

Zitierhinweis

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Jan Horský

Paulus ADELGRUBER – Laurie COHEN – Börries KUZMANY

Getrennt und doch verbunden. Grenzstädte zwischen Österreich und Russland 1772–1918
Wien-Köln-Weimar, Böhlau Verlag 2011, 316 pp., ISBN 978-3-205-78625-2.

The reviewed publication was created within two research projects that is: „Multikulturelle Grenzstädte in der Westukraine 1772–1914“ (Multi-cultural border towns in the Western Ukraine in the years 1772–1914) and „Imperiale Peripherien: Religion, Krieg und die Szlachta“ (Imperial outskirts: religion, war and the szlachta). Those projects were realised in the years 2004–2009 by Institut für Osteuropäische Geschichte of the Vienna University under the direction of Andreas Kappeler, including the authors of the reviewed publication – Laurie Cohen, Paulus Adelsgruber and Boeries Kuzmany. The book however is not a collection of articles by various authors but a collective monograph.

The monograph „Getrennt und doch verbunden“ corresponds with the research trends of the Department of East Europe History and the interests of its authors. They preceded it with several shorter texts in joint publications and academic magazines.¹ The reviewed monograph is composed of five themed chapters, the introduction and conclusion and the part dedicated to the situation of the six researched towns on the threshold of the 19th century, as well as the personal and place indexes and the bibliography. The book contains 14 tables, 5 charts and 34 maps and photos.

The key term for the publication is “border” and its impact on the social, economic, religious and political life of the towns placed on its both sides, both in Galicia being a part of the Austria/Austro-Hungary and Volhynia and Podole that belonged to the Russian Empire. The other key term the authors put emphasis on is “periphery”. The border towns constituted the Kresy (Eastern Borderlands), outskirts of two empires – of the Habsburgs and Romanovs. From the perspective of Vienna and St. Petersburg, those towns were a distant province, but for the inhabitants of Galicia, Volhynia and Podolia they were specific centres of the social, economic and cultural life, like for instance Brody.

The monograph has been composed according to themes, each chapter being dedicated to one predominant issue (towns, border, economy, religion, World War I). The chapters are divided into numbered sections that in turn are divided into not-numbered paragraphs. Each chapter ends in a summary.

1 Some of the articles are particularly worth mentioning: B. KUZMANY – L. COHEN – P. ADELGRUBER, *Kleinstädte entlang der galizisch-wolhynisch/podolischen Grenze. Ein Vergleich*, Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 55, 2007, Heft 2, pp. 209–241; T. LORENZ – P. ADELGRUBER – L. COHEN – B. KUZMANY, *Razem i osobno: Małe miasta na pograniczu galicyjsko-wołyńsko-podolskim (Together And Apart: Small Towns In the Galician-Volhynian-Podolian Borderland)*, *Quartalnik Historyczny* 117, no. 3, 2010, pp. 51–69, and the joint publication edited by Christoph AUGUSTYNOWICZ – Andreas KAPPELER, *Die galizische Grenze 1772–1867: Kommunikation oder Isolation?*, *Europa Orientalis*, Bd. 4, Wien 2007, in which the authors of the reviewed publication published their texts.

Chapter One, of the introductory character, has been dedicated to six border towns, three on the Austrian side and three on the Russian. The towns have been characterised in pairs: Brody and Radyvyliv, Pidvolochysk and Volochysk, Husiatyn and Gusyatin. The characteristics of the paired towns has been standardised according to the following criteria: the history until, i.e. until the First Partition of Poland (which for some of the towns brought upon the change of the national status, changes in economy and administration following the inclusion into Austria or Russia), the religious situation and communication between the towns in question. In the case of the Pidvolochysk-Volochysk pair the authors focused their attention also on the roles of courts of justice and the police, the meaning of the Polish nobility as the owners of both towns, the demographic development and hazardous situations (fires, epidemics and wars, economic situation and infrastructural changes). The information on Husiatyn and Gusyatin is similar, but in the case of that pair of towns the authors emphasised the chronological layout of the section, distinguishing several stages: until 1772, the years 1772–1815, the period between 1815 and 1914 (labelled the century of stabilisation on the borderlands of the two empires) and the time of World War I (1914–1918). Husiatyn and Gusyatin have also been discussed from the perspective of epidemics, Polish national uprisings of 1831 and 1863 (quite generally), smuggling and criminal activities related to it (in more detail).

The focal point of Chapter Two is the Russian-Austrian border, running between the eastern Galicia and Russian Volhynia and Podolia. The chapter begins with discussing the process of the border formation in the years 1772–1815. A number of consecutive events had had the impact on the process. The first discussed were the problems of marking the borders of the area of the Republic of Poland (Rzeczpospolita) taken over by Austria as the result of the First Partition in 1792. In the Polish-Austrian border convention the borderline was marked along the Podhorka river, however such river did not exist, only a town of that name, with two nearby rivers, the Seret and Zbruch. The border was finally established upon the river Zbruch. The Congress of Vienna restored the eastern Galicia, lost in 1809, to Austria and thus the border was again on the river Zbruch. The Austrian-Russian border established in 1815 was not changed for the following century. The further part of the second chapter discusses the functioning of Russian and Austrian border and customs services in the section between eastern Galicia and Russia. The border services were assigned to control the border and combat illegal crossing. The interesting point is discussing the scale of borderland crime and description of smugglers from the perspective of their religious views and social origin.

Chapter Three, titled „Grenzstadt – Handelsstadt” presents a thesis that the borderland towns, including some of the above mentioned, might have become local, regional, national and international commercial centres. The thesis is justified especially in relation to Brody, which as the result of acquiring the status of a free commercial centre at the turn of the 18th century, acquired also the status of a European commercial centre on the route between Leipzig and Odesa, until the second half of the 19th century and especially during the Napoleonic wars period.

Chapter three contains two sections. The first one discusses the development of the borderline commerce. The other one has been dedicated to the transport and communication infrastructure: roads, railways and telegraph network. Commerce has been discussed chronologically, with a distinction of the following stages: the period of the Napoleonic wars and the Continental Blockade, the period of a protective politics after the Vienna Congress and the period of infrastructural changes (railway lines) in the second half of the 19th century. Special attention has been paid to attaching the borderland towns to Austrian and Russian national railway network. The first towns to get connected were Brody/Radyvyliv (1869–1873) and Pidvolochysk-Volochysk (1871).

Chapter Four, „Grenze und Religion”, characterises the consequences that the border changes following the Partitions of Poland and the Austrian-Russian border itself brought upon the religious situation of the border lands, religious practices and the authorities’ politics in Vienna and St. Petersburg towards various denominations. The authors based their analysis on a thesis that the borderline between Russia and Austria was also a borderline between members of the Orthodox Church in Russia and Greek-Catholics (members of the Romanian Church United with Rome) in Austria. The further part of the book has been focused on the history of the Greek-Catholic church in the First Republic of Poland, its situation after the fall of the Republic, both in Austria and Russia.

Special attention has been given to the politics of the Russian authorities against the Greek Catholics, concluded with the dissolution of the Union of Brest in 1839 in the Russian Empire (with the exception of the Kingdom of Poland) and the Russian authorities supporting the Orthodox Church, e.g. by building temples in the border towns. Roman Catholics and Jews complete the religious mosaic of the borderlands. The authors focused more on the Jews than Roman Catholics who constituted a definite minority. One of the sections discusses the religious changes within the Jewish community (Haskalah with a centre in Brody and Chassidism in Husiatyn), Russian authorities politics towards the community (Tsar Nicholas I’s plans of eviction of Jews from the borderland areas, anti-Jewish manifestations and pogroms in Russia in the 80’s of the 19th century, the escape of Jews into Galicia).

The position held by religion and religious centres in the authorities’ politics and life of the local communities has been presented on the example of two monasteries – a Roman Catholic monastery in Pidkamin within the Austrian boundaries and an Orthodox or Greek-Catholic one (depending on the time and national status of the place) in Pochaiv in Russia since 1795. The Dominican monastery in Pidkamin was one of the most important religious centres and a pilgrimage destination. The monastery in Pochaiv held a similar position for the Greek Catholics, but only until 1831, when it was taken over by the Orthodox monks. The authors indicate that the pilgrimages to both places were an expression of a political and national attitude, as since the moment the Pochaiv monastery was taken over by the Orthodox church, not only the Orthodox Russians were coming on pilgrimages, but also Galician Russophiles (Moscalophiles), i.e. Ukrainians of the Greek Catholic denomination that felt national, cultural and religious ties with Russia.

The last of the themed chapters has been dedicated to the situation of the three pairs of towns during the Great War. The impact of the events of the years 1914–1918 upon the life of the border towns have been discussed chronologically. Two parts constitute the conclusion of the monograph. The first one is a classic conclusion, being, in a way, the summary of the contents. Apart from it, the authors prepared a separate chapter with a leading question “What remained?” – meaning: what has been kept or preserved in the studied towns. That part of the monograph is to some extent a guide to the towns, extensively illustrated with photographs, describing their modern social and cultural life, museums and historical monuments. While answering the question, the authors indicated that there has been a border left – not a political one, as all six towns are part of the independent Ukraine now – but a religious border between the ritual of the Greek Catholic church, prevailing to the west of the former Austrian-Russian border and the Orthodox Church, predominant to the east, as well as the border in people’s minds, political and social attitudes and history evaluation, especially of the latest age (the Ukrainian dispute concerning World War II, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the Soviet period), which is expressed by co-functioning of the UPA museum in Pidvolochysk on one side of Zbruch and a regional museum in Volochysk on the other, which exhibits the World War II as the Soviet Great Patriotic War.

The monograph's unquestionable value lies in its extensive and diverse source database. It has been built on documents from the archives and libraries of three countries: Ukraine, Russia and Austria completed with source data from Polish, French, British, German and American archives. Another group covers printed source materials of the era, reports, commentaries, official documents and memoirs.

The literature list also does not raise concerns, as it is represented by West European publications as well as Ukrainian, Russian and Polish ones.

To sum up, the reviewed monograph is a study of high factual and editorial standards, quite valuable for researchers of the 19th century history of Galicia and Russia.

Tomasz Kargol

Tatjana TÖNSMEYER

Adelige Moderne. Großgrundbesitz und ländliche Gesellschaft in England und Böhmen 1848–1918

Wien–Köln–Weimar, Böhlau 2012, 372 s., ISBN 978-3-412-20937-7.

Když Tatjana Tönsmeier uprostřed minulé dekády napsala svoji výstižnou přehlednou zprávu o stavu a aktuálních problémech výzkumu české šlechty druhé poloviny 19. a začátku 20. století, již uzavírala jednu z prvních fází svého vlastního habilitačního projektu, reagovala tím mimo jiné na výrazně zesílený zájem o tuto problematiku v české i zahraniční historiografii.¹ Přesto se tehdy sotva dalo tušit, jak rychle se tato zpráva v dobrém slova smyslu dezaktualizuje. V následujícím období se totiž badatelská pozornost tímto směrem dále posílila a kromě řady dílčích studií a sborníků dala v posledních několika letech vzniknout řadě pozoruhodných a většinou i významných monografií,² do níž plně zapadá i recenzovaná práce.³

Tato dezaktualizace, o kterou se tedy Tönsmeier sama přičinila, jistě neznamená obsolenci její tehdejší studie: ta nadále odráží stav výzkumu, jehož podstatná část zůstává relevantní i pro další studie, tím spíše, že se zásadně nezměnily centrální diskutované problémy. Její současný význam tkví naopak v tom, že komentuje výzkum v situaci před poslední vlnou monografií. Jak v tehdejší, tak i v dnešní situaci přitom lze konstatovat, že stále se vracejícím a většinou – odhlédneme-li od populární, antikvářsko-genealogické a soupisové produkce – i ústředním tématem zůstávají nadále otázky „modernizace“ šlechty, resp. vypořádávání se šlechty s modernou v po-

1 Tatjana TÖNSMEYER, *Der böhmische Adel zwischen Revolution und Reform, 1848–1918/21. Ein Forschungsbericht*, Geschichte und Gesellschaft 32, 2006, s. 364–384.

2 Po roce 2006 viz mj. Radmila ŠVARŤČKOVÁ–SLABÁKOVÁ, *Rodinné strategie šlechty. Mensdorffové–Pouilly v 19. století*, Praha 2007; Rita KRUEGER, *Czech, German, and Noble. Status and National Identity in Habsburg Bohemia*, Oxford 2009; Jiří GEORGIEV, *Až do těch brdel a statků? Konzervativní myšlení a otázka samosprávy v politických strategiích české státoprávní šlechty po roce 1848*, Praha 2011; Ute HOFMANN, *Aristokraten als Politiker. Der böhmische Adel in der frühkonstitutionellen Zeit (1860–1871)*, München 2012.

3 Připomeňme, že na počátku této nové vlny obsáhlejších studií o české šlechtě v 19. století, zejména pokud se týká německojazyčné produkce a politického kontextu, stála v 90. letech známá práce Ralpa Melvilla o aristokracii a revoluci roku 1848. Viz Ralph MELVILLE, *Adel und Revolution in Böhmen. Strukturwandel von Herrschaft und Gesellschaft in Österreich um die Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts*, Mainz 1998. Sice jí předcházely výzkumy k sociálním a ekonomickým aspektům české a moravské šlechty, až Melvillova monografie však vzbudila široký ohlas a pozornost.