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### The History and Contents of the Archive of the Sandomierz College of Canons in the Light of the second volume of Feliks Kiryk's *Inwentarz Rękopisów Archiwum Kapituły Kolegiackiej i Katedralnej w Sandomierzu*

The second volume of *Inwentarz Rękopisów Archiwum Kapituły Kolegiackiej i Katedralnej w Sandomierzu*, which covers archive documents from the 12th–20th century, was published by PAU Kraków (Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences) in 2018.<sup>1</sup> The publication, which supplements the following previously published document catalogues, concluded almost two decades of painstaking work ordering a substantial collection of archival material of the Sandomierz Chapter, hitherto unknown to the general public and extremely valuable to researchers: *Pergaminy Archiwum Kapituły Katedralnej Sandomierskiej* (work done in 2001–2002) [Eng. *Parchments of the Archives of the Sandomierz Cathedral Chapter*] and *Inwentarz rękopisów Archiwum Kapituły Kolegiackiej i Katedralnej w Sandomierzu XIII–XX wieku* [Eng. *Inventory of Manuscripts of the Archives of the Collegiate and Cathedral Chapters of Sandomierz, 13th–20th century*], which was compiled in 2002–2010.<sup>2</sup>

The author of the inventory in question (and of the two earlier publications) is one of Poland's most outstanding historians: Feliks Kiryk. He was a medievalist who researched the history of towns (more than three hundred of them, while also editing or co-authoring more than forty monographs), processes of town foundation, and the organisation of guilds. Last but not least, he published sources. In the 1980s, he began to take a particular interest in the history of the town of Sandomierz, which

<sup>1</sup> Publication funded by the National Science Centre, Poland, under agreement no. UMO-2015/17/B/HS3/00389.

<sup>2</sup> Kiryk, *Pergaminy*; Kiryk *Inwentarz rękopisów*, 1, II–VI; Kiryk, *Inwentarz rękopisów*, 2, V; Czyżak, “*Inwentarz rękopisów*”, 189.

led to several scholarly publications and to his serving as the editor of a second volume of the history of that urban centre.<sup>3</sup> In 2001–2018 he laboured to make new and unique sources available to a wider circle of researchers: first of all the history of the Sandomierz Chapter, but also the history of the city of Sandomierz itself, which he contextualised directly by reference to its governance and to the towns, noble families, and ecclesiastical organisations of the Sandomierz region, and indirectly by reference to a variety of processes and phenomena related to it, which in many cases even involved places, events, and people beyond the borders of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.<sup>4</sup> Because history has treated other Old Polish archival material (of a basic nature) related to the Sandomierz region extremely harshly (records of the land courts and castle courts, records of officialates and collegiate chapters, and the products of municipal offices, including council records and records of the lay judges' bench, which were destroyed during the wars with Sweden or during the world wars of the 20th century) the set of documents in question is all the more valuable.<sup>5</sup> Kiryk's extraordinarily wide-ranging work involved not only exploring hitherto unrecorded documents, but also – due to the dire state of many of them – their urgent revitalisation and preliminary work to safeguard them from complete destruction. The archival materials examined were mostly bundles of loose pieces, grouped according to their size and format, so it took no less effort for the author to classify them and arrange them in chronological and subject order.<sup>6</sup>

The layout of the publication was divided into chapters covering the various categories of archival material: parchments, paper documents, manuscripts and, appearing for the first time in the series, plans and maps. The main part, which consists of descriptions of individual archival items, is preceded by an introduction. Indexes of people, places, and subjects are provided. As in the earlier volumes, the description of the individual archival units includes: the title (in the heading), the consecutive inventory number with the addition of the Roman numeral 'II' to distinguish the documents from those in volume one, and information on the chronological range of the content of the materials. The descriptive section usually gives the dimensions of the unit, the number of pages containing writing, and a characterization.

The part devoted to parchments contains twenty-eight documents from 1392–1772, of which six concern the 14th and 15th centuries, four the 16th century, ten the 17th century, and eight the 18th century. Where the writers and issuers of the documents

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<sup>3</sup> Noga, „Feliksa Kiryka studia”, IX–XVI.

<sup>4</sup> Kiryk, *Inwentarz rękopisów*, 1, II–XV.

<sup>5</sup> Kiryk, *Pergaminy*, 6–7; Lazar, „Rozwój przestrzenny Sandomierza”, 9–10 – brief description of the collections of the chapter archive and on p. 11 an account of the destruction of castle court records, land court records, court records, and chamberlain court records stored in the castle at Sandomierz.

<sup>6</sup> Kiryk *Inwentarz rękopisów*, 1, I; Kiryk *Inwentarz rękopisów*, 2, V–VI.

are concerned, there are five royal documents (including Władysław II Jagiełło, Zygmunt I Stary, and Zygmunt III Waza), six papal bulls (Alexander VII, Clement X, Innocent XII, Clement XI, Benedict XIV, and Clement XIV), nine episcopal documents (Jan Chojeński, Piotr Gembicki, Michał Radziejowski, Jerzy Albrecht Denhoff), five other church dignitaries (including Abbot Mikołaj of Sulejów, Canon Piotr Strzelicz of Kraków, and Hiacynt Korniewicz, doctor of theology and provincial of Małopolska and Wielkopolska of the Order of St Francis), and three lay people (including Mścisław, heir of Borkowice, Prince Piotr Michałowicz, aedile – commissioner of works – of Trakai, and Wojciech Wielicki, a judge of the Sandomierz region). Documents of note include no. 4II, no. 10II, and no. 28 II on Obrazów near Sandomierz, no. 5II and no. 6II on the parish of Borkowice near Radom, no. 9II on the funding and construction of the renaissance chapel in the castle at Ogradzieniec by Seweryn Boner, no. 12II, no. 14II, no. 15II, no. 20II, no. 25II, and no. 27II on the Conventual Franciscan Monastery in Smardzewice, no. 2II and no. 19II on the Cistercian Abbey in Sulejów, no. 1II and no. 3II on the Cistercian Monastery in Łąd in Wielkopolska, no. 21II on the foundation of the hospital for priests in Sandomierz, and no. 13II, which consists of the articles of foundation of the praepositure at the parish church in Tarłów.<sup>7</sup>

The collection of paper diplomas, which, including transumpt, accounts for two-hundred-and-eight archival items from the years 1121–1818, is considerably larger. Thirty of them concern the Middle Ages, sixty-two the 16th century, seventeen the 17th century, ninety-six the 18th century, and three the 19th century. This chapter begins with the articles of foundation of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Sandomierz of 1121 (29II) and also covers the 13th century in the form of ducal privileges for the collegiate church (no. 30II and no. 31II), and a bull of Pope Boniface VIII (32II). Two documents (no. 33II and no. 34II) date from the 14th century: the confirmation by King Kazimierz of the privileges of the Archbishopric of Gniezno and a ten-page account of a dispute over tithes involving churches in Konieńoty and Biechowo, as well as three transumpt: a copy of a grant of tithes to the church in Staszów and Rytwiany by Bishop Florian (no. 227II) and two royal documents (no. 226II and no. 228 II) of Władysław I Łokietek and Władysław II Jagiełło. Twenty-one diplomas, including two transumpt, date from the 15th century. The overwhelming majority of them were issued by institutions or clergy, fewer were issued by secular officials, and only two were royal documents. The first, issued by Władysław II Jagiełło in 1417, confirmed the right of the Sandomierz collegiate church to twenty-five villages (no. 35 II), while the second, issued by Kazimierz IV Jagiellończyk in 1448, granted the village of Zbigniew in the Sandomierz Starosty to the master of the royal kitchen (no. 229II).

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<sup>7</sup> After: Kiryk, *Inwentarz rękopisów*, 2, VI–VII, no. 1–28.

The collection also includes two diplomas issued by Jan, Bishop of Kraków (no. 39II and no. 51II).<sup>8</sup>

The group of documents from the 16th century is fairly representative. Of sixty-two diplomas, as many as forty-seven were issued by the royal chancellery. Nine were issued by clergy, two by the offices of courts (land and castle), one by the city council of Sandomierz, and three by state officials. Where the royal documents are concerned, two are associated with Zygmunt I Stary, fourteen with Zygmunt II August, five with Zygmunt III Waza, three with Stefan Batory, and one with Aleksander Jagiellończyk. Of the set of records from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, it is worth noting that diplomas written in Ruthenian, which deal with the question of settlement in the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, begin to appear. Of these, it is worth noting the privilege granted by Zygmunt I Stary in 1520 to Bogusz Bohowitynowicz, marshal and scribe of the hospodar, concerning the establishment of the town of Sławatycze on the Bug River, with a market, an inn, and permission to build a castle (no. 58II). The other places then within the Grand Duchy of Lithuania that the documents refer to include Jeziornica (Oziernica, formerly Jeziernica) in the district of Słonim, now in Belarus (no. 57II), Głębokie, a town near Vilnius (no. 59II and no. 72II), and Zabłudów in the district of Surażska (no. 62II). Records related to the demarcation of village boundaries, which often include references to royal estates – including the Sandomierz starosty – constitute another numerous group of royal diplomas. They provide rich material for the study of property relations in the area, as well as of local noble families. Also of interest is the privilege granted by Zygmunt II August in 1569 for the construction of a parish church dedicated to the Holy Cross in the village of Pysznica, which had recently been founded *in cruda radice* (on a site not previously built on).<sup>9</sup>

At seventeen, the number of items in the collection of paper documents from the 17th century is considerably more modest. The majority of them are once again royal diplomas, while four were issued by church dignitaries. Four are associated with Zygmunt III Waza, three each with Władysław IV Waza and August II Mocny, two with Jan II Kazimierz Waza, and one with Jan III Sobieski. The royal diplomas mainly concern confirmations of privileges, endowments, boundary disputes and questions, and immovable property. The four remaining documents contain information on the

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<sup>8</sup> Kiryk, *Inwentarz rękopisów*, 2, VII–IX, no. 29–236. For documents from the Middle Ages, see no. 29II–53, and no. 226–230 (transumpt).  
<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, VIII. For documents from the 16th century, see no. 54–112 and no. 231–233. For diplomas on matters of settlement on the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, see no. 57–60, no. 62–63, and no. 71–73. For matters concerning boundaries, see no. 66–67, no. 74–79, no. 81–82, no. 84–91, no. 93–94, no. 97, no. 102–105, and no. 232.

Monastery of the Holy Spirit in Sandomierz, the Cistercian Abbey in Sulejów, and the parish church in Pysznica.<sup>10</sup>

The largest collection of paper diplomas comes from the 18th century. Of the ninety-six documents in this group, the vast majority (56 items) were the product of church chancelleries. The royal diplomas, of which there are thirty-two, are less numerous. Of these, fifteen were produced by the chancellery of King Stanisław II August, eleven by August II Mocny, and six by August III. Very few (eight) documents were issued by lay institutions. Where the ecclesiastical materials are concerned, however, episcopal records and episcopal court records predominate: of the thirty-two archival units, twenty-three relate to cases conducted by Bishop Kazimierz Łubieński, four by Bishop Andrzej Załuski, three by Bishop Konstanty Szaniawski, and one each by Bishop Jan Lipiński and Bishop Kajetan Ignacy Sołtyk. The issuers of the remaining diplomas included Cardinal Fabritius Spada (no. 134II), Jan Ewangelista Stefanini, archbishop of Mitylena and papal nuncio (no. 198II–no. 199II), Hiacynt Verdesca, Bishop of Carinola (no. 181II), Alojzy Maria Marzoni, Superior General of the Conventual Franciscan Order (no. 212II), Andrzej Potocki, archdeacon and episcopal official (judicial vicar) of Sandomierz (no. 188II), Michał Kunicki and Michał Wodzicki of Granowo, episcopal officials general (judicial vicars general) of Kraków (no. 174II–no. 176II, no. 185II), Tomasz Przyłuski, provost and priest of Pysznica (no. 194II, no. 200II, no. 203II), the Sandomierz Collegiate Chapter (no. 189II), and the Sandomierz Consistory (no. 202II). Of the documents issued by lay offices, it is worth mentioning the records and files of the Sandomierz Castle Court on the subject of fiefs in the royal village of Pysznica (no. 152II), the records and files of the Opoczno land court (no. 218II), the records and files of the Crown Revenue Commission in respect of Pysznica (no. 186II, no. 201II, no. 236II), the records and files of the alderman of Pysznica, and the records and files of Stefan Libiszowski, cupbearer of the Stężyca region, produced on behalf of the starosty of Gródek in respect of that town, which lies in the Lwów region (no. 197II).<sup>11</sup>

The chapter on paper documents closes with three diplomas from the 19th century produced by Antoni Gołaszewski, Bishop of Przemyśl, for the parish priest of Pysznica (no. 223II), by Franciszek Żochowski, scribe of records and keeper of prerogatives and estates at Kielce, concerning the parish estate of Radoszyce (no. 224II), and by the

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. For documents from the 17th century, see no. 113–127 and no. 234–235II. For the royal diplomas involving disputes, see no. 113, no. 118–119, no. 122–124, no. 126. For the royal diplomas involving the confirmation of privileges and endowments, see no. 114–117, no. 121, no. 125. For ecclesiastical documents, see no. 120, no. 127, and no. 234–235.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. For documents from the 18th century, see no. 128–222 and no. 236. For royal diplomas, see no. 128–133; no. 135–137; no. 146; no. 170; no. 178–180; no. 182; no. 184; no. 193; no. 205–211; no. 213–216; no. 219–222. For episcopal documents and episcopal court documents, see no. 138–143; no. 145; no. 147–150; no. 153; no. 156–166; no. 168; no. 171; no. 173; no. 177; no. 183; no. 191–192; no. 196; and no. 217.

Holy See concerning the reorganisation of the administrative network of the parishes in the Kingdom of Poland in 1818 (no. 225II).<sup>12</sup>

The third section of *Inwentarz rękopisów* [Eng. *Inventory of the Manuscripts of the Archive of the Collegiate and Cathedral Chapter in Sandomierz*] concerns an impressive collection of manuscript sources on quite a wide variety of themes that covers a long period of time. It consists of seventy-three archival units covering the 12th–20th centuries, which are classified by subject and time period. Mainly, they concern ecclesiastical and monastic matters, but they also refer to questions of settlement. The section opens with three-hundred-and-seventy pages of summaries of documents of the Sandomierz Collegiate Church from the 12th–20th centuries (no. 237II–no. 238II).<sup>13</sup> There then follow archival units (no. 239II–no. 241II) that relate to the Cathedral Church and the Cathedral Chapter in 1693–1878, which primarily present a wealth of information on repair and construction work associated with that temple (507 pages). They include information on stonework, tinsmithing, and locksmithing, as well as on altar paintings, gilding, organ construction, and the purchase, working, and finishing of black and pink limestone, which the sources referred to as marble, from Czerna near Kraków. The book of the Sandomierz officialate from 1657–1675 (no. 242II), hitherto considered lost or destroyed, is particularly noteworthy. It includes an enormous amount of information (957 sheets) relating to the churches and convents of the Sandomierz diocese, but also to the municipal affairs of Sandomierz itself, which is all the more valuable because it concerns the period immediately following the Swedish occupation.<sup>14</sup>

Also of interest are the records of the consistory court of the Sandomierz diocese from 1835–1838, which include the cases of dozens of people from a variety of social circles, but mainly from the clergy. This part of the chapter on manuscripts closes with the records of the Sandomierz Diocesan Seminary (no. 245II) and a book of extracts from various cases (no. 244II), mainly on questions of boundaries in the villages of Turbia, Zbigniew, and Wola Kotkowska, which is a valuable source for research into the history of the noble families of this region, including the Bogoria Skotnicka, Chrzastowski, Czyżowski, Dębicki, Morsztyn, Popiel, Romer, Zaklika, and Zborowski families.<sup>15</sup>

A further group of manuscripts (15 archival units) consists of records of parish and hospital churches. The first to be presented is a set of materials relating to the Sandomierz parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul from the 12th–18th century (no. 246II). There are copies of documents, summaries of files, inventories, extracts from accounts,

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<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 75–6.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 237–309; see footnote 18 for more on summary documents.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, IX–X.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 243–5.

descriptions of visitations, and extracts relating to Stefan Żuchowski's litigation with the Jesuits. There are also materials documenting the income and expenses of the churches in Sandomierz, Samborzec, and Góry Wysokie (no. 247II), which constitute a unique source of information relating to the rebuilding of the Sandomierz Collegiate Church in 1715–1716.<sup>16</sup>

The documents from the parishes in Mielec and Beszowa from the 14th–18th centuries merit particular attention. Their uniqueness derives from the fact that they contain hitherto unknown material on which a history of mediaeval settlement on the right bank of the Vistula, which awaits adequate examination, could be based. The places in question include Rzędzianowice, Trzciana, Chrzastowo, and Chorzeliów, which formed a part of the estates of the House of Griffin. The important documents in this archival unit include the act of foundation of Rzędzianowice of 1416 (under the rental terms afforded by settlement according to German law), hitherto unknown information about Jan Łaski (Jan the Younger), who began the process of the foundation of Mielec in 1457, the articles of foundation of the Mielec praepositure, and the inventory of Mielec of 1589. The material associated with Beszowa – on the left bank of the Vistula – and places nearby that belonged to the House of Jastrzębiec (of Lubnice and Rytwian) are of similar historical value.<sup>17</sup>

The archival materials on the history of the parish of Modliborzyce (near Opatów), which cover the period 1590–1983, are rich in information. They contain excerpts from registers of vital records, information on the parish school, information on local villages (e.g. Iwaniska, Wojnowice), information on noble families, and 19th century official texts and documents, including minutes of the Government Commission for Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment.<sup>18</sup>

The records of the parish church of nearby Obrazów were also a part of the manuscript collection of the Sandomierz Chapter. They are contained in three bundles of archival material from 1400–1799 and include a substantial cartulary of documents concerning the church, parish, and hospital for the poor in Obrazów, inventories of the Obrazów parish church, material concerning the Reformation in nearby Janikowo, and records of a dispute over patronage rights in respect of the parish church.<sup>19</sup>

The section of *Inwentarz rękopisów* [Eng. *Inventory of the Manuscripts of the Archive of the Collegiate and Cathedral Chapter in Sandomierz*] containing manuscript material on parish churches closes with Jan Wiśniewski's source extracts from the vital records of the parish of Skrzyńsko and three archival units of miscellaneous files containing information on the parishes of Białobrzegi, Bogucice, Denków, Dzików,

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., no. 246–60.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., X, and no. 249.

<sup>18</sup> Kiryk, "Z dziejów Modliborzyce Opatowskich", 31–46; Kiryk, *Inwentarz rękopisów*, 2, X–XI and no. 250–3.

<sup>19</sup> Kiryk, *Inwentarz rękopisów*, 2, XI and no. 254–6.

Goźlice, Olbierzowice, Opatów, Osiek, Samborzec, Staszów, Sulisławice, Szczeglice, Szydłowiec, Studzianna, and others.<sup>20</sup>

The nature of the next batch of manuscripts, which contains the catalogues of books from 1712 and 1729 in the collegiate library (mentioned above), four volumes of biographical material on politicians, military officers, officials, writers, scholars, artists, the diocesan clergy of Sandomierz, Bishop Józef Juszyński, and Fr Wawrzyniec Szubartowicz, is quite different. The material in the three volumes of Stefan Żuchowski's papers, which runs to over seven-hundred pages, can also be described as biographical.<sup>21</sup>

The non-factual religious and philosophical materials, which date from the 17th–18th century, consist of various reflections on theology, philosophy, morality, the mission of the Great Jubilee, and catechetical teachings.<sup>22</sup>

Three further archival units, which cover almost 200 pages convey information on the Sandomierz Convent, the Hospital of the Holy Spirit, and the St Jerome Church and Hospital, should be added to the group of manuscripts related to parish and hospital churches discussed earlier. Chronologically, they cover the years 1596–1816 and, based on the transumptts they contain, they go back as far as 1395. They mainly contain copies of privileges, and information on testaments, donations and endowments of hospitals (Obrazów, Wieprzki [Wierzbiny], Śmiłów), and registers of debtors.<sup>23</sup>

A great deal more information is contained in the next batch of manuscripts: two books of records of the Tarnów officialate from 1704–1717 and 1721–1737, and a fragment of a third, much earlier one, from 1533–1535. These materials – hitherto considered lost – primarily shed light on the history of Tarnów and the Tarnów region, including religious life, the state of education in the parishes, religious brotherhoods, owners of Tarnów, the local nobility, and the Tarnów townspeople.<sup>24</sup>

The records of the Conventual Franciscan Monastery in Smardzowice constitute the final and largest set of materials within the collection of new manuscripts of the Sandomierz Collegiate and Cathedral Chapter Archives. In twenty-seven archival units, they cover the years 1566–1864 and represent the only surviving collection of materials documenting that institution, which was established by the Kujawy

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<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 257–60.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* For the catalogues of books, see no. 261II–263II. For biographical material, see no. 263–267. For Stefan Żuchowski, see no. 268–270. For more information, see footnote 17.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 271–5.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, XIII and no. 276–8.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 279–281. It proved possible to recover the record books of the Tarnów officialate (along with other materials) from the family of the late Fr Dr Stanisław Makarewicz, who brought these archival materials from the Archives of the Collegiate and Cathedral Chapters of Sandomierz to Radom. *Ibid.*, no. 279: a few pages detached from the record book of the Tarnów officialate from 1533–1535 that constitute the first pages of the record book (to be found at no. 834) included in the first volume of *Inwentarz rękopisów*.



bishopric. They also offer an interesting example of the history of a monastic convent, from the erection of a wooden church on the site of the former forest chapel of St Anne (1621), the arrival of the monks (1639), the extension of the monastic foundation, to the construction of the brick monastery buildings in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the founding of St Anne's parish in 1775.<sup>25</sup>

The monastery's documents, which are not especially well organised, can be classified according to the following sets of themes: general records of the monastery and St Anne's Church in six archival units (no. 282II–no. 283II, no. 289II, no. 294II–no. 295II, no. 299II), bequests to the monastery, including bequests benefiting noble estates in the form of rights of repurchase (no. 284II, no. 286II, no. 299II), litigation concerning goods and recorded sums (no. 285II and no. 290II) registers of those in debt to the monastery (no. 287II–no. 288II), boundary disputes – most in Twarda and Tresta (no. 293II, no. 307II–no. 308II), records of an economic nature (no. 292II and no. 306II), financial obligations of the monastery – mainly during wars: 1809, 1918, and 1942 (no. 297II), inventories of buildings (no. 298II), inventories of the library (no. 304II–no. 305II), correspondence of the monastery and of the parish of St Anne (no. 300II, no. 301II), vital records of baptisms, marriages, and deaths in the parish church (no. 303II), and material concerning the novitiate and monastery discipline (no. 302II and no. 309II).<sup>26</sup>

The last, brief chapter of *Inwentarz rękopisów*, volume II contains eighteen maps and plans on a variety of themes, primarily concerning Sandomierz and towns and villages associated with the Sandomierz Chapter in the 18<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there are two plans of Sandomierz, which mark the positions of the most important buildings in the city: the castle, the old and the new town hall, the former Jesuit college, and St Magdalene's monastery. In addition, there is a map from 1753 showing the course of the boundaries between the villages of Turbia, Zbigniew, and Kotowa Wola. It was drawn up by the sworn surveyor of the Crown Tribunal, Stanisław Dunczewski of Łązów, and his assistant, Sebastian Adlel.<sup>27</sup>

There is another plan of Sandomierz from the 19<sup>th</sup> century showing relative locations, an interesting map of Andrzej Lanckoroński's estate at Błonie, whose boundaries were adjacent to the villages of Krzcin, Koprzywnica, Zarzecze, Sośniczany, Świącica, Ciszycza, and the Cistercian convent of Koprzywnica (1801), a plan of the Stromiec

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<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, XIII–XIV and no. 283–309.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, no. 310–1 (plans) and no. 317 (map). The making of the map was undoubtedly connected with the large number of cases involving the boundaries of these villages, which formed a part of the endowment of the Sandomierz Chapter. The map serves to illustrate the material contained in archival unit no. 244. Compare with footnote 18.

starosty from 1802, a map of the demesne on the Szaniec estate (1815), and a plan of the town of Żarnów (1855).<sup>28</sup>

The collection includes plans of the Sandomierz diocese (no. 322II), the Kielce diocese (no. 323II), and the Sejny (Augustów) diocese (no. 324II), a map of Serbia, a map of parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a map of Wallachia (320II), and a humorous map of Europe from 1883 (no. 321II).

There is also an interesting plan of the Sandomierz Cathedral Church from the 20th century, including a plan of the church and a representation of the crypt, which is supplemented by the names and surnames of the bishops and canons of Sandomierz buried there (no. 316II). Also of value is the plan of the granges (folwarks) on the estate of the Holy Spirit Hospital in Sandomierz: Głazów, Kruków, Obrazów, Śmiechowice, Wieprzki [Wierzbiny], and an area of the land in Gierlachów (no. 315II). The general map of the soil of the Kingdom of Poland also dates from the last century (1907). The chapter, and the entire inventory, closes with a collection of placards from 1933 and French-language chronological tables covering European countries ‘from the birth of Christ to 1685’.<sup>29</sup>

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The compilation and publication – in 2018 – of volume two of *Inwentarz rękopisów Archiwum Kapituły Kolegiackiej i Katedralnej w Sandomierzu z okresu XII–XX wieku* [Eng. *Inventory of the Manuscripts of the Archive of the Collegiate and Cathedral Chapter in Sandomierz from the 12th–20th Centuries*] by Feliks Kiryk is a very important event for both regional and national historiography. Some of the documents in it also refer to territories beyond the borders of Poland. It introduces a considerable amount of new material, which covers a very wide range of questions, and sheds new light, primarily, on many issues related to the Sandomierz region. These are not confined only to church history, but also cover topics such as settlement processes. It will surely become the basis for many studies, including many complete monographs. What this publication certainly also demonstrates, however, is that contemporary Polish ecclesiastical archival science still has many challenges and tasks ahead of it, and that they must be entrusted to the right people with the right skills if they are to be negotiated and carried out successfully. A further, positive outcome of Feliks Kiryk’s work in putting the documents of the Sandomierz Chapter in order is that it might encourage further investigations in this area. It would seem that outcomes of this kind are already

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<sup>28</sup> Ibid., no. 312–4, no. 318, and no. 319. The town of Żarnów was in the possession of the cantoria of the Sandomierz collegiate church (see no. 211). The map of the Błonie estate, in turn, may have found its way into the Sandomierz Chapter Archive together with other material from the library of the Cistercians of Koprzywnica (see no. 133 and no. 271–3).

<sup>29</sup> Ibid., no. 315–6 and no. 325–7.

apparent. For example, since 2019, the Sandomierz Diocesan Archive has been participating in a programme known as ‘Support for Archiving’, which is organised by the General Directorate of the State Archives. As a result, by 2021, more than 5,000 archival units had been processed and an eight-hundred-and-fifty-three-page inventory of collections had been prepared for online publication. The participation of the Diocesan Archive in the “Protection of Artefacts and Antiquities” programme, which has succeeded in carrying out conservation work on a number of Old Polish manuscripts, as well as digitising them, is also significant.

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