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JAKUB SAWICKI (1899–1979), A BIBLIOGRAPHER

Abstract

This paper focuses on the characteristics of the bibliographical activity of the eminent canonist and seasoned bibliographer Jakub Sawicki. He created a pioneering bibliography of particular synods, initiated and maintained for many years a basic current law history bibliography, and compiled a number of personal bibliographies. After the presentation of the bibliographer's profile, the circumstances of the creation of the individual reference lists are presented, the principles of the selection of material are outlined, and the method of their preparation is discussed.

Keywords: Jakub Sawicki; *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*; *Materiały do polskiej bibliografii historyczno-prawnej*; personal bibliographies; history; method of preparation

In the biography of Jakub Sawicki (1899–1979), an outstanding canonist and expert in the history of the Polish state and law, two leading directions of scientific activity can be distinguished. One of them was the editing of historical sources. In this field, he gained particular recognition with the publication of the ten-volume *Concilia Poloniae* (1945–1963), containing source material, discussions and critical studies on Polish synodal statutes of the pre-partition period. This work is of fundamental importance for researchers of the history of the Church and canon law in Poland. It also serves scholars of cultural history, political and socio-economic relations. His equally valuable editorial achievement was the publication of the three-volume work *Iura Masoviae terrestria. Pomniki dawnego prawa mazowieckiego ziemskiego* (Warsaw 1972–1974), useful especially for historians interested in the past of Mazovia. These two source publications have assured their

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author a permanent and unassailable place in the history of Polish historiography and legal history.

The second domain of J. Sawicki's creative activity was bibliographic work. He was primarily interested in special bibliographies, and particularly appreciated personal and subject bibliographies. From his pen came the pioneering *Bibliographia synodorum particularium* (E Civitate Vaticana 1967). It received a favourable reception worldwide and brought the author international recognition. No less important was J. Sawicki's achievement in initiating and publishing, for almost a quarter of a century, *Materiały do polskiej bibliografii historyczno-prawnej*, published since 1954 in the pages of *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne*. Since its inception, this material have become one of the primary sources of information not only in the scientific craft of legal historians, but also legal scholars and historians in the strict sense. Jakub Sawicki also created personal bibliographies, in which he recorded the writing achievements of many scholars.

Despite J. Sawicki's significant contribution to the history of Polish bibliography, his overall bibliographic activity has not yet been the subject of in-depth research and has not lived to see publication. The analysis of the literature on the subject suggests that the interest of researchers has been mainly in the bibliography of law history, but it too has not been subjected to in-depth study.² Other bibliographies were mentioned marginally in memoir articles about the scholar figure, generally containing a canon of recurring facts,³ in dictionary publications,⁴ and in a monographic study devoted to personal bibliographies of Polish historians.⁵ It therefore seems reasonable to address the above subject.

The intention of the author of the article is to present and characterize the entire achievements of J. Sawicki in the field of bibliography. Attention will be paid to

² H. Izdebski, *Prace bibliograficzne Jakuba Sawickiego a aktualne problemy bibliografii historycznoprawnej*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 33 (1981) issue 1, pp. 265–274; B. Koredczuk, *Polska bibliografia historycznoprawna. Początki, rozwój i stan obecny*, „Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis. Prawo”, 288 (2004) pp. 407–422.

³ F. Pasternak, *Szkic biograficzny i bibliografia prac naukowych prof. Jakuba Sawickiego*, „Prawo Kanoniczne”, 21 (1978) issue 1/2, pp. 195–221; J. Bardach, *Jakub Sawicki 1899–1979*, „Państwo i Prawo”, 34 (1979) issue 5, pp. 118–120; P. Hemperek, *Jakub Sawicki (1899–1979)*, „Summariusz”, 8 (1979) pp. 292–297; S. Russocki, *Jakób Teodor Sawicki (25 VII 1899 – 3 II 1979)*, „Kwartalnik Historyczny”, 86 (1979) issue 3, pp. 876–879; M. Sędek, Ch. Wójcik, *Jakub Sawicki 1899–1979*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 23 (1981) issue 1, pp. 249–256; M. Sędek, *Professor Jakub Sawicki 1899–1979*, „Rocznik Mazowiecki”, 8 (1984) pp. 261–269.

⁴ *Sawicki Jakub Teodor Walery*, in: *Biogramy uczonych polskich*, part 1, *Nauki społeczne*, issue 3, P-Z, eds. A. Śródka, P. Szczawiński, Wrocław 1984, pp. 218–221; J. Senkowski, *Sawicki Jakub (Jakób) Teodor Walery*, in: *Polski słownik biograficzny*, vol. 35, ed. H. Markiewicz, Warsaw-Kraków 1994, pp. 313–316; H. Izdebski, *Sawicki Jakub*, in: *Słownik historyków polskich*, ed. M. Prosińska-Jackl, Warsaw 1994, p. 464; A. Śródka, *Sawicki Jakub Teodor Walery*, in: *Uczni polscy XIX-XX stulecia*, ed. A. Śródka, vol. 4, S-Ż, Warsaw 1998, pp. 33–35; A. Znajomski, *Sawicki Jakub Teodor Walery*, in: *Słownik pracowników książki polskiej. Suplement III*, ed. H. Tadeusiewicz, Warsaw 2010, pp. 245–246; G. Bałtruszajtys, *Jakub Sawicki 1899–1979*, in: *Profesorowie Wydziału Prawa i Administracji Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego 1808–2008*, ed. G. Bałtruszajtys, Warsaw 2008, pp. 184–187.

⁵ A. Znajomski, *Bibliografie osobowe historyków polskich*, Lublin 2004.

the reasons for the creation of each collection and the method of their compilation. The selection of material, bibliographic description, layout of bibliographies and information and support materials will also be discussed.

At the outset, it is worth introducing the (forgotten to a certain extent) profile of J. Sawicki. This will allow us to better understand the genesis and formation of his bibliographic interests and present the context of the creation of the various directories.

Jakub Teodor Walery Sawicki was born in Vienna on 25 July 1899 to a family of intellectuals. He was the son of prominent lawyer Jan Sawicki and Emma, née Milikowska, who came from a family of well-known booksellers and publishers in Lviv. He stayed in his hometown until the age of eighteen. Beginning in 1907, he was educated at Vienna's elite Theresian Academy, where he gained thorough knowledge of several foreign languages, including two classical ones, and acquired a passion for history. He crowned his grammar school education in 1917 with a certificate of secondary education and the Imperial Gold Medal, awarded to him for outstanding academic performance.

After graduating from school, he was drafted into the Austrian army. He served in the 4th Fortress Artillery Regiment with the rank of lieutenant, and participated in battles fought during World War I on the Western Front and on the Italian Front. After Poland regained its independence in November 1918, he volunteered for the Polish Army. He was assigned to the Polish military attaché in Vienna with the rank of second lieutenant. At the same time, he took up law studies at the University of Vienna, but had to interrupt them in May 1919 due to his commissioning to serve in the 1st Branch of the Supreme Command in Warsaw. In 1920 he took part in the Polish-Bolshevik war, and after its end worked at the Ministry of Military Affairs until September 1921. After demobilization, he enrolled in the Faculty of Law at Jagiellonian University. During his studies, he attended seminars by Stanisław Kutrzeba, Stanisław Estreicher and Józef Brzeziński, who was the supervisor of his doctoral dissertation. He completed his studies in 1926, earning a doctorate in law.

In 1926–1927, he worked as a trainee at the Court of Appeals in Lviv. At the same time, he participated in a seminar on the history of ecclesiastical law, conducted by the eminent canonist Władysław Abraham at the Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv. His interest in synodal law was born under influenced by direct contacts with this scholar.⁶ Over time, these issues became one of the core branches of his research inquiries.

At the end of 1927, he was employed as a senior assistant in the Department of Church Law at the Jagiellonian University Faculty of Law. He worked there until 1930. In the 1928/1929 academic year, taking advantage of a National Culture Fund scholarship, he supplemented his studies at leading foreign research centres, staying in Prague, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. While abroad, he attended seminars given by internationally renowned scholars, deepened his knowledge, conducted searches in libraries and archives, and gathered materials for his post-doctoral (habilitation) dissertation. After returning to Poland, he focused on finalizing his

⁶ Hemperek, *Jakub Sawicki*, p. 296.

habilitation dissertation, but did not complete it, as all the material, along with the finished portions of the text, was lost in unexplained circumstances at the Jagiellonian University.

This severe loss caused J. Sawicki to move to Warsaw, bearing in mind his intention to give up his research work altogether. From September 1930 until the outbreak of World War II, he worked as an official at the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Enlightenment (hereafter: MWRiOP). Initially, he was employed in the Catholic Affairs Department and later in the Legal Department. As an employee of the MWRiOP, he participated in negotiations with the Papal Commission on the implementation of the Concordat provisions.

An important event in J. Sawicki's private life was his marriage in 1932 to Elżbieta Czarkowska (née Kirchmayer). His wife repeatedly provided him with comfort and invaluable support in his research work. Influenced by her encouragement, he returned to scientific research in the 1930s, which bore fruit in the form of a dissertation entitled *O stanie prawnym mniejszości religijnych w Państwie Polskim* (Warsaw 1937). This work formed the basis of his post-doctoral thesis, conducted in 1937 at Stefan Batory University in Vilnius.

After his habilitation, as an associate professor, he took up lecturing on Church law at Vilnius University. At the same time, he taught religious administration at the University of Warsaw. In 1938, he stayed in Rome, where he conducted research at the Vatican Archives, completing materials for a planned publication of ancient Polish synodal laws. The realization of this pioneering editorial intention was hindered by the outbreak of World War II and the destruction of collected source materials during the war.

During the occupation, J. Sawicki first worked for the Liquidation Commission of MWRiOP, and from December 1940 until the Warsaw Uprising in 1944, he held the position of legal advisor to the Patent Office. Beginning in 1941, he gave secret lectures on ecclesiastical law to students at the Law Faculty of the University of Warsaw. He also participated in the Home Army's propaganda diversion known as Operation N. He was involved in translating Polish conspiratorial materials into German, the purpose of which was to misinform the German population and Wehrmacht soldiers. Thanks to his excellent command of the German language, the texts he translated were considered reliable by the Germans. After the fall of the Warsaw Uprising, J. Sawicki arrived in Kraków via the Pruszków camp. There he once again began to teach Church law at clandestine classes for a group of his Warsaw students in the former Polish capital. He also commuted to Kielce to give lectures to students at the Catholic University of Lublin.

After the liberation of Kraków from German occupation, he taught and practised Church law at the Faculty of Law of the Jagiellonian University as a deputy professor. He also began publishing his crowning editorial work *Concilia Poloniae* in Kraków in 1945.

After several months in Kraków, he returned to Warsaw, where he settled permanently. From October 1945, he was employed at the Faculty of Law of the University of Warsaw, first as a deputy professor, then as an associate professor, and from 1947 as a full professor. From 1947 to 1954, he headed the Department

of the History of Polish State and Law, and later served as a staff member of the department. Immediately after the war, he was actively involved in organizing the Law Faculty at the University of Warsaw. Thanks to his efforts and advocacy, the Institute of Legal History was established.

He also worked with the Patent Office for the first few post-war years. He headed a Polish delegation attending an international conference held in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in 1947 to organise patents, designs and trademarks. From 1947 to 1949, he chaired the government commission on patent law reform.

J. Sawicki's professional situation deteriorated during the Stalinist period. In 1949, he was ousted from his work on patent law. At the university, by a ministerial decision in 1950, his department was transformed into a combined faculty, which also included two new professors, Juliusz Bardach and Bogusław Leśnodorski, both members of PZPR.⁷ He was restricted in his freedom of research and contact with students, and was not allowed to give obligatory lectures or conduct examinations. He was also harassed and attacked by activists from the Union of Polish Youth for his Catholic worldview.

Only as a result of the Polish October in 1956 he managed to return to his full professional activity. His lectures, talks and seminars were resumed. In 1956–1959, he held the position of associate dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Warsaw. In the 1960s, he resumed his contacts with patent lawyers.

After his retirement in 1969, he refused to abandon his research activities. He continued his academic work, published and participated in meetings and discussions of his alma mater, the Institute of Legal History at the University of Warsaw.

His professional work has been accompanied by membership in many national and international scientific societies and organizations. He was a member of the Société d'Histoire de Droit in Paris, the Institute of Medieval Canon Law in Washington, D.C., the Polish Historical Society, the Society of History Lovers in Warsaw, the Warsaw Scientific Society, the Scientific Society of the Catholic University of Lublin, among others. He was also a member of the Law Commission and the Historical Commission of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in Kraków. Being a well-known and respected person in international scientific life, he has repeatedly lectured at foreign universities and participated in conferences, congresses and meetings held outside Poland.

His broad activities have been recognized by the academic community and government authorities. In 1969, he received the Prize of the Minister of Science and Higher Education for scientific activity. In 1971, he received an honorary doctorate in theology from the University of Bonn, and in 1976 the Rev. Idzi Radziszewski Prize awarded by the Scientific Society of the Catholic University of America for all of his scholarly work in the spirit of Christian humanism. He has been decorated several times for his work and contributions, e.g. the Cross of

⁷ The authorities considered entrusting the leadership of the Department of the History of Polish State and Law to another person. Eventually, however, J. Sawicki retained his position as head of the department he created. G. Bałtruszajtys, *Z dziejów katedr historii prawa Wydziału Prawa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego: przyczynek badań trudnych lat 1945–1950*, „Zeszyty Prasoznawcze”, 15 (2015) issue 3, pp. 229–230.

Valor for his participation in the 1920 campaign, the Gold Cross of Merit in 1939 and the Officer's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta in 1957.

Jakub Sawicki died on 3 February 1979. He was buried at the Powązki Cemetery in Warsaw.

It is not easy to determine when J. Sawicki became interested in bibliographic issues. With a high degree of probability, it can be assumed that it was during his studies at the seminary classes taught by S. Estreicher, who from an early age grew up in the atmosphere of his father Karol Estreicher's work on *Bibliografia polska*, and over time actively participated in it. On more than one occasion he helped his father in organizing the material, proofreading, library searches, and after his death he undertook to complete the entire work.⁸ The knowledge and experience gained from working on *Bibliografia* made him consider it an indispensable source of information for scientific activities. This is evidenced by the reviews of law history bibliographies and reviews of the literature on the history of law that he compiled in the early years of the 20th century in order to familiarize Polish scholars with the latest foreign publications, which was intended to serve the development of research on this subject in Poland.⁹ J. Sawicki's other master, S. Kutrzeba, also had bibliographic inclinations. At the beginning of the 20th century, during the period of building the foundations of Polish law history bibliography, he published current reviews of the literature on the law history and legal and economic system of Poland.¹⁰ His interests also included personal bibliography.¹¹ These facts prove that this researcher also appreciated the importance of bibliography in scientific work. One can, therefore, assume that these two seasoned scholars, knowing the value and importance of bibliography in research, introduced their students to this subject during their seminar classes.

Shortly after graduating, J. Sawicki made his début as a bibliographer. In 1930, he published a modestly sized, up-to-date law history bibliography of the Slavic, Baltic, and Balkan states for 1929, entitled *Bibliografia della Rivista di Storia del Diritto Italiano per l'anno 1929, Europa Orientale (Paesi slavi, baltici, e balcanici)*, Roma 1930. Over time, bibliography became one of J. Sawicki's passions, along with editing historical sources. A decisive influence on the final crystallization and consolidation of his interests was the traumatic experience of World War II, during which the achievements of many societies were destroyed, which strengthened his

⁸ J. Korpała, *Karol Estreicher [st.] twórca Bibliografii polskiej*, Wrocław 1980, pp. 195–196; A. Borowski, *Stanisław Estreicher jako bibliograf*, in: *Stanisław Estreicher 1969–1939. Materiały z posiedzenia naukowego w dniu 18 czerwca 2010 r.*, ed. W. Lohman, Kraków 2015, pp. 25–34.

⁹ S. Estreicher prepared a review of the monumental *Bibliografia historyczno-prawna za lata 1926–1936*, vol. 1–2, Lviv 1938–1939 by K. Koranyi. The review was supposed to appear in „Kwartalnik Historyczny”, but due to the outbreak of World War II it was not printed. M. Zabłocka, *O pracach bibliograficznych Karola Koranyiego*, in: *Karol Koranyi (1897–1964). Studia w stulecie urodzin*, ed. M. Szprenglewska, Toruń 1998, p. 70; cf. M. Patkaniowski, *Stanisław Estreicher (1869–1939)*, „Kwartalnik Historyczny”, 53 (1946) issue 3/4, p. 489.

¹⁰ Koredczuk, *Polska bibliografia historycznoprawna*, p. 410.

¹¹ S. Kutrzeba, *Bibliografia prac ś.p. Bolesława Ulanowskiego*, in: *Bolesław Ulanowski*, Kraków 1920, pp. 25–34.

conviction, '[...] that the two most important tasks and duties facing the historian are: concern for the preservation of the sources for posterity, expressed in their publication, and concern for the preservation of the memory of historical work, both past and present, expressed in bibliographical work'.¹² He devoted much of his postwar life to carrying out this mission.

Beginning in the 1950s, a period when his teaching and research activities were marginalized at the university, he began to fully develop bibliographic work. At first, he took up the development of personal bibliographies. 'He treated [their creation] (...) as the fulfilment of a duty to both outgoing and future generations of scholars: he rescued from oblivion the achievements of the old masters, collected literature for today's and future researchers.'¹³ In order to carry out this duty, he intended to compile personal bibliographies of all legal historians and researchers dealing with the history of law on the margins of other historical disciplines. To his credit, he largely accomplished this ambitious plan, although he did not manage to publish all bibliographies in print. Some of them remained as manuscripts.¹⁴

The first list to be announced among his reference lists was the completion of the bibliography of one of his masters, W. Abraham;¹⁵ later, in an effort to disseminate the work of this historian as widely as possible, he published complete lists of the publication of this author two times more.¹⁶ In *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* he posted bibliographies of Józef Rafacz¹⁷ and Stanisław Borowski,¹⁸ and in *Prawo Kanoniczne* he published personal bibliographies of: Heinrich Felix Schmid,¹⁹ Tadeusz Silnicki,²⁰ Bolesław Ulanowski,²¹ and Rev. Jan Fijałek.²² He also compiled

¹² Izdebski, *Prace bibliograficzne Jakuba Sawickiego*, p. 265.

¹³ Sędek, Wójcik, *Jakub Sawicki*, p. 252.

¹⁴ Izdebski, *Prace bibliograficzne Jakuba Sawickiego*, p. 266.

¹⁵ J. Sawicki, *Uzupełnienie bibliografii prac Władysława Abrahama*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 3 (1951) pp. 333–337.

¹⁶ Idem, *Bibliografia prac Władysława Abrahama (1860–1941)*, „Polonia Sacra”, 8 (1956) issue 1/2, pp. 173–212; idem, *Bibliografia prac Władysława Abrahama (1860–1941)*, in: *Organizacja Kościoła w Polsce do połowy XII wieku*, ed. W. Abraham, Poznań 1962, pp. 331–359.

¹⁷ J. Sawicki, *Bibliografia prac śp. profesora Józefa Rafacza*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 4 (1952) pp. 493–501.

¹⁸ Idem, *Bibliografia prac Stanisława Borowskiego (1924–1946)*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 5 (1953) pp. 259–264.

¹⁹ Idem, *Bibliografia prac naukowych prof. Heinrich Felix Schmida (1922–1964)*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 9 (1966) issue 3/4, pp. 450–471. This work was also published in Germany under the title *Schriften von Heinrich Felix Schmid*, Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte, „Kanonische Abteilung”, 54 (1968) pp. 487–506.

²⁰ J. Sawicki, *Bibliografia prac prof. dra Tadeusza Silnickiego (1913–1969)*, „Prawo Kanoniczne”, 13 (1970) issue 3/4, pp. 276–285.

²¹ Idem, *Bibliografia prac prof. dra Bolesława Ulanowskiego (1882–1926)*, „Prawo Kanoniczne”, 14 (1971) issue 1/2, pp. 309–324.

²² Idem, *Bibliografia prac ks. Jana Fijałka (1887–1951)*, „Prawo Kanoniczne”, 15 (1972) issue 3/4, pp. 269–292.

the bibliography of Tadeusz Wojciechowski, which has been reissued twice,²³ and the bibliography of Józef Siemieński.²⁴

Personal bibliographies by Jakub Sawicki are subject-object compilations. Within each reference list, he first recorded the works of a particular scholar, and then presented publications devoted to that scholar. From the perspective of the recipient, this is the most advantageous solution, because a single list groups literature related to both the work and life of the person, which greatly facilitates the search for publications useful in various research work, most often in the field of biography, history of historiography and scientometrics.

The author based the various bibliographies on a very broad source base. He tried to use all available sources of information, both printed and in the form of manuscript, including collections and accounts of private individuals. It so happened, however, that some sources, mainly foreign journals, were beyond his reach for objective reasons, which made most bibliographies having some gaps in completeness.

The bibliographies under analysis are retrospective reference lists. They take into account works published in a strictly defined period of time, the lower boundary of which is determined by the year of the first publication of a given historian, and the upper boundary by the annual date of closure of the bibliography.

In the selection of material, Jakub Sawicki did not apply any restrictions in terms of linguistic and territorial coverage, and he also did not narrow the author's scope in the object section. In both parts, he also refused to restrict the publishing-formal coverage by including self-published prints (books, pamphlets, prints and offprints from periodicals) and bibliographic works. The bibliographic works include dissertations from collective departments, articles from periodicals and the daily press. In addition to the written documents in the object section, he also recorded iconographic documents.

Taking into account the form of writing, he listed together scientific, popular-science and popular works. He included source publications and studies. He documented individual author's publications, co-authored works, editorial works, editorials, scripts, textbooks, translations, reviews, polemics, dictionary and encyclopaedic entries, voices in discussions, reports, prefaces, papers, letters to the editors of journals, bibliographies, memoirs and obituaries. In the bibliography of S. Borowski, he also noted the surviving typescripts of the works of this historian,

²³ [Idem], *Bibliografia prac Tadeusza Wojciechowskiego*, in: T. Wojciechowski, *Szkice historyczne jedenastego wieku*, prepared for printing and preceded with an introduction by A. Gieysztor, Warsaw 1951, pp. 21–25; [idem], *Bibliografia prac Tadeusza Wojciechowskiego*, in: T. Wojciechowski, *Szkice historyczne jedenastego wieku*, prepared for printing and preceded with an introduction by A. Gieysztor, Warsaw 1970, pp. 26–31. The bibliography was published anonymously. Its authorship was established on the basis of information provided by the publisher in subsequent editions of T. Wojciechowski's works, on pages 347 and 25, respectively.

²⁴ J. Sawicki, *Bibliografia prac Józefa Siemieńskiego 1905–1950*, in: *Księga pamiątkowa 150-lecia Archiwum Akt Dawnych w Warszawie*, Warsaw 1958, pp. 155–178.

as well as works prepared by him for publication, which were destroyed during World War II.²⁵

Such an immeasurably rich array of recorded materials shows that J. Sawicki wanted to give his personal bibliographies the highest possible degree of completeness and thus ensure their optimal informational value. To achieve this, he did not introduce any intended selection in most of them. The only exceptions are the bibliographies of J. Rafacz and H. F. Schmid, in which he showed scientific works, omitting all popular-science and popular works.

Jakub Sawicki tried to describe individual works from the autopsy, but did not always have access to them. Hence, in addition to the dominant primary descriptions, there are also derivative descriptions. He used abbreviated and annotated descriptions in addition to the full standard description. In some lists, he made use of the formal standards in effect at the time, but not in every case. All this has resulted in heterogeneous descriptions, differing in construction, order and completeness of elements, and form of writing.

The first element of the description in the subject section is generally the title of the publication. In some bibliographies, it is graphically distinguished by italics or by space, making it act as a heading. If the author published his works anonymously, then the information that it is an unnamed publication is included at the head of the description. If the work was published under a pseudonym or cryptonym, then at the beginning of the description there is an implicit form of the author's name, cited as it appears in the title page. In addition, it is enclosed in square brackets. The description of co-authored works is similar. They begin with the name of the co-author of the publication in question.

Only anonymous and collective works are described in the object section under the title. The author's publications, in turn, have heading at the beginning of the description. The headings consist of the original name of the author, their first name or names, sometimes initials or abbreviated names, although their order is also sometimes reversed, i.e. first name, last name. There is also brief information about the authors, usually specifying their profession: (*ks.*) – priest (Pol. *ksiądz*). In order to improve the readability of bibliographies, names that serve as headings are often printed in capital letters or highlighted by space.

In the standard description of non-serial prints, after the full title and subtitle of the publication, the bibliographer provided the following elements: the designation of the edition in the form taken from the title page (Roman numeral, Arabic numeral or word designation), the parts of single volumes or the whole of multi-volume works (preceded by the corresponding abbreviation: 'T.', 'Cz.'), the title of the volume, the publication address (place of publication, year of publication, name of the publishing institution – not always), the title of the series with its numbering (sometimes before the publishing address, sometimes after the physical description), the format (occasionally), the size and information about the illustrative materials. If there was no title in the publication, a fake title was created by him. He also tried to determine the missing components of the publication address if absent in

²⁵ Sawicki, *Bibliografia prac Stanisława Borowskiego*, pp. 263–264.

the title. If this failed, he provided the abbreviations used in bibliographic practice: '[b. m. i d.]', '[b. r.]', '[b. m. i r.]'.

When describing dissertations from a collective work, he generally included the preposition 'W:' after their title and subtitle, followed by a reference consisting of the title of the collective work, the volume number (if it was part of a multi-volume work), the place and year of publication and the size of the publication described.

The description of articles from magazines and newspapers follows a similar structure. In it, he also included the same reference after the article's title and subtitle, with the difference that it consisted of the journal's title (in full, abbreviated or acronym form), year/volume, year of publication, issue, and the article's pages (occasionally missing for newspaper articles). He also provided information about illustrations and summaries in foreign languages in the description of articles and dissertations.

Descriptions of the reviews vary depending on whether they were written by the given researcher or only relate to their publication. The former were given the form of a basic complete description. Sawicki began it with the abbreviation 'Rec.:' followed by a standard description of the reviewed work and the reference of the journal containing the review in a single line.

The description of the reviews relating to the historian's works is in abbreviated form. It is located directly below the reviewed work. It is also preceded by the abbreviation 'Rec.:' and followed by the name of the reviewer (surname and first name, pseudonym or cryptonym, if not resolved), the title of the review, if any, and the reference according to the pattern adopted in the description of journal articles.

J. Sawicki also described prints and offprints from periodicals and collective works in abbreviated form. He did not create separate items for them, but placed them in a single line with a description of the publications from which they came. His description of them was reduced to specifying the form of publication, generally given in the abbreviation 'odb.', 'nadb.', the place and year of publication and the size.

Concerned about the appropriate informational value of the bibliography, he supplemented the standard description with appropriate bibliological and content-related annotations as necessary. With the help of the former, as a rule, he characterized the formal features of the recorded documents. It informed about the authorship '[pod pseud. Jan Bróg]', '[pod cyfrą S.]', '[z Adamem Wolffem]', '[bezimiennie]', the different versions of the title, publishing address, series, language of publication '[Tekst w jęz. polsk. i franc.]', the publishing form '[w formie artykułu]', the genre '[Nekrolog]', '[Streszczenie]', '[Autoreferat]', '[Trzy felietony]', the publishing technique '[Skrypt litografowany]', '[Maszynopis powielany]' and the method of dissemination of the document '[Odczyt przez radio]'. He also showed the social significance of the publication. Of the content annotations, the bibliographer used only the explanatory ones. They were used to clarify vague or figurative titles with precision. The location of annotations varied depending on their type. The bibliological annotations are given in one sequence with the rest of the description elements. The explanatory annotations are given immediately

after the title or at the end of the description. They are enclosed in square brackets, and thus are easy to recognise.

Although varying in detail, the bibliographic descriptions created by J. Sawicki generally serve their purpose well. They facilitate seamless identification of the literature compiled in the personal bibliographies, and through annotations they also make it possible to gain additional information about the documents.

In all the bibliographies examined in the subject sections, the author used a chronological arrangement in the main body. He arranged the individual works according to their publication dates, highlighted graphically in bold. They are located above the description and act as headings. Such a solution is very beneficial for the reader, because it makes the bibliography easier to use.

He also furnished the vast majority of the object sections with a chronological arrangement, although he did not introduce headings in their case. An exception is the bibliography of Rev. J. Fijałek, in which publications relating to this historian are arranged by publishing and literary forms and within them – chronologically.

The chronological arrangement introduced by J. Sawicki in the main part is undoubtedly optimal for personal bibliographies. This is because it shows not only a person's publishing output, but also the development of writing, its growth and intensity in successive years or periods. It also reveals the variability of research interests and reports on the popularity of publications.

Within the dates of publication, the bibliographer arranged the literature according to publishing and literary forms. At the beginning of a given year, he listed mostly separate non-serial publications, followed by journal articles and dissertations from collective works, and then listed dictionary and encyclopaedia entries, reviews, voices in discussions, and prefaces, although their order sometimes varies from one reference list to another.

To increase the functionality of the bibliography J. Sawicki introduced numerical references. He combined reissues of individual publications, shown under different publication dates. He also used them to bind reprints of works and multi-part articles.

The personal bibliographies in question do not have indexes and most other typical information and support materials. In the individual lists, the author included only brief introductions, and in the bibliography of H. F. Schmid, he also included a list of journal titles and their abbreviations. It is legitimate and desirable in this compilation, because all journal titles appearing in bibliographic descriptions are in the form of acronyms. Omitting the information and support materials certainly does not increase the efficiency of the bibliography. Some justification for this state of affairs may be the fact that the bibliographies appeared in non-separate form. They were printed on the pages of journals, in collective works or as a complement to the reissued works of historians. Such publications generally dispense with the inclusion of ancillary information material due to the limited size of these publications.

While working on personal bibliographies, J. Sawicki undertook another remarkably important and ambitious bibliographic endeavour. In 1954, he began to publish *Materiały do polskiej bibliografii historyczno-prawnej* in *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne*. The list was born at a time when another prominent legal

historian and also bibliographer Karol Koranyi was compiling and publishing successive volumes of international law history bibliography and planning to prepare Polish law bibliography under the title *Polska bibliografia prawnicza*.²⁶ Like J. Sawicki, K. Koranyi attached particular importance to bibliography as a basis for research work. It seems that the bibliographical passions of the two scholars and their direct contacts, if only during meetings at the Institute of Legal History of the University of Warsaw,²⁷ influenced the creation of *Materiały*. Undoubtedly, a favourable circumstance for the creation of the bibliography in question was the appearance of the magazine *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* in 1948, which from the beginning of its existence took care of reliable scientific information, successively expanded the reporting section and chronicle, and, noteworthy, published bibliographies, including personal ones. From the sixth volume onwards, the periodical has made available the pages of law history bibliography.²⁸

J. Sawicki began his edition of the bibliography with a retrospective list for 1944–1953,²⁹ and then, beginning with a compilation for 1954, he published it systematically in the form of annual running lists. A total of 23 volumes of this compilation came out from under his hand, the last one for 1977 was compiled jointly with Hubert Izdebski.³⁰

The lower end of the chronological range of the first list was the date of the promulgation of the PKWN Manifesto – 22 July 1944, and the upper end was 31 December 1953, which closes the list. In current compilations, the qualification of a publication for a given yearbook was generally determined by the year of its actual appearance in circulation, rather than the publication date appearing on the title page. It is worth adding that in the interest of completeness, publications omitted from earlier lists, most often because of difficulties in reaching foreign serial publications, were included in the various current lists.

The author based the collection of material on the two essential parts of the Polish current national bibliography, i.e. *Przewodnik Bibliograficzny* and *Bibliografia Zawartości Czasopism*. He also used the current *Bibliografia Historii Polskiej*. However, he did not narrow his search exclusively to these sources. With

²⁶ K. Koranyi, *Bibliografia historyczno-prawna za lata 1926–1936*, vol. 1–2, Lviv 1938–1939; K. Koranyi, J. Koranyiowa, *Bibliografia historyczno-prawna za lata 1937–1947*, vol. 1–2, Toruń 1953–1959; cf. Zabłocka, *O pracach bibliograficznych Karola Koranyiego*, pp. 68–72; J. Bardach, *Ze wspomnień o Karolu Koranyim*, in: *Karol Koranyi (1897–1964). Studia w stulecie urodzin*, ed. M. Szprenglewska, Toruń 1998, p. 76.

²⁷ K. Koranyi headed the Department of the Universal History of State and Law from 1949 to 1964, and was director of the Institute of the History of Law at the University of Warsaw from 1952 to 1955. Cf. Z. Witkowski, *Karol Koranyi (1897–1964), historyk państwa i prawa, profesor i rektor UMK*, in: *Toruńscy twórcy nauki i kultury (1945–1985)*, eds. M. Biskup, A. Giziński, Warsaw 1989, p. 149.

²⁸ The announcement of the publication of this bibliography was signalled in 1953. Cf. *Od redakcji*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 5 (1953), p. 9.

²⁹ J. Sawicki, *Materiały do polskiej bibliografii historyczno-prawnej za lata 1944–1953*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 6 (1954) issue 2, pp. 445–519.

³⁰ J. Sawicki, H. Izdebski, *Materiały do polskiej bibliografii historyczno-prawnej za rok 1977*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 31 (1979) issue 1, pp. 253–344.

his usual inquisitiveness and meticulousness, he conducted searches in journals, mainly foreign, and from the early 1970s, when *Bibliografia Zawartości Czołpism* began to apply stricter selection in the registration of articles, he also paged through domestic periodicals. He also obtained material through his colleagues and friends, who sent him prints of their works printed in the pages of various periodicals, primarily foreign ones, which are not readily available in Poland. Thanks to such extensive source searches, J. Sawicki managed to gather a number of publications unknown to other Polish bibliographies, and gave *Materiały* a high degree of completeness within the adopted criteria for the selection of materials.

The bibliography covered publications on the broadly defined history of the state and law. It recorded writings devoted to, among other things, the history of legal doctrines, the history of the socio-political system, administration, the judiciary and specific areas of law, but left out works from related humanities disciplines, such as history and archaeology.

The task of the bibliography was to present the achievements of the history of Polish law science. Hence, the bibliographer based the principles of material selection on two fundamental criteria – authorial and factual. He registered the works of Polish authors regardless of the language of publication and place of publication, including Polish reviews of foreign texts. He also included works by foreign authors on the history of the state and law of the Polish lands and areas historically connected with Poland in whole or in significant part, regardless of the place of publication and the language of publication.

Thus, the bibliography had unlimited authorial, territorial, linguistic, publishing and formal coverage. It registered domestic prints and foreign polonica. It documented separate non-serial (books, prints, offprints) and serial (journals, etc.) publications, articles from specialized scientific journals – historical and legal, and dissertations from collective works. It also recorded sources and studies published in the form of printed and reproduced works. It included textbooks, scripts, memorial books, conference proceedings, bibliographies, reviews, polemics, translations, dictionary entries, reports, abstracts and obituaries. It also encompassed published master's and doctoral theses.

Facing the need to limit the size of the bibliography due to the slim space available to him in the journal, J. Sawicki applied formal and substantive selection.³¹ He eliminated works by foreign authors published in Poland in various languages if they were not devoted to the history of the Polish state and law. He omitted bibliographic excerpts and general scientific journals, as well as periodicals in related fields. He also disregarded the press, and selected only the most important items from popular science magazines. The selection that was carried out was as right and accurate as possible. Thanks to it, works of minor importance were excluded from the inventory, which had a positive effect on the informational value of the whole compilation.

In *Materiały*, as in the personal bibliographies, some of the descriptions were taken over by J. Sawicki from other bibliographic sources, although it is worth

³¹ Sawicki, *Materiały do polskiej bibliografii historyczno-prawnej za lata 1944–1953*, p. 446.

noting that the vast majority were created from autopsy. He used full, abbreviated and annotated standard descriptions. He modelled the form of description in the law history bibliography on the regulations set forth in the Polish standard PN N-01152 and followed it consistently, beginning with the 1954 compilation. This was very convenient and practical for readers, because the standardised reference scheme made it easier to use the bibliography.

He generally quoted individual elements of the description in the original language. Only prints published in non-Latin languages were transliterated.

The structure of the full standard description differs only slightly from the model used in personal bibliographies. The heading that begins the description of the author's work differs only in that it is always in capitals. The bibliographer also tried to include resolved pseudonyms and cryptonyms of the authors. In the description of separate non-serial sources, the designation of the edition is specified with an Arabic numeral, there is often a format located before the size of the publication, and the title of the publishing series together with its numbering are located at the end of the description. In the description of journal articles, the bibliographer introduced abbreviations for journal titles, bringing them in line with applicable standardization guidelines. The scheme for describing dissertations from collective works has remained essentially unchanged compared to personal bibliographies. The only change is that the title of the dissertation is preceded by the name of the author.

Some modifications, however, have been made to the description of reviews. These are usually preceded by an abbreviated description of the reviewed work, and then followed by a description of the review, beginning with the abbreviation 'Rec.:'. Next is the name of the reviewer, distinguished graphically in capital letters or by space (this depends on the given annual), the title of the review (if any), the title of the journal, its numbering and the pages occupied by the review. If a work has received many reviews, their descriptions are not separate units, but form a collective work.

The placement of reviews is sometimes twofold. They either appear below the description of the reviewed work, in which case they are generally written in a smaller font size, which makes the bibliography easier to read, or they are located immediately after the description of the assessed publication, in which case they are not graphically highlighted in any way.

In addition to book annotations and explanatory annotations in the law history bibliography, J. Sawicki also introduced content annotations. They list the contents of collective works and conference materials and thus, like the review descriptions, constitute collective items. As a rule, content annotations are preceded by terms typical of Polish bibliographic practice: 'Zawiera m.in.:' or 'Z treści:', sometimes abbreviated 'M.in.:'. A certain shortcoming of the annotations in question, especially in the early annuals of the bibliography, was the lack of any graphic distinction and separation from the standard description. They were treated as a further component of the description, making them significantly more difficult to recognize. Over time, the author improved this solution and regularly provided annotations

with paragraph indentation under the standard description. This modification has significantly improved the clarity and readability of the bibliography.

The author used a sectional arrangement to organize the records in the main part. Its structure was largely modelled on the structure of Karol Koranyi's retrospective *Bibliografia historyczno-prawna*.³² He divided all the sources into 17 sections. These are: I. Sources; II. History and Critique of Sources; III. Auxiliary Publications; IV. Methodological Issues; V. Legal Literature and its History; VI. History of Legal Doctrines and Social and Political Programmes; VII. Social System; VIII. Political and Administrative System; IX. Churches and Religions; X. Judicial Organization and Trial; XI. Civil Law; XII. Criminal Law; XIII. Commercial and Maritime Law; XIV. Law of Nations and International Relations; XV. Industrial and Mining Law; XVI. Legal Regulation of Labour Relations and Labour Law; XVII. General. He expanded the eighth and seventeenth divisions, creating first-tier subdivisions.

Inside the various sections and subsections, the publications have been arranged according to a subject chronology modelled on the periodisation of Jan Baumgart's then contemporary *Bibliografia historii polskiej*. General literature was grouped first, and then followed by publications on the slave era, the feudal era, the decay of feudalism and the capitalist era, respectively. They are mostly grouped according to alphabetical arrangement. The exceptions are works relating to researchers of the history of law. They are arranged by subject according to the names of the historians to whom the publications relate, located at the head of the description and distinguished by space. For better orientation in the recorded literature, successive periods have been separated by horizontal dashes.

The adopted method of organizing the material in the main frame, as well as in the internal serialization, consistently implemented in all the compilations by J. Sawicki, has worked well for the law history bibliography. It allowed viewers, especially those interested in specific issues in the history of law, to efficiently reach for the information they needed. It is worth adding that after the change of the author of the bibliography, the basic structure of the arrangement has not been significantly transformed,³³ which proves the apt choice of arrangement made by J. Sawicki.

As a result of the introduction of the sectional arrangement, there appeared a need to combine works that qualify for different sections or subsections by means of cross-references or multiple descriptions. Jakub Sawicki chose the second solution. Beginning with the reference list for 1954, he equipped the bibliography with multiple descriptions.³⁴ They are in the form of abbreviated record, consisting of the author's name, the title of the publication, cited in abbreviated form, and the item number, directing to the location of the standard description.

³² Zabłocka, *O pracach bibliograficznych Karola Koranyiego*, p. 71; Izdebski, *Prace bibliograficzne Jakuba Sawickiego*, p. 269.

³³ Izdebski, *Prace bibliograficzne Jakuba Sawickiego*, p. 271.

³⁴ In the retrospective list, the author did not use cross-references or multiple descriptions due to the insufficient space reserved for *Materiały* in *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne*. Cf. Sawicki, *Materiały do polskiej bibliografii historyczno-prawnej za lata 1944–1953*, p. 446.

To facilitate the search, the bibliography is accompanied by a name index (*Indeks nazwisk*), which is in fact a personal index. It lists in alphabetical order, the authors, the names of all co-creators (co-authors, publishers, editors, translators), reviewers and contributors to the publications described. It also includes titles of serial publications, anonymous works and collective works. The index is easy to use due to the appropriate distinction of digital indicators, corresponding to each category of publication creators.

Of the other information and support materials, all the compilations have small-size methodological introductions and lists of sections that direct the searcher to specific items. The names of the sections are given, starting with the list for 1958, in Polish and German, which has greatly expanded the bibliography's audience. In addition, there are registers of earlier annuals of the bibliography, along with their location in the corresponding volume of *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne*. Although the bibliography does not include a list of journal titles and their abbreviations, its absence does not reduce the information value of the compilation, because the titles of journals can generally be recognized without too much trouble.

The auxiliary indexes found in the historical and legal bibliography serve their purpose well. They help the reader reach the information they are looking for efficiently.

J. Sawicki's extraordinary diligence and exceptional commitment to collecting and compiling materials for each annual made the law history bibliography stand out among other bibliographies, both domestic and foreign, in terms of speed of preparation and regularity of publication. Thanks to this, it gained a loyal audience and became a valuable reference not only for historians of the state and law, but also for other researchers, including historians in a strict sense, who, unable to wait for their current *Bibliografia historii polskiej*, usually published with some delay, used *Materiały* as the most up-to-date source of information.³⁵

The culmination of J. Sawicki's bibliographic activity was undoubtedly *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*. The thought of preparing it came to him in the late 1930s, when he began researching the history of Polish particular synods and their legislative activities. At that time, he recognized the lack of an adequate source of information to assist in obtaining the required literature. Consequently, he occasionally began collecting bibliographic material.³⁶ He became even more convinced of the need for such a compilation after 1956, when Polish science, after a period of isolation during the Stalinist years, established a link with global science. During his many travels abroad, he realized how much research had developed around the world on the history of particular synods and their legislation. Influenced by contacts with representatives of Western European academia and direct encouragement from the director of the Institute of Medieval Ecclesiastical Law at Yale University, Stefan Kuttner, who was involved in editing a monumental

³⁵ Izdebski, *Prace bibliograficzne Jakuba Sawickiego*, p. 270.

³⁶ J. Sawicki, *Bibliographia synodorum particularium. (Sprawozdanie)*, „Prawo Kanoniczne”, 9 (1966) issue 3/4, p. 401.

edition of the sources of canon law,³⁷ J. Sawicki initiated intensive collection of materials for the future bibliography. An additional impetus, which spurred the work carried out even further, was the growing scientific demand for this type of list, which was related to the development of research on synodal issues, compounded, among other things, by the preparations for the Second Vatican Council,³⁸ which took place in 1962–1965.

The effort resulted in the monumental worldwide *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*, published at the Vatican in 1967 by the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities. It was published as part of the series *Monumenta Iuris Canonici*. Series C: Subsidia, Vol. 2, edited by S. Kuttner and promulgated by the Institute of Medieval Canon Law at Yale University in New Haven, USA. J. Sawicki dedicated the work to the memory of his master – Prof. W. Abraham, who inspired him with synodal issues.

The published *Bibliographia* gained lively interest and admiration from specialists around the world. The publication received as many as eighteen positive reviews, published not only on the pages of Polish periodicals, but also in numerous prestigious specialized journals in Europe and America.³⁹ The reviewers were unanimous in pointing out the pioneering and also model nature of the list, and emphasized the tremendous work of the bibliographer in preparing the entire compilation. It is worth citing at least two reviewers' opinions at this point. One of them stated that the publication 'Constitutes [...] the first and only attempt in the world literature to develop a bibliography of synods with a similarly broad, unlimited territorial and chronological scope,'⁴⁰ while the other argued that 'Prof. Sawicki's bibliography is prepared in an exemplary manner.'⁴¹ The author complemented the initiated work successively, publishing five more supplements between 1968 and 1976.⁴² The prepared publication brought the creator widespread recognition in international forums.

Bibliographia was built on a very solid source foundation. While collecting the material, J. Sawicki used an immeasurably wide range of diverse domestic and

³⁷ M. Sczaniecki, *Czterdziestolecie pracy naukowej profesora dra Jakuba Sawickiego*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 20 (1968) issue 2, pp. 200–201.

³⁸ Sawicki, *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*, p. 402.

³⁹ For a full list of reviews, see Pasternak, *Szkic biograficzny*, pp. 216–217.

⁴⁰ J. Szymański, (rev.) *Sawicki Jakub, Bibliographia synodorum particularium, E Civitate Vaticana 1967*, „Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne”, 20 (1968) issue 2, p. 163.

⁴¹ J.R. Bar, (rev.) *Sawicki Jakub, Bibliographia synodorum particularium, E Civitate Vaticana 1967*, „Prawo Kanoniczne”, 11 (1968) issue 3/4, p. 316.

⁴² J. Sawicki, *Supplementum ad Bibliographiam synodorum particularium*, „Traditio. Studies in Ancient and Medieval History Thought, and Religion”, 24 (1968), pp. 508–511; idem, *Supplementum secundum ad Bibliographiam synodorum particularium*, „Traditio. Studies in Ancient and Medieval History Thought, and Religion”, 26 (1970), pp. 470–478; idem, *Supplementum tertium ad Bibliographiam synodorum particularium*, „Bulletin of Medieval Canon Law. New Series”, 2 (1972), pp. 91–100; idem, *Supplementum Quartum ad Bibliographiam synodorum particularium*, „Bulletin of Medieval Canon Law. New Series”, 4 (1974), pp. 87–92; idem, *Supplementum quintum ad Bibliographiam synodorum particularium*, „Bulletin of Medieval Canon Law. New Series”, 6 (1976), pp. 95–100.

foreign sources. He reached out to textbooks, the history of canon law sources and encyclopaedic publications. He scrolled through multi-volume studies and serial publications, and became familiar with a number of general national and special bibliographies, including lists of prints from the 15th and 16th centuries. He also studied all the country's book collections, including those from Warsaw, Kraków and Wrocław. Thanks to a grant from the Institute of Research and Study in Medieval Canon Law in Washington, D.C., he conducted searches in a number of libraries in Austria, Switzerland, Italy, France and Germany between 1963 and 1964.⁴³ The overseas search proved to be very fruitful. As a result, the number of items more than doubled – from 1,400 to about 3,000.⁴⁴ In the implementation of the entire project, J. Sawicki also received help and support from foreign colleagues and friends. They assisted in checking and complementing the descriptions, using the book collections available to them, which the author could not reach for various reasons. Through such an extensive search, J. Sawicki has given his work a high degree of completeness. He collected 3403 numbered bibliographic items, although in reality their number is much higher, as he labelled many of them with consecutive letters of the alphabet in addition to the repeated numbering. By the same principle, he also numbered the works recorded in the supplement titled *Addenda et corrigenda*. According to one reviewer, the list totals nearly 3,600 descriptions.⁴⁵

As the title itself indicates, *Bibliographia synodorum particularium* is limited in its scope. It includes collections of statutes, critical editions of the texts of statutes, and studies relating to particular synods and their legislation. In addition to materials on the synods of the Roman Catholic Church, it also records works on other Christian churches and denominations, as well as non-Christian religions, including Buddhism and Judaism, among others.

The compilation under discussion is a retrospective bibliography. In the main part, it documents the work from the earliest times to 1965. The supplement also includes works published in 1966, proving that the author has not closed the upper limit of the chronological range. With the intent to give readers as complete an inventory as possible, he also included recent works on synods.

The collected literature includes works published worldwide, regardless of the language of publication and the nationality of the authors. The bibliography compiles separate non-serial publications, journal articles, dissertations from collective works, and bibliographic excerpts generally in the form of chapters on synodal legislation. It also includes sources (texts and resolutions of particular synods) and their critical reviews and old prints. It registers scientific works, popular science, monographs, dictionary and encyclopaedia entries and reviews, but only those that were published in the form of separate non-serial prints.

The abundance of materials on synods, generally scattered over various foreign publications, made it necessary for the author to apply selection in the choice of

⁴³ For a detailed discussion of the source basis, see J. Sawicki, *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*, E Civitate Vaticana 1967, pp. X–XII and XIV–XV.

⁴⁴ *Ibidem*, p. X.

⁴⁵ W.M. Bartel, (rev.) *Sawicki Jakub, Bibliographia synodorum particularium, E Civitate Vaticana 1967*, „Nasza Przyszłość”, 33 (1970), p. 255.

publications. He excluded from the bibliography literature on ecumenical synods and the resolutions of these synods. The selection included publications in the field of canon law. He also excluded all textbooks and general systems of canon law containing chapters on synods. Of the sources of canon law, he only included the most important works with extensive literature on the subject in the bibliography, while excluding the rest. He did not record the publications of provincial and diocesan synods promulgated as single separate texts. He also did not include general histories of the Church, provinces and dioceses, and general historical studies. Among the numerous reviews and polemics, he compiled only those that were published in the form of self-published papers, as well as those devoted to Ernest Babut's work *Le concile de Turin*.⁴⁶ The selection carried out did not adversely affect the information value of the bibliography. On the contrary, it made it possible to select the items that are most valuable and useful to experts and researchers interested in synodal issues from the many sources and studies.

Primariness was the guiding principle followed by J. Sawicki. He made sure to check as many of the registered publications as possible from the autopsy. When he could not, for objective reasons, personally verify some of the works, he entered derivative descriptions, marking them according to bibliographic practice with an asterisk. However, they represent a small percentage of the total. Some reviewers questioned the need for an autopsy in preparing bibliographic descriptions.⁴⁷ It must be said, however, that this was an accurate and legitimate process. Thanks to this practice, the author was able to determine the individual elements of the descriptions and correct errors appearing in other bibliographies. All this made it possible to give the vast majority of descriptions a unified structure.

As in the personal subject bibliographies and in the law history bibliography, J. Sawicki began the description of the author's prints with a heading. This function is performed by the surname (highlighted in bold) and usually the first names of the author of the publication, sometimes supplemented by information about their profession or position. If the author's name was part of the title of the work, it is enclosed in brackets in the entry. The authorship of anonymous prints was identified and the names of the creators of the works were determined correspondingly to the above principle.

When describing several publications by the same author occurring immediately after one another, the bibliographer would annotate only the first item with the keyword, and replace it with a horizontal dash in subsequent items. This solution did not inhibit the functionality of the bibliography; on the contrary, it made the descriptions easier to perceive.

The descriptions of anonymous and collective works begin with their titles. The role of the heading here is generally played by the first word of the title, marked in bold.

The personal heading is followed by the title and title additions in the descriptions of all standard publication types. They are cited in full, usually in the original

⁴⁶ Sawicki, *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*, E Civitate Vaticana, p. XI.

⁴⁷ Szymański, (rev.) *Sawicki Jakub*, p. 164.

language, with the exception being the titles of works in non-Latin languages, which have been transcribed. With the intent to give the bibliography the widest possible impact, the author consistently provided after the original titles, expressed in lesser-known languages (including Polish), their translations into one of three more recognizable languages: Latin, French or German. He put the translations in square brackets.

In the standard description of non-serial prints, the title is immediately followed by the publisher's address, consisting of the place of publication, the name of the printer or publisher and the date of publication, cited as in the title page. If the date of publication was marked with Latin numerals, the author also presented it in Arabic numerals, enclosed in parentheses. Afterwards he included the format, the size, including numbered and unnumbered pages, and information on illustrations.

In the description of journal articles, the title of the text is followed by the title of the journal (in abbreviated or acronym form), the numbering of the periodical (annual number, volume, year of publication, issue number) and the pages of the article.

When describing dissertations from collective works, after the title of the dissertation, the bibliographer first placed the preposition 'In:', followed by the title of the collective work, the volume number (if it was part of a multi-volume work), the place and year of publication and the size of the dissertation.

According to a similar principle, he also described entries from dictionaries and encyclopaedias. The differences are that the title of the entry, which is in quotation marks, is preceded by the abbreviation 'Art.', the titles of lexical publications are expressed in acronyms, and the publishing address is reduced exclusively to the year of publication. The description of this type of publication takes the form of an abbreviated record.

Using the abbreviated description, J. Sawicki also presented prints, reissues of publications and multi-volume works. They are not separate bibliographic units, but form collective items. The prints are placed immediately after the description of the non-separate works from which they are derived. Their description is reduced to 'et separ.', the place and year of publication, and the size. The subsequent editions are in the full description of the first edition of a given publication and contain only the elements that differentiate individual reissues. As a rule, these are: publishing address, format and size. After the title, place of publication and publisher's name, the subsequent volumes are enumerated in the description of multi-volume works, along with their separate titles (if any), publication dates and sizes. Abbreviated records also occur at title references, directing from the first words of the title of an anonymous work to the established name of the author.

A large part of the descriptions were completed by the bibliography creator with appropriate annotations, consisting mostly of bibliological annotations. They provide information on the established year or place of publication, specify its form of publication or writing, inform about the size of the document, provide the already mentioned translations of original titles into other languages, and list the acronyms of the libraries holding the print in question along with its signature. There are also content annotations to clarify ambiguous titles.

As a rule, annotations are integrated into the sequence of the standard description. However, this does not prevent their identification, because they are generally distinguished from other components of the description by being enclosed in square brackets or parentheses. Only the annotations containing the acronyms of the libraries are devoid of parentheses, but they are located under the main description, which also makes them easily recognizable.

When constructing the structure of the bibliography, J. Sawicki considered a number of possibilities for arranging the collected publications. Among other things, he took into account the division between sources and literature, considered the separation of provincial and diocesan synods, and analysed the usefulness of the chronological and topographical layout.⁴⁸ Eventually, however, he decided that a division into two main sections – *Generalia* i *Specialia* – would be most beneficial to the readers. In the first section, he collected publications of a general nature, such as collections of the texts of the resolutions of general synods, texts concerning them, and general compendia (dictionaries, summas, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, etc.). In the second, he presented the texts of particular synods and the studies concerning them. In each of these sections, he introduced an alphabetical arrangement, serializing the descriptions in alphabetic order of the authors' names and the first words of the titles of anonymous prints and collective works. Only the articles in the titles expressed in foreign languages, including German, English and French, were not an element of that arrangement, as according to bibliographic practice, they are not considered words that serialize the descriptions.

The author was aware that the arrangement introduced could be questionable, which was indeed reflected in the opinions of the reviewers.⁴⁹ Choosing the most favourable arrangement with such specific, yet diverse and abundant material was certainly not a simple matter. It must be admitted that thanks to the division used, the author avoided multiple repetition of descriptions, because the texts of the synodal resolutions and the studies concerning them are in one place, which should be considered an advantage of the bibliography.

Jakub Sawicki provided his work with cross-references. In addition to the title references already mentioned, he also introduced author references. They direct from the names of the co-authors to the name of the author placed at the head of the entry in the bibliographic description. They also lead from the foreign or altered form of the author's name to the native form. With the help of cross-references, the bibliographer also linked the texts of synodal resolutions to the studies devoted to them. Cross-references are placed in the alphabetical sequence of each part of the bibliography, while not being numbered, which is in accordance with the principles of bibliographic methodology.

Taking care of the proper functionality of the bibliography, J. Sawicki equipped his work with appropriate information and support materials. It is headed by three indexes, i.e. personal, geographical and factual. In the personal index, the bibliographer has listed in alphabetical order the names of contributors and the names of all

⁴⁸ Sawicki, *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*, E Civitate Vaticana, pp. XII–XIII.

⁴⁹ Bartel, (rev.) *Sawicki Jakub*, p. 316; Szymański, (rev.) *Sawicki Jakub*, p. 164.

persons appearing in the titles of publications. However, he omitted the names of printers, publishers and booksellers. He also did not include the names of authors placed as an entry at the beginning of the bibliographic descriptions, considering that it would be unnecessary to repeat them, since they appear in the main part of the bibliography in alphabetical order. From the viewer's perspective, this was not the best solution. When looking for the creators of the publication, the reader is forced to leaf through not only the index, but also the text of the bibliography, consisting of two alphabetical ranks, which is inconvenient and time-consuming.

The geographical index lists in alphabetical order the names of countries, towns and cities mentioned in the main part of the bibliography. The guiding principle that the bibliographer followed in creating the index items was to give individual geographic names in the contemporary version. If a given name had a different entry in the bibliographic description, he linked it in the index by cross-reference to the form currently in use. The exceptions are names in Latin. The bibliographer cites them as taken from the Holy See's 1961 statistical yearbook *Annuario Pontificio* and from Ulysse Chevalier's *Topo-bibliographie* (New York 1959)⁵⁰.

The factual index, which is actually a class index, lists alphabetically issues related to synodal issues. According to the author, that index '[...]' tries to make it easier to reach certain items not captured very clearly by the two previous indexes, or certain subject groups.⁵¹

In addition to indexes, the usefulness of the bibliography is enhanced by other relevant reference materials. These include: a table of contents that facilitates reaching the individual components of the bibliography without any problems; an introduction in Latin, defining the principles of selection of material and familiarising with the adopted methodological solutions and, at the same time, giving the entire work an international character; a list of bibliographic abbreviations; a list of titles of periodicals, collective works and serial publications; a list of abbreviations of the names of libraries, appearing under bibliographic descriptions.

All analysed bibliographies compiled by J. Sawicki are characterized by their careful editing. Single-column text composition in the main part and double-column in the indexes, paragraph indentation in bibliographic entries and at cross-references, horizontal spacing between descriptions used as a rule, graphic distinction of author's entries and proper punctuation – all this makes the handling of individual bibliographies easy.

In summary, it must be said that J. Sawicki was a bibliographer by vocation. He considered the creation of bibliographies his duty and patriotic obligation. With time, he embarked on increasingly ambitious bibliographic endeavours and refined, developed and expanded his own research technique. He prepared the various lists with great dedication and reverence, and based the various bibliographies on a very broad source base. He cared about the completeness of the inventories within the set criteria for the selection of material and put great emphasis on appropriate methodological solutions in bibliographic description, arrangement of materials

⁵⁰ Sawicki, *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*, E Civitate Vaticana, p. XIII; idem, *Bibliographia synodorum particularium. (Sprawozdanie)*, p. 406.

⁵¹ Idem, *Bibliographia synodorum particularium. (Sprawozdanie)*, pp. 406–407.

and information and support materials. He also took care of the proper preparation of the bibliography in terms of typography. In doing so, he wanted to make his inventories as informative as possible and to ensure their optimal functionality. The bibliographical works of J. Sawicki, and in particular *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*, have attracted admiration and recognition not only in Poland, but also internationally, and their author has earned a permanent and unassailable position in the history of bibliography and science.

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Abstrakt

Problematyka artykułu koncentruje się na charakterystyce działalności bibliograficznej znamienitego kanonisty i jednocześnie wytrawnego bibliografa Jakuba Sawickiego. Stworzył on pionierską bibliografię synodów partykularnych, zainicjował i przez wiele lat prowadził podstawową bieżącą bibliografię historyczno-prawną oraz opracował szereg bibliografii osobowych. W tekście, po prezentacji sylwetki bibliografa, przedstawiono okoliczności powstania poszczególnych spisów, przybliżono zasady doboru i selekcji materiału oraz omówiono metodę ich opracowania.

Słowa kluczowe: Jakub Sawicki; *Bibliographia synodorum particularium*; Materiały do polskiej bibliografii historyczno-prawnej; bibliografie osobowe; historia; metoda opracowania