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**Z dziejów polskiego edytorstwa źródeł historycznych.**

**Maciej Dogiel (1715-1760)**

**From the history of Polish publishing of historical sources.**

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SUMMARY

The paper is devoted to the life and work of the Piarist monk Maciej Dogiel from the Lithuanian province of the order, the author of the first Polish diplomatic, an active participant in the reform of the Piarist educational system, and the founder of the tertiary Collegium Nobilium, as well as a Piarist printing house in Wilno (Vilnius).

The paper is based on a number of hitherto unanalysed manuscriptural sources from collections in Polish and Lithuanian libraries (Biblioteka Czartoryskich, Biblioteka Narodowa [National Library], the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences at Kórnik, the Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences) as well as archives (AGAD, the Piarist Archives in Kraków, the Archives of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw). The subject-matter has been presented against the background of the intellectual life of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the 18th century, the history of the Piarist order, and the history of publishing historical sources. The account of Dogiel's life and work includes his ties with the intellectual milieu that coalesced during the reign of August III around the Załuski Library. The paper also takes into consideration all of the achievements of the Polish and Lithuanian provinces of the Piarist order in the field of publishing historical sources. An analysis of the main work by Dogiel has shown that it is rich in influences deriving both from the traditional culture of the country's nobility, and from West European erudite historiography. Several tendencies have been observed that are characteristic for the political-historical thought of the Commonwealth in that period, such as a reorientation of interest towards the West (towards lands lying on the river Oder), an ahistorical levelling of the historical perspective, the affirmation of the educational role of historical sources, and the belief that argumentation based on sources could play a decisive role not only in the description and understanding, but also in the reforming of the realities of the times.

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