sometimes due to the intensification or revival of a cult and this in turn was usually connected with preparations for a beatification or canonisation process. These traditions, enriched by additional details, were preserved up to the 20th century, despite the opinions of researchers who denied that there were any links

between the beatified and their effigies. since the dating of the pictures usually made the existence of any links impossible; they maintained that the existence of some links was probable only in exceptional cases (e.g. the mosaic icon of Salome and Queen Hedwig's crucifix). As a rule the pictures which were allegedly worshipped by the blessed were created after their death and those which according to legend were painted on the initiative of a beatified person had most probably existed a long time before his birth. (AK)

Leszek Kajzer, *Zamki i dwory obronne w Polsce centralnej (Castles and Defensive Manor Houses in Central Poland)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo DiG, 268 pp., 136 ill., list of abbrevs.

The author analyses the defensive and defensive-residential buildings which were constructed in central Poland (former voivodships of Łęczyca and Sieradz) in the late Middle Ages and the modern era and have either survived till the present day or are known from written sources and archaeological research. In the introductory part he presents a geographical and historical characterisation of the region and the structure of landed property. In the next part he analyses royal, clergymen's and noblemen's castles. The last two parts of the monograph deal with brick and wooden manor houses. The book also contains a catalogue of defensive buildings in central Poland with a general characterisation of each of them. (EO)

Anna Kamler, *Chłopi jako pracownicy najemni na wsi małopolskiej w XVI i pierwszej połowie XVII wieku (Peasants as Hired Labour in the Villages of Little Poland in the 16th and Early 17th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Oleksiejuk — Inwestycje, 150 pp., bibl., tables.

On the basis of tax registers, rural court records, testaments, inspections, inventories, manorial documents, bishops' inspections and records of castle courts kept in the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw and in the State Archives in Cracow and Lublin, the author discusses the use of hired labour in the villages of Little Poland in the 16th and 17th centuries. She shows that hired labour was used in all types of landed estates, in housework as well as in the fields and non-agricultural occupations.

The author shows that as a result of the shortage of workforce in the villages of Little Poland (felt in particular in the 16th and early 17th centuries) rural service became an institution generally accepted by both the manor house and the peasants. It was above all poor villagers and unemployed people who became farm hands; the children of peasants and impoverished noblemen also willingly sought employment as hired workers. All hired workers, both permanent and seasonal ones, worked on the basis of a verbal agreement concluded with a farmer, a peasant or the manorial administration. In addition to a small wage, a permanent job guaranteed them a full year's livelihood (food and lodging), which was very important in those days. (AK)

Mariusz Karpowicz, *O sztuce portretowej doby sarmatyzmu (Portrait-Painting during the Period of Sarmatism), "Barok"* (Warszawa), vol. XI, 2004, №1, pp. 9–16, sum. in English.

The author reflects on the specific character and nature of Polish 17th century coffin portraits. In a way, they were a deformation, for the eyes had to be sharp and piercing so as to penetrate the viewer. The nose was deformed and so were the protruding ears. The portrait made the impression as if the deceased wanted to check whether the relatives looked sufficiently mournful. In the author's opinion the deformation of the face was deliberate, its aim being to make the portrait more expressive. Though the first coffin portraits were painted at the end of the 16th century, expressiveness did not become a rule until the second half of the 17th. The expressive coffin portrait faded away in the 1730s, portraits

similar to court portraits taking its place. The Sarmatian portrait is more expressive and says more about the psychology of the deceased than the West European portraits of that time. The rococo coffin portrait with its cool, detached faces appeared in the 1770s. (EO)

Tomasz Kempa, *Listy Radziwiłłów z okresu unii lubelskiej, 1568–1569* (*Radziwiłł's Letters from the Time of the Union of Lublin, 1568–1569*), "Zapiski Historyczne" (Toruń), vol. LXIX, 2004, № 4, pp. 87–109.

Kempa presents ten letters written by Mikołaj Radziwiłł "the Red, voivode of Wilno and Lithuanian chancellor, and one letter written by his son, Krzysztof "the Thunderbolt". They were all addressed to their near cousin, Mikołaj Krzysztof "the Orphan". This is the first time that the letters have been published. They are kept in the Russian National Library in St. Petersburg. The correspondence shows the Radziwiłł's political views, in particular their aversion to Lithuania's union with Poland. (EO)

Dariusz Kisiel, *Recepcja reformy trydenckiej w diecezji płockiej* (*Reception of the Tridentine Reform in the Płock Diocese*), Pułtusk 2004, Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczna im. A. Gieysztorza w Pułtusku, 256 pp., bibl., ill., index of persons.

The author describes how the reforms drawn up by the Council of Trent were carried into effect in the Płock diocese in 1586–1733, that is, between the first and the last diocesan synod devoted to the implementation of the Council's decisions. In the first chapter he presents the doctrinal principles of the Protestant denominations and the decisions taken by the Council of Trent. Chapter II deals with the resolutions and statutes of the 10 synods which took place in the Płock diocese in 1586–1733. The last chapter presents the Płock synods' resolutions concerning such questions as defence of the faith, the teaching of religion, preaching, sacraments, discipline of the clergy, monastic orders, theological seminaries, the customs of the faithful, as well as the property and administrative matters of the Płock diocese. (EO)

Jan Kracik, *Staropolskie polemiki wokół czci obrazów* (*Old Polish Polemics over the Cult of Pictures*), "Barok" (Warszawa) vol. XI/2/22, 2004, pp. 9–22, sum. in English.

The author analyses the opinions of the supporters and adversaries of the cult of pictures in the 16th century Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. He points out that their disputes were not a dialogue between Christians holding different views but rather two monologues, each side claiming that it knew the attitude, practices and aspirations of the adversary better than the adversary knew them himself. Both sides used stereotypes instead of trying to understand the adversary, and instead of exchanging concrete arguments each side recited its own definitions and enumerated the other side's deviations. The critics of the cult of pictures were not interested in official Church theories but only in actual practice, and the defenders of the practice (even though they recognised that it should be corrected to make it comply with the resolutions of the Council of Trent) were more fascinated by orthodoxy than by what this practice consisted of, even though it often departed from official requirements and principles. In view of these disputes the Polish Catholics showed great tolerance for the forms and spirit of mass piety and did not object to the personification of holy pictures and to the growth of attachment to miracles, pomp and sham brilliance. (AK)

Robert Kufel, *Duchowieństwo w księgach metrykalnych parafii Babimost od końca XVII do początków XX w.* (*The Clergy in the Registers of the Babimost Parish from the End of the 17th to the Beginning of the 20th Century*), "Archiwa,

Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne" (Lublin), vol. 81, 2004, pp. 139–168, sum. in German, specifications.

In the parish archives in Babimost (Lubusz region) the author has found the registers of the births, marriages and deaths from the years 1685–1939 with information about 246 local clergymen. He has divided the clergymen into three groups. The first group comprises priests who carried out pastoral duties in the parish *ex officio*; the group includes 12 provosts and 60 curates. The second group consists of 152 diocesan and monastic priests who were regarded as important personages by the scribes either because they performed concrete liturgical functions in the parish (those who administered sacraments or replaced other priests) or for personal reasons (when, for instance, they celebrated the jubilee of their priesthood). The third group comprises only nine clergymen who could not be included in the two former categories. (AK)

Dariusz Łukasiewicz, *Szkolnictwo w Prusach Południowych / 1793–1806 / w okresie reform oświeceniowych (Education in South Prussia / 1793–1806 / during the Period of Enlightenment Reforms)*, Poznań–Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwa Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk and Instytutu Historii PAN, 360 pp., tables, map, bibl., index.

The province of South Prussia was set up after the second partition of Poland. It consisted of territories seized by Prussia in the partition, that is, the western and some central territories of Poland with such important centres as Poznań, Kalisz, Częstochowa, Sieradz, Płock and Łowicz. After the last partition the rest of central Poland, including Warsaw, was added to the province. The province did not last much more than a dozen years for after the defeat of Prussia by Napoleon it became part of the Duchy of Warsaw.

The author discusses secondary and primary education in the province in the period when the form and level of state education in that territory were shaped on the one hand, by official directives from Berlin and the 1798 reform of Prussian schools, which was a result of Europe-wide endeavours to modernise education, and on the other hand, by the still living tradition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and its system of education. Łukasiewicz starts by analysing primary schools in towns and villages, their legal status, the number of schools and the curricula, the number of pupils, the handbooks, teaching staff and teaching conditions. He follows the same pattern in his analysis of secondary schools. He points out that this was the period when an outstanding school above the secondary-school level, the Warsaw Lycée, was set up and when the secondary school in Poznań experienced a flourishing development. But the secondary school in Łęczyca was closed down at that time. The picture is supplemented by remarks on schools outside the structure of state education, Jewish schools, courses organised at military garrisons, boarding schools, schools for midwives, teacher training colleges and various private schools.

After completing his analysis the author tries to determine whether education in the Polish territories was modernised during the years of Prussian rule. As far as primary education was concerned, progress was clearly visible; the turn of the 18th century was an important stage in its development from the traditional parish school to the modern primary school. The same cannot however be said about secondary education. Some of the ideological and organisational achievements of the National Education Commission, a truly modern educational institution which determined the shape of Polish national education in the last two decades of the 18th century, were wasted in the years 1793–1806, but some were kept up. The Prussian reform of 1798 preserved many ideas of the National Education Commission in the eastern province without introducing strict Germanisation. Polish education was to experience a further modernisation after 1806, in the Duchy of Warsaw, a qualitatively new state. (MM)

Roman Mazek, *Walka szlachty mazowieckiej z duchowieństwem o dziesięciny w połowie XVIII w. w świetle korespondencji Franciszka Bieleńskiego (The Mazovian Nobility's Mid-18th Century Struggle against the Clergy over Tithes in the Light of Franciszek Bieleński's Correspondence)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. XCV, 2004, № 3, pp. 313–325, sum. in English.

The resolutions adopted by the 1635 Sejm regulated the nobility's dispute with the clergy over tithes. The Sejm recommended that the tithes should be paid in cash and not in kind as a tenth part of the crops. Controversial questions were to be solved by the nobility's courts. However, conflicts kept arising for the clergy preferred to receive the tithe in crops. The problem was particularly troublesome for the poor nobility in Mazovia, all the more so as in the middle of the 18th century the clergy tried to bring Mazovian noblemen to consistorial courts. In 1752 a conflict arose between Franciszek Bieleński, Poland's Grand Marshal, and the Warsaw Official Father Antoni Ostrowski over the appointment of a parish priest in Mazovia. When, in addition, the Marshal was summoned by a consistorial court over the question of tithes, he launched a campaign at the dietines of the Mazovian and neighbouring voivodships, calling on the nobility to come out against the payment of tithes in kind and against the trials of noblemen by ecclesiastic courts. The nobility's views were propagated in writing and an article by a French priest, Father de la Borde, criticising the clergy's excessive powers, was translated and brought out in Polish. The Marshal scored a great success and the nobility's demands gained the support of the majority of the Polish dietines. The question was to be solved by the Warsaw country court, that is a nobility's court, in 1754. (EO)

Jerzy Michalski, *Sprawa zwrotu ponadtraktatowych nabytków austriackich i pruskich po I rozbiórce (The Question of a Return of the Territories which Prussia and Austria Acquired in Excess of the Treaty after the First Partition)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa), vol. CXII, 2005, № 1, pp. 77–127, sum. in English.

The article deals with the several hot years after Austria, Prussia and Russia signed the treaty sanctioning the First Partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, years during which the provisions of the treaty were repeatedly broken by two of the signatories. The article is based on the author's thorough research in Polish, German, Austrian and French archives.

Michalski emphasises that the line of the new frontier was not clearly defined in the partition treaty signed in St. Petersburg on July 25, 1772 and was at once violated by Prussia. In 1773 and 1774 Prussian troops repeatedly crossed and shifted the border; their aggressive stance was the reason why the only attempt at opposing a partitioning power with arms in hand took place on the western border at Kapiel in the Noteć region on July 11, 1774. During the first three years after the first partition the Polish political elites were convinced that Prussia was striving to annex the whole of Poland and would use any pretext to get more than it had been accorded by the treaty of St. Petersburg. Austria was equally greedy; it had annexed Zips, Orava and Podhale even before the first partition, in 1769–1770, and after 1772 it also repeatedly violated the provisions of the treaty. In this situation Russia turned out to be the most effective defender of the truncated Commonwealth's borders, for both the Empress Catherine II and the Russian diplomats regarded Poland as a sphere of their own interests.

For the next twenty years Poland tried to regain the territories wrested from her in defiance of the treaty. Michalski depicts in detail the open activities, diplomatic moves and correspondence between the main actors of political life, including Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski. These ineffective endeavours came to an end after the second and third partitions (1793 and 1795) which liquidated the Polish state. (MM)

Die Nachlassverzeichnis der Handwerker in Tallin, 1706–1803, bearbeitet von Raimo Pullat, Tallinn 2006, Estopol, 368 pp., index of geographical names, index of persons.

A successive volume of posthumous inventories of artisans who lived and died in Tallinn in the 18th century. The volume, edited by the well known Estonian researcher Raimo Pullat, contains 47 inventories of the belongings left by representatives of various crafts: goldsmiths, bakers, bookbinders, hatters, linen weavers, dyers, leatherworkers, cobblers, wigmakers, belt makers, buttoners, saddlers, smiths, butchers, glaziers, masons, joiners, tailors, watchmakers and coopers. The inventories scrupulously enumerate all the belongings of the deceased: money, jewellery, furniture, garments, bed clothes, kitchen utensils and tableware as well as weapons, books, all kinds of documents and papers. This allows the reader to get an idea of the stratification of Tallinn's artisans, their intellectual level and interests, the way they spent their leisure time and also of family relations in this occupational group. (MB)

Krystyna Niewiarowska-Bogucka, *Mecenat rodzinny Ossolińskich w XVIII i XIX wieku na Podlasiu (The Ossoliński Family's Patronage of the Arts in Podlasie in the 18th and 19th Centuries)*, Warszawa 2004, Sławiściyczny Ośrodek Wydawniczy Instytutu Sławiściyki PAN, 232 pp., bibl., ill., annexes, index of persons and geographical names.

In the first chapter the author presents the history of the Podlasie branch of the Ossoliński family from the second half of the 17th century to its extinction in the second half of the 19th century. The remaining two chapters are the core of the book. The author analyses in them the Ossolińskis' sacral foundations, their courts and their brick and wooden palaces in the Podlasie region. Being also interested in the buildings which have not survived, she analyses their architecture and furnishing on the basis of illustrations, plans and inventories. She draws attention to the high artistic level of the churches in Ciechanowiec, Rudka and Mokobody and the palace at Sterdyń. (EO)

Bożena Popiołek, *Konterfekt prawdziwy umbrą fatalną malowany — wizerunek kobiety w staropolskich mowach pogrzebowych (A True Portrait Painted in Ill-Fated Umber — The Image of Woman in Old Polish Funeral Speeches)*, "Studia Historyczne" (Kraków) vol. XLVII, 2004, № 3–4, pp. 313–324, sum. in English.

On the basis of Protestant and Catholic 17th century sermons and funeral orations the author shows that the speeches made at the funerals of women were full of praises for womankind, their authors concentrating on pointing out the most important positive traits of women (according to the accepted canons), such as gentleness, kind-heartedness, modesty, wisdom, caution and composure; stress was also laid on Christian virtues: piety, religiousness, charity and obedience.

It was much more seldom that the preachers included didactic elements in their funeral speeches and condemned some unidentified women for their impudence, disobedience, quarrelsome disposition, impleity and love of luxury and mundane pleasures. By contrasting positive examples from the lives of the deceased with counter-examples, the preachers wanted to impress the listeners and readers of orations in order to exert influence on their daily behaviour. (AK)

Maciej Ptaszyński, *Kapitał wdowy. Sytuacja wdowy pastorskiej w Kościele pomorskim przełomu XVI i XVII w. (A Widow's Capital. The Situation of Pastors' Widows in the Pomeranian Church in the Late 16th and 17th Centuries)*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" (Warszawa) vol. CXII, 2005, № 1, pp. 5–51, sum. in English.

The author discusses the situation of Lutheran pastors' widows in the Pomeranian Church in the 16th and 17th centuries. He examines its legal and institutional aspects (reflected in the Church's customs and norms) and the relations between the widowed women, the commune and its patrons. He shows that the choice of legal guardians for parsons' widows and orphans frequently led to serious conflicts between municipal authorities and Church bodies. The towns, defending their rights and privileges, tried to curb the influence of the Duke and the Church, while the consistory did its best to preserve the integrity of the clergy.

Much space is devoted to the role of pastors' widows in the appointment of new priests. If the widows did not accept a new candidate, this could lead to a protracted crisis in the Church; their support speeded up the election. (AK)

Krzysztof A. Sitnik, *Księgozbiór konwentu we Lwowie odzwierciedleniem zainteresowań intelektualnych bernardynów lwowskich II poł. XV–XVII wieku (Lwów Bernardines' Intellectual Interests from the mid-15th to the 18th Centuries as Reflected in the Book Collection of their Monastery in Lwów)*, "Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne" (Lublin), vol. 81, 2004, pp. 225–252.

Father Sitnik analyses the book collection of the Bernardines' monastery in Lwów on the basis of the still existing inventories and notes of provenance. He says that the heads of the monastery spared no effort to increase the collection. For instance, Sebastian Lwowczyk (d. 1561) added 63 volumes to the library, and Walenty Tyszkowski (d. 1783) another 65 volumes. The library was destroyed several times, the first time by the Moldavian invasion in 1509, then in 1704 by the Swedes, who took many books away. According to the inventory of 1747 the library had 3,470 volumes; by 1757 the number of books had increased to 3,886. The library had the following sections: the *Bible* and biblical commentaries, writings of the fathers of the Church, works by doctors of the Church and ecclesiastic writers, books dealing with sermons, books concerning theology, canon and civil law, ecclesiastic and general historiography, monastic rules, ascetic and mystical writings, philosophy, mathematics and natural sciences, the humanities and medicine. Theological and philosophical books predominated in the library. (EO)

Sowtźdrzał krotochwlny i śmieszny. *Krytyczna edycja staropolskiego przekładu Ulenspiegla (The Jocular and Funny Ulenspiegel. A critical edition of an old Polish translation of Ulenspiegel)*, eds. Radosław Grześkowiak and Edmund Kizik, Gdańsk 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 459 pp., sum. in German, plates, ill.

This is a critical edition of the complete text of an old Polish translation, recently found in the *Rossiyskaya Gosudarstvennaya Biblioteka* in Moscow. It is supplemented by and collated with the later reprints and the original German text. The illustrations in the volume are based on the woodcuts from one of the earliest Strasbourg editions of *Ulenspiegel*.

The commentary comprises explanations (in the footnotes), the *Critical Apparatus* and the *Annex*, both at the end of the volume.

At the beginning of the commentaries on the individual stories the reader will find information on their sources, a selection of earlier editions of the same jests and the symbol accorded to each jest in international classification. The *Critical Apparatus* contains all corrections made in the basic edition as well as the differences between individual versions, the examination of which has made it possible to reconstruct precisely the tradition followed in the printing of the text. The *Annex* contains a transliteration of the extant fragments of the two oldest editions of *Ulenspiegel*, a transcription of *Kulhawtec*, a reshaped old Polish translation from 1786, and the stories omitted in the old Polish translation; they have been reprinted from a later 19th century translation or have been summarised by Grześkowiak and Kizik if the translation was missing. (AK)

Jarosław Stoliczka, *Diariusze i relacje sejmowe do czasów Michała Korybuta Wiśniowieckiego i Jana III Sobieskiego (Reports and Accounts of Proceedings in the Sejms Held up to the Times of Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki and John III Sobieski)*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" (Poznań), vol. LVI, 2004, № 2, pp. 157–169.

On the basis of manuscripts kept in the archives and libraries of Lviv and Kiev the author has drawn up a catalogue of reports and accounts of proceedings in the Sejms held during the interregnum after John Casimir's abdication in 1668, and during the reigns of Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki (1669–1673) and John III Sobieski (1674–1696). Each source mentioned by the author bears the original title; the call number and the number of pages are also quoted. The author explains whether a given account is a copy or the original, which part of the Sejm debates it concerns and to what extent it is precise. The greatest number of reports concerns the 1668 interregnum, the reign of Michael Korybut Wiśniowiecki and the interregnum after his death. Few sources refer to the reign of John III Sobieski. (EO)

Szkocja Marii Stuart według dwóch szesnastowiecznych manuskryptów z Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej (Scotland under Mary Stuart according to Two 16th Century Manuscripts Kept in the Jagiellonian Library), trans. and edit. by Mariusz Misztal, Kraków 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Akademii Pedagogicznej, 65 pp., list of abbrevs.

The two 16th century manuscripts from the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow which Mariusz Misztal has brought out concern Scotland under the rule of Queen Mary Stuart. The first has been translated from Italian and published in the language of the original and in Polish. Its author was Francesco Marcardi, an Italian political writer who lived in the second half of the 16th century. In 1579 he gave a copy of his study to Piotr Wolski, Polish deputy chancellor and bishop of Płock, who was then on a diplomatic mission in Rome. After the bishop's death the manuscript was turned over to the Jagiellonian Library. The second manuscript, included in the volume *Relationibus de rebus Polonicis et Literae Polonicae, Latine et Germanice a. 1542–1577*, is an anonymous account in Polish of the events which took place in Scotland in connection with the death of Queen Mary Stuart's secretary, David Rizzio in 1566. According to the editor, the fact that the manuscripts found their way to the library of the Jagiellonian University shows that there was interest in Poland in the events taking place in distant Scotland. (EO)

Świat niepożegnany. Żydzi na dawnych ziemiach wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej w XVIII–XX wieku (A World Left without Farewell. Jews in the Former Eastern Territories of the Polish Republic in the 18th–20th Centuries), ed. Krzysztof Jasiewicz, Warszawa–Londyn 2004, Wydawnictwo Rytm and Instytut Studiów Politycznych PAN, 1120 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

Like *The Last Citizens of the Grand Duchy*, this volume, too, is a farewell to a world that no longer exists, the world of Jews living in the east of old Poland, in Lithuanian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian territories. This impressive volume has been contributed by researchers from many countries representing various fields of the humanities as well as by witnesses of the events described in it. It opens with brief information on Jewish settlement in these territories in the 15th–19th centuries, its characteristic features and the number and location of Jews in the first half of the 20th century.

The other chapters present the coexistence and conflicts between Jews and their neighbours from the 19th century to 1939, during World War II and immediately after it, the bitter attempts to settle accounts, and the dilemmas of historians in Poland and other countries of the region. The volume contains texts

concerning eastern Poland, Galicia, Ukraine, Volhynia, Belarus, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. The authors also describe the characteristics of Jewish communities, both those in large towns and in the typically Jewish provincial *shtetls*, contacts between Jews and non-Jews, the opinions which the different communities had of each other, and their conflicts, from the pogroms and anti-Jewish excesses in 1918 and the inter-war period to the Holocaust during World War II.

About a dozen texts present various Jewish reactions during the German occupation and the methods the Jews applied after 1941 to survive, from passivity to the organisation of partisan units and participation in the Polish resistance movement. Some texts deal with the post-war fate of those who survived: the dilemmas facing Polish Jews in the USSR in 1944–1946 over the advisability of repatriation, the difficult decision whether to emigrate and if so, where to.

A separate part of the book, entitled *Neighbours*, is devoted to the settlement of accounts with the past, undertaken in Poland and Lithuania during the last few years, the best known of which is the discussion about the pogrom in Jedwabne, about the co-responsibility or even responsibility of Poles (and Lithuanians) for the collective murders of Jews in 1941. This part includes several dozen accounts contributed by the miraculously saved victims of that wave of aggression; the accounts are very brief but it is probably their brevity that makes them extremely dramatic and deeply shocking. The picture is supplemented by reflections on the quite frequent and equally dramatic cases of Jews being saved by Poles during the German occupation, on the behaviour of individual persons and the attitude of the underground Polish state to the extermination of Jews.

The question of pogroms in the areas which after being occupied by the Soviets came under German occupation in 1941 requires further profound research. But this is a question which arouses deepest emotions. The book ends with texts contributed mostly by Polish and Lithuanian researchers who, being interested in the problem, try to point out how a "difficult history" should be written. But they do not give a clear answer. The subject is important but it is so painful and gives rise to so many evaluations that it requires distance, restraint and consistency. Not all historians who have expressed their opinions on Jedwabne possessed these virtues but this does not change the fact that professional research on this event should be continued.

All the articles and accounts included in the volume have been summarised in English. (MM)

Szymon Tracz, *Bractwa religijne w dekanacie żywieckim, 1598–1772 (Religious Fraternities in the Żywiec Deanery, 1598–1772)*, Kraków 2005, Wydawnictwo UNUM, 148 pp., bibl., tables.

The author examines the history of nine religious brotherhoods active in the Żywiec deanery in 1598–1772. On the basis of the fraternities' books and records, ecclesiastic inspections, documents of provincial synods and the valuable chronicle written by the chief officer of Żywiec, Andrzej Komonicki, Tracz discusses the development of religious fraternities in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, their role in the life of the post-Tridentine Church (Chapter I), the development of the network of fraternities in the Żywiec deanery, their aims, the way in which they functioned, their organisation and management (Chapter II), the economic foundations of the fraternities existing at individual churches (Chapter III), and the activities of the members of individual fraternities (Chapter IV). On the basis of extant catalogues and books Tracz has been able to depict in the last chapter the number, sex and social descent of the persons active in these fraternities, the forms of religious life practised by them (regular prayers, liturgical services, prayers and services for the dead, processions and pilgrimages, regular confessions and Communion), the artistic patronage exercised by the brotherhoods and their theatre productions. (AK)

Piotr Ugniewski, "Szkaradny występek królobójstwa" w międzynarodowej propagandzie Stanisława Augusta ("The Hideous Crime of Regicide" in Stanislaus Augustus' International Propaganda), "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa) vol. XCV, 2004, № 3, pp. 327–347, sum. in English, annexes.

On the basis of European political press (Dutch, German and Polish papers) the author describes the propaganda campaign which King Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski launched in Europe after the failed attempt on his life of May 3, 1771. The aim of the campaign was to discredit the confederates of Bar, who tried to abduct the monarch, in the eyes of the elites and governments of the Old Continent (especially in France and Austria). The campaign ended with success and the governments which had supported the Bar confederates stiffened their attitude and curbed their involvement in the internal affairs of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

In addition to temporary results, Stanislaus Augustus managed to appeal directly to international public opinion and acquaint foreign countries with his own picture of Poland, for the image of Poland had been previously shaped only by the Russian empress Catherine II and the Prussian king Frederick II. After the king's successful campaign the Polish court began to appeal to the press, regarding it as a new way of exerting political influence; Poniatowski's supporters established correspondence and a long-lasting cooperation with the editorial boards of such popular West European papers as "Gazette de Leyde" and "Courier du Bas-Rhin". (AK)

19th CENTURY (till 1918)

Stanisław J. Adamczyk, *Gospodarka i społeczeństwo województwa sandomierskiego w latach 1815–1830* (*The Economy and Society of Sandomierz Voivodship in 1815–1830*), Kielce 2004, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Świętokrzyskiej, 367 pp., tables, annexes, bibl., indexes, sum. in English and Russian.

The author deals with the period when the old Sandomierz voivodship — which after administrative changes became first Kielce and later Radom voivodship — probably played the greatest role in the economic structure of the Polish territories since the early Middle Ages; this was true especially during the times of the Congress Kingdom. Adamczyk has based his reflections on an impressive amount of sources from local archives and libraries as well as on printed (especially mass-produced) sources and on an examination of periodicals from that time, encyclopaedias and dictionaries.

Owing to the clear structure of the book the reader can follow all important aspects of the economic and social life of the region. After an introductory chapter depicting the Congress Kingdom's administrative division and economic policy in the years between the Congress of Vienna and the November Uprising of 1830, the author presents the settlement network and population of the region, its agriculture, industry, handicrafts and trade, education on all levels as well as the structure, assets and public activity of the Catholic Church (and also of the Protestant and Orthodox Churches). Adamczyk emphasises that the 15 years between Napoleon's defeat and the outbreak of the Polish uprising were a period when the well-thought out economic policy pursued by the Congress Kingdom's authorities led to a rapid development of what became known as the Old Polish Industrial Region, financed mainly by the Polish Bank. The rich raw material resources of the Kielce region and the cheap labour force made it possible to set up many industrial plants, iron and steel works and rolling mills. As a result, the social and economic conditions in the region were approaching West European capitalist norms, as was proved by the appearance of compact industrial areas, the import of foreign experts, large-scale employment of hired labour, the use of

modern machines in industry, and the introduction of new crops in agriculture (potatoes and fodder, especially clover). This unprecedented boom was undermined by the defeat of the November Uprising and the growing Russification of the Congress Kingdom; economic development came to a standstill about the middle of the 19th century.

The annexes contain interesting specifications from many fields of public life, e.g. lists of the envoys and deputies representing the region in 1818–1830, dates of the establishment of towns and their size, information on the structure of handicrafts and on landed estates belonging to the Treasury, the clergy and various foundations. (MM)

Jan Gotlib Bloch, *Przyszła wojna pod względem technicznym, ekonomicznym i politycznym* (*The Future War from the Technical, Economic and Political Points of View*) ed. Grzegorz P. Bąbłak, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Polskiego Instytutu Spraw Międzynarodowych, 503 pp, CD ROM.

The author of this work (1836–1902), an inhabitant of Warsaw, came from a Jewish family of limited means, but when he was 15 he converted, becoming a member of the Reformed Church. He was one of the leading financiers and economists in the Polish Kingdom. He opened his own bank, acquired financial control over a large part of the railway network in Poland, set up sugar mills, timber trade enterprises and other works. He was also a member of what was known as the learned committee of the Treasury in St. Petersburg and founder of the statistical bureau of the merchants' society in Warsaw. In both institutions he encouraged the elaboration and publication of materials on the state of industry (especially railways) and agriculture in Russia and the Polish Kingdom.

His most important and last work was this book. It was published at first in five volumes in Russian in St. Petersburg in 1898. Bloch tried to prove that a war between modern military powers was impossible for technical and economic reasons and that if it broke out, it would result in many years of struggle without solution and lead to the ruin of both sides. The book was translated into Polish, French, and German and some parts were also translated into English. It gained popularity in Europe, becoming one of the most important pacifistic publications of the 19th and 20th centuries. Its pacifistic slogans were strengthened by cool, rational economic arguments which did not lose their viability during the later gruelling World War I struggles. Bloch spent the last few years of his life propagating pacifistic ideas. He founded the Museum of War and Peace in Lucerne which was opened after his death.

The present edition is equipped with the editor's competent notes. The most important theses of the book are available on CD. (MM)

Bohdan Cywiński, *Idzie o dobro wspólne ... Opowieść o Franciszku Stefczyku* (*This is a Question of Common Good ... The Story of Franciszek Stefczyk*), Warszawa 2005, Fundacja na rzecz Polskich Związków Kredytowych and Wydawnictwo TRIO, 115 pp., ill.

Franciszek Stefczyk (1861–1924), a graduate in history, a teacher by profession, distinguished himself as the founder of the rural cooperative and mutual aid movement in the Austrian part of Poland. In 1890 he organised in Galicia the first Polish rural savings and loan cooperative based on the Raiffeisen system. As the movement initiated by him developed, he took over important posts in autonomous Galicia; he was head of the Patronage Office for Savings and Loan Companies at the Domestic Department in Lwów, and in 1907 he became co-organiser and the first director of the Central Domestic Fund for Agricultural Companies in Lwów. After the rebirth of independent Poland (1918), he directed the Central Fund for Agricultural Companies in Warsaw and shortly before his death he became head of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Unions.

In a convincing and interesting way Cywiński presents in detail the life of his hero, from his experiences in a Cracow secondary school, his acquaintance with the poverty of Galician villages at the end of the 19th century and his life-long struggle to implement his ideas. The Stefczyk funds set up by him became unquestionably a leading institution in the Galician provinces and after 1918 they spread over the whole territory of the Second Republic, giving the peasants an instrument for fighting against poverty, debts and usury. Cywiński has enriched the picture by adding unknown details from Stefczyk's private life. The reader has been given a portrait of an impeccably honest man engrossed in the idea of serving the neighbour in every field, a man who persisted in spite of difficulties, a man who was distrustful of current politics, even though he held many important posts before and after 1918. It was the author's aim to restore to Stefczyk the place he deserves among the outstanding figures of Polish 19th and 20th century history. The book has many illustrations. (MM)

Adam Gałkowski, *Polski patriota — obywatel Europy. Rzecz o Janie Czyrińskim (1801–1867)* (A Polish Patriot — Citizen of Europe. Jan Czyriński, 1801–1867), Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Neriton, 331 pp., bibl., sum. in French, ill., index of persons.

This is a book about a Pole of Jewish descent (but brought up in the Catholic faith), a lawyer, publicist and politician during the era of the November Uprising of 1830–1831 who after the uprising emigrated to France where he took an active part in the political life of the democratic faction of the Great Polish Emigration. He gained respect in France, and later also in England, as author of historical pamphlets and treatises devoted to the Jewish question in Europe, especially the role of Jews in the pre-partition Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Czyriński was a brilliant publicist who distinguished himself among the Polish emigrants by his remarkable talent for writing and the vigour of a true polemicist. These traits of his often evoked the mistrust of his contemporaries. His fellow countrymen also criticised his close relations with Salomon Cohen, editor of the Parisian "Archives Israélites" (in which Czyriński wrote in 1846–1863 about the situation of Jews in Poland) and in particular his relations with the Rotschild bankers, thanks to whom he obtained a sinecure in Paris, which allowed him to engage in literary activity. But Czyriński never renounced his Polish identity and took part in all important debates, expressing his views as a publicist and using his position in order to obtain assistance for the Polish emigrants who lived in poverty after the risings of 1830–1831, 1846–1848 and 1863–1864.

Gałkowski has based his book on documents from the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, the Czartoryski Library in Cracow and the Archives Nationales in Paris; he has also made use of Polish and French monographs on the Great Polish Emigration and its leading representatives. (MM)

Antoni Giza, *Słowacja przełomu XIX i XX wieku w opisach polskich podróżników* (Slovakia at the Turn of the 19th Century in the Descriptions of Polish Travellers), Szczecin 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, 109 pp., bibl., indexes, sum. in English, ill.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries Slovakia attracted many Poles: writers, journalists, historians, historians of literature, experts in Slavonic writings, ethnologists, souvenir searchers as well as tourists and mountain climbers equipped with Baedeker guidebooks and climbing gear. Giza's small book shows that most of them were good observers and knew how to note down their observations despite the simplifications and stereotypes which they must have brought with them.

The descriptions analysed by the author were penned mainly by second-rate authors who have been completely forgotten; nevertheless, they depict problems which played a very important role in awakening and popularising Slovak national

consciousness at the turn of the 19th century. The Polish travellers registered the rural character of Slovak society, the weakness of towns and their provincial character, but they also noted the nascent idea of Czecho-Slovak unity which might allow the small and weak Slovak nation to gain state identity. The Poles who visited Slovakia also devoted much space to the question of Magyarisation which had been growing in strength since the 1870s. Remarks on this question are extremely interesting and also contradictory, for the traditional Polish liking for the Hungarians is here at odds with the visitors' keen observation of reality. Polish travellers could not fail to see that the Slovaks, a nationality very close to them, were frequently subjected to brutal pressure by the Hungarians. (MM)

Ich noce i dnie. Korespondencja Marit i Mariana Dąbrowskich 1909-1925 (Their Nights and Days. The Correspondence of Maria and Marian Dąbrowski 1909-1925), prefaced and edited by Ewa Głębińska, Warszawa 2005, wyd. Iskry, 768 pp., index of persons, index of geographical names.

These letters by a Polish writer Maria and her husband Marian Dąbrowski are an extremely interesting document dating from the beginning of the past century. The volume contains 427 letters and post-cards which have never been published before. The manuscripts are kept in the collections of the Museum of Literature and the University Library in Warsaw. Only a small part of the couple's correspondence has survived. The original collection numbered over two thousand letters and post-cards. The letters were written from 1909, when the Dąbrowskis met in Brussels, to Marian Dąbrowski's death at Kosowo in the Hutsul mountains. They provide a valuable addition to Maria Dąbrowska's *Diaries* and it is interesting to collate them with that work. They reflect the life of the Polish intelligentsia before the birth of independent Poland and during the first few years of the Second Republic. They provide information on Polish political and social groups living abroad before World War I, and on the socio-political activity conducted by the Polish Socialist Party and Freemasonry. They present the events of World War I, the figures of activists of the early 20th century as well as social and cultural institutions of independent Poland. The correspondence is of great biographical value; it makes it possible to reconstruct the Dąbrowskis' life in Brussels and the inspirations of Maria Dąbrowska's literary work; it also shows the language of the epoch. (OL)

Irena Kadulska, *Akademia Połocka. Ośrodek kultury na Kresach 1812-1820 (The Połock Academy. Centre of Culture in the Borderland 1812-1820)*, Gdańsk 2004, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, 308 pp., annexes, bibl., index of persons, ill., sum. in English and Russian.

In 1579 a Jesuit college founded by King Stephen Batory was opened in Połock (now Polatsk in Belarus), which was then the capital of the Połock voivodship. Its first rector was the writer and preacher Piotr Skarga, one of the most prominent Polish intellectuals of that time. The college survived the dissolution of the Jesuit Order in 1775 and the partitions of Poland and from the end of the 18th century, especially after the Napoleonic wars, was known all over Europe as an outstanding scientific centre, the influence of which extended far beyond the boundaries of that provincial town situated in the eastern borderland of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

The author has consulted an impressive amount of sources from the archives and libraries of Poland, Lithuania, Belarus, Russia and the Vatican. Thanks to them she has painted a vivid picture of the academy and the town, a picture which presents the town's academic libraries, the production of the local printing house, the town's picture gallery, museum and natural science rooms as well as the life of the school, the religious ceremonies and celebrations of historical anniversaries held in it, the performances of the school theatre and the like. Kadulska says that at the beginning of the 19th century the Połock Academy was still an active centre

of Polish culture, even though Poland no longer existed as a state. This was due to the Jesuits who in running the school combined pastoral and educational work with attachment to Polishness. Every year the academy provided tuition for hundreds of pupils, mainly the sons of petty nobility from the territories incorporated into Russia. It contributed to the economic development of Połock and helped to increase the town's prestige. Its multinational professorial staff acquainted the inhabitants of the eastern borderland with Latin and Western culture in the broadest sense of the word. The Academy was liquidated by Tsar Alexander I's decree of March 1820 and the Jesuits were expelled from the Russian empire. The buildings and resources of the college were at first used by the Piarists and after the defeat of the November Uprising in 1831 a Russian cadet school was housed there.

In the annexes the reader will find lists of books brought out by the Połock academic printing house, a list of types (Polish, Russian, German and Hebrew) used by it in 1820 as well as lists of students and lecturers in 1812–1820. Black-and-white and colour illustrations show the no longer existing galleries of the school, richly decorated volumes from the academic library and the town. (MM)

Krzysztof Marchlewicz, *Propolski lobbing w Izbach Gmin i Lordów w latach trzydziestych i czterdziestych XIX wieku (Pro-Polish Lobbying in the House of Commons and the House of Lords in the 1830s and 1840s)*, "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), 2005, № 1, pp. 61–76, sum. in English.

The years 1831–1848 — from the fall of the November Uprising to the Springtide of Nations — were a period when the British took an unprecedented interest in the Polish question. Polonophile societies sprang up in Britain, pro-Polish meetings were held, books and pamphlets concerning Poland were brought out, and various charitable events were organised to help Polish refugees.

This interest was in harmony with the conviction of British politicians that Russia had become too strong and was threatening British interests in Europe and Asia. The result was that several score debates on various aspects of the Polish question took place in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In most cases the initiative came, directly or in a veiled form, from the most important conservative group of the Polish post-1831 emigration, Prince Adam Jerzy Czartoryski's group, called the Hotel Lambert circle from the name of its headquarters in Paris. Czartoryski visited London frequently and acted there also through his trusted collaborators, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, Władysław Zamoyski, Krystyn Lach-Szyrma and others. The democratic groups of Polish emigrés were less engaged in propaganda activity in Great Britain. Czartoryski's policy consisted in stimulating the British, especially British parliamentarians, to action. The most important of them was Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart (1803–1854). This propaganda work met with success; it did not lead to any important actions or diplomatic moves but it broadened the British people's knowledge of Polish national aspirations; the result was that many Polish emigrés found refuge in England and Scotland. However, as Marchlewicz points out, the success was short-lived, it was followed in the second half of the 19th century by a period of an almost complete indifference to the Polish question on the part of the British political elite and the British press. (MM)

Notariat i akta notarialne na ziemiach polskich w XIX–XX wieku (The Notarial Institution and Notarial Acts in the Polish Territories in the 19th and 20th Centuries), eds. Sebastian Piątkowski and Krzysztof Skupieński, Radom 2004, Radomskie Towarzystwo Naukowe, 201 pp.

This is a collection of articles which vary in scope, method and form but which all focus on the work of notaries, a field of legal activity which has been rather neglected by Polish historians and historians of law. The articles deal with the period from the end of the 18th century to the year 1951, when the Communist

authorities of the Polish People's Republic liquidated all private notaries' chancelleries (the majority of the authors concentrate on the post-partition period); as regards geography, the texts refer to the territories between the eastern borders of the Congress Kingdom and Galicia, but most of them deal with central Poland in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

The reader will find here remarks on the importance of notarial documents for research in the field of social history, economic history, the history of science and material culture, on how notarial acts can be used (from traditional to computer methods) as well as on attempts at a collective description of Polish notarial offices in the 19th and 20th centuries. Several texts present the use of notarial acts in research on landowning families, the nobility and townspeople in individual regions and districts, on civic, economic and legal activity, material culture and the ethos of individual milieux. Particularly interesting are the texts referring to the periods when, because of unfavourable political circumstances, notarial documents were one of the few autonomous, uncensored sources on groups of people, a source valuable in studies on both the native and the immigrant population (e.g. Krzysztof Latawiec, *Notarial Acts as a Source for Research on the Russian Population in the Polish Kingdom between the January Uprising and the First World War*, and Sebastian Piątkowski, *Notarial Acts as a Source for Research on the Economic and Social Reality in the General Government 1939–1944*). Kazimierz Jaroszek's text *Notaries Active in the Polish Kingdom in 1805–1915 (lists of notarial chancelleries kept in state archives)* is a praiseworthy attempt to present a collective biography of the notaries active in the Polish Kingdom during the post-partition period but the question requires further thorough research. (MM)

Mariusz Olczak, *Kampania 1813. Śląsk i Łużyce (The 1813 Campaign. Silesia and Lusatia)*, Wydawnictwo Oppidum, 605 pp., bibl., ill., index of geographical names.

In a comprehensive and very detailed way the author presents a still underestimated but important stage in the Great Napoleonic Army's war against the coalition of Prussian and Russian forces, the struggles waged between Napoleon's retreat from Russia, followed by the occupation of the Duchy of Warsaw by Russian troops, and the French emperor's final defeat at the battle of Leipzig on October 16–19, 1813.

Olczak has made use of memoirs, diaries and correspondence of the French, German, Russian and Polish participants in these events, printed sources as well as many studies by historians from various countries. He depicts in detail the events during Napoleon's stay in Silesia and Lusatia, the changing military situation and especially the negotiations and diplomatic efforts which were then being made, including the contacts between the French emperor and the Austrian Chancellor, Prince von Metternich. The book ends with a description of the fights which took place in Lower Silesia in the summer of 1813 (Olczak calls them collectively the battle of Kaczawa), and the final withdrawal of the French to Saxony.

In the annexes the author presents the structure of the Great Army with its divisions and regiments according to its state on August 15, 1813 and also short biographies of the important commanders of all sides who had a say in the fighting in the area in question. (MM)

Jadwiga Ostromięcka, *Pamiętnik z lat 1862–1911 (Diary from the Years 1862–1911)*, ed. Anna Brus, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo DiG, 350 pp., ill.

The author of the diary was an ordinary person, a private teacher, a governess, and finally a teacher at a Warsaw boarding school for girls. She did not write much, apart from private correspondence, two or three articles which were

published in the pedagogical press in the first half of the 20th century, and the diary presented here. The diary is an interesting source which will acquaint readers with the consciousness of a whole generation of women and the way of thinking which originated in Poland's eastern territories in the second half of the 19th century.

Ostromięcka's mother and father, who had actively participated in the January Uprising, were exiled to Siberia and they took Jadwiga, still an infant, with them. The stay in Tomsk and later in Kazan, the death of her mother, the feeling of being threatened and alienated, was her own, individual experience, but it was also the experience of the whole generation. This is why she devoted her life to pedagogical work among young Polish men and women. Her life was typical of the generation of Polish women who reached maturity in the 1880s and 1890s and had no possibility of starting university studies (Russian and German universities were closed to them until the beginning of the 20th century, and Galician universities up to the 1890s), but spared no effort to widen their education (Ostromięcka attended non-state courses in Kazan and Cracow and supplemented her education during her 12-month stay in London). During her life the diarist met many persons who played an important part in Polish cultural life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, such as the philosopher Wincenty Lutosławski, the publicist Aleksander Świętochowski and the writer Eliza Orzeszkowa. These meetings are vividly described in her diary. Friendship with Orzeszkowa played an important role in Ostromięcka's life; for her, as for many collaborators and admirers of the eminent writer, friendship with the great novelist was a school of character; it taught her independence, imbued her with pride and encouraged her to continue her efforts and broaden her education.

Ostromięcka's reminiscences are preceded by a detailed introduction in which A. Brus reconstructs the circumstances in which the Ostromięcki family was exiled and paints a collective portrait of the circle of women rallied round Eliza Orzeszkowa, a circle which in the 1870s and 1880s was a nucleus of women's movement in Poland. (MM)

Mariusz Petraru, *Polacy na Bukowinie w latach 1775–1918. Z dziejów osadnictwa polskiego (Poles in Bukovina in 1775–1918. From the History of Polish Settlement)*, translated into Polish (from the Romanian original) by Anna Kaźmierczak, Kraków 2004, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 222 pp., tables, annexes, map, bibl.

Bukovina, a region which lay in the eastern borderlands of the Habsburg Empire and had its capital in Cernauti, now belongs to Romania. In the 19th and early 20th centuries it was a specific microcosm reflecting in miniature the nationality mosaic of the European continent, especially of its east-central part. An important place in that structure was occupied by Poles, who had settled there in the 18th century, especially during the times when Bukovina belonged to Austria. As many as 45,000 Poles (5.5% of the whole population) lived there in 1910. The Polish community with its different social milieux, trades and professions has attracted the attention of Mariusz Petraru, a Romanian researcher who obtained a doctorate at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow.

The book opens with a chapter on the nationality structure in Bukovina in 1775, when it was incorporated into the Habsburg Empire (in addition to the native population, Germans, Armenians, Ukrainians, Jews, Old Ruthenians, Hungarians and Poles had been settling there since the Middle Ages). Against this background Petraru presents the 19th century economic and political immigration of Poles from Galicia and (to a lesser extent) from the Russian zone of Poland. The Poles settled mainly in Cernauti and the Cernauti district and in the mining settlement of Cacia (in the south of the country). He then depicts the place and role of the Catholic Church in the life of the Bukovinian Poles (paying special attention to the activity of Polish priests), the participation of Poles in the country's economic life, the development of Polish schools in 1775–1918, from Polish folk,

trade and secondary schools to the Francis Joseph University opened in Cernauti in 1875; instruction at the University was in German but the university was set up thanks to endeavours of Polish deputies from Bukovina and the percentage of Polish students was considerable (it fluctuated between 6.17% and 13.5%, which means that it was more than twice as high as the percentage of Poles in the population of Bukovina). The last chapter deals with the Poles' cultural and artistic life in Bukovina, especially in Cernauti, a town in which a relatively large group of Polish intellectuals maintained the Polish Mutual Aid Society, a Polish library and a permanent Polish theatre; many Polish papers were published in Cernauti, among them the daily "Gazeta Polska" (1883–1931). After 1918 and especially after 1945 many Bukovinian Poles left for Poland, others became assimilated. But a considerable Polish minority still lives in Bukovina, preserving the Polish language and the religion of its ancestors.

The book is based on archival materials (including documents from church archives) from Romania, Poland and the United States, printed sources, as well as Polish, Romanian and German papers published in Bukovina, Galicia and Vienna. The basic figures are shown in the annexes at the end of the book. (MM)

Joanna Pisulińska, *Żydzi w polskiej myśli historycznej doby porozbiorowej (1795–1914). Syntezy, parasyntezy i podręczniki dziejów ojczystych (Jews in Polish Post-Partition Historical Thought (1795–1914). Syntheses, Parasynteses and Polish History Handbooks)*, Rzeszów 2004, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 298 pp.

The author has examined more than 200 general historical syntheses and comprehensive school handbooks written during the 120 year post-partition period by Polish researchers and popularisers of history; she has extended her base of sources by research on the memoirs and correspondence of her heroes. Her analysis covers the whole of Polish historiography from Adam Naruszewicz to the First World War and includes all the currents and changes which influenced its development, such as the Romantic writings of Joachim Lelewel, the later disputes between the Lelewelites and the anti-Lelewelites, the Cracow late 19th century historical school, the Warsaw school and, in particular, the neo-Romanticism of the first half of the 20th century. It is the place and role of Jews in Poland's history, from the earliest times to the days in which the historians lived, that is the subject of her analysis.

Pisulińska emphasises the individual characteristics which exerted an influence on the historians' works, such as their social and national origin, their religion (especially if it was not Roman Catholicism), political views and attitude to the Jewish question in the times in which they lived as well as the general trends which influenced Polish historiography during the period when Poland did not exist as a state. Polish historians, irrespective of whether they were pioneers of new currents, revolutionaries, conservatives, revisionists or glorifiers of the national past, did not pay much attention to the place and role of Jews in Polish history. All the works Pisulińska has examined contained the basic, though differently interpreted, information on the circumstances in which Jews were brought to Poland, on the trades and professions carried out by them, their occupations, their attitude to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and later to the Polish aspirations to independence. But this information was always on the margin of the main subject of narration. This was due, apart from the fragmentary character of the subject chosen by the author, to the specific conditions of the post-partition period, the expectations of readers at that time and the fact that the researchers thought it was their main task to discuss purely Polish matters and emphasise Poland's past political and cultural glory for, in their opinion, this would stimulate Polish patriotism.

Pisulińska points out that Romantic historiography, especially Joachim Lelewel, was interested in the Jews' role in Poland's history, that this interest declined in the next period, to come back after 1864, and especially at the

beginning of the 20th century. The majority of the authors analysed by Pisulińska, with but a few clear exceptions which only confirm the rule, held the view that the Jews had played a negative role in all periods of Poland's history, from the early Middle Ages to the fall of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and during Poland's later attempts to regain independence. But, as Pisulińska emphasises, nearly all important Polish 19th century historians came out determinedly against the persecution of Jews, even at the beginning of the 20th century when the boycott of Jews, Jew-baiting and even pogroms became a regular part of the repertoire of ultra-nationalistic political groups. (MM)

Powstanie styczniowe 1863-1864. Walka i uczestnicy. Represje i wygnanie. Historiografia i tradycja (The January Uprising 1863-1864. The Struggle and the Participants. Reprisals and Exile. Historiography and Tradition), eds. Wiesław Cabań and Wiktoria Śliwońska, Kielce 2005, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 334 pp., texts in Polish and Russian.

The volume (a result of a conference held in Warsaw and Kielce in 2003) contains 36 texts by researchers from various towns in Poland (Warsaw, Lublin, Kielce, Cracow, Wrocław, Poznań, Gdańsk, Toruń, Suwałki), Belarus (Minsk, Grodno), and Russia (Moscow, Kazan, Archangel, Vologda, Cheboksary, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Barnaul). The texts show a diversified picture of the January Uprising, presenting various aspects of military operations, post-uprising repression, the insurrectionary tradition, the ideological and political disputes evoked by the memory of the uprising as well as portraits of 19th and 20th historians interested in that event.

Of the many interesting articles in the volume mention should be made especially of the texts, mainly by foreign researchers, on the fate of the insurrectionists after the defeat, in emigration and in exile. The exiles were scattered over practically the whole of the Russian Empire, from the prisons of Pskov and Moscow to the Yakutsk region in Eastern Siberia. Very interesting are the remarks on the various categories of exile; some insurrectionists were enlisted into the Russian army, others were employed in public works, still others were sentenced to hard labour; the persons settled in Siberia did not all have the same status. Several authors describe the significance and place of the insurrectionists (and their descendants) in the social, economic and cultural life of the localities to which they were exiled (Archangel, Tomsk, Altai, the Far East and other places). From the point of view of research, even more interesting is the information on the sources referring to the history of the uprising and exile kept in archives deep in Russia and in Siberia and also in the Czartoryski Library and National Museum in Cracow. (MM)

Jolanta Sikorska-Kulesza, *Zło tolerowane. Prostyucja w Królestwie Polskim w XIX wieku (Tolerated Evil. Prostitution in the Polish Kingdom in the 19th Century)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Mada, 388 pp., tables, bibl., indexes.

The 19th century is regarded as a period when prostitution grew at an unprecedented rate all over Europe, including the Polish territories. The author shows what this question looked like in the Polish Kingdom, the most populous of all Polish territories, a region which at that time was experiencing the quickest economic and demographic changes.

The book consists of four chapters the first of which deals with the state authorities' attitude to prostitution. After outlining what this attitude was like in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth before the partitions, the author presents the evolution of the authorities' stance, from the first regulations adopted in Warsaw under Prussian rule in 1802 up to the conviction, dominant in the second half of the 19th century, that prostitution was "a necessary evil" and that all that could be done to prevent the spread of venereal diseases was to put it under strict

control by medical and police committees. The forms of control are discussed in Chapter 2 which presents the fight against illegal prostitution and its specific "infrastructure" (procurers) and the methods used to examine and cure legal prostitutes. In the third chapter the author tries to reconstruct the socio-demographic statistics of registered prostitution. She depicts its scale and geography, presents data concerning houses of ill fame and their owners and tries to paint a collective portrait of "tolerated" prostitutes, with information on their nationality, religion, marital status, age, social background, education, the number of children they bore and were bringing up, their material situation and how they landed in brothels (all these data are shown in lucid diagrams and tables). The last chapter of the book is devoted to the debates on prostitution which were held in Polish territories (and all over Europe) in the 19th and 20th centuries, especially on whether prostitution should be combated or accepted, on its social and economic reasons, on how to help prostitutes and how to fight for a new morality and a new approach to sexuality in the context of the nascent women's movement.

The book is based on archival sources, normative acts and statistics; the author has also made wide use of the press from the 19th and early 20th centuries, memoirs, correspondence and brochures. (MM)

Maksymilian Stanulewicz, *Sądy i prawo w powstaniu styczniowym (Courts and the Law during the January Uprising)*, Poznań 2005, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 260 pp., bibl.

The passing, and especially the enforcement, of laws during the January Uprising (1863–1864) was one of the most controversial and burning questions during the fighting and later, during the nation-wide debates on the significance and purposefulness of the armed struggle. The legal regulations introduced by the insurrectionary National Government were brought into effect in wartime conditions, in areas where the fighting was still going on or in conspiracy, in territories under Russian rule (particularly in Warsaw) This inevitably led to mistakes, abuses and even degenerate actions, and the activity of the firing squads — the insurrectionary national gendarmierie and the so-called stiletto gendarmes in Warsaw — assumed legendary proportions during the uprising and the following years, arousing criticism and even downright condemnation.

However, this is not what interests Stanulewicz. Seeing that the subject has not been fully grasped by researchers, the author deals only with the strictly legal side of the question. He describes at length the judicial system in the Polish Kingdom between the November and January uprisings (1832–1864), writes about the legislative work of the insurrectionary authorities and reconstructs the legal foundations of their activity and the structures of civilian and military judicature during the uprising. The book is based on archival materials from Warsaw and other Polish towns, published sources, legal and conspiratorial press. Accounts and memoirs have been used as a supplementary source. The reader has been offered a competent outline of legal regulations passed by various bodies of the insurrectionary authorities during the two years of their existence. The much more difficult question of how these regulations were enforced in conditions when the fighting was still going on is still waiting to be researched. (MM)

Maria Stinia, *Państwowe szkolnictwo gimnazjalne w Krakowie w okresie autonomii galicyjskiej (State Secondary Education in Cracow during the Period of Galician Autonomy)*, Kraków 2004, Wydawnictwo Historia Jagellonica, 268 pp., bibl., tables, diagrams, ill., index of persons.

The question of education in Poland in the post-partition period has been experiencing a real boom for more than a dozen years; the market has been flooded with books showing various aspects of state (to a lesser degree of private) education in the territory stretching from the eastern borderlands of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to the Prussian zone of Poland, but most

attention has been paid to Galicia during the period of its autonomy (1867–1914). Though during the last two decades several score publications have discussed this question, Maria Stinia's book stands out against them for it raises many subjects which have been ignored so far.

In the introductory chapter Stinia outlines the development of Cracow secondary schools for boys, and from the end of the 19th century also those for girls. Just before World War I the city had six state male secondary schools with full rights and four schools for girls which had the same curriculum as the male schools but did not enjoy the status of state schools

The core of the book is divided into four separate parts dealing with the teachers (1) and pupils (2) of the schools discussed by the author, the organisation of teaching and the schools' curricula (3), and the material foundations of secondary education in Cracow (4th part). The first two parts discuss questions which have already been well researched; they present the number, social structure, education and professional achievements of the teachers (and catechists) as well as the demographic features, living standards and progress of the pupils. Unlike the majority of researchers, Stinia pays great attention to the extraschool interests of the two groups: the charitable activity conducted by teachers, their contacts with other members of their profession, their political views and, finally, their stance during World War I; she also discusses the most frequent educational problems and the participation of pupils in extraschool occupations, e.g. in the scouting movement and self-education.

The last two parts of the book are the most interesting. The author presents the rules governing secondary school teaching and how they were implemented. Her conclusions are based on an imposing number of secondary schoolbooks, memoirs and diaries from that epoch. Unlike the majority of researchers, she does not concentrate on the great educational reforms which were carried out in Europe in the 19th century; nor does she focus on a criticism of the curriculum from the point of view of Polish national aspirations. Instead of these questions the book contains many interesting remarks on new subjects and new methods which were slowly gaining ground in secondary schools, such as physical education, stenography, drawing and work in the new school workshops in which the pupils gained dexterity at woodwork and ironwork. In the last part of the book the author paints the everyday background, presenting a great deal of still unknown information on how the schools were financed, on their architecture, libraries and the equipment of school laboratories and workshops.

The bibliography contains a long list of archival sources (mainly from Cracow archives), printed publications (normative and statistical sources, reports, calendars and chronicles), pedagogical publications from the epoch, handbooks, diaries, commemorative books, pamphlets published on special occasions and historical studies. (MM)

Anna Tylusińska, Joanna Ugniewska, *Włochy w czasach romantyzmu (Italy during the Romantic Period)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo DiG, 275 pp., bibl., index of persons, ill., sum. in Italian

Tylusińska and Ugniewska examine the principal currents and trends of Italian Romanticism in the context of European thought and literature and show the main similarities between the Italian and Polish literatures of that time. Thanks to the interpenetration of culture and personal contacts between eminent Romantic writers, Romanticism was an all-European movement. The authors show the links between the Italian version of Romanticism and the culture of the whole of Europe as well as the specific Italian traits connected with Italy's tradition and political situation. They base their reflections on the works and lives of writers from the first half of the 19th century, poets, authors of historical novels, diarists and historians, both prominent ones, like Giacomo Leopardi and Alessandro Manzoni, and less known ones, some of whom have been completely forgotten.

The result is that the reader has been given an exciting picture of the links, dependences, influences and parallels between literature and life in 1820–1850. The heroes described by the authors frequently took an active part in the Italian national movement, sometimes played an important role as co-founders of the *Risorgimento* (like the novelist and politician Massimo d'Azeglio), joined secret conspiracies, landed in prison or were exiled. The Romantic ethos influenced their choice of action, inducing them to engage in legal or illegal political activity, and vice versa, the activity they undertook re-echoed on the pages of literary works, from patriotic poems to the new literary genre: prison autobiography. The book presents Italian Romanticism as a great ideological and literary movement which shaped not only systems of thought and plots of novels but also political attitudes, aesthetic sense, sympathies, antipathies and the way of life. The authors scrupulously register all links and similarities between the literary plots and individual attitudes of Italian and Polish Romanticists. Even more important is the information they provide on the reception of Italian Romantic literature in Poland in the second and third quarters of the 19th century, for most of these facts are little known, sometimes even unknown, to literary historians. (MM)

Iwona Węgrzyn, *Polskie piekło. Literackie biografie zdrajców targowickich: Stanisława Szczęsnego Potockiego, Franciszka Ksawerego Branickiego i Seweryna Rzewuskiego* (Polish Hell. Literary Biographies of the Targowica Traitors: Stanisław Szczęsny Potocki, Franciszek Ksawery Branicki and Seweryn Rzewuski), Kraków 2005, Wydawnictwo Universitas, 307 pp., index of persons.

The three co-founders of the Targowica Confederation of 1792 — Stanisław Szczęsny Potocki, general of horse artillery, Franciszek Ksawery Branicki, Polish grand hetman, and Seweryn Rzewuski, Polish field hetman, prominent representatives of the political and financial elite of the last few years of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth — have become symbols of the betrayal and destruction of their country. The confederation signed by them called on Russian troops to come to Poland to fight against the Constitution of May 3, 1791 and in consequence led to the second partition of Poland, the Kościuszko Insurrection and the fall of the state in the third partition. In colloquial Polish Targowica is a synonym of apostasy and infamy.

The author does not say whether the Targowica Confederation was really an act of apostasy, whether its leaders committed treason. She is interested in how the Targowica leaders have been presented in literature. Their portraits can be found in eminent 19th and 20th century works by Stefan Żeromski, Władysław Reymont and Jerzy Sito, as well as in second- and even third-rate books, including popular patriotic poems by Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and Maria Konopnicka which shaped collective imagination. The black legend which developed in the 19th century reached its apogee at the turn of that century when Targowica became a sinister memento, a symbol of an egoistic treason committed by the nationally-indifferent class of magnates, and Potocki, Branicki and Rzewuski were the chief figures in the national museum of horrors. A quotation from Mickiewicz's poem "I know this voice. It is Targowica" entered the colloquial Polish language as an epitome of the deepest indignation which treason should have evoked in every Pole during the post-partition period. It played a similar role to the famous "Remember, remember the Fifth of November" and the memory of Guy Fawkes gun-powder plot in England.

The literary works analysed by Iwona Węgrzyn are an excellent source not for research on the Targowica Confederation and its leaders but on the consciousness of 19th century Poles for whom apostasy was a horrid, incomprehensible, unredeemable sin, a breach in the nation's united front against the surrounding enemies. It was a sin which was constantly referred to, for examples of treason were an instrument used in the patriotic education of Polish society. (MM)

Wieś polska wobec wyzwań, przełomów i zagrożeń (XIX i XX wiek) (Polish Villages in the Face of Challenges, Radical Changes and Dangers (19th and 20th centuries)), eds. Marek Przeniośło and Stanisław Wiech, vol. 2, Kielce 2005, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 189 pp.

This is a volume of studies inspired by the session which was organised in Kielce in October 2002 under the auspices of the Institute of History of the Holy Cross Academy in Kielce, the Kielce Scientific Society and the Kielce branch of the Polish Historical Society. It contains studies on the attitude of villagers to the changes, dangers and challenges which characterised Polish history in the 20th century. The volume contains essays by: Daniel Olszewski (*The Catholic Church and the Peasant Movement in Polish Territories at the Turn of the 19th Century*), Arkadiusz Indraszczyk (*Changes in Peasants' Consciousness, especially in the Sandomierz Region, at the Turn of the 19th century*), Urszula Oettingen (*Polish Villages during the Military Operations Carried out by the Polish Legions in the Polish Kingdom in 1914*), Jerzy Z. Pająk (*The Activity of the Central National Committee in Rural Areas, 1915–1917*), Mieczysław Markowski (*The Reconstruction of Agriculture from War Damage in 1914–1921, with Kielce Volvodship as an Example*), Jerzy Gąpys (*The Attitude of Landowners to Peasants in Radom District during the German Occupation, 1939–1945*), Ryszard Śmietanka-Kruszelnicki (*The Attitude of Communities in the Koźlenice and Radom Districts to post-1945 Underground Activity. A Tentative Analysis*), Stefan Iwaniak (*The Attitude of the Inhabitants of Rural Areas to the Movables that Had Belonged to Landowners, 1944–1949*), Dariusz Jarosz (*Polish Villages and Agriculture in the Light of Soviet Archival Materials from the Years 1949–1956*), and Grzegorz Miernik (*The Attitude of Rural Youth to the Communist Authorities' Policy in 1948–1955, with Kielce Volvodship Taken as an Example*). (DJ)

MODERN TIMES (1919–1939)

Małgorzata Domagańska, *Antysemityzm dla inteligencji?: kwestia żydowska w publicystyce Adolfa Nowaczyńskiego na łamach "Myśli Narodowej" (1921–1934) i "Prosto z mostu" (1935–1939): (na tle porównawczym) (Anti-Semitism for the Intelligentsia?: The Jewish Question in Adolf Nowaczyński's Political Writings Published in "Myśl Narodowa" (National Thought) (1921–1934) and "Prosto z mostu" (Point-blank) (1935–1939): a comparison)*, Warszawa 2004, Żydowski Instytut Historyczny, 302 pp., sum. in English.

Adolf Nowaczyński was not only a playwright and satirist but also a political writer and essayist. He was linked to the National Democratic Party. The author compares Nowaczyński's writings published in "Myśl Narodowa" in 1921–1939 and in "Prosto z mostu" in 1935–1939 with the texts of other writers who wrote for these two periodicals. She focuses on the Jewish question and anti-Semitic proposals. She presents the programmes of the National Democratic Party and of the parties which, as she says, advocated splitting the Jewish minority. She then compares the programmatic principles with opinions expressed in the press and describes the changes which took place in the Polish nationalists' attitude to the Jewish problem over a period of two decades. The core of the book consists of an analysis of Nowaczyński's writings and of the specific character of his anti-Semitism. The author has made use of press articles, the programmes of individual political parties, the treatises written by their representatives during the twenty inter-war years and memoirs. (OL)

Ewa Guderian-Czaplińska, *Teatralna Arkadia. Poznańskie teatry dramatyczne 1918–1939 (A Theatre Arcadia. Drama Theatres in Poznań 1918–1939)*, Poznań 2004, Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM w Poznaniu, series

Filologia Polska N° 79, 567 pp., facs., phot., portr., drawings, index of persons, sum. in English.

When Poland regained independence the *Teatr Polski* (Polish Theatre) was already active in Poznań. In 1923 *Teatr Nowy* (New Theatre) was opened. The author discusses the work of the Poznań theatres under the successive executive and stage directors. She compares the repertoire of the rival stages. In their fight for audiences the theatres resorted to a less ambitious repertoire, characteristic of popular stages. In the 1930s the *Teatr Nowy* put on various productions to attract the public: open-air plays, musicals, variety shows, and scenic reports. But the attempts to make the theatre more attractive failed and it was closed down in 1937. Theatre plays were also produced on popular stages, in particular during the General Domestic Exhibition which was open for four months in 1929. The book is based on inter-war press and theatre publications. (OL)

Marek Jabłonowski, Jerzy Prochwicz, *Wywiad Korpusu Ochrony Pogranicza 1924–1939* (*The Intelligence Department of the Border Protection Corps 1924–1939*), Warszawa 2003/2004, Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, 496 pp., 2 annexes, index of persons, index of geographical names, sum. in English.

The Border Protection Corps was set up in 1924 on the motion of the Minister for Internal Affairs, Władysław Sikorski. The reason for this decision was the tense nationality situation and repeated terrorist acts in Eastern Galicia, Volhynia and Polesie. Against the background of the state's foreign and nationality policy the authors discuss one of the basic problems in the Second Republic's policy during the 1930s: defence and the necessity of making the borders secure against infiltration. The authors present the structure of the department and the methods used by it. Its main tasks were to get information about Soviet and Lithuanian intelligence services and to combat subversion, espionage and economic offences. (OL)

Elżbieta Kaszuba, *System propagandy państwowej obozu rządzącego w Polsce w latach 1926–1939* (*The System of State Propaganda Developed by the Group Ruling in Poland in 1926–1939*), Toruń 2004, wyd. A. Marszałek, in association with the Institute of History of Wrocław University, 411 pp., phot., drawings, tables, 6 annexes, index.

The question of shaping social consciousness is particularly interesting if examined with reference to the pre-war period which witnessed a great development of the mass media and new methods of influencing public opinion. It was a period when under the rule of the *Sanacja* government Poland experienced growing social, nationality and economic problems as well as difficulties connected with the international situation. It was the task of propaganda to react to all sorts of crises and at the same time to rally Polish society round the ideas of the governing camp. These are the two basic questions examined by Elżbieta Kaszuba. The author explains the role played by the individual mass media, the press, radio and films, and other ways of influencing public opinion. She pays great attention to the influence exerted by the military authorities. The book is a valuable addition to the historiography dealing with the governing class in Poland in the 1930s. (OL)

Bogusław Korzeniowski, *Wróg nadchodzi — polska propaganda polityczna w obliczu bitwy warszawskiej* (*The Enemy Is Near — Polish Political Propaganda in the Face of the Battle of Warsaw*), "Przegląd Historyczny" (Warszawa), 2004, N° 4, pp. 467–484, sum. in English.

The author depicts a dramatic moment, a moment of crucial importance not only for the post–1918 Polish state but for the whole of Europe: the spring and summer of 1920, when the Polish army was retreating from the east and the Bolsheviks

were approaching Warsaw, hoping to transfer the revolution to Germany and Western Europe. Korzeniewski deals with a relatively little known fragment but one which can hardly be overestimated, namely, Polish war propaganda which, unlike Bolshevik propaganda in Russia, has not yet attracted the attention of historians.

The author focuses on the government's propaganda, the main aim of which was to awaken the soldiers' confidence in the civilian authorities and the Supreme Command and to kindle the army's determination to fight. In order to achieve these aims the propagandists tried to stimulate patriotic feelings (by emphasising the age-long tradition of Poland's fight against Russia), religious emotions (this was a fight against a Godless revolution) and emotional links with the family, home and land which the soldiers were to defend against the barbarians from the depth of Asia. Many leading Polish writers and poets, persons of different political views and artistic convictions, such as Stefan Żeromski, Artur Oppman, Zofia Nałkowska, Leopold Staff and Kazimierz Wierzyński, participated in the propaganda campaign in 1920. The Catholic Church joined the anti-Bolshevik campaign, issuing appeals which called on the people to defend their motherland, and holding prayers for the defenders. Korzeniewski does not say whether all this propaganda activity had an influence on the Poles' final military success in the battle of Warsaw in August 1920, but he emphasises that the threat posed by Russia was at that time the dominant subject in all discussions held on the Vistula. (MM)

Jolanta Kowalska, *Kazimierz Junosza-Stepowski*, Warszawa 2000, Oficyna Wydawnicza Errata, 456 pp., [I], [48], plates, ills., index of persons.

The author presents one of the most talented and important actors of the pre-war years. She deals mostly with Junosza-Stepowski's artistic work and reconstructs the beginnings of his theatre career before and after World War I. Because of a lack of sources she does not analyse his film roles. This first monograph of Junosza-Stepowski's career depicts the actor's artistic evolution and his roles against the background of the socio-political reality of his times. The book is based on reviews, reminiscences and press articles. (OL)

Jacek Miliński, *Pułkownik Czesław Mączyński 1881–1935. Obróca Lwowa i polityk Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej (Colonel Czesław Mączyński 1881–1935. Defender of Lwów and Politician in the Second Republic)*, Warszawa 2004, wyd. TRIO, 380 pp., annexes, index of persons.

The author presents Colonel Czesław Mączyński, a social activist and participant in the struggle for Poland's independence. He reconstructs Mączyński's life and activity, starting with his school days in a secondary school in Jarosław. He then depicts Mączyński's studies at Lwów University and his pedagogical work in a secondary school in Przemyśl. But stress is laid in the book on the struggle for Poland's independence: the setting up of Polish Military Cadres during World War I, Mączyński's participation in the Polish-Bolshevik war and in the Polish-Ukrainian war for Lwów and Eastern Galicia. In independent Poland Mączyński was active in social and political fields and also worked in military administration. The book is based on Mączyński's biography published in *Polski Słownik Biograficzny* (vol. 20/1 N° 84, ed. J. Zieliński, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1975) and on personal documents kept in the Central Military Archives. (OL)

Gabriel Narutowicz. *Prezydent RP we wspomnieniach, relacjach i dokumentach (Gabriel Narutowicz. President of the Polish Republic in Reminiscences, Accounts and Documents)*, selected and edited by Marian Marek Drozdowski, Warszawa 2004, Oficyna Wydawnicza RYTM, 377 pp., facs., phot., portr., index of persons.

The book is devoted to the first president of the Second Republic. The first part contains opinions on Narutowicz by representatives of various political trends, among others by: Józef Piłsudski, Stanisław Wojciechowski, Ignacy Mościcki, Cardinal Aleksander Kakowski, Ignacy Daszyński, Adam Prągar, Andrzej Próchnicki, Maciej Rataj, Wincenty Witos, Stanisław Thugutt and Józef Haller. The volume also contains excerpts from pre-war articles published in "Myśl Narodowa" (National Thought), "Przegląd Wileński" (Wilna Review) and "Tygodnik Ilustrowany" (Illustrated Weekly). Poems by Słonimski, Tuwim and Wierzyński reflect reactions to the assassination of the president. The second part of the volume consists of materials from events commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Sejm's decision to elect Narutowicz as president. These are accounts of commemorative events, texts of speeches and papers read in the course of scientific conferences held in Warsaw in 2002 during Gabriel Narutowicz Days. (OL)

Ostatni obywatele Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego (The Last Citizens of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania), eds. Tadeusz Bujnicki and Krzysztof Stępnik, Lublin 2005, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Marii Curie Skłodowskiej, 341 pp., ill., index of persons.

The articles in this volume (a result of a conference held in Lublin in 2003) are a tribute and farewell to the state which ceased to exist nearly two and a half centuries ago but whose memory lived on long after its fall, shaping the consciousness of many politicians, intellectuals and writers in the east of Europe. The sense of belonging to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania united (but also divided) the Poles, Lithuanians and Byelorussians from these territories even as late as the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries; throughout that time the civilisation and culture of the Grand Duchy exerted an influence on such eminent personalities in various fields of public life as Józef Piłsudski, Marian Zdziechowski, Jerzy Giedroyc, Stanisław Cat-Mackiewicz and Czesław Miłosz. These "last citizens" of the Grand Duchy have attracted the attention of the authors of the articles included in this volume; much space has also been devoted to the chief centres of intellectual and artistic life in the Grand Duchy, especially to Wilno and its university.

Of the many interesting texts two deserve special attention. They present the figures of two prominent intellectuals, the Polish philosopher Marian Zdziechowski (1861–1938) and the Russian historian Ivan I. Lappo (1869–1944), whose lives were completely different but what linked them was a sense of union with the cultural heritage of the Grand Duchy and the efforts they made to preserve and defend that heritage. The first of these articles (Leszek Szaruga, *The Logic of Marian Zdziechowski's Pessimism*, pp. 75–84) presents a literary critic and thinker who in many studies emphasised the links between Polish culture and things Slavic. Zdziechowski was also a shrewd observer of the development of the structures and actions of societies and mass ideologies (especially of Bolshevism). In the 1930s these observations led him to the catastrophic conclusion that democracy and liberalism were bound to degenerate and that the fundamental value of liberal Europe, freedom, would disappear. He proposed an original solution, namely, a "return to the Middle Ages" and "medievalisation", but in his view the achievements of all enlightened epochs should be preserved; in the political sphere the only solution was, in his opinion, the monarchic idea, which should be revived in Eastern Europe one-and-a-half century after the fall of the last king of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania. Unlike Zdziechowski, Ivan Lappo (Vladimir Makishev, *Ivan I. Lappo — Two Dimensions of the Scholar's Life*, pp. 307–316) consistently and deliberately dissociated himself from current politics, devoting all his attention to the past, especially to the history of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. He emigrated from Bolshevik Russia and worked at many universities in various European countries, especially in East-Central Europe. In this sense he was an almost perfect citizen of the whole continent and,

at the same time, one of the last citizens of the Grand Duchy and a defender of his ancestors' legacy, an eternal "Don Quixote of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania" who, like many similar persons, was unable to strike roots anywhere else. (MM)

Ryszard Otello, *Problemy narodowościowe w Kościele ewangelickim na Mazurach 1918-1945 (Nationality Problems in the Protestant Church in Mazuria 1918-1945)*, Olsztyn 2003, Towarzystwo Naukowe, Ośrodek Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w Olsztynie, 149 pp., [1] k., Rozprawy i Materiały Ośrodka Badań Naukowych im. Wojciecha Kętrzyńskiego w Olsztynie N° 212, tables, portr., plates, annexes, index of persons. index of geographical names.

Father Ryszard Otello wrote this study on nationality questions in Mazuria in 1978 but owing to his tragic death and unfavourable political circumstances, the study was not published for a long time. The decision to publish it now is fully justified for the subject has been given scant attention in Polish historiography. The book provides factual information on the United Evangelical Church's policy towards the Mazurians during the inter-war period and the Church's participation in the nationality processes taking place among the Mazurian population. The United Evangelical Church, set up in the Prussian zone of Poland in 1817, was a union of Reformed and Lutheran denominations. Father Otello analyses the political aims and consequences of the union which was established by the Prussian king, William III. He starts with the problems which the Church encountered at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, discussing, among other things, the establishment and activity of the team workers' movement. The movement was a protest against the introduction of German into those schools and churches in which Polish had been used before. The author then describes the changes which took place during the plebiscite held in Mazuria in 1920. He presents the interdependence between the questions of faith and nationality in that region during the twenty inter-war years (in the times of the Weimar Republic and after Hitler came to power) and during the Second World War. The book is based on materials kept in the State Archives in Poznań and Olsztyn, in the Evangelisches Zentralarchiv and Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin as well as in private collections, including the collection of the author's father, Pastor Jerzy Otello. (OL)

Pan Jerzy. *Śladami niespiesznego przechodnia. Wspomnienia i szkłce o Jerzym Stempowskim (Mr. Jerzy. In the Footsteps of a Passer-by Who Was Not in a Hurry. Reminiscences and Studies Concerning Jerzy Stempowski)*, selected and edited by Jerzy Timoszewicz, Towarzystwo "Więź", Biblioteka "Więź", vol. 173, 352 pp., ill., index of persons.

The volume is devoted to Jerzy Stempowski, an essayist and critic who during the twenty inter-war years collaborated with "Wiadomości Literackie", "Przegląd Współczesny" and other periodicals. After the war Stempowski, who was then living abroad, wrote for "Wiadomości", which was published in London, and the Parisian "Kultura" in which he had a column entitled *Notes of a Passer-by Who Is Not in a Hurry*. Most of the texts included in the volume are essays written by emigré writers. They appeared in "Kultura" or "Wiadomości" in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s and were written by, among others, Tymon Terlecki, Michał Sandombor, Józef Czapski, Czesław Miłosz, Gustaw Herling-Grudziński, Konstanty A. Jeleński and Józef Łobodowski. The volume also includes excerpts from Maria Dąbrowska's *Diaries (Dzienniki 1914-1945)*, Warszawa 1998, wyd. Czytelnik) and from *Memoirs* by Jerzy Stempowski himself (*Pamiętniki (1870-1914)*, Wrocław 1953, wyd. Ossolineum). The essays refer to the social reality of pre-war Poland and to Stempowski's life during that time. An interesting detail is the *curriculum vitae* which Stempowski wrote in October 1935 for the State Institute of Theatre Art. It comes from the Archives of Modern

Records. The publication also contains a chronicle of Stempowski's life and work. The illustrations come from the collections of the Library of Warsaw University and the editor's private collection. (OL)

Waldemar Paruch, *Mysł polityczna obozu piłsudczykowskiego 1926–1939* (*The Political Thought of the Piłsudskiite Camp 1926–1939*), Lublin 2005, wyd. UMCS, 880 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

This extensive book is the result of the author's research on the ideology of the political camp connected with Józef Piłsudski. Paruch presents the camp's political thought and its attitude to political practice. He examines the conceptions referring to the basic aspects in the functioning of the state and society: to the rights and duties of the citizens, economy and international policy. He analyses the sources of the most important ideas and the political and state model worked out by the Piłsudskiites. The book is based on declarations and programmes of the organisations which belonged to the Piłsudskiite camp, politicians' speeches, ministerial documents, documents of the Polish diplomatic service, the press and published biographical materials. (OL)

Jan Piśuliński, *Nie tylko Petlura. Kwestia ukraińska w polskiej polityce zagranicznej w latach 1918–1923* (*Not Only Petlura. The Ukrainian Question in Polish Foreign Policy in 1918–1923*), Wrocław 2004, Fundacja na Rzecz Nauki Polskiej, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Monografie FNP, 444 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The years after World War I were a period when Poland and Ukraine tried to create their own states; consequently, this was a crucial period in their political relations. The book presents the role of Ukraine in the whole of Poland's foreign policy and the actions undertaken by individual politicians. Most space in Polish historiography has so far been devoted to the Piłsudski–Petlura alliance. The author tries to present Polish–Ukrainian relations during the first years of independent Poland as comprehensively as possible but he also considers less known events, such as negotiations and the final economic agreement concluded by the Minister of Treasury of the Polish Republic and the authorities of the Ukrainian People's Republic in August 1920 and the Polish authorities' attitude to various groups of Ukrainian immigrants. Piśuliński brings his reflections up to the middle of 1923, that is the moment when the Ukrainian question ceased to be a question of crucial importance in Polish foreign policy. The book has been published in the "Monographs of the Polish Science Foundation" series which presents studies that have been awarded prizes in the Foundation's competition for humanistic monographs. (OL)

Poezja i poeci w Wilnie lat 1920–1940. Studia (*Poetry and Poets in Wilno in 1920–1940. Studies*), edited by Tadeusz Bujnicki and Krzysztof Biedrzycki, Kraków 2003, wyd. Universitas, 370 pp., prace Katedry Kultury Pogranicza Instytutu Polonistyki Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, vol. 6.

The volume contains extended versions of the papers which were read during a conference devoted to *Poetry in Wilno during the Inter-War period. Poetic Circles and Their Production*. The conference was organised by the Chair of Polish Philology of Vilnius University, the Chair of Polish Philology of the Pedagogical University in Vilnius and the Institute of Polish Philology of the Jagiellonian University. It took place in Vilnius in 1999.

The articles present the poetry and literary circles of Wilno during the inter-war years. The volume contains analyses of the works of Wanda Niedziałkowska–Dobaczewska, Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński, Teodor Bujnicki, Jerzy Zagórski, Józef Bujnowski, Aleksander Rymkiewicz and of a second-line group, the "Żagary". Other papers portray the social situation of the region during that time. Less known questions are also discussed in the book.

such as the work of representatives of the Wilno Tramps' Academic Club which was set up at Wilno University in 1923 (Beata T a r n o w s k a, *The Tramps' Songs. The Poetry and Verses of the Wilno Tramps' Academic Club*), and the circle of Wilno satirists (Mirosława K o z ł o w s k a, *Wilno and Wilno Laughter. Regional Satire and Poetic Humour, 1920–1939. Exploration*). Worthy of mention are the texts on Lithuanian poetry and Polish–Lithuanian contacts in this field, on Byelorussian poetry represented by Maksym T a n e k, and on the poetry of the Jewish *Jung Wilne* group. The texts increase our knowledge of pre-war Wilno's cultural circles, relations between the various nationality groups of the intelligentsia and the city's everyday life. They also provide a great deal of information on the press published in Wilno during that time. (OL)

Prawo polityczne Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 1918–1939. Wybór źródeł (Political Law of the Polish Republic 1918–1939. Selected Sources), prefaced, selected, edited and equipped with indexes by Wanda S u d n i k, Warszawa 2002, Wydawnictwo Sejmowe, 757 pp., index of persons, index of subjects.

The publication contains documents which determined the political life of pre-war Poland and the political system of the state, including laws, resolutions, decrees and ordinances. The first part of what is to be a two-volume publication contains documents which regulated the work of state organs, their powers and tasks. All these documents are equipped with extensive explanatory notes. In addition to documents referring to Parliament, the President, the Tribunals and the administrative authorities, the volume includes laws and instructions concerning the religious denominations and church institutions in Poland. The editor's aim was to present the changes which were taking place in Polish legislation. The second volume will present the legal situation of the citizens. (OL)

Władysław R o s t o c k i, *Pięćdziesiąt pięć lat mocy obowiązującej Konstytucji Kwietniowej. Ustrój władzy państwowej w ustawie zasadniczej i w praktyce (Fifty-Five Years of the April Constitution. The Political System of the State in the Basic Law and in Practice)*, Lublin 2002, Towarzystwo Naukowe KUL, 349 pp., [6] pp., Źródła i monografie 235, index of persons, plates, ills., annexes.

The process of changes made in the political system of the Second Republic after the May *coup d'état* came to an end when a new basic law was adopted in 1935. The author presents the events which led to the transformation of the political system and depicts the political thought of the *Sanacja* camp. He analyses the April Constitution, in particular the role of the state and the president, the system of power and civil rights. He then discusses the implementation of the Constitution's provisions during the times of the Second Republic and under the occupation. He starts with an analysis of the changes which took place in the functioning of the state up to the outbreak of the war. The next period, from the beginning of the war to July 1943, was marked by endeavours to preserve and observe the Constitution, irrespective of the political conditions prevailing when the government was in exile. The author shows what Stanisław Mikołajczyk, who was appointed prime minister in July 1943, thought about the April Constitution. The last section of the book presents the establishment of Tomasz Arciszewski's government and the post-war division of the emigré political parties and authorities. (OL)

Karol S a n o j c a, *Obraz sąsiadów w szkolnictwie powszechnym Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej (The Image of Neighbours in the Elementary Schools of the Second Republic)*, Wrocław 2003, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Historia CLXII, Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis N° 2487, 166 pp., annex, index of historical figures, sum. in German.

The author shows how the nationalities neighbouring on Poland during the twenty inter-war years were portrayed in materials used in state elementary schools. He

analyses the textbooks, pedagogical literature and children's press to show how they presented the past and present-day of Poland's neighbours. He presents the whole picture of each neighbouring state, its inhabitants and relations with Poland. Stress is laid on Germany and Russia, and it is mainly to these states and their inhabitants that the most expressive value judgments refer. The aim of the book is to show what materials shaped the pupils' knowledge and their opinions about the neighbouring states. A separate section is devoted to the curricula in force when the *Sanacja* government was in power. (OL)

Antoni Słonimski, *Kroniki tygodniowe 1927–1931 (Weekly Chronicles 1927–1931)*, Warszawa 2001, wyd. LTW, 365 pp., ill., index of persons.

Antoni Słonimski, *Kroniki tygodniowe 1932–1935 (Weekly Chronicles 1932–1935)*, Warszawa 2003, wyd. LTW, 392 pp., index of persons.

Antoni Słonimski, *Kroniki tygodniowe 1936–1939 (Weekly Chronicles 1936–1939)*, Warszawa 2004, wyd. LTW, 417 pp., index of persons.

Antoni Słonimski had a weekly column in "Wiadomości Literackie" (Literary News) from 1927 to 1939. He started his collaboration with the weekly in 1924 with theatre reviews. Słonimski's articles have not yet been published in full; the previous edition brought out in the 1950s was censored (*Kroniki tygodniowe 1927–1939*, Warszawa 1956, Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy). Apart from his dramas, it was in the *Weekly Chronicles* that Słonimski expressed his views and gave vent to his fears for the social and political situation in the 1930s. The chronicles are an interesting document of the everyday life and activities of the Polish intelligentsia. They are equipped with explanatory footnotes. (OL)

Kazimierz Michał Ujazdowski, *Żywotność konserwatyzmu. Idee polityczne Adolfa Bocheńskiego (The Vitality of Conservatism. The Political Ideas of Adolf Bocheński)*, Warszawa 2005, wyd. Iskry, 304 pp., index of persons.

It was the aim of the author to present Adolf Bocheński's ideas and their significance for Polish conservatism and Polish political thought. The author presents Bocheński, a political writer, against the background of groups rallied round "Bunt Młodych" (The Youth's Revolt) and "Polityka" (Politics), groups which influenced the ideas of the author of *Między Niemcami i Rosją (Between Germany and Russia, 1937)*. Ujazdowski analyses Bocheński's conceptions of political system and Poland's foreign policy. He pays special attention to nationality policy, in particular the Ukrainian question.

In the second part of the book the author examines how Bocheński's political ideas were received in Poland and by Polish emigré circles after the Second World War. Bocheński's ideas inspired the political thought of the Parisian "Kultura" and the democratic opposition in Poland. The study is based on Bocheński's books and his press articles. The author has also made use of Polish conservatives' pre-war publications, the correspondence between Adolf Bocheński, Jerzy Giedroyc and Mieczysław Pruszyński and other biographical materials. (OL)

Aleksander Wasilewski, *Polska Służba Konsularna 1918–1939 (akty prawne, organizacja, działalność) (Polish Consular Service 1918–1939 (legal acts, organisation, activity))*, Warszawa 2004, wyd. A. Marszałek, 248 pp., 7 annexes, index of persons.

The author discusses the basic duties of the consular service of the Second Republic. Its main tasks were: to defend the state's economic interests, to see that foreign states observed their agreements with Poland, to take care of Polish citizens staying abroad, and to inform Warsaw of developments in the international situation. Wasilewski presents Polish consular activity even before the

establishment of the reborn Polish state: the work of the Liquidation Commission for the Polish Kingdom, the Supreme National Committee, the Polish National Committee and the Regency Council. He analyses various aspects of the consular service: consular law, the work of various organisational units, the officials' tasks and intelligence activity. The book is based on materials kept in the Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw. (OL)

Emilian Wiszka, *Emigracja ukraińska w Polsce 1920–1939 (Ukrainian Emigration to Poland 1920–1939)*, Toruń 2004, wyd. Mado, 752 pp., 12 annexes, ills., index of persons and geographical names, sum. in English and Ukrainian.

The book is a summing up of the author's research on the history of Ukrainian emigration to the Second Polish Republic. Soon after Poland concluded a peace treaty with the Russian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics, the forces of the Ukrainian People's Republic were defeated by the Bolsheviks and interned in Poland. The Ukrainian Central Committee, the principal Ukrainian emigration organisation, started its work in Poland in April 1921. The author presents the activity of the committee, its founders and activists, the successive congresses and the resolutions adopted by them as well as the legal status of the organisation and of all immigrants. The author lays stress on the relations between the representatives of the immigrants and the Polish authorities. The immigrants had several centres in Poland. The author pays most attention to the institutions of social, cultural and scientific life in Warsaw, where the Ukrainian Scientific Institute and various students' unions, a Ukrainian Club, the Union of Ukrainian Women Immigrants as well as artistic groups were set up. Thanks to a thorough search in state archives, the author has been able to reconstruct the activity of the Ukrainian Central Committee and Ukrainian immigrants in many voivodships of pre-war Poland. (OL)

Jarosław Wołkonowski, *Stosunki polsko-żydowskie w Wilnie i na Wileńszczyźnie 1919–1939 (Polish–Jewish Relations in Wilno and the Wilno Region 1919–1939)*, Białystok 2004, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Białymstoku, 463 pp., [8] pp., plates, phot., map, portr., 23 tables, 40 annexes, index of persons.

The author presents Polish–Jewish relations in local communities in the Wilno region as well as relations between the Polish authorities and the Jewish community and Jewish communes. His discussion of the twenty-year inter-war period is preceded by a chapter in which he depicts the age-long coexistence of Poles and Jews in that area. In the remaining chapters he analyses the relations between Poles and Jews who were members of the Council of the City of Wilno, the reactions of the Jewish community to the political events in the Wilno region and the evaluation of these events in the local press. To enrich the picture the author discusses American and British reports on the situation of the Jewish minority in Poland. Wołkonowski also writes about the activity of Jewish social institutions, religious communes, political and scientific organisations. The author has made use of a rich variety of sources, including those from the Central State Archives of Lithuania in Vilnius, the Center for Jewish History YIVO and the Piłsudski Institute Archives in New York. His search in the archives of the Wilno voivodship, municipal and starost offices and in the district starosts' offices has made it possible for him to present the living conditions of the Jewish community, the cultural and political divisions existing in that community and the Jews' participation in political life in the Wilno region. (OL)

Mariusz Wołos, *Francja–ZSRR. Stosunki polityczne w latach 1924–1932 (France — USSR. Political Relations in 1924–1932)*, Toruń 2004, wyd. A. Marszałek, 674 pp., index of persons, sum. in French.

France established diplomatic relations with the USSR in 1924. The author presents the reasons for France's decision against the background of the international situation in the first half of the 1920s. He follows the successive stages in the development of French-Soviet relations as well as the changes and turns in their foreign relations and in the internal situation of the two states. He emphasises that the most important periods were the years when Khrisian Rakovsky was Soviet representative in France, and when Georgiy Chicherin was deputy commissar and later commissar for USSR foreign relations. Diplomatic and political relations are the main subject of the book, but the author also presents the economic background of the events. It is worth stressing that Wołos has made use of previously inaccessible Soviet documents. (OL)

Grzegorz Z a c k i e w i c z, *Polska myśl polityczna wobec systemu radzieckiego (Polish Political Thought and the Soviet System)*, Kraków 2004, wyd. ARCANA, seria Arkana Historii, 836 pp., index of persons.

Zackiewicz presents the development of Polish theories and opinions on Russia and the Soviet system during the twenty inter-war years. He depicts the views of the majority of political groupings in the Second Republic. The first stage considered by him is the period of the Polish-Soviet war, the next stages are connected with events in the Soviet Union in the years 1921-1939: the period of the New Economic Policy (NEP), post-1929 transformations, and Stalin's rule. Opinions on the Soviet Union were presented mainly in party programmes, political writings, appeals and propaganda materials, but also in literature and newspaper reports which the author has also consulted. On this basis Zackiewicz shows what Polish intellectuals and ideologues thought of the Soviet system, of its evolution and consequences. He examines the conditions which may have given rise to the Poles' opinions on Russia and tries to find the signs of a mentality characteristic of that period. The book acquaints readers with the achievements of circles for whom Russia was an extremely important problem: The Institute for Research on Eastern Europe in Wilno and the periodicals "Rosja Sowiecka" (Soviet Russia) and "Przegląd Wschodni" (Eastern Review). (OL)

WORLD WAR II

Jan Grabowski, *"Ja tego Żyda znam". Szantażowanie Żydów w Warszawie, 1939-1943 ("I Know This Jew". The Blackmailing of Jews in Warsaw, 1939-1943)*, Warszawa 2004, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Filozofii i Socjologii PAN, 136 pp., bibl.

The author undertook to depict the denunciations and blackmailing of Jews in Warsaw, using mainly documents of German courts. He says that German criminal courts dealt with denunciation or blackmail of Jews on four conditions: if somebody illegally pretended he was a Gestapo man; if the blackmailed Pole was wrongly accused of Jewish origin; if the accused was suspected of spreading corruption among German officials; if a Jew himself reported to the police that he was being blackmailed. The author paints a sociological portrait of the blackmailers. According to him, they were mainly males aged between 30 and 40 from various social groups, not only from the criminal lumpenproletariat. Grabowski also describes the methods used to blackmail Jews, for instance the setting up of gangs of Poles and Germans engaged in this practice. The book also contains brief information on the blackmailing and murders of Jews in villages near Warsaw. In conclusion Grabowski says: "Seen in the light of German documents, the population of occupied Warsaw presents a less monolithic picture than the one shown in most post-war studies. But after all, millions of people could hardly be expected to take an uncompromising attitude to the German occupiers...The extremely difficult conditions which prevailed in occupied Poland favoured extreme attitudes. Besides the people actively engaged in fighting the Germans,

there was also a wide range of indifferent people who belonged — to recall the expression used by the government's delegate — to the 'Warsaw of the Kowalskis'. Taking advantage of the Kowalskis' indifference, the blackmailers developed an energetic activity". (DJ)

Marek Kazimierz Kamiński, *Edvard Beneš kontra gen. Władysław Sikorski. Polityka władz czechosłowackich na emigracji wobec rządu polskiego na uchodźstwie 1939–1943 (Edvard Beneš versus Gen. Władysław Sikorski. The Policy of the Czechoslovak Authorities in Exile towards the Polish Emigré Government 1939–1943)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton i Instytut Historii PAN, 383 pp., index of persons, sum. in English and Czech.

The author analyses the question referred to in the title on the basis of Polish and Czechoslovak sources. Having researched this material, he says that "there is absolutely no ground for the assertion that Beneš was an outstanding statesman in the international forum. The same can be said about the picture presenting this politician as acting always in accordance with Czechoslovak state interests and being unquestionably right in his disputes with Poland. It follows irrefutably from countless Czechoslovak and Polish sources that Beneš was not a trustworthy partner for the Polish government, first because of his subservience to the Soviet Union, the essence of whose foreign policy he did not understand, and also because of the political game he conducted to the detriment of the Polish side". The book is divided into five chapters. The first (*Refusal to Cooperate*) ends in June 1940, with the capitulation of France; the second chapter (*Possibilities of an Agreement Sounded*) is brought up to June 1941, the eve of the attack on the Soviet Union; the third chapter (*An Apparent Agreement*) ends in February 1942, after the adoption of the Polish–Czechoslovak declaration of January 23, 1942 on plans for a confederation; the fourth chapter (*Playing for Time*) is brought up to September 1942, after the Soviet Union came out against these plans and before the Czechoslovak side tried to turn the question of Czechoslovak–Polish cooperation into a territorial dispute between Czechoslovakia and Poland; the fifth chapter (*Relinquishment of Apparent Cooperation*) ends with the tragic death of General Sikorski at the beginning of July 1943. (DJ)

Henryk Komański, Szczepan Siewierka, *Ludobójstwo dokonane przez nacjonalistów ukraińskich na Polakach w województwie tarnopolskim 1939–1946 (The Genocide Carried out by Ukrainian Nationalists against Poles in Tarnopol Voivodship 1939–1946)*, Wrocław 2004, Wydawnictwo Nortom, 1182 pp., 379 ill., list of witnesses.

The book owes its origin to the work conducted for over a dozen years by the Wrocław Society for Recording the Crimes Committed by Ukrainian Nationalists and to the reminiscences published in the periodical "Na rubieży". It is based on testimonies by 2,955 witnesses whose names are listed in the annex, and on 639 publications containing information on the murder of Poles in Tarnopol voivodship. The first part of the book contains notes on the places (arranged according to districts) in which Poles were murdered by Ukrainian nationalists. They present information on the pre-war size of population in each place, its nationality structure, the number of murdered persons and the time when the murder took place (the day is cited, as far as this was possible). The second part of the book contains accounts and reminiscences of the witnesses of those tragic events (these are also arranged according to districts). This material is supplemented by several hundred illustrations, some of them truly, shocking, which show how the murders (including those of children) were committed. (DJ)

Paweł Wiczorkiewicz, *Historia polityczna Polski 1935–1945 (A Political History of Poland 1935–1945)*, Warszawa 2005, Książka i Wiedza, 563 pp., index of persons, annex of sources.

The book is based on published sources and literature, which — according to the author — “provides an adequate foundation for constructing a comprehensive picture”. The author wanted, on the one hand, to come out against hagiographic versions which “multiply Polish victories in the September 1939 campaign, presenting them as almost decisive, and in which the Warsaw insurrectionists, and earlier the Home Army, are inflicting one defeat after another on the Germans”. But he also wanted to come out against “forcible national concord”, the result of which is that “positive evaluations of the Home Army and the People’s Army, the Polish Socialist Party and the Polish Workers’ Party, London Poland and Lublin Poland are placed side by side on the pages of some publications”. According to Wieczorkiewicz, Poland suffered “a crushing defeat” in World War II, “on a par with Germany and Japan, a certainly greater defeat than that suffered by Italy and Romania. Started in the name of defence, the war ended with a settlement made at Poland’s cost by the self-styled democratic powers, including the genocidal Soviet Union”. As a result of the war the Polish Republic was included in the Soviet sphere of influence and was “robbed of purely Polish lands — Lwów with its surroundings and the Wilno region, which meant that 600 years of her history were wrenched away from her; she paid for the war by colossal human losses and, what led to even more dangerous results, by the extermination of her elites”. The author analyses the last few years of the Second Republic, September 1939, the activity of the Polish authorities in exile, the plight of Poles under German and Soviet occupation, the activity of the Polish underground, the terror applied by the occupiers and the activity of their agents in Poland, the “Teheran collusion” and “the agony of independence”. The work ends with an epilogue entitled *Liberation and Subjugation: the Lublin Poland*. (DJ)

RECENT HISTORY

Aleksander Hall, *Naród i państwo w myśli politycznej Charles’a de Gaulle’a (Nation and State in Charles de Gaulle’s Political Thought)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Neriton, Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Wyższa Szkoła Informatyki i Zarządzania w Rzeszowie, 608 pp., bibl., index of persons, sum. in French.

The book is based on published studies, memoirs, reminiscences, diaries and Charles de Gaulle’s works. The author presents the most important values of the political philosophy of the man who created Free France and the Fifth Republic. He has undertaken to reconstruct de Gaulle’s interpretation of the concepts and values which play a key role in his political thought. He also tries to show how de Gaulle’s opinion on the nation and state matured and evolved in the course of his life. According to Hall, “General de Gaulle’s Gaullism ... should be distinguished from the Gaullism of his successors and continuators. The main difference was de Gaulle’s aspiration to create a national synthesis, to reconcile the traditions which had been in conflict throughout the whole of French history, to create an original state system, ‘a republican monarchy’; this denoted a ‘republican revolution’ in the French Republic’s political history”. The author holds the view that de Gaulle “played a providential role in the history of his country” at least twice, in 1940 and 1958. In 1940 “he saved the Frenchmen’s honour in the face of France’s unprecedented defeat by putting his country on the right side of the world struggle”. In 1958 “he probably saved his country from a civil war, and equipped it with a political system which ensured democracy and state efficiency”. (DJ)

Anna Grażyna Kister, *Studium zniewalania. Walka aparatu bezpieczeństwa z polskim zbrojnym podziemiem niepodległościowym na Lubelszczyźnie, 1944–1947 (A Study in Subjugation. The Fight Conducted by the Security Apparatus against the Independence-Inspired Polish Armed Underground in*

the Lublin Region, 1944–1947), Kraków 2005, ARCANA, 258 + unpaginated pp., bibl., index of persons, annex.

The author depicts the organisation of the communist security apparatus and its activities, in particular its fight against the Polish independence-inspired underground in 1944–1947. She analyses in detail the activities of the organs subordinated to the Ministry (Department until the end of 1944) of Public Security, the State Security Commission and the committees of the Polish Workers' Party in the Lublin Region. She also deals with the activities of the Public Security Corps, the Polish Army and the 64th division of the NKVD Internal Forces. The book is based on documents of public security organs (normative acts, records of investigations, materials concerning operations), court records, the underground press, reminiscences and accounts. The author examines the establishment of the Public Security Department of the Polish National Liberation Committee, the entry of the Red Army into the Lublin region, the beginnings of the security organs' activity in that region, the establishment of the Civic Militia and Voluntary Civic Militia Reserve, the role played by the army in repressing the underground, the Home Army's intelligence agents in public security structures, the role played by the communist apparatus of terror and repression during the people's referendum (June 30, 1946) and the elections (January 19, 1947). According to the author, the security apparatus had in fact defeated the anti-communist underground by the summer of 1947. The danger posed by underground units was finally eliminated in the winter of 1947/48, when an "energetic winter campaign" was carried out, after which partisan units in fact ceased to exist. There remained only a few small units whose only aim was survival. They consisted of persons who could not return to normal, legal life. (DJ)

Ryszard Kozłowski, *Październik '56 w regionie kujawsko-pomorskim w świetle niepublikowanych źródeł PZPR (October 1956 in the Kujavian-Pomeranian Region in the Light of Unpublished PZPR Sources)*, Włocławek 2004, Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczno-Ekonomiczna we Włocławku, 259 pp., index of persons, sum. in English.

The book is based on documents of the former Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) in Bydgoszcz. The author analyses political events and social reactions to them in the Kujawy-Pomerania region from the time of Stalin's death to the beginning of 1957. He sets his reflections against a broad background of the political changes which were taking place in Poland at that time. In his opinion society in the region reacted impulsively to "everything that was happening in its surroundings and on the Polish political stage". Kozłowski describes the social dissatisfaction with the lack of basic foodstuffs (bread, meat, butter) and coal, as well as the manifestations organised in support of Władysław Gomułka in all large factories and institutions of Bydgoszcz voivodship on October 22, 1956. An important manifestation of the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of the region's capital was the street demonstration on November 18, 1956; its climax was the burning of the jamming radio station on Dąbrowski Hills; the building in which the station was located was set on fire. In the author's opinion the strike in the Rolling-Stock Repair Works in Bydgoszcz, held on March 18, 1957, was a symbolic conclusion of the process of renewal initiated in October 1956. The final part of Kozłowski's study contains an annex with the most important source documents concerning the events dealt with by the author. (DJ)

Piotr Lipiński, *Raport Rzepeckiego. Historia twórcy antykomunistycznego podziemia (Rzepecki's Report. History of the Founder of the Anti-communist Underground)*, Warszawa 2005, Pruszyński i S-ka, 151 pp.

This is a biography of the founder of the post-war Polish anti-communist underground. The hero of the book was a soldier in the First Infantry Regiment of Polish Legions; during the twenty inter-war years, after graduating from the

Officers' Infantry School in Warsaw, he became a lecturer at the Higher Military School. During the September 1939 campaign he was chief of the third section of the "Cracow" army staff. During the war he headed the Information and Propaganda Bureau of the Home Army. He took part in the Warsaw Rising and after its defeat was sent first to the camp at Lamsdorf and then to Woldenberg. He returned to Poland and set up the most important anti-communist underground grouping, the Freedom and Independence Association (WiN). Arrested in November 1945, he decided to disclose the WiN structures subordinated to him. His trial started in January 1947. He was sentenced to eight years in prison but was soon pardoned by President Bolesław Bierut. Re-arrested in 1949, he spent over five years in prison. After his release he worked in the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences. After the eighth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party he issued an appeal, which was published in the press, in which he called on his Home Army colleagues to take part in the elections and participate in political life. His doings were followed by Security Service agents. He died in May 1983. In one of the final sentences of his book Lipiński sums up his reflections: "There is one thing I am sure about: Jan Rzepecki will never be regarded as a hero by those who think that every question can be answered by a simple yes or no. Those who want a black-and-white vision of history will have to remove from it the founder of the Polish post-war underground". (DJ)

Małgorzata Mazurek, *Socjalistyczny zakład pracy. Porównanie fabrycznej codzienności w PRL i NRD u progu lat sześćdziesiątych* (*The Socialist Workplace. The Everyday Functioning of Workplaces in the PRL and DDR at the Threshold of the 1960s*), Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo TRIO, 304 pp., bibl.

On the basis of Polish and German archival materials and literature the author depicts "the role of workplaces in 'real socialism' and shows what the workers' work was like in the Polish People's Republic (PRL) and the German Democratic Republic (DDR) at the end of the 1950s and the beginning of the 1960s". She analyses the functioning of two representative factories: the Joseph Stalin Factory in East Berlin and the Róża Luksemburg Factory in Warsaw. She depicts such questions as: the social character of each factory (social composition of the workforce, internal conflicts and divisions, activity during the workers' uprising in Berlin in June 1953 and the repercussions of the October 1956 events in the Warsaw factory), the working conditions and working hours, wages, production meetings, the role of petty thefts, work motivation and occupational mobility. In conclusion Mazurek says that because of the vicinity of West Berlin "the ideological message and the means of persuasion were much more clearly visible" in the East Berlin factory. "The Polish experience of the 'thaw' made it possible to clear everyday life of ideology, and push to the background or completely remove most Soviet models". The DDR factory carried out more consistently the educational, protective and social tasks it was entrusted with. Skilled pre-war workers played a much more important role in the Berlin factory than in Warsaw, and this exerted an influence on the socialisation of younger working class generations, on the ethos of work and the way in which the workers' interests were articulated. In the Róża Luksemburg Factory fewer women were admitted to the public sphere of their workplace. (DJ)

Henryk Słabe k, *Obraz robotników polskich w świetle ich świadectw własnych i statystyki 1945–1989* (*The Picture of Polish Workers in the Light of Their Testimonies and Statistics, 1945–1989*), Warszawa-Kutno 2004, Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Wyższa Szkoła Gospodarki Krajowej w Kutnie, 415 pp.

The book is based on published collections of autobiographic documents (mainly diaries), the results of sociological research and statistical data. The author says

that his aim was to combine the objective and subjective aspects of the problem, "to confront the workers' situation with what they themselves thought about it, for only then do the workers' reactions to their situation become clear and comprehensible". Stabek analyses changes in the composition of the workforce and in the situation of male workers (he deals only with men), the way in which they functioned in workplaces, in the family and the place of their residence, as well as the evolution of their stance and behaviour. He tries to establish what factors pushed the workers into mass disobedience and contestation, and how they behaved towards the authorities. An important part of the book consists of analyses of groups which were in the middle, "suspended" between town and country (peasant workers, worker peasants, workers who held an allotment), and various generations of workers. In conclusion the author puts forward a few hypotheses to explain why real socialism fell in Poland and what role the workers played in its decline. He also tries to explain the character of the changes introduced in Poland at the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s (workers' revolution, upheaval or restoration?). (DJ)

Rafał Stobiecki, *Klio na wygnaniu. Z dziejów polskiej historiografii na uchodźstwie w Wielkiej Brytanii po 1945 r. (Klio in Exile. The post-1945 History of Polish Historiography in Exile in Great Britain)*, Poznań 2005, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 372 pp., bibl., index of persons, photos.

Stobiecki has based his reflections on a thorough search in the archives of the Polish Institute and the General Sikorski Museum in London, the Archives of the Polish Historical Society in Great Britain and on materials from collections of various private persons and institutions. On this basis he paints a collective portrait of Polish historians in Great Britain and describes their organisational structures (including the emigré Polish Historical Society, the Polish Scientific Society Abroad, the Polish Institute and General Sikorski Museum). He depicts the theoretical and methodological tenets governing emigré reflections on history and the main spheres of interest of Polish researchers in Great Britain. The final chapter concerns the emigré vision of Poland's history. Stobiecki says that the lack of links between Polish historiography and the historical science in Great Britain and the West led to the isolation of Polish historiography. In his view it was a mistake that until the 1970s the periodical "Teki Historyczne", the principal tribune of the emigré historians, ignored questions of recent history, in the broad sense of the term. He also says that for many reasons, which he analyses in the book, "the works of emigré researchers were too often imbued with the desire to idealise the picture of national history, to emphasise the glorious, heroic moments and marginalise dark pages and shameful events, which were also present in Poland's history". The achievements of Polish emigré historians, though not so original and not so generally acknowledged in world literature as the achievements of the Germans or Russians, "evoke respect and are an important point of reference for comparative studies on the 20th century emigré historiographies of other countries and their role in the history of European historical reflection in the past century". (DJ)

Jarosław J. Szczepek, *Górniki polski. Ludzie z pierwszych stron gazet (The Polish Miner. Front-Page People)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo Iskry, 2004, bibl., index of persons.

This is a popular depiction of the role played by miners in the policy of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic; it also shows various aspects of the miners' social situation after World War II. The author, a well known press, radio and TV economic commentator, is interested, first and foremost, in the miners' stance and behaviour after August 1980. He describes the background of the Jastrzębie agreement and the conflicts within the miners' "Solidarity" structures over working Saturdays. He tries to explain the privileges the miners had in access

to consumer goods (the so-called G books). Szczepański brings his story up to the present day. He describes the miners' frustration at the closing down of mines, explaining that the closures hurt not so much their professional pride as their sense of being socially successful, an idea which had been instilled in them since the end of the war. This applied above all to the people who came to big industry from villages. "Mines and iron and steel works opened them the way ... to flats, to towns, to a life which was regarded as small stabilisation". (DJ)

Dariusz Śmierczalski-Wachocz, *Partia komunistyczna wobec przejawów wiary katolickiej w swoich szeregach na Środkowym Nadodrze 1945-1970 (The Attitude of the Communist Party to Symptoms of Catholicism Manifested by Its Members in the Middle Oder Region, 1945-1970)*, Zabki 2004, Wydawnictwo Apostolicum, 342 pp., bibl.

On the basis of the still unused archival documents concerning the activity of the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish United Workers' Party in Zielona Góra voivodship in 1945-1970 and the several score interviews which he conducted with persons who remember the times of the Polish People's Republic, Father Śmierczalski-Wachocz depicts how "man's outlook was shaped under the influence of external factors by the pressure of a large-scale campaign intended to turn party activists into atheists". The author analyses the educational and publishing activity conducted by the party, the reading matter promoted by it, and the work of social organisations (in particular the Polish Youth Union). He has established that the party combated religion in its ranks by, among other things, holding individual warning conversations with party functionaries. An important role in this fight against religion was played by the Party Control Commissions of various levels. The author says that "the main reason why the party suffered a defeat in the atheistic campaign which it conducted among its own members was that the family was still strong in those days and the family religious values were the basis of existence and the foundation for the upbringing of the younger generation". The author examines the influence of various social factors on people's attitude to the atheistic campaign and says that the specific character of the Zielona Góra voivodship favoured the campaign, for the inhabitants of the voivodship were mostly immigrants from various European countries; they were a cultural mosaic of people detached from their roots. (DJ)

Paweł Sowiński, *Wakacje w Polsce Ludowej. Polityka władz i ruch turystyczny (1945-1989) (Holidays in People's Poland. The Authorities' Policy and Tourism, 1945-1989)*, Warszawa 2005, Wydawnictwo TRIO i Instytut Studiów Politycznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 312 pp., bibl.

This is the first attempt in Polish historiography to present a comprehensive analysis of the communist authorities' policy to tourism in Poland in 1945-1989. The author has made use of source materials which are kept in central archives, (mainly in the Archives of Modern Records, the Archives of the National Remembrance Institute, the National Trade Unions' Alliance, the Public Opinion Research Centre, the Polish Tourist Society) but have not yet been examined from this point of view. He has also made use of regional archives (State Archives in Gdańsk, Cracow and Olsztyn). Thanks to this he has gathered information not only on the central authorities' policy towards this question but also on the activities undertaken by local authorities, especially in regions of increased tourism (Krynica, Zakopane, Mazuria, seacoast). In chronologically arranged chapters (1945-1948; 1948-1956; 1957-1970; 1971-1980; 1980-1989) the author discusses such questions as: organised holidays, individual holidays, the authorities' holidays, holidays and work, holidays abroad, parasitical tourism, holidays and ideology. In conclusion he says that the state holiday campaign led to an increase in social mobility, "many people came to realise the importance of rest in the open air and the necessity of improving their hygienic habits". On the other hand Sowiński

believes that the closed state holiday system hindered people from taking independent decisions on how to rest and slowed down the development of the tourist market. "In the final analysis People's Poland did not manage to lower the difference which separated tourism in the highly developed countries from tourism in our state". (DJ)

Wies w Polsce Ludowej (Rural Areas in People's Poland), ed. Grzegorz Miernik, Kielce 2005, Wydawnictwo Akademii Świętokrzyskiej, 181 pp.

The book contains the papers read during a scientific session organised in the Institute of History of the Holy Cross Academy in Kielce on May 28, 2003 on the occasion of Professor Stefan Iwaniak's 70th birthday as well as articles commissioned later by the initiators of the publication. The leitmotif of all articles is the history of rural areas in the Polish People's Republic. The book opens with an interview in which Professor Iwaniak speaks of his scientific road. The publication contains studies by the following authors: Kazimierz Kozłowski (*The Political Activity of the Polish Peasant Party and the United Peasant Party in Szczecin Voivodship in 1947-1958*), Iwona Miernik (*The Activity of "ARTOS" in Polish Villages in 1948-1954*), Dariusz Jarosz (*Rural Institutions in Peasants' Opinions in 1956-1970*), Ryszard Gryz (*The Situation of Sacral Building in Polish Villages in 1956-1970*), Łukasz Kamiński (*The Attitude of Villages to the Socio-Political Crises in Poland in 1956-1980*), Grzegorz Miernik (*The Problems of Rural Areas and Peasants in the Light of Correspondence Sent to the Letters and Inspection Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee in 1958-1970*), Stanisław Stępką (*The Peasants' Attitude to the Threat of Collectivisation of Agriculture in 1956-1970*), Janusz Wrona (*Criticism of the System and Visions of What Polish Villages Should Look Like in the Programmes of Oppositional Circles in 1964-1980*), Marek Ordyłowski (*The Functioning of Local State Administration in Lower Silesia in 1956-1970 in the Light of Peasants' Complaints*), and Stefan Józef Pastuszek (*The Contribution of the Polish Peasant Party to the Constitution of the Third Republic*). (DJ)