ARCHIWA, BIBLIOTEKI
I MUZEA KOŚCIELNE 112 (2019)

https://doi.org.10.31743/abmk.2019.112.06

JACEK CHACHAJ* – LUBLIN

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARISH NETWORK IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LUBLIN UNTIL THE END OF THE 16TH CENTURY. THE CURRENT STATE OF RESEARCH

Summary

The article summarizes all the findings on the development of the parish network in the archdeaconry of Lublin in the period from the appearance of the church structures in this area until the beginning of the 17th century. The work which was of fundamental importance in research on the issue under discussion was the study by Przemysław Szafran, published in the 1950s. Researchers exploring the issue of the development of the church structures in the areas around Lublin still refer to the findings included in the work mentioned above. There is no other work which could be compared to Szafran's one, despite the fact that numerous studies conducted in recent decades have revealed that it is already out of date. The postulate for the future is, therefore, conducting comprehensive research on the development of the church structures in the archdeaconry of Lublin in the first centuries of their development and presenting up-to-date data on this subject.

Key words: the archdeaconry of Lublin; the development of the parish network in the Middle Ages; the development of the parish network in the 16th century

The researchers have been interested in the process of the development of the parish network in the archdeaconry of Lublin many times. This does not refer only to the social and political history of the areas directly related to Lublin, as the issues of the development of the regional structure of the Latin Church are closely connected with other issues essential for historiography, including the development of settlement, the progress of urbanization, changes in ownership structure or the Reformation and its scale. It should be mentioned that despite the passage of years, Przemysław Szafran's findings are still relevant; over 60 years

* Jacek Chachaj – dr hab. historii; prof. w Instytucie Historii Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego Jana Pawła II; e-mail: chachaj@kul.pl
https://orcid.org/ 0000-0002-2268-9692

ago, he studied the development of the parish network in the areas being part of the archdeaconry of Lublin in the Middle Ages[1]. At the same time, it is worth noting that, contrary to what the title of his work says, the author also studied the 16th century, using printed tax sources dating from this period and visitation records in manuscript until 1603. The scope of the aforementioned study and its reliability inspire respect even today, which, however, is the reason why the information included there is uncritically accepted by some researchers. The best example of this phenomenon was Andrzej Rozwałka's valuable work (published at the close of the previous century) on the development of settlement in the area that is of our interest based on the archaeological research[2]. As far as the development of the parish structure is concerned, especially in the earliest period, the author's work is nearly entirely based on P. Szafran's findings, almost without any corrections.

It should be emphasized that the significance of P. Szafran's work for broadening knowledge about the earliest parish structures in the areas around Lublin cannot be overestimated and it can be argued that most findings included in his work will never be questioned. It is also necessary to remember that the researcher not only collected all source information which could lead to the time of establishing individual parishes but also presented a list of the places where one should expect without doubt the existence of the oldest church centres in the first quarter of the 14th century. It appears that it was this part of P. Szafran's work that should be reviewed, mainly due to the method the researcher used for dating churches; it was primarily based on their dedications, supplemented with a partial analysis of the church patrons and archaeological relics connected with those churches[3]. The methodology used by the researcher aroused doubts among historians quite quickly, which was expressed by Julia Tazbirowa in her review which was published just after Szafran's work had been released. She drew the reader's attention to some drawbacks of the hypotheses included in the work under discussion and the fact that most dedications of the churches in the archdeaconry of Lublin came from the later accounts. In addition, Tazbirowa joined in the discussion concerning building the oldest churches in the archdeaconry of Lublin. She agreed with the early dating of the churches in Wąwolnica and Garbów, deliberated about St Nicolaus and St Michael churches in Lublin (unfortunately it was only based on her intuition). At the same time, she did not concur with the early dating of the churches in Mełgiew and Kurów[4]. It is, however, necessary to note that while she presented a number of logical arguments in the case of Kurów, she rejected the

[1] P. Szafran, *Rozwój średniowiecznej sieci parafialnej w Lubelskiem*, Lublin 1958.

[2] A. Rozwałka, *Sieć osadnicza w archidiakonacie lubelskim w średniowieczu. Studium archeologiczno-osadnicze*, Lublin 1999.

[3] Szafran, *Rozwój*, pp. 56-61.

[4] J. Tazbirowa, (review) *Przemysław Szafran, Rozwój średniowiecznej sieci parafialnej w Lubelskiem*, *Lublin 1958, p. 228*, „Przegląd Historyczny", 50 (1959) no. 3, pp. 606-610 (especially pp. 607-609). Three years later the same author published another text about P. Szafran's work; however, it was not of a polemic nature: J. Tazbirowa, (review) *Przemysław Szafran, Rozwój średniowiecznej sieci parafialnej w Lubelskiem [Développement d'organisation médiévale des paroisses dans la région de Lublin], Lublin 1958*, „Acta Poloniae Historica", 6 (1962), p. 141.

possibility of establishing the parish of Mełgiew earlier than in the 14th century without any line of reasoning, probably too hastily inferring that the only argument used by P. Szafran was the dedication of the church to St Vitus.

A few years later, there appeared the publications which significantly changed the discussion on the beginnings and development of the parish structures in the archdeaconry of Lublin. First of all, Eugeniusz Wiśniowski's work was published; it was a significant study related to the development of the medieval parish network in the provost of Wiślica. The most important aspect of this work is the development of the method concerning this research trend and supplementing it with new elements, including the type and amount of endowment, tithe apportionments and settlement situation in the area under discussion[5]. Shortly thereafter, at the close of the 1960s, Zofia Leszczyńska-Skrętowa published a valuable source for the discussed issues – the book of the income from the benefices of the Krakow diocese written in the third decade of the 16th century[6]. The publication of this book greatly facilitated access to the vast amount of priceless information which was the basis for the premises indicating relative or absolute chronology of establishing individual church centres, enabling researchers to almost completely reconstruct the settlement and tithe apportionments in the archdeaconry of Lublin at the beginning of the 16th century. Additionally, the information included in Liber retaxationum, written only a half of the century after Jan Długosz's Liber beneficiorum, allows researchers to verify numerous mistakes and to fill the gaps of the older account, which until then was the basic source for the comparative analyses of individual parishes. Unfortunately, neither the appearance of the new method for research on the oldest period of the church network development nor additional sources for these types of studies encouraged researchers to undertake a new and comprehensive study on the beginnings of the development of the parish network in the archdeaconry of Lublin. The issues concerning the establishment of some churches being part of this administrative unit were sporadically mentioned, usually while presenting the history of the individual parishes. Although some authors made conclusions different from the ones included in P. Szafran's work or suggested thorough corrections of his findings[7], for a long time there was

[5] E. Wiśniowski, *Rozwój sieci parafialnej w prepozyturze wiślickiej w średniowieczu. Studium geograficzno-historyczne*, Warszawa 1965, pp. 14-25.

[6] *Księga dochodów beneficjów diecezji krakowskiej z roku 1529 (the so-called Liber retaxationum)* (LR 1529), ed. Z. Leszczyńska-Skrętowa, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1968.

[7] Among these types of works are the ones concerning the beginnings of the churches in Bychawa (A. Sochacka, *Bychawa i okolice w* średniowieczu, in: *Dzieje Bychawy*, ed. R. Szczygieł, Bychawa-Lublin 1994, pp. 23-37), Czemierniki, Gołąb and Kock (A. Sochacka, *Początki parafii w Kocku na tle osadnictwa i stosunków własnościowych w rejonie Tyśmienicy i dolnego Wieprza w XII-XIII w.*, in: *Cursus mille annorum. Prace ofiarowane Profesorowi Eugeniuszowi Wiśniowskiemu*, Lublin 2000 („Roczniki Humanistyczne", 48 (2000) issue 2 – special one), pp. 525-540; eadem, *Wczesnośredniowieczny ośrodek religijny w Gołębiu a problem genezy dwu prebend plebańskich w parafii*, in: *Peregrinatio ad veritatem. Studia ofiarowane profesor Aleksandrze Witkowskiej z okazji 40-lecia pracy naukowej*, ed. U. Borkowska, C. Deptuła, R. Knapiński, Z. Piłat, E. Wiśniowski, Lublin 2004, pp. 489-498), Garbów (A. Sochacka, *Dzieje Garbowa w średniowieczu*, in: *Wracamy w przeszłość…1*, ed. R. Wójcik, Garbów 1999, pp. 41-60), Końskowola (A. Sochacka, *Przed nada-*

no comprehensive summary of this research trend in the areas situated around Lublin (Anna Sochacka's work is an exception. Investigating land property in the areas connected with Lublin in the Middle Ages, she dated a number of church centres in this area, frequently reaching a different conclusion to P. Szafran's[8]). This is all the more strange that some researchers noticed the drawbacks of the formulated many years ago vision of the origins and development of the church network. Hence A. Sochacka's conclusions were really interesting; they concerned the genesis of the churches in Nowogród, Mełgiew, Łęczna, though perhaps hastily reached (it was about determining the order of building the oldest churches in this part of the archdeaconry of Lublin)[9], the churches in Gołąb, Kock, Czemierniki (certain premises from the material dating back to the later period seem to prove the fact that they are quite old)[10]. The same reasons appear to be the basis of Stanisław Jopa's hypotheses related to the 13th-century beginning of the parish in Parczew[11] and Andrzej Rozwałka's ones on the very early genesis of the parish in Łęczna[12]. Especially the latter conclusion, though erroneous, was above all an attempt to answer the question about the settlement dependence on the Church at the eastern end of the archdeaconry of Lublin archaeologically confirmed and traced back in sources to the 13th century at the latest– for there is no clear answer to this question in P. Szafran's works.

---

niem prawa miejskiego, in: *Dzieje Końskowoli*, ed. R. Szczygieł, Lublin 1988, pp. 21-34), Łęczna and Nowogród (A. Sochacka, Łęczna i okolice w średniowieczu (X-XV w.), in: *Łęczna. Studia z dziejów miasta*, ed. E. Horoch, Łęczna 1989, pp. 19-29; eadem, *Podległość parafialna okolic Łęcznej w średniowieczu*, in: *Studia z dziejów parafii pw. św. Marii Magdaleny w Łęcznej*, ed. R. Jop, Łęczna 2010, pp. 17-26), Parczew (P. Aleksandrowicz, *Parczew – historia parafii*, „Sprawozdania z Czynności Wydawniczej i Posiedzeń Naukowych oraz Kronika TN KUL", 15 (1965), pp. 107-111; S. Jop, *Kościoły w Parczewie w XIII-XXI wieku, lokalizacja, funkcje (W 440-lecie przyjęcia uchwał Soboru Trydenckiego na sejmie w Parczewie)*, „Kronika Diecezji Sandomierskiej", 97 (2004), no. 3-4 March-April, pp. 148-174; idem, *Kościół św. Leonarda w średniowiecznej przestrzeni Parczewa*, in: *Cursus mille annorum*.., pp. 179-188), Solec (F. Gajek, *Obiekty sakralne parafii Solec nad Wisłą*, in: *IV Janowieckie Spotkania Historyczne. „Parafie rejonu Wisły Środkowej w XII-XIX w.". „Zarys dziejów parafii w Janowcu nad Wisłą"*. The conference took place in the Janowiec Castle in the rooms of the *Dom Północny* on 15 June 2002, [Janowiec 2002], pp. 85-97), and other places situated on the Vistula River (A. Sochacka, *Początki nadwiślańskich parafii archidiakonatu lubelskiego w średniowieczu*, in: *IV Janowieckie…*, pp. 11-32; A. Szymanek, *Parafia w Janowcu nad Wisłą. Karty z przeszłości (XIV-XVIII w.)*, in: *IV Janowieckie…*, pp. 99-251).

[8] The establishment of the churches in Bychawa, Bystrzyca, Częstoborowice, Garbów, Giełczew, Kłodnica, Kock, Opole, Wąwolnica and Wilkołaz are dated to the 12th century by the researcher, while the churches in Czemierniki, Krężnica and Wilków – to the 13th century. However, she firmly opposed P. Szafran's thesis that the church in Kurów dates back to the 12th-century. A. Sochacka, *Własność ziemska w województwie lubelskim w średniowieczu*, Lublin 1987, pp. 14, 17, and footnote 57 on pp. 142-143.

[9] Sochacka, *Łęczna*, p. 21; eadem, *Podległość*, pp. 17-26.

[10] Sochacka, *Początki parafii w Kocku*, pp. 525-540.

[11] Jop, *Kościoły w Parczewie*, pp. 148-174; idem, *Kościół św. Leonarda*, pp. 179-188.

[12] Rozwałka, *Sieć osadnicza*, pp. 84-86.

It is also difficult to regard Bolesław Stanisław Kumor's monumental work on the history of the diocese of Krakow in the pre-partition period (based on the impressive source research) as a breakthrough in this matter[13]. Although it is necessary to note that the aforementioned study, based on the sources and literature, the first time in many years included information on the time of establishing parishes being part of the diocese under discussion[14], even superficial analysis of this work leads to the conclusion that it contains numerous mistakes, which greatly undermines its value. It appears that the researcher, first of all, did not do a critical analysis of the literature on which he based some of his conclusions concerning the establishment of individual parishes. In addition, in many cases he linked the first mention of the parish in the source to the time of its creation, which significantly influenced his presentation of the parishes, as the parishes of the Krakow diocese were presented in alphabetical order in several tables, and the parishes were classified according to the time of their creation which was determined by the author. Finally, it must be noted that the aforementioned work includes numerous mistakes, sometimes even serious ones, and that is why it cannot be used as a starting point for the adjustment to the vision of the development of the parish network in the archdeaconry of Lublin[15].

The verification of some of P. Szafran's conclusions on the basis of the source material was conducted at the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century. The then published monograph on the history of the archdeaconry of Lublin in the 15th and 16th centuries[16] presented anew the parish network at the beginning of the period under discussion, and the stages of the development of this structure until the turn of the 17th century. It turned out, however, that it was also necessary to make an attempt to establish even such seemingly obvious issues as what area the church administration unit under study covers[17]. Researchers were not especially interested in this issue and some of Szafran's conclusions which were based, as it seems, on not much critical interpretation of the source material and on mistakes included in the previous studies[18] should be rejected. Although this issue ought to be the subject of an academic discussion, it appears that research concerning the development of the church network of the archdeaconry of Lublin until the end of

[13] B.S. Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji krakowskiej do roku 1795*, vol. 1-4, Kraków 1998-2002.

[14] Ibidem, vol. 4, table 34, pp. 185-200; table 35, pp. 204-215; table 36, pp. 217-226; table 37, pp. 228-234; table 38, pp. 238-249.

[15] More on this issue: J. Chachaj, *Rozwój sieci parafialnej i początki organizacji dekanalnej w diecezji krakowskiej do końca XII wieku. Próba podsumowania*, „Roczniki Humanistyczne", 56 (2008), issue 2, pp. 42-51.

[16] J. Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków, niż Krakowa. Archidiakonat lubelski w XV i XVI wieku*, Lublin 2012.

[17] Ibidem, pp. 21-45.

[18] The researcher uncritically accepted the existence of the church division included in Jan Długosz's *Liber beneficiorum* and unquestioningly following Tadeusz Glemma's erroneous interpretation, he believed that in the 16th century the archdeaconry of Lublin included not only the district of Łuków but also the district of Stężyca, as well as the area around Zwoleń and Radom: Szafran, *Rozwój*, pp. 40, 92-93.

the 16th century should also focus on the area of this church unit presented in the 14th- century sources extended by a few parishes which became a permanent part of this unit in the 15th and 16th centuries[19]. The parishes in the deanery of Łuków, however, are not of interest to us, as this deanery was included in the archdeaconry of Lublin only at the end of December 1598 by the decision of the bishop of Krakow, Cardinal Jerzy Radziwiłł, which was finally proved by Waldemar Kowalski[20].

Systematic research in sources, in which one should expect a great deal of information on the parish network (above all in the records of the Lublin consistory and the records of the Krakow bishops) allowed the author to reveal that the previous conclusions about the development of the parish network in the archdeaconry of Lublin, especially at the close of the Middle Ages and in the 16th century, require some, although not very radical, corrections and additions. Since this period is well represented in sources, it appears that P. Szafran's findings on it should be the least doubtful.

The aforementioned corrections, however, gave even more convincing reason for the necessity to investigate again also the earlier stages of the development of the parish structures in the archdeaconry of Lublin. This was the main purpose of studying the oldest phase of the development of the church network of the archdeaconry of Lublin situated to the east of the Vistula River. This study was based on the method that was newer than the one used by P. Szafran and on a greater number of sources as well as more extensive literature[21]. Since the detailed presentation of the findings of this study stands outside the purview of this work, the basic research conclusions about the development of the church network in the archdeaconry of Lublin are presented in a summary table. It includes over 70 centres with the churches of the Latin rite being built until the beginning of the 17th century.

[19] The issue concerning the area which was part of the archdeaconry of Lublin in the 15th and 16th centuries has been presented in more detail elsewhere: Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, pp. 21-45; where there was also an attempt to justify the inclusion of some parishes (whose administrative affiliation was questionable or changed) in the unit under discussion (Kock, Czemierniki, Zwoleń, Oleksów, Piotrawin, Boby, Kluczkowice).

[20] W. Kowalski, *Schematyzm diecezji krakowskiej z tzw. kopiarza wiślickiego*, „Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne", 81 (2004), p. 107.

[21] J. Chachaj, *Najstarsze kościoły lubelskie*, in: *Ziemia, człowiek, sztuka. Interdyscyplinarne studia nad ziemią. Archeologia, historia, kultura, sztuka*, ed. U. Mazurczak, Lublin 2013, pp. 375-412.

Table 1. The church centres of the archdeaconry of Lublin until the beginning of the 17th century

Place	The first mention in sources[a]	The time of building a church (establishing a parish)			Notes
		According to P. Szafran[b]	According to B. Kumor[c]	According to other studies	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Abramowice	1398[d]	1398	1396[e]	1398 at the latest	
Baranów	1549[f]	1549/1550	1549	1544	Attempts to establish the parish in 1544 were connected with the foundation of the town of Laskowice[g].
Bełżyce	Perhaps 1416[h], certainly 1420[i]	Before 1425, perhaps about 1417	After 1374	Probably 1416 at the latest	In 1416 there is a mention of Mikołaj of Bełżyce, with r and c letters attached to his name; recognizing these letters as the initials of rector ecclesiae makes this person a priest of Bełżyce[j].

[a] The date of the first mention about the existence of a church, a priest or another mention confirming the functioning of the church centre.

[b] Szafran, *Rozwój*, pp. 77-78, 80-83, 89-90, 123-131, 135, 137-153, 155-176.

[c] Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, pp. 186-191, 193-197, 200, 205, 207-210, 212, 213, 215, 217, 218, 220-226, 228-232, 238, 240, 241, 243.

[d] *Zbiór dokumentów małopolskich (ZDM)*, part 4: *1211-1400*, published by S. Kuraś, I. Sułkowska-Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1969, no. 1139, pp. 311-313.

[e] The date based on the note included in the visitation records of 1782. B.S. Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, p. 217.

[f] The Archive of the Metropolitan Curia in Krakow (Archiwum Kurii Metropolitalnej w Krakowie [AKMK]), Akta czynności biskupów krakowskich (Acta Episcopalia), AEp 26, ff. 385v-386.

[g] More on this issue: J. Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, p. 86, footnote 59.

[h] *Lubelska księga podkomorska piętnastego wieku (LKP)*, published by L. Białkowski, Lublin 1934, p. 147.

[i] *Dzieje Lubelszczyzny*, vol. 3: *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny województwa lubelskiego w średniowieczu* (dalej SHGWL), ed. S. Kuraś, Warszawa 1983, p. 27.

[j] Stanisław Kuraś was for this option: SHGWL, p. 27.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Białka	1470-1480[k]	The parish was omitted[l]	The parish was omitted	The 1470s at the latest	The parish ceased to exist during the Reformation period; later in Białka, there was only a branch church.
Biskupice	1444[m]	1444	1446[n]	1444	
Boby	1419[o]	The parish was omitted	The turn of the 16th century	1419 at the latest	
Bochotnica	1350[p]	1350 at the latest	Before 1350	1350 at the latest	
Bychawa	1325 (1326)[q]	Perhaps the 12th century	The 12th century	The turn of the 13th century, the beginning of the 13th century	
Bychawka	1398[r]	1355-1429	After 1374	1398 at the latest	
Bystrzyca	1325 (1326)[s]	Perhaps the 12th century	The 12th century	The end of the 12th century or the 13th century	

[k] J. Długosz, *Liber beneficiorum dioecesis Cracoviensis* (DLB), published by A. Przeździecki, vol. 1: *Ecclesia cathedralis Cracoviensis – ecclesiae collegiatarum*, Kraków 1863, p. 1. Białka was mentioned as a village marking the eastern boundary of the diocese of Krakow. However, at the time all places mentioned in the text were parish centres sometimes situated far from the real boundary (e.g. Nowogród), which means that it was treated as a parish centre in the time of Długosz.

[l] P. Szafran not only omitted the parish of Białka in his work but he did not even mention the name of the village which was the seat of the parish in the list of the villages and towns in the archdeaconry of Lublin. He mentioned Białka as a village which was part of the parish of Parczew: Szafran, *Rozwój*, pp. 178-179.

[m] DLB, vol. 2: *Ecclesiae parochiales*, Kraków 1864, p. 549.

[n] The date according to the 17th-century copy held in AKMK, AEp 44, k 5v-6v. B. S. Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, p. 228.

[o] SHGWL, p. 33.

[p] Monumenta Poloniae Vaticana (MPV), vol. 2: Akta Kamery Apostolskiej (ACA), vol. 2: 1344-1374, published by J. Ptaśnik, Kraków 1913, p. 374.

[q] The list of the papal tithe of 1326 concerning the payment for the previous year. MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol 1: 1207-1344, published by J. Ptaśnik, Kraków 1913, p. 173.

[r] ZDM, part 4, no. 1139, p. 313.

[s] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 173.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chodel	1529[t]	The parish transferred from Kłodnica in 1541	The parish was omitted	The parish transferred from Kłodnica in 1529 at the latest	The seat of the parish was transferred due to the foundation of the town of Kłodnica, later called Chodel, and since the town existed as early as 1517[u], it is possible that the translation of the parish took place even earlier than 1529.
Chotcza	1325 (1326)[v]	1325 at the latest	Before 1325	1325 at the latest, probably the 13th or even 12th century	
Ciepielów	1434[w]	1374-1434	1434	1434 at the latest	In 1548 the town of Grzymałów was founded on the land of Ciepielów, where the seat of the parish was transferred between 1595 and 1603.
Czemierniki	1325 (1326)[x]	1253-1325	The 13th century	The 13th century, perhaps the close of the 12th century	
Czemierniki on the Wieprz River	1325 (1326)[y]	1325 at the latest	The 13th century	The 13th century, perhaps the close of the 12th century	The parish ceased to exist during the Reformation period, also the village which was the seat of the parish ceased to exist.
Częstoborowice	1325 (1326)[z]	Perhaps the 12th century	The 12th century	The 12th century or the 13th century	

[t] LR 1529, p. 431.

[u] SHGWL, p. 50.

[v] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.

[w] The Library of the Polish Academy of Learning and the Polish Academy of Sciences (Biblioteka Naukowa Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności i Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Krakowie), reference number 2375, vol. 1: J.A. Wadowski, *Kościoły w Lublinie i diecezji lubelskiej* (manuscript), p. 285.

[x] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 173.

[y] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 173.

[z] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 173.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dys	1381?[aa]	1374-1425	1381	Perhaps 1381	The document, which is a modern falsification, describing the church endowment mentions the elements which indicate that it was based on the authentic records, from which some information was obtained, including the date[ab].
Garbów	1325 (1326)[ac]	The first half of the 12th century	The 12th century	Probably the 12th century, and perhaps the 11th century	
Giełczew	1325 (1326)[ad]	Probably the 12th century	The 12th century	Perhaps the 12th century, 1325 at the latest	About the mid-15th century, the seat of the parish was transferred to the town of Piaski founded nearby.
Gołąb	1325 (1326)[ae]	1185-1253	13th century	The 12th century or even perhaps the 11th century	
Goszcza	1328[af]	1328 at the latest	1328[ag]	Shortly before 1328	The parish ceased to exist in the 15th century, the last mention in 1430[ah].

[aa] The date from the undoubtedly false document: ZDM, part 4, no. 1060, p. 211.

[ab] More on this issue: Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, p. 78, footnote 12.

[ac] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 173.

[ad] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 173.

[ae] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.

[af] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 309.

[ag] The author wrote down the name of the village as Gostcza. Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, p. 207.

[ah] Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, pp. 84, 273.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Janowiec		No information about the parish, only the note that Serokomla changed its name into Janowiec at the end of the 16th century	1390[ai]	The parish in Janowiec continued the tradition of the parish of Serokomla	In 1537 the town of Janowiec was founded on the land of the village of Serokomla, where it was decided to build a new church; it was, however, soon taken over by the Protestants, and the Catholics recovered it at the end of the 16th century[aj].
Jaroszyn	1325 (1326) [ak]	The first half of the 12th century	The 12th century	Perhaps the 11th century	
Kamionka	1459[al]	1495 (!)[am] at the latest	The parish was omitted	1459 at the latest	The church in Kamionka was often referred to as Dys's branch. It is difficult to explain why it was called like that as Kamionka had its own endowment and parish district. It is possible that originally the area of the parish of Kamionka was part of the parish of Dys, which can be indicated by the ownership status. Building a church and establishing a separate parish should probably be linked to the foundation of the town of Kamionka.

[ai] Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, p. 220: the date is based on the mention undoubtedly referring to Serokomla, not Janowiec, and what is more, dating back to 1389, not 1390 : *Zbiór dokumentów katedry i diecezji krakowskiej* (ZDKDK), published by S. Kuraś, part 1: *1063-1415*, Lublin 1965, no. 97, p. 154.

[aj] Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, pp. 223-224.

[ak] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.

[al] The Archdiocesan Archive of Lublin (Archiwum Archidiecezjalne Lubelskie [AAL]), Akta Konsystorza Lubelskiego (AKL), reference number Rep 60 A 2 (1452-1464), f. 187.

[am] The question of the date of establishing the parish of Kamionka in P. Szafran's work is a little complicated. It appears that the author made a mistake during compiling the source material: he transposed the figures in the date, instead of writing down 1459, the date which is mentioned in the records of the Lublin Consistory in connection with the Kamionka comendarius, he wrote down 1495. As a result, there is inconsistency in author's work, as in one place he refers to the information about 1459 and at the same time he dates the establishment of the parish 'before 1495' (P. Szafran, Rozwój, p. 142), in another place he only mentions the erroneous date, providing information that the above- mentioned parish came into being at the turn of the 16th century (ibidem, p. 90).

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karczmiska	1452[an]	Around 1443	After 1374	Around 1450	A church probably existed in the village of Krępa, it was then absorbed by Karczmiska[ao]. In the time of Długosz it was a branch church of Kazimierz[ap] and as so it also was mentioned later.
Kazimierz	1325 (1326)[aq]; Skowieszyn: before the mid-13th century[ar]	1325[as] at the latest	Before 1325	The second or even perhaps the first half of the 12th century	
Kiełczewice	1431[at]	1439 at the latest, probably in 1431	1431	1431 at the latest, but not long before	
Kijany	1598[au]	In 1599 the seat of the parish was transferred from Nowogród to Kijany	1598	In 1599 the seat of the parish was transferred from Nowogród to Kijany; a church in Kijany existed at least in 1598	
Klementowice	1418[av]	1418	1418	1418	

[an] AAL, AKL, reference number. Rep 60 A 2, f. 19.

[ao] *Dzieje Lubelszczyzny*, vol. 4: *Osady zaginione i o zmienionych nazwach historycznego województwa lubelskiego* (OZ), ed. S. Wojciechowski, A. Sochacka, R. Szczygieł, Warszawa 1986, p. 74.

[ap] DLB, vol. 3: *Monasteria*, Kraków 1864, p. 72.

[aq] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 171

[ar] DLB, vol. 3, p. 59, 71. Długosz did not provide the exact dates of the existence of the Norbertine church in Skowieszyn, where Kazimierz later existed, but there is Bolesław Wstydliwy's document of 1254 confirming Zwierzyniec Monastery of the Norbertines' ownership of the land around Skowieszyn: Kodeks dyplomatyczny katedry krakowskiej ś. Wacława, published by F. Piekosiński, part 1: 1166-1366, Kraków 1874, no. 40, p. 53.

[as] P. Szafran mentioned the accounts concerning the existence of a chapel in Skowieszyn at the end of the 12th century, but he did not go into details: P. Szafran, Rozwój, p. 144.

[at] ZDM, part 2: 1421-1441, published by S. Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1963, no. 436, pp. 144-147; AAL, AKL, reference number Rep. 60 A 10, ff. 129v-131.

[au] AKMK, AEp 33, f. 275n.

[av] ZDM, part 5: 1401-1440, published by I. Sułkowska-Kuraś and S. Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1970, no. 1299, pp. 205-208.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kluczkowice	1545[aw]	The parish was omitted	Before 1565	Shortly before 1545, perhaps1543	A chapel came into existence in connection with the foundation of the town of Wrzelowa (Kluczkowice). The parish ceased to exist in the Reformation period.
Kłodnica	1325 (1326)[ax]	Perhaps the 12th century; in 1541 the parish was transferred to Chodel	Before 1325	Perhaps the end of the 12th century	In the first half of the 16th century (certainly before 1529) the seat of the parish was transferred to Chodel.
Kock	1326 (1327)[ay] (the 13th century: 1203? – a falsification)	The parish outside the area under investigation	The 12th century	The 13th century, perhaps the 12th century or even the close of the 11th century,	In the early period, the parish probably was part of the archdeaconry of Radom; finally, it was included in the archdeaconry of Lublin in 1531.
Konopnica	1400	1374-1400	After 1374	1400 at the latest	
Końskowola	1389?; 1392-1400[ba]	1374-1430	After 1355	1392-1400	It was first called Wola Witowska, then Wola Konińska.
Krasienin	1460[bb]	1460	1460	1460	
Krępa	1325 (1326)[bc]	Perhaps the 12th century	The 12th century	The 13th century	
Krężnica	1325 (1326)[bd]	1185-1253	The 13th century	The end of the 13th century	The parish ceased to exist in the Reformation period, and in the 17th century the branch of Zemborzyce was established.

[aw] AAL, AKL, reference number Rep. 60 A 14, f. 104.

[ax] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 171.

[ay] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 246. The existence of the church in Kock is also confirmed in the 13th-century document (dated back to 1203 or 1239) (*Zbiór ogólny przywilejów i spominków mazowieckich*, vol. 1: *Obejmujący materiał do zgonu Konrada I*, published by J. Korwin Kochanowski, Warszawa 1919, no. 301, pp. 342-348), its authenticity is questioned by some reearchers.

[az] ZDM, part 6: D*okumenty króla Władysława Jagiełły z lat 1386-1417*, published by I. Sułkowska-Kuraś and S. Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1974, no. 1633, p. 170.

[ba] The parish was probably established in the time of Piotr Wysz, the Bishop of Krakow:: SHGWL, p. 269.

[bb] SHGWL, p. 113; Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, p. 83, footnote 41

[bc] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.

[bd] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 171.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Krzczonów	1429[be]	1374-1452 (!)	1427[bf]	1429 at the latest	In 1549 the parish was incorporated into St Trinity Provostry in the Lublin Castle.
Kurów	1452[bg]	The first half of the 12th century	The 12th century[bh]	1452	
Lewartów[bi]	1549[bj]	1549	1549	1549	It is possible that the seat of the parish of Łucka was planned to be transferred to the town of Lewartów, founded not long before. These both parishes ceased to exist in the Reformation period, and later only the parish in Lewartów with the dedication from Łucka was restored.
Lipsko	1595[bk]	1598	Before 1595	Around 1595	In 1595 a parish church was under construction, but church services were already celebrated in a hospital church.

[be] J.A. Wadowski, *Kościoły w Lublinie*, p. 216.

[bf] Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, p. 230: the date is based on Wadowski, *Kościoły w Lublinie*, p. 216, and ZDKDK, part 2, no. 279, p. 128. It should be stated that the earliest date mentioned by J. Wadowski concerning the church in Krzczonów is 1429. And the document no. 279 mentioned by B. Kumor is in ZDKDK on p. 129, but it has no connection with Krzczonów, the document no. 278 is published on p. 128, but in fact it dates back to 1427, where the priest Stanisław de Chrząnow is mentioned. The name of this place and Krzczonów were probably considered by the publisher as equivalent.

[bg] LKP, pp. 124-126 with footnote 1 on p. 126.

[bh] Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, p. 189: the date of building the church is based on P. Szafran's findings, and the first mention about the church is dated to1185 on the basis of *Kodex dyplomatyczny Polski obejmujący przywileje królów polskich, wielkich książąt litewskich, bulle papiezkie jako też wszelkie nadania prywatne mogące posłużyć do wyjaśnienia dziejów wewnętrznych krajowych, dotąd nigdzie nie drukowane, od najdawniejszych czasów aż do roku 1506*, published by L. Rzyszczewski, A. Muczkowski, vol. 2, part 1, Warszawa 1848, no. 2, p. 5 (following P. Szafran's suggestion). The cited information does not certainly refer to Kurów situated in the district of Lublin, as Kurów did not exist in the 12th century.

[bi] Since the 18th century – Lubartów.

[bj] AKMK, AEp 26, f. 303.

[bk] Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, p. 88, footnote 66.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lublin	1198	The first half of the 12th century	Before 1198[bl]	The 12th century, or perhaps the close of the 11th century[bm]	
Łańcuchów	1420[bn]	1374-1429	After 1374	1420 at the latest	
Łęczna	1350[bo]	Shortly before 1350	Before 1350	1350[bp] at the latest	
Łucka	1522[bq]	The parish was omitted	1522	1522	The parish ceased to exist in the Reformation period and its area was included in the new parish of Lewartów at the end of the 16th century.
Markuszów	1433[br]	1355(!)-1433	Before 1433	1433 at the latest	
Mełgiew	1325 (1326)[bs]	The first half of the 12th century	The 12th century	the 12th and perhaps the 11th century	
Michów	1549[bt]	1531-1562[bu]	Around 1564	1549-1552	The visitation records of the end of the 16th century imply that a chapel in Michów was built in the 1530s, but the parish was not established until the mid of this century.

[bl] According to Kumor, before 1198 the parish attached to St Nicolaus Church came into being, and in the 13th century the parish attached to St Michael Church. Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, pp. 189, 196.

[bm] We do not take into account the concepts, included in the older literature, of an early origins of the Lublin churches dating back to the end of the 10th century.

[bn] SHGWL, p. 135.

[bo] MPV, vol. 2: ACA, vol. 2, pp. 374, 386.

[bp] The concepts of the origins of the parish of Łęczyca in the earlier period were omitted as they were not founded on sources.

[bq] This is the date of the establishment of the church in Łucka called a branch one of the parish of Bystrzyca but having its own parish district.: AKMK, AEp 7, ff. 236v-237v. The parish of Łucka is mentioned for the first time in 1539: AKMK, AEp 9, ff. 243v-244v.

[br] J. A. Wadowski, Kościoły w Lublinie, p. 259.

[bs] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 173.

[bt] AAL, AKL, reference number. Rep. 60 A 15, f. 158v.

[bu] Without understanding the function of the land registers, P. Szafran referred to them and stated that the seat of the parish of Rudno had been transferred to Michów. At the same time, he realized that there was no information about this translation in sources: Szafran, *Rozwój*, pp. 166-167.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Niedrzwica	1419[bv]	1374-1445	After 1374	1419 at the latest	
Nowa Rawa[bw]	1543 (1538)	The parish was omitted	1542	1543/1545 (1538)	The parish was established in 1545 on the basis of the foundation of 1543[bx] near the chapel which was built in 1538. The parish ceased to exist in the Reformation period and later was not restored.
Nowogród	1325 (1326)[by]	1325 at the latest	Before 1325[bz]	The 13th century, some researchers – the 12th century	The parish ceased to exist in the Reformation period. In 1599 it was restored with the seat in Kijany.
Oleksów	1325 (1326)[ca]	1253-1325	The 13th century	The second half of the 13th century	
Opole	1325 (1326)[cb]	The 12th century	The 12th century	The 12th century	
Ostrów	1442[cc]	1442	1442	1442	
Parczew	1401[cd]	1374-1401	After 1374	1401 at the latest; the boldest hypothesis – the 13th century	

[bv] SHGWL, p. 159.

[bw] Currently Rawa.

[bx] AKMK, AEp 23, f. 159v-p. 162 (in the book, first there is foliation and then pagination).

[by] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 173.

[bz] The parish written down as „Novum Castrum archid. lubel." Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, p. 210. And Kijany is accompanied by information that the seat of this parish was transferred from Nowogród. Ibidem, p. 240.

[ca] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.

[cb] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.

[cc] ZDM, part 3: 1442-1450, published by S. Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1969, no. 630, pp. 55-59.

[cd] ZDM, part 6, no. 1645, pp. 188-191.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pawłowice	1532[ce]	The parish was omitted	The parish was omitted [cf]	1603 at the latest	In the 1530s in Pawłowice, there was a branch chapel of the parish of Piotrawin, from the 1570s – part of the archdeaconry of Lublin and in 1603 mentioned as a separate parish.
Piaski	1453[cg]	The parish rightly treated as the continuation of the parish of Giełczew.	The parish was omitted	Around the mid-15th century, the parish was transferred from Giełczew to the newly founded town of Piaski.	In the mid-15th century, the seat of the parish was transferred from Giełczew to Piaski.
Piotrawin	The mid--13th century[ch]	The parish outside the area under investigation	Before 1079	The 12th century, perhaps even the second half of the 11th century	Originally, the parish was part of the archdeaconry of Zawichost. At the close of the 16th century, it became part of the archdeaconry of Lublin.
Puchaczów	1533[ci]	1533	1533	1533	A chapel existed there before the parish of Puchaczów came into being.
Ratoszyn	1328[cj]	1325-1328, perhaps earlier	Before 1325	1328 at the latest	In 1541 the parish was included in the provostry of Chodel, it retained, however, its own parish district.

[ce] Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, p. 88, footnote 69.

[cf] The summary table contains the name of the parish of Pawłowice with the information that it came into being in 1593, but contrary to the index, it is about Pawłowice near Stężyca, not near Piotrawin. Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, pp. 241, 781. The researcher mentions a parish of Pawłowice among the parishes abandoned in 1608, but without any information that would allow its identification: Ibidem, p. 377.

[cg] AAL, AKL, reference number Rep 60 A 2, f. 36.

[ch] The existence of a church in Piotrawin is mentioned in the life of St Stanislaus written in the mid-13th century, referring this fact to the 1070s: SHGWL, p. 179.

[ci] AKMK, AEp 15, ff. 160-163v.

[cj] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 309.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Regów	1439[ck]	1374-1447	1439	1439 at the latest	
Rudno	1415[cl]	1374-1424	After 1374	1415 at the latest	
Rzeczniów	1589[cm]	1589 at the latest	The parish was omitted [cn]	After 1595	
Serokomla	1325 (1326)[co]	1325 at the latest	Before 1325	The turn of the 14th century	In 1537 the town of Janowiec was founded on the land of Serokomla.
Sienno	1412 (1399)[cp]	1430-1431	Around 1430/1442	1412 at the latest, perhaps the end of the 14th century	
Solec	1325 (1326)[cq]	the 12th century	the 12th century	The beginning of the 12th century, perhaps the close of the 11th century	
Wąwolnica	1325 (1326)[cr]	The first half of the 12th century	The beginning of the 12th century	The beginning of the 12th century, perhaps the 11th century	

[ck] ZDKDK, part 2: 1416-1450, Lublin 1973, no. 394, pp. 320-322. In the early 20th century the fact that the parish came into being in 1390 was accepted by tradition; however, it was not confirmed by any sources: J. Wiśniewski, *Dekanat kozienicki*, Radom 1913, p. 112.

[cl] SHGWL, p. 204.

[cm] This is the date of building the church: Szafran, *Rozwój*, p. 167.

[cn] The researcher mentions it in another place of his work: Kumor, *Dzieje diecezji*, vol. 4, p. 258.

[co] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.

[cp] The church in Sienno was endowed with tithes by the Bishop of Krakow, Piotr Wysz at the request of Queen Jadwiga. Therefore it had to exist at the time when the Bishop performed his function, so definitely before 1412, and probably before the death of the Queen in the mid-1399. According to tradition established in the early-20th century, the church existed as early as 1390. (J. Wiśniewski, *Dekanat iłżecki*, Radom 1909-1911, p. 186). More on this issue: Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, p. 79, footnote14.

[cq] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.

[cr] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Wielgie	1414[cs]	1392-1412	After 1392	1392-1412 or around 1414	The parish of Wielgie was probably founded in 1414 and established in 1415. It is possible, however, that there is the local tradition linking the beginnings of the parish with St Adalbert Chapel existing in the neighbouring Wola Kietlicka. The chapel was probably founded by Bishop Piotr Wysz, so it was built in the years 1392-1412[ct].
Wilkołaz	1325 (1326)[cu]	Perhaps the 12th century	The 12th century	The end of the 12th century or the beginning of the 13th century	
Wilków	1325 (1326)[cv]	1185-1253	The 13th century	The close of the 12th century	
Włostowice	1470-1480[cw]	1470-1531	Around 1530	1529-1531	A chapel in Włostowice, linked to the parish of Jaroszyn and probably used by the part of the parish situated on the right bank of the Vistula existed as early as the 15th century. A separate parish of Włostowice was established in 1531 at the latest, and in 1529 there is also information on a branch chapel of the church in Jaroszyn[cx].

[cs] ZDM, part 5, no. 1261, pp. 150-151.
[ct] Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, pp. 79-80, footnote 15.
[cu] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 173.
[cv] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 172.
[cw] DLB, vol. 2, p. 563; vol. 3, p. 246.
[cx] Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, p. 83, footnote 45; p. 85, footnote 54.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Wojciechów	1328[cy]	1325-1328, perhaps earlier	1328	1328 at the latest	The parish ceased to exist in the Reformation period and it was not restored until the 18th century. A branch of the parish of Bełżyce was established here.
Zemborzyce	1428[cz]	1374-1429	After 1373	1428 at the latest	
Zwoleń	1464[da]	1374-1464, perhaps 1425	After 1374	1464 at the latest, but probably much earlier, perhaps as early as the first decades of the 15th century[db]	Whether or not Zwoleń was part of the archdeaconry of Lublin in the 15th century is highly probable but not certain. At the beginning of the 16th century at the latest, the parish was outside the archdeaconry.

Analysing the information on 74 church centres, which were created in the archdeaconry of Lublin until the beginning of the 17th century (some of them were the continuation of the previous centres[22], so their number in different times was lower) we can notice that knowledge about the development of the church network in the area under discussion has undergone significant changes since the time P. Szafran conducted his research. In the case of 42 church centres, Szafran's findings are still valid. At the same time, the number of the centres which were omitted by the researcher, as well as those in which the findings should be more or less verified or completely rejected is at least 32. This means that even taking account of duplicated centres (including those which were previously and later centres of the same parishes) the percentage of the corrections currently exceeds 43%. This makes us recognize that Szafran's findings concerning the development of the church network in the archdeaconry of Lublin cannot be considered valid and should not be the basis for research analyses.

The list of the parishes compiled by B. Kumor is mostly based on B. Szafran's findings. However, a thorough review of the source contents allowed B. Kumor to introduce valuable corrections, including the information on the parish of Nowa Rawa completely omitted by P. Szafran and the note thanks to which it is perhaps possible to move back by two years the existence of the parish of Krzczonów, which was confirmed in sources. At the same time, there are surprisingly numerous omissions in the tables presented by Kumor. He omitted six church centres,

[cy] MPV, vol. 1: ACA, vol. 1, p. 308.

[cz] SHGWL, p. 288.

[da] AAL, AKL, reference number Rep 60 A 2, f.347.

[db] Chachaj, *Bliżej schizmatyków*, p. 83, footnote 42.

[22] Giełczew – Piaski, Kłodnica – Chodel, Nowogród – Kijany, Serokomla – Janowiec, perhaps Łucka – Lewartów.

mentioning only some of them in other parts of his work, which is even more surprising as it means that the researcher did not know about them. If we take into account the fact that in some cases the researcher completely relied on P. Szafran's findings, even those heavily criticized for many years, we arrive at the conclusion that Kumor's tables cannot be a reference point for research on the development of the parish network in the archdeaconry of Lublin.

To sum up, it should be argued that there is no comprehensive work on the development of the church network in the archdeaconry of Lublin covering the period from the beginning of the existence of the church local structures in this area until the end of the early modern period. It seems that a similar thesis can be put forward when referring to other areas of the historical diocese of Krakow. The district of Łuków appears to be an exception; the parish network developed there quite late and Stanisław Litak conducted research on its development, which resulted in a few publications[23]. The main postulate which should be made for the future is the one concerning comprehensive and thorough work on the appearance and development of the church network, both in the archdeaconry of Lublin and other areas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sources and manuscripts

The Diocesan Archive of Lublin

Akta Konsystorza Lubelskiego (AKL): reference number Rep. 60 A 2 (1452-1464); Rep. 60 A 10 (1542-1550); Rep. 60 A 14 (1543-1546); Rep. 60 A 15 (1546-1553).

The Archive of the Metropolitan Curia in Krakow

Akta czynności biskupów krakowskich (Acta Episcopalia): AEp 7 (1521-1524); AEp 9 (1522-1524); AEp 15 (1531-1535); AEp 23 (1538-1545); AEp 26 (1548-1550); AEp 33 (1597-1600); AEp 44 (1627-1630).

The Library of the Polish Academy of Learning and the Polish Academy of Sciences in Krakow

reference number 2375, vol. I: J. A. Wadowski, Kościoły w Lublinie i diecezji lubelskiej (manuscript).

Published sources and source publications

Długosz Jan, *Liber beneficiorum dioecesis Cracoviensis, ed. A. Przeździecki*, vol. 1: *Ecclesia cathedralis Cracoviensis – ecclesiae collegiatarum*, Kraków 1863; vol. 2: *Ecclesiae parochiales*, Kraków 1864; vol. 3: *Monasteria*, Kraków 1864.

Kodeks dyplomatyczny katedry krakowskiej ś. Wacława, published by F. Piekosiński, part 1: 1166-1366, Kraków 1874.

Kodex dyplomatyczny Polski obejmujący przywileje królów polskich, wielkich książąt litewskich, bulle papiezkie jako też wszelkie nadania prywatne mogące posłużyć do wyjaśnienia dziejów wewnętrznych krajowych, dotąd nigdzie nie drukowane, od naj-

[23] The most important ones are: S. Litak, *Formowanie sieci parafialnej w Łukowskiem do końca XVI wieku*, „Roczniki Humanistyczne", 12 (1964), issue 2, pp. 20-54; idem, *Powstanie organizacji parafialnej a rozwój osadnictwa w ziemi łukowskiej XII-XVI w.*, in: *Cursus mille annorum…*, pp. 283-307.

dawniejszych czasów aż do roku 1506, published by L. Rzyszczewski, A. Muczkowski, vol. 2, part 1, Warszawa 1848.
Księga dochodów beneficjów diecezji krakowskiej z roku 1529 (the so-called Liber retaxationum), published by Z. Leszczyńska-Skrętowa, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1968.
Lubelska księga podkomorska piętnastego wieku, published by L. Białkowski, Lublin 1934.
Monumenta Poloniae Vaticana, vol. 1: *Akta Kamery Apostolskiej*, vol. 1: 1207-1344, published by J. Ptaśnik, Kraków 1913; vol. 2: *Akta Kamery Apostolskiej*, vol. 2: 1344-1374, published by J. Ptaśnik, Kraków 1913.
Zbiór dokumentów katedry i diecezji krakowskiej, published by S. Kuraś, part 1: 1063-1415, Lublin 1965; part 2: 1416-1450, Lublin 1973.
Zbiór dokumentów małopolskich, part 2: *1421-1441*, published by S. Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1963; part 3: *1442-1450*, published by S. Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1969; part 4: *1211-1400*, published by S. Kuraś, I. Sułkowska-Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1969; part 5: *1401-1440*, published by I. Sułkowska-Kuraś and S. Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1970; part 6: *Dokumenty króla Władysława Jagiełły z lat 1386-1417*, published by I. Sułkowska-Kuraś and S. Kuraś, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1974.
Zbiór ogólny przywilejów i spominków mazowieckich, vol. 1: *Obejmujący materiał do zgonu Konrada I*, published by J. Korwin Kochanowski, Warszawa 1919.

Studies

Aleksandrowicz Piotr, *Parczew – historia parafii*, „Sprawozdania z Czynności Wydawniczej i Posiedzeń Naukowych oraz Kronika TN KUL", 15 (1965) pp. 107-111.
Chachaj Jacek, *Bliżej schizmatyków, niż Krakowa. Archidiakonat lubelski w XV i XVI wieku*, Lublin 2012.
Chachaj Jacek, *Najstarsze kościoły lubelskie*, in: *Ziemia, człowiek, sztuka. Interdyscyplinarne studia nad ziemią. Archeologia, historia, kultura, sztuka*, ed. U. Mazurczak, Lublin 2013, pp. 375-412.
Chachaj Jacek, *Rozwój sieci parafialnej i początki organizacji dekanalnej w diecezji krakowskiej do końca XII wieku. Próba podsumowania*, „Roczniki Humanistyczne", 56 (2008) issue 2, pp. 31-53.
Dzieje Lubelszczyzny, vol. 3: *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny województwa lubelskiego w średniowieczu*, ed. S. Kuraś, Warszawa 1983; vol. 4: *Osady zaginione i o zmienionych nazwach historycznego województwa lubelskiego*, ed. S. Wojciechowski, A. Sochacka, R. Szczygieł, Warszawa 1986.
Gajek Franciszek, *Obiekty sakralne parafii Solec nad Wisłą*, in: *IV Janowieckie Spotkania Historyczne. „Parafie rejonu Wisły Środkowej w XII-XIX w.". „Zarys dziejów parafii w Janowcu nad Wisłą"*. Sesja naukowa odbyła się dnia 15 czerwca 2002 roku w Zamku w Janowcu w salach Domu Północnego, [Janowiec 2002], pp. 85-97.
Jop Stanisław, *Kościoły w Parczewie w XIII-XXI wieku, lokalizacja, funkcje (W 440-lecie przyjęcia uchwał Soboru Trydenckiego na sejmie w Parczewie)*, „Kronika Diecezji Sandomierskiej", 97 (2004) no. 3-4 March-April, pp. 148-174.
Jop Stanisław, *Kościół św. Leonarda w średniowiecznej przestrzeni Parczewa, in: Cursus mille annorum. Prace ofiarowane Profesorowi Eugeniuszowi Wiśniowskiemu*, Lublin 2000 („Roczniki Humanistyczne", 48 (2000), issue 2 – special one) pp. 179-188.
Kowalski Waldemar, *Schematyzm diecezji krakowskiej z tzw. kopiarza wiślickiego,* „Archiwa, Biblioteki i Muzea Kościelne", 81 (2004) pp. 101-137.
Kumor Bolesław Stanisław, *Dzieje diecezji krakowskiej do roku 1795*, vol. 1-4, Kraków 1998-2002.

Litak Stanisław, *Formowanie sieci parafialnej w Łukowskiem do końca XVI wieku*, „Roczniki Humanistyczne", 12 (1964) issue 2, pp. 20-54.
Litak Stanisław, *Powstanie organizacji parafialnej a rozwój osadnictwa w ziemi łukowskiej XII-XVI w.*, in: *Cursus mille annorum. Prace ofiarowane Profesorowi Eugeniuszowi Wiśniowskiemu*, Lublin 2000 („Roczniki Humanistyczne", 48 (2000) issue 2 – special one), pp. 283-307.
Rozwałka Andrzej, *Sieć osadnicza w archidiakonacie lubelskim w średniowieczu. Studium archeologiczno-osadnicze*, Lublin 1999.
Sochacka Anna, *Bychawa i okolice w średniowieczu*, in: *Dzieje Bychawy*, ed. R. Szczygieł, Bychawa-Lublin 1994, pp. 23-37.
Sochacka Anna, *Dzieje Garbowa w średniowieczu*, in: *Wracamy w przeszłość…1*, ed. R. Wójcik, Garbów 1999, pp. 41-60.
Sochacka Anna, *Łęczna i okolice w średniowieczu (X-XV w.)*, in: *Łęczna. Studia z dziejów miasta*, ed. E. Horoch, Łęczna 1989, pp. 19-29.
Sochacka Anna, *Początki nadwiślańskich parafii archidiakonatu lubelskiego w średniowieczu*, in: *IV Janowieckie Spotkania Historyczne. „Parafie rejonu Wisły Środkowej w XII-XIX w.". „Zarys dziejów parafii w Janowcu nad Wisłą"*. Sesja naukowa odbyła się dnia 15 czerwca 2002 roku w Zamku w Janowcu w salach Domu Północnego, [Janowiec 2002], pp. 11-32.
Sochacka Anna, *Początki parafii w Kocku na tle osadnictwa i stosunków własnościowych w rejonie Tyśmienicy i dolnego Wieprza w XII-XIII w., in: Cursus mille annorum. Prace ofiarowane Profesorowi Eugeniuszowi Wiśniowskiemu, Lublin 2000* („Roczniki Humanistyczne", 48 (2000) z. 2 – special one), pp. 525-540.
Sochacka Anna, *Podległość parafialna okolic Łęcznej w średniowieczu, in: Studia z dziejów parafii pw. św. Marii Magdaleny w Łęcznej*, ed. R. Jop, Łęczna 2010, pp. 17-26.
Sochacka Anna, *Przed nadaniem prawa miejskiego*, in: *Dzieje Końskowoli*, ed. R. Szczygieł, Lublin 1988, pp. 21-34.
Sochacka Anna, *Wczesnośredniowieczny ośrodek religijny w Gołębiu a problem genezy dwu prebend plebańskich w parafii*, w: *Peregrinatio ad veritatem. Studia ofiarowane profesor Aleksandrze Witkowskiej z okazji 40-lecia pracy naukowej*, ed. U. Borkowska, C. Deptuła, R. Knapiński, Z. Piłat, E. Wiśniowski, Lublin 2004, pp. 489-498.
Sochacka Anna, *Własność ziemska w województwie lubelskim w średniowieczu*, Lublin 1987.
Szafran Przemysław, *Rozwój średniowiecznej sieci parafialnej w Lubelskiem*, Lublin 1958.
Szymanek Andrzej, *Parafia w Janowcu nad Wisłą. Karty z przeszłości (XIV-XVIII w.)*, in: *IV Janowieckie Spotkania Historyczne. „Parafie rejonu Wisły Środkowej w XII-XIX w.". „Zarys dziejów parafii w Janowcu nad Wisłą"*. Sesja naukowa odbyła się dnia 15 czerwca 2002 roku w Zamku w Janowcu w salach Domu Północnego, [Janowiec 2002], pp. 99-251.
Tazbirowa Julia, (review) *Przemysław Szafran, Rozwój średniowiecznej sieci parafialnej w Lubelskiem*, Lublin 1958, pp. 228, „Przegląd Historyczny", 50 (1959) no. 3, pp. 606-610.
Tazbirowa Julia, (review) *Przemysław Szafran, Rozwój średniowiecznej sieci parafialnej w Lubelskiem [Développement d'organisation médiévale des paroisses dans la région de Lublin]*, Lublin 1958, „Acta Poloniae Historica", 6 (1962) p. 141.
Wiśniewski Jan, *Dekanat iłżecki*, Radom 1909-1911.
Wiśniewski Jan, *Dekanat kozienicki*, Radom 1913.
Wiśniowski Eugeniusz, *Rozwój sieci parafialnej w prepozyturze wiślickiej w średniowieczu. Studium geograficzno-historyczne*, Warszawa 1965.

ROZWÓJ SIECI PARAFIALNEJ NA TERENIE ARCHIDIAKONATU LUBELSKIEGO DO KOŃCA XVI WIEKU. STAN BADAŃ

Streszczenie

Artykuł podsumowuje dotychczasowe ustalenia dotyczące rozwoju sieci parafialnej na terenie archidiakonatu lubelskiego w okresie od początku pojawienia się na tym obszarze struktur kościelnych do początków XVII wieku. Pracą, która miała fundamentalne znaczenie w badaniach dotyczących omawianego tematu było opracowanie Przemysława Szafrana, wydane w latach 50. ubiegłego wieku. Na zawarte w nim ustalenia do dziś powołują się badacze poruszający zagadnienie rozwoju struktur parafialnych na terenach położonych wokół Lublina. Do dzisiaj brak opracowania porównywalnego znaczeniem ze wspomnianą pracą, choć liczne przeprowadzone w ciągu ostatnich dekad badania wykazały, że jest ona już w bardzo dużym stopniu nieaktualna. Postulatem na przyszłość jest zatem przeprowadzenie kompleksowych badań dotyczących rozwoju struktur kościelnych na terenie Lubelskiego w pierwszych wiekach ich rozwoju i wprowadzenie do obiegu naukowego aktualnych danych na ten temat.

Słowa kluczowe: archidiakonat lubelski; rozwój sieci parafialnej w średniowieczu; rozwój sieci parafialnej w XVI wieku

Translated by Aneta Kiper