

DISSERTATIONS AND ARTICLES

Barbara Dolczewska, Zygmunt Dolczewski: *An Outline History of the Kórnik Castle Furniture.*

The history of the Kórnik interior furnishings begins in 1826, when the new owner Tytus Działyński with his wife Celestyna Zamoyska moves in to the deserted Palace; and ends in 1880, when their son Jan dies. The interiors haven't been preserved intact, although it was in little that the castle was inhabited during the next forty years, and afterwards it was converted into a museum. The subject of this article is the furniture of the Kórnik Castle and of the Działyńsk's Palace in Poznań, collected mainly by Tytus and Jan Działyńskis. Its history has been based on the furniture inventories, first of all from the 19th and the 20th centuries, and also on the economic records and the Działyńskis' correspondence.

Fixing of the furniture, inherited by Tytus Działyński, is possible in a few cases only. Since 1762, in the Konarzewo inventories, there appears an Augsburg table with silver fittings, made around 1745, unfortunately, not preserved. In 1841 Tytus received it from Konarzewo and it stood in the Moresque Hall of the Kórnik Castle until 1939. In the 1812 inventory of Konarzewo furniture we probably meet a few pieces of furniture that are in Kórnik nowadays, namely two rococo mirrors, an English escritoire from the 2nd quarter of the 17th century, two pairs of guéridons from the mid- 18th century, a Polish escritoire from the mid- 18th century, and 18th-century commodes. Of the furniture brought from the former residence in Trzebaw, we can identify, with some approximation, the Biedermeier bookcases. Tytus Działyński inherited also children's furniture in the Louis XVI style from the end of the 18th century. Celestyna Działyńska brought into the Kórnik collection a lacquered chinoiserie cabinet from the 2nd quarter of the 18th century, only fragmentarily preserved today, an English itinerary desk (?), formerly the property of her mother, Zofia of Czartoryski, and possibly an Empire desk.

A part of the furniture of the Kórnik collection comes from purchase prosecuted by Tytus Działyński and his family. In the main, it was treated in respect of utilization, independently of its aesthetic and historical values, which were also taken into account. There is an interesting purchase (from before 1854) of a Dutch ebony cabinet from the 17th century. A particular purchase by the Działyńskis is a set of Gdańsk furniture, collected as Polish antiquities. In 1861, two cupboards of this collection were bought: one from the beginning of the 18th century and the other one, with the inlays imaging warriors, from the 3rd quarter of the 17th century. In 1878 - 79, in Brittany, Tytus's daughter Jadwiga Zamoyska bought a set of 7 pieces of provincial furniture, which was a curiosity in the Kórnik collection.

A considerable part of the furniture was specially ordered by Działyński. In 1843 he ordered to accomplish his wife's bedroom endowment in the Działyńsk's Palace, copies of the furniture from the apartments of Zofia Zamoyska of Czartoryski in the Blue Palace in Warsaw. This set is connected with such pieces of furniture as: an inglaid desk, night tables, tables of similar formal features.

There is an interesting set of furniture, modelled on figures from Loudon's manual *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture and Furniture*. These are stools with heraldry, benches, a shelf, tables on lion legs with the heads of panthers (?), a note pedestal, a neo-Gothic table and a folding one, on X-shaped trestles. In the times of Tytus, the next neo-Gothic tables were also constructed as well as three large sets of chairs and armchairs. In 1853 - 57 the huge library

bookcases from the present Manuscript Hall were accomplished and in 1860 the partially preserved cupboard for the Moresque Hall. They were designed by the architect Cybulski and accomplished by Józef Pepiński.

Barbara Dolczewska: *Old Goldwork in the Działyńskis' Collection in Kórnik.*

The Kórnik set of goldwork was formed mainly in the times of Tytus Działyński, in the 19th century. Some of the objects were gained by his forefathers in the 18th or at the end of the 17th century. The collection consists of over 80 goldsmith's trade products such as vessels, table-sets of knives, forks and spoons, snuff-boxes, aced vessels, there are also: jewelry, hunters, and 127 ornamental buttons of the national dress of Polish noblemen.

In 1687 Magdalena Leszczyńska married to Paweł Działyński; her dowry, probably, included: a gilded Renaissance cup (goldsmith NW of Straubing, Bavaria, after 1561), a pair of Gdańsk repoussé cups (Peter Rohde III, the 3rd quarter of the 17th cent.), an Augsburg tankard with the monogram and heraldry of Leszczyński family (Lucas Neisser, ca. the mid-17th cent.), a Leipzig tankard (Gottfried Schmiedt, the 3rd quarter of the 17th cent.) a Leipzig tankard (Gottfried Schmiedt, the 3rd quarter of the 17th cent.). In the 18th century Augustyn Działyński acquires an ebony table provided with silver fittings, together with tea-service (Bernhard Heinrich Weye, Augsburg, 1743 - 49); the table was destroyed during the war, unfortunately. Augustyn also left an Augsburg cup (Samuel Wolfgang, ca 1700) and a tankard (Augsburg, the 1st quarter of the 17th cent.). At the end of the 18th century there appears in the inventories a table-ware of which a few parts are preserved, and a gilded tea-cup (Johann Gottfried Schlaubitz, Gdańsk, 1757 - 69); and since the beginning of the 19th century, a Wrocław little-cup (Ferdinand Geische, 1746 - 48). In 1841, together with other things, Tytus Działyński inherited, a "nécessaire" with the gold: salt-cellar, knives, forks and spoons (Jacques III Roettiers, goldsmith JG, Paris 1739 - 50). Tytus completed the Kórnik collection of goldwork basically; the objects gained by him include: a miniature Renaissance cash-box, a baroque guild cup of ivory (the Olkusz miners' former property?) 16 rosary plaques from the Dominican Church in Poznań, a reliquary of the Holy Cross, a set of coin mugs (mainly Berlin), the so called "Jungfraubecher" (George Kahlert the younger, Wrocław, 1757) and the most splendid: a pair of ampullae (Nuremberg? the 15th cent.), a chalice and 10 (only 9 are preserved) spoons of ca. 1600. In the 20th century 128 vessels and 250 knives, forks and spoons were conveyed from the Kórnik collection to the Zamoyski Family Union.

Alina Chyczewska: *The Graphic Collection of Kórnik.*

Kórnik graphic collection was created by two 19th century owners of the Kórnik Castle Tytus and Jan Działyńskis. Unfortunately, neither the old inventories nor the graphic arts lists are preserved. Tytus Działyński was collecting engravings mainly in connection with the editorial works. He was interested primarily in the 16th century in his editorial works, thus, within the range of conography, his attention went towards that epoch. A parchment manuscript, purchased in 1821, was his most valuable conquest: *Liber geneseos illustris familiae Schidloviciae* illuminated with twelve miniatures by Stanisław Samostrzelnik. Tytus Działyński cooperated with a few graphic artists, most closely with two of them: K. W. Kielisiński and A. Piliński, whose works are most richly represented in the Kórnik collection.

Jan Działyński, on a larger scale than his father, maintained relations with such artists as A. Grotgger, A. Piliński, L. Kapliński, B. Zaleski and included their works in his collection. Tytus's son enlarged his collection of graphic arts, first

of all, due to two remarkable purchases: he acquired Hołowiński-Podwysocki's collection in 1870 and the Rev. Ignacy Polkowski's one in 1872.

From among the oldest objects in the Kórnik graphic collection one should mention: J. A. M. Zwolle's *St. George*, an engraving from the 15th century; the *Annunciation*, a native woodcut from the first half of the 16th century; T. Treter's *Eagle (Imagines regum Poloniae)*; the *Birth of Jesus*, S. Kochanowski's 1598 engraving; of the foreign objects, some prints of old plates: A. Dürer's *Adam and Eve* and Rembrandt's *Alchemist*, a copperplate by Altdorfer and 4 copperplates by Aldegrever. To the most valuable ones belongs the collection of works by J. P. Norblin, M. Płonki, A. Orłowski, D. Chodowiecki. The 19th century artists are most widely represented. At the end of the 19th century the Kórnik graphic arts collection was among the largest private collections in Poland and although it was not equal to those Czartoryskis, Ossolińskis or Pawlikowskis quantitatively and qualitatively, it was superior to many others.

Dobrochna Bolewska: *The Librarian's Labours of Kajetan Wincenty Kielisiński in Kórnik (1840 - 1849)*.

The article discusses problems connected with ten-years Kórnik activities of K. W. Kielisiński, a talented draftsman and graphic artist.

Kielisiński's letters to Aleksander Fusiecki allow to explain the circumstances which caused Kielisiński to undertake his work for the Kórnik Library. It results from these letters that Działyński planned to publish a catalogue of his collections, with the facsimiles of rare and interesting prints. For this purpose he engaged Kielisiński, who was a gifted engraver.

The greatest merit of Kielisiński in the domain of the library work was the elaboration of a polonica catalogue, which included about 10,000 entries. It is still waiting for detailed analysis which would allow to reconstruct T. Działyński's library resources until 1847.

Bookselling accounts and the registration of acquisitions provided the data on Kielisiński's library purchase brought to effect in the years 1840 - 1847. From the booksellers of Poznań, Cracow, Lvov, there came in about 1700 books and periodicals.

The correspondence between Kielisiński and scholars allowed to widen the circle of the users of Tytus Działyński's library adding such names as W. Kalinka, J. Łukaszewicz, A. Muczkowski, J. Muczkowski, M. Wiszniewski, and to indicate scientific enterprises for which the Kórnik materials were searched. The author also presents Kielisiński's role in the realization of the designed library periodical.

The preserved materials indicate that the librarian's work did not satisfy Kielisiński. At the end of 1847 he thought of leaving Kórnik; however, he abandoned his intention and, a year later, concluded a new agreement with his employer. This agreement is an excellent document for the history of librarianship in the first half of the 19th century. Sudden death of Kielisiński, in January 1849, made it impossible to realize the decisions discussed in the article. The article ends with informations connected with a financial support for Kielisiński's wife Apolonia in 1887, and the fate of his artistic inheritance.

Bogumiła Kosmanowa: *The Staff Policy of Zygmunt Celichowski in the Kórnik Library*.

The author presents the staff situation in the Kórnik Library in the times of the librarian Zygmunt Celichowski (1869 - 1923) against the background of the library relationships in Poland in the 19th and the early 20th centuries. She ques-

tions the legitimacy of criticism directed against Celichowski, the reproach that he did not want to employ another qualified librarian, which certainly influenced the dynamics of work at the elaboration of the collections and at the source editions unfavourably.

The comparison with other institutions of this type allows to ascertain that in big private libraries in those times it was a rule to employ only one specialist; he would take the help of a full-time library assistant during some arrangement works, if need be. The largest institutions were, of course, exceptional, first of all the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow and the Ossoliński National Institute in Lvov (Ossolineum); the material essentials of their existence were strong.

In the meantime, the Kórnik collection was financed from relatively modest local estate, whose owners assigned large sums of money to cultural purposes with full devotion, even beyond their possibilities. No wonder that Jan Działyński (died in 1880) left enormous debts and it was only in a very small degree that his successor Władysław Zamoyski (died in 1924) could spend money on maintaining the Library.

Zygmunt Celichowski was — according to contemporary practice — against employing another full-time librarian, but he often took the help of students, teachers and others, who were employed for a short period and were arranging the collections and listing them, and rewriting texts assigned to publication. On the whole, tens of people passed through the Library. Due to their help the institution could function and serve the Polish scholars directly and through its inquiries and publications, in a very difficult period.

Irena K andulska: *The 1873-1914 Jarosław Leitgeber's Activities — as a Printer, Bookseller, Publisher, Folk Writer.*

Jarosław Leitgeber (1848-1933) distinguished himself in the history of the Great Poland society's struggle against the pressure of germanization, on the turn of the 19th century, with merits equally remarkable as those of his brother Mirosław. After the practice in his brother's publishing house (1866-1869) and the study in the firm of Baer and Hermann in Leipzig, he opened a printing-office of his own in Poznań, in 1873 (active until 1906). His firm, closely connected with the circles of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the Ultramontane party, became one of the most important Polish publishing houses in Great Poland.

During the "Kulturkampf" period J. Leitgeber's institution became an important establishment for the ideological and political struggle of the Roman Church in the Prussian Partition. Before 1884, this printing house produced many books and pamphlets on religious, political and social themes, as well as scientific works. J. Leitgeber's peculiar merit was the edition of the *Muzyka Kościelna* (Church Music, a monthly, 1884-1896) and other numerous publications on music, including many elaborations of the Old Polish masters of sacred music. In 1906 J. Leitgeber sold his printing-office to W. Wilak, devoted himself entirely to the book trade.

After he succeeded to his brother Mieczysław's publishing house in 1884, J. Leitgeber's activities became more versatile to include also the Polish belles-lettres, scientific literature, manuals and popular educational and patriotic books for the country folk, lower middle-class and for the youth (several hundred publications). During the years 1887-1890 J. Leitgeber's publishing house grew larger to include a rich second-hand bookshop dealing with early printed books and other valuable publications. The house was a remarkable customer of the scientific publications of the Kórnik Library and other books distributed by that institution.

J. Leitgeber also showed bibliographic interests, editing a catalogue of the Polish theological and religious books for the years 1860 - 1872 (1873) and took up journalistic activity (the *Gwiazda*, *The Star*, 1886 - 1888). However, he was primarily successful as the author of the "folk" booklets and booklets for young people edited in the years 1888 - 1914 under the nickname "Jan Tworzymir" (25 publications). In the latter period of his life he devoted himself to serious scientific studies in the history of Poznań commerce and the book trade (unfinished work).

J. Leitgeber was also a founder-member of the Society of Folk Lending Libraries, treasurer of the Poznań Committee of the K. Marcinkowski Society for Educational Help, president of the Polish Booksellers' Union for the German Reich (since 1910), and president of the Poznań—Pomeranian Section of the Polish Booksellers' Union (since 1919).

When estimating the merits of the two brothers, Mieczysław and Jarosław Leitgebers, we should conclude that, in spite of their minor or large cooperation with the antagonistic ideological-political parties — Jarosław's with the Ultramontanes, Mieczysław's with the National Liberals — they were to play equally important role in the struggle for the Polish culture and the preservation of the mother tongue against the Prussian germanizers.

Zbigniew Kalisz: *The Kórnik Institutions Foundation in the Years 1925 - 1953.*

The foundations as institutions started to arise in Poland at the beginning of the 19th century. The founders would turn their properties over, either partially or wholly, for particular scientific, educational or charity purposes. In the period when the Polish society had no statehood of its own, the role and importance of foundations in the scientific and cultural life were enormous, especially in the first half of the 19th century, when the foundations played the role of social patronage. After the regaining of independence their importance decreased because the State took over a lot of their functions.

The Kórnik Institutions Foundation, active in the years 1925 - 1953, owes its beginning to Władysław Zamoyski (1853 - 1924), his mother Jadwiga of Działyński (1831 - 1923) and sister Maria (1860 - 1937). They turned all their property over to the Polish nation for national and educational purposes. The Diet Act of July 30, 1925 sanctioned their will and established the Foundation named "The Kórnik Institutions". The Foundation managed three institutions: the Kórnik Library, the School of Housekeeping for Women, and the Institute of Tree and Forest Investigations.

The analyses performed in the course of the work authorize us to formulate the view that the KIF organization, as well as the functioning and style of work of its authorities, did not fit in which its needs. As regards the institutions — they managed to maintain them in spite of the difficulties, especially the financial ones, but that was all to be done for them. The inconsistent work of KIF authorities, especially in the economic field, had to influence directly the height of sums devoted to institution activities. However, one should point out that in spite of the difficulties, which were actually beyond its possibilities, in the years 1925 - 1953 the Foundation, and also organize the Institute of Tree and Forest Investigations, which became one of the leading biological institutions of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Peoples's Poland. The School for girls lived a short life, because it did not fit in with the objective needs of national culture but with the personal attitudes of the founders.

Thus we can see, in the historical retrospective view, the principal merits of

the KIF for the consolidation of the Działyńskis' initiative in the field of collecting and publishing the national memorabilia. If criticism is met by some kind of the organizational moves, and especially the economic ones, then, it should be noted that what was important there was the climate of the epoch and the particular socio-economic relationships of the interwar Poland. Taking these factors into account, we should not, nevertheless, be less critical towards the totality of problems connected with the Kórnik Institutions Foundation.

Małgorzata Topolska: *The Reading of Books Edited in Lithuania and Belorussia in the 16th and First Half of the 17th Century. I: Religious and Polemic Literature.*

The author considers the problem on the basis of notes, written on books by the former readers. She examined (in 10 Polish and 8 foreign libraries) a complex of books edited in the Great Duchy of Lithuania in the 16th and the first half of the 17th century. The discussed complex embraces about 470 titles in 1130 copies, which constitutes approx. 40 per cent of all the books investigated.

If we estimate the degree of reading to the level of old books consumption, the number of glosses in the text and other traces of the readers, then we can conclude that the most popular ones were the Polish, Lithuanian, Slavic and Belorussian editions of the Holy Scripture as well as popular religious literature, especially the lives of the saints, and also Polish and Belorussian polemics. Thus, popularity among contemporary readers was shared by the books connected with the period, i.e., with conflicts between the Reformation and Counter-Reformation current. The *Brześć Bible*, e.g., could be found both in the bookcases of the Jesuit libraries with the inscription "liber prohibitus", and in the magnate, nobility and bourgeois libraries. The Slavic and Belorussian editions of the Holy Scripture were bought up quickly and they bear a lot of traces of contemporary readers, also of peasant origin.

A similarly great popularity was shared by the editions of prayer books, psalters, collections of sermons and other religious books in the native language. It is important to pay attention to the fact that some religious books were translated from Latin into Polish for the first time in these lands. One should also point out the religious books of smaller format were more popular. Some of them, e.g., psalters and prayers in the Cyrillic alphabet, served to teach reading.

The provenance of the set of religious and polemic books printed in the typographies of the Great Duchy of Lithuania proves wide popularity of these books all over the Polish Commonwealth (the Latin form mainly among the clergy, the Polish one among a much wider circle of readers).

TEXTS AND SOURCE MATERIAL

Jacek Wiesiołowski: *From the Kórnik Codex of Corpus Cricianum. Contributions to the History of Polish-Latin Poetry.*

Soon after Krzycki's death the epistolographic and literary heritage of this prominent Polish writer of the first half of the 16th century was gathered by Stanisław Górski, a famous collector and recorder of his epoch, the creator of the excellent source collection of *Acta Tomiciana*. The codexological analysis performed in the course of the catalogue elaboration of two manuscripts of *Corpus Cricianum* in the Kórnik Library proved they occurred in three wordings (I, IIA, IIB, III). Only one MS (BK 243) has been preserved of the first wording; it comes from Stanisław Górski's study, however, and constitutes his working copy, to which the

collector himself inscribed numerous Krzycki's texts and the poems coming from his circle.

Although the editors of the 16th century poetry availed themselves of the BK 243 MS several times, the detailed elaboration still found in it more than thirty unpublished texts of the Polish-Latin poetry from the period since the end of the 15th to the mid-16th century. Among these texts there are poems coming probably from the lost 1522 collection of Krzycki's poems, then poems ascribed to the famous poets Klemens Janicki (Ianicus) and Jan Dantyszek (Dantiscus). Among the authors from the turn of the 15th century there appeared one more poem (of 1494) of rather unknown Jan Zlotkowski, whose poetry was strongly connected with the Little Poland noble's courts. The MS also contains unpublished poems devoted to the Polish king Sigismund the Old, written by an Austrian humanist Philip Gundelius of Passau; then the poems devoted to Krzycki, by legate Tomasso Negro, and the epitaphs for Piotr Tomicki, by a German humanist Valentine Polidam of Meissen and a Padua humanist Francesco Reveslato. Of *hungarica*, so close to contemporary Polish culture, there revealed an interesting satirical poem *De modis latine loquendi Georgii Monachi*.

Ryszard Marciniak: *The Roman and Paris Collections in the Kórnik Library.*

In the years 1972-1976 the Kórnik Library received over a dozen thousand books selected in the scientific stations of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Rome and Paris. The Roman consignments (exceeding in number) contained works mainly from the field of the history of art. There was an ornament among those Roman consignments: a collection of 45000 photographs presenting monuments of art, mainly from Italy (the photographs were produced by the firms of Alinari, Brogi, Anderson and others); this collection was turned over to the Roman Scientific Station by Karol Lanckoroński in 1930. The Paris consignment contained numerous *polonica* from the time of the Great Emigration (i.e., from after 1831) and valuable literary works and scientific publications, mainly the historical ones, in French. When fixing the future specialization of collecting for the Kórnik Library one should certainly take into account rich collections of the French literary output gathered in the Kórnik Castle ever since the time of Tytus Działyński, the creator of the Library.

Translated by Jan Hadaś

Marcelli Kosman: *A Report on Activities of the Kórnik Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences for the Year 1977.*

During the reporting year the realization of current five-year plan was continued. This plan, shaped in 1976, assumes that one should stress the arrangement of affairs connected with the new collections and with the general documentation of whole collection. The next elements of this plan: the intensification of scientific work (including editorial activity), and the quantitative and qualitative changes in availability (especially that of museum collection). A team work at special collections, which are of great importance here, will begin according to a long-term plan (its realization will not be possible before the further five-year plans).

The following investigated problems were of basic importance in connexion with the forthcoming Jubilee on the occasion of the Kórnik Library: the „Kórnik Institutions” Foundation, its structure and economic problems, the Foundation Library, the participation of the Library in Great-Poland's cultural life and in

the development of Poznań scientific centre, a function of museum collections, a reception of publications.

Among other investigated problems were: 19th-century editorial activity, historical culture in the gentry's Poland, the Acta Tomiciana papers and their functioning in Renaissance Poland (Doctor Ryszard Majewski); religious relations in post-Reformation Poland, especially a history of the Protestant minorities and the problem of tolerance (Associate Professor Marcei Kosman).

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