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From the Researches into the Development of the Settlements in the District of Łęczyca, during the Reign of Władysław Jagiełło

According to the written sources it can be stated that in the territory of the District of Łęczyca, numbered 4326 km², there were at least 600 settlements around the year 1400. At the end of Władysław Jagiełło's reign, the sources reveal approximately 800 settlements. This considerable difference in the amount of settlements between the year 1400 and 1432, stems from the fact that many of them were not written down in the preserved written sources before the end of the XIV century.

For example, from 50 settlements, which belonged to the royal property at the end of Władysław Jagiełło's reign, only a half is known from the references, coming from the period to the end of the XIV century. Surely the great amount of others settlements existed also before the year 1400, because the first reference about some of them come from the beginning of the XV century. However, some of them were found only in the first terce of the XV century. It is confirmed by the example of royal possessions being spread along the Łęczyca and Kujawy Frontier, where the town Dąbrowice and many villages were found.

When it come to the possessions belonging to the various Church institutions, which included above 100 places, we can observe a bit smaller activity in founding new settlements, compared to the XIV century. However, new settlements were still founding in the possessions of the archbishops of Gniezno and bishops of Wrocław (among others, founding of the town Łódź).

In the District of Łęczyca the nobility possessions predominated and included approximately 650 places in the year 1434. The nobility economic activity was evident, among others things, in founding new settlements. During the reign of Władysław Jagiełło magnate's families and families of medium nobility contributed to founding of ten towns and many villages. However, the settlements with new names in the aftermath of the division of the so far settlements were turning up more and more faster.

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Gustavus III in the Camp of Counter-revolution. The court of Stockholm, and France after the unsuccessful escape of from Paris on

Louis XVI from the beginnings did not accept the revolutionary order in France. At the end of 1790 in the king's environment appeared first ideas concerning his future leave from Paris. At the same time friends of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette tried to arouse the most important European sovereigns' interest in the lot of French Royal Family. On Spring of 1791 conspirators on the French court set to realise their plans. The main organizer of Louis XVI's leave from the French capital was Swedish diplomate and officer, Hans Axel count von Fersen. From the beginnings of April 1791 the king of Sweden – Gustavus III was informed about all conspirators' actions in Paris. Soon he resolved to take an important part in the restoration of ancien regime in France. On 17 May 1791 Gustavus III described his plans in the letter addressed to the Louis XVI's most trusted emigree minister, Louis Auguste Le Tonnelier baron de Breteuil. Soon after sending this letter the soveriegn of Sweden left Stockholm and went to Aix la Chapelle. There he waited for messages about successful escape of French Royal Family from Paris. Meanwhile, on 20 June 1791 Louis XVI and his family escaped from Tuilleries. But the next day the king was recognized and stopped at Varennes. On 25 June 1791 the National Assambley (Constituante) “temporary” suspended the

king in his rights. Finally however the monarchists, who were the majority in the National Assambly preserved monarchy and Louis XVI retained his crown.

When Gustavus III obtained the message about unsuccessful “Flight to Varennes”, he immediately defined his own aims in the policy against France. He excluded any negotiations with “the rebbels” and he resolved that the most important thing in his future policy would be the full restoration of ancien regime in France. On 30 June 1791 Gustavus III met in Aix la Chapelle Hans Axel von Fersen. During this meeting the king decided that Fersen should go to Vienna, where he should try to secure the Emperor’s aid against Revolution. Because the king of Sweden was of opinion that Louis XVI was a prisoner of his own subjects, he approved the decision of the French emigrees who proclaimed Louis comte de Provence “the regent” of France. However, on Summer 1791 the most important aim in Gustavus III policy was signing the alliance treaty with Russia and obtaining the aid of Catherine II in projected armed expedition against revolutionary France. In the middle of July 1791 Gustavus III sent his envoys to Vienna, London, Koblenz (the main seat of the French emigrees), Munich, Madrid and Kassel. To Paris he sent two carthographers to reconaissance the way from Le Havre to the French capital. However it was too late to organize the armed expedition against France in 1791. So on 25 July 1791 Gustavus III left Aix la Chapelle and went back to Sweden. But since then the main aim of his foreign policy was to set up a monarchical cruzade against the French Revolution.

TADEUSZ SROGOSZ

Social Welfare and Health Care Reform as a Factor Improving the Quantitative and Qualitative Parameters of Human Potential According to Population Researchers in Poland in the Second Half of the 18th Century

Polish population researchers in the second half of the 18th century, such as Antoni Popławski, Józef Wybicki and Jan Ferdynand Nax, constructed their concepts drawing on knowledge from the then-popular domain of economic studies, from the experience of other countries, as well as from their familiarity with common appeals for reform in the Republic of Poland. That is why the opinions expressed in their work are partly convergent, for example their views on the necessity to improve the situation of peasants, to recognise agriculture as a main branch of the economy, to force the idlers to commence work, to retrieve hospital funds, to employ professional medical personnel, etc. These researchers held the State responsible for improvement in these matters, and believed that health care and social welfare should be included in the reform of the Republic. Numerous, free and healthy population was expected to become effective in the manufacturing process.

Those ideas generated genuine public attention and discussions which had significant impact on the formation of a new approach to the question of population, as well as on the new status of social welfare and health care.