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## Work on the historical atlas of the sixteenth-century Poland

**Abstract.** The author begins with presentation of a programme of creating the detailed cartographic picture of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 16th century, proposed by Stanisław Smolka from the Jagiellonian University at the first congress of Polish historians in Cracow in 1880. This initiative was partially realised in the atlas of Ruthenian lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the turn of the 16th and 17th century created by Aleksander Jabłonowski and printed in 1904 in Vienna. When Poland regained its independence, it became possible to organize further works. As their results two maps were designed, prepared and issued in the interwar period: the general map of the sixteenth-century Grand Duchy of Lithuania created by Jan Jakubowski, published in 1927 and 1928, and the map of Cracow Voivodship of the Four-Year Sejm period (1788–1792) elaborated by Karol Buczek with cooperation of several other persons and published in 1930 in Cracow.

The main topic of this article is a series of maps with commentaries prepared collectively in the Institute of History of Polish Academy of Sciences, entitled *Atlas historyczny Polski. Mapy szczegółowe szesnastego wieku (Historical Atlas of Poland. Detailed maps of the 16th century)* which includes Polish lands of the Crown. From the planned eight volumes with maps of individual voivodships or their groups, six were published successively in the years 1966–2018 and the last two are prepared for publishing in 2020. The author presents subject of the series and particularly contents of the main maps at the scale of 1:250,000.

This most detailed geographical and historical analysis of a large part of old Poland depicts the area in the 16th century, but it can also facilitate the process of gaining deeper knowledge about the history of these lands in the earlier and later centuries.

**Keywords:** historical cartography, Historical Atlas of Poland, sixteenth century, detailed maps

*Historical Atlas of Poland. Detailed maps of the 16th century* is an on-going project of the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences based on the original programme adopted in 1964. This still unfinished work falls within the scope of historical geography, but the six volumes published in 1966–2018 can be analysed as an example of a historical atlas from the recent past.

The genesis of this atlas can be traced back to 1880 when Stanisław Smolka from the Jagiellonian University presented his paper titled *On preparatory works for the historical geography of Poland* at the first congress of Polish historians in Cracow. According to him, the most urgent work was elaboration of a detailed cartographic image of the territorial divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth – church-based,

political and judicial ones. Taking into consideration the issue of sources and relative stability of the former internal boundaries, he suggested the 16th century should be a suitable period for the analysis. He stated that, as far as this century was concerned, “the depiction of the territorial organisation [...] for the purposes of historical studies of the history of subsequent periods could be here and there corrected, and would constitute the necessary starting point for the historical geography of our Middle Ages.” As he referred to the boundaries of voivodships, lands and poviats (counties), while at the same time emphasising the importance of the “accurate knowledge of the territorial organization of the land courts,” Smolka may have expected the differences between administrative (tax) districts and judicial districts to be

much greater than they turned out to be. His next postulate was to create a detailed cartographic presentation of royal and church estates in the 16th century, which would also contribute to the research concerning the subsequent two centuries and the Middle Ages in general. Additionally, he noted that it would be desirable to mark the estates of the most wealthy families "in various periods" to explain their political importance (S. Smolka 1881).

Stanisław Smolka was inspired by the initiative of Adolf Pawiński and Aleksander Jabłonowski, who had decided to publish selected land tax registers ("rejstry poborowe"), i.e. registers of a special land tax ("pobór") which was levied by the Sejm primarily to finance the state's military activities. They wanted to publish a series of volumes titled *The sixteenth-century Poland in geography and statistics*, as part of "Studia Dziejowe" (Historical Sources) series. They generally chose one land tax register for each territory from the years of the reign of King Stefan Batory (1576–1586). In addition, when it was necessary, they used also registers from other years, as well as other related sources (mainly for the eastern territories which had been incorporated into the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland in 1569). They divided the area between each other in accordance with a division into two main ethnic regions of old Poland: A. Pawiński was responsible for the "area of the native Polish and Piast lands", and A. Jabłonowski, for the Ruthenian lands of the Polish Crown<sup>1</sup>. The historians characterised individual territories in the extensive introductions to individual volumes. During their research, they made use of maps, marking at least part of the settlements, drawing boundaries of administrative units and calculating their individual areas. Although they had always planned to publish these maps, Pawiński died a premature death in 1896 and his unfinished maps were not published.

On the other hand, the cartographic work of Jabłonowski reached its successful conclusion. At the 1900 congress of historians, he presented a finished work, which was printed in Vienna in 1904: *Historical atlas of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth issued with the support of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences. The turn of the 16th and 17th century. Part II: Ruthenian lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth*. The work consisted of 17 sheets of maps at the scale of 1:300,000. The historical content was overprinted on the base map which had been created in the mid-nineteenth-century Paris by Polish emigrants lead by General Wojciech Chrzanowski. This choice of base map meant that the atlas did not cover parts of the basins of Psel and Vorskla rivers (locations of Hadiach and Poltava), which were located within the borders of the Polish Crown until the mid-17th century. A. Jabłonowski marked all the localities existing around 1600, as well as the borders of individual voivodships, lands and poviats. In addition, he presented the borders of landed estates, distinguishing between the estates belonging to the king, the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Catholic Church, and individual noble families (divided by family names, not individual owners). In October 1904, the author presented a paper at the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences, which was soon afterwards published and functioned as a commentary to the atlas (H. Rutkowski 2009).

A. Jabłonowski's work sparked a discussion on what a historical atlas should be, and when Poland regained its independence, it became possible to organize further works on a basis of these new methodological foundations. The most important decisions were made in 1921 at a Cracow conference organised at the initiative of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences which established also the central Commission of Historical Atlas of Poland. At the same time, the Warsaw Scientific Society also set up its own commission. *Atlas Historyczny Polski (Historical Atlas of Poland – HAP)* was designed to include two series: A – detailed maps, and B – general maps. The Cracow Commission suggested that the work should concentrate on the second half of the 18th century, i.e. the period with exceptionally rich collection of sources. On the other hand, the Warsaw Commission was in favour of focusing on the 16th century. Jan Jakubowski, one of the members

<sup>1</sup> Ultimately, 13 volumes of the series titled *Polska XVI wieku pod względem geograficzno-statystycznym* (The sixteenth-century Poland in geography and statistics) were published between 1883 and 1915 ("Źródła Dziejowe" vols. 12–24), and it should be noted that their numbering does not reflect the order in which they were published. A. Pawiński was responsible for volumes 1–5 (*Greater Poland, Lesser Poland, Mazovia*), and A. Jabłonowski for volumes 6–11 (*Podlasie, Red Ruthenia, Volhynia and Podolia, Ukraine*). Volume 12 (*Royal Prussia*) was prepared by I.T. Baranowski, and volume 13 (*Livonia*) by J. Jakubowski and J. Kordzikowski.

of this commission, created a general map of the mid-sixteenth-century Grand Duchy of Lithuania which was published, together with explanations, in 1927 and 1928. The map at the scale of 1:1,600,000 depicted the northern part of Lithuania, without its southern part, which in 1569 was incorporated in the Polish Crown and was included in the atlas of A. Jabłonowski. *The map of the Cracow Voivodship of the Four-Year Sejm period (1788–1792)* was edited by Władysław Semkowicz and created by Karol Buczek, with cooperation of several other persons, and got published in 1930 in Cracow. It should be noted that the Cracow Voivodship of that period covered only part of its 1772 area, because the territory to the south of the Vistula was already taken over by Austria in partitions. A 1:10,800 city plan of Cracow of that period was added to the map at the scale of 1:200,000. The cartographic presentation was supplemented with a comprehensive text written by K. Buczek which presented the sources and method used for its creation. Only these two maps were officially included in *Historical Atlas of Poland* before the Second World War. In addition, three issues of "Prace Komisji Atlasu Historycznego Polski" (The Works of the Commission of the Historical Atlas of Poland) were also published (S. Herbst 1953, W. Pałucki 1974, B. Konopska 1994, H. Rutkowski 2009).

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After the Second World War, in 1948, the Warsaw Scientific Society (WSS) reactivated the Historical Atlas Commission. In 1950, it adopted the *HAP* development programme based on a general scale of 1:500,000, which, in the minds of the decision-makers, was meant to allow for its implementation within one generation. According to the plan, the work was to focus on three periods: the 13th century, the second half of the 16th century and the end of the 18th century. As a rich collection of materials for the atlas of the eighteenth-century Crown was burned in Warsaw in 1944 by Germans and the sources of materials concerning the 16th century and earlier periods were preserved, it was decided that further works will concentrate foremost on the ethnically Polish lands of the sixteenth-century Crown. In 1950, the WSS organised an atlas laboratory which focused on creating a general map of the Ma-

zovia region, presenting selected towns and administrative divisions in the context of elements of natural environment. However, a detailed map of the Płock Voivodship circa 1578 was to be prepared first. The map was meant to have the scale of 1:200,000 and function as an experimental case study. In his text written in the early 1950s, Stanisław Herbst emphasised that the atlas should be foremost an index of cartographic facts derived from source materials and should avoid their reproduction and interpretation – these tasks should be left to authors of special analyses in the field of historical geography. Still, he soon modified his position and became also a supporter of such cartographic works which do not avoid interpretation of source data and require partial estimation of numerical values. This innovative project prompted a significant restructuring of the *HAP* programme – the historical base maps were supplemented with thematic maps that were to present selected social and economic issues. S. Herbst presented a description of this programme in an article from 1953 in which he first outlined the earlier achievements of Polish historical cartography (S. Herbst 1953, H. Rutkowski 1976, pp. 203–206, B. Konopska 1994, pp. 120–123).

When the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences was founded on 1 January 1953, and the atlas laboratory of the WSS was incorporated into its structure as the Historical Atlas Department, with Stanisław Herbst in charge. Soon, the department was expanded to include a laboratory in Wrocław which was responsible for the preparation of a separate part of *HAP*, focusing on the Silesia at the end of the 18th century<sup>2</sup>. In addition to a general map, the atlas contains dozens of thematic maps which are based on abundant statistical data taken from Prussian sources. However, the subject matter of this valuable work goes beyond the scope of this article.

Two works were published under the editorship of S. Herbst in the field of atlas-related works concerning the 16th century. The first one was the already-mentioned detailed map of the Płock Voivodship circa 1578, which was published together with nine thematic 1:500,000

<sup>2</sup> Two volumes of the historic atlas of Silesia, edited by T. Ładogórski and J. Janczak, were published in 1976 and 1984 (B. Konopska 1994, pp. 133–142).

maps and a Płock city plan at the scale of 1:10,000<sup>3</sup>. The textual part included a commentary and an index of localities.

A study of Royal Prussia was published several years later<sup>4</sup>. It contained a general map at the scale of 1:500,000 and 11 thematic maps. In 1960, S. Herbst published an article in "Voprosy Geografii", a Moscow-based journal, in which he partially reproduced his text from 1953 (S. Herbst 1978). He discussed primarily the implementation of the *HAP* programme, using the works concerning the Płock Voivodship as an example. He emphasised the importance of such cartographic works, but did not avoid the trap of excessively optimistic evaluation of their implementation potential.

In 1962, Władysław Pałucki took over the leadership in the Department of Historical Atlas of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Meanwhile, the pace of actual implementation of the planned work turned out to be much slower than initially assumed, which negatively affected the programme itself. As the research progressed, the perception of the sixteenth-century sources became increasingly critical. It led to doubts concerning some of the thematic approaches which attempted to make up for shortcomings in the sources with numerical estimates which lacked proper justifications. In the Warsaw Department, there was also a difference in opinions on what constitutes a proper base map – whether it should be a general or detailed map. The discussion on the *HAP* concept led to organisation of a conference on 26 September 1964. A new programme was adopted as a result of the paper which I myself have presented, as well as statements made by many other debaters. It was decided that detailed maps at the scale of 1:250,000 will be created instead of general maps. It was the smallest scale which allowed to include on the map the entirety of densely settled parts of Mazovia in the second half of the 16th century. At the same time, all

work on thematic maps was suspended<sup>5</sup>. Stanisław Herbst defended the original character of the programme at the conference and later published his opinion in print (S. Herbst 1965). This prompted a broad discussion on the subject which was conducted in various journals by the following participants: Irena Gieysztorowa, Stanisław Hoszowski, Maria Kielczewska-Zaleska, Tadeusz Ładogórski, Władysław Pałucki and Henryk Rutkowski<sup>6</sup>. Ultimately, the project retained its 1964 character.

The Polish lands of the sixteenth-century Crown were to be presented with the help of eight detailed maps published in separate issues, with a specific number assigned to each issue. It was announced by W. Pałucki in the issue containing a map of the Lublin Voivodship, the first one to be published<sup>7</sup>. The next publication in this series, a much more extensive one, was devoted to Mazovia. Maps covering the following territories (in order of the assigned numbers) were published between 1966 and 2008: Cracow Voivodship<sup>8</sup>, Sandomierz Voivodship<sup>9</sup>, Lublin Voivodeship, Sieradz Voivodeship and Łęczyca Voivodship<sup>10</sup>, as well as the entire Mazovia, which consisted of three voivodeships – Masovian (with Warsaw as its capital), Płock and Rawa<sup>11</sup>. The first parts of the volumes included the main map, additional maps and city plans, while the second parts contained

<sup>5</sup> The materials from the conference have never been published. Compare H. Rutkowski 1966; W. Pałucki 1974, pp. 195–197; M. Wilska 2003, pp. 151–161; H. Rutkowski, *Uwagi wstępne*, "Studia Geohistorica" 4, 2016, pp. 14–16.

<sup>6</sup> See H. Rutkowski, 1976, p. 206, footnote 40.

<sup>7</sup> W. Pałucki, *Przedmowa*, in: *Województwo lubelskie w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, ed. W. Pałucki, elab. S. Wojciechowski, *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Mapy szczegółowe XVI wieku*, 3, Warszawa 1966, pp. 7–12.

<sup>8</sup> *Województwo krakowskie w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, ed. H. Rutkowski, elab. K. Chłapowski et al., parts 1 and 2, *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Mapy szczegółowe XVI wieku*, 1, Warszawa 2008.

<sup>9</sup> *Województwo sandomierskie w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, ed. W. Pałucki, elab. K. Chłapowski et al., parts 1 and 2, *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Mapy szczegółowe XVI wieku*, 2, Warszawa 1993.

<sup>10</sup> *Województwo sieradzkie i województwo łęczyckie w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, ed. H. Rutkowski, elab. K. Chłapowski et al., parts 1 and 2, *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Mapy szczegółowe XVI wieku*, 5, Warszawa 1998.

<sup>11</sup> *Mazowsze w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, ed. W. Pałucki, elab. A. Dunin-Wąsowiczowa et al., parts 1 and 2, *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Mapy szczegółowe XVI wieku*, 7, Warszawa 1973.

<sup>3</sup> *Województwo płockie około 1578 r.* Elab. I. Gieysztorowa, J. Humnicki, J. Lemene, A. Zaboklicka under management of S. Herbst, city map of Płock elab. R. Cieśla, [parts 1–2], *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Seria A: Mapy szczegółowe*, Wrocław 1958.

<sup>4</sup> *Prusy Królewskie w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*. Ed. S. Herbst, elab. M. Biskup with participation of M. Koc, [part 1–2], *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Seria B: Mapy przeglądowe*, 1, Warszawa 1961. See also B. Konopska, 1994, pp. 123–128.

commentaries and indexes. The content of these volumes has been later combined, translated into English and published in 2014<sup>12</sup>, with Marek Słonia acting as its editor. The most recently completed and printed volume of *HAP* was volume 4, which covered Greater Poland, i.e. the former Poznań and Kalisz Voivodships<sup>13</sup>.

The main maps at the scale of 1:250,000 depicted all the localities that existed in the second half of the 16th century (fig. 1). They were diverse in terms of legal and economic categories (towns, villages, mill settlements, individual farms, etc.), size and ownership (royal, church, nobles' and municipal estates). The place names were given

of taxation-based organisational units (required explanations can be found in the commentary). The boundaries of dioceses, archidiaconies and parishes of the Roman Catholic (Latin) Church were also marked. In addition, the maps included also the most important roads which existed in the 16th century. Elements of the natural environment (waters and forests) were presented in a manner reflecting their condition from the turn of the 18th and 19th century, because the earlier situation could not be established in a sufficient detail. The biggest exception to this rule is reconstruction of the sixteenth-century San riverbed in its estuary to

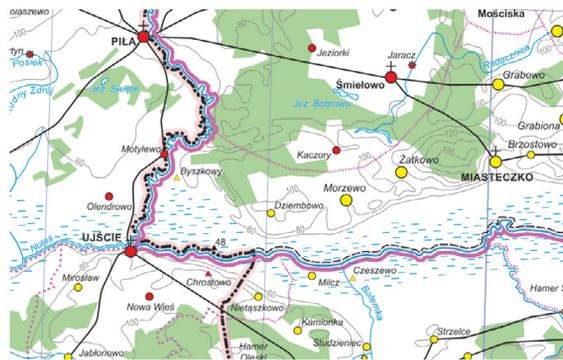


Fig. 1. Environs of towns Piła and Ujście on the main map at the scale of 1:250,000 in the volume *Wielkopolska in the second half of the 16th century* (reduced)

in the official wording of the period (e.g. Sądecz Nowy, not Nowy Sącz). The maps depict localities with clear importance in the territorial structure of state and church administration, which is closely linked with the issue of boundaries. The main maps presented the boundaries of the state, voivodships, tax lands and poviats, but not the boundaries of court poviats which could, albeit rarely, be different than those

the Vistula, where subsequent changes resulted in several towns which were originally located on the right bank of the river ending up on the left bank<sup>14</sup>. As the volumes were prepared, certain corrections were sometimes made on the previously issued maps, especially in relation to network of major roads at the boundaries between different voivodships. A larger correction of the border line was made in the case of the south-eastern edge of the Lublin Voivodship<sup>15</sup>.

Initially, there were no additional maps; they were published in subsequent volumes. The volume covering the Cracow Voivodship, included

<sup>12</sup> *Historical Atlas of Poland in the 2nd Half of the 16th Century: Voivodships of Cracow, Sandomierz, Lublin, Sieradz, Łęczyca, Rawa, Plock and Mazovia*, vols. 1–4, ed. M. Słonia, Frankfurt am Main 2014 „Geschichte Erinnerung Politik. Posen Studien zur Geschichts-, Kultur- und Politikwissenschaft” Vol. 6.

<sup>13</sup> *Wielkopolska w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, ed. M. Słonia, K. Chłapowski, elab. A. Borek et al., parts 1 and 2, *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Mapy szczegółowe XVI wieku*, 4, Warszawa 2017 (print 2018).

<sup>14</sup> *Województwo lubelskie*, p. 18; *Województwo sandomierskie*, pp. 25, 26 (map).

<sup>15</sup> *Województwo sandomierskie*, pp. 39, 40 (map). This correction was not included in the summary edition of *Historical Atlas of Poland* (2014).

four general maps at the scale of 1:500,000 depicting territorial units of the Roman Catholic Church (including deaneries not included on the main map), communities of other faiths (evangelical), distribution of landed property, including indications of larger estates belonging to church institutions or members of nobility, as well as more important roads divided into major and secondary ones. Several other thematic aspects were shown on small text maps in part two. The maps of selected towns are depicted at the scale of 1:10,000. *HAP* contains plans of all capital cities of voivodships, and later volumes, e.g. the volume devoted to the Cracow Voivodship, include also city maps of other localities, for example Cracow, Biecz, Nowy Sącz, Częstochowa, Siewierz and Wieliczka.

The commentary describes written and cartographic sources, explains the methods of map development, discusses selected detailed issues, and provides statistical data and other results of the conducted research. An extensive index of localities provides information on, among other things, location of settlements in poviats and parishes, as well as information on their ownership, and includes the names of the localities in their sixteenth-century and contemporary forms, where required. The index of physiographic names has a similar structure.

The land tax registers are the basic sources for reconstruction of settlements and boundaries of state administration units on the main maps. The land tax was recorded in the registers of individual poviats, in general listing localities on the basis of the division into parishes, which at that time served as the smallest territorial units for the state treasury. The registers include information on the owners or lessees of villages, the amount of land (expressed in "łany", an old measurement unit) of independent peasant farmers, noble small holders and towns (land constituting part of farms was not taxed), as well as various categories of rural population (for example, "zagrodnicy" [peasants settled on relatively large but not very fertile plots of lands], "komornicy" [landless labourers], and "rzemieślnicy" [craftsmen]), and the collected liquor tax<sup>16</sup>. The amount of cases in which there

were no settlements in the registers is assumed to be negligible, in particular, there are no new settlements which have not yet been subject to taxation. Other written sources that supplemented the data from the land tax registers include foremost the files concerning pastoral visits, containing more reliable information about the boundaries of individual parishes.

Maps elaborated in the second half of the 16th century played a very minor role in the work on *HAP*, because they are much less detailed, and also contain glaring errors (distorted river networks, incorrect depictions of localities and boundary lines). There are three significant maps of Poland from that period, all constituting direct or indirect modifications of Bernard Wapowski's cartographic works which were published in 1526 and are only partially known. They are: a map created by Waclaw Grodecki, probably printed in 1562 (scale approx. 1:1,680,000), together with a booklet containing the author's dedication to King Sigismund II Augustus, with the text by V.P. Melanchthon about the origin of the Slavs and the index of place names, a map created by Andrzej Pograbka from 1570 (approx. 1:1,950,000) and a map of Gerard Merkator from 1585 (approx. 1:1,600,000). Unusually, the oldest printed Polish detailed map from 1563 was used as an auxiliary in the work on the Cracow Voivodship, which presents the Duchies of Oświęcim and Zator at the scale of approximately 1:250,000. It was created by Stanisław Porębski, with cooperation of Waclaw Grodecki<sup>17</sup>.

As it is widely known, historical geography is characterised by the extensive use of retrogression method. The oldest maps, which constitute the proper cartographic sources of *HAP*, were elaborated in the last decades of the 18th century. First of all, they were the maps of individual voivodships at that point located within the boundaries of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth after its first partition (1772). They were elaborated by Karol Perthées, the court cartographer of Stanislaus II Augustus, the last king of Poland (1764–1795). These maps at the scale of 1:225,000 depicted all localities, but their location was not fully accurate. K. Perthées elaborated 12 such maps covering a large part of the natively Polish lands of the Crown. In the context of creating the sixteenth-century

<sup>16</sup> I. Gieysztorowa, *Źródła pisane*. In: *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Mazowsze w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, part II, Commentary, indexes, pp. 17–20; also her *Wstęp do demografii staropolskiej*, 1976, pp. 146–160; K. Boroda 2007, pp. 152–170.

<sup>17</sup> H. Rutkowski 2014, pp. 283–285.

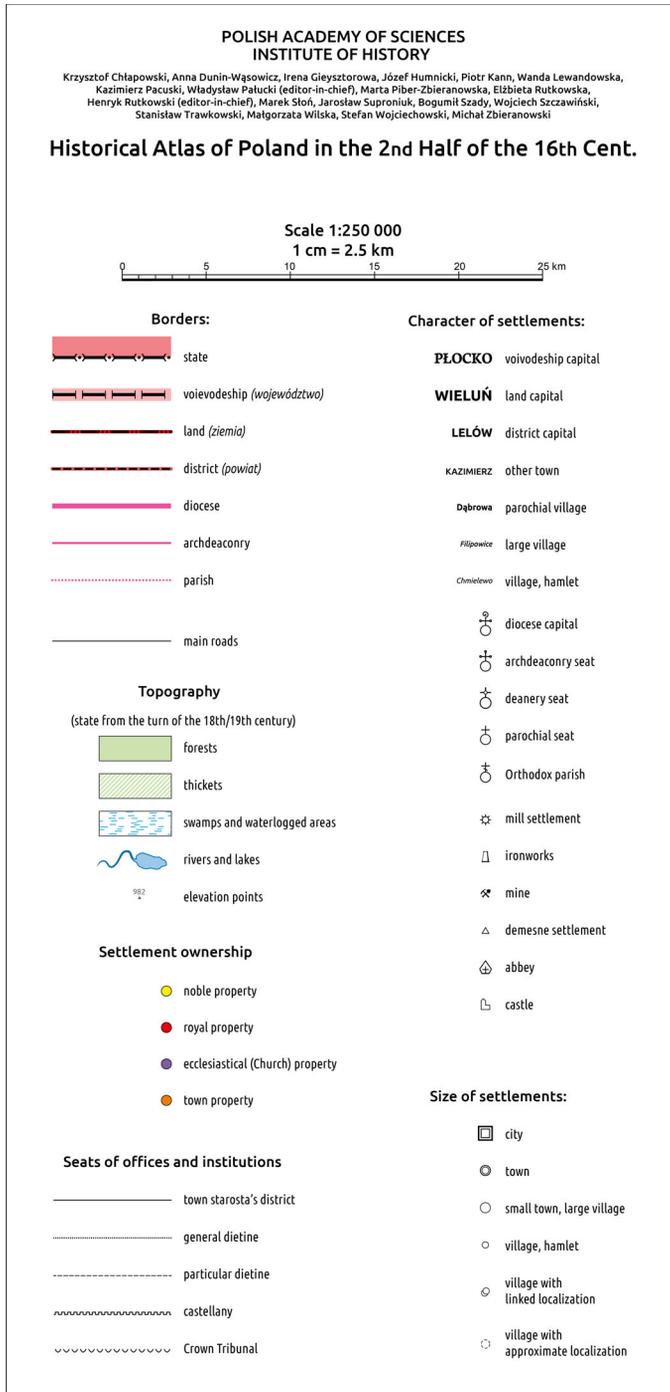


Fig. 2. Legend of the main detailed map at the scale of 1:250,000

atlas, these maps were used mainly to determine the course of roads and boundaries, and they were only marginally helpful in locating individual localities<sup>18</sup>. The lands occupied by the neighbouring states during the post-partitions period of Poland's history were at the turn of the 18th and 19th century depicted on the Austrian and Prussian maps whose accuracy was already similar to that of the topographical maps from the 20th century. When the new political borders were established in 1815, the *Topographic Map of the Polish Kingdom* (the so-called *Quarter-master's Map*) was elaborated, becoming additional resource for the historical atlas. The above-quoted article<sup>19</sup> includes discussion of these cartographic sources. *HAP* depicts rivers, lakes, swamps and forests, as well as position of localities and courses of road, based on the data from these maps.

The main maps of *HAP* include elements whose placement on the map reflects certain information about their position, as well as elements whose placement reflect estimate or hypothetical locations. Information about this aspect is presented, in a general or more detailed form, in the chapters of the commentary. Location of any village reflects the situation recorded at the turn of the 18th and 19th century, which means that it is most likely also a probable location of said village for the second half of the 16th century. On the other, in some cases, including ones concerning even earlier periods, the location can be treated as certain, for example in the case of a church which had been

erected in the Middle Ages. The legend of the map (fig. 2) distinguishes between villages whose locations are approximate and those whose locations are largely hypothetical<sup>20</sup>. Information on the ownership of towns, villages and hamlets ("przysiółki") is almost entirely certain. Estimation of the size of settlements, divided into four categories, should be generally treated as approximate information, although it is possible to indicate many places whose categorisation leaves no doubts. Reconstruction of boundaries was based on interpolation between settlements belonging to different administrative units. In areas where settlement networks are not dense, it is more difficult to determine the exact boundaries, however, sometimes additional information (e.g. a message about the border river) allows to increase the accuracy of their depictions<sup>21</sup>.

The use of digital information systems has led to profound changes in the way the atlas is prepared and allowed for new forms of presentation of the results, but the continuity of the series is maintained. The last two volumes covering Kuyavia (No. 6) and Podlasie (No. 8) are prepared for publishing in 2020. This most detailed geographic and historical analysis of a large part of old Poland depicts the area in the 16th century, but it can also facilitate the process of gaining deeper knowledge about the history of these lands in the earlier and later centuries.

<sup>18</sup> Ibidem, pp. 286–289.

<sup>19</sup> Ibidem, pp. 290–297.

<sup>20</sup> H. Rutkowski, *Lokalizacja miejscowości*. In: *Atlas Historyczny Polski. Mazowsze w drugiej połowie XVI wieku*, 1973, part II, Commentary, indexes, pp. 68–71.

<sup>21</sup> See also H. Rutkowski, 2018, pp. 124–135.

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