



***Dokumenty pokoju brzeskiego między Polską i Litwą a Zakonem Krzyżackim z 31 grudnia 1435 [Documents of the Peace of Brest between Poland-Lithuania and the Teutonic Order of 31 December 1435].*** Edited by Adam Szweda, Marcin Hlebionek, Sobiesław Szybkowski, and Janusz Trupinda. Co-editors: Rimvydas Petrauskas and Sergey Polekhov. Toruń: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 2021. pp. 592. ISBN: 978-83-231-4669-8. DOI: 10.12775/978-83-231-4671-1

The demand of the historical community for editions of documents concerning Polish treaties with the Teutonic Order from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries has been many times, both in publications and during discussions at scientific conferences. However, this issue was not the subject of much interest of researchers, since after the publication of Erich Weise's work and then the doctoral dissertation of Maksymilian Grzegorz, which concerned the diplomatic-sphragistic analysis of the documents of the Second Peace of Toruń,<sup>1</sup> scholars waited many years for similar source editions. Other researchers who took up the issue of Polish-Teutonic treaties include Antoni Gąsiorowski, who discussed the composition of Polish guarantors in treaties with the Teutonic Order in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, drawing up a list of guarantors of the main document of the Polish side of the Treaty of Toruń of 1466/1467. However, his work did not specify their noble family lines.<sup>2</sup> Gąsiorowski also made a comparative analysis of the form of selected treaty documents from 1343–1466 along with the determination of their office provenance.<sup>3</sup> Later, the issues of treaties of the Teutonic Order and Poland were dealt with, among others, by Klaus Neitmann<sup>4</sup> and Stanisław

<sup>1</sup> Maksymilian Grzegorz, *Analiza dyplomatyczno-sfragistyczna dokumentów traktatu toruńskiego 1466 r.* (Toruń: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1970); *Die Staatsverträge des Deutschen Ordens in Preußen im 15. Jahrhundert*, hrsg. v. Erich Weise, vol. 1 (1398–1437) (Königsberg: Gräfe und Unzer, 1939).

<sup>2</sup> Antoni Gąsiorowski, "Polscy gwaranci traktatów z Krzyżakami XIV–XV wieku," *Komunikaty Mazursko-Warmińskie* 112–113, no. 2/3 (1971): 245–265.

<sup>3</sup> Id., "Formularz dokumentów traktatów polsko-krzyżackich z XIV–XV wieku," *Archeion* 66 (1978): 171–184.

<sup>4</sup> Klaus Neitmann, *Die Staatsverträge des Deutschen Ordens in Preussen 1230–1449. Studien zur Diplomatie eines spätmittelalterlichen deutschen Territorialstaates*, (Köln–Weimar–Wien: Böhlau, 1986).

Szczur.<sup>5</sup> In 1998, a bilingual publication (Polish-German) containing the edition of the documents of the Cracow Treaty of 1525 was published by Maria Bogucka and Klaus Zernack.<sup>6</sup> The authors of this study, in addition to discussing issues related to the secularization of the state of the Teutonic Order, also published the most relevant documents related to the Prussian homage, together with their translation into Polish and German. These included the Cracow peace of 8 April 1525, the royal ratification document of 9 April 1525, the consent of the Prussian plenipotentiaries of 9 April 1525 and the fief document of 10 April 1525.<sup>7</sup> At the turn of the 20th/21st century, Przemysław Nowak undertook the full elaboration of treaty documents concerning the relations of Poland and Lithuania with the Teutonic Order, but his doctoral dissertation, prepared in 2002, was not fully published. Together with Piotr Pokora, he also prepared an edition of the documents (preliminary and main) of the Polish-Lithuanian side of the peace treaty concluded in the camp at Osa near Lake Mełno on 27 September 1422 in 2004.<sup>8</sup> The value of this publication is increased by the fact that the text of the preliminary document has not been published so far, and the main document of this treaty was known in Poland from Maciej Dominik Dogiel's publication in *Kodeks dyplomatyczny Królestwa Polskiego i Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego* (Diplomatic code of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania) from 1764 with many omissions.<sup>9</sup> Undoubtedly, the advantage of this publication was the inclusion of the seals of proxies and guarantors, fully preserved in both documents; a total of 120 seals of rulers, ecclesiastical and secular dignitaries and cities. Nowak also discussed, among others, the documents of the peace in Raciążek from 1404<sup>10</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Stanisław Szczur, *Traktaty międzypaństwowe Polski piastowskiej* (Kraków: Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 1990); id., "Traktat pokojowy Kazimierza Wielkiego z Zakonem krzyżackim z 1343 r.," *Zapiski Historyczne* 56, no. 4 (1991): 7–43.

<sup>6</sup> Maria Bogucka and Klaus Zernack, *Sekularyzacja zakonu krzyżackiego w Prusach. Hołd Pruski 1525 roku*, (Warszawa: Wydawnictwa Szkolne i Pedagogiczne, 1998).

<sup>7</sup> Janusz Grabowski, "Badania z zakresu dyplomatyki średniowiecznej i staropolskiej prowadzone w Polsce w latach 1996–2007," *Studia Źródłoznawcze* 46 (2009): 13–14.

<sup>8</sup> *Dokumenty strony polsko-litewskiej pokoju mełneńskiego z 1422 roku*, ed. Przemysław Nowak and Piotr Pokora, (Poznań: Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 2004). Also see the review of this work: Jan Tęgowski, *Studia Źródłoznawcze* 42 (2004): 165–167; Antoni Gąsiorowski, *Zapiski Historyczne* 70, no. 1 (2005): 153–156; Izabela Skierska, *Roczniki Historyczne* 70 (2004): 254–258.

<sup>9</sup> *Codex diplomaticus Regni Poloniae et Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae*, ed. M. Dogiel, vol. IV (Vilnae: Kanter Typographia Regia & Reipubl. CC. RR. Scholarum Piarum, Regiomonti, 1764), 110–115 no. 90.

<sup>10</sup> Przemysław Nowak, "Dokumenty pokoju w Raciążku z 1404 r.," *Studia Źródłoznawcze* 40 (2002): 57–77.

and the seals on the Polish preliminary document of the Toruń peace from 1466.<sup>11</sup> One should mention here the publications of Adam Szweda concerning, among others, the treaties concluded by Poland with the Teutonic Order<sup>12</sup> and the last edition of the stamps issued by Marcin Hlebionek, preserved in the documents of the Prussian Confederation.<sup>13</sup> What is also important is the collective publication entitled *Od traktatu kaliskiego do pokoju oliwskiego. Polsko-krzyżacko-pruskie stosunki dyplomatyczne w latach 1343–1460* (*From the Treaty of Kalisz to the Treaty of Oliva. Polish-Teutonic-Prussian diplomatic relations in the years 1343–1460*) which contained, among other things, studies on the peace treaties between Poland and the Teutonic Order in Prussia in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.<sup>14</sup>

Prepared by Adam Szweda, Marcin Hlebionek, Sobiesław Szybkowski and Janusz Trupinda, with the participation of Rimvydas Petrauskas (Lithuania) and Sergey Polekhov (Russia), the edition of the documents of the Treaty of Brest (Brześć Kujawski) from 1435 was prepared in the years 2015–2018 as part of the project of the National Science Center, no. UMO-2013/11/B/HS3/01462. The task of the researchers was to develop a full edition of the Treaty of Brest from 1435, namely the text of the preliminary documents and the main document of the Polish-Lithuanian side, as well as the preliminary and main documents of the Teutonic Knights side. It should be noted that Erich Weise's publication from 1939 only partially covered the documents of the Treaty of Brest, namely in the form of regests, and only the diploma of the Polish-Lithuanian side was published from the main documents.<sup>15</sup> In addition, the German researcher was not interested in the seals of holders and guarantors on the original diplomas. Therefore, a critical edition of all documents of the Treaty of Brest was needed, which would be of great importance not only for research on Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic relations in the fifteenth century, but also on issues in the field of diplomacy, heraldry and

<sup>11</sup> Id., "Pieczęcie przy polskim dokumencie wstępnym pokoju toruńskiego z 1466 r.," *Roczniki Historyczne* 67 (2001): 214–218.

<sup>12</sup> Adam Szweda, *Organizacja i technika dyplomacji polskiej w stosunkach z zakonem krzyżackim w Prusach w latach 1386–1454* (Toruń: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 2009); id., "Uwagi o dokumentach rozejmowych i pokojowych z okresu wojny 1409–1411," *Zapiski Historyczne* 75, no. 2 (2010): 67–85.

<sup>13</sup> *Pieczęcie przy dokumentach Związku Pruskiego. Akt erekcyjny i dokumenty akcesyjne*, ed. Marcin Hlebionek, (Toruń: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika, 2017).

<sup>14</sup> *Od traktatu kaliskiego do pokoju oliwskiego. Polsko-krzyżacko-pruskie stosunki dyplomatyczne w latach 1343–1660 / Vom Frieden von Kalisch bis zum Frieden von Oliva. Diplomatische Beziehungen zwischen dem Königreich Polen und dem Deutschen Orden / Herzogtum Preußen in den Jahren 1343–1660*, ed. Almut Bues a.o. (Warszawa: Wydawnictwo DiG, 2014).

<sup>15</sup> See *Die Staatsverträge*, hrsg. v. Weise, I.

sphragistics. The reviewed volume contains the texts of the documents and a full elaboration of the preserved seals. This is an ambitious task, incomparable to the available material published thus far, which the aforementioned authors have fulfilled exemplarily.

The discussed work consists of a preface in which the grant project and the layout of the edition are explained. The genesis and circumstances of the conclusion of the Treaty of Brest in 1435 are also presented. The publication also includes an introduction in the field of diplomacy, editions of the texts of preliminary and main documents (Polish-Lithuanian and Teutonic), analysis of sphragistic material, and a full edition of the preserved seals.

After the introduction to the subject by Szweda, Petrauskas and Polechov in the draft “Droga do ‘wieczystego pokoju’. Królestwo Polskie, Wielkie Księstwo Litewskie i Zakon Niemiecki w latach 1422–1435” (“The Road to ‘Perpetual Peace’. The Kingdom of Poland, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the German Order in the Years 1422–1435”) (pp. 19–41), the authors discussed the political relations between Poland and Lithuania and the Teutonic Order in Prussia in the years 1422–1435, which led to the conclusion of the “eternal peace” in 1435. The text presents the opinion of the aforementioned researchers not only on the relations between Poland and Lithuania and the Order, but it also touches on other important issues. These include the relationship between King Władysław II Jagiełło and the Grand Duke of Lithuania Vytautas Alexander after the birth of the firstborn son of King Władysław II Jagiełło, the so-called “coronation storm” (a term used to refer to the efforts to crown Grand Duke Vytautas), relations between Lithuania and the Order after the Peace of Melno, accession to the throne of the Grand Duke by Bolesław Śvitrigaila, and then Sigismund Kęstutaitis. These issues are presented differently in Polish and Lithuanian historiography.

The reviewer agrees with the opinions of those researchers who believe that the Grand Duke Vytautas was dissatisfied with the birth of Prince Władysław, because it cancelled his plans to take the throne in Poland after the death of Władysław II Jagiełło. Therefore, it is possible that he supported the people who propagated the information of the origin of the royal sons as illegitimate. According to the reviewer, Prince Vytautas could also have influenced the relationship between Prince Siemowit IV and his adult sons and King Władysław II Jagiełło from behind the scenes. This led to a conflict, and unnecessarily absorbed royal politics. The year 1434 saw the conclusion of the dynastic marriage of Michał Zygmuntowicz with Euphemia Mazowiecka, the daughter of the late prince Bolko Januszowic and his wife Anna Fiodorówna, who ruled in eastern Mazovia from 1429 following

the death of her father-in-law Janusz I. Her territory thus bordered the territory of prince Sigismund Kęstutaitis. In 1434 Bolesław IV, son of Bolko Januszowic, was already in power while his mother, Anna Bolkowa, sought remarriage at that time. The first significant success of the young prince Bolesław IV in his relations with his neighbours was the marriage with Euphemia with Michał Zygmuntowicz (probably on the advice of Mazovian dignitaries), which took place shortly after the death of Władysław II Jagiełło, during the ongoing Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic conflict. In the interesting text by Petrauskas and Polechov there was no information about the participation of the Mazovian princes – vassals of the Crown, in the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic conflict in the years 1431–1435.<sup>16</sup> After the outbreak of the war of Podolia with the Lithuanian prince, Bolesław Švitrigaila, Siemowit V (nephew of the king) was nominated by Władysław II Jagiełło as the commander-in-chief of the Crown army. He was the guarantor of the truce of the Polish king Władysław II Jagiełło with the Lithuanian prince Švitrigaila concluded on 20 August 1431 in the camp near Lutsk. For his merits in the war, he received from King Władysław II Jagiełło the district of Żydaczów in perpetuity with the town of Dolina and the village of Grodziszczce, as well as the settlements of Szychowice, Poczuchowo, Kuźnin, Konarze and half of the village of Terebiń, located in the County of Hrubieszów in the Chełm Land in 1431. Kazimierz II Siemowitowic also took part in the Polish expedition against Bolesław Švitrigaila in 1431 and in suppressing the anti-feudal uprising of the Ruthenian population in the Belz land, which erupted in July of the same year. Together with his brothers, Siemowit V and Władysław I, he was a signatory of the truce concluded at the beginning of September 1431 with the Grand Duke Švitrigaila. Let us note that the Mazovian princes during the conflict with Švitrigaila temporarily lost Horodło and Łopatyn, which were part of the Belz territory, which was a fiefdom of Western Mazovia since 1388.

Moreover, Adam Szweda, in his introduction in the field of diplomacy (pp. 43–58), discussed the negotiations that led to the conclusion of the perpetual peace in Brest in 1435. He also went over the current place of storage of originals, copies and transumpt of the treaty, the form of preserved originals, the process of issuing

<sup>16</sup> See for example: Janusz Grabowski, *Dynastia Piastów mazowieckich. Studia nad dziejami Mazowsza, intytulacją i genealogią książąt* (Kraków: Avalon, 2012), 109–111; Anna Supruniuk, “Siemowit V (1389–1442), książę mazowiecki,” in *Polski słownik biograficzny*, vol. 37 (Warszawa: Instytut Historii Polski Akademii Nauk, 1996), 81–84; Aleksander Swieżawski, *Ziemia Bełska. Zarys dziejów politycznych do roku 1462* (Częstochowa: Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna w Częstochowie, 1990), 144–155.

and exchanging and sealing documents by proxies and guarantors. What is important are his reflections concerning not only the preserved originals of the treaty, but also the transumpt drawn up after the outbreak of the Thirteen Years' War, which were used during the diplomatic activity of the Order's authorities in the international arena.

After the diplomatic introduction, Janusz Trupinda and Marcin Hlebionek provide a sphragistic introduction to the sources (pp. 59–79). These researchers characterized the collection and discussed its original state, paying attention to the formal aspects of the seal and the technical sealing of the document. The sphragistic analysis covered all groups of administrators, namely royal, princely, bishops, knights, city and lower clergy signatures. It also presents the publishing principles of sphragistic materials. Let us note that this is the first analysis in Polish and European science of the collection of seals preserved in the documents of the Brest Treaty. The valuable study by Trupinda and Hlebionek is also an introduction to the inventory of seals.

After the diplomatic and sphragistic introduction, the editors provide a critical edition of the documents of the Polish-Lithuanian side and the monastic side (pp. 80–179), as well as the edition of seals in the documents of the Polish-Lithuanian side (pp. 185–415) and seals in the document of the Teutonic Knights (pp. 421–592).

The set of preserved documents of the Polish-Lithuanian side currently consists of the preliminary document of the Brest Treaty of 1435 (Warszawa, Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych (AGAD), Dokumenty pergaminowe, no. 519); a supplemental document, the so-called Santok document (Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz, XX. Hauptabteilung, Pergament- Urkunden, Schieblade 66, no. 19) and the main document (Wien, Deutschordens-Zentralarchiv).

When it comes to the diplomas of the Teutonic side of the Brest Treaty from 1435, the prepared edition includes a preliminary document issued by the plenipotentiaries of the Grand Master Paul von Rusdorf, kept in the Czartoryski Library (Kraków, Biblioteka Czartoryskich, Dokumenty pergaminowe, no. 411) and the main document of the Order, kept in AGAD (Dokumenty pergaminowe, no. 1011).

The edition of each diploma was preceded by a regest, dating (given in Polish and Latin), and detailed descriptions of the originals, where the form of the diploma, dimensions, state of preservation and dorsal notes were given. The notes (summaries, signatures) are associated with inventory works carried out in the Cracow part of the Crown Archive by Marcin Kromer in 1551, by a commission led by

the Royal Secretary Jan Zamoyski in 1569/1570 by a commission led by the Royal Secretaries Stanisław and Maciej Lubieński in 1613, and finally twice by the parliamentary commissions in 1682 and 1734. All subsequent records are traces of the activities of Polish archivists operating in the 19th and 20th centuries active in one institution, AGAD, which changed names several times, namely in the National General Archives (1808–1815), the Main Archives of the Kingdom of Poland (1816–1889), the Warsaw Main Archives of the Historical Records of the Kingdom of Poland (until 1918) and the Main Archives of the Historical Records (from 1918 until today).<sup>17</sup> The authors have provided information on all retained copies of the diploma, transcripts, editions, translations, regests and reproductions. These are extensive descriptions that prove the reliability and high competence of the editors. When editing the texts of the Teutonic Knights' side, the same principles were observed as when issuing the diplomas of the Polish-Lithuanian side of the Brest Treaty, namely the document regest, date, detailed description of the original, the form of the diploma, dimensions, state of preservation and dorsal notes. There is also information about copies, regests, photographs of the original and published regests. Additional information is included in the comments.

The texts of the Brest Treaty documents of the Polish-Lithuanian side and the Teutonic Order side have been prepared for printing in accordance with the Draft Publishing Instruction prepared by Adam Wolff.<sup>18</sup> According to the reviewer, the editing of the text of the documents of the Brest Treaty deserves great recognition, the diplomas were read correctly, the occasional comments relate to punctuation. However, putting commas in a medieval text is always a contractual matter, because the publisher has the right to adopt their own solutions. The publication of the text of the documents of the Polish-Lithuanian side and the Teutonic Order side of the Treaty of Brest from 1435 is very in favour of the authors.

The last part of the reviewed publication is the edition of the seals. So far, we have seen neither the full publication of all Polish and Lithuanian treaties with the Teutonic Order in the fifteenth century, nor the edition of the corpus of the

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<sup>17</sup> On copies of Brest Treaty of 31 Dezember 1435 kept in AGAD, see Janusz Grabowski, "Źródła do dziejów stosunków Polski z zakonem krzyżackim w Prusach w zbiorach Archiwum Głównego Akt Dawnych w Warszawie," in *Kancelarie krzyżackie. Stan badań i perspektywy badawcze. Materiały z międzynarodowej konferencji naukowej Malbork 18–19 X 2001*, ed. Janusz Trupinda (Malbork: Muzeum Zamkowe w Malborku, 2002), 113.

<sup>18</sup> Adam Wolff, "Projekt instrukcji wydawniczej dla pisanych źródeł historycznych do połowy XVI w.," *Studia Źródłoznawcze* 1 (1957): 155–184.

medieval seals preserved on the aforementioned diplomas, both of natural persons and institutions.

The seal inventory includes the following items: identification of the piston owner, imprint size in millimetres, wax colour, type of ligament, wording of the legend, description of the image appearing in the seal field. Notes, literature, and reproductions accompany this detailed inventory. The authors divided the published seals into two sets. The first, marked with the letter A, includes the seals attached to the documents of the Polish-Lithuanian side and contains three subsets: I (Preliminary document), II (Santok document), III (Main document). On the other hand, the only document of the Teutonic Knights side, with impressions of the seals preserved, was marked as B I. The preliminary document of the Polish-Lithuanian side was handed over to the Teutonic Knights in Brest in 1435 and returned to the Polish law firm at the time of the exchange of the main documents in the following year.

The inventory of seals preserved in the preliminary document of the Polish-Lithuanian side includes 9 seals. Originally, it was authenticated with 12 seals, because the seals of other Polish peace negotiators were not preserved. These were the seals of the Archbishop of Gniezno, Wojciech Jastrzębiec,<sup>19</sup> the Bishop of Cracow, Zbigniew Oleśnicki, and the chamberlain of Kalisz, Dobrogost Świdwa z Szamotuł. On the supplementary document, the so-called Santok document, 12 seals were affixed, all of which were preserved. As for the main document of the Polish-Lithuanian side, it lists 209 guarantors who were to seal the main document. Of these, 207 are included in the list of guarantors, and the other two people appear in the *datum per manus* formula. The difference between the list of guarantors and the list of persons who took part in the sealing of the document is difficult to explain, because we do not know whether the main diploma of the Polish-Lithuanian side of the Brest Treaty of 1435 was actually authenticated by all of the above-mentioned guarantors. The prepared edition contains descriptions

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<sup>19</sup> In the 19th-century inventory of parchment documents of the Main Archive in Warsaw prepared by Walenty Hubert it was stated that 10 seals were preserved, the first of which, that of the Archbishop of Gniezno Wojciech Jastrzębiec, was to be damaged, see Walenty Hubert, "Spis chronologiczny dyplomatów oryginalnych od 1215 do [1588] roku w Metryce Sekretnej Głównego Archiwum Królestwa Polskiego znajdujących się", 102–103. Hubert's inventory, not taken into account by the publishers, contains extensive regests of 1587 documents from the years 1215–1791, along with a brief information on the number and condition of preserved seals; see Janusz Grabowski, "Inwentarze historyczne Oddziału I AGAD (1765–1950)," in *Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych w Warszawie. Informator o zasobie*, ed. Dorota Lewandowska (Warszawa: Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych – Wydział Wydawnictw, 2008), 219–220.



of the preserved 188 imprints of seals. These are, among others, the seals of King Władysław III Jagiellończyk, the Grand Duke of Lithuania Sigismund Kęstutaitis and his son Michał Bolesław, and the Mazovian princes Kazimierz II, Władysław III, Bolesław IV. It also includes cities and towns, such as Cracow, Poznań, Kalisz, Lviv, Płock, Warsaw, as well as the seals of clergy and knights.

As far as the Teutonic Order's side is concerned, the inventory of the seals includes only the main document of the Order, because the seals have not been preserved at the preliminary document. However, the traces of their existence are cuts on the side of the sheathing spine indicate that 13 seals were affixed to it. They were probably stamps of Franz Kuhschmalz, the Bishop of Warmia, the commanders of the Teutonic Order in Elbing (today Elbląg), Thorn (Toruń), Osterode (Ostróda), and Wielona in Livonia, as well as other dignitaries and advisers of the Grand Master Paul von Rusdorf. Alongside these seals are those of the mayors of cities and towns lying within the Teutonic Order's territory in Prussia.

According to the authors, 159 imprints were preserved on the main diploma of the Teutonic Order's side, including 50 seals belonging to Teutonic Order's officials, 5 seals of representatives of the episcopate, 4 capitulary, 5 local and 95 of knights. Note that the book inventory of AGAD parchment documents indicates that 163 seals have been preserved with the aforementioned diploma, including 1 severed, 5 damaged, out of 1 only a wax bowl has been left. This is also confirmed by the manuscript regest of this document drawn up in the 1950s by Jadwiga Karwasińska. However, in Walenty Hubert's 19th-century inventory, it was stated that on the main diploma of the Teutonic Order's side "about 170 seals" were affixed.<sup>20</sup> In connection with the entanglement of strings to which the seals were attached, the editors rightly adopted the principle that the layout of the catalogue notes would correspond to the rank of the administrator, namely from the bishop's to the local seals, and within individual groups of administrators a layout was applied corresponding to the order of their entry in the list of guarantors. The exception is the knightly seals arranged alphabetically according to belonging to heraldic families.

Prepared by Adam Szweda, Marcin Hlebionek, Sobiesław Szybowski and Janusz Trupinda, with the participation of Rimvydas Petrauskas and Sergey Polekhov, the edition of the Brest Treaty of 1435 is significant for Polish and European historiography. Text readings, text and material, footnotes, commentary, and explanations testify to the high competence, reliability, and erudition of the edi-

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<sup>20</sup> Hubert, "Spis chronologiczny", fol. 103r–103v.

tors. Preliminary and main documents – the Polish-Lithuanian side, the Teutonic Order side, and the corpus of preserved seals – were issued according to the best models of this type of publication. Note that a large part of the seal is an *inedita*. The quality of photographic reproductions of the stamps included in the publication is also worthy of praise, which is also a testament to the quality of the publishing house of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń.

In conclusion, a valuable source publication has been added to European medieval studies, which for many years will determine the level of editions of medieval diplomas and seals. The publication will undoubtedly be a valuable aide for Polish and foreign researchers dealing not only with the relations of Poland and Lithuania with the Teutonic Order, but also with diplomacy, genealogy and sphragistics. The 1435 edition of the Brest Treaty also makes a significant contribution to the *Corpus sigillorum Poloniae*.

Hopefully, the work on the critical edition of the documents of the Polish treaties with the Teutonic Order will continue,<sup>21</sup> as they constitute the most extensive set of medieval Polish international treaties.

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<sup>21</sup> The author of the review would like to draw the reader's attention to the main document of the Teutonic Order's side of the Peace of Mełno in 1422, cf. AGAD, Dokumenty pergaminowe, no. 5629). It was issued in *Die Staatsverträge*, hrsg. v. Weise, I, 157–164, however, the aforementioned edition does not contain a detailed inventory of the seals, only brief information about the selected group of holders. On the other hand, 43 seals have been preserved on the main document of the Teutonic Order's side.