

The presented research project deals with the issue of the influence of the presence of the Prussian armed forces on the Polish lands in the years 1815-1919. The subject of interest in military history should not be limited only to the subject of conduct the military operations, but precisely relate to the issue of social consequences of the military organization of a given area. The issue of the impact of the presence of the army of the partitioning powers on the socio-economic life of the Polish lands after 1815 is not a sufficiently and evenly researched issue today, and the historiography about the Prussian partition shows a particular lack in this matter. The reason for this state of affairs was the reluctance to describe in a light other than negative the history of the armies of the three emperors in the period directly after the partitions. In the period of the Polish People's Republic, apart from difficulties in accessing the source material, gathered mainly in the collections of foreign archives, the anti-German overtone of the Polish historiography was also strong. Under these conditions, it was difficult to think about the presentation of the Prussian army in a context other than that of the initiator of aggression and the executor of repression directed against Poles. Stereotypes result in the practical erasure of the service of Poles in the Prussian army, their coexistence with the Prussian garrisons, and benefits for the Hohenzollern army from historical awareness. As a result, research on this subject is today the domain of reenactors, fascinated by the history of Prussian regiments stationed in their hometowns or fortification enthusiasts.

The anniversaries of the outbreak of the Great War and Poland regaining independence contributed to the increased interest in the subject of the German occupation of Polish lands in 1915-1918. In this way, many theses present in historiography were refreshed, and also actively involved in the global reflection on the heritage of World War I. Polish research on the functioning of the General Government of Warsaw and the concepts of creating the so-called the *Polnische Wehrmacht* is not supported by an analysis of the sources of the concepts formulated in relation to the Polish lands by the German command. These in turn resulted directly from over 100 years of interaction with the Polish subjects of the Hohenzollerns on the eastern border of Prussia. In the situation described, the author of the project would like to describe four main problems. The first will be the reconstruction of the organizational structure of the Prussian army in Poland. In this context, military optics will be adopted, treating as such areas of the Grand Duchy of Poznań, West Prussia and Upper Silesia. Based on the recognized structure, the principles and realities of conscription, mobilization plans and mobilization carried out, residents' benefits for the army, i.e. housing, food supply, horse contingent, will be presented. The second group of problems will concern the institutional influence of military institutions on road and railway construction, with a clear working hypothesis about the lack of strategic motivation in setting new routes. The last issue will concern the vision and role of Polish lands in the concepts of the organization of the defense system of the eastern border of Prussia and Germany. This point will constitute a specific summary of the research, and its symbolic aspect will be the question of explaining the failure of the *Polnische Wehrmacht* project. The chronological scope of the project clearly cover the period from the Congress of Vienna to the Treaty of Versailles, important both for the Prussian rule in the east and for the very existence of the Prussian army structures. The research will use the rich materials from German, Polish and Austrian archives.