

# Marek Derwich

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"Między tronem i ołtarzem. Kościół i państwo w Księstwie Warszawskim",  
Ewa M. Ziółek, Lublin 2012 :  
[recenzja]

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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](http://bazhum.muzhp.pl), gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

The last chapter contains works concentrating on the literature and book collections: post monastic documents in the collection of National Archive in Wrocław (R. Stelmach), the literature of Cistercian nuns of the abbey in Trzebnica in 13<sup>th</sup> century (A. Wałkowski), scriptorium from the abbey of regular canons in Czerwińsk as the emergence place of liturgical manuscripts of Norbertine sisters from Płock (M. Stawski), intellectual culture of Benedictine sisters congregation of Chełmno (J. Gwóźdźnik), dispersing the book collections of monasteries dissolved in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (I. Pietrzakiewicz), the documents of Cistercian sisters abbey in Stare Brno from 1378–1419 in the archive in Brno (P. Krafl).

This volume, together with the comprehensive publication about Cistercian sisters issued few years ago (A. M. WYRWA, fr. A. KIELBASA SDS, fr. J. SWASTEK (ed.), *Cysterki w dziejach i kulturze ziem polskich, dawnej Rzeczypospolitej i Europy Środkowej. Materiały z siódmej Międzynarodowej Konferencji Cystersologów odbytej z okazji 800. rocznicy fundacji cysterek w Trzebnicy, Trzebnica 18–21 września 2002 r.* [Cistercian sisters in the history and culture of Polish territory, former Commonwealth and Central Europe. The proceedings of 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Cistercian Researchers on the occasion of 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary of founding Cistercian sisters in Trzebnica, Trzebnica 18<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> September 2000], Poznań: Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, 2004, 1120 pp.), provides a valuable summary of scientific research achievements on female religious life.

Marek L. WÓJCIK  
Institute of History  
University of Wrocław

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Ewa M. ZIÓŁEK, *Między tronem i ołtarzem. Kościół i państwo w Księstwie Warszawskim* [Between the throne and the altar. Church and state in the Duchy of Warsaw], Lublin: Towarzystwo Naukowe KUL 2012, 880 pp., 26 ill., 2 maps, 4 tables, bibliography, index of names

This is the first monograph on the relationship between the state and the Catholic Church in the period of the Duchy of Warsaw (1806–1812). The author points on the undertaken attempts to reconstruct the “alliance of the throne and altar”, which complicated the dependence of the Duchy from France. The first chapter discusses the impact of Austrian and Prussian policy on the condition of the Church in the Polish lands, the establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw, and the attitude of Governing Commission towards the Church. The second chapter – the place of the Catholic Church in the legal system of the Duchy of Warsaw, and failed attempts to conclude the concordat with the Holy See. The third chapter – the influence of military character of the Duchy on the material condition of the Church, and the issue of its relation to the Polish army.

HM readers will be mostly interested in chapter four: *Polityka rządu wobec zakonów* [Government policy towards the religious orders]. As the author emphasizes, contrary to the commonly known views, the authorities of the Duchy did not seek to dissolve the monasteries, because needing the Church support, they were trying to avoid any conflicts. They were also aware, that considering the fact of very small number of diocesan priests, the friars could take over some of their duties. The difficult situation of the convents in this period was the result of their poor economic conditions caused by the policy of the occupant Austrian and Prussian authorities before 1806. The Duchy authorities, struggling with huge financial problems, were unable to support the monasteries. The remedy for this situation was to be a decree of 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1811 postulating, under the approval of Church

authorities, the mergence of small monasteries in larger, economically independent entities. With a special concern were surrounded those congregations, which has been considered as useful for the country, namely those teaching and carrying hospitals. In particular regard, as a symbol of Polish identity, was treated the monastery of Jasna Góra.

The book ends with two chapters devoted to the Church reform projects and the relation of the Church to the state and monarch – Frederick Augustus, patriotism of the clergy, and the religiousness of discussed period.

Marek DERWICH  
Institute of History  
University of Wrocław