

Streszczenia w języku angielskim

Leokadia Drożdż

Keywords: regional chambers, tradition, heritage, Opole Silesia, Elżbieta Bursy, Teresa Bursy, Jolanta Lamm

The article discusses issues related to folk culture and tradition by highlighting selected regional chambers in Opole Silesia. It also features people who founded and continue to run those regional chambers. The emphasis was on a thorough discussion of two chambers, which were the first to sign cooperation agreements under the “Ocalone Dziedzictwa. Regionalne Izby Pamięci Ziem Zachodnich i Północnych” („Rescued Heritages Project. Regional Memory Chambers of the Western and Northern Territories”) in 2022 – “Chałupka Starzyków” in Bogacica and the Silesian Chamber in Otmice. People labor together to create a memorial chamber, a work which can often take even several decades. The article aims to educate the general public on how the studied institutions were established, where the collections originate from, what their purpose is, who takes care of them, why regional chambers exist and whether they have a future.

Interviews with those in charge of regional chambers, texts from the quarterly "Wczoraj, Dzisiaj, Jutro" (“Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow”), reports and scientific publications are among the sources used by the author in her discussion of the subject matter.

Agata Jankowska

Keywords: Police, Szczecin, World War II, synthetic gasoline factory in Police, memory studies, historical ecology, necroviolence

The aim of the article is to present the case of the synthetic gasoline factory located in Police (near Szczecin), which played a significant role in the economy of the Third Reich during World War II. Rather than create a historical narrative of the *Hydrierwerke* and its related issues, the focus of the research problem is to provide potential methods of comprehending and interpreting "practicing the past," which involves the development of local historical knowledge or regional identity.

The author is intrigued by the motions of collecting artifacts at the local "Skarb" ("Treasure") Museum. She examines the identity-building and memory potential of the mentioned initiatives, as well as what a historical museum is and how it fits into the "rescue history" paradigm.

She also analyzes the possibility of constructing non-academic historical narratives, highlighting the advantages of a non-anthropocentric viewpoint.

Alksandert Kalin

Keywords: literature about the Lubusz Land, myth of the Recovered Territories, propaganda, historical identity of the region, postcolonialism

In the article, I deal with the strategies of constructing the historical identity of the Lubusz Land in the post-World War II literature about the region. In the early decades, literary works in the new Polish post-war lands served primarily as propaganda - attesting the "regaining" and "repolonization" of post-German territories, but they also established a new post-war region - the Lubusz Land (e.g. the output of E. Paukszta). These works were influenced by facts and dogmas mainly from historical studies on the region, particularly co-creation of the Piast

myth, connections with the ethnic Other and the concept of perpetual Polishness (indigenoussness).

I focus on these three topics in the assessment of the method of establishing the region's historical identity via literature published between 1945 and 1989. The cultural breakthrough of 1989, which triggered a series of processes that altered the perception of the region's historical identity, proved to be a significant milestone .

I propose the thesis that these changes raise questions about the importance and timeliness of the old literature, which remains largely in the circle of the mythology of the Recovered Territories, while also prompting us to think about the processes of reconfiguration of the Lubusz Land's historical identity that have been taking shape since the 1990s.

Patrycja Łobodzińska

Keywords: Lubusz Land, Middle Ages, sculpture, monument, National Museum in Poznań

The object of the study is the collection of medieval artifacts owned by the National Museum in Poznań, whose provenance is described as “from Lubusz Land”, with the purpose of organizing the knowledge about sculptures and paintings from this area. Such an identification of the origin of the monuments is insufficient to determine when they were created, and as a result, raises many other research problems that are highlighted in the text. These issues are characteristic for this particular region, which is a conglomerate of historical lands contemporaneous with the monuments under consideration. For this reason, I devoted both time and attention to the problem of relocation of those monuments, such as transporting them outside the province and transferring them between churches or museums. However, the lack of study on sculptures and paintings

from the Lubusz Land necessitated the identification of potential avenues for future scientific initiatives. The article concludes with a catalog of monuments “from Lubusz Land” from the collection of the Medieval Art Gallery of the National Museum in Poznań, including several published for the first time.

Paweł Migdalski

Keywords: cultural heritage, Western Pomerania, memory, monuments, Uncomfortable Heritage

In 1945, along with the western territories, Poland incorporated foreign heritage into its borders, including numerous war memorials commemorating the fallen inhabitants of these lands during the First World War. Some of those memorials were demolished, some were buried, others were modified to varied degrees and even adapted to new demands through sacralisation, while some - standing on the periphery - have survived largely untouched to this day. Their fate was similar to other objects that were part of the post-German heritage. The aim of this article is to present the post-war life of the war memorial from Lisie Pole (municipality of Chojna, West Pomeranian Voivodeship) based on surviving archival documents. The monument, which stood near the church in the centre of the village, was disassembled and the crowning sculpture now sits on the stone foot of a Gotland medieval baptismal font, most likely originating from the 13th century. The instance recounted here is an interesting example of the fate of foreign uncomfortable cultural heritage found in the western territories, as well as the new community’s attitude towards it.

Magdalena I. Sacha

Keywords: dissonant heritage, private museums, regional museology, Powiśle, Sztum, Słowińskie Lake District, Smółdziński Las

The article examines dissonant heritage on the example of two current Pomeranian regions: Powiśle and the Słowińskie Lake District. These places are defined as historical and cultural forms of the borderland, where the influences of the indigenous Slovinian (Kashubian), and Polish, and German cultures intersected.

The analysis describes the collections of private regional museums in Sztum and Smółdziński Las, reflecting on their contemporary function in co-creating local identity and collecting evidence of the past, especially in relation to periods omitted by professional museums of both regions: the 19th century and World War II. The concluding section refers to the anthropological category of the "savage" museum and explains the role of private museums and their owners' commitment in safeguarding and display of regional heritage, in addition to the enforced top-down ideological narratives.

In order to show the strategies of contemporary collectors and museologists to preserve and present these "blank spots", I ask the question how the so-called troublesome heritage of a given Pomeranian microregion and the microhistories associated with it are reflected in the exhibition practice and specific artifacts in regional museums, on the example of the Permanent Regional Exhibition in Sztum and the Regional Museum in Smółdziński Las. Both are amateur institutions, relying on private collections and operated by their founders.

Marceli Tureczek

Keywords: Lower Silesia, war losses, bells, Polish-German relations

Lower Silesia, a historical province of great artistic standing, was an area of massive requisitions of historical bells during both World Wars. Following World War II, the region experienced additional losses as a result of repeated unregulated transports to Poland's interior, and in the early period also to the Soviet Union.

The aim of the article is an attempt to respond to the current state of knowledge regarding the loss of bells in Lower Silesia, particularly highlighting certain obstacles associated with potential research.

The author contends that despite the passage of 80 years since the end of World War II, Lower Silesia has not received a comprehensive investigation on losses and current state of possession. The article attempts to formulate a postulate to carry out extensive research on bell losses and the current state of possession in the area under discussion. The importance of this region, as well as the extent of losses, especially in the 20th century, appear to be among the primary justifications in support of addressing the situation at hand in a comprehensive way.

According to the catalog published in 2011, which lists bells that survived requisitions during World War II and as a result of post-war decisions, they were mostly disposed of in the territory of the later Federal Republic of Germany. The catalog became the basis for further detailed studies on this issue, not only in the context of Polish-German relations after World War II, but also as a stimulus for material research and the search for specific sources and missing objects.

