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**Discourse on propination  
in the period of enfranchisement reforms in Galicia  
(abstract of the doctoral dissertation)**

This dissertation showed the problem of propination in the discussion on its abolition in the period of enfranchisement reforms in Galicia. It was a factor that incited historiographic discussion. It was shown how the Galician society at that time could influence this process. The main issue of consideration was the popularizing and scientific discourse undertaken to abolish propination as well as the stances taken by national and administrative authorities as regards propination.

The above issue was undertaken to analyze the behavior of the Polish society and to show the problem of propination and its consequences, as well as the issue of alcohol consumption in Galicia. The research sources included the press, iconography, diaries, and reports from The Diet of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, and of the Grand Duchy of Cracow.

The thesis was divided into three chapters detailing its topic. The first chapter, *Propinacja*, was related to the concept of propination in Polish historiography. It showed the great importance of propination through the prism of historiography. The studies cited were related to the historical and legal, historical and sociological as well as socio-economic perspectives. The chapter discussed the duress of consumption and propination, which developed fully in the feudal centuries from the 16th century onwards. The chapter also discussed the amount of earnings from propination and the amount of alcohol consumed. Alcohol became a large-scale social problem in the 19th century. Therefore, the fight against alcoholism was shown and the Brotherhoods of Sobriety were presented.

The second chapter of *Journalism* presented propination in the press, literature, and culture. In the second half of the 19th century, the importance of the press increased significantly. It was due to the development of education in many countries, as well as the

importance of political parties and the growing interest in national affairs that brought newspapers more and more readers. Therefore, the issue of propination was equally strongly present in the journalism, literature and culture of the 19th century. Discussions on the abolition of propination could be followed in the daily press, and engagement of city councillors were reported on the pages of newspapers. The press supported the process of development of political and civic consciousness of the masses of people. It can be noted that didacticism became the basic principle of creativity. Folk press was particularly useful in shaping moral principles, social norms or awakening feelings of patriotism. Therefore, these issues became the content of the second chapter.

The third chapter, *Authorities towards propination*, was devoted to the issue of propination in the discussion of the deputies of the Diet of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, and of the Grand Duchy of Cracow. It was a presentation of the stance of national and administrative authorities towards propination. It also presented the system of government in Galicia and Lodomeria and the person of the intendant. Problems were encountered when the political life of Galicia under the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was described in detail. There are no comprehensive studies of this issue. The current research has mostly covered fragmentary issues, mainly from the first period of the struggle for autonomy range, and the final period i.e. the struggle to shape the electoral system. Few conservative politicians of the period of Galician autonomy had their political biographies. However, it did not hinder the formulation of conclusions, which were presented at the end of the chapter.

The reluctance to abolish propination was equally strong in each of the three partitions. In the history of Poland, there is probably no worse example of the exploitation of the lower classes of society by the privileged classes than the institution of propination.

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