

## **The dependent population in landed estates of princes Zasławski in Sandomierz voivodeship in 1629**

The main aim of the article was to find out whether tax registers from 1629 may be used in statistical and demographic research. The article was also to answer the question what is a number and structure of the dependent population that is recorded in mentioned tax registers in various estates. Studies took a form of a survey and included only a small part of the tax registers of Pilzno and Sandomierz counties. A detailed analysis was carried out for records on landed estates belonging to the family of princes Zasławski. The choice was made on purpose as Zasławski family had the largest properties in both above mentioned counties. Members of this family were also the biggest landowners in Sandomierz voivodeship as well as in the entire Crown.

In 1629 the owner of landed estates of princes Zasławski in Sandomierz voivodeship, juvenile entailer of Ostróg – Władysław Dominik prince Zasławski, owned the largest hereditary landed estate in county of Pilzno. His estates included: half of Tarnów city, half of its four suburbs, 34 villages and 4 parts of villages. In those estates there were farmed 290,424 lans of land and total taxes amounted to 1893 florins and 12 dinars. Such a sum accounted for 12,08% of total taxes from Pilzno county and 16,99% of taxes obtained from estates owned by the local nobility. In the neighboring Sandomierz county landed estates of princes Zasławski owned by young entailer of Ostróg included: 4 towns, 44 villages and 3 parts of villages. There were farmed 198,385 lans of land there and total taxes amounted to a significant amount of 2188 florins and 24 groszy. It accounted for 9,95% of total taxes from Sandomierz county and 20,94% of the tax paid by the local nobility.

Therefore, according to the data from both analyzed records, in 1629 landed estates of princes Zasławski in Sandomierz voivodeship included: 4½ of the city, half of 4 suburbs, 78 villages and 7 parts of villages. In those estates there were farmed 488,793 lans of land from which taxes amounted to 4081 florins 24 groszy and 12 dinars. However, it should be noticed that properties in Sandomierz voivodeship were only a part of all landed estates owned by princes Zasławski. At that time their enormous latifundium consisted of 50 cities and about 750 villages. In the entire Commonwealth no other magnate family of that time owned so extensive properties.

After calculations it was found out that in landed estates of Władysław Dominik prince Zasławski located in Pilzno county in 1629 lived 8895 people.

Rural population (8040 people) accounted for 90,39% of the studied population while in cities lived 855 people, that is approximately 9,61% of all residents of estates. In his estates lying in Sandomierz county lived 8042 people. Rural population (4174 people) accounted for 51,9% of the studied population while in cities lived about 3868 people, thus 48,1% of all residents of these properties.

In 1629 in villages owned by Władysław Dominik prince Zasławski there were living 5214 peasants with their families, 1723 smallholders, 4125 landless peasants and 1152 people engaged in production, trade or services. This population accounted for a total of 12 214 people. Of all inhabitants of villages peasants constituted 42,69%, smallholders 14,11% and landless peasants 33,77%. It is worth underlying that a significant proportion (9,43%) of rural population were persons engaged in production, trade or services.

The analyzed tax registers gave also interesting information concerning cities owned by entailer of Ostróg. It can be concluded that in 1629 in those cities lived 1539 people obliged to pay taxes. In this group landless peasants accounted for 7,99%, craftsmen – 78,17% and people engaged in trade – 8,38% of the population. What is more, families of people providing various services amounted to 4,87% of urban population. Rogues (hultaje) and people from the margins of society amounted to 0,59% of the tax payers. In cities belonging to princes Zasławski lived also 3184 people for whom there are no records to establish the area of their livelihood. Therefore, urban population in Sandomierz county's landed estates of entailer of Ostróg amounted to 4723 people. Residents paying taxes who were stated in the registers accounted for little more than 32,58% of the population.

Thus in 1629 total estimated population living in princes Zasławski landed estates in the Sandomierz voivodeship amounted to 16 937 people (12 214 inhabitants of villages and 4723 residents of cities). Therefore, rural and urban population accounted for 72,11%, and 27,89% of the studied population, respectively. It is believed that this estimation reflects the reality (although estimates may be too low). Thanks to the results obtained in the study one may conclude that conscript records are important and in many cases even irreplaceable source of information that may be used in various statistical studies.

PIOTR ROBAK

## **English external (and colonial) trade between 1715 and 1740. Americanization of the extra-European market**

The article is focused on the presentation of the main directions of a growth of English foreign (and colonial) trade in the peacetime period in the international relations in the Atlantic sphere between 1715–1740.

The English overseas statistics (especially based on the collected data by E.B. Schumpeter) have indicated that in the described period was the continuance of a growth of English foreign trade (so called in a historical literature „trade revolution”) which had the beginning in the second half of the XVII<sup>th</sup> century. The trade was marked by a superiority of the traditional European markets (especially in the Northern Atlantic countries) with a positive balance but much more dynamic was the growth of English Extraeuropean trade (essentially the colonial trade) in so called the Atlantic sphere of English economy. The main role in the latter played the American market (from Canada to some Carraibbean Isles) with some share of the Iberoamerican markets. The part of Atlantic English trade dominated the whole English Extraeuropean trade (so called by some historians the Americanisation of English trade). The latter, however, was unprofitable with some exception of the Western African trade but thanks to the steady increase of the role of overseas imports (especially many colonial products) in the English European re-eksport the whole English foreign trade had a regular positive balance in the described period.

The Americanisation of English Extraeuropean trade made the main level of British-French colonial rivalry (with an important share of Spanish colonies in the both Americas) in the first half of the XVIII<sup>th</sup> century. The rivalry brought to an end the peacetime period in the Atlantic sphere when the breaking out of British-Spanish colonial war united a farther growth of English foreign trade with the war of Empire (1739–1740).

MICHAŁ KOBIERECKI

**Between the monarch and a servant.  
Stanislaus Augustus correspondence with Antoni Dziekoński,  
the councilor of the Permanent Council  
in the years 1779–1784**

The article discusses the correspondence between King Stanisław August and Antoni Dziekoński in the years 1779–1784. The monarch's employee and correspondent embarked on his career in Lithuania, where he held district offices

in the Wołkowyski District, followed by military offices; he also served as a Member of Parliament in 1766. As a Lithuanian Field Guard, he became a member of the Permanent Council in 1775 and acted in it until the year of 1786. At that time he became a staff member in Stanisław August's cabinet, implementing the assignments he had been given.

The correspondence between the monarch and A. Dziekoński contains a plethora of compelling subjects, which concern various matters. They involve the question of personal policy within the royalist party in Lithuania regarding district offices or posts. It also refers to A. Dziekoński's endeavours to be appointed to the Lithuanian Court Chamberlain office. A weighty matter was the preparations of the town of Grodno to hold a seym in 1784. Furthermore, he managed the royal estate in Lithuania, after it had been relinquished by Antoni Tyzenhauz, the then Lithuanian Court Chamberlain. Occasionally he attempted to offer assistance to persons who had come into conflict with the law, not necessarily of their own accord.

Undoubtedly he played a significant role in the contacts between king Stanisław August and the supplicants, on the one hand as an intermediary, to whom requests were submitted, on the other hand he executed the monarch's orders. He was occupied both with serious matters concerning the activity of the royalist party in Lithuania and trivial ones, such as keeping the kennel which had been presented to king Stanisław August. Furthermore, the content of the letters reveals the attitudes and relations between the ruler and his loyal servant fulfilling the royal orders, which enables the researcher to analyse the atmosphere between the two correspondents.

MAŁGORZATA KARKOCHA

### **The ministry and religious life of the Rembieszyce Parish in the years 1800–1945. On the history of the local community**

The Rembieszyce Parish is located in the province of Kielce, in the commune of Małogoszcz and has been composed by four settlements: Rembieszyce, Karsznice, Mieronice and Wola Tesserowa. It was founded in 1438 with the efforts of Odrowąż family. It is dedicated to the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul.

Presented article aims to show the religious life of the Rembieszyce Parish in the years 1800–1945. The Author's researches efforts were focused on the

external aspects of religious life, especially on religious practices. In this article Author also discussed the church teaching and the activities of the social and religious organizations.

The basic sources for the Author researches are collected in the Archives of the Diocese of Kielce, and – to a lesser extent – in the Archive of the Parish Rembieszyce. Among them are: consistorial files, reports of the dean and pastoral visitation, school records and population statistics. The Author also used the parish registers of births, marriages and deaths, stored in several archives (Archives of the Kielce Diocese, State Archive in Kielce, Archive of the Rembieszyce Parish). This article is also complemented by other materials, such as correspondence or newspapers.

ELŻBIETA KASZUBA

### **Broadcast policy of the Polish Radio in the years 1925–1939. Plans and practice**

This article focuses on the issue of policy towards the radio program outlined by Polish Radio between 1925–1929. The model of the radio adopted in Poland was that of a monopolistic public utility institution. Polish Radio was a private-state company. It operated in a media system controlled by the government. In the twenties these control functions of the state were purely formal. In such circumstances the private share-holder became a policy maker in the area of radio program and was responsible for carrying out a mission for the benefit of the state and society. At the same time the private licensee preferred the commercial model of radio. These factors clearly determined the pace of professionalisation of broadcasting. This phase of Polish Radio activity was characterized by the lack of a creative and conceptual approach to the radio program.

WITOLD JARNO

### **The 8<sup>th</sup> Dresden Infantry Division named after Bartosz Głowacki in the district of Łódź 1946–1949**

The article describes the history of the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division in district of Łódź in the years 1946–1949. It is a little known episode in the history of this province. This division was created in 1944 and took part in the final period of the Second World War. After the war was directed to the fight against the armed underground in south-easterly Poland. In autumn 1946 the Ministry of Defence decided to move the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division to new garrisons, situated in the Łódź region. Military units were located in Łódź (Command of the 8<sup>th</sup> Division and 34 Infantry Regiment), Skierniewice (32 Infantry Regiment and 37 Regiment of Artillery, Łowicz (36 Infantry Regiment) and Kutno (19 Sapper Battalion and 11 Antitank Artillery Battalion). Commanders of this Infantry Division were in the years 1946–1949: Colonel Stanisław Habowski, Colonel Józef Bielecki and Colonel Józef Batkiewicz. The article describes organization of the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division and changes in its structure in the years 1946–1949, higher military cadre, training and changes in units dislocation. History of the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division in the Łódź region ended in 1949, when it was moved to the Central Pomerania.

MAŁGORZATA DĄBROWSKA

### **Professor Halina Evert-Kappesowa and Madame Dupont**

Halina Evert-Kappesowa was a professor of Byzantine studies at the University of Łódź. She was born in the family of Ludwik Evert, a publisher and a senator in the Polish Parliament before WW2. She led a cushioned existence as the wife of Alfons Kappes, an entrepreneur and a representative of Polish industry in Turkey. They spent some years in Istanbul where she followed the traces of old Constantinople. Due to her Turkish experience she became interested in the history and culture of the Byzantine Empire. She entered the University of Warsaw and studied the history of Byzantium under Professors Oskar Halecki and Kazimierz Zakrzewski.

WW2 and then the communist system introduced to Poland in 1945 changed her life completely. She settled down in Łódź, but found it difficult to find a job at the University because of her social background. The questionnaires at the University Archives show how discreet she was when describing the vicissitudes of her family and to how she tried to adjust to the new political system. Malgorzata Dabrowska recreates Professor Kappesowa's difficult scholarly career in the years 1945–1985. The article is based not only on the University documents but mostly on the private correspondence with Dr Muriel Heppell, whom Halina Evert-Kappesowa met during her stay in Dumbarton Oaks, a

famous Center of Byzantine Studies in Washington D.C. This exchange of letters shows the hidden thoughts of a kind lady, who never accepted the postwar order and was depressed in her scholarly and private life. Humiliated by the living conditions, she found an unexpected support in Madame Dupont, a mysterious person who appears in the letters as a financial benefactress of her travels to the libraries in the West, still difficult to reach in the seventies for the lady who remembered the fortune of the Evert family.

ILONA FLORCZAK

### **Records for cities and voivodeships in Archive of Bartoszewicz' family – an attempt to characterize**

The aim of the article is an attempt to characterize a part of Bartoszewicz' archive held in State Archive in Lodz. This collection consisting of various historical sources from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, is the result of historical interests and passion for collecting four generations of Bartoszewicz family. The best known family members were Julian (1821–1870) and Kazimierz (1852–1930), historians and journalists, who used gathered records in their studies and publications.

'Records for cities and voivodeships' are mainly products of municipal, borough and church offices in the Polish Republic. These records can be qualified in the four main groups. The first one these are political sources such as fragments of parliamentary diaries and copies of sejmik' resolutions. The next group are economic records. The third part are documents for cities and voivodeships. The last ones are records connecting with history of churches and orders in Polish Republic.