

JOANNA MIKOSZ

 [HTTPS://ORCID.ORG/0000-0001-8864-617X](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8864-617X)  
JOANNA.MIKOSZ@FILOLOGIA.UNI.LODZ.PLUniversity of Lodz  
Faculty of Philology  
Department of Journalism and Social Communication

## The place of agricultural issues in the Sandomierz press (1829–2022)

Miejsce problematyki rolnictwa  
w prasie sandomierskiej (1829–2022)

**Summary:** The purpose of the article is to present the periodicals that discussed issues of cultivation, fruit farming, horticulture and animal breeding in Sandomierz. The time frame covers newspapers published between 1829–2022. The article consists of two parts. The first provides the titles of periodicals published in Sandomierz between 1829–1939, which addressed topics related to agriculture or livestock farming. The second part presents periodicals covering this subject matter that were printed in Sandomierz from 1945–2022. The author indicates that issues related to agriculture in Sandomierz and in the region were not only reflected in the local press published after the political transformation, but became the subject of scholarly and popular-scientific reflection.

**Keywords:** press history, Polish press, local press, Sandomierz, agriculture, cultivation, breeding, fruit farming, horticulture

**Streszczenie:** Celem artykułu jest prezentacja czasopism, które omawiały zagadnienia dotyczące uprawy, sadownictwa, ogrodnictwa i hodowli w Sandomierzu. Ramy czasowe obejmują prasę ukazującą się w latach 1829–2022. Artykuł składa się z dwóch części. W pierwszej wyszczególniono tytuły pism ukazujących się w Sandomierzu w latach 1829–1939, w których podejmowano tematykę dotyczącą rolnictwa lub hodowli. Druga część prezentuje czasopisma poruszające tę tematykę, wychodzące w Sandomierzu w latach 1945–2022. Autorka wskazała, że problematyka związana z szeroko rozumianym rolnictwem w Sandomierzu i regionie była nie tylko przedmiotem refleksji

w lokalnej prasie ukazującej się po transformacji ustrojowej, ale stała się tematem naukowej i popularnonaukowej myśli.

Słowa klucze: historia prasy, prasa polska, prasa lokalna, Sandomierz, rolnictwo, uprawa, hodowla, sadownictwo, ogrodnictwo

## Introductory remarks

Sandomierz is located on the border of two geographical areas – the Sandomierz Upland and the Sandomierz Basin. The oldest part of the city, as Stanisław Tabaczyński and Andrzej Buko emphasize, “occupies an upland area, cut by numerous ravines and depressions. Its characteristic landscape is shaped by Quaternary formations, the outer mantle of which is loess reaching a maximum depth of 30 meters.”<sup>1</sup> In the Sandomierz Basin, which is a valley of the Vistula, river sediments are abundant: sands, gravels, silts and muds. These areas, “especially the upland directly adjacent to the Vistula valley, have shown favorable conditions for the development of settlements since the early Stone Age. These include, above all, the fertile soils on loess bedrock and the robust hydrographic network created by the Vistula and its tributaries.”<sup>2</sup> All the aforementioned aspects undoubtedly influenced the development of agriculture in the area. Since the early Middle Ages, a branch of economic activity of Sandomierz residents was also the breeding of domestic animals. In addition, from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the cultivation of vineyards was developed there. The fishing traditions of Sandomierz, on the other hand, are evidenced by the name of a district of the city that has been preserved to the present day – Rybitwy [Terns].<sup>3</sup> The Sandomierz Basin, together with Lower Silesia, are regions in Poland characterized by the highest average air temperature and the longest plant vegetation season, as well as fertile soils. These are perfect for growing numerous vegetable species, including thermophilic ones. Large swaths of orchards and berry fields are also found there. These include commodity apple, apricot and peach orchards, as well as walnut orchards.<sup>4</sup>

---

1 S. Tabaczyński, A. Buko, *Sandomierz. Starożytność. Wczesne średniowiecze*, Rzeszów 1981, p. 19.

2 Ibidem.

3 Ibidem, pp. 148–150.

4 A. Filipowicz, “Zagrożenia przez obiekty kwarantannowe upraw ogrodniczych w Kotlinie Sandomierskiej,” [in:] *Ogrodnictwo Ziemi Sandomierskiej – tradycje i współczesność. Materiały konferencyjne. Sandomierz 21 listopad 2007*, Sandomierz 2007, p. 83.

As Henryk Samsonowicz adds:

Two factors may have determined the great importance of this city. Its location on fertile land where valuable plant products could be grown, but also its location on the trade routes that connected east and west Europe. Therefore, the land around Sandomierz may have been of interest to rulers and, according to recent research, to Byzantine peoples, and probably also to the rulers of Great Moravia.<sup>5</sup>

Today, the area is home to numerous food businesses and the largest fruit and vegetable exchange in southeastern Poland.<sup>6</sup>

Issues related to agriculture, cultivation, fruit farming, horticulture and breeding have become the subject of studies and papers, as reflected in book publications, as well as popular science and scholarly articles. Sandomierz has hosted conferences and sessions that fostered the exploration of thematic threads related to the traditions of horticultural cultivation in the Sandomierz area, where the results of research on the organization and technology of production in this region of Poland were presented, or forecasts were made on the directions of development of horticulture and fruit farming. These issues have also been covered in the Sandomierz press.

## Research task

This article aims to present the titles of periodicals that discussed issues related to fruit farming, horticulture and breeding in the area of Sandomierz and its surroundings. The focus of the research efforts were the periodicals published between 1829–2022. This is only a precursory analysis outlining the process of transformation and the state of the press in this city<sup>7</sup> related to the above-mentioned thematic areas. According to Izabela Krasieńska and Piotr Sławiński:

There has been no comprehensive scholarly study of the Sandomierz press since the publication of the first journal – the directory of the clergy of the Sandomierz diocese in 1820 (which continues to come out under various titles to this day, including *Elenchus*, *Rubrycel* or *Schematyzm*). A preliminary analysis shows that since 1820, there have been more than 230 periodicals thematically related to Sandomierz

---

5 H. Samsonowicz, "Sandomierz w dziejach Polski," [in:] *Sandomierz. Miasto fascynującej przeszłości. W 730. rocznicę lokacji miejskiej*, eds. F. Kiryk, R. Chyła, Kraków 2019, p. 4.

6 W. Warzecha, "Lokalne społeczeństwo obywatelskie. Wisła w tradycji społecznej powiatu sandomierskiego. Zarys problematyki," [in:] *Ogrodnictwo Ziemi Sandomierskiej...*, p. 19.

7 J. Wyrozumski, "Miasto postępującej degradacji," [in:] *Sandomierz. Miasto fascynującej...*, p. 174.

or published in Sandomierz. They have dealt with a variety of issues: social, scientific, and religious, as well as related to trade, employment, education and hobby. The first publications discussing the Sandomierz press were written by Kazimierz Warda and Józef Myjak. The Catholic press in the Sandomierz diocese (including Sandomierz) was compiled by Father Bogdan Stanaszek, and the state of the Sandomierz press after the 1989 transition was presented by Dariusz Czerwiński.<sup>8</sup>

It should be noted that so far, the indicated period of the Sandomierz press publication has not been the subject of scholarly reflection, and the available analyses of the Sandomierz periodicals covered a narrower time frame.<sup>9</sup>

8 I. Krasieńska, P. Sławiński, "Jednodniówki sandomierskie (1918–2002)," *Rocznik Historii Prasy Polskiej* 2021, vol. XXIV, z. 2(62), p. 123.

9 These include K. Warda, "Z dziejów czasopiśmiennictwa sandomierskiego do 1918 roku," *Studia Kieleckie* 1988, no. 1, pp. 39–51; K. Gajek, *Życie i działalność wydawniczo-księgarska siostr Chodakowskich w Sandomierzu w latach 1892–1957*, Sandomierz 2012; J. Mikosz, "Kształtowanie się sandomierskiego rynku prasowego w latach 1829–1939," [in:] *Fenomeny. Literatura, kultura, sztuka i media*, ed. B. Stelingowska, Wrocław 2022, pp. 217–245; eadem, "Charakterystyka funkcji sandomierskiego pisma szkolnego pt. 'Spójnia.' Analiza za lata 1917–1938," [in:] *Postrzeżanie sfery publicznej w perspektywie nauk humanistycznych*, eds. P. Pomajda, E. Chodźko, Lublin 2022, pp. 188–214; P. Sławiński, "Strony Sandomierskie i Goworek jako przykład zaangażowania społeczeństwa w rozwój prasy lokalnej," [in:] *Studia z dziejów książki, prasy i bibliotek. Stan badań za lata 2010–2013. Praca zbiorowa*, eds. Z. Kropidłowski, D. Spychała, Bydgoszcz 2014, pp. 287–306; idem, "Ziemia Sandomierska. Pismo Sandomierskiego Komitetu Obywatelskiego z lat 1989–1991 jako przykład lokalnego czasopisma okresu przełomu," [in:] *Polityka i politycy w prasie XX i XXI wieku. Prasa organizacji politycznych*, eds. M. Dajnowicz, A. Miodowski, Białystok 2017, pp. 205–217; B. Stanaszek, "Prasa katolicka wydawana w diecezji sandomierskiej w latach 1908–1992," [in:] *Sandomierski Gość Niedzielny. Idzie z gałązką oliwną... 10 lat obecności tygodnika katolickiego Gość Niedzielny w Diecezji Sandomierskiej*, ed. R.B. Sieroń, Sandomierz 2006, pp. 55–77; D. Czerwiński, "Wpływ przemian społecznych po roku 1989 na działalność prasowo-wydawniczą w Sandomierzu," [in:] *Reportaż a przemiany społeczne po 1989 roku*, eds. K. Wolny-Zmorzyński, W. Furman, Kraków 2005, pp. 159–171; M. Leszczyński, "Sprawy Sandomierza na łamach *Siewcy Prawdy* w II Rzeczypospolitej," [in:] *Książka, biblioteka, informacja. Między podziałami a współpracą. III*, eds. J. Dzieniakowska, M. Olczak-Kardas, Kielce 2012, pp. 541–552; W. Plenikowski, "Publicystyka na łamach *Głosu Ziemi Sandomierskiej* w latach 1901–1902," *Zeszyty Sandomierskie* 2000, no. 11, pp. 11–17; J. Mikosz, "Sandomierzanin – charakterystyka czasopisma i jego funkcji," [in:] *Kulturowe i filozoficzne aspekty literatury i sztuki*, eds. M. Śliwa, E. Chodźko, Lublin 2020, pp. 143–159; eadem, "Funkcje sandomierskiej prasy kulturalnej na przykładzie *Stron Sandomierskich* (2002–2003) oraz *Goworka* (2004–2006)," *Acta Universitatis Lodzianensis. Folia Librorum* 2021, no. 1(32), pp. 43–68; eadem, "Funkcje prasy sandomierskiej na przykładzie *Ucha Igielnego* i *Sandomierskiej Strefy*," [in:] *Dysfunkcje i szanse współczesnego społeczeństwa*, eds. M. Iwaniuk, B. Bujalska, Lublin 2021, pp. 98–118. This group may also include popular texts, e.g.: P. Sławiński, "Z dziejów prasy Sandomierza. *Ziemia Sandomierska* 1920," *Sandomierzanin* 2019,

Among the many research methods and techniques used in writing the article, the historical method was used, providing the opportunity to organize the press chronologically and thematically, as well as to embed the analysis of its activities and determine its status in specific historical circumstances and the accompanying social, political, systemic, economic and cultural conditions. The fundamental method used in describing and characterizing the Sandomierz press was the analysis of its content.

The Sandomierz press was used as a source. The periodicals available in Sandomierz libraries coming out between 1829–2022 were examined to find those that dealt with agricultural issues, including cultivation, fruit farming and animal breeding.<sup>10</sup> Interestingly, no daily newspaper is published in Sandomierz today. Residents read the daily press whose editorial offices are located outside the city.<sup>11</sup> Information about events in the city and its surroundings is contained in weekly supplements: the Friday Kielce supplement to *Gazeta Wyborcza – Kielce Weekly*, the Friday supplement to *Świętokrzyskie Echo Dnia – Echo Sandomierskie*, and a supplement in *Tygodnik Nadwiślański*.<sup>12</sup> Of the above-mentioned periodicals, *Echo Sandomierskie* is the only weekly that is composed in Sandomierz.<sup>13</sup>

no. 2, p. 13; idem, “Z dziejów prasy Sandomierza. *Kurier Strzelecki* 2005–2009,” *Sandomierzanin* 2020, no. 3–4, p. 10; idem, “Z dziejów prasy Sandomierza. *Czasopismo Nasze*,” *Sandomierzanin* 2019, no. 1, pp. 9–10.

- <sup>10</sup> In conducting the search, I used the collections of the Sandomierz Public Library at 1 Parkowa Street, the Sandomierz Diocesan Library at 6 Żeromskiego Street, the digitized online collections of POLONA and the FBC thematic service. Note: the incomplete state of preservation of the periodicals was an obstacle to the research. In order to specify the date of a magazine’s establishment and closure, I drew on the list of journals published in Sandomierz after 1945, which was compiled by the Public Library and is available on the institution’s website. See: <http://www.sandomierz.naszabiblioteka.com/sandomiriana> [accessed on: May 8, 2022].
- <sup>11</sup> For instance, the regional daily *Świętokrzyskie Echo Dnia* or the nationwide tabloids *Fakt* and *Super Express*, as well as *Gazeta Wyborcza*. Information was obtained from the Sandomierz Public Library on May 24, 2022.
- <sup>12</sup> The editorial office of the magazine is located in Tarnobrzeg. The magazine is divided into sections: “Tarnobrzeg,” “Sandomierz,” “Stalowa Wola,” “Nisko,” “Opatów,” and “Staszów.”
- <sup>13</sup> See: *Echo sandomierskie*. Supplement to *Echo Dnia*, May 27, 2022, p. 8. The supplement is comprised of 8 unnumbered pages. The editorial office is located at 9 Opatowska Street, and the editor-in-charge is Klaudia Tajs. In addition to the latest news from Sandomierz, the periodical contains news featured in the “Our region” column (pages 3–4) and the supplements entitled “We build, we renovate” and “Local government day.” The fifth page is devoted to “Reports,” the sixth to “Events,” the seventh to “Miscellaneous,” and the eighth to “Sports.”

## The origins of the Sandomierz press – an analysis for the years 1829–1939

The first Sandomierz periodicals were established in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century on the initiative of the local intelligentsia and clergy. Among the magazines of a secular nature, which dealt with topics related to agriculture or breeding, were *Pamiętnik Sandomierski. Pismo poświęcone dzieciom i literaturze oyczystey* and *Głos Ziemi Sandomierskiej*.

### 1. Pamiętnik Sandomierski

*Pamiętnik Sandomierski. Pismo poświęcone dzieciom i literaturze oyczystey* [The Sandomierz diary. A journal devoted to the domestic history and literature] was published in Warsaw “with permission of the Government Censorship.” Volume 1, consisting of poszyty – sewn files numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 – was printed at the Piarist Fathers’ Printing House in 1829 at the expense of the publisher. Volume 2, from 1830, comprised of poszyty numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8. Gustaw Małachowski was the initiator of the periodical’s publication, while Tomasz Ujazdowski was the implementer of the project.<sup>14</sup> It is also worth mentioning that the periodical included engravings (etchings and copperplates).

### 2. Głos Ziemi Sandomierskiej [The voice of the Sandomierz Land]

This was a biweekly devoted to economic (including agricultural) matters, as well as social and cultural affairs of the Sandomierz Land. The magazine came out on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of each month, and it cost twenty Polish grosze. The periodical had a format of 21 x 30 cm, a double-column layout, and totaled four pages (less often, six pages). Since June 1901, the magazine was published in Tarnobrzeg. It was printed successively at the National Printing House in Kraków, the Union Printing House in Kraków and the Wincenty Skrzyniarz printing house in Tarnobrzeg. The editor of the periodical was Wojciech Wiącek. His co-workers included Antoni Surowiecki, Stanisław Kozicki, Jan Słomka and Stanisław Rymar (later editor of *Ojczyzna* [Fatherland] – a periodical that was a continuation of *Głos Ziemi Sandomierskiej*).<sup>15</sup>

Among the articles devoted to agriculture and breeding, one can point out “Chów bydła”<sup>16</sup> [Cattle breeding], “Korzyści z konia”<sup>17</sup> [Benefits of the horse] and

14 A. Patkowski, “Tomasz Ujazdowski. Wydawca *Pamiętnika Sandomierskiego*,” [in:] *Pamiętnik Świętokrzyski*, Kielce 1931, pp. 213–227. See also: *Pamiętnik Sandomierski* 1829, vol. 1 file 3. Available on-line: <https://polona.pl/item/pamietnik-sandomierski-pismo-poswiecone-dzieiom-i-literaturze-oyczystey-t-1-posz-3,MTEwMDE1NTg1/1/#info:metadata> [accessed on: April 7, 2022].

15 K. Gajek, op. cit., p. 53; K. Warda, op. cit., p. 41.

16 J. Frankiewicz, “Chów bydła,” *Głos Ziemi Sandomierskiej* 1901, no. 3, pp. 3–4.

17 Ibidem, no. 5, p. 4.

“Z kółek rolniczych”<sup>18</sup> [From the machinery rings], among others. In the first of the aforementioned texts, the editors outlined the rules for breeding Berners, which originated in Switzerland: “They are animals of a predominantly dark-red coat with white patches, usually of very good build, broad-shouldered; they graze well [...]. The milk of these cows is very fatty, making it perfect for butter.”<sup>19</sup> In the text “Z kółek rolniczych,” readers were informed that: “The district board of the Society of Machinery Rings in Tarnobrzeg wishes to elevate the Machinery Rings and arouse in their members a love of working together; it wishes that the purpose of the Machinery Rings be understood and carried out, and strives to do so by various means.”<sup>20</sup> Also noteworthy was the publication “W sprawach ogrodniczych” [In horticultural matters]. The editors included in it a number of reflections on the agricultural problems faced by Sandomierz residents at the time:

After all, in our Galicia, 77 out of 100 residents make a living from agriculture, so it is our duty to raise and improve agriculture. To improve agriculture, we must raise all its branches, such as cattle breeding, poultry breeding, beekeeping, forestry, horticulture, hunting and, finally, fishing. The reason for the slow progress in this field, as far as we can infer, is due to a lack of sincere passion [...] – While we also have individuals who are passionate about the matter, they get discouraged easily. [...] The main reason for the stagnation, however, is also the lack of material resources and, as a result, seedlings.<sup>21</sup>

---

18 “Z kółek rolniczych,” *Głos Ziemi Sandomierskiej* 1901, no. 5, p. 3.

19 “Są to zwierzęta maści przeważnie ciemno-czerwonej z białymi platkami, zwykle bardzo dobrej budowy ciała, szeroko rozrośnięte, dobrze się pasą [...]. Mleko tych krów jest bardzo tłuste, przez co jest bardzo wydajne na masło,” J. Frankiewicz, op. cit., p. 3.

20 “Zarząd powiatowy Towarzystwa Kółek rolniczych w Tarnobrzegu pragnie gorąco podnieść Kółka rolnicze i rozbudzić w ich członkach zamiłowanie do wspólnej pracy, pragnie aby cel Kółek rolniczych był zrozumiany i wykonany, i dąży do tego za pomocą rozmaitych środków,” *Głos Ziemi Sandomierskiej* 1901, no. 1, p. 3.

21 “Przecież u nas w Galicyi na 100 mieszkańców w 77 żyje z rolnictwa, przeto naszym obowiązkiem jest to rolnictwo podnieść i udoskonalić. Udoskonalać rolnictwo musimy wszystkie jego gałęzie podnieść, jak hodowlę bydła, drobiu, pszczelarstwo, leśnictwo, ogrodnictwo, myślistwo i w końcu rybołówstwo. Przyczyną wolnego na tym polu postępu, o ile wnosić można, pochodzi z braku szczerzego zamiłowania [...] – Boć przecież i u nas są jednostki z zamiłowaniem traktujące tę sprawę, ale jednak zniechęcają się łatwo. [...] Główną jednak przyczyną zastoju jest też brak środków materialnych, a w skutek tego szczepów.” “W sprawach ogrodniczych,” *Głos Ziemi Sandomierskiej. Dwutygodnik poświęcony sprawom gospodarczym, społecznym i politycznym*, June 1, 1901, no. 1, p. 5.

The editors saw a solution to this difficult situation in “the establishment of a Horticultural Society. Such a society supported by its members would watch over fruit farming throughout the *powiat*.”<sup>22</sup>

The analysis carried out indicates that the magazine’s publications performed various roles. Among them, one can point to texts fulfilling an informative function. They were characterized by a short form and limited to a brief presentation of the issues discussed. The second group consisted of more elaborate texts of an advisory nature, containing, for example, tips or postulates for solving specific challenges. Thus, the editors were involved in the lives of the residents of the Sandomierz region and tried to address their problems.

In 1902, there were changes in the company and in the publishing cycle. From January to March 1902, the magazine was published as a weekly and then returned to biweekly status. Modifications were also made to the published content. The editors began to devote more space to the popular movement in Galicia and the situation of Poles in the other two annexations. The last issue of the periodical was published on December 10, 1902. The magazine closed, as Kazimierz Warda points out, “probably for financial and political reasons.”<sup>23</sup>

### 3. Sandomierzanin

Another journal was *Sandomierzanin* [The Sandomierz man]. Its origins date back to 1912. A copy cost 5 kopecks, and the annual subscription was 2.80 rubles.<sup>24</sup> The impetus for the establishment of the magazine was an agricultural and industrial exhibition organized by the Christian union “Tkacz” in Kamienica Polska in Staszów. The event was mentioned in a popular poem:

I am a young Sandomierz man,  
 I haven’t yet gained fame by any deed,  
 But since I’ve gazed upon God’s gracious world  
 My heart has lifted and I’ve felt strong.  
 As a citizen of the Sandomierz land  
 I’m beginning to work with my compatriots  
 On a vast wasteland lying fallow,  
 Without dew or light, in sluggish slumber.  
 So when the news reached me in conversation  
 About Staszów’s great new exhibition

22 Ibidem.

23 K. Warda, op. cit., p. 44.

24 K. Gajek, op. cit., p. 55.



I came rushing without looking back  
Even if a hare ran across my path.<sup>25</sup>

The organizing committee consisted of Władysław Rogóyski (publisher), Stanisław Fitaszewski (editor), Maria Skorupska, Józef Rokoszny, Higinia Kamiński, Juliusz Targowski, Feliks Świerzyński, Jan Gajkowski, Stanisław Krajewski and Maksymilian Skotnicki.<sup>26</sup> The eight-page sample issue appeared on August 22, 1912, and was titled *Sandomierzanin. Gazeta tygodniowa poświęcona sprawom Ziemi Sandomierskiej* [Sandomierzanin. A weekly newspaper devoted to matters of the Sandomierz region]. The magazine was usually published once a week with a circulation of 300–400 copies,<sup>27</sup> in 32x24 cm format. In addition to the motto *Strength in unity*, the editorial objectives set out to “provide religious, scholarly, social, and economic articles, sightseeing and historical descriptions, news from agriculture, horticulture, crafts, correspondence, in a word, everything that arouses the curiosity of modern man. And under the banner of faith and love of the fatherland, we will strive to unite everyone – for the good and benefit of all.”<sup>28</sup> The last issue of the magazine appeared on August 3, 1914.<sup>29</sup> It closed down due to the overly strict censorship laws at the time. As Warda notes, “noncompliance with it was associated with fines and even imprisonment from two weeks to a year.”<sup>30</sup>

---

25 “Jestem sobie młodym Sandomierzaninem, / Nie zdobyłem sławy dotąd żadnym czynem, / Lecz skorom już ujrzał ten Boży świat miły, / Nabrałem otuchy poczułem siły. / Jako obywatel sandomierskiej ziemi / Zaczynam pracować z rodakami swemi / Na rozległej niwie odłogiem leżącej, / Bez rosy i światła ospale drzemiącej. / Więc gdy wieść mnie doszła w rozmowie / O wielkiej wystawie otwartej w Staszowie / Spiesznie pojechałem, na nic nie zważając / Chociażby mi przebiegł w poprzek drogi zając.” T. Kałembasa, “Sandomierzanin na wystawie,” *Sandomierzanin. Gazeta tygodniowa poświęcona sprawom Ziemi Sandomierskiej* 1912, no. 1, p. 7.

26 K. Warda, op. cit., p. 34.

27 Only five pages (1, 2, 3, 4, and 7) of the first issue of *Sandomierzanin* have been preserved. See: K. Gajek, op. cit. pp. 55–57. According to Karolina Gajek, “The first three issues of the magazine were published as a sample to see how a regional magazine would be received by the residents of Sandomierz and the surrounding area” (ibidem, p. 57).

28 “Podawać będziemy artykuły religijne, naukowe, społeczne, ekonomiczne, opisy krajoznawcze, historyczne, wiadomości z działu rolnictwa, ogrodnictwa, rzemiosł, korespondencje, słowem wszystko, co budzi ciekawość człowieka współczesnego. A pod hasłem wiary i miłości ojczyzny dążyć będzie do zespolenia wszystkich – dla dobra i pożytku wszystkich,” *Sandomierzanin. Gazeta tygodniowa poświęcona sprawom Ziemi Sandomierskiej* 1912, no. 1, pp. 1–2.

29 K. Warda, op. cit., p. 44.

30 Ibidem.

In the pages of *Sandomierzanin*, agricultural issues garnered some attention. Examples of articles with this content were: “Wynik rozsadzonego żyta”<sup>31</sup> [The yields of planted rye], “Co mi dało kółko rolnicze”<sup>32</sup> [How I benefited from the machinery ring] and “Rady gospodarskie”<sup>33</sup> [Farm councils]. The first text presented the experiences and tips for sowing 25 lots of landowner rye.<sup>34</sup> The advice was directive in nature. The intention of these types of articles was also to establish a relationship between the editors and the readers, and the readers among each other. It should be noted that the editors printed texts on agriculture written not only by journalists employed by them, but also by farmers who shared their knowledge and experience. The article “Co mi dało kółko rolnicze” is proof of the gratitude that the readers-farmers expressed to the editorial staff for the help the latter provided. The following words are an illustration of this thesis: “I thank the Lord for health and for all his blessings; I also thank Mr. Chairman and Mr. Piątkowski and all the instructors at the Machinery Ring.”<sup>35</sup> In the article “W Spółce Rolnej Radomskiej” [In the Radom Agricultural Company], the author of the text encouraged people to buy its foodstuffs, machinery, agricultural tools, fertilizers, seeds and feed because “The Radom Agricultural Company, as a cooperative institution, does not make profits from sales, but tries to provide customers with choice goods.”<sup>36</sup>

The analysis carried out points to the elaborate nature of the texts with self-help features. They contained a number of tips, and the form and language were personalized in terms of the audience and tailored to the reader. Moreover, the editors of the periodical not only included in their texts advice on this branch of the economy, but also reported on the benefits of the proposed solutions using specific examples, e.g., the article “Co mi dało kółko rolnicze” contains a fruit grower’s experience.

#### 4. Ziemia Sandomierska (1)

*Ziemia Sandomierska* [The Sandomierz Land] was published from 1912 to 1914. The periodical had the subtitle “Biweekly magazine devoted to the affairs and depiction of urban life” and came out every Sunday after the 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of the month. The editor-in-chief of the magazine was Witold Kamocki. The magazine was printed at the Christian Printing House in Tarnobrzeg and the Marian Byrzyński Printing House

31 S. Krajewski, “Wynik rozsadzonego żyta,” *Sandomierzanin* 1912, no. 1 – sample, p. 7.

32 “Co mi dało kółko rolnicze,” *ibidem*, pp. 8–10.

33 S. Krajewski, “Rady gospodarskie,” *Sandomierzanin* 1912, no. 2, pp. 6–7.

34 S. Krajewski, “Wynik...,” p. 7. Lot – a former unit of mass used in Europe from the Middle Ages until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Poland, it was equivalent to about 13 grams.

35 “Co mi dało kółko,” p. 10.

36 “W Spółce Rolnej Radomskiej,” *Sandomierzanin* 1912, no. 1, p. 11.

in Sandomierz. A total of 10 issues of the magazine were published. The topics were related to the life of Sandomierz and its environs, including the monuments of the city. It featured occasional articles, poems and advertisements.<sup>37</sup>

*Ziemia Sandomierska* also devoted attention to agricultural and horticultural matters, such as “Jak podnieść produkcję owoców w naszych sadach” [How to increase the fruit production of our orchards]. The editors encouraged Sandomierz farmers to “look for new sources of income on their farms.”<sup>38</sup> To this end, they should “stop treating their orchards as a way to spend leisure time with optional income. It is high time for farmers to look at their orchards from the point of view of commercial revenue.”<sup>39</sup> The text-address “Rolnicy” [Farmers] published by the Agricultural Experimental Enterprise in Zdanów included a series of crop-related tips. An appeal was made to farmers: “Destroy the weeds, especially all kinds of thistles and barberries (which brought significant losses last year).”<sup>40</sup>

The published articles were of two types: informative and advisory. In the first case, “the rules of speech construction defined by genre convention allowed the texts to convey news most concisely and factually.”<sup>41</sup> Advisory publications, on the other hand, were a response to “the readers’ strongly felt and largely culturally generated need for guidance.”<sup>42</sup> They served a variety of functions: they pointed out simple and effective ways to solve agricultural problems and taught skills for concrete steps in a specific situation. In addition, they contributed to building a community with people who found themselves in a similar situation and coped with a particular problem.

##### 5. *Ziemia Sandomierska* (2)

Since 1920, the local government and social magazine *Ziemia Sandomierska* was published with a slightly altered subtitle “Biweekly devoted to matters and depiction of

37 Each issue consisted of 8 pages. Data on the circulation of the periodical is not available. The price of a copy was 3 marks, in annual subscription – 60 marks, semi-annual – 30 marks, and quarterly – 15 marks. See: P. Sławiński, “Z dziejów prasy Sandomierza. *Ziemia Sandomierska* 1920,” *Sandomierzanin* 2019, no. 2, p. 13.

38 Michalak, “Jak podnieść produkcję owoców w naszych sadach,” *Ziemia Sandomierska*, December 24, 1933, no. 52, p. 5.

39 “Zaprzestać traktować swoje sady jako swoistego rodzaju przyjemność z możliwością otrzymania pewnych dochodów. Najwyższy czas, aby rolnicy patrzyli na swoje sadownictwo z punktu widzenia kalkulacji handlowej,” *ibidem*.

40 “Niszczcie chwasty, a w pierwszym rzędzie wszelkiego rodzaju osty, berberys (które przyniosły w zeszłym roku ogromne straty),” *ibidem*, no numeration.

41 Z. Bauer, *Gatunki dziennikarskie, Dziennikarstwo i świat mediów*, Kraków 2000, p. 150.

42 M. Worsowicz, “Stylistyczne uwikłania artykułu poradnikowego (na przykładzie ogólnotematycznej prasy poradnikowej dla kobiet,” *Acta Universitatis Lodzianensis. Folia Litteraria Polonica* 2016, no. 2, p. 85.

local life.” The editor of the periodical was Józef Pietraszewski, the publisher – the Sandomierz branch of the Polish Sightseeing Association, and then the *Powiat* Department.<sup>43</sup> The magazine was published from January 1, 1929 to August 15, 1935. Topics presented in the pages of the journal were related to the daily life of Sandomierz residents, the history of the city, monuments and the activities of social and cultural organizations; “there was also information from the country and the world. Almost all national anniversaries were echoed in *Ziemia Sandomierska*.”<sup>44</sup> Articles were published by activists of Sandomierz cultural life, among them Roman Koseła, Józef Pietraszewski and Jan Kwiatkowski. As Robert Kotowski observes, “The magazine, however, did not enjoy much popularity among Sandomierz residents, and due to the resulting financial difficulties, after several years of its existence, it closed in May 1935.”<sup>45</sup>

In *Ziemia Sandomierska*, texts on agriculture were short. An example is the information in the “Locally” section: “Potatoes have grown beautifully this year and are being dug in fine weather. Perhaps this will compensate for the lack of rye, which failed, and partly prevent famine. So it is to be expected that sugar will be available for purchase from shepherds.”<sup>46</sup>

#### 6. COP. Pismo Centralnego Okręgu Przemysłowego

The successor to *Ziemia Sandomierska* was the socio-economic periodical *COP. Pismo Centralnego Okręgu Przemysłowego* [COP. The magazine of the Central Industrial District], published in 1938–1939 by the Sandomierz Cooperative Publishing Company. The magazine came out on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of each month, and from the fourth issue, three times a month. In the tenth issue, the editors reported: “We started the magazine without subsidies, with miniscule capital. Ten issues of *C.O.P.* have shown that the magazine is growing and spreading. The way things are right now we will have to switch to a weekly, and in the future, we may publish even more frequently.”<sup>47</sup> The creators of the magazine were Pietraszewski and Koseła. It covered

43 K. Gajek, op. cit., p. 58; R. Kotowski, *Sandomierz między wojnami*, Sandomierz 1998, p. 93.

44 Ibidem.

45 Ibidem.

46 “Ziemniaki w tym roku pięknie obrodziły i przy pięknej pogodzie są kopane. Może to zastąpi brak żyta, które niedopisało choć i w części zapobiegnie głodowi. Należy się więc spodziewać, że cukier będzie można nabyć u pasterzy,” “Urodzaj,” *Ziemia Sandomierska* 1920, no. 11, p. 5.

47 “Zaczęliśmy pismo bez subsydiów, groszowymi kapitałami. Dziesięć numerów *C.O.P.* wykazało, że pismo rozwija się i rozchodzi coraz bardziej. Sprawy obecnie stanęły tak, że trzeba będzie przejść na tygodnik, a w dalszej przyszłości może wydawać częściej,” R. Koseła, “Zaczęliśmy pismo...” *COP. Pismo Centralnego Okręgu Przemysłowego* 1938, no. 10, p. 1. The periodical cost 10 grosze, and from the eleventh issue onward – 20 grosze.

issues related to events in the region, and above all, to the construction of the Central Industrial District – COP.<sup>48</sup> It should be added that both journalists worked for the development of regionalism – a movement striving to preserve the characteristics of the culture of a given area, to deepen knowledge of this culture, and to develop and restore it: “The poet Roman Kosęła and Józef Pietraszewski devotedly helped Aleksander Pałkowski, a teacher of the local middle school, an outstanding expert on Sandomierz regionalism, a cultural activist, one of the creators of Polish regionalism, president of the local branch of PTK [Polish Sightseeing Association], to revive tourism in Sandomierz. However, the program of regionalism was much broader, tourism being just one element.”<sup>49</sup>

Agriculture in the aforementioned magazine was treated as a very important branch of the economy, as it was the source of the population’s livelihood. The magazine reported on the need to raise the level of agriculture in Sandomierz and to transform the employment structure in such a way that industry would be a source of income even for the majority of the population there. It was argued that in the emerging industrial district of Poland, agriculture also needed to be developed and major expenditures had to be incurred for this purpose. The modernization of agriculture in the Central Industrial District thus found its many practical references in the economic policy pursued. Efforts were made to provide the rural population, and especially small farmers in the COP, with wider opportunities for economic activation than ever before.

In general, the magazines published up to the outbreak of World War II, which dealt with topics related to agriculture and breeding, encouraged a deepening of knowledge in this field. In addition to short and simple tips, there were also extensive guidance articles of an exploratory nature. Journalists tried not only to cover current topics that were relevant to readers, but also to broaden their mental horizons (e.g., by presenting solutions from abroad) and provide them with interesting models.

## The Sandomierz press for the years 1945–2022

The periodicals that began to appear in Sandomierz after 1945 include the following:

- *Akcent Sandomierski. Dwutygodnik. Sandomierz: KONCEPT,*
- *Goworek. Dwumiesięcznik. Pismo Sandomierskiego Stowarzyszenia Regionalnego Goworek,*
- *Gość Sandomierski* – supplement to *Gość Niedzielny,*
- *Notatnik Sandomierski. Sandomierskie Towarzystwo Kulturalne,*

---

<sup>48</sup> R. Kotowski, op. cit., p. 93.

<sup>49</sup> P. Burchard, *Sandomierz*, Warszawa 1973, p. 50.

- *Ogrodnik Sandomierski. Miesięcznik WODR Modliszewice. Oddział w Sandomierzu,*
- *Powołanie. Pismo Alumnów Wyższego Seminarium Duchownego w Sandomierzu,*
- *Rewerzanka,*
- *Sandomierska Strefa,*
- *Sandomierz. Czasopismo Społeczne. Miesięcznik Wydawnictwa SENDOMIRIA,*
- *Sandomierzanin,*
- *Sendomiria. Materiały Studenckiego Koła Naukowego Historyków,*
- *Spójnia. Dwutygodnik Młodzieży Szkolnej,*
- *Strony Sandomierskie,*
- *Super Przetak. Pismo Mówione I Liceum Ogólnokształcącego,*
- *Śladami Komisji Edukacji Narodowej. Jednodniówka Koła Polonistów II Liceum Ogólnokształcącego im. Tadeusza Kościuszki w Sandomierzu,*
- *Ucho Igielne. Miesięcznik Samorządowy Miasta Sandomierza,*
- *Zeszyty Sandomierskie. Biuletyn Towarzystwa Naukowego Sandomierskiego.*

Among the periodicals that dealt with issues related to agriculture, fruit farming or livestock rearing are magazines such as *Ogrodnik Sandomierski* and *Zeszyty Sandomierskie*.

#### 1. *Ogrodnik Sandomierski* [The Sandomierz gardener]

The periodical, which came out from 1999–2001, was the monthly magazine of WODR Modliszewice [the Wielkopolska Agriculture Consultancy Center], a Sandomierz branch. It had a format of 21 x 30 cm and totaled 16 pages. The editorial team consisted of Zofia Łukiewicz, Adam Fura, Anita Łukawska, Adam Oszust, Jadwiga Świątek and Maria Ośka. The director of the branch was Grażyna Wrzosek, M.Sc. The typesetting was handled by Adam Karwa, D.Sc., and Barbara A. Szwarano,<sup>50</sup> M.Sc. Among the texts<sup>51</sup> on agriculture one can point out “Koszt ochrony sadu jabłoniowego w sezonie 1998” [The cost of protecting an apple orchard in the 1998 season], “Niech no tylko zakwitną jabłonie” [Let the apple trees bloom], “Mrozoodporność roślin zbożowych” [Frost resistance of cereal crops], and “Tradycje polskiej Wielkanocy”<sup>52</sup> [Traditions of Polish Easter].

---

50 Based on a library search, issues available at the Sandomierz Public Library include 1, 3, 9–12 from 1999, 1–12 from 2000, and 1, 3–6 from 2001. The magazine was printed by Mała Poligrafia; its price was 1 zloty, and in 2001 – 1.5 zlotys.

51 These examples suggest that the magazine combined agrotechnical and ethnographic perspectives, viewing the problems of the countryside very broadly [note – the editors of *Zeszyty Wiejskie*].

52 K. Wrzosek, “Koszt ochrony sadu jabłoniowego w sezonie 1998,” *Ogrodnik Sandomierski* 1999, no. 3, p. 2; Z. Łukiewicz, “Niech no tylko zakwitną jabłonie,” *ibidem*, p. 3; K. Kilmora, “Mrozoodporność roślin zbożowych,” *Ogrodnik Sandomierski* 1999, no. 39, p. 2; M. Ośka, “Tradycje polskiej Wielkanocy,” *Ogrodnik Sandomierski* 1999, no. 3, p. 12.

## 2. Zeszyty Sandomierskie [The Sandomierz periodicals]

Published in Sandomierz, *Zeszyty Sandomierskie* is a bulletin of the local Scientific Society, edited by Krzysztof Burek. The price of the periodical is not fixed; it fluctuates depending on the issue, the content value and the materials collected in the magazine. In addition to featuring popular scientific and scholarly articles, as well as all kinds of publications related to the cultural and historical heritage of the Sandomierz region, the purpose of this semi-monthly is also to document the activities of the Society. A permanent place in the pages of *Zeszyty Sandomierskie* is occupied by the following sections: “Sketches and contributions” – presenting important figures for the Sandomierz region; “Lectures, sessions, readings, and meetings”; “Biographies” – mainly of people connected with the region; “From the old album” – featuring excerpts from diaries; “Profiles of the Society’s members”; “Chronicle” – discussing the most important regional events; “Review of the latest publications” – write-ups of books related to the Sandomierz region; and “Bibliography” – periodic publication of materials that comprise the bibliography of the Sandomierz Land. The magazine also prints poems and short stories, black-and-white historical photos illustrating articles, while on the cover, it puts a color panorama of Sandomierz or reproductions of exhibits from the Diocesan Museum.<sup>53</sup>

*Zeszyty Sandomierskie* includes publications relating to agriculture and fruit farming, such as an article on cherry growing in the Sandomierz Land entitled “Wiśniowy gaj”<sup>54</sup> [Cherry grove] or “Magia sandomierskich ogrodów”<sup>55</sup> [The Magic of Sandomierz gardens], in which the author argues that:

One of the distinctive features of the Sandomierz scenery, which provides material for various genres of literature and influences the cultural, social and economic landscape of the city, are the gardens surrounding Sandomierz. Currently, many attempts are being made to make them a tourist attraction and tools for promoting the symbol of the region. This requires appropriate treatments, the use of persuasive rhetoric and, as it turns out, is conducive to drawing on the wealth of meanings grounded in culture.<sup>56</sup>

53 The Castle Museum in Sandomierz. *Zeszyty Sandomierskie*. Description. Available online: <http://www.zamek-sandomierz.pl/sklep/prasa> [accessed on: April 1, 2022].

54 J. Suszyn, “Wiśniowy gaj,” *Zeszyty Sandomierskie* 2007, no. 24, pp. 32–34.

55 J. Masłowicz, “Magia sandomierskich ogrodów,” *ibidem*, pp. 34–38.

56 “Jedna z charakterystycznych cech sandomierskiego pejzażu, który stanowi tworzywo dla różnych gatunków literatury oraz wpływa na krajobraz kulturowy, społeczny i gospodarczy miasta, są otaczające Sandomierz ogrody. Obecnie podejmowane jest wiele

## Concluding remarks

The press published in Sandomierz from 1829–2022 has had significant informational and historical value, and constitutes an archive of knowledge about the life and work of its residents. The periodicals of the studied period are characterized by thematic diversity. For readers interested in agriculture, fruit farming and live-stock rearing, publications related to these issues were valuable. However, it should be emphasized that they were not central or prioritized. The search carried out indicates that the largest number of articles in this area appeared in the years 1918–1939, because the interwar years went down in the history of Sandomierz as a prosperous period, contributing to the development of the city. The intensive development of the market economy, and the political and social activity of the residents meant that year by year, Sandomierz – weakened by the military actions of World War I – became an increasingly resilient center. Agriculture was an important occupation for the residents of this region of Poland. In 1938, as many as 450 residents were employed in agriculture. As Kotowski emphasizes, the operating farms “were dominated by gardens and small farms up to 5 hectares, on which wheat, rye, oats and vegetables were mainly grown. The number of farms in the city increased with the development of its administrative boundaries and the inclusion of surrounding villages, where agriculture was the primary occupation of the residents.”<sup>57</sup>

The popularization of knowledge about agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry in the pages of the local press may have influenced the development of these branches of the Sandomierz economy. It probably also contributed to the integration of the local farming community. The modern Sandomierz countryside is a place of residence and work for representatives of various classes, professions and occupations, and the *powiat*'s local space has been enriched with new elements. These include administrative, political, economic, educational and social institutions. Importantly, after the political transformation, issues related to agriculture, fruit farming or livestock were not only the domain of periodicals and magazines, but also became the subject of scholarly and popular scientific reflection. These issues have been presented in *Zeszyty Sandomierskie* or in post-conference volumes of sessions organized in Sandomierz in a comprehensive, exhaustive, and research-backed manner.

---

prób, aby uczynić z nich atrakcję turystyczną, narzędzia promocji symbolu regionu. Wymaga to odpowiednich zabiegów, stosowania przekonującej retoryki i, jak się okazuje, sprzyja czerpaniu z bogactwa znaczeń ugruntowanych w kulturze,” *ibidem*, p. 34.

57 R. Kotowski, *op. cit.*, p. 18.



## Bibliography

### Print sources

- COP. *Pismo Centralnego Okręgu Przemysłowego* 1938
- Echo sandomierskie* – supplement to *Echo Dnia* 2022
- Głos Ziemi Sandomierskiej. Dwutygodnik poświęcony sprawom gospodarczym, społecznym i politycznym* 1901
- Kronika Dyecezyi Sandomierskiej. Miesięcznik poświęcony sprawom religijnym, naukowym i społecznym* 1909
- Ogrodnik Sandomierski. Miesięcznik WODR Modliszewice. Oddział w Sandomierzu* 1999
- Okólnik. Czasopismo Katolickiego Związku Młodzieży Polskiej Ziemi Sandomierskiej* 1930
- Pamiętnik Sandomierski* 1829
- Sandomierski Ruch Regionalny* 1934
- Sandomierz* 1992
- Sandomierzanin* 2000, 2001, 2019
- Sandomierzanin. Gazeta tygodniowa poświęcona sprawom Ziemi Sandomierskiej* 1912, 1913
- Sandomiria. Materiały Studenckiego Koła Naukowego Historyków* 1999
- Super Przetak. Pismo Mówione I Liceum Ogólnokształcącego w Sandomierzu* 2002
- Zeszyty Sandomierskie* 1999, 2000, 2007
- Ziemia Sandomierska* 1920, 1931, 1932, 1933

### Literature

- Bauer Z., *Gatunki dziennikarskie, Dziennikarstwo i świat mediów*, Kraków 2000.
- Burchard P., *Sandomierz*, Warszawa 1973.
- Czerwiński D., "Wpływ przemian społecznych po roku 1989 na działalność prasowo-wydawniczą w Sandomierzu," [in:] *Reportaż a przemiany społeczne po 1989 roku*, eds. K. Wolny-Zmorzyński, W. Furman, Kraków 2005.
- Filipowicz A., "Zagrożenia przez obiekty kwarantannowe upraw ogrodniczych w Kotlinie Sandomierskiej," [in:] *Ogrodnictwo Ziemi Sandomierskiej – tradycje i współczesność. Materiały konferencyjne. Sandomierz 21 listopad 2007*, Sandomierz 2007.
- Frankiewicz J., "Chów bydła," *Głos Ziemi Sandomierskiej* 1901, no. 3.
- Gajek K., *Życie i działalność wydawniczo-księgarska siostr Chodakowskich w Sandomierzu w latach 1892–1957*, Sandomierz 2012.
- Kalembsa T., "Sandomierzanin na wystawie," *Sandomierzanin. Gazeta tygodniowa poświęcona sprawom Ziemi Sandomierskiej* 1912, no. 1.

- Kilmora K., "Mrozoodporność roślin zbożowych," *Ogrodnik Sandomierski* 1999, no. 39.
- Kosela R., "Zaczęliśmy pismo..." *COP. Pismo Centralnego Okręgu Przemysłowego* 1938, no. 10.
- Kotowski R., *Sandomierz między wojnami*, Sandomierz 1998.
- Krajewski S., "Rady gospodarskie," *Sandomierzanin* 1912, no. 2.
- Krajewski S., "Wynik rozsadanego żyta," *Sandomierzanin* 1912, no. 1 – sample.
- Kraśńska I., Sławiński P., "Jednodniówki sandomierskie (1918–2002)," *Rocznik Historii Prasy Polskiej* 2021, vol. XXIV, no. 2(62).
- Leszczyński M., "Sprawy Sandomierza na łamach *Siewcy Prawdy* w II Rzeczypospolitej," [in:] *Książka, biblioteka, informacja. Między podziałami a wspólnotą. III*, eds. J. Dzieniałkowska, M. Olczak-Kardas, Kielce 2012.
- Masłowicz J., "Magia sandomierskich ogrodów," *Zeszyty Sandomierskie* 2007, no. 24.
- Mikosz J., "Charakterystyka funkcji sandomierskiego pisma szkolnego pt. 'Spójnia'. Analiza za lata 1917–1938," [in:] *Postrzeżenie sfery publicznej w perspektywie nauk humanistycznych*, eds. P. Pomajda, E. Chodźko, Lublin 2022.
- Mikosz J., "Funkcje prasy sandomierskiej na przykładzie *Ucha Igielnego* i *Sandomierskiej Strefy*," [in:] *Dysfunkcje i szanse współczesnego społeczeństwa*, eds. M. Iwaniuk, B. Bujalska, Lublin 2021.
- Mikosz J., "Funkcje sandomierskiej prasy kulturalnej na przykładzie *Stron Sandomierskich* (2002–2003) oraz *Goworka* (2004–2006)," *Acta Universitatis Lodzianis. Folia Librorum* 2021, no. 1(32).
- Mikosz J., "Kształtowanie się sandomierskiego rynku prasowego w latach 1829–1939," [in:] *Fenomeny. Literatura, kultura, sztuka i media*, ed. B. Stelingowska, Wrocław 2022.
- Mikosz J., "*Sandomierzanin* – charakterystyka czasopisma i jego funkcji," [in:] *Kulturowe i filozoficzne aspekty literatury i sztuki*, eds. M. Śliwa, E. Chodźko, Lublin 2020.
- Ośka M., "Tradycje polskiej Wielkanocy," *Ogrodnik Sandomierski* 1999, no. 3.
- Patkowski A., "Tomasz Ujazdowski. Wydawca *Pamiętnika Sandomierskiego*," [in:] *Pamiętnik Świętokrzyski*, Kielce 1931.
- Plennikowski W., "Publicystyka na łamach *Głosu Ziemi Sandomierskiej* w latach 1901–1902," *Zeszyty Sandomierskie* 2000, no. 11.
- Samsonowicz H., "Sandomierz w dziejach Polski," [in:] *Sandomierz. Miasto fascynującej przeszłości. W 730. rocznicę lokacji miejskiej*, eds. F. Kiryk, R. Chyła, Kraków 2019.
- Sławiński P., "*Strony Sandomierskie* i *Goworek* jako przykład zaangażowania społeczeństwa w rozwój prasy lokalnej," [in:] *Studia z dziejów książki, prasy i bibliotek. Stan badań za lata 2010–2013. Praca zbiorowa*, eds. Z. Kropidłowski, D. Spychała, Bydgoszcz 2014.
- Sławiński P., "Z dziejów prasy Sandomierza. Czasopismo Nasze," *Sandomierzanin* 2019, no. 1.
- Sławiński P., "Z dziejów prasy Sandomierza. *Kurier Strzelecki* 2005–2009," *Sandomierzanin* 2020, no. 3–4.

- Sławiński P., "Z dziejów prasy Sandomierza. *Ziemia Sandomierska* 1920," *Sandomierzanin* 2019, no. 2.
- Sławiński P., "*Ziemia Sandomierska. Pismo Sandomierskiego Komitetu Obywatelskiego z lat 1989–1991 jako przykład lokalnego czasopisma okresu przełomu*," [in:] *Polityka i politycy w prasie XX i XXI wieku. Prasa organizacji politycznych*, eds. M. Dajnowicz, A. Miodowski, Białystok 2017.
- Stanaszek B., "Prasa katolicka wydawana w diecezji sandomierskiej w latach 1908–1992," [in:] *Sandomierski Gość Niedzielny. Idzie z gałązką oliwną... 10 lat obecności tygodnika katolickiego Gość Niedzielny w Diecezji Sandomierskiej*, ed. R.B. Sieroń, Sandomierz 2006.
- Suszyn J., "Wiśniowy gaj," *Zeszyty Sandomierskie* 2007, no. 24.
- Tabaczyński S., Buko A., *Sandomierz. Starożytność. Wczesne średniowiecze*, Rzeszów 1981.
- Warda K., "Z dziejów czasopiśmiennictwa sandomierskiego do 1918 roku," *Studia Kieleckie* 1988, no. 1.
- Warzecha W., "Lokalne społeczeństwo obywatelskie. Wisła w tradycji społecznej powiatu sandomierskiego. Zarys problematyki," [in:] *Ogrodnictwo Ziemi Sandomierskiej – tradycje i współczesność. Materiały konferencyjne. Sandomierz 21 listopad 2007*, Sandomierz 2007.
- Worsowicz M., "Stylistyczne uwikłania artykułu poradnikowego (na przykładzie ogólnotematycznej prasy poradnikowej dla kobiet)," *Acta Universitatis Lodzianis. Folia Litteraria Polonica* 2016, no. 2.
- Wyrozumski J., "Miasto postępującej degradacji," [in:] *Sandomierz. Miasto fascynującej przeszłości. W 730. rocznicę lokacji miejskiej*, eds. F. Kiryk, R. Chyła, Kraków 2019.

#### Internet sources

<http://sandomierz.naszabiblioteka.com/sandomiriana>

<http://zamek-sandomierz.pl/sklep/prasa>

<https://polona.pl/item/pamietnik-sandomierski-pismo-poswiecone-dzieiom-i-literaturze-oyczystey-t-1-posz-3,MTEwMDE1NTg1/1/#info:metadata>