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Abstract from the doctoral dissertation entitled

State and local government institutions in the life of Lublin during the Stanislaw August period

The aim of this doctoral dissertation is to analyse the impact of the state and local government on the lives of the inhabitants of Lublin between 1764-1794. At that time the city was the seat of, among others, the castle-starost's office, the Crown Tribunal, the Good Order Committee, the Civil and Military Order Committee, and the Lublin Voivodeship Order Committee. The conducted research was focused on two levels. Firstly, I made an attempt to determine the possibilities of using the competences of individual institutions by the inhabitants of Lublin, while considering the differences resulting from state affiliation. Secondly, I wanted to demonstrate the impact that administrative decisions issued by the persons creating the examined institutions exerted on the existence of the Lublin society. A prerequisite for realising this topic was the determination of the essence of social, cultural and economic phenomena resulting from the location of a given institution in the city. Defining the research horizon in such a way allowed for a fuller understanding of the specificity of the functioning of the administrative centre, which was of a capital nature.

The layout of the chapters corresponds to the individual institutions which I have analysed. I have arranged their order by using a chronological criterion. This solution was dictated by a need to consider the diverse nature and specificity of individual state and local government bodies. A common point across all chapters is the introductory part which presents the genesis, competences, composition and the way in which the work of a given institution is organised.

Chapter 1 describes issues related to the castle-starost's court and office. Due to the stately and noblility's character of this institution, I first of all showed situations in which the burghers, Jews and clergy performed as its petitioners. I paid particular attention to the circumstances prompting the representatives of these groups to submit a manifestos about the harm done, although in based of the then legal systems, the castle-starost's office should not have always been their first choice. A similar purpose guided the analysis of the content of the documentation submitted by the mentioned groups at the chancellery under the castle-starost's jurisdiction. Due to the narrative being constructed in this manner, I was able to make some

determinations regarding the manner in which it's to be perceived, as well as the role played by the castle-starost's office in the consciousness of the inhabitants of Lublin.

Chapter 2 concerns the Crown Tribunal. This institution, when compared to the others, stood out due to its significance, which primarily resulted from its territorial range which extended beyond the Lublin voivodeship. The terms meeting of the highest judicial instance for the nobility, which lasting a few months of each year, required the creation of conditions allowing a comfortable stay in the town. For this reason, I drew attention to the influence that the Crown Tribunal had on public security, urban infrastructure, or the economic life of Lublin. The arrival of hundreds of representatives of the tribunals meant that it was necessary to provide them with accommodation. It also allowed many Lublin residents the opportunity to earn a living. I have devoted a large section to the accommodation of judges, or deputies. I paid attention to the owners and the location of the most rented properties, housing conditions as well as to pricing relationships. I treated the issue of providing accommodation for other petitioners of the Tribunal separately. In this chapter, I also considered the role of political, cultural and religious events accompanying court sessions from the perspective of city development and the everyday life of its residents, which was a way in which members of the tribunal spent their free time.

In the following parts of this dissertation I took on issues regarding the institutions being the product of the Stanislaw August period. In Chapter 3, I focused on the Good Order Committee. I presented its influence on the reorganisation of the municipal self-government, its way of managing public finances, villages and enterprises which were the property of the city. Activities aimed at improving the living conditions of Lublin residents were also important. I have analysed the legal provisions introduced by the GOC in the context of fire protection, the state of the city's sanitation, health care, craftsmen guilds as well as urban space. I also considered these issues from a practical point of view, striving to show the degree of implementation of individual regulations and the attitude of the local population to the introduced changes.

Chapter 4 discusses matters related to the activities of the Civil and Military Order Committee of the Lublin Region and Urzedow County. This institution replaced the GOC and was a kind of continuator of their previous work, but across a wider territorial area. I have raised issues related to the public security control system created by the new institution and its impact on social and health care. An important task of the CMOC was to provide supervision over the relations between civilians and the army. In this respect, I considered its impact on shaping the attitudes of Lublin's residents regarding the need to provide quarters for branches

found in the city, participation in supplying the army, organising transports for the needs of individual branches, creating and maintaining infrastructure for the local garrison, and the role that the CMOC played in resolving litigation between both groups.

Chapter 5 I devoted to the Lublin Order Committee, which was the institution of territorial administration of the insurrection authorities in 1794. The period of armed operations during which it acted, conditioned the levels of influence on Lublin as well as the organisation of the body itself. For this reason, one of the problems analysed was the cooperation of the Order Committee with the inhabitants of Lublin in the field of preparing the city for a defence against Russian and Austrian armies. These considerations supplement the issues regarding the participation of the city's community in recruiting insurrection units and providing them with supplies and financial support. I tried to give particular attention to the Lublin burghers who, unlike all previously analysed institutions, could be full members of the Lublin Voivodeship Order Committee.