



## SUMMARY, No. 1–2 (88–89), 2010

---

2010 first issue is edited by a professor of History of Jagellonian university in Krakow **Jury Hardziejeŭ**. It deals with Hrodna/Horadnia/Grodno/Gardinas/Garten phenomenon. The city, located at the Belarusian-Polish-Lithuanian borderland, near former Eastern Prussia, has long been at crossroads of Byzantine and Roman civilizations. Inhabited by the ancestors of the contemporary Belarusians and Lithuanians, it attracted over the centuries Jews, Poles and Germans to make business or to serve in the state apparatus.

In his foreword the guest editor **Jury Hardziejeŭ** explains the reasons why the issue appears.

Historian and archeologist **Aleś Kraŭcevič** in his 'The Archeological Studies of Hrodna' summarizes experience of excavations in Hrodna over the last century.

Historian of architecture **Ihar Trusaŭ** in his 'The Architects and the Builders of Hrodna in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century' describes the glorious past of the city. On the eve of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth partition top European architects from Italy, Prussia and the Netherlands designed the city and its main buildings.

Researcher **Albina Siemiančuk** in her 'A Mid 18th Century Hrodna History Episode' reconstructs the context of the *Sejm* (Assembly) of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth that took place in the city in 1752. One can consider 'Diary of a Polish Journey to Hrodna. 1752 AD' written by a Prussian priest **Wilhelm Schlemüller** as an appendix to her reconstruction.

**Natalla Śliż** in her 'The Big Bench at the Chapel of the Virgin Patroness of Students (Maci Boskaja Studenckaja) in Hrodna Parish Church' depicts 20 images drawn on the object over the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Her colleague **Iryna Kiturka** in her 'Antoni Tyzenhauz and the Development of Education in Hrodna in the Second Half of the 18th Century' unveils less known activities of the prominent statesman, who served as a Lithuanian court treasurer and mayor of Hrodna in 1765. Apart from spectacular industrialization of Hrodna area, he established medical and geodetic schools in the city to facilitate modernization of the country.

**Iwona Pietrzkiwicz** from Krakow Pedagogic Academy, Institute of Scientific Information and Librarianship, Department of Book History, in her 'Brothers Hospitallers of St. John of God in Hrodna' shed light on the fruitless attempts by a Roman Catholic order to continue its mission in Hrodna under Russian rule.

**Volha Sabaleŭskaja** in her 'Jewish-Christian Dialogue in Hrodna. 19<sup>th</sup> — Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century' describes a generally peaceful co-existence of two biggest religious communities.

Natalla **Malinoŭskaja-Franke** in her 'Realism, Positivism, Art Nouveau. Artistic Life in Hrodna in the Late 19<sup>th</sup> — Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century' traces creative potential of the local artistic milieu after Polish Rebellion of 1863 and the city incorporation to the Second Polish Republic.



---

## SUMMARY, No. 1–2 (88–89), 2010

---

**Andrej Cichamiraŭ** in his ‘Solonevich’s Family and Hrodna’ follows the personal trajectories of Ivan Solonevich (1891—1953), related to the city. Born in Hrodna region in a Belarusian family, he became known as a fanatical Russian monarchist. After spending several years in concentration camps, he escaped USSR in 1934. Today his ideas have been rediscovered by Russian nationalists, and his books have been widely reprinted and discussed.

**Kaciaryna Dzianisava** in her ‘Unknown/Known Parish Church in Hrodna’ interprets the inscriptions at its memorial desks as a precious historical source.

Historian **Tomasz Błaszczak** from Torun university in his research ‘Ministry of the Belarusian Affairs in the Lithuanian Government (1918—1924)’ analyses the Belarusian factor in the Lithuanian politics. Being a new independent state, Lithuania used instrumentally some puppet Belarusian politicians at the international stage. For instance, to ensure territorial gains from Soviet Russia or to confirm Lithuanian claims on Wilno/Vilnius/Vilnia, which turned under Polish sovereignty after 1922. Those people also worked as local Lithuanian officials in the Hrodna region.

**Andrej Vaškievič** and **Andrej Čarniakievič** in their ‘A Polish Grodno: the Evolution of the City during Interwar Period (1919—1939)’ discuss educational, cultural and other techniques which transformed the city painlessly into a typically Polish one.

The next text, ‘The German Occupation and the Hrodna Jews Fate’, is written by historians from **Yad Vashem memorial centre**, Israel. It is dedicated to the tragic fate of the inhabitants of two city ghettos, exterminated by the Nazis.

**Jan Šumski**’s piece ‘Changes of Hrodna Social Structure over the First Years Following WWII’ is focused on the deportation of the Polish population and dramatic expansion of the ethnic Russian *nomenklatura* in the region. Since Kremlin distrusted those born in the area, people from the Russian hinterland occupied almost all top positions in a local apparatus.

**Felix Ackermann**, director of the ‘Geschichtswerkstatt Europa’ at the Europa-Universität *Viadrina* presents his work on the topic ‘From the Country to Horadnia. Sovietisation of Western Belarus as Acculturation of Rural Migrants.’ He tries to answer the question, why Hrodna is a russophone city today, why the West of Belarus is not similar to the West of Ukraine, as it is sometimes perceived.

**Hanna Paŭloŭskaja** in her ‘The Making of Hrodna Symbolic Image: 20<sup>th</sup> — early 21<sup>th</sup> Centuries’ shows how political regimes can influence/organize the public perception of city.

**Aleh Dziarnovič** in his ‘Dissidents and the Countercultural Youth in Hrodna (1950—1970)’ argues that despite aggressive sovietization, there was a space for civic resistance and nonconformist activities in a Soviet Hrodna.

**Jury Hardziejeŭ** in his ‘Dimensions of Hrodna Historical and Cultural Legacy’ expresses opinions how one can increase tourist attractiveness of the city.

The issue ends with four accounts which are not linked thematically to the main subject. **Ihar Marzaluk, Aleh Lickievič, Dmitriy Vinokhodov and Viktor Žybul** continue discussions, sparked in the recent ARCHE issues.