

SUMMARY. №12 (99). 2010

Issue number 12 of 2010 is totally dedicated to the events of the revolt on the territory of Belarus in 1863 and 1864. The issue contains works by Belarusian and foreign historians. Different aspects of the revolt are considered on the background of the epoch in which it took place.

The issue opens with a preface by a co-editor, a historian from Minsk **Volha Harbačova**.

An article “The Idea of Statehood on the Territory of Belarus and Lithuania in 1861–1864” by a Belarusian researcher **Alena Filatava** considers diverse concepts of the state system on the Eastern territories of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (Rzeczpospolita). The concepts were popular in Polish and Lithuanian intellectual circles. The article also traces back the evolution of views on the future of these territories during the preparation of the revolt and at the time of it.

The issue contains a translation into Belarusian of the memoirs by an active participant of the revolt named **Ignacy Aramowicz**: “Dreams. Memories about a Partisan Movement in Horadnia Province in 1863 and 1864”. The author considers not only the events which he witnessed personally but also the events he learnt about from different insurgent documents. The publication is provided by a preface and scientific commentaries by Horadnia historian **Alaksandar Radziuk**.

An article “The First Rail War” by a historian **Andrej Kištymaŭ** touches upon a question of St. Petersburg and Warsaw railway workers’ participation in the revolt on the territory of Horadnia and Bialystok regions. The article also traces back the events connected with the struggle between the insurgents and Russian authorities for the control over the main railway lines.

An article by a Polish scientist **Jan Trynkowski** “An Insurgent of 1863 Antoni Sankiewicz” is dedicated to the restoration of basic facts from the doctor and Dorpat university graduate’s biography. He took an active part in the revolt of 1863 and was one of its leaders on the territory of Slutsak region.

An article “In the Struggle for Faith” a historian and archivist from Minsk **Zinaida Antanovič** narrates about a complex life of another insurgent – a catholic priest from Mahiliou region Antoni Pszyałowski.

An article “Insurgents of 1863 in Photographs” by **Volha Harbačova** analyses the now available iconographic heritage dealing with some insurgents coming

from the territory of Belarus. Some of the photographs found by the researcher in Polish and Lithuanian archives are published as a supplement to the article. The photographs are accompanied by profound biographic information about the people depicted in them.

Alaksandar Radziuk in his two publications “Tsarism’s Repressive Policy on the Territory of Belarus in 1863–1864 (on the Example of the District Military Commanders’ Activities in Horadnia Province)” and “Gentry Settlements Distruction in Horadnia Region in 1863–1864” analyses Russian authorities’ actions aimed at the supression of the revolt and the intimidation of the most active anti-Russian minded representatives of the local population.

Another historian from Horadnia **Aleś Smalančuk** publishes in his article “Horadnia’s «Rebels»” a list of people who were under examination and kept in Horadnia prison castle from the 10th of February till the 1st of September 1863. The list was compiled in its time by a Horadnia military investigative commission.

A cooperative publication by **Zinaida Antanovič** and **Volha Harbačova** “The Revolt of 1863–1864 in the Fate of Roman-Catholic Priests of Belarus” considers a problem of the Roman-Catholic clergy’s participation in the revolt. The article also deals with the governmental authorities’ attitude to the clergy, and with the fate of its individual representatives.

In the article “Political Regime in Belarus in the 1860-s” by a Belarusian researcher **Valancina Šaukaplas**, attention is paid to general activities carried out by tsarist authorities on the territory of Belarusian provinces during the revolt and immediately after it. The activities are connected with the establishment and functioning of the military government regime during the period mentioned.

A researcher from Cracow **Lilija Koŭkiel** traces back the fate of some of the then private libraries of Horadnia region’s in her article “Private Book Collections Confiscation on Belarusian Territories after the Revolt of 1863 (on the Example of Horadnia region)”. The article is based on the materials available at Belarusian and Lithuanian archives and estimates the losses inflicted on the book heritage on Belarusian territories in the other half of the 19th century.

A publication “The Process of Transporting Insurgents of 1863–1864 Under Guard into Siberia” by a Belarusian researcher **Alena Sierak** considers a question

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of the practical organization of the insurgents' relocation to the place of serving the sentence. The rebels were convicted to an exile into the empire's remote regions.

Articles by Russian historians **Vyacheslav Pavlov** ("Insurgents from the Territory of Belarus Deported to Kazan Province") and **Svetlana Mulina** ("Western Territory Rebels of 1863 in West Siberian Exile") are dedicated to the living conditions of the insurgents deported from the territory of Belarus to the remote regions of the Russian empire, where they had to spend many years according to the decisions of Russian judicial settings.

An article "Christian Clergy of Belarus in the Revolt of 1863–1864: Historiographic Problems" by a researcher **Valancina Janoŭskaja** profoundly analyses the similarities and differences in the depiction of the problem of diverse Christian confessions priests' participation in the revolt by representatives of different historiographic schools from the very end of the revolt to our days.

An article "Suvorov against Muravyov" by a Belarusian literary critic **Alaksandar Fiaduta** considers the history of a poem by a famous Russian poet Fyodor Tyutchev in a broad historic context. In November 1863 Tyutchev wrote a poem "To His Highness Prince A. A. Suvorov". The poem praised the activities of the notorious Vilna governor-general Mikhail Muravyov and at the same time condemned the position of his principal opponent Alexander Suvorov, a grandson of the famous Russian commander.

The issue close with review "The New Crusaders" by **Andrej Kištymaŭ**. The review deal with the latest monograph by a Russian historian Mikhail Dolbilov. The work is dedicated to Russian ethnic and confessional policies in the other half of the 19th century.