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"Cocto latere nobilitavit. O ceglanych murach kościołów średniowiecznego Krakowa [Cocto latere nobilitavit. Brick walls of medieval churches in Cracow]", Tomasz Węcławowicz, Kraków 2013 : [recenzja]

Hereditas Monasteriorum 3, 403

2013

Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

The author distinguishes two stages in the construction of brick churches in Cracow: the early stage and the so-called Casimir stage. In the early stage (13th century) four brick monastery churches were built in the city and in its vicinity: of the Cistercians in Mogiła (1218-1266), of the Dominicans (1220s), of the Franciscans (1237-1269) and of the Norbertine Sisters in Zwierzyniec (1255-1259). The author examines the Cistercian and the Franciscan churches as the most representative buildings which did not undergo alterations in later periods. When it comes to the “Casimir architecture”, he presents its two most outstanding examples, i.e. the Church of Our Lady (1340s-1390s) and the Corpus Christi Church (1340-1401). The publication includes 121 architectural drawings as well as photographs.

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Wioletta ZAWITKOWSKA, Władysław P. WŁAŻŁAK (eds), *Archiwa i kancelarie w służbie Kościoła i nauki [Archives and offices in the service of the Church and the science]*, Rzeszów: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, 2012, pp. 144, illustrated

The book is the outcome of the conference which was held on 24 March 2012 in Częstochowa on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the W. Patykiewicz Archives of the Archdiocese of Częstochowa. It initiates a series of publications which aim is to promote knowledge of the ecclesiastical archives and offices, their functions, as well as the resources and opportunities to use these materials accumulated within them. The monastic subject in the first volume, however, is poorly represented. It consists of 12 texts, but only with 2 of them touching close the profile of “Hereditas Monasteriorum”. The first of them is an article of Bogdana Petryszak (in Ukrainian) about the collection of parchment documents from the collections of the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv. The author draws attention to a valuable, often unexplored until now, diplomatic material to the recognition of medieval history of the Archdiocese of Lviv, in which an important place occupy monastic documents mostly concerning the Dominicans, Franciscans and Carmelites of Lviv. The second of the signed texts is prepared by W. Szetelnicki edition of the Sigismund III Vasa document of 20 March 1595 concerning Lesienice near Lviv, the village belonging to the Benedictines of Lviv, the first established on the Russian Lands nunner of the Latin Rite. The edition became the starting point for synthetic outline of the history of the community from its foundation around 1593-1596 until the deportation from Lviv and settlement in Krzeszów in Lower Silesia in 1946.

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