SUMMARY

The main and direct aim of this work is to present the territorial organization of religions and confessions in the Crown part of the old Republic of Poland. Because of the lack of systematic demographic sources for that period, it seems to be the best method to study the actual quantitative (statistical) and spatial (geographical) relations between the followers of all confessions existing in the Crown. The analysis comprised the territory of the Małopolska (Little Poland) and Wielkopolska (Great Poland) provinces within their borders from the second half of the 18th century, which was before the territorial changes caused by the fist partitions of Poland. The areas under lien or fief: Spiš and Drahim starostwo (crown land administered by and official called starosta) as well as the lands of Lębork and Bytów were also taken into consideration. Because both the sources and studies provide different administrative structures of the areas mentioned above, the collective statistics treat them separately, i.e. they were not included within any of the 23 crown voivodships. Warmia, which formally belonged to the Malbork voivodship, was also viewed separately. The total area considered in the present work comprised 424,358 square kilometres, including:

Małopolska province – 304, 390 km^2,

- Małopolska – 57, 656 km^2
  (including Spiš area – 679 km^2)
- Crown Ruthenia – 235, 227 km^2
- Podlasie – 11,507 km^2

Wielkopolska province 119,968 km^2

- Wielkopolska – 59,842 km^2
  (including Drahim area – 651 km^2)
- Crown Prussia – 26, 452 km^2
  (including Lębork and Bytów areas – 1,857 km^2 and Warmia 4,316 km^2)
- Mazowsze – 33,674 km^2.

As for the scope of the present work, the analysis comprised sacral objects and units of territorial administration of all religions, confessions and liturgies that occurred in the area of the Crown and that created organizational structures considered in the sources. The group of Christian temples included Catholic churches of three liturgies (Latin, Greek and Armenian), Orthodox. Lu-

theran (Evangelical-Augsburg), Mennonite, Calvinist (Reformed Evangelical) and the Unity of the Brethren (Bohemian Brethren, despite strong unification tendencies with Calvinists were treated separately). Among non-Christian religions, the most space and attention was given to Jewish temples. The number of Muslim mosques and Karaite kenesas was small.

The present work, due to the territorial and material scope, is based mainly on sources and studies providing systematic information on the structures and distribution of sacral objects of religions and confessions. A considerable effort was put into preparing the information and cartographic materials for those confessions wherever such either did not exist (e.g. a map of synagogues and houses of prayer) or they were old (e.g. a map of Protestant churches). The state of knowledge on the centralized and well controlled Latin Church is without any doubt the most complete, mainly thanks to the preserved records of canonical visits, lists of benefices or other types of specifications necessary for efficient administration of the Church. Protestants communities, which systematically prepared descriptions of their organizational state, which was shrinking more and more in the 18th c., were fairly well documented. Knowledge on the organization of Eastern churches presents a slightly worse picture although the key role here is still played by the exploration of sources. The third religious group – considering the number of churches – namely, Jews did not create – or they are not known – systematic descriptions of the state of their property. This results from a completely different organizational structure of those communities which were characterized by much greater decentralization in comparison to Christian religions. The first complete list of Jews' organizations in the Crown and in Lithuania was an effect of the state's undertaking from the second half of the 18th c. the aim of which was to change the tax system of this group of the population.

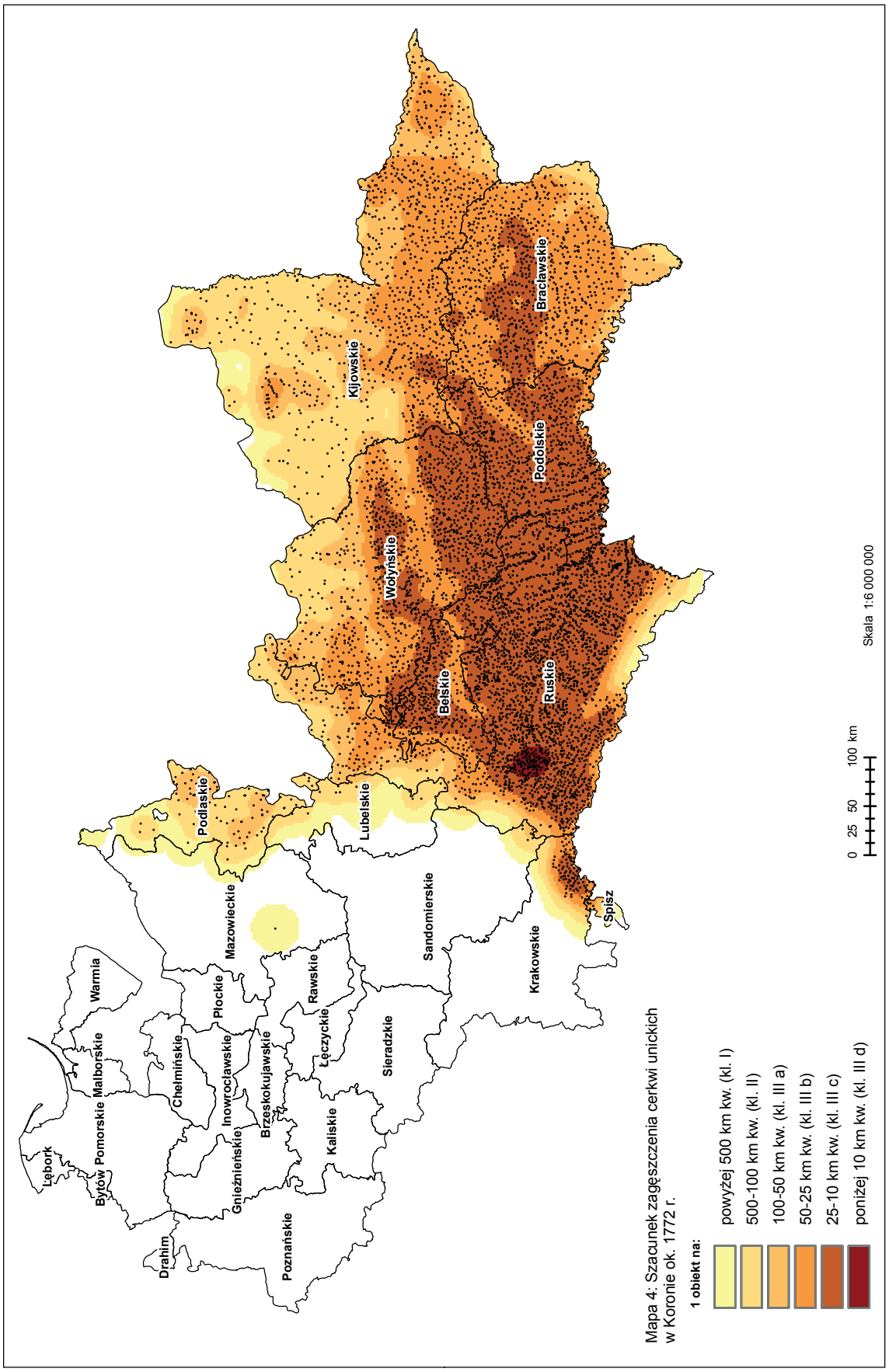
The analysis of the distribution of temples of all confessions and religions on a very large area together with strong regional differentiation required introducing an inner division making it easier to present the phenomenon. Narration according to particular confessions did not enable to fully use the comparative method. On the other hand, it was not justified to accept the criterion of the division of the Latin Church structures that comprised the whole territory of the Republic of Poland because the Greek-Catholic Church played a far more important role in the Crown Ruthenia. Unintentionally, it created the danger of comparing other confessions to the Latin Church. Hence, it was considered the most proper to accept the division of the state administration (provinces and voivodships) within which the quantitative, structural and geographical analyses were made of particular confessions (chapter I: Małopolska province, and chapter II: Wielkopolska province). Chapter III (Religious and confessional regionalization of the Crown) is an attempt to exclude from a detailed territorial analysis the moments that identified and were characteristic of the confessional and ethnic space of both provinces. While formulating the main conclusions, a significant role was played by the methods of geostatic analysis. The present work made use of both the base of special data and geographic information systems as a set of instruments for a special analysis of the collected data. Both the method itself and instruments to use it create a chance to make a step further in relation towards the classic methods of cartographic presentations that are binding in historical geography. These are naturally to be found in the present work.

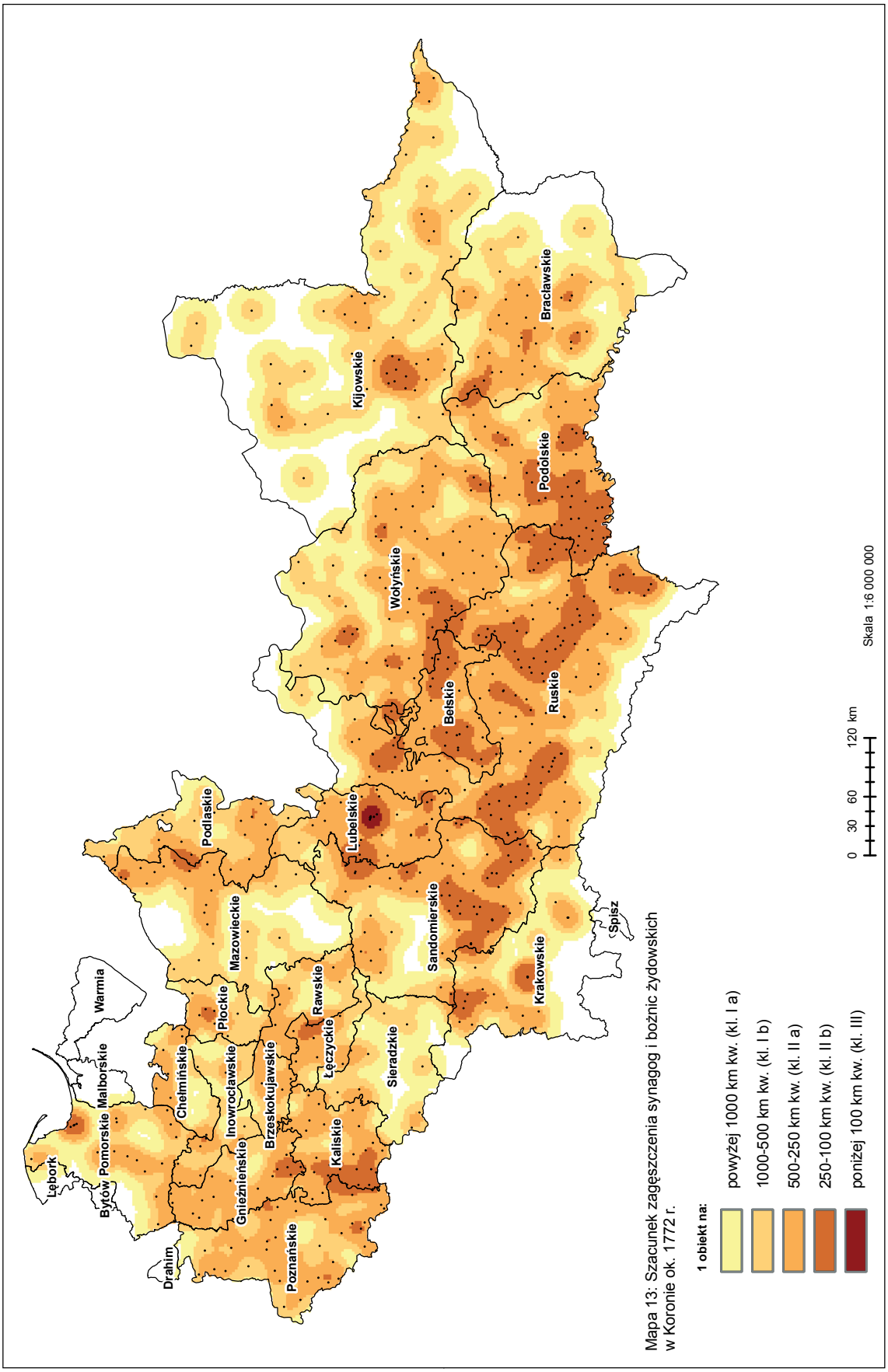
The first two chapters have the character of a systematic geographical and statistical analysis of the religious situation of each voivodship of the Crown. In addition to presenting the statistics and administrative divisions of confessions and religions, problems relating to the creation of borders of territorial administration as well as issues connected with the development and factors affecting the religious situation in particular regions were undertaken. The following elements were brought to the foreground: the range of the first Christianization of the Slav areas, the policy of

state authorities and the international situation affecting the changes of not only political but also religious borders. In the modern times, of special importance was the Polish-Lithuanian union and, being the consequence of the latter, the Brest union, which changed the religious picture of the Crown through including the areas where Eastern churches had their structures. The Protestant reformation had a significant influence, especially in Wielkopolska and Royal Prussia. The development of kahal organization related to the processes of external and internal colonization affected the formation of Jewish self-government the central organ of which was the Council of Four Lands. Differentiation in the density of sacral objects was closely connected with the ownership and settlement structure in each voivodship as well as with the inner organizational regulations of churches and religions.

A geostatic analysis was made of totally 15,253 sacral objects, including 8,311 Uniate churches, 5,722 Latin churches, 841 synagogues and houses of prayer, 276 Lutheran churches, 35 Orthodox churches, 22 Catholic churches of Armenian liturgy, 19 Mennonite churches, 14 – Calvinist ones, 10 – belonging to Bohemian Brethren, 3 Karaite kenesas and 2 mosques. Basing on their distribution, an analysis was conducted of the range of confessions and religions, differentiation in their density; besides, religious regionalization of the Crown was performed. Distinction of areas of varying degrees of religious heterogeneity (so-called religious fractionalization) proved especially interesting. In the social perspective, the phenomenon called "multi-religiousness" mainly concerned the towns, while in the geographical perspective it referred to the Latin-Uniate, Latin-Lutheran and Uniate-Orthodox borderlands. Viewing the problem in most general terms, the towns lying on the borderlands can be considered the most heterogeneous. There, the Latin Church was losing its dominating position: to the east – for the benefit of the Uniate Church, to the west and north – for the benefit of the Lutheran Church. The conducted geographical-historical analysis points to religious differentiation of the Crown and its division into two parts (Latin and Uniate ones) and three distinct borderlands (Latin-Uniate, Latin-Lutheran and Uniate-Orthodox ones). Considering slight deviations in each province, which were affected by the factors described above, it can be said that in the cross-section of the whole analyzed area the geography of sacral objects adequately presents the religious situation in the Crown.

Translated by Hanna Grygielska-Michalak


Mapa 4: Szacunek zagęszczenia cerkwi unickich w Koronie ok. 1772 r.
1 obiekt na:
powyżej 500 km kw. (kl. I)
500-100 km kw. (kl. II)
100-50 km kw. (kl. III a)
50-25 km kw. (kl. III b)
25-10 km kw. (kl. III c)
poniżej 10 km kw. (kl. III d)
0 25 50 100 km
Skala 1:6 000 000
Kijowskie
Braclawskie
Podolskie
Wołyńskie
Belskie
Ruskie
Lubelskie
Podlaskie
Mazowieckie
Sandomierskie
Krakowskie
Spisz
Warmia
Malborskie
Pomorskie
Lębork
Bytów
Płockie
Chełmińskie
Inowrocławskie
Gnieźnieńskie
Brzeskokujawskie
Rawskie
Łęczyckie
Kaliskie
Sieradzkie
Poznańskie
Drahim



Mapa 13: Szacunek zagęszczenia synagog i bożnic żydowskich w Koronie ok. 1772 r.

ANEKS

A

Abramowice, w, lub
rzkat (diec. Kraków, arch. Lublin, dek. Chodel)
▪ święł, dr, s, Jakub W Ap, Litak 1996, s. 232 (obecnie dzielnica Lublina).
Abramówka (Awramówka, Monasterzyska), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Granów)
▪ święł, s, Mateusz Ap, Socjografia, s. 31; SGKP. VI, s. 654, XV/ 1, s. 6 (przedmieście Monasterzysk).
Achmatów, zob. Ochmatów, w, brac
Adamów (Jadamów), m, san
rzkat (diec. Kraków, arch. Lublin, dek. Łuków)
▪ święł, dr, s, Jan Ch, Stanisław, Mikołaj BBp, Bartłomiej Ap, Katarzyna PM, Jadwiga Wd, Litak 1996, s. 234.
▪ świpom, dr, Antoni O, par. Adamów, Litak 1996, s. 235.
Adamówka, w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Hajsyn)
▪ święł, s, Socjografia, s. 34.
Adamówka, w, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów)
▪ święł, dr, k, OpNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Pochilewicz, s. 668 (w 1741 r. w dekanacie Czehryn).
Adamówka, zob. Brzeżany, m, rus
Agiejówka, zob. Ohijówka, w, brac
Akreszory, w, rus
grkat (diec. Lwów, arch. Halicz, dek. Kołomyja)
▪ święł, dr, k, Demetriusz M, Kołbuk 1998, s. 207.
Aksmanice, w, rus
grkat (diec. Przemyśl, dek. Niżankowice)
▪ święł, dr, k, WnNMP, Budzyński, Ludność, II, s. 67; Kołbuk 1998, s. 256.
Albigowa, w, rus
rzkat (diec. Przemyśl, arch. Jarosław, dek. Jarosław)
▪ święł, dr, s, NarNMP, Litak 1996, s. 398.
Aleksandria, zob. Aleksandrja, m, woł
Aleksandria, zob. Skole, m, rus
Aleksandrja (Aleksandria), m, woł
grkat (diec. Łuck)
▪ święł, dr, s, PPańskie, Kołbuk 1998, s. 272; Kondratiuk, Dżereła z istorii, 1791-1792 r. (dek. Stepań).
rzkat (diec. Łuck, arch. Łuck, dek. Dubno)
▪ święł, dr, s, ZaśnNMP, Litak 1996, s. 389.
Aleksandrów Wielki (Aleksandrów, Porosiatków), w, pod
grkat (diec. Lwów, arch. Kamieniec Podolski, dek. Sołodkowce)
▪ święł, dr, k, NarNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 219 (kam, s); Skoczylas, Oficjalat Kamieniec Podolski, s. 96; SGKP. VIII, s. 825.
Aleksandrów, zob. Aleksandrów Wielki, w, pod
Aleksandrówka, w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Bałta)
▪ święł, s, Socjografia, s. 49.
Aleksandrówka, w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Kalnik)
▪ święł, s, Socjografia, s. 52.
Aleksandrówka (Aleksandrówka, k. Bracławia), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Bracław)
▪ święł, dr, s, NarNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 22; Wizytacje generalne, s. 654.
Aleksandrówka (Aleksandrówka, k. Czehrynia), m, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów)
▪ święł, dr, k, WnNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95.
Aleksandrówka (Aleksandrówka, k. Jampola), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Komargród)
▪ święł, dr, s, Onufry P, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 55.
Aleksandrówka (Aleksandrówka, k. Taraszczy), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Tetyjów)
▪ święł, dr, s, OpNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95 (kij); Socjografia, s. 82; Jabłonowski, Ziemie ruskie, nr 10.
Aleksandrówka, zob. Buda Stara, w, kij
Aleksandrówka, k. Bracławia, zob. Aleksandrówka, w, brac
Aleksandrówka, k. Czehrynia, zob. Aleksandrówka, m, kij
Aleksandrówka, k. Jampola, zob. Aleksandrówka, w, brac
Aleksandrówka, k. Taraszczy, zob. Aleksandrówka, w, brac
Aleksiejówka, w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Raszków)
▪ święł, dr, s, WnNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95 (przynależność dekanalna wątpliwa); SGKP. XII, s. 901 (cerkiew z 1789 r.).
Allenstein, zob. Olsztyn, m, war
Alt Münsterberg, zob. Stara Kościelnica, w, malb
Alt Schöneberg, zob. Wrzesina, w, war
Alt Schottland, zob. Stare Szkoty, w, pom
Alt Wartenburg, zob. Barczewko, w, war

Altfelde, zob. Stare Pole, w, malb
Altmark, zob. Stary Targ, w, malb
Altsorge, zob. Kwiejce Stare, w, poz
Alwernia, w, kr
rzkat (diec. Kraków, arch. Kraków, dek. Nowa Góra)
▪ świpom, Bernardyni, zak, Św. Stygmaty, Litak 1996, s. 494.
Ampolczyk, zob. Jampolczyk, w, pod
Andrejowce, zob. Udryjowce, w, pod
Andrejowicze (Andryjowka, Andrzejewicze), w, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Barasze)
▪ świgł, dr, s, NarNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 97 (Andryjowka).
Andriaszówka, zob. Andryaszówka, w, brac
Andrijaszówka, zob. Andryaszówka, w, brac
Andruha, w, woł
grkat (diec. Łuck)
▪ świgł, s, Kołbuk 1998, s. 272.
Andruha Mała (Mała Andruha), w, woł
grkat (diec. Łuck)
▪ świgł, dr, s, Łukasz Ew, Kołbuk 1998, s. 272.
Andrusijów, w, woł
grkat (diec. Łuck)
▪ świgł, dr, s, WnNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 272.
Andruszki (Andruszkowce), w, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Pawołocz)
▪ świgł, dr, s, WnPańskie, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 144 (Andruszkowce).
Andruszkowce, zob. Andruszki, w, kij
Andruszówka (Andruszówka, k. Lipowca), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Przyłuka)
▪ świgł, dr, s, NarNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 67; Wizytacje generalne, s. 671-676.
Andruszówka (Andruszówka, k. Żytomierza), m, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Chodorków)
▪ świgł, dr, s, NarNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 110.
Andruszówka, k. Lipowca, zob. Andruszówka, w, brac
Andruszówka, k. Żytomierza, zob. Andruszówka, m, kij
Andryaszówka (Andriaszówka, Andrzejaszówka, Andrijaszówka), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Jampol)
▪ świgł, dr, s, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 43.
Andrychów, w, kr
rzkat (diec. Kraków, arch. Kraków, dek. Zator)
▪ świpom, mr, Maciej Ap, par. Wieprz, Litak 1996, s. 231.
Andryjanki, w, podl
grkat (diec. Włodzimierz, arch. Brześć, dek. Bielsk Podlaski)
▪ świgł, dr, s, PKrzyża Św, Kołbuk 1998, s. 313.
Andryjowka, zob. Andrejowicze, w, kij
Andrzejaszówka, zob. Andryaszówka, w, brac
Andrzejewicze, zob. Andrejowicze, w, kij
Andrzejewo, m, maz
rzkat (diec. Płock, arch. Pułtusk, dek. Andrzejewo)
▪ świgł, mr, d, Bartłomiej Ap, Litak 1996, s. 271.
Andrzejów, w, rus
grkat (diec. Chełm, arch. Chełm, dek. Lublin)
▪ świgł, dr, s, PPańskie, Kołbuk 1998, s. 301.
Andrzejów, zob. Jędrzejów, m, kr
Andrzejówka, w, kr
grkat (diec. Przemyśl, dek. Muszyna)
▪ świgł, dr, d, WnNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 254; Budzyński, Ludność, II, s. 67.
Andrzejówka, w, pod
grkat (diec. Lwów, arch. Kamieniec Podolski, dek. Sołodkowce)
▪ świgł, dr, s, Andrzej Ap, Kołbuk 1998, s. 219 (kam); Skoczylas, Oficjalat Kamieniec Podolski, s. 94.
Andrzejówka (Andrzyjówka), w, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Dymir)
▪ świgł, dr, d, WnPańskie, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 121 (Andrzyjówka).
Andrzyjówka, zob. Andrzejówka, w, kij
Angowice (Hengowice, Hennigsdorf), w, pom
rzkat (diec. Gniezno, arch. Kamień, dek. Człuchów)
▪ świpom, dr, par. Chojnice, Litak 1996, s. 181 (Hengowice).
Annopol (Antopol, Anopol), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Bracław)
▪ świgł, dr, s, Michał A, Socjografia, s. 22; Wizytacje generalne, s. 654.
Annopol (Glinniki), m, woł
grkat (diec. Łuck)
▪ świgł, dr, s, Michał A, Kołbuk 1998, s. 272; Kondratiuk, Dżereła z istorii, 1791-1792 r. (dek. Hoszcza).
rzkat (diec. Łuck, arch. Łuck, dek. Zasław)
▪ świpom, Karmelici trzewiczkowi, dr, d, zak, Św. Duch, Litak 1996, s. 392.
mojż
▪ świgł, Liczba głów, s. 399, 1765 r.; AJZR. 5.2, s. 85, 1765 r.; IJCP. US Commission No. UA22290101.
Annopol (Rachów), m, lub
rzkat (diec. Kraków, arch. Zawichost, dek. Urzędów)
▪ świpom, dr, s, Joachim i Anna, par. Świeciechów, Litak 1996, s. 259.
mojż
▪ świgł, AKMK. AV45, k. 76-76v, 1748 r. (prywatny dom modlitwy); Muszyńska, Żydzi, s. 130; Liczba głów, s. 399, 1765 r.; Annopol (dostęp: http://www.jewishgen.org/Yizkor/Annopol/Annopol.html, 9 czerwca 2004).
Anopol, zob. Annopol, w, brac
Antoniny, w, woł
grkat (diec. Łuck)
▪ świgł, dr, s, Prakseda PM, Kołbuk 1998, s. 272.
Antonowce, w, woł
grkat (diec. Łuck)
▪ świgł, dr, s, NarNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 272.
Antonowce (Antonówka), w, pod
grkat (diec. Lwów, arch. Kamieniec Podolski, dek. Czarny Ostrów)
▪ świgł, dr, s, NarNMP, Skoczylas, Oficjalat Kamieniec Podolski, s. 44.
Antonowicze, zob. Antonówka Bukska, w, brac
Antonów (Antonówka), m, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Wołodarka)
▪ świgł, dr, s, ZwNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 156 (Antonówka).
Antonówka, w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Jampol)
▪ świgł, dr, s, Michał A, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95 (k); Socjografia, s. 43.
Antonówka, w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Komargród)
▪ świgł, k, Socjografia, s. 55 (patronat Teodora Potockiego, starosty jarudzkiego).
Antonówka, w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Sokołówka)

- świ, k, Socjografia, s. 73 (patronat Onufrego Bierzyńskiego, starosty szawuliskiego); Krykun, s. 103.

Antonówka, w, pod
grkat (diec. Lwów, arch. Bar, dek. Bar)
- świ, dr, k, Demetriusz M, Skoczylas, Oficjalat Bar, s. 1.

Antonówka, w, pod
grkat (diec. Lwów, arch. Bar, dek. Snitków)
- świ, dr, s, Jan Ew, Kołbuk 1998, s. 220 (kam); Skoczylas, Oficjalat Bar, s. 30.

Antonówka (Słoboda), w, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Stawiszcze)
- świ, s, NarNMP, Socjografia, s. 153; Pochilewicz, s. 438 (wezwanie z 1777 r.).

Antonówka Bukska (Antonówka, Antonowicze), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Sokołówka)
- świ, dr, s, Prakseda PM, Kołbuk 1998, s. 151 (Antonówka jako filia parafii Buki); Socjografia, s. 73 (Antonowicze).

Antonówka, zob. Antonowce, w, pod
Antonówka, zob. Antonów, m, kij
Antonówka, zob. Antonówka Bukska, w, brac
Antonówka, zob. Raszków, w, rus
Antopol, w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Jampol)
- świ, dr, s, PKrzyża Św, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 43.

Antopol, zob. Annopol, w, brac
Apolanka (Apolinka, Appolany), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Targowica)
- świ, s, Socjografia, s. 76 (Appolany).

Apolinka, zob. Apolanka, w, brac
Appelwerder, zob. Jabłonowo, w, poz
Appolany, zob. Apolanka, w, brac
Arapówka (Harapówka), w, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Chodorków)
- świ, dr, s, OpNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 110.

Arbuzin (Harbuzin, Harbuzynka), w, kij
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Korsuń)
- świ, dr, k, WnPańskie, Kołbuk 1998, s. 95; Socjografia, s. 130 (Harbuzynka, patronat Stanisława Poniatowskiego, bratanka Stanisława Augusta).

Arestów, w, woł
grkat (diec. Łuck)
- świ, s, OpNMP, Kołbuk 1998, s. 272.

Arkadiowce, zob. Arkadyowce, w, pod
Arkadyowce (Arkadiowce), w, pod
grkat (diec. Lwów, arch. Kamieniec Podolski, dek. Proskurów)
- świ, dr, s, Prakseda PM, Kołbuk 1998, s. 220 (Arkadiowce, kam); Skoczylas, Oficjalat Kamieniec Podolski, s. 77.

Arłamowska Wola (Wola Arłamowska), w, rus
grkat (diec. Przemyśl, dek. Mościska)
- świ, dr, k, Mikołaj Bp, Budzyński, Ludność, II, s. 385 (Wola Arłamowska); Kołbuk 1998, s. 254.

Arłamów, w, rus
grkat (diec. Przemyśl, dek. Dobromil)
- świ, dr, k, Mikołaj Bp, Budzyński, Ludność, II, s. 68; Kołbuk 1998, s. 243.

Armianka (Ormianka, Wernianka), w, brac
grkat (diec. Kijów-Wilno, arch. Kijów, dek. Przyłuka)
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