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# The Middle Ages - Polish and General. Vol. 2 : summary.

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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.

südwestlichen europäischen Bruchteil von Franziskanern verbunden. Der Vertreter der Zweiten Strömung dagegen war radikale Fraktion der hussistischen Bewegung in Tschechen.

Nach der Quellenanalyse beweist Jerzy Sperka (Katowice) in seinem Artikel *Kongreß zu Sieradz vom J.1432 und die Thronfolge nach Władysław Jagiello*, dass man, trotz der Überlieferungen von Jan Długosz, und von anderen Historikern, während des Kongresses in Sieradz das Prinzip der Thronfolge, nach Władysław Jagiello, das durch einen Rechtsakt in Jedlnia im Jahre 1430 beschlossen wurde, nicht geändert hat.

Bożena Czwojdrak (Katowice) in ihrem Artikel *Ein paar Bemerkungen über die Konföderation von Spytko aus Melsztyn vom J.1439* stellt manche Umstände der, in der Neuen Stadt Korczyn am 3.Mai 1439 gegründeten Konföderation dar und stellt eine Hypothese auf, dass die Schlacht bei Grotniki nicht am 4. sondern am 6.Mai 1439 stattgefunden hatte.

Der Artikel von Stanisław A. Sroka (Kraków) u.d.T.: *Zwei Beiträge zur Geschichte der ungarischen Kirche im 15.Jh* besteht aus zwei Teilen. Im ersten Teil beweist der Autor, dass der Bischof von Siebenbürgen nicht (wie man vermutete) der Italiener Maciej da la Bischino, sondern der Pole, Maciej aus Labiszyn war. Der zweite Teil enthält den Bericht eines ungarischen Geistlichen aus seiner Reise nach Rom im Jahre 1494.

Alicja Szymczakowa (Łódź) in ihrem Artikel *Die Bürger von Warthe vor Sieradz Gerichten im 15.Jh.* hat anhand der Landes- und Kreisgerichtsbücher von Sieradz die Bürger der Königsstadt, Warthe im 15.Jh. charakterisiert.

In seinem Artikel u.d.T.: *Geheimtrauung von Jan Janowicz Zabrzeziński (Ein paar Bemerkungen über Familienbeziehungen der machthaberischen Elite in Litauen im 15. und zu Beginn des 16.Jhs)* hat Jan Tęgowski (Toruń—Białystok) die bisher unbekannt Familienbeziehungen der Adelselite in Litauen veranschaulicht.

## The Middle Ages — Polish and General. Vol. 2

### Summary

The second issue of *The Middle Ages — Polish and General* has been published thanks to the initiative of the School of Medieval History at the Institute of History of University of Silesia in Katowice. It presents the most recent research of the academics employed there as well as the works of historians from other Polish Universities as well as of scholars from the University of Prague and the University of Hanover.

The volume begins with Václav Drška's (Praha) paper titled "Divisio legitima." *K stabilizaci "dílečích" království franské říše ve druhé polovině 6. století*. The author discusses the internal political situation in the Franc's state from 511 to the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century when the state power was stabilized after the period of dynastic conflicts.

Idzi Panic (Katowice) is the author of the paper titled *The Idea of the State and the Ruler in the Oldest Cyril and Methody's Lives of Saints*. Having analyzed the sources mentioned in the title the author finds out that in the lives there is no information on whose basis one could formulate conclusions on the understanding of the idea of state and ruler in the Great Moravian State during the rule of Rostislav and Sviatopelek. The sources discussed cannot be the basis of research on the consciousness of Great Moravian society.

Dariusz Adamczyk (Hannover) in the article *Oriental-Baltic Trade System and the Process of Shaping Eastern Europe in 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Centuries* outlines the development of

trade between the Baltic basin and the Byzantium-Arabic area in 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries and present its influence on the creation of state organisms in Eastern Europe.

Lesław Spychała (Wrocław) is the author of the paper titled "*Dicunt... Gog et Magog esse Hungaros...*" *The problems of the Medieval origins gentium*. He provides a detailed analysis of the 10<sup>th</sup>-century (or 11<sup>th</sup>-century) source in which Hungarians were associated with the Apocalyptic Gog and Magog.

Marie Bláhová (Praha) in her paper *Stát a vláda státu v pojetí kronikáře Kosmy* present the idea and politics related understanding of the institution of state and of broadly understood state power in the eyes of the Czech chronicler Kosmas who wrote in the first part of the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

Marek Cetwiński (Częstochowa) present a paper title *By Crook or by Power? Special Actions and their Evaluation in Silesian Chronicles*. Analyzing the sources in detail, the author present an evaluation of the events connected with the capturing of Prince Wolodar Rościszlawowic by palatine Piotr Włostowic which took place in 1120 and the circumstances of the conflict (1145) of Piotr Włostowic with Prince Władysław II Wygnaniec.

Stanisław Bylina (Warszawa) in the paper titled *Before the Thousand-Year Kingdom Comes. Two Trends in Chiliasitic Prophecies in 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Centuries* present two trends of the Late-Medieval chialism; one connected with the Franciscan faction in south-western Europe and the other which functioned within the radical wing of the Czech Husite movement.

Jerzy Sperka (Katowice) in the paper titled *The Sieradz Assembly of 1432 and the Matter of Succession to the Polish Throne after Władysław Jagiełło* proves on the basis of analysis of sources that at the Sieradz Assembly, against the information contained in Jan Długosz's chronicle which was assumed by other historians, no changes took place in the matter of the succesion to the Polish throne after Władysław Jagiełło established by the Jedlnia Act of 1430.

Bożena Czwojdrak (Katowice) in the paper titled *A Few Remarks on Spytko z Melsztyna's Confederation of 1439* present some new findings concerning the circumstances of the confederation established in Nowe Miasto Korczyn on May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1439. She also puts forward a hypothesis that the Battle of Grotniki took place on May 6<sup>th</sup>, rather than on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1439.

Stanisław S. Sroka's (Kraków) paper titled *Two Contributions the History of the Church in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century* consists of two parts. In the first one the author proves that the Bishop of Transylvania in the years 1443—1461 was Maciej z Łabiszyna, a Pole and not, as it has been though so far, da la Bischino, an Italian. The second part presents a relation of a Hungarian clergyman from his travel to Rome in 1494.

Alicja Szymczakowa (Łódź) in the paper *The Warta Citizens at the Sieradz Courts of Law in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century* characterizes the citizens of the Royal Town of Warta in the 15<sup>th</sup> century on the basis of courts' registers, town registers, and land registers of the Sieradz Region.

Jan Tęgowski (Toruń—Białystok) in the paper titled *Jan Janowicz Zabrzeziński's Secret Wedding (Some Remarks on the Family Ties of the Magnate Elite in Lithuania in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century and a the Beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century)* present the so far unknown family colligations of the magnate elite in Lithuania.