

**Self-presentation  
in the promotion procedure**

**First name and last name:** Karol Polejowski

**Education and scientific degrees:**

1996 – MA degree in History; Institute of History, University of Gdansk. Title of MA thesis:  
*Teutonic Order in France till 1501*

2000 – PhD degree in Humanistic Sciences, specialization: History; Title of PhD thesis: *Genesis and development of the property of the Teutonic Order in the Kingdom of France to the middle of the fourteenth century*, published in 2003

**Employment in research units and didactic achievements:**

1<sup>st</sup> October 2011 until today – Ateneum – Szkoła Wyższa in Gdansk, Department of European Studies, researcher and lecturer

Given lectures:

History of Spain; History of Italy; History of the Mediterranean from the Middle Ages; History of Poland in 20<sup>th</sup> century; Social History of Europe in 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> centuries; Polish Foreign Policy in 20<sup>th</sup> century; Regionalism and Federalization in European Union; Security Policy in European Union

October 2015 – January 2016 – Gdańska Wyższa Szkoła Humanistyczna

Given lectures:

Medieval History of Europe; Medieval History of Poland; Modern History of Europe; History of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth; French Revolution and Napoleonic Era

1<sup>st</sup> October 2000 - 31<sup>st</sup> September 2011 – University of Gdansk, Institute of French Philology; researcher and lecturer

Given lectures:

History of France and the French-speaking countries; History of the French Culture; Contemporary

## International Relations

Supervisor of MA seminar during the years 2001 – 2004: under my supervision 10 students obtained their MA degrees; MA theses were written in French

1<sup>st</sup> October 2001 - 28<sup>th</sup> February 2002 – College of Teachers of the Foreign Languages, University of Gdansk, lecturer

Given Lectures:

History of France and the French-speaking countries; History of the French Culture

1<sup>st</sup> October 1997 – 15<sup>th</sup> February 1998 – Institute of History, University of Gdansk, lecturer during the doctoral studies

Given lectures:

Medieval History of Europe

1<sup>st</sup> October 1997 – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2000 – University of Gdansk, Institute of French Philology (part-time); lecturer

Given lectures:

History of France and the French-speaking countries; History of the French Culture; Contemporary International Relations

**Indication of the scientific achievement according to the article 16, par. 2 of the Act from 14<sup>th</sup> March 2003 about the scientific degrees and scientific title and about the degrees and title in the field of Art (Dz. U. nr 65, poz. 595 z późn. zm.)**

### **Title of the scientific achievement**

Research on the Levantine Crusades in the Middle Ages, with particular emphasis on the crusading activity of the counts of Brienne and the role of the religious military orders in the area of the dominance of the French language (including the Latin East).

### **Monographs**

*Matrimonium et crux. Wzrost i kariera rodu Brienne w czasie wypraw krzyżowych (do początku XIV wieku [Growth and career of the Brienne family during the Crusades (to the beginning of the fourteenth century)]*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Ateneum – Szkoły Wyższej w Gdańsku, Gdańsk 2014, pp. 331, ISBN 978-83-61079-29-3 (together with other publications, thematically related,

see: Annex 3b)

*Genesis and development of the property of the Teutonic Order in the Kingdom of France to the middle of the fourteenth century*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, Gdańsk 2003; pp. 230; ISBN: 83-7326-155-9; (reviews: Sylvain Gouguenheim [Paris], in: *Zapiski Historyczne*, Toruń, t. LXX (2005), pp. 149 – 152; M. Olivier [Paris], in: *Moyen âge: revue d'histoire et de philologie*, Paris 2005 (t. 111, nr 1), pp. 150-151; J. Wenta [Toruń], in: *Deutsches Archiv für Erforschung des Mittelalters*, Jg.61/2:2005, pp. 842-843 (together with other publications, thematically related, see: Annex 3a)

### **Presentation of the scientific objectives and the results of the presented works, including presentation of their possible use**

In terms of chronological, first area of my research interests are studies on the religious military orders in the Middle Ages, especially in the history of the Teutonic Order. During my studies I decided to prepare my MA thesis under supervision of Professor Jan Powierski in whose MA seminar I participated during the years 1993-1996. As a result of this first stage of my scientific activity was the MA thesis entitled *Teutonic Order in France to the year 1501*, which was a combination of my interest in the history of the French-speaking countries in the Middle Ages and the history of the military orders during the Crusades period. Shortly after, my supervisor Professor Powierski, proposed me to continue my research work, as a PhD Student in the Institute of History of the University of Gdańsk, on the issues discussed in my MA thesis. In this way, in Autumn of 1996 I started my work on a doctoral dissertation, which was to be the first modern analysis of the problem of genesis and functioning of the Teutonic Order in the Kingdom of France in the Middle Ages. At that time, so at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the state of research on this issue has been fixed to the end of the nineteenth century. Literature concerned with this topic consisted a few short articles published by French historians in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As it turned out during my research in archives and libraries in Paris, Troyes, Nevers, and Metz, more than 200 documents concerning the Teutonic Order in France preserved. It was enough to reconstruct the main line of the history of the Order in medieval France. What is interesting, these documents are largely original, from the XIII<sup>th</sup> - XV<sup>th</sup> centuries, which in part were published by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (this publication, prepared by Ch. Lalore, contains, however, a lot of mistakes). In these circumstances, I mainly focused on the analysis of original source material, setting the main goal of my research on answering the questions about the origins of the Teutonic Order in France and the development of its possessions in this Kingdom. The results of my research assured me that the

development of the possessions of the Order in France lasted until the mid-14th century. Then in the second half of this century we can notice a standstill and then the crisis in the Teutonic Order's commanderies in France. The same situation appeared in other Order's commanderies in Western Germany (ex. in Lorraine) and it strongly contrast with the situation in the Teutonic Order's State in Prussia (apogee of development). As a result of my discussions during the doctoral seminar, my supervisor prof. J. Powierski suggested that in my research I should focus on the period from the Fifth Crusade (1217 - 1221), when the first donations of the French knights to the Teutonic Order took place, to the mid-fourteenth century, which was obvious turning point in the history of its dominions in the Kingdom of France. So, the final title of my dissertation was: *Genesis and development of the property of the Teutonic Order in the Kingdom of France to the mid-fourteenth century*, which I defended on 13<sup>th</sup> of April 2000. The title of Doctor in Humanities, with specialization in History, I obtained on 22<sup>nd</sup> of September 2000. In view of the untimely death of my Master, Professor Powierski (6<sup>th</sup> May 1999), I finished my work on a doctorate under the supervision of Professor Wiesław Długokęcki, whose comments and suggestions gave the final shape of my dissertation. During the doctoral procedure my reviewers were: Professor Jerzy Hauziński (Pomeranian Academy, Słupsk) and Professor Błażej Śliwiński (University of Gdańsk), whose comments and proposals contained in their reviews allowed me to publish this thesis in corrected version.

Even before I completed my PhD, I had published three articles, two of which (Annex 3c, nos. 11, 13) were the result of my research, but the the analyzed problems required separate studies (the origin and role of the cult of St. Elizabeth of Hungary in medieval France and the question of the origin of nickname of grand master of the Teutonic Order, Charles of Trier). In parallel with the publication of these first articles, I started to present the results of my research during the international scientific conferences. In October 1998, thanks to the invitation of Director of the German Institute in Paris, Professor Werner Paravicini, I took part in an international session entitled *Aspects européens de l'Ordre Teutonique au Moyen Âge*, where I delivered a paper on the policy of the French aristocratic families towards Teutonic Order in Outremer (first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century). After my PhD I continued the process of internationalization of the results of my research on Teutonic Order in France. Between 2002 and 2003 I published in France, two more articles (Annex 3a, nos. 7, 8), one of which, was concerned on the problem of the beginning of the Teutonic Order's commandery in Northburgundian Orbec (near Nevers). In this article I included a previously unknown document issued by bishop of Nevers in April 1224. The final, and most important, achievement of this stage of my research activities in the Teutonic Order's field was the publication of a monograph (revised version of my doctoral dissertation), bearing the same title as doctoral thesis. The book was published in Autumn 2003 by Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego.

After completion of this phase of my research activity, I decided to take up the study on the next period in the history of the Teutonic Order in France, which began in the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> century and ended in 1501 with the act of sale of whole its French possessions by German Master to the Cistercians of Clairvaux. The first step on this way was the publication of the article on the policy towards the Teutonic Order pursued by the Duke of Burgundy, Philip the Bold, in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Annex 3a, no. 6). However, because of the important family reasons, in 2005 I was forced to suspend my research and teaching activity, and, as the University of Gdansk's employee, to use the two-year unpaid leave of absence. Thus, in the years 2006 - 2008 I was excluded from the active scientific activity. However, in this period I was able to prepare, partially, for a return to the active scientific activities and to make preparations to continue my research on the history of the Teutonic Order. Simultaneously, I made some preparations to start studies on crusading activity and Mediterranean career of the French aristocratic family of the Counts of Brienne. It is my second area of the scientific interests.

Some members of this family I met during the preparation of my doctoral dissertation. The counts of Brienne, starting from the King of Jerusalem, John and his nephew Walter IV, were strongly connected with the Teutonic Order. King John in his Palestinian kingdom made some donations to the Order, and Walter IV, his nephew, installed the brothers of the Order in his champenois' possessions (Beauvoir commandery). However, at this time the history of the counts of Brienne was not the main subject of my research. But what was interesting for my further scientific interests I found a big gap in the historiography concerning this family. It was obvious that the state of research on the history of this family had been fixed by the French historians in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The only monograph about the Briennes, written by Ferdinand de Sassenay, for the most part was a romantic story about the deeds of the selected representatives of this family in Outremer. From that moment to the early years of the twenty-first century not much has changed in this matter. Only the King of Jerusalem and Emperor of the Latin Emperor of Constantinople, John of Brienne, his life and reign, were examined by some historians, like German historian L. Böhm (1938). But his monograph, partially still interesting, was burdened with German nationalism of the period. Only in 2013, the English historian G. Perry gave a new biography of John of Brienne. The other representatives of this family, especially during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century's Crusades, were very often beyond of interest of the historians. Not abandoning my previous studies on the military religious orders, I took the decision to initiate systematic research on the history of the family Brienne in Outremer during the Crusades. It is worth to note, that apart from the Briennes, in installation process of the Teutonic Order in France were involved other families, especially from Champagne and Burgundy, which were related to each other. This issue introduced me into the complex of problems relating to the genealogy of the noble families in northern France,

especially between 12th - 14th centuries. At the same time, it turned out that the French families which were in the sphere of my interests, were also involved in the process of installation of the military orders in their domains (counties or duchies). In these circumstances it was possible, or even desirable, considering the lack of literature on the subject, the combination of my current scientific activity with the new area of research. At the same time, so about 2008, the research about the Crusades and military religious orders were intensively developed in the Anglo-Saxon research centers (ex. Cardiff, Leeds, St. Louis, New York, etc.), and I took the decision to present the results of my research on both areas of interest at scientific conferences organized mainly by Anglo-Saxon centers, not forgetting, however, about Poland.

The opening event of this new phase of my research activity was my participation in a prestigious conference *The Military Orders: Politics and Power*, organized by Cardiff Centre for the Crusades (H. Nicholson, P. W. Edbury). From this point I took part regularly in the international conferences, publishing some of the results of my research (Annex 5: a list of conference speeches). Parallely, I returned to the earlier interrupted research on the Late Middle Ages' possessions of the Teutonic Order in France. Between 2009 and 2011 I published three articles (including one in English), which complement and significantly widened our knowledge about the functioning of the Teutonic Order outside of the German language area (Annex 3a, nos. 3, 4 and 5). Complement of my research on different aspects of the functioning of the Teutonic Order is also the article on the Madonna as a patroness of the Order in the Middle Ages. The value of this article enriches the publication previously unknown original seal of the Grand Master of the Order from 1286, preserved in Archives Nationales in Paris (Annex. 3a, no. 2). The crowning achievement of my research on the Teutonic Order in medieval France (1218 - 1501) will be publication of a complete, modern monograph, which I would like to publish during next three years. The separate study about the activity of the Teutonic Order in France in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century will be published this year under the title: *The Teutonic Knights Order during the Fifth Crusade and its rise in Western Europe - the French case study (1218 - 1258)*, w: *Contextualising the Fifth Crusade*, red. L. Myłod, G. Perry, T. Smith, J. Vandeburie, Farnham: Ashgate Publishing, 2016.

The history of the Teutonic Order, and more broadly the history of military religious orders, were still an important area of my research, but over time more and more important were my research on the Brienne family and its activity during the Crusades. However, because of lack of modern literature concerning this family (especially for the 13th century), which would present its history both in France and in Outremer, I had to focus primarily on the collection and analysis of the source material, as the chronicles or diplomatic sources. This situation forced me to conduct the research in French archives and libraries. Since 2009, actually every year I led my studies, not only in France, but also in Italy, Great Britain and Germany, using funds received from various

institutions and foundations, as well as the financial support of my university (University of Gdansk, then Ateneum - University in Gdansk; Annex 4, par. 5).

The main goal of my research on the Brienne family was to prepare a monograph of this family, with a special emphasis on its crusading activity. After collecting source material and its analysis I found out, that the monograph must be supplemented with two important research topics, necessary for the understanding of the phenomenon of the international career of this family in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. First, it was necessary to present the genesis of this family and its history to the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> century in the county of Champagne and examine the path that allowed it to get a high status in the French feudal system of this period. Secondly, I had to investigate the genealogy of other families from Champagne, Burgundy, Flanders and Lorraine, closely related to Briennes and give the answer to the question: Can we, in his case, talk about conscious matrimonial policy of this family in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries? The answer to this question, in my opinion, is positive, and my research can be considered as complementary to research on the aristocracy of the county of Champagne between 1100 and 1300, conducted by the American historian Theodore Evergates. T. Evergates in his works consistently omits the issues concerning the Brienne family, especially in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, as belonging to the history of the Latin East. From my point of view the separation of the history of the family because of its activity in the East is unjustified. In the case of Briennes in the 13<sup>th</sup> century it is evident - the following counts representing the main line of the family (Walter III, Walter IV, Hugh and Walter V), even if their absence in France was durable, they never broke their ties with the ancestral *lieu de pouvoir* in Champagne. Therefore, in my monograph on crusading activity of the Briennes, I took under consideration what has happened in France, and particularly in Champagne in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and was associated (even indirectly) with Briennes, and crusading activity of individual representatives of this family during this period. The narration in my monograph, which was published in 2014, ends in 1309, when Walter V of Brienne was chosen as a Duke of Athens. This was the culmination of the permanent efforts of the family during last hundred years, to gain the hereditary throne in the Latin East, or more broadly, in the Mediterranean. Realizing, however, that subsequent events (after 1309) also need to be investigated and the results should be shared, I published several separate articles on the presence of the Brienne family in Frankish Greece, which are a natural complement of the monograph (Annex 3b, nos. 3, 4 and 5). One of these articles (Annex 3b, no 3) was published with little known document of French King Philip V the Long from the year 1322 (as Annex), and other one was published in English (Annex 3b, no. 4).

On the margin I have to add, that the combination of my interests on the military orders and aristocratic families from Champagne is an article in print (in English), which will be published in September 2016. This article discusses the origins of the Knights Templar in the county of

Champagne and in Flanders in the years 1120 - 1144 through the prism of activity of Andrew of Baudement (first half of 12<sup>th</sup> c.), an aristocrat and a high rank official at the court of the Counts of Champagne. For the first time in the literature concerning early history of the Templars I put the thesis of his leading role in the installation process of the Order in Champagne, emphasizing the Baudement's relations with Flanders and Kingdom of Jerusalem (family of Montlhéry). Not without significance is the fact, that the Baudements were related to Brienne's too (*The Baudements Family and Templars – the first years of the Order in Champagne (till forties of the XIIIth century)*), in: *The Military Religious Orders: History, Sources and Memory*, vol. 1: *The Templars: The Rise, Fall, and Legacy of a Military Religious Order*, red. J. Burgtorf, Sh. Lotan, E. Mallorquí-Ruscalleda, Routledge 2016, forthcoming).

However, the most important - from the point of view of the presence of the Brienne family in the Latin East - was the 13<sup>th</sup> century. All began with the crusading vows made by the count of Brienne, Walter III (Fourth Crusade, 1199) and his marriage to the heiress of the principate of Taranto and the County of Lecce, Elvira of Hauteville. As a crusader and papal client he had fought against the imperial (German) party, present in the Kingdom of Sicily, after the death of the Emperor, Henry VI. During the war (1201-1205) Walter III defeated imperial forces, but he did not achieve lasting success, because he died in an ambush (June 1205). However, these events initiated permanent friendship between the Papacy and the Briennes, which survived more than hundred years. As pointed out in the book, the Italian episode of Walter III, tragically ended for him, opened the way to the throne of Jerusalem for his younger brother, John. It is worth to notice that the person who links these two events: Walter III's Italian war and the crown of Jerusalem for John of Brienne - is their uncle, Walter of Montbéliard. This aristocrat, still underestimated by the historians of the Crusades - came from imperial Burgundy and his family was one of the most important Hohenstaufen's vassals in the western parts of the Germanic Empire. During the years 1201-1212 he initiated the process of installation in Outremer his relatives (sister Alice or nephews: John of Brienne and Odo of Montbéliard) or his vassals from Burgundy (ex. Dampierre-sur-Salon family). At that time he became the most important figure of the Kingdom of Cyprus (as king's son-in-law; then regent) and of the Kingdom of Jerusalem (constable of the Kingdom; until 1212). The presentation of the role of Walter of Montbéliard in Outremer in an appropriate manner was possible after completing the wide-range research and after comparing the source material not only from Latin East but also from Burgundy and Champagne (chronicles and documents). Walter's activity needed a separate article, which was published in France, in 2014 (Annex 3c, no. 1). This article and my separate research on the Montbéliards in Outremer became the basis for discussion, which I undertook with the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon historiography of the Crusades (ex. P. W. Edbury). I present the results of my research on "new aristocracy in Outremer" in the first half

of the 13<sup>th</sup> century on the conferences organized abroad (Annex 5, nos. 3, 4, 8 and 9). Collected source material and presented in the form of publications and conference presentations, concerning the role and significance of Walter of Montbéliard and his family on the Latin East at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, has been appreciated by the editors of a new series prepared by Ashgate Publishing, entitled "Rulers of the Latin East", who proposed me to write a book on the role and importance of this family in Outremer in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. My work on the book began in 2014 and its completion is expected in August 2016 (Annex 3c, no. 2). Thus, this is my third area of interest, besides the Military Orders and the Briennes, which is the subject of my scientific research.

The monograph on the role of Montbéliards in Outremer in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century will not finish my research in the area chronologically delineated by framework of the book. Because my work on this book is coming to an end, I can state that as a one of the results is opening an another field of research. As it turns out, the research on the history of the Latin East in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century is dominated by the problems concerning the role of Lusignan and Ibelin families and their conflict with Emperor Frederick II and his party in Outremer (especially after 1229). These two families and their activities in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century keep in the shadow other families and persons, which were important and very often more influential than Ibelins or Lusignans in this period. The Montbéliards are just one example. In my monograph on the Brienne family, a lot of pages (*Matrimonium et crux*, pp. 183-226) I dedicated the role and significance of Walter IV of Brienne, who was present in the Kingdom of Jerusalem in the years 1233 - 1244. He was the only son of Walter III, who died in Italy (1205) and nephew of King John. This person, in the historiography of the Crusades often marginalized, played one of the primary roles in the Kingdom of Jerusalem. In the case of this aristocrat, who has not yet his own biography, I had to collect existing, but fragmented, source material and embed our hero in the broader context of the events in the Kingdom of Jerusalem between 1229 - 1244. At that time, the Latin East, and especially Kingdom of Jerusalem and Kingdom of Cyprus, was thrown into the civil war between the Hohenstaufen supporters ("imperialists") and John of Ibelin, lord of Beirut, who defended the political system of the Kingdom, in which the dominant role was played by the local Latin aristocracy. During this war Walter IV of Brienne came to the Holy Land and in 1233 he became the husband of Mary of Lusignan, the sister of the King of Cyprus, Henry. No less important is that Maria's mother was Queen Alice of Jerusalem (of Champagne).

As a result of my studies on Walter IV of Brienne it is sure now that Walter, as a Castellan of Jaffa (and not the Count of Jaffa, as previously stated H. E. Mayer), along with the local Templars, played a leading role in the defense of the southern borders of the Kingdom. He was also a leading figure during the Crusades from the years 1239-1241, when as a local baron he knew very well the

realities of the relations with the Muslims, he was an important advisor of Thibaut IV of Champagne (who was his feudal overlord in the County of Champagne), and then of Richard of Cornwall, during their expeditions against Egypt. This problem required a separate study, so I decided to prepare an article in English, which will be published in Autumn 2016 (*Between Jaffa and Jerusalem – a few remarks on the defence of the southern border of the Kingdom of Jerusalem during the years 1229-1244*, in: *Military Orders: vol. 6: Culture and Conflict*, ed. J. Schenk, M. Carr, Farnham: Ashgate Publishing, 2016, forthcoming). Except of Walter IV of Brienne and the Montbéliard family in my field of research, so Outremer in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> c., there are also other families or persons, who still wait for the separate studies, which should show their role and significance at that time. Firstly, I mean the Dampierre (-sur-Salon) family, originally from Imperial Burgundy, whose representative settled in the Latin East at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. He married Heloise, the sister of the King of Cyprus, Hugh of Lusignan, and he gave birth the separate line of his family in Outremer. Consequently, in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century in the Kingdom of Jerusalem, was created strong political party, gathered around newly arrived members of the families of Montbéliard, Brienne and Dampierre and supported by the Queen of Cyprus, Alice of Jerusalem and the Lord of Sidon, Balian Grenier (his wife Margaret was the niece of King John of Brienne). It's really new element of the description of the political scene in the Latin East, which I have introduced into the discussions between the historians of the Crusades in the past 2 years.

Closely connected to the above issues are articles that will be published in English in 2017, relating to:

- claims to the Cypriot crown of Thierry of Flanders (1203), illegitimate son of Philip Count of Flanders, participant of the Third Crusade. Partial results of my research on this subject I have already presented during a scientific conference in Saint Louis (Annex 5, no. 4).
- the problem of marriages between relatives in the light of the decrees of the Fourth Lateran Council, for example, a marriage concluded in 1214 between Philippa of Jerusalem and Erard of Ramerupt (of Brienne; Annex 5, no. 1).

I have decided to continue the research specialization, related to the history of the Latin East in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. In the next years I will continue my research in these three, above described, areas of interest.

## **5. Presentation of other scientific and research achievements**

During my research in France I did not limited my activity to seeking the material necessary for the study of the Brienne family or the history of the military orders, but also I quest for unknown, or little known, sources concerning Polish history in the Middle Ages and Early Modern

Times. One of the results of this activity is publication a previously unknown document from 1601, in which the Cistercian convent from Oliva submitted to Cistercian Abbey of Clairvaux (Annex 3c, no. 6). The document, perfectly conserved, is available in the archives of the department of Aube (Troyes). This direction of my research activity, so searching and publishing polonica, preserved in the French archives, and especially in Archives Nationales in Paris, is in initial state, but gathered information and materials allowed me to present the results, during the conference about the state of research on the multicultural heritage of the former Polish Commonwealth (Bialystok, 2015; Annex 5, no. 2; forthcoming).

I don't abandon also my interests in the history of France in the Middle Ages. It is proven by the publication of the article in English (with a source annex), about the social context of ordinance relating to hunting and issued by King of France Charles VI (1396). At the moment, in cooperation with Professor Sobieslaw Szybkowski, I prepare the publication of an unknown document, which certifies obtaining by bishop of Warmia, Henry of Sorbom the relic of the Holy Cross. It was the French King Charles V the Wise, who bestowed the bishop during his visit in Paris in 1378. Article concerning this issue (with the text of the document) will be published in French next year.

My research interests also refer to the French historiography. In 2011 I published (in English) an article concerning the research of famous French historian Edouard Delebecque, mainly in the context of his work on Xenophon. Last year I started the work as translator of historical books on medieval France and its participation in the Crusades. The first, already published monograph, is book written by Gustave Schlumberger about the Egyptian expeditions of King Amalric I of Jerusalem (1163-1169). At the moment I prepare the Polish edition of the work of Joseph Chartrou "Anjou in the years 1109 - 1151, during the reign of Fulk V, the future King of Jerusalem and his son Geoffrey Plantagenêt". The book will be published in the Summer of 2016. (Annex 3c, nos. 9 and 10).

*Krzysztof Poleski*