

Summary of scientific accomplishments

1. **Name:** Hubert Chudzio

2. **Degrees:**

- PhD degree in history (8 July 2005), Humanities Faculty, Pedagogical Academy, thesis entitled *General Ludwik Bystrzonowski 1797-1878. Działalność polityczna i wojskowa* [*General Ludwik Bystrzonowski 1797-1878. Political and Military Activity*]

3. **Academic employment**

- From 1st November 1996: Assistant at Faculty of History of 19th Century

- From 1st October 2005 until now: Assistant professor

At Higher Pedagogical School in Cracow (later changes in names: Pedagogical Academy in Cracow, presently Pedagogical University in Cracow)

4. **Academic achievements:**

a) **Title of academic achievement:**

Monograph: *Egipt w idei legionowej Wielkiej Emigracji* [*Egypt in Legionary Idea of Great Emigration*]

b) **(author/authors, title/titles of publication, year of publishing, publisher)**

Hubert Chudzio, *Egipt w idei legionowej Wielkiej Emigracji* [*Egypt in Legionary Idea of Great Emigration*], Cracow 2014, p. 316, published by Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Pedagogicznego

c) **Aim and deliverables of presented summary of scientific accomplishments.**

The purpose of 'legionary idea' is undoubtedly the one of the most important subjects connected with the history of Great Emigration. The issue of forming Polish legions (or only its attempts) between November Uprising and January Uprising was undertaken by many historians. However, there is no separate monograph dedicated to its vast subject. What is worth emphasis, Polish as well as foreign researchers dedicated their thesis to many

procedures targeted at particular countries which were combined usually with favourable political circumstances in the years 1831-1863. But, among these thesis, there is one study missing about the probably most interesting and commonly thought as one of the most exotic attempt of forming Polish legion by Egyptian army of Egyptian ruler Muhammad Ali. Not only appointing this legion but at least putting as many as possible Polish officers and waiting how the situation develops would lead, in effect, to organize national formation. It was also said of a possible Polish army and civil colony.

It should be added that Egypt itself, as a country, in the first half of the 19th century as it seems, has not been appreciated by Polish historians. This country was seen as the exotic one connected virtually only with the journeys of visiting Holy Land and then Pharaonic antiquity. What breaks this pictures are mainly publications of Barbara Stępniewska-Holzer, particularly her thesis dedicated to a person of Muhammad Ali. It is worth emphasis that the country created by Muhammad Ali was a very strong 'player' on an international scene, particularly from the beginning of the 1830s. It was a country strong enough that it could beat Ottoman Empire in two wars (1832-1833 and 1839-1840) without greater problems. The evidence of this are battles won by Egyptians in general battles of Konya Province or Nesib after which the way towards Istanbul was virtually open. Turkey was generally saved only by intervention of European powers. Firstly, mainly by Russia and then by allied powers: Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia. Only these facts show that 'Egyptian direction' pictured by the representatives of Great Emigration in 1833 was not only connected with the political exotic but it had dire and quite rational basis.

In 1930 Jan Bystron wrote in his thesis 'Polacy w Ziemi Świętej, Syrii i Egipcie' [*Poles in Holy Land, Syria and Egypt*]: 'The history of expenditure of Dembinsky to Egypt is quite interesting, although it was not interesting among our historians. No one has undertaken this subject although there were very rich manuscript materials which were kept in the Princes Czartoryski Library (archive of Dembinsky, his correspondence, finally his letters to X. Adam Czartoryski). These materials let reconstruct this characteristical episode' (Leszek Zinkow in his thesis 'Egypt circa 1850', Cracow 2014, p.30, repeated these postulates of Bystron in 2014). And there was a doubt if that was only 'episode' as marked by Jan Bystron or maybe something more? The author of this summary of scientific accomplishments who has visited Egypt many times and is interested in the history of Poles in this part of the world, would like to study it. In the Cairo archives in the late 1990s materials concerning a recalled mission of general Henryk Dembinsky towards the East were not found. But that was at that time that the

author encountered a printed collection of documents concerning Polish missions in Egypt titled 'Une Mission Militaire polonaise en Egypte en 1833' for the first time in the Cairo library of Geographical Committee. This publication was issued in two volumes in 1938 in Cairo by the Royal Geographical Committee of Egypt. The work was financed by king Farouk I and prepared to printing by Polish diplomat of Second Polish Republic, Adam Jerzy Benis. The work with Benis's lecture titled 'Szczegóły i nowe dokumenty dotyczące Muhammada Alego' [*Details and New Documents Concerning Muhammad Ali*] and the introduction of Ludwik Widerszal (where general information concerning the history of Polish emigration after November Uprising was depicted mainly to a foreign reader) consists of archives collected by the secretary of Polish embassy in Egypt which are referred to Polish military missions by the Nile in years 1833-1834. Having only simple look at this collection proved that an expedition of general Dembinsky to Egypt was not only an 'episode' as Bystron called that in 1930 but it was something much more important. These observations actually let at that time claim that Polish historiography (as well as foreign historiography) lacked the gap (particularly in the studies concerning only the history of Great Emigration) which was to be fulfilled as fast as possible. The effect of these practices is presented in this summary of accomplishments which is a scientific accomplishment.

Referring to the above it should be stated once again that the mentioned work of Benis is not a detailed elaboration of the subject of the expedition of Polish military missions to Muhammad Ali. As it was mentioned, it is an only set of archives which concern this issue. It should be noticed straight the way the set is very important. Adam Benis in his thesis, however, published sparse documents from Egyptian archives as well as Polish Library in Raperswil. As it is commonly known, the archives from the latter institution before World War II were moved to National Library in Warsaw. It did not happen for the best. Unfortunately, these archives were destroyed during German bombing in 1939 and then finally in Warsaw Uprising in 1944. Thanks to Egyptians and the work of Benis, the content of these documents was saved by their Cairo issue. It can be nowadays used in translations into French. Royal Geographical Committee of Egypt (and Adam Benis probably too who was a member of this institution) translated materials from Polish, Italian, German and also Turkish into mentioned French. Letters in English are only exception. These were not translated.

Documents which were collected by Benis (in total up to 277) proved that Dembinsky's expedition (and its partly competitive counterpart of mission of National

Committee of Polish Emigration which was also commonly called Dwernicky's Committee) was widely prepared action that had various national references and conditions. Diplomatic representatives of seizing powers, especially Russia and Austria, were interested in the expedition of Poles towards the East. Western powers such as France and Great Britain were interested in it too. All these are proved by consul correspondence of both of the latter countries and also Austria. It is proved also by intensive organizational and diplomatic attempts of a political camp which was connected with Adam Czartoryski and which was targeted at proper preparation of a mission to Egypt. All these works were connected with the general assumption of prince Czartoryski (particularly in the first years of emigration) which was to organize Polish legions in refugee.

The chairman of ex-national uprising government did his best to find a place – a country where a legionary idea could be taken into action. With reference to Turkish-Egyptian war in 1832-1833 which started the so-called the eastern crisis (1832-1841) the prince was interested firstly in Turkey and then in Egypt. In this context, the expedition of general Dembinsky to the Nile and the competitive mission of August Szultz (National Committee of Polish Emigration) turns out to be a wider subject than it was commonly seemed to many researchers who were not interested in the details of this subject. It is bound very strongly with the whole problem of a legionary idea of Great Emigration. It was a problem which mainly in the first years in refugee broke out many political conflicts among Polish emigration and led to its vast divisions. It is certain that Polish case in Egypt was the important part of these events. That is why this gap in Polish historiography should be fulfilled and causes and effects of Polish actions in the country of Muhammad Ali should be noticed and presented.

The work presented here was to show attempts of Polish mission in Egypt in the background of much more wider study problem which was the legionary idea of Great Emigration in the years of the eastern crisis. It should be also added that in the years of this crisis Polish emigration was quite homogenous because it consisted actually in the whole of participants of November Uprising. In the 1840s, 1850s, 1860s in the emigration in France, Great Britain and other countries there appeared Poles who did not take part in November Uprising directly, or at least that was not reason they had to or wanted to leave motherlands.

Actions concerning organization of Polish legions in the emigration and recruiting soldiers to them referred to only ex-soldiers from the army of Polish Kingdom. Polish army which was formed, for example, in the period of Spring of Nations and the following years,

was mostly connected with the next numbers of refugees from Polish lands who wanted to fight for an independent nation even abroad. It is worth mentioning here Legion of Poland in Hungary which was commanded by general Józef Wysocki. In this context, attempts of forming Polish legions in the years 1832-1841 (for example, in Portugal, Belgium, Spain or Egypt) which are mentioned in this publication, are strongly connected. They concern actually members of 'young' at that time emigration from November Uprising. They were representatives of such very fresh refugees who took part in military missions or wanted to be enrolled in probable Polish formations by the Nile.

What is surprising and worth emphasizing, such this tangible 'Egyptian project' was supported not only by the politicians of the right emigration but also by centralized formations which was mentioned National Committee of Polish Emigration. And what is even more interesting, this endeavor was favourably looked at by certain representatives of the left refugee. One of them was Joachim Lelewel (particularly in the first months of 1833). In this context, Polish action by the Nile is even more puzzled and at the same time, it emphasizes the aim of publishing this presented thesis.

The condition of research of Polish legionary idea of Great Emigration as the whole, and, what is particularly essential and connected directly with this work, the subject itself of attempts of organizing Polish military formations in Egypt, is not impressive. As it was stated, no researcher has undertaken the basic topic of 'legionary idea of Great Emigration' in a separate synthetical view. Even though many historians have referred to the same legionary idea in their elaborations when they were writing about issues connected with the history of Great Emigration and its complexity. In practice, however, it was impossible to 'escape' or just omit totally the subject connected with Polish military formations which were created (or just their attempts to create them). Among researchers who considerably touched the subject connected with the legionary idea of Polish refugee after-November (and not all will be presented in an interpretation of the literature used in this book – scientific accomplishment) should be named: Lubomir Gadon, Marcel Handelsman, Maria Pawlicowa, Adam Lewak, Jerzy Skowronek, Sławomir Kalemba, Eligiusz Kozłowski, Robert Bielecki, Stefan Kieniewicz, Henryk Batowski, Barbara Konarska, Henryk Żaliński, Wiesław Caban, Jerzy Zdrada, Antoni Cetnarowicz, Hans Hening Hahn, Norbert Kaspark, Małgorzata Willaume, Krzysztof Dach, Radosław Żurawski vel Grajewski, Janusz Pezda, Krzysztof Marchlewicz, Idesbald Godderisa, Paweł Wierzbicki, Maciej Kłedzik, Bartłomiej Szydler, Jadwiga Chudzikowska, Joanna Nowak, Andrzej Szmyt and also the author who is writing these

words. Of course these are not all researchers who were more or less interested in this problem which can be generally called as 'a legionary idea'. Despite this, a list of authors, as it can be seen, is huge and the topic is vast itself.

The authors who were mentioned, were recalling much known actions to form Polish military formations as well as exotic attempts better known to researchers of Great Emigration. For instance, we can mention countries and nations where in the 19th century there were works undertaken to organize Polish military formations. These countries were: France, Portugal, Turkey, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Hungary, southern Slavic countries but also the far Caucasus, Egypt and even Persia and the USA. This list shows the fact that particular projects of creating Polish military divisions in the time of Great Emigration and even widely in the times of seizure, were slightly very exotic and we could find those projects which were based on unlimited and no specified fundament which was fantasy of designers of these projects.

The publication presented here as 'the scientific accomplishment' has quite not typical construction which was many times and fully thought about by the author. The work was divided into two parts. The first part presents attempts of creating Polish legions in the time of the eastern crisis 1832-1841 which is in the time when Egypt, as it was mentioned, was a very important 'player' in European and world politics (this period specifies also chronological order of this monograph because after 1841 it stops actually exist in any way [maybe apart from touristic] to be taken into consideration in political actions of Great Emigration). In this context, to make the meaning of Polish actions in this far country fully clear, it was justified to study the whole aspects of Polish legionary idea at that time. On the basis of comparison of attempts in other countries with the actions in Egypt, a full picture and meaning of Polish attempts in the country of Muhammad Ali could be shown. The author has a justified hope that assumptions made are fully accomplished. The second part of the work refers only to direct Polish attempts to create military formation in the country of Muhammad Ali.

We should mention here authors who dealt much widely with the problem connected with particular Polish military formations of Great Emigration in the period that is talked about. And in this way in case of the first part of dissertation the following researchers should be mentioned. Polish matter in Algeria was handled by: Aleksandra Kasznik, Stefan Kieniewicz and Robert Bielecki. Attempts of forming Polish legion in Belgium were written by Idesbald Godderis, Ryszard Bender, Karol Merzbach and Radosław Żurawski vel Grajewski. The project of forming Polish military force in Portugal was elaborated by Józef

Frejlich in his thesis titled 'Legion jenerała Bema w walce o sukcesyę portugalską' [*The Legion of General Bem in Battle of Portugal Succession*]. It was issued in 5 parts in 'Przegląd Historyczny' *Historical Review* at the beginning of the 20th century. Although the work is based on a very generous source material, it has some deficiency. It is written with a quite pathetic style and strongly accented division to the 'bad ones' (Dom Miquel and his followers) and the 'good ones' (Dom Pedro and his camp). So it is written without a properly critical attitude to the subject and so without any deeper, neutral comparative analysis of a situation in Portugal at the turn of the 1820s and 1830s. The historian also did not use the source materials referring to the subject which were kept in Portuguese archives. What is interesting, the topic of forming Polish legion by the Tag interested one Portuguese researcher, Henrique de Campos Ferreira Lima. In the 1930s he published his work titled 'Legiao Polaca ou Legiao da Rainha Dona Maria Segunda (1832-1833)' which was based mainly on Portuguese archives. The works mentioned here are, in a great way, complementary, but as it seems, they do not run out of the subject. Nowadays, it is worth once again looking at this subject using modern research techniques in the field of history. In this place it is worth recalling the newest in this topic (although it was published over 30 years ago) an article written by Władysław Rostowski titled 'Jeszcze o próbach stworzenia legionu polskiego w Portugalii' [*About Attempts of Forming Polish Legion in Portugal Once Again*]. This work was also helpful to outline the synthesis of attempts of Józef Bem and Adam Czartoryski's camp about Polish legion in Portugal in 1832-1834. What is worth emphasis, Portuguese Legion is very interesting in the context of this work because its attempts were parallel to those in Egypt.

Adam Lewak, Wilhelm Prechner and Maria Wawrykowa were the authors of dissertations concerning Frankfurt expedition and its consequences in an effect of Polish legion in Switzerland and the so-called Sabaudzka (Savoy) expedition. The issue of Polish military formations in Spain was moved by Jerzy Grobicki and Maria Pawlicowa. An important work in this subject was published by French researcher Paul Azan who, in his monograph 'La Legion Etrangere en Espagne 1835-1839' published in Paris in 1938, many was dedicated to Poles who serviced in Foreign Legion which supported Spain. The next place where attempts were made, which is Caucasus, was written in many details by Ludwik Widerszal in his juvenile dissertation. This issue was dealt also by Radosław Żurawski vel Grajewski. Yet before World War II Józef Dutkiewicz described a situation in Persia during the eastern crisis and Polish attempts in this part of the world. So in this way are presented the

most important elaborations which were useful to the author to write the first part of the work which is in some way an introduction to a crucial study case which are attempts to form Polish military formations in Egypt. In the first part the author omitted deliberately a wider description of, the so-called, 'expedition of Zaliwsky' as it concerned directly Polish lands and was of partisan actions and not tight forces of legions. In addition, the whole action took part on Polish territories. It is worth adding, that Józef Zaliwski knew, for example, about attempts of forming Polish army in Egypt and he informed Austrian authorities about it in his trial in Lvov in 1833-1835. The titles of the works of authors mentioned above were described in this work ('scientific accomplishment') on pages 11-14 so the author did not see the necessity to repeat them carefully in this summary of accomplishments.

The country of Muhamad Ali was as if omitted by researchers of Great Emigration which was different as in case of Portugal where the theme of forming Polish legion by the Tag was published in two abundant works. Although a great specialist in this subject connected with the 19th century Egypt, particularly with the times of ruling of Muhammad Ali, is Barbara Stępniewska-Holzer it is not enough as she refers only little in her works about the nation by the Nile to Polish cases. So far there is actually no separate comprehensive issue written in any elaboration which would depict attempts of politicians of Great Emigration for presence of Polish military formations in Egypt. The second part of this dissertation is to be a supplement to this gap in historiography.

As it was noticed at the beginning, Polish case by the Nile was not a meaningless episode as representatives of European powers were committed to it and a mission of Henryk Dembinsky to Muhammad Ali in 1833 and its progress was talked about in the offices of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, London, Vienna, Istanbul and admittedly (although there is no direct evidence yet found but there are many indirect evidence which is, for instance, Russian commitment against Dembinsky's actions) in Petersburg. The subject of Polish missions in Egypt was moved by a few researchers although there is no full elaboration of it. Probably the first one was Lubomir Gadon who, in his monumental three volume work titled 'Emigracja polska. Pierwsze lata po upadku powstania listopadowego' [*Polish Emigration. The First Years after November Uprising Fall*], he dedicated to this subject only one page! It was already after World War I that Eugeniusz Wawrzkowicz interested in this subject. The historian gave a lecture 20th December 1921 during the scientific meeting of Historical Committee in Lvov titled 'General Dembinsky as an Organizer of Egyptian Army 1833-1834 on the Basis of General's Materials Kept in the Archive of The Princes Czartoryski Library in

Cracow'. 'Historical Quarterly' volume XXXVI informed about this event. Unfortunately, this lecture was never published. There were actually a few sentences about Dembinsky's expedition to Egypt and its consequences which were published in the mentioned magazine, in the report of Committee when mentioning an information about the lecture of Wawrzukowicz. Unfortunately, this information added a little to the knowledge about the whole study problem. The following researcher who touched the subject was already mentioned Jan Stanisław Bystron. He made it in his work concerning journeys of Poles to Holy Land, Egypt and Syria which was published in 1930. One of small subchapters of the book was titled 'Generał Dembiński w Egipcie i Syrii' [*General Dembinsky in Egypt and Syria*]. After Bystron there was mentioned earlier Adam Benis who got interested in this subject. He challenged to collect all archives which were spread in many countries and which concerned Polish military missions by the Nile in 1833-1834. Mentioned many times and published in Cairo a collection of documents is an excellent material for study the whole process of attempts and events connected with Polish plans of making use of the eastern crisis. Cairo publication, despite the fact that its title appeared in many works, has never been fully used by historians. It should be added as an interesting fact that the author of the book presented here as the scientific accomplishment, when he used the collection of documents of Benis in Cairo, the first thing he started was to cut down the pages of two volume work.

The next person who dedicated only five pages of article to this subject published in London in 1947 in the magazine 'Bellona' was an emigration historian – Marian Kamil Dziwanowski. 10 years later Jan Reychman dedicated the same as his previous historian only 5 pages of the text about Polish political and military attempts in Egypt. The text was published in the magazine 'Wojsko Ludowe' [*People's Army*] in 1957. Both works although they were interesting, they did not use the whole subject in any case. They only mentioned the subject and repeated earlier findings. They contain also inaccuracies which were presented in the second part of my dissertation. After World War II, the mission of Dembinsky which was natural was also written by a biographer of Henryk Dembinsky – Bartłomiej Szyndler. Unfortunately, he dedicated a little place to an expedition of general to Egypt and Syria. What is more, there are inaccuracies found already at the beginning of his thoughts about Egyptian mission which changed the factual events significantly. These research drawbacks were also carefully presented in this publication. It was similar to Hieronim Kaczmarek who published a very interesting book a few years ago which was concerning Poles in Egypt up to World War I and in which he repeated the same errors of Bartłomiej Szyndler and not only his. The

publications of the author of the presented book should also be added to these works who in a few texts more or less touched the theme of Polish military missions in Egypt. Especially during writing a biography of Ludwik Bystrzonowski who was by the Nile in 1833-1834, omitting the theme of Polish military missions in Egypt was just impossible. It is worth addition the author of this text gave a lecture titled 'Żołnierze powstania listopadowego w państwie Muhammada Alego' [*Soldiers of November Uprising in the Country of Muhammad Ali*] which was presented in PAU Commission of Polish Diaspora 4th December 2008. Full titles of the works of the authors mentioned earlier were presented in bibliography in the presented here work on pages 14-16 so there is no need to mention them fully in this summary of accomplishments.

However, the publication 'Egipt w idei legionowej Wielkiej Emigracji' [*Egypt in a Legionary Idea of Great Emigration*] which is in a great part based on manuscript sources which are in the archives of Cracow, Kórnik, Paris, London, Lisbon and Madrid. The most important are undoubtedly collections of Princes Czartoryski Library in Cracow. Among these there are documents that we should pay a particular attention to them like papers of Henryk Dembinsky, Józef Bem, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, Ludwik Plater and the whole amount of documents connected with the most essential person of the liberal-aristocratic camp of Great Emigration which is Adam Jerzy Czartoryski. There should be mentioned only numbers of volumes of those chosen which are the most useful the following manuscripts: 5365, 5498, 5504, 5511, 5565, 5566, 5587, 5588, 5591, 6874, 6876. From the Library of PAU and PAN in Cracow papers of general Jan Zygmunt Skrzynecki turned out to be useful. Similarly, collections of French institutions were also crucial. Definitely in the first position there should be mentioned Polish Library in Paris. There the author has used for example, a heritage of Karol Otton Kniaziewicz, correspondence of Józef Bem or rich collection of archives concerning Generally Polish Emigration in London. The most useful to this work were manuscripts from this archive which are under signatures: 482, 545, 586, 587, 590, 596, 598, 605, 606, 607. In Quai d'Orleans 6 on St.Louis Island there is in the same building as Polish Library is situated there is also the archive Museum of Adam Mickiewicz. In the collections of this institution there are documents of Ludwik Orlicki including very valuable to this dissertation memories of lieutenant from expeditions to the Nile, titled 'Polacy w Egypcie w 1833. i 1834.r.' [*Poles in Egypt in 1833 and 1834*]. Another Parisian institution where the author was doing a query was Military Archive near Paris. It was there where the author managed to find materials up to the first years of Foreign Legion and up to service of

Polish soldiers. In the Archive of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France (recently the archive from Quai d'Orsay 37 was moved near Paris to La Courneuve) the author used the consular correspondence of French diplomats between Paris and Alexandria and Cairo in 1833-1834. It was in this correspondence that an issue of Polish military missions by the Nile was mentioned and where their importance and success, especially at the beginning of Dembinsky's mission, were moved. On the other hand, in London National Archive there are letters of British council in Egypt, Patrick Campbell to lord Palmerstone. They are kept in a department of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also in this archive the author found interesting and numerous (hundreds of letters from ordinary soldiers to generals) correspondence of Polish emigrants sent to Ministry of Treasury. It shows clearly financial inefficiency of Polish emigration in Great Britain. The collection of these documents and their content only proves how strong the need to improve a living was. In this context, overseas voyages and enrollment to some military formation where people could live better was very tempting (it was not only a national case but also down-to-earth issues). Such attempts to service in the army of Muhammad Ali made by high-ranking officers of November Uprising can be seen clearly during Polish actions in Egypt.

Smaller but also essential meaning to this dissertation had the following archives. It is talked here about Lisbon, Madrid and Kórnik. In Archive of History and Military in the capital of Portugal there are kept documents concerning formation of Polish legion by the Tag. We can find there personal cases of Polish militaries led by papers concerning general Józef Bem. Particularly in a case of the latest one there is a huge collection of documents. On the other hand, in Historical and National Archive in Madrid the author managed to find only a few archives concerning Polish emigrants who were in service to regent Maria Krystyna. The basic part of documents concerning Legion Supporting Spanish crown princess Isabel (mainly it concerns ex-soldiers of Foreign Legion which was unbundled earlier) is kept in the mentioned archive in the castle of Vincennes. From Library of Kórnik the helpful materials were those referring to follow-up of Polish legionary attempts already during the second eastern crisis connected with Crimea war 1853-1856. Although they were not directly referring to the subject of this publication, they enabled to compare Polish attempts in the same part of the world in the following years after losing Polish hopes connected with events in the years 1832-1841. Documents from the last mentioned institutions are important in practice because of the general theme which is Polish legionary idea of Great Emigration. They are essential particularly for elaboration of issues connected directly with Polish

attempts in Portugal, Spain and Turkey but, on the other hand, they have no importance as long as Polish attempts in Egypt are concerned. The archives from these institutions were undoubtedly very crucial when writing the first part of the dissertation. The set of manuscripts with their descriptions that have been used is put into bibliography of this thesis which is here presented as the scientific accomplishment (pages 285-288).

There were also used magazines from that time apart from elaborations and manuscripts concerning a legionary idea and Polish military missions in Egypt. They were exceptionally important because of a context how emigrants felt and also their attitude to projects of creating Polish military formations. The most crucial magazines were emigration publications such as: 'Kronika Emigracji Polskiej' [*Cronicle of Polish Emigration*], 'Nowa Polska' [*New Poland*] or 'Pielgrzym Polski' [*Polish Pilgrim*]. To complement the whole of thought, there are annexes including an instruction of Adam Jerzy Czartoryski to generals heading off Egypt and a project of Henryk Dembinsky describing the rules of reorganization of the army commanded by Ibrahim Pasha.

Having presented elaborations and sources used in the work, it is necessary to discuss the details and to characterize the factual content of both parts of the dissertation. In the first part there was an analysis of projects (mainly of general Karol Kniaziewicz) and attempts to create Polish formations on the territory of France so in the country where the majority of post-November emigrants stayed. As in the borders of this country Polish divisions could not be organized, there appeared an opportunity to employ ex Polish insurgents in a connected directly with the army of Louis Philippe – Foreign Legion in Algeria. The next subchapter of this part of the work was dedicated to attempts to organize Polish legions in Belgium. The king who was ruled there at that time, Leopold I, wanted to strengthen the new established country, mainly because of the conflict with Holland. The next issue in this dissertation was, the so-called, 'Frankfurt expedition' and its consequences (including 'Sabaudzka (Savoy) expedition'). This subject was different from any other legionary attempts. Hundreds of Poles left their workrooms (depots) in France where they lived and headed off to support uprising in Frankfurt. After crossing the border of Switzerland soldiers found themselves in a kind of clinch. German revolution fell quickly and French closed the border making Poles' return impossible. In this situation ex November insurgents unofficially organized Polish legion in Switzerland (without any earlier international agreements). After a few months of staying in Helvetia Polish soldiers were sent to different places including Polish Formations organized in foreign armies. Some of them appeared also in Egypt. Although the formation in

Switzerland had different elements than legions which wanted the camp of Adam Jerzy Czartoryski but it was complete in the presented work, so they can not be omitted. The following subchapter is dedicated to a project of forming Polish legion in Portugal. As it was recalled, this issue is particularly interesting because of mission of Henryk Dembinsky to Egypt. Both actions took place almost at the same time. We can say that both of them correlated but, in addition, they became competitors. Furthermore, there is a parallel of history of two generals of November Uprising, Henryk Dembinsky and Józef Bem. From the first state of their minds which can be called hurray optimistic and then until worsening relations with authorities of Egypt and Portugal and finally the whole and drastic split up of political contacts by the Tag as well as by the Nile. Portugal, however, was not the only country on Iberian Peninsula where, making use of domestic war, there was thought to organize Polish military formations. The other country of this part of Europe was Spain which in the 1830s was also plunged by interior conflict similarly to the kingdom of Braganca. As a group of Dom Pedro and Dom Miquel fought themselves in Portugal, the same was with armies supporting regent Maria Krystyna and her young daughter Isabel or Don Carlos, the brother of the dead king in Spain. Ex November insurgents took also part in these battles. It is said in the next subchapter of this work. What is interesting, Polish emigration also tried to form legions not only in Europe (and Algeria which was dependent to France) but also outside Europe. Wide projects were also in Osman Empire, Egypt but also in the far Persia and Caucasus. Attempts in these two latest territories were written in the last subchapters of the first part of the work. The whole of this fragment of publication makes the basis to fully understand actions which were undertaken in Egypt in 1833-1834. The description of activities by the Nile seems to be full and complete only when we link these events.

The second part, as it was mentioned, states for the main topic of the work which was included in the title. It is of course about attempts connected with Polish military formations in the country of Muhammad Ali. It has to be strongly emphasized here that an idea of forming legion in Egypt was the main task which consequently wanted to achieve members of Polish military formations by the Nile. In a situation when it turned out to be impossible, it was hoped to put as many as possible Polish officers into Egyptian army so that they could train in their branch and improve their military qualifications. Ideas of establishing Polish military colonies by the Nile and even civil ones were also taken into consideration. Especially issues connected with army, according to ideas of Czartoryski's camp, had a huge meaning in the context of future battle for Poland's independence. What is understood, the

prince emphasized that there was particularly needed a very well trained officer staff to start another uprising. Adam Czartoryski saw the collapse of officers' military skills who were interested in politics and doing nothing in France which was lowering with each another year to come. The ex-chairman of uprising Polish government wanted as many emigrants as possible to be put into foreign armies and the most wanted was a separate Polish legion (Polish formation with its name on the flag was exactly this what they dreamt about). Surprisingly, the far Egypt in the context of other mentioned projects appeared here in the first years of the 1830s as a one of the best places where project could be done. It is worth emphasizing that, paradoxically, possible Polish military groups organized by the Nile in the time of the eastern crisis would definitely have greater chances in an immediate battle with an invader than, for example, in Algeria, Belgium, Portugal or Spain (in these countries the chances were as low as zero). It was also very important that representatives of Adam Jerzy Czartoryski talked directly to the ruler of the powerful country – Muhammad Ali and his son, the leader of Egyptian army – Ibrahim Pasha. In many other cases they negotiated only with the representatives of rulers (agreements were in that case less binding) in this case only with them which was hopeful.

Egypt was at war with Osman Empire. Turkey was military supported by Russia and then also by Austria (in the second Turkey-Egypt war 1839-1840). Indirectly in the conflict by the Porta was also involved Prussia. In events in the Middle East and Caucasus Czartoryski counted on a failure of the country of Nicholas I and not only diplomatically but also militarily. In this context, with agreement to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France and support from this institution, the prince sent a mission leading by general Henryk Dembinsky to Muhammad Ali in 1833. This diplomatic mission, what the author of this work tried to prove, thanks to, among other things, connection to MFA, was of greater importance (at least it should have had and should have) than it has been presented in Polish and foreign historiography so far. Of course, what should be undoubtedly stated, effects of Polish military missions by the Nile were not many but assumptions of Polish representatives of emigration and interest of great powers with a mission of Henryk Dembinsky in particular are evidence that the case was serious. Russian attempts to discredit Polish actions in Egypt show that tsar diplomats admitted that messengers of Czartoryski could be a great danger. And this danger should be opposed. What is essential, an attitude of Egyptians to Polish ideas was in the first stage of the case very positive which was proved by unusual warm welcoming of Dembinsky's mission in Alexandria by Muhammad Ali and then almost three-month stay in

the camp of the main leader of Egyptian army – Ibrahim Pasha. Henryk Dembinsky who was given a job of the main re-organizer of Egyptian army, was crossing the conquered territory of Syria hand in hand with the son of the ruler of Egypt for a few weeks. Then, because a political situation changed, these idyllic Polish-Egyptian relationships much changed, unfortunately, for the worse. What is once again worth emphasizing, the eastern crisis in the period of 1832-1841 was the most serious conflict at that time in which seizing countries of Poland and also France and Great Britain were committed. ‘The general war’ which was waited by Poles, was quite real. The evidence of this is the fact that the British, for a few years after agreement in Unkiar Iskelessi in 1833, were competing with Russia for influence in Near and the Middle East. We can say that it was even a diplomatic war which had chances to come true into military conflict (such possibilities were proven with a future war of Crimea which only two decades later caused these powers into conflict). Prince Czartoryski, as a prominent diplomat, felt that events of the eastern crisis could not be ‘overslept’ and in a situation when Russia supported Turkey, he decided to the far Egypt. In order to complete this gap in Polish historiography connected with Great Emigration in the Middle East, particularly with liberal-aristocratic camp directed by prince Czartoryski, the author of the publication treated as the scientific accomplishment, tried to show the most accurately as it is possible attempts in Egypt and its effects in 1833-1834.

The work dedicated to attempts of organizing Polish military formations in Egypt was presented in a chronological and material way so that the work is clear to a reader. There was, however, a problem in the study of this subject connected mainly with a distance of France and Egypt. In the first half of the 19th century a communication between these countries was particularly difficult (apart from the distance there were diseases, for example, of cholera). The correspondence in one way lasted for about two months and a response returned also for another two. So, in order to receive some instructions from Parisian ‘centre’ it was needed almost 4 months time! In diplomacy, politics this is great information gap. Taking these facts into consideration, Polish military missions in Egypt in a great way had to be enough and act alone. When prince Czartoryski was finding out in October 1833 about a fantastic welcoming of Dembinsky by Muhammad Ali in July 1833, the situation by the Nile was changing, unfortunately badly for Poles.

Adam Benis, who gathered archives concerning the recalled issues, published them which is by the way natural, chronologically, which means, according to dates when they appeared. This system though seems to be fully correct, made some distortions of logical

sequence of events because of big problems of communication between France and Egypt. That was not, however, an intention of publishing these source materials. The presented here elaboration was to join in the clearest way the whole of Polish attempts in the country of Muhammad Ali and at the same time those made by the Seine.

Thanks to preserved documents from the epoch, it was quite well managed to reconstruct a situation connected with preparations for an expedition to the Middle East, the journey itself, welcoming and the first contacts with the authorities of Egypt which is since December 1833 to March 1834. Definitely the biggest problem was to reconstruct the sequence of events from August to November 1833. At that time both Polish missions stayed in Syria with the army of Ibrahim Pasha. This part of expedition has, unfortunately, very few archives. Particularly the correspondence from that time is missing. There are, however, available quite precise factual relations between Henryk Dembinsky and Ludwik Orlicki. Unfortunately both documents were written after returning from France so with time defect. From activities in Syria there is definitely the most interesting a diary of doctor Gustaw Haage. Unfortunately, it was not written carefully and, in addition, it 'tore off' in some part of the expedition. This document, however, is very useful when reconstructing dates and places where Poles stayed during actions of the army of Ibrahim Pasha in Syria.

Adam Benis and Egyptian researchers in a collection of documents 'Une Mission Militaire polonaise en Egypte en 1833' gathered the majority of preserved archives concerning Polish military missions in Egypt. As it turned out, not all. In Cairo edition, Polish texts were translated also into French, it changed, however, the clarity of message. It was appropriate to reach for original texts, especially that the author of this publication has found many times errors in printing in this set of documents. Searching for many years for the subject of recalled dissertation led to find new materials, which were unknown to Benis (even those connected with the archive of The Generally Polish Emigration in London) and particularly those mentioned small elaborations which appeared after his death. In the presented work, if the author used the original source, it was connoted in a footnote with giving the name of archive where it is located, without possible adding a reference to the set of documents of Benis. In a situation when the author of these words could not find the authentic archives (for example, Egyptian collections in Turkish) or, for example, when they came from non-existing Library of Raperswil, then, naturally, we can find a reference in a footnote to the collection published by Royal Geographical Committee of Egypt.

It is worth emphasis in this place that to present the atmosphere of works and attempts to organize Polish formations by the Nile and at the same time to emphasize its meaning which was not appreciated in Polish historiography so far, the author tried to refer to as many authentic statements of heroes of those times as possible. As a result, in its intention, the book – the scientific accomplishment - consists of many quotations. According to the author, these quotations not only add colour to a narration with its authenticity but they also fully describe the character of events and diplomatic attempts. They also show clearly to a reader the hope for success at the beginning and later bitterness connected with an undoubted defeat of Poles in Egypt.

The whole of the work is supplemented with a calendar of events connected with Polish military missions to the Middle East and annex with a plan of reorganization of Egyptian army developed by general Henryk Dembinsky. The last document mentioned here was translated from French into Polish. Undoubtedly, it is an interesting and essential example of Polish military idea which was to give positive results in a quite exotic territory. The army based on Turkish rules and mentality of an eastern soldier was to be reorganized into European style with a particular regard to French experiences and what is interesting, also Polish ones! Could that be successful? Today it is difficult to give an explicit answer to this question.

From today's perspective, having the knowledge of events in the world politics for 180 years after the expedition of Polish military missions by the Nile, an idea of Polish hopes for independence based on Egyptian country seems to be naïve even a little bit mad. Yet it had many opposites during the eastern crisis. However, as it was described in the first part of the work, concepts connected with organizing Polish military formations were geographically much further than by the Nile because to Persia or Caucasus. Particularly the last trend during the 1830s, 1840s, 1850s was invoked many times by Polish emigration. At that time there were still thousands of Poles in Russian army between Black Sea and Caspian Sea (including ex November insurgents incorporated into tsar's lines). For these decades there was a bloody conflict between Caucasus highlanders and Russians. It was an illusion to believe (overestimating skills of the so-called Circassians) that from this conflict Poland could gain independence. Since there was a strong reliance on Caucasus events, in the geographical context Egypt was not so far away as it could seem. In this moment it is worth asking the question whether sending Polish military missions to Muhammad Ali made just any sense? Events and consequences of the eastern crisis could be just, generally speaking, 'let go'. It

would be, however, against actions of Adam Jerzy Czartoryski and his camp. Prince's politics connected with organizing Polish legions, particularly at the beginning of emigration, was all the time coherent. If there were attempts in Algeria, Belgium, Portugal or Spain, Egypt could not be an exception. Wherever there was a possibility to fight against a seizure (mainly it was against Russia), they did everything to use it. Czartoryski, as a prominent diplomat, knew that even a small potential to cause conflict can turn into great war, war of powers which he wanted. According to his coherent idea which was very logical, such conflict of powers was one of necessities so that Poland could regain independence. In the context of today's knowledge about, for example, World War I and its consequences, such thinking was fully understood and in some way visionary, too. Adam Czartoryski paid a high price for his actions in the first years of emigration. He became actually the main enemy of the left part of emigration connected with Democratic Committee of Poland. 'Akt przeciw Adamowi Czartoryskiemu wyobrazicielowi polskiej arystokracji' [*Act against Adam Czartoryski the Representative of Polish Aristocracy*] was not passed 29 July 1834 in Poitiers by accident. It was a time when parallel actions made to organize Polish military formations in Portugal and Egypt fell down. The situation was made worse all the time by the actions in Algeria. According to democrats, generals Bem and Dembinsky made fools of themselves.

Despite the fact that the eastern crisis in 1834 theoretically was ended, the treaty of Unkiar-Iskelessi which was to guarantee peace and friendship between the tsar and sultan forever, the western powers were against it (this treaty is generally thought as the top moment of Russian influences by Bosphorus). France and Great Britain in particular were afraid of statements in the treaty about closing Black Sea Straits through Turkey in a situation of danger to Russia and also guarantee of Russian help to Porta in case of attack of enemy. It was Great Britain that could not let this possibility to solve the eastern conflict. It announced a rise of problem between these powers and not ending it. Watching diplomatic conflict of Great Britain and Russia for the next few years after the first Egyptian-Turkish war, the camp of prince Czartoryski counted on possible war of the western powers against Russia. There were even mutual English-Polish actions to make British-Russian conflict faster. It is worth mentioning, for example, the famous entrapment with a ship 'Vixen'. At the same time Egypt itself was put in the background in Czartoryski's political projects. A situation from a few years ago was repeated in 1839 when Muhammad Ali and Mahmud I were at wars (the last one died 1st July 1839 when fighting with Egyptians, he was replaced by his son – Abdulmecid I), the war between London and Petersburg ended. The powers united in defense

against Osman Empire. Also Polish emigration with its leader Czartoryski looked at Turkey much more favourably rather than Egypt. In order to support Porta by the British the representatives of prince acted in London including mainly his nephew, earl Władysław Zamoyski. He supported, among other things, Turkish deputy Reszyd Pasha in 1838 who was trying to get help from the British in London. At the beginning of 1839 even Adam Jerzy Czartoryski headed off the Thames to persuade lord Palmerston to send British fleet to Bosphorus. In this way the prince and his representatives (also those in Istanbul, for example, Aleksander Wereszczyński or Wojciech Chrzanowski) worked to weaken tsar influences in Turkey. At that time there was no talk about Egypt but Osman Empire defense that could find itself under Russian influence. As an effect of these diplomatic actions connected with the eastern conflict was to sign an agreement 15 July 1840 in London between Great Britain and Russia as well as between Austria and Prussia. The document was also signed by the representatives of sultan. As a result, Egyptian authorities were given ultimatum in which they were obliged to retreat Egyptian armies from Turkish territories, giving back the fleet, agreement to pay high annual tribute to the sultan. In return for this, heritage of Egyptian throne was admitted (Egypt was supposed to be still Turkish province) and life ruling of Muhammad Ali over the southern provinces of Syria. What is important, Black Sea Straits in time of peace were supposed to be closed for all foreign military squadrons. France was not among those who confirmed this treaty. Only that last one by the means of diplomacy, defended a position of Muhammad Ali. The vice-king of Egypt rejected London suggestions. In this situation, powers organized the mutual intervention army.

British and Austrian fleets bombarded ports in Syria. Surprisingly, one of them – Saint Jean d'Acre, probably the most important port because called 'a key to Syria' was defended by commissioner colonel August Szultz, the head of National Committee of Polish Emigration who, differently to general Dembinsky, after 1834 stayed in Egyptian service. 3rd November 1840 there was an explosion in a fortress and the wounded Pole had to leave the fortress as a defeated. An irony of history was that he fought against British-Austrian fleet rather than against Russians. Paradoxically, Szultz also took part in a war against Turkey to maintain the power which Polish emigration, especially the camp of prince Czartoryski cared a lot. Both with Adam Szultz there were also two other Polish officers in the fortress: Józef Purzycki and Stanisław Kałuski. The first one we know that he came to Egypt only in 1839 after experiences in Spain and the latter one came to the Nile in 1840 from Foreign Legion in Algeria. At that time there was a few Polish doctors in the country of Muhammad Ali. They

found work and a way of living in Egypt. They were not there because of political reasons as it took place in the first Turkish-Egyptian conflict 1832-1833. Some of Poles, however, were in touch with Polish emigration in France. For example, Purzycki, who was mentioned earlier, sent correspondence with information about Egypt to Władysław Zamoyski. It has to be emphasized once again that, differently to Istanbul, Polish case by the Nile during the second war between sultan and vice-king did not have a political meaning. It should be clearly stated that experiences of military missions 1833-1834 exhausted this subject. It is worth adding that between these two wars general Dembinsky, as he knew the East, presented political and military memorials concerning issues connected with the country of Muhammad Ali to French and British governments.

At the beginning of the 1840s the eastern crisis was over. Turkish-Egyptian relations were regulated during the next London conference in 1841. France this time took also part in these negotiations. In case of straits earlier agreements were confirmed. Blocking Bosphorus and Dardanelles was in favour of western countries as it closed Russian fleet on Black Sea without an opportunity to sail through Mediterranean Sea. What was the most important, particularly for the British, the treaty of Unkiar Iskelessi stopped to have a meaning. Russia lost many of earlier influences in Osman Empire. This sequence of events was also wanted by the camp of Adam Czartoryski. From that moment Istanbul became much more important for the prince than it was before. In 1841 Michał Czajkowski, the agent of Czartoryski, appeared in the capital of Porta where contacts between Istanbul and Lambert Hotel for the next years was supposed to introduce mutual Turkish-Polish relations to a higher level. It is worth noticing that before Istanbul became Main Agency of Lambert Hotel, prince Czartoryski was intended to put his agent in Egyptian Alexandria at full-time. He made attempts at the turn of 1833 and 1834 and his candidate was probably lieutenant-colonel Antoni Szczepanowski. He would probably be the first full-time agent of the prince in this part of the world. This important information resulted from study over the issue that was described which changed the today's knowledge about this topic.

To emphasize accomplished research effects in this work it should be stated that until Polish independence in 1918 attempts of prince Czartoryski and expedition of Dembinsky were the nearest contacts with Egyptians which aimed at mutual political goal. Because of many factors, however, mainly external, wide Polish-Egyptian corporation was not possible. Polish missions in the East stayed for almost 8 months. After, we can say, enthusiastic welcoming by Egyptian authorities including Muhammad Ali, a situation of Polish military

missions was getting worse with every each week. What should be emphasized here is that correspondents of Polish emigration to Egyptians, at least in theory, were great candidates for allies that could reorganize their army. Apart from their military skills, it was also connected with their nationality. Poles were not representatives of any power which, for example, had colonization or conquering aspirations in this part of the world which Muhammad Ali was always afraid of as he was in some way parvenu on Egyptian throne. There was also no business behind Poles which would threaten the position of vice-king (apart from, of course, national one, which had to be similar to interests of Egypt in order to have any chances to succeed, for example, in case of possible war between Egypt and Russia). Instead of this Poles wanted to service Egypt which was connected with hope for direct battle with Russians and possible further consequences of this battle. On the other hand, for post-November emigrants it was good to have jobs and pays. Polish case by the Nile, however, failed.

It is the conclusion that there were a few reasons that should be stated in points which led to such a situation. First of all, probably the most important was the end of war between Turkey and its allies (Russia, in particular). Secondly, just after cease-fire, Russian diplomacy wanted to weaken Polish influences to Muhammad Ali. Thirdly, western powers, Great Britain and France were not interested in prolonging the conflict between a sultan and ruler of Egypt. They took care about silencing it and tearing Russia from the treaty with Osman Empire. Fourthly, Poles' behaviour was very often unacceptable for eastern customs and Egyptians were discouraged by it. Fifthly, there was a dangerous rumour that there were 450 Polish officers coming by the Nile who were supposed to threaten that if they were not let to Egyptian bank, they would go there by the force. For the sixth, which was informed by, among others, Henryk Dembinsky, there were actually people coming to Egypt (probably Russians) who claimed to be Poles and borrowed from eastern merchants. They also behaved in a way that was abusive to local customs. Apart from general's recollections there are also other evidences. Undoubtedly, such situations were not helpful to Polish case. It is difficult to state today clearly (without any much more concrete evidences) whether it was intended action by tsar service or individual cases who wanted to make use of such a good welcoming of Poles by Egyptian authorities and particularly, ruling family. It should be mentioned that in France and Great Britain there was a lot of examples of Russian agents' activities. The evidence of this is at least a report of tsar spy Antoni Rutkowski who testified during interview by Polish emigrants in Rouen at the end of 1836, that Russians sent up to 26 secret agents. Finally, for the seventh, and probably the most important, Muhammad Ali did not

want to be under threat of Russia. The ruler of Egypt knew that he was not able to defeat Turkey in alliance with Russia. He was also aware that other powers would not help him because they had no interest in it (besides he only cared about his recognition of his authority by the powers, keeping the conquered territories and probably the most about heritage of throne). It was showed exactly by the war 1839-1840. For Osman Empire was not only Russia but also Great Britain, Austria and Prussia. Egypt was left alone. It was supported by France but only in diplomacy.

In this place it is worth to ask a question. Were the chances for success of mission sent to Egypt by the camp of Adam Czartoryski much greater if a leader was somebody else rather than impulsive, often clumsy and without diplomatic training Henryk Dembinsky. The answer is rather simple. Certainly not. What is understood, the effects of expedition to the East could be much better but not a breakthrough. Because it is difficult to imagine that by the Nile there could be organized Polish legions, Polish headquarters or even that a few hundred of Polish officers could be employed to Muhammad Ali's army as it was in September 1833 when Ibrahim Pasha proposed it to Polish general. Political influences of Russia as well as other invaders of Poland just simply did not let it to happen. Even if the ruler of Egypt particularly cared about the military help from Poles (and it seems that for some time he did), he wouldn't do it because he would be afraid of reaction of powers connected with employing emigrants from the Vistula. As it is known, it did take place.

In order to prove these conclusions, it is worth to mention a very unusual element of this 'puzzle' which helps to understand the whole attempts described in the work – scientific accomplishment. At the time when Egyptian offers were the most tangible that is in August and September 1833, invaders of Poland met near Czech Prague in Munchengratz. 18th September representatives of Russia and Austria signed a convention. There were articles referring to opposition to 'rebellious' movement in Polish provinces. However, an important point was commitment of tsar Nicholas I and emperor Francis I which guaranteed impartiality of Turkey. This agreement guaranteed that there would not be a situation when any political power threatened sovereignty of sultan. According to secret clauses it was known that this danger was Egypt. Both sides of the treaty were also agreed that, in case of danger to Porta, they were ready to interfere in defense of sultan (a month later Prussia joined these decisions from Munchengratz). The recalled convention was probably unintended directly (but there is no certainty) but interesting connection of Polish and Egyptian case which at that time were actually joined in a mission of representatives of the camp of Czartoryski to Muhammad Ali.

It was this treaty prepared so far away from Syria where Henryk Dembinsky and Ibrahim Pasha were in September 1833, described political actions of Russians and Austrians towards Egypt. It is no wonder that Austrian consul in Egypt – Acerbi and Russian consul Duhamel who came there, met so often, particularly at the beginning of 1834, and they relationships were so close. Diplomats of both countries had a lot to discuss. Probably they had also determinate proper directives from their chiefs in ministries of foreign affairs connected with the decisions from Munchengratz. It was unacceptable in any case that a few hundred of Polish officers is employed in Egyptian army (they were actually rebellious for them) and that a chief re-organizer of army was Henryk Dembinsky who was a temporary leader of uprising against tsar. Polish general talked a lot to Acerbi. He was actually careless in these contacts. He talked too much, trusting too much to Austrian and the latter could probably use that.

From the analysis of archive documents it seems that Henryk Dembinsky similarly to August Szultz could be in Egyptian service. He would be only a general employed full-time in the army and serviced only to the interests of Egypt. Direct actions in favour of Polish case were impossible. It was also impossible to enroll a lot of Polish officers to Egyptian army. Only individual soldiers had chances to be employed. If Poles' interest in Egypt did not end after 1834 then, possibility to enter service of vice-king was just a few years later in connection with a new war against Turkey. It is proved by at least mentioned examples of officers Kałuski and Purzycki.

In conclusion concerning actions of Henryk Dembinsky in the East it is worth remarking that when Pole resigned from a position of a main reorganizer of Egyptian army, the job was given to French Joseph Anthelme Seve, that is Soliman Pasha. This ex-participant of Napoleon campaigns for years cooperated with Ibrahim Pasha. He was, among other things, co-author of prince's victories in 1833. After being given the title of pasha, he was made as a leader of restructuring army by Muhammad Ali. He accomplished his task very well and that was why he gained acknowledgement among Egyptians. What is interesting, until recently there was a square market in Cairo which was named after Soliman Pasha. There was also a great monument of the chief. We can assume that having different personality traits of general Dembinsky including greater tolerance to Islam customs and diplomatic training and willingness for commitment (and not impetuosity), in the capital of Egypt there could be a square market with a name of Polish general with its sculpture...

To sum up here general efforts to organize Polish legions in the years of the eastern crisis it should be stated that it was a huge and expensive effort of the part of Polish

emigration. In practice, all of these attempts ended with failure. Undoubtedly, the most crucial role in attempts of organizing Polish military formations or, which is much more accurate, finding job for ex-November insurgents, played Adam Jerzy Czartoryski and people from his political camp. The prince was for some employment for emigrants who fell into frustration doing nothing. Bitterness, depression, yearning for motherland and family, very often led to careless behaviours. It led even to fights among emigrants and even suicide attempts. Extreme actions were seen particularly in politics. Scenarios connected with attempts of organizing Polish legions in other countries were similar. At first there were hopes raised by promises of authorities of Belgium, Portugal, Egypt, Spain or France and later on there were expensive disappointments caused by effects of these actions. Small results of Polish attempts were conditioned very often by the same factors. First of all, a situation of authorities and governments of the countries which Poles asked for helped was getting better or just simply stabilized. Secondly, seizing powers with Russia as a leader did everything to limit and block Polish actions to form national legions. Unfortunately for Poles, actions of diplomats of Russia, Prussia and Austria ended with a full triumph. In Europe and geographically even further there was no country (or rather a favourable situation) where an indisputable success from over 30 years could be repeated, that is, organizing national legions with a leader Jan Henryk Dąbrowski.

It is worth recalling here an extract of the text written by Adam Mickiewicz who was vigorously interested in organizing Polish legions in emigration (besides it is known that he organized a small legion himself in 1848). The article 'Niezgody emigracji naszej. Kilka słów o jej ruchach' [*Disagreements of our Emigration. A few Words about its Movements*] was published in 'Piegrzym Polski' [*Polish Pilgrim*] at the time when Polish military missions were on a way to Egypt. In that article the poet got to the heart of moods and changes which were among Polish emigration who found themselves first in France and then they just spread over the world looking for military job. In the article we can read: *It was strange for compatriots living in their country to look at their fellow-citizens in different parts of Europe who talked about four directions of the world which they saw and even travelled although they were used to countryside, family life. In one of French towns we heard such a conversation: Where are you from, my colleague? Asked Maciek his citizen Żmudzin. I am from America, answered Telsia citizen. But American citizens merchandise only and they do not think about the war for nations' freedom, so I came back to Europe, I think, maybe I get some money, some pistols and I go to fight against Moscow citizen; and you, where are you*

going? – I was at Don Pedro, answered the other one, but the matter isn't so worth effort, they fight each other whether Pedro or Nicholas should be a ruler, who cares? – I come back from Brussels, said the third one. I thought that Leopold would start a war and I wanted to support the Belgians with colonel N... but I can see that Leopold plays as Philippe tells him so what else can I hear from that? Maybe the fourth one would tell something, it was good to agree with Mehmed or, at least, those who already fight against Moscow and they will find either victory or death on motherland. The extract of Adam Mickiewicz clearly shows moods among Polish emigration after failure of November uprising. It shows how fast Poles' mentality changed. Those used to 'family life', 'rural life' now travelled through seas, they got to know other cultures and searched for their place in the world. Usually it was connected with a great longing for family and the country... After failed actions by the Nile, lost hopes in the country connected with partisan movement of Zaliwsky and other failed attempts in Spain, Caucasus and even Persia during the eastern crisis, Polish legionary idea did not fall... It was revived many times. It happened during Great Emigration as well as later on, particularly during World War I. The political situation 1914-1918 enabled soldiers of Polish military formations of Great War to gain independence of Poland... What is also worth remarking, Egypt itself, as a country became a very important place for Polish army one hundred years after the eastern crisis. That was right there, by the banks of the Nile, among other things, that during World War II there stayed divisions of Polish II Corps which was transported then to Italian front. Although the political situations were different, it proves once again that the eastern direction of idea of Great Emigration was not only an exotic fantasy.

The effects of research which were published by me connected with a wide issue of 'legionary idea' of Great Emigration, particularly those concerning actions in Egypt, let to have a greater look at actions of post-November emigrants in the first years of their functioning but they also enable better understanding of consequences of behaviours competing political groups in the following years. The material presented here will definitely give space to academic discourse about Great Emigration and particularly its influence on other countries including especially diplomacies of European powers. These factors were connected directly with the main topic of presented here scientific accomplishment.

5. Other scientific accomplishments.

The main topic of my research interests which I devoted several years of my academic work are issues connected with a general theme which can be defined as: **compulsive migrations of Poles**. Apart from a whole capture of the problem from times of Bar Confederation until the period of Stalinism, in my works there appear two main research fields over compulsive migrations. The first one is connected with history of Great Emigration, the second one with movements of the civils mainly during World War II which was constrained by the occupants. In this thematic field there is in a smaller amount issue of Duchy of Warsaw whose history I was also interested and I wanted to mention it in a few sentences. I will start from these last ones as they are the furthest in time.

The theme connected with Duchy of Warsaw interested me particularly at the time of 200th anniversary of evoking the country by Napoleon Bonaparte. Within activities of Department of History of 19th century of Pedagogical University I initiated and organized the academic conference in 2007 titled 'Galicja w Księstwie Warszawskim. 200. Rocznica' [*Galicja in Duchy of Warsaw. 200th Anniversary*]. It resulted in publication of *Galicja in Duchy of Warsaw. 200th Anniversary* eds. H. Żaliński and H. Chudzio, Cracow 2009, p.228. Apart from *Introduction*, the volume edited by me contained also my capacious article titled 'Rozterki władzy. Rząd Księstwa Warszawskiego w Galicji' [*Dilemmas of the Authorities. The Government of Duchy of Warsaw*], pp.34-73. It is also worth mentioning here the article concerning history of Cracow in Duchy of Warsaw published on 750th anniversary of location of the city. See: H. Chudzio, 'Kraków "stolicą" Księstwa Warszawskiego. Ostatnie miesiące potylżańskiego państwa' [*Cracow as the 'Capital' of Duchy of Warsaw. The Last Months of the Country after Tilsit Treaty*], in: *Kraków. Studia z dziejów miasta. W 750 rocznicę lokacji* [*Cracow. Studies from History of the City in 750th Anniversary of Location*], ed. by J. Rajman, Cracow 2007, pp. 133-147. Duchy of Warsaw, however, especially history of department of Cracow are just side-themes of my academic interests though important.

From the beginning of my academic activity I undertook the study history of Polish emigration after November Uprising. It was quite natural since at the end of 1996 I became an assistant of the prominent researcher of Great Emigration, PhD Henryk Żaliński (also the manager of Department of History of 19th century at Pedagogical University in Cracow for many years). Until my defense of doctoral thesis in 2005 titled 'Generał Ludwik

Bystrzonowski 1797-1878. Działalność polityczna i wojskowa' [*General Ludwik Bystrzonowski 1797-1878. Political and Military Activity*], I managed to publish a few works dedicated to a problem of Great Emigration, especially its right fraction connected with a person of Adam Jerzy Czartoryski and his camp generally called Lambert Hotel. Effects of my studies were presented, among others, during series of international conferences dedicated to Polish national biographies in Brussels, Rome, Cracow and Stella Plage (France). All of these seminars ended in publications in which there are my articles concerning chosen, meritorious persons of Polish emigration (Ludwik Bystrzonowski, August Szultz, Maksymilian Ryłło, Adam Kulczycki). I continued my research about Great Emigration after having obtained PhD. Apart from Princes Czartoryski Library I did my research largely in Parisian Library in Paris. The last one was possible thanks to scientific grants which was provided by: Fundusz Pomocy Niezależnej Literaturze i Nauce Polskiej [*Independent Literature and Polish Science's Fund*] together with Warsaw The Leopold Kronenberg Foundation, twice by Jan and Suzanne Brzękowski Fund, once by The Lanckoroński Foundation, three times by The Maria Zdziańska-Zaleska Fund. The last scholarships were connected with the study of archives in Parisian Library in Paris from 2007 to 2009. I elaborated the 3rd catalogue from a manuscript nr 585 to nr 608 dedicated to Generally London which is a fraction of Great Emigration in Great Britain. The whole stands for about 30000 pages of manuscripts. Thanks to this work together with Prof. Henryk Żaliński (he elaborated the part of inventory from signature 546) it was possible to prepare a catalogue which, in 2012, was recorded to meritorious Parisian institution in a digital and printed version with the rights of manuscript. Finishing works were possible thanks to support of The Head Office of State Archives in Warsaw (more about this see: H. Chudzio, *Biblioteka Polska w Paryżu – prace historyków Uniwersytetu Pedagogicznego nad jej zbiorami* [*Polish Library in Paris – Works of Historians of Pedagogical University*], "Konspekt", nr 1/2013 (46), Cracow 2013, pp.80-86. In reference to the study over this huge collection of manuscripts I wrote also articles connected with Generally London. There can be mentioned here such titles as: *Przewinienia, występki, zbrodnie. Ustawa Karna Ogółu Emigracji Polskiej w Wielkiej Brytanii* [*Delinquencies, Misdemeanours, Crimes. Penalty Law of General Polish Emigration in Great Britain*] in: *Człowiek w teatrze świata, studia o historii i kulturze dedykowane Profesorowi Stanisławowi Grzybowskiemu z okazji osiemdziesiątych urodzin* [*A Man in World's Theatre, Studies about History and Culture Dedicated to Prof. Stanisław Grzybowski for 80th Birthday Anniversary*], ed. by B. Popiołek, Cracow 2010, pp. 203-214; *Emigracja polska w Portsmouth w świetle dziennika Franciszka Stawiarskiego* [*Polish Emigration in*

Portsmouth in the Light of Diaries of Franciszek Stawiarski] in: *Pamiętniki, dzienniki i relacje jako źródła do badań historycznych (XVIII-XX wiek)* [*Memoirs, Diaries and Stories as Sources of Historical Study (18th-20th Century)*] ed. by K. Karolczak, Cracow 2011, pp.113-125.

Apart from works with catalogues which lasted for many months I also gathered materials to the elaborated theme of legionary idea of Great Emigration and other issues concerning post-November emigration. In 2008 my book was published with a title *Polityk Hotelu Lambert. Generał Ludwik Bystrzonowski 1797-1878* [*The Politician of the Lambert Hotel. General Ludwik Bystrzonowski 1797-1878*], Cracow 2008, p.316. It was in a great way effect of elaborated materials of my doctoral thesis. The monograph was met with a good acceptance of historians of the 19th century which was proved by an important award given in 2010 called The Jerzy Skowronek Award. Consequently doing research over history of Great Emigration there were other academic works. The following works are: *Paryż. Kraj. Europa. Sposoby komunikowania agentów Hotelu Lambert* [*Paris. Country. Europe. The Ways of Communication between The Lambert Hotel Agents*] in: *Komunikowanie i komunikacja na ziemiach polskich w latach 1795-1918* [*Communicating and Communication on Polish Territories in 1795-1918*] eds. by K. Stępnik and M. Rajewski, Lublin 2008, pp.48-61; *Generałowie polscy w obronie twierdzy Kars podczas wojny krymskiej* [*Polish Generals in Defense of Kars Fortress during Crimea War*], "Studia z Historii Społeczno-Gospodarczej XIX i XX wieku" [*Studies of Social-Economic History of the 19th and 20th century*] eds. by Wiesław Puś and Jarosław Kita, vol.9, Łódź 2011, pp.153-172 and, although it does not result directly from titles of the works, also: *Fascynacje Orientem. Polscy podróżnicy na Bliskim Wschodzie w I połowie XIX wieku* [*Orient Fascinations. Polish Travellers in the Middle East in the First Half of the 19th Century*], in: *Polska kultura fizyczna i turystyka w czasach zaborów i II Rzeczypospolitej* [*Polish Physical Education and Tourism in the Times of Seizure and Second Polish Republic*] ed. by D. Dudek, AWF of B. Czech, *Studia i Monografie* [*Studies and Monographs*], nr 61, Cracow 2009, pp.48-61; *Sprawy kaukaskie w polityce europejskiej w latach 1831-1864 – młodzińska rozprawa Ludwika Widerszala* [*Caucasus Matters in European Politics in 1831-1864 – a Youthful Dissertation of Ludwik Widerszal*], in: L. Widerszal, *Sprawy kaukaskie w polityce europejskiej w latach 1831-1864* [*Caucasus Matters in European Politics in 1831-1864*], "Klasycy Historiografii Warszawskiej" [*Classics of Warsaw Historiography*], Warsaw 2011, pp.291-305.

Being a member of PAU Commission of Polish Diaspora together with PhD Janusz Pezda, I initiated the conference “Wokół powstania listopadowego. W 180. Rocznice” [*Around November Uprising. In The 180th Anniversary*]. Organizers were Polish Academy of Learning, Jagiellonian University and Pedagogical University. This seminar gathered many researchers from Poland and abroad including many prominent researchers of this issue of November Uprising and its consequences. The final effect is the publication of PAU Publisher: *Wokół powstania listopadowego. Zbiór studiów*. [*Around November Uprising. A Collection of Studies*], eds. by H. Chudzio and J. Pezda, Cracow 2014, p. 492. In this co-edited collection there was, apart from *Introduction*, my article titled *Idea legionowa w myśli Wielkiej Emigracji w latach 1831-1834* [*Legionary Idea of Great Emigration in 1831-1834*], pp.271-290. During works of mentioned PAU Commission, apart from other talks, 4th December 2008 I gave a speech titled *Żołnierz powstania listopadowego w państwie Muhammada Alego* [*Soldier of November Uprising in the Country of Muhammad Ali*]. It was met with an interest of listeners and became one of reasons to write the book presented as the scientific accomplishment. The history of Great Emigration is my main research field which, as I hope, will not change in the following years.

As it was mentioned in the context of compulsive migration, the second important part of my research is the period of World War II (time just before the war as well as after it) and exiles, expulsions and relocations connected with it. It is undoubtedly the second important scientific field in my summary of accomplishments which I dedicated a lot of time and which consequences still proceed which I describe below.

During 2004-2006 I was a head of a project (which I elaborated) titled “Ziemie Zachodnie jako przykład migracji ludności polskiej, niemieckiej i ukraińskiej w czasie i po II wojnie światowej” [*Eastern Territories as an Example of Migration of Polish, German and Ukrainian People During and After World War II*]. During this project (scientific camps were organized in the following districts: of Oleśnica (Lower Silesia province), of Szczecinek (Western Pomerania province), of Lidzbark (Warmia and Mazury province) there were over 150 interviews made together with students of history with people who were relocated from People of Borderlands of Second Polish Republic after World War II (including many interviews with Siberians). Digital interviews were written down and were used many times during international students' exchanges (mainly Polish-German). The gathered material are kept in the archive of Centre of Documentation, Exiles, Expulsions and Relocations. Experiences and, as it turned out, a huge need for doing such works were the basis of new

projects which can be called rescue study. In 2007, in the 60th anniversary of *Operation Wisła*, I elaborated and co-directed a project "*Akcja Wisła we wspomnieniach ludności Łemkowszczyzny*" [*Operation Wisła in Memories of People of Lemkivshchyna*] which were led on territories of The Bieszczady and Beskidy Mountains. The mission which gave about 60 interviews with Lemkos was organized in cooperation with National Centre of Culture. Interviews which were written down got to the mentioned Archive of Centrum and on the website. It is worth mentioning here (although it is out of compulsive migrations but is a part of the fieldwork) another project which is directed by me until now and connected is, among other things, with scientific camps. The project is "*Inwentaryzacja grobów, kwater i cmentarzy wojennych na terenie Małopolski*" [*Inventory of Military Graves, Lodgings and Cemeteries on the Territory of Lesser Poland*]. The action is from 2008 until now and is realized in cooperation with a voivode of Lesser Poland and financed by The Office of Provincial of Lesser Poland. During this project there were about 700 premises inventoried in districts of Cracow, Wieliczka, Myślenice, Olkusz, Oświęcim, Proszowice, Gorlice, Nowy Sącz, and Miechów. As a result of this innovative research work there is Internet website "Groby wojenne na terenie Małopolski [Military graves on the Territory of Lesser Poland] which was created by workers of MUW (also after consulting me) from the collected materials. See: <http://grobywojenne.malopolska.uw.gov.pl/> (more about this project see: H. Chudzio, *Inwentaryzacja grobów, kwater i cmentarzy wojennych na terenie Małopolski w świetle Ustawy z 1933 roku O grobach i cmentarzach wojennych* [*Military Inventory of Graves, Lodgings and Cemeteries on the Territory of Lesser Poland in the Light of the Act from 1933 about Military Graves and Cemeteries*], in: *Kłopotliwe pamiątki. Trud dziedziczenia* [*Embarassing Souvenirs. Effort of Heritage*], eds. by Z. Budrewicz and M. Sienko, Cracow 2012, pp.131-147). Taking into consideration "our" project as an example, after presenting it by me and staff of MUW in Cracow to the Secretary of Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites there was created "All-Polish Database of Military Cemeteries" organized by ROPWiM. As a result of appreciating the described here activity, in 2014 Pedagogical University as the institution was honoured by the Chairman of Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites with an order of "Medal of Guardian of Places of Common National Remembrance". It is the first higher school in Poland which was honoured like this.

Inventory of military graves in Lesser Poland together with earlier projects connected with memorizing witnesses of history (including Siberians) in 2009 led to preparing by me a

project "*Pamiętamy. Polskie cmentarze w Afryce Wschodniej. W 70. Rocznicę wybuchu II wojny światowej*" [*We Remember. Polish Cemeteries in the Eastern Africa in the 70th Anniversary of World War II*]. According to this project, under my leadership, a scientific mission went to Tanzania and Uganda in order to get to Polish Siberian cemeteries in these countries. At the place there were made photographic, cartographical and filmed documentation of the three biggest necropolis (there were also renovating works of gravestones and monuments): Tengeru in Tanzania (where in 1942-1952 there were almost 5000 Poles), Masindi (about 4000 Poles) and Koji (about 3000 Poles) in Uganda. Effects of these missions (including later works on other cemeteries in Ilfunda, Morogoro, Kidugala, Nyamegita) can be seen on our website <http://www.polskiecmentarzewaafryce.up.krakow.pl/home> . In reference with research works in Africa in 2010 there was organized by me in cooperation with participants of the expedition the scientific conference titled *Z mrozów Syberii pod słońce Afryki. W 70. Rocznicę przybycia polskich Sybiraków do Afryki Wschodniej i Południowej* [*From Frosts of Siberia to the Sun of Africa. In the 70th Anniversary of Coming Polish Siberians to East and South Africa*], Cracow 2012, p.240. The collection of studies published was edited by me. Apart from *Introduction* I am the author of the prominent article *Z Syberii na Czarny Ląd. Polskie osiedla w Afryce Wschodniej i Południowej w latach 1942-1952* [*From Siberia to Black Land. Polish Residential Areas in East and South Africa in 1942-1952*], pp.71-113 which described history of 22 residential areas of Polish Siberians in Africa. In Africa itself, and precisely in Namugongo near Kampala in Uganda in November 2012 there was an international scientific seminar organized by me and staff of Council, titled *Polish Siberians in East Africa in years 1942-1952* where I gave a lecture *Passengers of the "General Langfitt". Diaspora of Polish Siberians in Western Australia*. In the Conference there were representatives of Polish and Uganda authorities that took part in it, including the speech of the secretary of Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites – Prof. Andrzej Kunert and the chairman of Office for war Veterans and Victims of Oppression – PhD Jan Ciechanowski. The scientific session was preceded by a ceremony of opening a renovated cemetery of Polish Siberians in Koji by the Victoria Lake (together with priest Ryszard Józwiak I was the initiator of the reconstruction of necropolis).

Scientific mission in Africa and the mentioned conference in Cracow attracted attention of many environments on a less known in Polish historiography the theme of staying Polish civilians (which was moved from ZSRR general Władysław Anders) in Africa, India

and Mexico. The interest of this theme was so big that in 2010 I prepared a mission to Leicester in Great Britain. The aim of this expedition was to record as many interviews with Siberians living in that city as possible. The pilot project turned out to be successful. We managed to record 22 witnesses of history. Apart from the memoirs brought to Cracow, there were also hundreds of photographs, documents and artefacts. It all consisted, together with earlier materials, a great archival database which was to be protected in some way. The project that I prepared about appointing an institution to study the issue of compulsive migrations was presented to the voivode of Lesser Poland and the rector of Pedagogical University. Both of them supported Documentation Centre of Exiles, Expulsions and Relocations (the institution consists of research department, archive and museum; more about it, see: <http://www.zsylkiwypedzenia.up.krakow.pl/>). At the end of 2010 the Senate of Pedagogical University appointed the institution which was solemnly opened 1st March 2011. The voivode passed down, for the needs of the Centre, premises in Bracka 13 Street and after Austrian Skotniki Fort. From that time, actions connected with the study of compulsive migrations were institutionalized and were going faster. After three years of works, in connection with successful results (which will be told later), Ministry of Science and Higher Education admitted the Centre of which I am a director from the beginning of its existence, that it is Specialised Research Equipment (Specialised Place of Research Study) allocated resources for basis activity. The unit organized by me and the staff and volunteers of the Centre is the only of that kind university institution in Poland. Especially important fact is that the unit gained trust of Siberian environments and war veterans in Poland and abroad. The Compulsive Migration Laboratory strictly cooperates with this unit which is situated in History Institute of Pedagogical University that I have the honour of leading.

In a field of work connected with documentation of compulsive migrations, in 2011 I was given the grant from Ministry of Science and Higher Education from the task *National Programme of Humanities Development*. The five year project titled "*Pokolenia odchodzą. Relacje źródłowe polskich Sybiraków z Wielkiej Brytanii*" [*Generations Pass Away. Source Stories of Polish Siberians from Great Britain*] which is led by until now, is to record as many audio and video stories of witnesses of history as possible who after World War II found British Islands. So far there have been missions organized to Polish agglomerations in Nottingham (2012), Bradford, Leeds, Birmingham (2013) and Coventry (2014). There were recorded in total over 150 of many hours of interviews with Siberians from England. By the very fact, unusual biographies were saved which are connected with a great fragment of

Polish history of post-war emigration in Great Britain which is just today called Second Great Emigration. The project "Generations pass away...", apart from interviews, there are also exhibitions and films (from each visited country) and publications of memoirs of Siberians (apart from memoirs which were written down, the book includes also CDs with video fragments of interviews – with a part of them we can acknowledge on the website connected with the described project. See: http://www.youtube.com/channel/UCoh7QX2EsbVZSZLFM-ww_uA). So far, within the framework of the project, there were two multimedia exhibitions, a movie and the first publication to be printed which is dedicated to Siberians from Nottingham. It can be concluded, according to a publishing review of Prof. Jarosław Kłaczek from Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, that the book is an important reason for study over history of Siberians and Polish emigration after World War II. To prove this I will mention an extract of this review: "I evaluate the reviewed text as the one of the best works concerning history of Polish emigration in the past century. It is among 25% of the best scientific dissertations from the same issue range. I regard it as excellent". Thanks to such appraisal, I believe that rescue research made by me and the team of which I am a leader, have a deep sense. The next volumes of four other cities from the British Islands are in preparation.

Apart from the mentioned scientific missions to Great Britain, there were similar, under my leadership, to Polish Siberian agglomerations in Perth in Australia (2012) and Montreal in Canada (2014). Together there are over 50 next memoirs stories of witnesses of history and hundreds of documents and artefacts gathered in the Archive CDZWIP. There have to be added interviews recorded in Poland which, in total, gives over 500 of several hours of recorded stories of witnesses of history! Canadian mission was financed by the grant of Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Polish Academy of Learning. After having presented the project of research of Polish Siberian agglomerations abroad during the session of Committee of PAU of Diaspora of Polish Research (24th January 2013, the speech titled *Diaspora of Polish Siberians in the World in the Research of Documentation Centre of Exiles, Expulsions and Relocations*), there was a decision made to organize Congress by PAU dedicated to Siberians in the world. Being the member of Scientific Committee, I became one of the organizers of 4th Congress of Polish Scientific Society Abroad. *The Modern Education of National Traditions – Siberians and the Youth*. Congress, under the patronage of President of Poland, took place 3-7 September 2014. I was the organizer and chairman of the panel *Diaspora of Polish Siberians in the World and Their Organizations*. Thanks to participation

in Congress of national authorities (ministry of education and higher education), pedagogues, scientists, media and Siberians themselves, there is a chance for a new look at this constantly little known problems connected with exiles of people into Russia. I regard it as one of my important scientific accomplishments in a research field.

Within the framework of documentation work of compulsive migrations, there was also research under my leadership dedicated to less known problem of Polish exiles by Germans during World War II. The international project which I prepared (Polish-Hungarian-Slovakian-German) titled *Cities* was finalized 26th February 2013 by scientific conference in Cracow titled *War and Occupation in Remembrance and Awareness of Citizens of a Small City*. The project was achieved in cooperation with European Network Remembrance and Solidarity and with National Culture Centre. Thanks to it, there could be recorded stories of 24 witnesses of history in districts of Wieluń and Sieradz. They were used in, among others, filming a documentary titled *Miasta zagłady. Między Wieluniem a Żłoczewem* [*Cities of Annihilation. Between Wieluń and Żłoczew*] (directed by H. Chudzio, M. Szyszka; tv premiere: TVP Historia, 1st September 2014, with 75th anniversary of World War II) and an exhibition titled the same. A similar project is being done in Żywiec district where several witnesses shared their memories connected with German exiles during World War II (several dozen of Poles were exiled from their homes and sent into General Governorate within the framework of *Saybusch Aktion*). Over 40 of several hours unusual stories "oral history" recorded audio and video are kept in the archive of CDZWIP and creating for scientists in this way an important database about German exiles and about compulsive work of Poles in favour of Third Reich. About archives collected by missions under my leadership see more: H. Chudzio, A. Hejczyk, *Zbiory Centrum Dokumentacji Zsyłek, Wypędzeń i Przesiedleń* [*Collections of Documentation Centre of Exiles, Expulsions and Relocations*], "Archeion" nr 114 (2013), Warsaw 2013, pp.59-70. The description of work and collections of the Centre in "Archeion" is much more important as the magazine is placed on the ERIH list and is read by many people in Poland and abroad.

Works connected with documentation of history of the exiled and the expelled as well as gathering documents (mainly from domestic archives of witnesses of history) resulted also in scientific publications. Apart from the mentioned works it is worth mentioning the following ones: *Polskie harcerstwo w Afryce Wschodniej i Południowej w latach 1941-1948* [*Polish Scouts in East and South Africa in years 1941-1948*], in: *Idealy wychowawcze i myśl polityczna harcerstwa polskiego* [*Education and Political Ideas of Polish Scouts*], ed. by G.

Baziur, Cracow 2011, pp.77-99 (co-author A. Hejczyk); *Na harcerskim szlaku w dżungli i sawannie. Skauting polski w Afryce w latach 1941-1948* [On the Scouting Way in a Jungle and Savannah. Polish Scouting in Africa in Years 1941-1948], "Krakowski Rocznik Historii Harcerstwa" [Cracowian Annual of Scouts History], vol. &, Cracow 2011, pp.31-44; *Utracona ojczyzna. Kresowianie w Afryce Wschodniej i Południowej w czasie II wojny światowej i po wojnie. Reakcje na postanowienia „jaltańskie”* [Lost Motherland. People of Borderlands in East and South Africa during World War II and after WW II. Reaction to Decisions of Yalta], in: *Kresowianie na świecie* [People of Borderlands in the World], eds. by M. Kałczyńska, K. Rostocka, A. Wierciński, Opole 2013, pp.55-69 (co-author A. Hejczyk).

To sum up the description of so-called additional scientific and research accomplishments I would like to attract attention to my works on two research fields (which include themselves in a definition of “compulsive migrations”). They are connected with history of Great Emigration as well as with achievements connected with, so-called, Second Great Emigration which heritage was forgotten or rather blurred in times of PRL, it is now more and more appreciated. Especially when it comes to the last emigration, I want to emphasize that, thanks to projects of which I am a leader, it was managed to save history of lives of about 300 Polish military emigrants from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, the USA and France. What is also very important, the Archive CDZWIP was given thousands of photographs, documents and artefacts which were spread in domestic archives in the mentioned countries (many such collections of emigrants which nobody was interested in before, were thrown away into rubbish). The saved archives were used many times in scientific works. It was successful also to develop an institution which studies compulsive migrations (and which also teaches the young people, for example, a permanent cooperation with The Education Office of Lesser Poland – scientific conferences and competitions for adolescents) which is since nowadays an important centre cooperating with the most important institutions in Poland as well as abroad. The Centre under my leadership initiates research projects, publishes books. It organizes also thematic exhibitions, produces film documentaries which are used mainly in educational goals. All of these works are greatly informed by the media which is an important source of message to a greater receiver and promotion of Polish science. Personally I also took part in several dozen of scientific conferences in Poland and abroad with lectures within the framework of the described issue (details in additional reference). All mentioned research issues and projects are developing and will be continued.

At the end I want to say that I also regard, as very important accomplishments, promotion of Polish science which is very often underestimated. This is in total hundreds of materials presented in various media which I prepared on my own (news, reportages, films, articles) or participated as an expert. This activity is widely written in reference dedicated to the list of additional accomplishments.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a large, stylized capital letter 'R' followed by a smaller, cursive flourish.