

JAN TOMASZ JÓZEFOWICZ
– THE LAST OLD POLISH LVIV HISTORIAN

Summary

For long years the Old Polish Historiography remained to be a matter of interest for subsequent generations of remarkable Polish historians. The 19th-century representatives of Lviv and Warsaw school were already studying the works by their predecessors. Their studies were successfully continued in the 20th century. They mainly focused on works by the 16th-century writers such as: Matthias de Miechow, Marcin Kromer, Marcin Bielski and Joachim Bielski. The image of the epoch in which they lived and worked as well as the works they composed constituted the major concern of the works dedicated to them.

The hitherto little known figure of Jan Tomasz Józefowicz distinguishes himself against the background of famous predecessors. He was writing *Kroniki miasta Lwowa [Annals of the City of Lviv]* in the period when the wartime damage after the Great Northern War was the impediment to publishing his work. It is significant that the end date for *Kroniki miasta Lwowa* by Józefowicz, namely the year 1700, is very much symptomatic of financial problems in Lviv Agglomeration in that period. The existing Polish historiography - to the extent of the history of Lviv - mentions the Lviv historian and canon in very general terms.

This doctoral dissertation aims at filling this gap as since the end of the World War II, no considerable studies on works dating back to the end of the 17th century and first decades of the 18th century have been undertaken. Therefore, I shall herein present the figure of Jan Tomasz Józefowicz – the distinguished Lviv historian in the turn of the 17th century and 18th century as well as I shall conduct a critical analysis of his most outstanding work titled *Kroniki miasta Lwowa [Annals of the City of Lviv]*. The chronological range of this doctoral dissertation extends over 100 years. The events taking place from 1614 till 1700 and nearly three last decades of the life of Jan Tomasz Józefowicz (1701-1728) as referred to in *Kroniki miasta Lwowa [Annals of the City of Lviv]* will be analysed. The doctoral dissertation is divided into five chapters.

The First Chapter titled „Historiografia lwowska w XVII wieku” [*Lviv Historiography In The 17th Century*] presents remarkable predecessors of Jan Tomasz Józefowicz. Each of them - alike the Lviv canon - described the history of Lviv, beginning with its inception. Jan Alembek was the first Lviv historian to write at the request of the Governor Jerzy Braun. Samuel Kazimierz Kuszewicz, a long-standing professor at the Lubraniecki Academy in

Poznań, was an equally outstanding historian. In that period Józef Bartłomiej Zimorowic - who initially was a councillor and was subsequently holding the position of a long-standing Governor of Lviv - was undoubtedly the most outstanding historian.

The Second Chapter titled „*Życie i twórczość Jana Tomasza Józefowicza*” [*Life and Works of Jan Tomasz Józefowicz*] presents the figure of the Lviv canon and historian. It contains short characteristics of the most essential stages of the life of Jan Tomasz as well as his work created in the Lviv and Cracow period.

The Third Chapter titled „*Kroniki miasta Lwowa z lat 1614-1633 – analiza krytyczna*” [*1614-1633 Annals of Lviv City - Critical Analysis*] was confronted with the works by other historians in that period, describing the history of Lviv. The considerations are based on the translation of the text by Józefowicz, covering the period from 1614 till 1633, from the Latin language into the Polish language, done by myself in my capacity as the author of this dissertation.

The Fourth Chapter titled „*Kronika miasta Lwowa z lat 1634-1690 – analiza krytyczna na podstawie tłumaczenia M. Piwockiego (z roku 1854)*” [*1634-1690 Annals of Lviv City - Critical Analysis On The Grounds of Translation by M. Piwocki (dated from 1854)*] focuses on the verification of faithfulness of the rendition of *Kronik [Annals]* made by Piwocki and the comparison of it with the original text in the Latin language.

The Fifth Chapter titled „*Kronika miasta Lwowa z lat 1690-1700 – analiza krytyczna*” [*1690-1700 Annals of Lviv City - Critical Analysis*] - alike the two foregoing chapters - analyses a fragment of the work by Józefowicz, regarding that period, in terms of truthfulness of events described by him. To this end, I did translation of the final part of *Kroniki [Annals]*, covering the period from 1690 till 1700, that hitherto had not been known to historians.

The work by Józefowicz, that is subject to the analysis for the purpose of this dissertation, distinguishes itself due to both its substance and volume. Taking into account his extensive knowledge of history and comprehensive humanistic education, he belongs to the most remarkable representatives of the Polish historiography of the 17th century. It bears noting that he was writing his *Kroniki [Annals]* until the last years of his life. This work contains the fragments describing the events that occurred in the 20s of the 18th century, and it is known that the Lviv canon died in April 1728, at the age of 66 years old. This work is a remarkable abundant source of knowledge about the then clergy of Lviv Archbishop, remarkable figures whose decisions influenced the fortunes of the 18th century Republic of Poland e.g., Grand Commander in Chief Stanisław Jabłonowski or King John III Sobieski, as well as daily life of Lviv residents of that time. However, it should be noted that until now

Kroniki [Annals] by Józefowicz has not been translated as a whole. It is also so significant to re-discover this figure due to the fact that he was the last remarkable Old Polish Lviv historian who combined the historian's work with the impressive literary form by means of which he transferred his knowledge.