

SUMMARY. №9 (130). 2014

Issue 9 of 2014 is dedicated to Belarusian historiography of 1920-s and is composed of works by authors most of whom were later killed in Stalinist repressions. It is the reason why their works are little known among readers and scholars. The issue continues the earlier (issue 7 of 2009) publication of the heritage of Belarusian historiography of 1920-s dedicated to Medieval and Early Modern times. In the current issue we have presented works on the history of XIX century in an «extended» sense: it starts with late XVIII century (the partitions of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth) and ends with World War I. The first part is dedicated to social and economic history and nation-building on Belarusian lands.

The issue opens with a foreword by its editor, a historian from Minsk **Alieh Dziarnovič**.

In his article «*The Attitude Of Russian Government To The Belarusian Language In XIX Century*» **Aliaksandr (Alhierd) Šliubski** tries to give an answer to the question of whether there was an official ban on Belarusian press in Russian Empire. The author comes to conclusion that there was no such ban in early XIX century at all, and the first case of such prohibition was the confiscation in 1859 of a translation into Belarusian of «Pan Tadeusz» (full title in English: *Sir Thaddeus, or the Last Lithuanian Foray*) by Adam Mickiewicz made by Vincent Dunin-Marcinkievič. The translation was made in Latin script and it was banned within the broader governmental campaign against Polish influence. In author's opinion, later writers who looked to Poland politically and culturally deliberately refused to publish their works in Cyrillic script, although there was no ban on it.

The next work by the same scholar **Alhierd Šliubski**, «*The Destiny Of Book Depositories And Archives On Krivichi (Belarusian) And Former Grand Duchy Of Lithuania Lands*» is preparatory material for a larger history of destruction of Belarusian libraries and book collections. Excerpts from source documents and books are placed in chronological order and extensively commented by the author.

A study by a linguist **Lieŭ Čviatkoŭ** «*Notes On The Language Of Philomaths*» contains an analysis of plentiful Belarusisms and intermediate forms in the work of Polish-writing authors of early XIX century who were connected with Belarus.

Expert in literature and critic **Michajla Pijatuchovič** in his article «*Francišak Bahuševič As An Ideologist Of Belarusian Revival And*

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An Artist» while analyzing the work of the initiator of new Belarusian literature, notes that civic themes (national and social) are prevalent in his work with an almost complete absence of such lyrical motifs as the admiration of nature of romantic love.

Belarusian-Russian historian, the first rector of Belarusian State University **Uladzimir Pičeta** in his article «*Revisiting The Higher Education In Belarus In The Past*» traces the history of high schools on Belarusian lands from the day of the foundation of Vilnius Jesuit Academy to the attempt at creation of Belarusian University in Minsk during German Occupation in World War I.

In the next article by the same author «*The Forms Of National And Opposition Movements In Belarus*» the history of Belarusian, Jewish, and Polish national movements on Belarusian lands is studied within the framework of Marxist methodology and theory of ground rent.

A Belarusian historian and expert in literature **Danila Vasilieŭski** in his essay «*A Century Of Regional Studies In Belarus*» traces the history of initiation and gradual development of regional studies movement on Belarusian lands up to the foundation of the Institute of Belarusian Culture. The phenomenon of regional studies movements is viewed quite broadly by the author and includes the activity of various business associations.

Aliaksandr Šliubski in his work «*Landlords And Peasants In Early XIX Century*» studies the plight of peasantry in the given period and social conflicts in Belarusian rural communities. Social antagonism between Belarusian peasants and Polish landlords is shown in typically implacable Marxist manner.

In his article «*Belarusian Free Economic Society*» **Danila Vasilieŭski** offers an overview of this society's activity in early XIX and notes its positive influence on the standard of agricultural practice and the study of local lore and history (Viciebsk and Mahilieu regions).

An article by historian and ethnographer **Michail Mialieška** «*The Peasant Question During The 1863 Uprising In Belarus*» compares the agricultural policy of insurgent administration and the Czarist government; it is noted that Russian government actively exploited the peasant question in pitching Belarusian peasants against predominantly Polish landlords by offering the former some relaxations.

Danila Vasilieŭski continues this topic by taking it even further («*The Peasantry Of Viciebsk And Mahilieu Regions In The Uprising Of 1863*») and attempting to depict the events of the uprising through the prism of the peasant question. According to the author in the above mentioned regions the peasants actively opposed the insur-

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gents and in general used the suppression if the uprising to settle old scores with the landlords.

A work by Belarusian-Jewish historian **Israel Sosis** «*Revisiting the history of anti-Jewish movement in Czarist Russia*» is dedicated to the history of Jewish question in the regions of Russian Empire that were included into the so-called «pale of settlement». The author notes the anti-Jewish direction of the Czarist government policies, studies their attitude to pogroms, in which the chauvinistic propaganda of the pro-governmental circles culminated, and to show trials for ritual murders of which Jews were accused.

An essay by **H. Pierlin** «*Revisiting the history of Jewish book publishing in Belarus*» describes the work of Jewish printing houses in XVIII—XIX centuries, and their connection with printing houses in Volhynia, as an older environment of Jewish publishing activity.

In an article by **Solomon Kancenbohen** «*The Legal Status Of Jews Before The 1917 Revolution*» the discriminatory policies of Russian Empire towards Jewish population is studied and the legislation limiting the rights of Jews is studied.

An article by **Ryhor Rak** «*The Artisans Of Minsk Before The 1917 Revolution (1866–1916)*» introduces the reader to guild structure of Minsk artisanship and describes the economic status of artisans.

In an essay by **Janka Liaučuk** «*Manufacturing companies of the city of Minsk (excursion notes)*» an overview of manufacturing enterprises of Minsk is presented, a detailed description of their production cycles is offered, the form of ownership is stated and brief historical information is provided.

The issue closes with the publication of the findings of economic study of the market in Paris Commune Square in Minsk conducted under the guidance of **Michajla Hramyka** («*A Study Of A Minsk Market By Students Of Belarusian Pedagogical Technical School Dated October, 31, 1927*»).