

### Popular science summary of the project

On the eve of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, multi-ethnic society of the Russian part of partitioned Poland, unofficially named the Kingdom of Poland, went through a process of intense evolution connected with industrialization, urbanization, the birth of mass political movements, emancipation of the lower social classes, intensifying of ethnic disputes, conflicts and fights for political reform in Russia and the re-establishment of autonomy for the Poles. Up to now only a few historians used diplomatic correspondence of the foreign consuls working in Warsaw at that time to research these issues. Especially, German and Austro-Hungarian consuls observed, attentively, the evolution of the situation in the neighbor country. For the representatives of other powers who partitioned Poland, Warsaw, although reduced to a status of only a provincial city, was still an important point of observation of the Polish-Russian relations and the attitude of the Polish public opinion regarding occurrences which happening in the Prussian and Austrian part of Poland. Events in Russian-Poland also influenced the situation in the provinces of Prussia and Austria inhabited by dense groups of the Polish population. Despite the Polish cause being regarded as closed and belonging to the internal affairs of the powers who partitioned Poland, it was still a subject of the hidden diplomatic game between them. Diplomatic correspondence contains many confidential pieces of information and opinions which could hardly be found in other types of historical sources.