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## Resume

### 1. Personal Data

Name and surname: **Rafał Simiński**

Date and Place of Birth: 17<sup>th</sup> December 1976, Koszalin

### 2. Degrees and diplomas

M.A. in Archive Studies, Faculty of Historical Sciences, Mikołaj Kopernik University, Toruń 2000 (M.A. thesis title: *Poznawanie Inflant. Postrzeganie i recepcja kraju w źródłach niemieckich i obcych od IX do XIII w. [The Cognition of Livonia. The Perception and Reception of the Country on the Basis of German and Other Sources from the 9<sup>th</sup> till the 13<sup>th</sup> century]*). Thesis supervisor: Prof. Stefan Kwiatkowski)

Ph. D. in History, Faculty of Humanities, University of Szczecin, Szczecin 2006 (dissertation title: *Przestrzeń w Inflantach i Prusach w XIII i XIV w. [The Space in the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 14<sup>th</sup> century Livonia and Prussia]*). Thesis supervisor: Prof. Stefan Kwiatkowski)

### 3. Employment in academic institutions

1 October 2000-31<sup>st</sup> March 2007: University of Szczecin, Institute of History and International Relations, Department of Medieval History, position: doctoral student

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4.

a)

scientific monography

b)

**Rafał Simiński, *Konflikt-pojednanie-współpraca. Studia nad polityką książąt zachodniopomorskich i biskupów kamieńskich wobec zakonu krzyżackiego w Prusach w latach 1320-1423 [Conflict-Reconciliation-Cooperation. Studies on the Policy of West Pomeranian Dukes and Kamień Pomorski Bishops Towards the Teutonic Order in Prussia in 1320-1423]*, CHRONICON PUBLICATIONS, Wrocław 2019, reviewers: prof. dr hab. Janusz Tandecki, dr hab. prof. US Agnieszka Gut**

4c. The scholarly import of the achievement

*Rafał Simiński*

The most significant objective of this monograph is an analysis of multidimensional relations of West Pomeranian dukes and bishops of Kamień Pomorski with dignitaries of the Teutonic Order (including both the Grand Master, central office dignitaries, and local level officials). It has been essential to recognize the causes and background of their conflicts, procedures applied to solve them as well as circumstances and scope of their cooperation. The subject has been considered in two interrelated research perspectives. The aim of the first one is to characterize the key problems of West Pomeranian relations with the Teutonic Order (border conflicts, arbitral processes, political-military alliances, and financial contacts). This allows not only to discover many less known threads and facts, but also verify some of the opinions perpetuated in the scientific circulation and formulated on the basis of the fragmented knowledge of the sources. Regarding the field of the study, it is vital to point the causes of the specific actions taken by the rulers of West Pomerania towards the Teutonic Order and the assessment of their effectiveness. The second perspective focuses on an analysis of premises of the activity of West Pomeranian dukes and bishops of Kamień Pomorski on the international stage; premises directly related to the House of Griffins' domestic situation. This more complete research of the related issues allows for a broader consideration of the aspects of functioning of local authorities such as the social and financial background of the ducal and episcopal power or the role of social conditioning in foreign policy. The research assumptions have been based on the conviction that Pomeranian rulers did not carry out their foreign policy in a vacuum, but in a specific social environment and economic realities. Conflicts with the Teutonic Order were the catalyst of the processes which allowed to capture the mechanisms of the ducal and episcopal power's actions as well as indicate factors that caused the "mobilization" of the human, method, and fund resources every ruler had at hand. Because of that, just as important as the relations between the House of Griffins and ordinaries from Kamień Pomorski and Teutonic Knights were social relationships of the West Pomeranian knighthood and bourgeoisie and the Order. The choice of the above mentioned research perspectives has enabled for an illustration and explanation of numerous issues so far either insufficiently analysed, or entirely left behind. Among these issues, special attention should be paid to the question of the Teutonic policy crystallizing at ducal and episcopal courts of West Pomerania, and the role that the local community played as regards establishing this policy's basic direction and implementation tools. Looking at the subject from this angle has allowed to break the scheme according to which mediaeval foreign policy was a ruler's exclusive domain. The contemporary mediaeval studies have been systematically deconstructing such a scheme. However, with regard to the question of West Pomeranian rulerships, a relatively static approach still dominates. Taking into account the aforementioned circumstances, assumptions have been made that the effectiveness of the foreign policy and diplomacy under analysis resulted from choosing appropriate methods and means by the people involved. Nevertheless, it has also been vital to scrutinize the technical side of the implementation of foreign policy and diplomatic activities, including West Pomeranian law offices and their products.

The territorial scope of the research covers the territory of West Pomerania stretching between the River Leba in the East all the way to the Barth area in the West, and between the island of Wolin in the North up till Gardziec on the River Oder, Banie and Pырzyce in the South. In the analysed years 1320-1368/1372 there were two duchies in this area - Szczecin and Wolgast as well as the realm of Kamień Pomorski bishops. In the years 1368/1372-1423, as a result of further divisions within the ruling House of Griffins, the Duchy of Słupsk was separated from the lands of the Wolgast principality. The existence of an episcopal dominion can be considered a characteristic of West Pomerania. Kamień Pomorski ordinaries, having territorial powers independent from the dukes, carried out sovereign foreign policy, including alliance-making, also on the international level, whose goals were often contrary to the aspirations of the House of Griffins.

*Rafał Janiak*

The divisions within the West Pomerania ducal family, and, in consequence, the functioning of the first two, and then, three duchies in the years 1320-1423, allows for demonstrating their specificity and priorities as regards foreign policy. Chronologically, the analysis of these issues focuses on the hundred years between 1320 and 1423. This period can be seen as an age of treaties in the West Pomeranian-Teutonic relations. The first mentioned date is related to the agreement Duke Wartislaw IV and Kamień Pomorski Bishop Konrad IV concluded with Prussian Master Friedrich von Wildenberg on the River Leba concluded on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1320. Still, the work's final analysis concerns the treaty signed by King Eric of Pomerania and representatives of the three lines of the ducal House of Griffins, and Grand Master Paul von Rusdorf and Livonian Master Siegfried Lander von Sponheim in Szczecinek on 15<sup>th</sup> September 1423.

The findings presented in the monograph are based, mainly, on an analysis of archival sources. From the book's research perspective, the most important archival asset is one obtained from the Secret State Archives in Berlin-Dahlem. The tree basic categories of the Archives' Section XX sources containing the former Königsberg Archive stock-letters, parchment documents, and entry books (documents, letters and damage lists)- and called Ordensfoliante play the major role. The Landesarchiv resource in Greifswald including archival fonds with ducal, church, and municipal documents, has been of lesser significance for the research in question. The query in the State Archives in Gdańsk, Szczecin and Toruń as well as the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw and the Czartoryski library in Cracow demonstrate as complementary for the research.

Chapter I of my book touches upon two problems. The first of them is the Pomeranian-Teutonic border. It was shaped in three stages: in the years 1310-1313, in the 1320s, and in the years 1342-1350. In the first phase, the border was delimited without the participation of Pomeranian rulers. As a result of the negotiations conducted between representatives of the Margrave of Brandenburg Waldemar and dignitaries of the Order, the border between the castellanies of Słupsk and Sławno (on the Brandenburg side) and those of Białogard (on the River Leba) and of Raciąż-Szczytno (on the Teutonic side) was designated and described. The precise definition of the then delimitation extent is difficult due to the enigmatic status of the preserved sources. It can be assumed that the demarcated area stretched from the River Leba estuary to the Baltic Sea to the lakes of Grębosz and Cieszęcino. The duct description which resulted from the Brandenburg-Teutonic negotiations was recognized by Prince Wartislaw IV after he had taken the power over the land of Słupsk and Sławno (until 1320). The next phase of the formation of the Wolgast-Teutonic border took place as a result of the negotiations conducted in the 1320s. These negotiations effected in the designation of its southern section between the Lake Dolgie and the mouth of the River Czernica at the River Gwda. It was as late as in the years 1342-1350 that the border between the dominion of the bishops of Kamień Pomorski and the monastic state stretching from the Lake Wolczyca to the vicinity of the Lake Dolgie was established and marked. From the years 1310-1313 up to 1350, the Pomeranian and Teutonic border was designated and described along its entire course from the River Leba estuary at the Baltic Sea in the North to the mouth of the River Czernica at the River Gwda in the South. In the second phase of the Pomeranian-Teutonic border formation in the 1320s, the Order itself sought to demarcate and describe the western border of its realm; a fact which allowed for its undertaking a planned colonization action within the border area. Later on, an impulse for border negotiations was expansive actions one of the involved parties undertook, including the settlement action initiated by central and local authorities or arbitrary activities of subjects on the local level. The Order operated methodically and documented the running of the border in numerous descriptions and documents confirming its rights to border territories. Among many preserved descriptions, only one, dated for 1405, was of a comprehensive nature and described the running of the border all

Rafał Jasiński



along, starting with the estuary of the River Leba at the Baltic Sea in the North to the estuary of the River Debrzynka at the River Gwda near Lędyczek in the South.

The first border conflicts took place shortly after the delimitation of 12<sup>th</sup> June 1310. In their aftermath, a commission might have been constituted whose work effected in the description of the border as included in the 9<sup>th</sup> October 1313 arrangement. The subsequent border conflicts took place after 1342 at the section of the border of the dominion of the bishop of Kamień Pomorski with the Commander of Człuchów's realm. Its cause was intensive colonization action resulting in the Pomeranian settlers having entered the territory of the Order. The crisis was solved by the end of 1350. In the later period, bishops of Kamień Pomorski did not fight with the Teutonic Order about the borders. From the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century until the 1420s, numerous controversies involving the Dukes of Słupsk and the Order occurred. These controversies resulted from attempts to move the border in a way beneficial for only one of the two neighbors. They usually took place in areas where the border ran across lakes, meadows and forests. The enlargement of the scope of these areas' exploitation was the main conflict-instigating factor. In order to avoid border violations, attempts were made to increase the number of orientation signs set at particularly controversial sections. Meanwhile, both parties strove to describe the border more precisely - in the form of notes, to become a basis for further negotiations. There are cases where such notes were included, in an almost unchanged form, in sealed border treaties (1405-1407/1408).

In its later part, the book tackles the question of the participation of Prince Bogislaw VIII in the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic arbitral process in the years 1412-1414. The latter event constitutes one of the most important facts in the history of relations between the Duchy of Słupsk and the Teutonic Order in Prussia. At the time in question the duke made an attempt both at transferring the dispute with the Teutonic Knights to the international forum and leaving it to the judgment of independent arbitrators. The participation of Pomeranians in the processes on the Polish-Lithuanian side was a natural consequence of Duke Bogislaw VIII's breaking the alliance with the Order and joining the anti-Teutonic coalition on the side of the Kingdom of Poland (1410). Similarly to the Duchy of Mazovia, the Duchy of Słupsk was institutionally too weak to be able to stand alone against the Teutonic Knights. Duke Bogislaw VIII's position in the first stage of the arbitration carried out in the years 1412-1413 was reinforced by the fact that his cousin Eric of Pomerania - king of the Kalmar Union states and heir of the Duchy of Słupsk - was also a party in the conflict. The change of the political situation together with Eric of Pomerania's search for consensus with the Teutonic Order in 1422 resulted in the final resignation from the proceeding pending before Antoni Zeno, papal legate of Sophie of Holstein, widow of Bogislaw VIII and the then ruler of the Duchy of Słupsk. This happened despite the fact (as indicated in the preserved sources) that preliminary preparations for the Słupsk court's participation in the trial were undertaken and a list of damages which Teutonic invasions caused in the Słupsk Pomerania began to be made. On 15<sup>th</sup> September 1423, the alliance was signed between King Eric of Pomerania and his Pomeranian cousins and the Grand Master of the Order Paul von Rusdorf and Master of Livonia Siegfried Lander von Sponheim. The dissatisfaction of the Słupsk court with such a development of the events at that time might have led Duke Bogislaw IX to the decision of declining his stamp to the treaty.

The articles of the Pomerania indictment submitted in the years 1412-1413 focused on two fundamental problems. The first of these problems concerned serious allegations of seizure and illegitimate occupation of the Gdańsk Pomerania and the region of Bytów by Teutonic Knights. The second problem comprised local conflicts on the Pomeranian-Teutonic border dated for the period between the 1390s and the beginning of the Buda proceedings (28<sup>th</sup> June 1412). Especially harsh conflicts occurred in the area of the Lake Dołgie, occupied when the Order began to proceed. The prosecutor, knight and

Rafał Świątek

counselor Henning von dem Wolde, appointed by Dukes Bogislaw VIII and Eric of Pomerania, used the tradition of St. Otto of Bamberg to formulate the main line of objections referring to the occupation of the Gdańsk Pomerania by the Order; an attempt to transfer the dispute to the level of higher, idea-oriented, considerations. This was an unprecedented example of referring to the historical tradition so as to use it in the 15<sup>th</sup> century interstate conflicts of the House of Griffins. Part of the accusation based on the Pomeranian exploits of the Bamberg bishop was also a very specific proof of the vitality of his cult at the Słupsk court. In the light of the trial files, St. Otto, patron of the Griffin state, not only christianized (West and East) Pomerania, but also created its political order. Referring to the facts of Otto's missions of 1124-1125 and 1128, and using his authority of a saint, the Słupsk prosecutor tried to prove that East Pomerania was viciously seized by the Teutonic Order, while it should *de jure* remain in the hands of its principals whose ancestors ruled the land long before Teutonic Knights arrived. Chances for recognizing the claims brought by the Słupsk region were illusory, but the alleged claims seemed to primarily aim at strengthening the power of the arguments presented in the second part of the accusation and showing the treachery of the Order's conduct. The Słupsk court could not count on the arbitrators' positive considerations of all of their claims, nor on ordering the Teutonic Order to "return" the Gdańsk Pomerania. Yet, the recognition of the disputed territory around the Lake Dolgie as the court's exclusive domain and awarding damages for the acts presented in the second part of the evidence seemed real and achievable. The Pomeranian documentation presented in 1414 in the Hungarian Buda concerned the tragic events that took place a year earlier, i.e. between May and November 1413. The strength of the material submitted in the course of the trial was reinforced by the testimony of witnesses from the Duchy of Słupsk fully confirming the accusations mentioned.

Chapter II concerns the significance of the social factor for the policy of West Pomeranian dukes and bishops of Kamień Pomorski in relation to the Teutonic Order. The starting point has been both to outline the main stages of the development of West Pomeranian social stratification and assess the level of influence ducal subjects had on their ruler's foreign policy. One of the most important bodies with the power to influence the duke was the ducal council, probably evolving as early as the end of the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, yet, mentioned as late as the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The social aspect of the foreign policy of the House of Griffins and bishops of Kamień Pomorski was reflected during the negotiations and granting of guarantees for the concluded political agreements and bailments of financial agreements. The Treaty of the Wolgast Duke Wartislaw IV and Bishop of Kamień Pomorski Konrad IV of 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1320 was strengthened by the warranty provisions of 29<sup>th</sup> September 1325. These provisions provided for the agreement guarantors' possibility to apply the right to resist the duke in the event of his failure to follow the agreement's resolutions. This corresponds to an analogous phenomena occurring at that time in the internal politics of the Duchies of Szczecin and Wolgast. The subsequent Pomeranian-Teutonic arrangements concluded in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century lacked the definition of sanctions for non-compliance with treaty obligations. Such agreements were "guarded" by witnesses and guarantors who co-signed the treaty document along with the ruler, issued a separate guarantee diploma or merely assisted in its conclusion. The basic criterion for choosing a circle of witnesses and guarantors was their high political position at the ducal court, including holding the office there and belonging to the court milieu. The Pomeranians-Teutonic Order treaties signed in the years 1386-1388 listed members of the ducal councils as guarantors. However, the lists of such members were, in the case of the Słupsk and Wolgast documentation, long; a suggestion that some people were included in them on the *ad hoc* basis. With regard to the documentation of the Słupsk dukes, the territorial criterion was an important factor. Owing to this criterion, residents of the Pomeranian-Teutonic border, interested in complying with the treaty provisions, could be indicated and considered prospective

Rafal Smulik

guarantors. The inclusion in the group of ducal guarantors imposed on a person responsibility for complying with the treaty resolutions. The number of people indicated as guarantors of the arrangements of West Pomeranian dukes with Teutonic Knights systematically increased from four (29<sup>th</sup> September 1325) to twenty (10<sup>th</sup> July 1386). An analysis of issues concerning treaties signed by the bishop of Kamień Pomorski (9<sup>th</sup> November 1350) and administrator of the Kamień Pomorski diocese (1413) confirms the involvement of the community of the episcopal dominion in the latter's foreign policy. The co-signer of both treaties was the Kamień Pomorski chapter whose prelates also attached their corporate seal to the treaty documents. The witnesses of the first agreement comprised: the group of knights residing on the border between Kamień Pomorski and the Teutonic Order land, an official who was head of an administrative dominium (the Bobrowo castle), and townspeople of Koszalin. In the case of the second agreement, the guaranty of its adherence and sealing of the document was provided by: administrator Kurd Bonow, prelates of the Kamień Pomorski chapter, five knights - members of the episcopal council, and of the councils of the cities of Kolobrzeg and Koszalin

Financial relations of West Pomeranian dukes, their subjects, and the Teutonic Order is another issue I am approaching in this chapter. Numerous examples have confirmed that in the 14<sup>th</sup> century the economic situation of Pomeranian courts was very difficult as the dukes turned out to be financially dependent on their society. Guarantors of loans amounting to: 2,000 grzywnas (the dukes of Słupsk), 2,000 threescores of the Czech grosz (dukes of Szczecin), and 3,000 threescores of the Czech grosz (dukes of Wolgast) incurred at the Teutonic Order by the House of Griffins in the years 1388-1404, were knights and cities of the Duchies of Słupsk, Szczecin and Wolgast. In practice, the dukes burdened townspeople with the full responsibility for repaying their financial obligations. The calendar of debt regulation was linked to the current political situation. Teutonic Knights treated money as a means of reinforcement and important instrument for carrying out foreign policy. Depending on an international situation, the Order's leaders appealed to Pomeranians for immediate debt repayment or could prolong terms of debt regulation. Loan guarantors for the dukes of Wolgast among whom townspeople of the richest city of West Pomerania, Stralsund must have played the most important role, managed to repay their rulers' financial obligations the quickest. Loan guarantors for the dukes of Słupsk had the greatest difficulty in repaying the debt.

The increase in the frequency of relations of West Pomeranian rulers and the Order in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century required the creation of a professional background capable of managing international politics activities. Depending on local idiosyncrasies and circumstances, narrower or more extended groups of experts appeared at ducal and episcopal courts. These groups became substantive support for the ruler as regards the working out and implementation of their main foreign policy goals. One can notice that, from get go, representatives of the knighthood who were also members of the ducal council played the leading role in the group of diplomats and negotiators. Clergy and scholarly counselors with the university education in the field of Roman and canonical law naturally belonged in such groups, too. A group of Pomeranian diplomats responsible for relations with Teutonic dignitaries was diversified in terms of number, social origin, experience, and tasks these men were supposed to carry out. In the contacts of the dukes of Słupsk with the Order, 19 people were the mediators (13 knights, three clergymen and three townsmen), in Szczecin - 10 (four knights, three clergymen and three townsmen), and in Wolgast - 4 (two clergymen and two knights). Bishops of Kamień Pomorski and the administrator of the diocese were represented by seven people (six clergymen and one knight). Pomeranian rulers delegated them to the capital of the Order or to the meetings organized at the border of West Pomerania and Prussia. The most active diplomats as regards the Order's financial relations with Pomeranian rulers comprise the following knights and squires: Henning Below, Klaus Kameke, Heinrich von der Goltz and Matzke

*Refat Siwisk*



Bork from the duchy of Slupsk, knights Heinrich Wussow and Detlef von Schwerin and townsman Otto Jageteuffel from the duchy of Szczecin, and priest Kurd Bonow and townsmen Wulf Wulflam from the duchy of Wolgast.

Chapter III has been devoted to an analysis of means and methods of carrying out foreign policy by West Pomeranian rulers. It shows that these means and methods did not differ from the corresponding solutions adopted from and operative for the entire medieval Latin Europe. The political communication between West Pomeranian centers of power and the Order was realized via conferences of rulers dignitaries, and delegates as well as through correspondence (letters, passports, and credit lines).

Pomeranian and Teutonic conventions were the most important communication forums for West Pomeranian rulers and the Order dignitaries at all levels. They can be divided into two basic groups. The first of them comprises meetings of West Pomeranian dukes held during their visits at the Order (in Malbork or in one of the Teutonic centers such as Świecie, Bytów, Lębork, Człuchów, and Tuchola). The second category were conventions organized at the Pomeranian-Prussian border. In the years 1320-1423, seventeen conventions of West Pomeranian dukes and bishops of Kamień Pomorski with Grand Masters (15 times) and Grand Commander and Master of Prussia (once for each ruler) were held. The most frequent meeting places were located on the borderland between Czarne and Szczecinek (8 times) and in Lębork and its vicinity (7 times). The conventions were preceded by preliminary negotiations aimed at determining the details of future meetings, including their date, place, and subject as well as participants. The rulers were usually accompanied by a group of trusted people, including ducal advisers such as local administration officials, whereas on the side of the Order - central and local officials. Where the meetings were held, there also appeared ducal subjects who hoped for complaints about hostile activities of their neighbours to be also considered then.

In the subsequent part of the dissertation, the official sphere of Pomeranian-Teutonic contacts has been demarcated. A large variety of documentation exists to evidence the fact of such contacts to have taken place. Of particular importance as regards ducal foreign policy tools were letters (from 1280), loans (before 1325), and permits (from 1250). Their application in the Teutonic policy of West Pomeranian rulers translates into a quantitative rather than qualitative change. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, letter writing was popularized as a standard means of communication between Pomeranian and Teutonic partners. From the researched period, 83 letters sent from West Pomerania to the court of Grand Masters in Malbork and to lower-rank dignitaries survived. The majority of them are ducal letters - 44, followed by twenty one urban letters (from cities and individual townsmen), eleven letters written by knights, and seven letters from bishops of Kamień Pomorski and the administrator of the Kamień Pomorski diocese. An analysis of Teutonic office books provides the following data as regards the number of letters sent from the capital of the Order to Pomeranian recipients: 181 letters of Teutonic dignitaries were sent to the House of Griffins in the years 1389-1422; 12 letters were sent to bishops of Kamień Pomorski and administrators of this diocese in the years 1390-1420; 24 letters were sent to knights in the years 1389-1421, and 68 letters - to the cities of West Pomerania in the years 1389-1421. Messages sent via correspondence were appreciations of various favours and benefits as well as requests and claims forwarded to leaders of the Order. Both the rhetorical formulas used in them and the way they were recorded on paper comprised, in accordance with the medieval epistolary art, clear and straightforward messages directed at addressees. Letters expressed emotions and tensions as reactions to specific matters.

However, the remaining types of the Pomeranian diplomatic documents such as letters of credence (six items) and permits (two copies of signed warrants for Prussian and Lübeck merchants) have been preserved in an unsatisfactory condition.

Rafał Siwiński

The most important problem taken up in the final part of the dissertation is an analysis of stamps authenticating documents of Pomeranian rulers issued in relations with the Order (mortgage documents, power of attorney to collect money, bills, debentures and treaty documents). The oldest preserved document of the treaty between Duke Wartislaw IV and the Order dated for 29<sup>th</sup> September 1325, has an 80 mm white wax equestrian stamp of the House of Griffins attached. As regards successive treaty documents of Pomeranian rulers, seals used were usually made of green, brown or red wax with the diameter of 40-50 mm. A significant differentiation of the applied sigils occurred with reference to mortgages, debts and bills as well as powers of attorney to receive money issued by West Pomeranian dukes. Those were typically authenticated with 26 to 95 mm seals made of white, red, and green wax. All types of the Pomeranian diplomatic documentation underwent a similar linguistic evolution. Until the 1360s-the 1370s Latin dominated as the documentation *lingua franca* only to be subsequently superseded by German.

The collected and analyzed material allows me to also pose the final questions of the effectiveness of West Pomeranian rulers' policy towards the Order and their diplomatic skills as they were applied in the relations with the neighbour. The political potential of West Pomeranian dukes was so insignificant that it prevented their independent shaping of the situation even in their closest neighborhood. The development of broader regional plans was entirely beyond their reach. Active policy could bring positive effects only if realized in cooperation with a stronger ally. This is best illustrated by the efforts of Szczecin dukes to cast the Riga archbishop in the years 1393-1397. The success of these activities depended both on the support of Roman King Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia and the Polish-Lithuanian coalition with the participation of Władysław II Jagiełło and Vytautas. The changing of the priorities in politics by the Grand Duke of Lithuania Vytautas and his conclusion of the agreement with the Order undermined the chance of implementing the Pomeranian's plans. Another significant example was the participation of the Duchy of Słupsk in the Polish-Lithuanian-Teutonic arbitration processes in the years 1412-1414 with the support of the king of the united Scandinavia and Eric of Pomerania as well as Polish king Władysław II Jagiełło.

The successes of the ducal policy towards the Order were visible on a smaller scale, which corresponded to the possibilities and significance of the rulers of West Pomerania. The so-called war of episcopal castles begun in 1405 was transferred into the level of the relations of the House of Griffins to the Order. Nicholas Bock's submitting the episcopal dominion to the Teutonic protection (1406-1408) followed by the Order's offer of assistance for administrator of the diocese, Kurd Bonow, during the conflict of Bogislaw VIII (1413) turned out to be moves questioning the territorial cohesion of West Pomerania. Favourable circumstances resulted in Duke of Słupsk's ultimate victory. In addition, border conflicts with the Order occurring during this period did not bring territorial losses to the ruler of Pomerania. He managed to maintain the state of his possessions not only at the northern section of the border with the Order, but also at the border of the Szczecinek Vogtei and the Czluchów preceptory, the territory under his control was enlarged at the expense of the Teutonic state.

The second, equally important research sphere comprises the mechanisms of foreign policy planning and implementing, which includes the mobilization of resources and supplies at the ducal disposal when confronting the Order. A large amount of indirect information has been provided by the protocols of arbitral processes from the years 1412-1414. For the first time, the Pomeranian ruler and his "hinterland" (the court, including, primarily, the chancellors and officials of the territorial administration) were compelled to prepare an extended list of complaints against the Order. The material presented in the course of the proceedings was prepared on the basis of written sources and oral certificates. Gathering and appropriately forming the procedural materials required taking

Rafał Świątek



several measures. The register of accusations was varied and focused on two fundamental issues as regards the relationship with the Order. The most important part of the testimony submitted by the duke's prosecutor went far beyond the then context of the dispute. The allegation of the unlawful occupation of East Pomerania by the Teutonic Order was undoubtedly prepared by the group of intellectuals from the duke's environment. This confirms that, at the court of Słupsk, there resided people with high intellectual potential who authored serious and well-documented material deigned for arbitration proceedings. Jurist and scholar from the Charles University in Prague, Nikolaus Brueghane, might be regarded as author of the Słupsk statement. Contrary to many previous conflicts, ducal archival materials could be used as to evidence the above depicted case. The documentary resources obtained were very modest, but they constituted a significant contribution to the formulation of the main accusation line. The content of the extended list of damages that the subjects of the prince of Słupsk suffered due to the Order's actions points to the need to undertake systematic work within the territories affected by the destructive raids of Teutonic Knights. Officials of the local ducal administration structures including landowners in Sławno, Słupsk, and Szczecin must have been involved in these activities. The circumstances in question confirm good cooperation of the ducal court with local structures of the Duchy of Słupsk as regards supporting the duke in the conflict with the Order.

Outlining the full picture of the House of Griffins foreign policy in the Middle Ages including its goals, capabilities, achievements, and failures constitutes an important research postulate and should be elaborated in future studies discussing the relations of West Pomeranian dukes with rulers of the Brandenburg Marche, Mecklenburg, Kingdom of Poland, and Scandinavia. Such an approach will allow for determining the place of ducal realms within the interstate arena at the onset of modern times

## 5. Presentation of scholarly achievements in other areas

My scientific achievements in the years 2007-2018 consist of monographies and journal articles, chapters in edited publications, and post-conference materials. I have published in English, French and German. Three of these publications have been published in Germany and France. In the years 2007-2018 I took part in 35 scientific conferences during which I presented papers. Eight of these conferences were international events. Two of them were held in Germany (Marburg and Zinnowitz).

The most important part of my current research is focused on the subject of **Pomeranian-Teutonic relations in the Middle Ages**. The monograph, submitted as my most important achievement, is a result of my intensive studies on the subject. These include the studies of actions undertaken by individual Pomeranian rulers towards the Teutonic Order (*Od układu korczyńskiego do traktatu toruńskiego. Polityka księcia Bogusława VIII wobec zakonu krzyżackiego w latach 1403-1411*, [in:] *Od traktatu kaliskiego do pokoju oliwskiego. Polsko - krzyżacko - pruskie stosunki dyplomatyczne w latach 1343-1660*, red. A. Bues, J. Grabowski, J. Krochmal, G. Vercamer, H. Wajs, Warszawa 2014, pp. 165-193 ["From the Korczyn Arrangement to the Toruń Treaty. The Policy of Duke Boguslaus VIII towards the Teutonic Order in the Years 1403-1411," [in:] *From the Kalisz Treaty to the Oliwa Peace. The Polish - Teutonic - Prussian Diplomatic Relations in the Years 1343-1660*, ed. A. Bues, J. Grabowski, J. Krochmal, G. Vercamer, H. Wajs, Warszawa 2014, pp. 165-193]), the recognition of diplomatic circles and executors of the ducal Teutonic policy (*Pommersche Gesandte und Unterhändler in den diplomatischen Beziehungen des Herzogtums Pommern-Stolp mit dem Deutschen Orden in Preußen in den Jahren 1395-1426*, [in:] *Akteure mittelalterlicher Außenpolitik: Das Beispiel Ostmitteleuropas*, ed. N. Kersken, S. Flemmig, Marburg 2017 (=Tagungen zur Ostmitteleuropaforschung; 35), pp. 69-91), and tracing the careers of their most prominent

Rafał Siwiński

representatives (*Konrad Bonow - archidiakon Tribsees, pleban Stralsundu i administrator diecezji kamieńskiej na tle stosunków pomorsko-krzyżackich w pierwszych dziesięcioleciach XV wieku*, [in:] *Kościół i duchowieństwo w średniowiecznej Polsce i na obszarach sąsiednich*, ed. A. Radziwiński, R. Biskup, Toruń 2013 (=Ecclesia clerusque temporibus medii aevi, vol. 3), pp. 139-166 ["Konrad Bonow — Archdeacon of Tribsees, Parson of Stralsund and Administrator of the Kamień Pomorski Diocese and the Pomeranian-Teutonic Order Relations in the Early 15<sup>th</sup> Century," [in:] *Church and Clergy in the Medieval Poland and Vicinity*, ed. A. Radziwiński, R. Biskup, Toruń 2013 (=Ecclesia clerusque temporibus medii aevi, vol. 3), pp. 139-166]; *Kontakte der Familie von Kameke mit dem Deutschen Orden in Preussen um die Wende vom 14. bis zum 15. Jahrhundert. Ein Beitrag zur Funktionierung der Ritterelite des Herzogtums Pommern-Stolp im Grenzraum von Pommern und dem Deutschordensstaat*, *Studia Maritima* 26 (2013), pp. 5-27; *Wilke Manteuffel - krzyżacki sojusznik, pomorski raubritter i radca książęcy w pierwszych dziesięcioleciach XV wieku*, *Studia z Dziejów Średniowiecza*, ed. B. Możejko, M. Smoliński, S. Szybkowski, 18 (2014), pp. 209-226 ["Wilke Manteuffel - Teutonic Ally, Pomeranian Raubritter, and Ducal Counselor in the Early 15th Century," *Studia z Dziejów Średniowiecza*, ed. B. Możejko, M. Smoliński, S. Szybkowski, 18 (2014), pp. 209-226]). Considering the international situation of West Pomerania and the policy of the Baltic king Eric of Pomerania, I have analyzed the process of negotiating and concluding the Szczecinek Treaty of 15<sup>th</sup> September 1423 (*Traktat przymierza króla Eryka Pomorskiego i książąt Pomorza Zachodniego z zakonem krzyżackim w Prusach i Inflantach z 15 września 1423 roku*, *Średniowiecze Polskie i Powszechne* 7 (11) (2015), pp. 69-94 ["The Covenant of King Eryk Pomorski and West Pomeranian Dukes with the Teutonic Order in Prussia and Livonia of 15<sup>th</sup> September 1423," *Średniowiecze Polskie i Powszechne* 7 (11) (2015), pp. 69-94]).

In cooperation with Prof. W. Długokęcki I prepared the edition of the source texts contained in Ordensfoliant 270a, the so-called Grenzbuch B, stored in Section XX of the Secret State Archives in Berlin-Dahlem and subsequently used to deepen the problems of the Pomeranian-Teutonic border in the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> century (*Opisy granicy państwa zakonu krzyżackiego w Prusach z Księstwem Słupskim z XIV i XV w.*, *Zapiski Historyczne* 83 (2018), f. 2, pp. 169-206 ["The Borderline between the Duchy of Słupsk and the Teutonic Order State in Prussia in the 14th and the 15th Century", *Zapiski Historyczne* 83 (2018), f. 2, pp. 169-206]).

An article *Dyplomacja i dyplomaci księcia słupskiego Bogusława IX (1426-1446)*, [in:] *Między misją a profesją. Ewolucja roli dyplomaty w stosunkach międzynarodowych na przestrzeni dziejów*, ed. R. Simiński, A. Szczepańska-Dudziak, Szczecin 2016, pp. 47-67 ["Diplomacy and Diplomats of the Słupsk Duke Boguslaus IX (1426-1446)," [in:] *Between Mission and Profession. The Evolution of the Role of Diplomat in International Relations over the Years*, ed. R. Simiński, A. Szczepańska-Dudziak, Szczecin 2016, pp. 47-67], has been devoted to the prospects of the research on the Pomeranian-Teutonic relations during the reign of Duke Bogislaw IX (1426-1446). My article presenting in the new light the conflict between the Szczecin dukes and the Order about the cast of the archbishop of Riga in the years 1394-1403 (*Konflikt książąt szczecińskich z zakonem krzyżackim w Prusach o obsadę arcybiskupstwa ryskiego w latach 1394-1403. W kwestii polityki zagranicznej Gryfitów w strefie bałtyckiej w późnym średniowieczu* ["The Conflict between the Dukes of Szczecin and the Teutonic Order in Prussia about the Riga Archbishopric in the Years 1394-1403. The Question of the House of Griffins Foreign Policy in the Baltic zone in the late Middle Ages"]) has also been prepared for publication.

Yet another trend of my research have resulted in the publications on **the history of Pomeranian monasteries in the Middle Ages**. These publications include a chapter in the archaeological and historical monograph of the convent (*Zarys dziejów klasztoru premonstratensów w Białobokach*, [in:] *Klasztor premonstratensów w Białobokach*.

*Rafał Świątek*

*Archeologia i historia*, ed. M. Rębkowski, F. Biermann, Szczecin 2015, pp. 157-196 ["An Outline of the History of the Premonstratensian Monastery in Białoboki," [in:] *The Premonstratensian Monastery in Białoboki. Archeology and History*, ed. M. Rębkowski, F. Biermann, Szczecin 2015, pp. 157-196]) devoted to the Premonstratensian monastery in Białoboki. The results of this particular research were also presented, as papers, during the international conference (*Obrót gotówką w klasztorze norbertanów w Białobokach w średniowieczu*) and the annual meeting of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Praemonstratensia in Zinnowitz in the Usedom island on 5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> October 2018 (*Das Prämonstratenserklöster Belbuck (Białoboki) im 12.-16. Jahrhundert*). The second work on the subject of monasteries is a comprehensive study of the history of the Order of Hermits of Saint Augustine and its church in Stargard in the 13<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century which followed the archaeological research conducted on the site of the former monastery (*Historia klasztoru i kościoła augustianów-eremitów w Stargardzie (XIII-XIX w.)*, [in:] *Archeologia Stargardu*, t. II/1, ed. M. Majewski, Stargard 2016, pp. 131-156 ["History of the Convent," [in:] *Stargard Archaeology. Research of the Area of the Old Augustinian Church*. Joint publication, vol. II/1, ed. M. Majewski, Stargard 2016, pp. 131-156]). After receiving positive reviews, the text discussing the stocking of Pomeranian monasteries in paraments and liturgical vestments in the light of the inventories from the secularization period in the first half of the 16th century was accepted for publication (*Kosztowności pomorskich klasztorów w świetle wykazów z czasów sekularyzacji z 1. poł. XVI w.*, *Przegląd Zachodniopomorski* 33 (2018), no. 4 ["Valuables of the Pomeranian Monasteries in Light of the Secularization Records from the Early 16th century"]).

A separate part of my research are **pilgrimages in the Baltic zone in the Middle Ages**. I have been dealing with this issue in my doctoral dissertation, analyzing the spatial horizons of Livonia and Prussia inhabitants. One important work as regards this subject is my article, based on the written and archaeological sources, on the pilgrimages of Pomeranians to the sanctuary of St. Theobald in the Alsatian city of Thann (*Pielgrzymki mieszkańców Pomorza Zachodniego do sanktuarium św. Teobalda w Thann w średniowieczu*, [in:] *Turystyka religijna*, red. Z. Kroplewski, A. Panasiuk, Szczecin 2010, s. 145-157 ["Medieval Pilgrimages of West Pomeranians to the St. Theobald Sanctuary in Thann," [in:] *Religious Tourism*, ed. Z. Kroplewski, A. Panasiuk, Szczecin 2010, pp. 145-157 (cooperation with M. Rębkowski)]). The article was prepared in cooperation with Prof. M. Rębkowski. Another article summarizing the problems of West Pomeranian pilgrimages in the Middle Ages prepared in cooperation with Prof. M. Rębkowski and Prof. Marcin Majewski (*Pielgrzymki pomorskie w średniowieczu. Stan i perspektywy badań*, *Przegląd Zachodniopomorski* 31 (60) (2016), no. 1, pp. 129-168 ["Pomeranian Pilgrimages in the Middle Ages. Research State and Perspectives," *West Pomerania Review. The Fascicle for Prof. Stefan Kwiatkowski on His Seventieth Birthday Anniversary* 31 (60) (2016), no. 1, pp. 129-168]) had the interdisciplinary character.

I am also the author of extensive and archives-based studies on the **medieval history of West Pomeranian cities** included in the monographs of Gryfice, Koszalin, and Szczecinek. In the case of the city of Koszalin, the results of the research on the beginnings of the city have been published in German in an article prepared in cooperation with Prof. Marian Rębkowski (*Die Anfänge der Stadt Köslin (Koszalin)*, *Baltische Studien Neue Folge* 102 (2016), pp. 7-30).

My latest research concerns the problems of the **history of Livonia and Prussia in the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century**. It resulted in a monograph „*Od solitudo do terra culta. Przestrzeń jako przedmiot wyobrażeń w Inflantach i Prusach od XIII do początku XV wieku*” [*From solitudo to terra culta. Space as an Imagined Subject in Livonia and Prussia from the 13<sup>th</sup> Century until the Early 15<sup>th</sup> century*, TNT, Toruń 2008 (=Yearbooks of Toruń Scientific Society 92, f. 1)], constituting a revised and extended version of my doctoral dissertation as well as the articles and papers delivered during many scientific conferences. The partial

Rafał Świątek



results of the research undertaken in the doctoral dissertation were presented in the form of a speech at the 11<sup>th</sup> German Medieval Society "Grenze und Grenzüberschreitung im Mittelalter" at the Viadrina University in Frankfurt on the River Oder on 14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> March 2005 only to be published as an article in the post-conference materials (*Die lokalen Grenzen in Livland im 13.-14. Jahrhundert. Entstehung und Funktion*, [w:] *Grenze und Grenzüberschreitung im Mittelalter*, ed. U. Kniefelkamp, K. Bosselman-Cyran, Berlin 2007, pp. 93-106) and, in an English-language version, in the collective work dedicated to the sacred space in Livonia and Prussia in the Middle Ages (*Church as sacred space in the light of 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century Livonian and Prussian sources*, [w:] *Sacred space in the state of the Teutonic Order in Prussia*, ed. J. Wenta in cooperation with M. Kopczyńska, Toruń 2013, pp. 291-307). I dealt with the subject of geographical imaginings of Livonia and Prussia in three articles (*Obraz ziem inflanckich w świetle kartografii i kronikarstwa Europy Zachodniej okresu średniowiecza*, [in:] *Dawna mapa źródłem wiedzy o świecie*, ed. S. Alexandrowicz, R. Skrycki, Szczecin 2008, pp. 105-117 ["The Image of Livonia in the West European Medieval Cartography and Chronicles," [in:] *The Ancient Map as a Source of Knowledge about the World*, ed. S. Alexandrowicz, R. Skrycki, Szczecin 2008 (=The History of Cartography, vol. 10), pp. 105-117], *Ziemie pruskie w świetle źródeł duńskich do przełomu XIII-XIV wieku*, Pruthenia. Pismo poświęcone Prusom i ludom bałtyjskim 4 (2008), pp. 193-211 ["The Prussian lands as in the Danish Sources until the Turn of the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Century," *Pruthenia. Journal on the Prussians and Baltic People* 4 (2008), pp. 193-211], *Ex Livonia ultima regione Europea. L'image de la Livonie dans la littérature de l'Europe occidentale du IX<sup>e</sup> au début du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle*, [w:] *De la mer du Nord à la mer Baltique. Identités, contacts et communications au Moyen Âge*, ed. A. Gautier, S. Rossignol, Villeneuve-d'Ascq 2011, pp. 189-204) and presented this issue in the report delivered during the "Terra Cognita" conference of the Ad Fontes. The 9<sup>th</sup> Interdisciplinary Historical Meetings series held in Środa Śląska on 22<sup>th</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> Oktober 2008 (*Imago mundi Mikołaja Wulzaka, duchownego elbląskiego z przełomu XIV-XV wieku*).

My work also included the research on the history of medieval Livonia, which, in terms of the subject matter, exceeded the issues I undertook in my doctoral dissertation. This research has been presented in the form both of a monograph chapter (*Rycerstwo inflanckie wobec choroby i śmierci w świetle testamentów z przełomu XIV i XV wieku*, [in:] *Choroba i śmierć w perspektywie społecznej w XIII-XXI wieku*, ed. D. K. Chojecki, E. Włodarczyk, Warszawa 2010, pp. 47-67 ["Livonian knighthood and the Notions of Diseases and Death as in the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> Century Last Wills and Testimonies," [in] *The 13<sup>th</sup>-21st Century Perspective Social Perspective on Disease and Death*, ed. D. K. Chojecki, E. Włodarczyk, Warszawa 2010, pp. 47-67]) and a conference paper "*Tempus fugit ... et memoria elabitur. Historical memory in Livonia in the Eyes of Witnesses of the Riga Trial of 1312*, presented during the Tempus fugit. An Ad Fontes Conference. Interdisciplinary Historical Meetings VIII, held in Pawłowice near Wrocław 3<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> June 2007.

In the years 2013-2015, I took part in the work of the team preparing *Słownik biograficzny polskich mendikantów w średniowieczu*. T. 1: Dominikanie [A *Biographical Dictionary of Polish Medieval Mendicants*, T. 1: "The Dominican Order"] and supervised by Prof. UAM Krzysztof Kaczmarek. The project has been financed by the National Program for the Development of the Humanities. In the years 2015-2017 I participated in the research project "Historia klasztoru i kościoła augustianów w Stargardzie" ["The History of the Augustinian Monastery and Church in Stargard"], supervised by Prof. Marcin Majewski (IHISM US) and financed by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. In the years 2013-2017, as part of the research project "Residenzstädte im Alten Reich, 1300-1800" headed by Prof. Werner Paravicini and Prof. Harm von Seggern (Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, Arbeitsstelle Kiel), I have developed the following dictionary entries: Gülzow (Golczewo), Körlin an der Persante (Karlino), Köslin (Koszalin), Massow (Maszewo), and Neustettin (Szczecinek).

Rafał Świątek

In the years 2002-2004, as a matriculated Ph.D. student at the Freie Universität in Berlin, I conducted a research in German archives and libraries owing to the scholarship granted to me by the "ZEIT-Stiftung. Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius" in Hamburg as part of the program "Deutschland und seine östlichen Nachbarn vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart. Beiträge zur europäischen Geschichte". At this time I participated in the doctoral seminars supervised by Prof. Knut Schulz (Freie Universität in Berlin) and Prof. Michael Borgolte (Humboldt-Universität in Berlin). Twice I had an opportunity to present the results of my research carried out as the preparation to my doctoral dissertation. This happened in the course of the doctoral seminars of Prof. Johannes Fried (Johannes-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität in Frankfurt near Main).

In the years 2007-2013, I carried out the archival and library inquiries at the scientific institutions of Berlin, Greifswald, Marburg, and Vienna. This happened owing to the scholarships granted to me by the institutions such as the Herder Institut/Marburg (2008), the Lanckoroński from Brzezie Foundation/Kraków (2008), the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung/Cologne (2011), the Marion Dönhoff Stiftung/Hamburg (2012), and the Stiftung der Preußischen Kulturbesitz/Berlin (2013).

In 2007 and 2009 I received an individual award of the second degree from Rector of the University of Szczecin for special scientific achievements. In the years 2011-2013 I was a laureate of the scholarship of the Minister of Science and Higher Education as part of the scholarship program for outstanding young scientists.

## **6. Didactic, organizational, and popularizing achievements**

At the US Institute of History and International Relations, I teach at the Department of Archeology (B.A. studies) title of the course: Medieval History (classes); at the Department of History (B.A. and M.A. studies), titles of the courses: History of the Middle Ages (classes), Medieval History of Poland (classes), Criticism and Interpretation of Medieval Sources (classes), Literature and Medieval Art (lectures and classes); and at the Department of Media and Civilizations (B.A. studies), title of the course: Medieval Forms of Communication (lecture and classes), Word, Symbol and Gesture in the Middle Ages (lecture and classes), Family, Home, Social Life, and Customs in the Middle Ages (lecture and classes), and Medieval Literature and Art (lecture and classes). In 2016 and 2018 I lectured on history at the Postgraduate School (Medieval History of Poland and General Medieval History).

Since 2001 I have been tutor of the Archivist Scientific Society which operates in the Institute of History and International Relations at the University of Szczecin. In the years 2013-2018 I was chairman of the Quality Assurance team at the US Department of History. In the years 2011-2017 I was secretary of the Szczecin branch of the Polish Historical Society.

I am reviewer of the following scientific magazines: *Stargardia. Rocznik Muzeum Archeologiczno-Historycznego w Stargardzie* [*Stargardia A Yearbook of the Archaeological and Historical Museum in Stargard*], 2016, published by the Museum of Archeology and History in Stargard; *Rozprawy Humanistyczne* [*Humanistic Dissertations*], 2016, published by the High Vocational State School in Włocławek, and *Zapiski Historyczne* [*Historical Notices*], 2018.

Since 2007 I have reviewed several dozen of Master's theses in the field of medieval history prepared under the supervision of Prof. Stefan Kwiatkowski, Prof. Marian Rębkowski, Prof. Edward Rymar, Prof. Agnieszka Gut, and Prof. Marcin Majewski. In 2014 I supervised ten B.A. theses in the field of history whose thematic scope covered the themes from the Middle Ages to the present day. Since 2014 I have been auxiliary supervisor in the Ph.D. proceedings of Michał Aleksander Franiak, M.A., The ideological

Rafał Siwik

and religious contents of the documents of Griffin's duchy (until 1295). The main supervisor is Prof. Stefan Kwiatkowski.

In 2011, I was a co-organizer (with Monika Ogiewa) of the All-Polish Convention of History Students in Szczecin. In 2014 I played this role again during the General Convention of Polish Historians in Szczecin (as the co-organizer, with Monika Ogiewa, of the Student and Ph.D. Student Section). On 17<sup>th</sup> November 2015, in the Institute of History and International Relations at the University of Szczecin, the all-Polish conference "Między misją a profesją. Ewolucja roli dyplomaty na przestrzeni dziejów" ["Between Mission and Profession. The Evolution of the Role of Diplomat in History"] was held. Together with Prof. Anna Szczepańska-Dudziak I co-organized it, too. Researchers from Katowice, Lublin, Opole, Toruń and Warsaw participated in this conference.

In the years 2007-2018, I gave eighteen open lectures on medieval history add. My audience then included students of the Third Age University, students of secondary schools in Szczecin, and the enthusiasts of the history of West Pomerania. Since 2017 I have participated in the educational project "Puszcza Bukowa - las wielu historii" [The Bukowa Forest - a Forest of Many Stories"] initiated and financed by the State Forest Holding at the Gryfino Forest Inspectorate. In 2018 I was appointed expert on cultural routes by the Marshall of the West Pomeranian Province and I have been holding the position since. Since October 2018 I have been member of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Praemonstratensia, operating at the journal of *Analecta Praemonstratensia*.

Rafał Świątek