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Konferencja naukowa doktorantów i studentów Instytutu Historii i Stosunków Międzynarodowych UPH

Słowa kluczowe: badania, Siedlce, konferencja

W dniu 21 listopada 2014 roku w budynku Wydziału Humanistycznego Uniwersytetu Przyrodniczo-Humanistycznego w Siedlcach odbyła się sesja naukowa pt. „Z naszych badań”. Została ona zorganizowana przez Instytut Historii i Stosunków Międzynarodowych w celu zaprezentowania dotychczasowych wyników badań naukowych doktorantów Instytutu. Udział w obradach wzięli również studenci.

Konferencję otworzył dr hab. J. Cabaj prof. UPH, dyrektor IHiSM, ekspert w dziedzinie historii nowożytnej Polski. Mówił on o tym jak ważną nauką jest wiedza o przeszłości oraz zaznaczył potrzebę prowadzenia badań historycznych przez młodych naukowców.

Uczestnicy wysłuchali 21 referatów, w tym wykładu inauguracyjnego dr hab. M. Starnawskiej prof. Akademii im. Jana Długosza w Częstochowie pt. „Łuków - Jerozolima - Europa. Templariusze wprowadzają ziemię łukowską w szeroki świat”. Obrady prowadzono w dwóch panelach tematycznych. Pierwszy z nich moderowany był przez dr hab. K. Maksymiuk prof. UPH. Natomiast panel drugi prowadziła dr hab. D. Wereda prof. UPH.

W panelu pierwszym uczestniczyli kolejno mgr Krzysztof Madej z referatem pt. „The Parthian Campaigns of Septimius Severus (193-211)”, mgr Patryk Skupniewicz z referatem pt. „The bullae of spahbedan. An iconographic approach”, inż. Adam Kubik z referatem pt. „On a particular aspect of armor development in Great Iran from the II and till VIIth century”, mgr Justyna Migoń-Sasula z referatem pt. „Szpiedzy i zwiadowcy w armii bizantyjskiej w świetle wybranych traktatów wojskowych z X w.”, mgr Łukasz Sasula z referatem pt. „Taktyka armii bizantyjskiej w X w. w świetle Praecepta militaria Nicefora II Fokasa”, mgr Justyna Dawidowicz-Polak z referatem pt. „Historia Augusta - historischer Wert des Quelltextes”, mgr Elwira Piotrowska z referatem pt. „Wpływ Praskiej Wiosny na Marzec '68/wpływ Marca '68 na Praską Wiosnę”, mgr Marek Tatarczuk z referatem pt. „The supranational nature of integration in the post-Soviet area. The case of the Union State in historical perspective”, lic. Marcin Lichota z referatem pt. „Ks. kan. Ksawery Ziemiecki - źródła i główne problemy badawcze” oraz lic. Anna Kot z referatem pt. „Parafie dekanatu łukowskiego w latach 1918-1939”.

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W panelu drugim kolejność była następująca: mgr Radosław Bancercz z referatem pt. „Spostrzeżenia i uwagi poczynione na podstawie wstępnej analizy zespołu nr 23 z ANN „Prokuratoria Generalna RP w Warszawie 1919-1939” w świetle wykorzystania do badania dziejów województwa lubelskiego”, mgr Rafał Dydycz z referatem pt. „Ukraiński Komitet Pomocowy w powiecie Biała Podlaska – zarys problematyki”, mgr Krzysztof Głowacki z referatem pt. „Działalność Kół Gospodyń Wiejskich w powiecie łukowskim w latach 50. XX w.”, mgr Małgorzata Iwańska z referatem pt. „Zmiany demograficzne w powiecie sokołowskim w świetle spisów powszechnych z 1921 i 1931 r.”, mgr Adam Kordys z referatem pt. „Dobra Ziemskie Narodowe Wiszniów i ich zarządcy do reformy ułaszczeniowej”, mgr Damian Siebieszuk z referatem pt. „Zdobycie twierdzy. Walki o Sewastopol w latach 1941-1942”, mgr Marcin Ślusarek z referatem pt. „Tworzenie administracji powiatowej na terenie województwa lubelskiego w l. 1944-1945”, lic. Piotr Warowny z referatem pt. „Zmiany nazw ulic po 1989 r. na przykładzie gmin Adamów i Krzywda w powiecie łukowskim”, mgr Paweł Wołosz z referatem pt. „Organizacja i przebieg formowania 8. Dywizji Piechoty „odrodzonego” Wojska Polskiego w nowych uwarunkowaniach politycznych roku 1944”, natomiast mgr Stanisław Zyśk wygłosił referat pt. „Aleksander Serwacy Niedbalski (1895-1942) - szkic biografii”.

Poziom konferencji był wysoki. Uczestnicy wykazali się dobrym przygotowaniem merytorycznym oraz znajomością warsztatu historyka. Przerwy w panelach obfitowały w liczne rozmowy i komentarze, do których włączali się zarówno pracownicy naukowci UPH, jak również osoby spoza uczelni. Niektóre referaty były analizowane na bieżąco. Pokłosie konferencji pt. „Z naszych badań” są opublikowane w niniejszym numerze periodyku naukowego abstrakty wystąpień prelegentów. Można mieć nadzieję, że planowana edycja na kolejny rok akademicki będzie równie udana, a konferencja naukowa stanie się swoistą wizytówką Instytutu Historii i Stosunków Międzynarodowych.

Summary

Report of The Conference of PhD and students of the Institute of History and International Relations UPH

On 21 November 2014 the Conference of PhD and students of the Institute of History and International Relations UPH took place in Siedlce. The conference was organized very well and 21 students and doctorals attended to it. Participants presented the results of their historical research. Hopefully, the conference will be held next academic year.

Keywords: research, Siedlce, conference

Abstracts of papers:

Written sources pertaining to the Parthian campaign of Septimius Severus (193-211)

Parthian campaign of Septimius Severus was of extreme importance. The success of this campaign strengthened not only the position of the Emperor Septimius Severus but also the Empire. The Empire, torn by a recent civil war, needed stability, a sense of unity and strength, and that was restored by the victory over Parthians. The paper focuses on both the course and the political background of the Parthian campaign. It describes political and military consequences of victory over Parthians, both for the Emperor Septimius Severus and for the Empire. Based on source texts, both military expeditions of the Emperor and the resulting positive influence on both the Empire and the Emperor are presented.

Krzysztof MADEJ (Siedlce University, Poland)

Historia Augusta – der historische Wert des Quelltextes

Die Historia Augusta ist eine auf Latein verfasste spätantike Sammlung von 30 Biographien römischer Kaiser und Usurpatoren für die Zeit von Hadrian bis Numerian. Dieses Werk sollte von sechs verschiedenen Autoren um 300 verfasst worden sein, die moderne Forschung hat jedoch nachgewiesen, dass die Sammlung nur einen Verfasser hat und ist wahrscheinlich an der Wende vom 4. zum 5. Jahrhundert entstanden. Die Historia Augusta ist eine der umstrittensten, aber auch eine der wichtigsten Quellen des Altertums.

Justyna DAWIDOWICZ-POLAK (Siedlce University, Poland)

On a particular aspect of armor development in Great Iran from the II and till VIIth century

Author will show new aspects of armament development in the territory of Greater Iran, perceiving them as a compromise between relative freedom of movement and bigger protection. This includes so called “hybrid armor” (finds excavated by M. S. Marschiev from Big Square House in Old Nisa similar in form to the lamellar plates from Toglok Tepe and Tobol Valley in Siberia, and the numerous Palmyran depictions showing such, Akchjy Karasu kurgan armor described by Ju. S. Hudjakov and I. K. Kozhombardiev, two Graffitos from Dura Europos from Block M8, Christian Building, Edifice of Tower 17 published by M. I. Rostovtzeff and finds from Kuban published by E. Lench) as well as "Gandharan style cuirass" (known mainly from Gandharan art with possible relation with the cuirass found in Kampyr Tepe fortress described by V. P. Nikonorov). Author will try to compare such types of armor, which has been evidenced from the late Arsacid / early Sasanian period, to the to the 7th – 8th c. paintings known from North-Eastern Iran (Sogdiana).

Adam KUBIK (Siedlce University, Poland)

The bullae of spahbedan. An iconographic approach

The seals impressions of Sasanian spahbedan constitute unique group, sharing common iconographic features and are important source of material about late Sasanian iconography as well as arms and armor. It is somehow surprising that so far these objects were examined only from sigillographic point of view, being perceived merely as historiographic documents. Current presentation is an attempt to place the spahedan bullae in the perspective of art history and provide compositional considerations.

Despite superficial homogeneity the objects can be divided into five formal groups following the same general formula, which depicts armored rider on armored horse with the lance held diagonally upwards. This formula can be traced to late Roman imperial imagery. Employment of Roman imperial pattern allowed association with the power while avoiding contradiction with the royal Sasanian iconography. Visual language used in the spahedan seals placed the Roman emperor at the level of high ranking Iranian officers however clearly inferior to the Sasanian king.

Patryk SKUPNIEWICZ (Siedlce University, Poland)

Spies and scouts of Byzantine army in chosen Byzantine military treatises from Xth century

Authors of Byzantine military treatises considered spying and scouting as very important part of war. First and main treatise that I used in my work was *Taktikon* of Leo VI (reign 886-912), great work on many topics related to strategy and tactics of Byzantine army, based on previous treatises. Other works that I used were much more detailed. *De velitatione bellica* of Nicephoros II Phokas (reign 963-969) is focused on "shadow warfare" that is guerilla tactics. Same author created the work on matters of ordinary army tactics - *Praecepta Militaria*. I also used anonymous work on military camps, probably written during the reign of Basil II (reign 976-1025) titled *De re militari*, as well as *Taktika* of Nicephoros Ouranos, focused on siege tactics. This authors included in their works many tips about scouting, misleading the enemy about size of the army and finding enemy spies in army ranks. Thanks to spies and scouts, Byzantine chieftain was able to secure his troops from ambushes and prepare them properly for incoming battles. Main goal of this work is demonstrating the role of scouts and spies in Byzantine military organization and strategy of warfare.

Justyna MIGOŃ-SASUŁA (Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa)

Tactics of Xth century Byzantine army in *Praecepta militaria* of Nicephoros II Phokas

Army of the Byzantine Empire has undergone major transformations in Xth century, changed from cavalry-only force into a mixed army, composed of both infantry and cavalry with equal importance for both forces. Apart from obvious changes in military

organization and armament, further reforms created a new way in Byzantine military theory. New obstacles or problems in logistics and solutions for them, as well as tactics created and used by Byzantine military commanders, can be studied thanks to great sources that are Byzantine military treatises. *Praecepta militaria* of Nicephoros II Phokas is an invaluable example of such work, and one of the most interesting ones as well. Tactics described there made use of infantry formation, prepared to hold against the assault of enemy, especially charge of heavy cavalry, in form of hollow quadrangle, that provided support for their own cavalry as well as refuge in case that the Byzantine assault failed to break the enemy. It also included the use of a new type of anti-horse infantry called *menavlatoi*. Byzantine army leaders of the Xth century, developed tactics that were used by their successors until the tragic battle of Manzikert and long after that, by Byzantine mercenaries and allies, even by crusader armies.

Lukasz SASUŁA (Jan Długosz University in Częstochowa)

Deanery Lukowski- the development of the parish network in the years 1918-1939

After the resurrection of the diocese of Podlasie in 1918 pontiff Przedziecki made the first changes in the organization of the network vicarial. One of belonging to this network deaneries was lukowski, which is the subject of my research. I would like to present the preliminary findings for the parish included in the aforementioned ecclesiastical administrative unit. In his speech, I would like to discuss the changes made by Bishop Henry Przedziecki, that for almost the entire period was the diocese Janów (Siedlce) or Podlasie.

The second object of my presentation is to show the development of the network of the parish and conditions of this process.

To present all changes made by Bishop and the reasons why he did it diocese of Podlasie requires presentation of both the data table defining the area and the number of the faithful of each parish in the years 1918-1939 (determined on the basis of the sources of the Diocesan Archive in Siedlce). And references the maps of the period, which fully shows the territorial scope of the deanery of Lukow. Based on the research made by me it can be concluded that the changes made by the bishop Przedziecki were dictated by the desire to improve the structure of the network vicarial diocese of Podlasie. As well as the situation related to the number of the faithful in the parishes and the approach of the faithful to the temples

Anna KOT (Siedlce University, Poland)

Observations and notes done on preliminary base of analysis of 23 records gathered The Central Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw The State Treasury Solicitors Office 1919-1939 in light of utilization for research of history province Lubelskie

Discussion about hard theme in years 1919-1939 The State Treasury Solicitors' Office but giving many joys researcher. Acts allow to learn creation right law in II RP. I have described state of safe keeping of records gathered and stock in other archives concerning The State Treasury Solicitors. I have taken advantage available literature in my work, but it is not enough articles and publication on this theme work. However, personal observations are done during research been base of work. Researches had to show that possible find in this records in relation to province Lubelskie. It belongs to ascertain on base carried research, that group owns many interesting materials general concerning agricultural character province Lubelskie. First of all, they describe, archives describe relations among government officials and citizens. Otherwise, that allows to peer at questions from domain of rural economy in interwar period in the area Lubelskie. Article has to call attention as it says about office on purpose on meaning on acting administration The State Treasury Solicitors' meeting of judicial authority among administration. I have described in concise form shortened manner for intent observing in forming describe operation role that right law The State Treasury Solicitors' and relations administration -citizen. In article describes be that The State Treasury Solicitors Office (Prokuratoria Generalna Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej) and it serves examples can be for that archives useful.

Radosław BANCERZ (Siedlce University, Poland)

Demographic changes in district Sokółów Podlaski on the basis of common censuses of 1921 and 1931.

An article describes demographic changes in Sokółów Podlaski district on the basis of data from first and second common census. In the beginning there are characterise the both studies. First issue is a district profile and population denisty. Rates are count for Sokółów and country areas. An article shows causes influence this status. Then, it presents a general number inhabitants and a large concentration of population. An article describes character of natural increase on district area, with regard division mens-women and town-village. In next part, an article describes an age structure of society and its changes in 10 years period. A nationality composition is present on the basis common census from 1921; in 1931 didn't study this issue. An article shows, how looked locate every nationality groups on district area. On the basis of second common census, an article analyses native language of population. An article compares date about nationality and native language, draws attention to differences result from thiers comparison. Next question is a religious declaration, describes in both censuses. An article marks changes in every religious. In article studied changes in education (ability in reading and writing). Data take into account division mens-women and town-village. An article presents outline education state in

district. Last question is structure of employment district's population. An article describes proportional part of every profession branch in local economy.

Małgorzata IWĄŃSKA (Siedlce University, Poland)

The Ukrainian Aid Comitee in the district of Biała Podlaska

The outbreak of the World War II caused huge changes in a social structure of Biała Podlaska district. Its area demarcated a northern border of the region which was settled by some cohesive groups of Ukrainian population in the General Governorship territory. According to different calculations, the area of the district was inhabited by 2 to 30 thousand Ukrainians. The people hoped that entering on those areas by the German would allow to enlarge their possessions, concerning educational, cultural and administrative activity. As part of setting their representation and coordination of action, the Ukrainians launched the Ukrainian Aid Comitees in the districts they lived in, which had such departments as: finance, help for families and teenagers, economic care, help concerning feeding, organisation and planning, culture. In Biała Podlaska, the comitee was set up in autumn 1939, however, the heyday of its activity came at spring time 1941, when it gathered 800 members, possessed 3 delegations in Terespol, Janów Podlaski and Wisznice, and also 9 representatives in Zakanale, Hołowczyce, Janów, Piszczac, Dobryń, Kostomłoty, Tuczna, Sławatycze and Romanów communities. Thanks to such a highly developed organisation and strong support of Ukrainian activists who worked on areas occupied by Soviet Union, the Comitee ran a large-scale actions, among which there were some worth meaning, such as: kindergarden foundations, agricultural courses organisation, footwear supply assurance or activities aiming to increase the supplies of the Ukrainian population. The turning point of the Comitee activity was the outbreak of war between Germany and USSR and the moment when the great majority of activists left the region and moved to Galicia district. That action caused a significant decrease in activity of the Comitee, which actually operated to a limited extend till 1944.

Rafał DYDYCZ (Siedlce University, Poland)

Struggle for the fortress-city of Sevastopol in 1941-1942.

The subject of analysis were German military operations, as well as defensive actions of Soviet forces in the fortified region of Sevastopol, starting with closing of a circle around Sevastopol by the Wehrmacht in November 1941, until its complete seizure in July 1942. Discussed was the role of the city-fortress and its naval base, its geographical location in the Crimea and its importance, as the operational objective. The possession of Sevastopol gave control over the Black Sea basin, and enabled the further implementation of the war concepts. The main focus was given to the shaping the western part of the peninsula, allocation of defensive positions, terrain conditions and the effort which was undertaken throughout the months of battle, during which the heavy siege fightings for the fortress were made. Analyzed were the military structures of organizational units involved in the Battle of

Sevastopol. Attention was drawn to the decisions of commanders, soldiers' morale, and the situation of the civilian population. Struggles for Sevastopol undoubtedly fall into the category of most important in the eastern theater of combat operations. A great number of operations in its area were extremely effective in terms of the arts of tactics. Clashes, being long and bloody, became a symbol of strength and determination of the fighting sides. In the battle for the city, the opponents had involved undeniably significant resources and fought one of the hardest and most ruthless battles during the war.

Damian SIEBIESZUK (Siedlce University, Poland)

Organization and process of forming the 8th Infantry Division in Siedlce and its surrounding area in a new political reality of the year 1944

After the appearance of Red Army troops in Siedlce in the summer 1944, a decision was made by the Polish Army High Command to form the 8th Infantry Division in the city and its surrounding area. The difficulties in completing this task were mostly due to lack of qualified personnel, manning subdivisions and division branches, lack of appropriate military equipment, including transport and insufficient food supplies. Another vital problem was the low standard of discipline, which showed in the organization and the process of military training. In consequence, the troopers were not trained well enough. The author looks in detail at the organization of division during The Second World War warfare. He tries to show sociopolitical changes in Poland as a background to the creation and development of the Folk Polish Army, which was formed under the auspices of Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Paweł WOŁOSZ (Siedlce University, Poland)

Creating the district administration in the Lublin province in the years 1944-1945.

The question of the organization of county authorities in the years 1944-1945 caused a lot of difficulties on the practical and political grounds. The first one consist of the ongoing realities of war, and so great destruction on the "triggered" areas. Prevailing upon them the administrative chaos and pervasive shortage of almost everything- from office supplies, to the designation of authorities. The second type of issue due to the need to hide the introduction of a totalitarian system, behind the veil of traditional and democratic legal and political solutions. Followed by the support of the legislation of the Second Republic, which enforced the implementation of the pre-war labor officials who knew to these rules. This was a propaganda trick, as local communities seeing former officials returning to their duties, having convinced to the continuation of institutional annihilated by the war of the Second Republic. But it soon became apparent that the democratic mechanisms could not meet the expectations of the totalitarian machine, with its specific requirements. Authorities were summarily solving disciplinary proceedings against specific agents of civil service, or their superiors, with the heads inclusive. And in the long term,

eventually decided to liquidate the county authorities and all local governments, which took place at the beginning of the fifties.

Marcin ŚLUSAREK (Siedlce University, Poland)

The influence of the Prague spring on March' 68/ the influence of the March' 68 on Prague spring.

The year 1968 was saved in the modern history like the wave of revolts and social unrest which swept through almost the entire world. In the issue presented by me I would like to take the analysis of two important political and social events which took place in Central and Eastern Europe - Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia and March '68 in Poland. The aim of the presentation is an attempt to determine which of these two events has had a greater impact on the other. Putting questions is unavoidable: whether the assumption of power in January 1968 by Alexander Dubček and the Czechoslovak government reform could contributed to the March events in 1968. in the PRL? Or perhaps precisely year 1968 in Poland played a substantial role in the politics of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic? In Poland, they were not the first instance against the communist regime – we already had Poznan 1956. However, in Czechoslovakia in 1968 was the first on such a large scale social uprising. Although events in Poland and Czechoslovakia took a different course, however, for several months, to some extent influenced each other. Analysis and comparing these two issues are aimed at demonstrating how those events in PRL and Czechoslovak even though didn't bring immediate, of revolutionary changes, had an intense influence on the subsequent development of these nations and social and political events in this part of Europe.

Elwira PIOTROWSKA (Siedlce University, Poland)

Housewives Circles activity in district Łukowski in the 50's of the XX century.

The content of this lecture is the functioning of Housewives Circles in district łukowski in the 50's of the XX century. This issue was not the subject of scientific publications, and therefore I decided to fill this gap in the historiography of the district łukowski. At the beginning of my lecture I presented the agri-social characteristics of the district, and a brief history of HWC until the end of the II World War to build a background for the most relevant contents related to the housewives circles in the postwar period. Subsequently I focused on showing the work of these entities until the liquidation of the Peasant Self-help Union, which patronized the analyzed women's organizations. I presented the statistics of HWC and the participation of their members in the breeding contest and profits that received the best housewives. In the description of the period from 1957 until the end of 50's of the XX century I presented more widely the development of the HWC and their economic and socio-cultural activities.

Krzysztof GŁOWACKI (Siedlce University, Poland)

Ksawery Karol Ziemiecki – Sources and the main research problems

Ksawery Karol Ziemiecki. The priest of the Diocese of Plock. The traveller, bibliophile and historian. Born on 14 March 1912 in the village Gorczyce. After the holy orders (1937) he worked in the parish Wyszaków and Pomiechowo. After II World War the parson in the parish Trąbin from 1945 to 1961 and Orszymowo from 1961 to 1988. He died on 15 January 2002 in Plock. A purpose of this speech was to present the person of priest Ziemiecki with particular reference to his activities in 1961 – 1988. Showing the main research problems and the most important sources to biography of Ksawery Ziemiecki.

Marcin LICHOTA (Siedlce University, Poland)

"Изменения в названиях улиц после 1989 года на примере гмин Кшивда и Адамув в луковском повяте"

Названия улиц присваивают или изменяют, в соответствии со статьей 18 параграфа, 2 раздела, 13 закона от 8 марта 1990 года о местном самоуправлении, соответствующие органы местного самоуправления. В этом случае, соответствующие Гминные Советы в соответствии с резолюциями, согласно с законом от 29 июня 1995 года о публичной статистике и постановлением Совета Министров от 15 декабря 1998 года по делу о подробных правилах проведения, использования и предоставления государственного реестра правительственного территориального деления страны и связанных с ними обязанностей органов правительственной администрации и местных органов власти, гмины обязаны информировать Статистическое Бюро (в случае гмин Адамув и Кшивда) Статистического Бюро в Люблине, о присвоении и изменении названий улиц в течение 7 дней от даты принятия резолюции и прислать копию этих резолюций.

Адамув

В поселке Адамув находится 40 улиц с собственными названиями. В соответствии с Резолюцией № XX/98/96 Совета Гмины Адамув от 3 сентября 1996 года по делу присвоения названий улицам в Адамове, после предварительных консультаций на заседании Солецкого Совета Адамова, улицам были даны следующие названия: Батальонув Хлопских, Самодзельней Группы Операцийней Полесе, Ксендза Каноника Симона Гжималы, Ксендза Юзефа Газдальского, Лонкова, Польна, Циха.

На заседании VII сессии Гминного Совета Адамова, состоявшемся 10 июня 2003 года принято резолюцию № VII/46/03 по делу о предоставлении (названия?) улице Вжосовой (Wrzosowej). В ходе обсуждений на этой сессии были зарегистрированы запросы для внесения поправок в названии улицы Генерала Кароля Сьверчевского (generała Karola Świerczewskiego), но советники заявили, что возможные изменения должны быть сконсультированы с её жителями.

Резолюция № VIII/51/03 Совета Гмины в Адамове от 12 сентября 2003 года по делу присвоения названия улицы в Адамове было присвоено название Слонечна.

26 апреля 2004 года Советом Гмины в Адамове получено письмо от жителей улицы Генерала Кароля Сьверчевского с просьбой изменения названия улицы на Кардинала Стефана Вышиньского (Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego). В обосновании подписанным 31 жителем говорится: "Давая Его имя нашей улице мы будем чувствовать гордость, а одновременно для всего сообщества нашего поселка это будет большой честью и обязательством уважения основных прав Божьих и каждого человека". В ходе заседания сессии Совета Гмины от 27 апреля 2004 года, Резолюция № XIV / 105/04 была принята единогласно.

Во время заседания XX сессии Совета Гмины Адамув, состоявшейся 30 декабря 2004 г. принята резолюция № XX / 138/04 по делу присвоения названий улицам: Лесьна, Ксендза Марка Константего Пабисьевича, Онуфрего Заглобы.

Из устных источников я также обнаружил, что нынешняя улица Менченникув Катыня называлась Попщечна (Popzeczna).

Кшивда

В поселке Кшивда в настоящее время существует 50 улиц с названиями. Названия даны им в 1986 году на основании Резолюции № XI / 64/86 Национального Гминного Совета в Кшивде. В резолюции описаны улицы: Армии Краёвей, Циха, Червонего Каптурка, ген. Франчишка Клееберга, Дворска, Колеёва, Крутка, Клосова, Лесьна, Луковска, Мёдова, Меблёва, Нова, Огородова, Оседлёва, Партызантув, Пяскова, Пьенькна, Пщемыслова, Соснова, Спортова, Стражацка, Генрыка Сенкевича, 40-леча ПРЛ, Вьейска, Водна, Вонска, Заглобы, Загородова, Звыченства, Желеховска, Житня, Жьвилова. Изменения были сделаны только для улицы 40-леча ПРЛ, на улицу Проста (Prosta). Кроме того, в соответствии с Резолюцией № XXX / 191/98 от 19 февраля 1998 года по делу о наименовании улиц в поселках Кшивда и Хута Домброва присвоены следующие названия улицам в поселке Кшивда: Дольна, Гайдуча, Анджея Кмичица, Марии Ковнацкей, Крутка, Лончна, Яна Нововойского, Оленьки, Элизы Ожешковой, Яна Скшетуского, Стася и Нел, Школьна, Михала Володыёвского, Вжосова, Товарова, Слонечна. Совет Гмины Кшивда также принял Резолюцию № VIII / 54/07 от 21 сентября 2007 года по делу присвоения улице названия Спокойна и Резолюцию № IX / 61/11 от 29 сентября 2011 года по делу присвоения улице названия называя Лонкова.

Хута Домброва

В поселке Хута Домброва названия улиц были даны в силу Резолюции № XXX / 191/98 от 19 февраля 1998 года по делу о наименовании улиц в поселках Кшивда и Хута Домброва, в то время в поселках были следующие улицы: Цегляна, Цментарна, Длуга, Доходова, Хутнича, Крутка, Лесьна, Мила, Нова, Полуднёва,

Генрика Сенкевича, Солонечна, Спудзельча, Спокойна, Вонска, Заходня, Закладова и Житня. Уже в 1999 году, в соответствии с Резолюцией № XII / 150/99 переименовано улицу Доходова на название Хандлёва. На той же сессии от 28 декабря 1999 поселковая улица Положна была переименована на Жвирова. В соответствии с Резолюцией № XXXVIII / 243/06 Совета Гмины Кшивда от 28 июня 2006 было дано в поселке название улице Желеховска. Однако, в 2008 году на заседании Совета Гмины поселка Кшивда улице было присвоено название Пяскова. В следующем месяце по просьбе жителей принято Резолюцию № 103/08 XIV / от 27 мая 2008 года, о переименовании улицы Цментарна на улицу Спацерава.

Окшея

В поселке Окшея не проведено никаких изменений названий улиц. Жители поселка далее вынуждены жить на улице 35-лечя ПРЛ, либо на улице 22 липца, которые, в сущности являются формой прославления направленной против Польши политики Сталина и преступной коммунистической идеологии и ее представителей. Название 22 Липца (июля 1944) является данью памяти бывшей модной пропаганды (хоть и не реальной) даты создания Польского Комитета Национального Освобождения, считавшейся в коммунистической Польше "Праздником Возрождения Польши"¹. Ст. 256 Уголовного Кодекса, которая запрещает "общественную пропаганду фашистской или другой тоталитарной системы государства", я хотел бы обратить внимание, что сохранение таких названий и «мест памяти» в независимой Польше противоречит правовой системе Республики Польша².

Отмечу, что изменения названия улиц предполагают далеко идущие последствия - необходимость замены водительских удостоверений, свидетельства о регистрации, необходимость ввести изменения в записи в Государственный Судебный Реестр или записей хозяйственной деятельности, замена печатей, визиток, а также проведение актуализации адресных данных в страховых и финансовых учреждениях.

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¹ <http://ipn.gov.pl/najwazniejsze-wiadomosci/pisma/pismo-prezesa-instytutu-pamieci-narodowej-do-przewodniczacego-rady-gminy-abramow>, odczyt z dnia 17.11.2014.

²Tamże, odczyt z dnia 17.11.2014.