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Summary

DISSERTATIONS AND ARTICLES

Ryszard Marciniak: *From Studies on Acta Tomiciana. The History of the Sapieha-Radziwiłł Book Sets in the Enlightenment Period*

Acta Tomiciana, the work of a canon from Płock and Stanisław Górski from Cracow (who died in 1572), one of the most interesting sources relating to Sigismund the Old, has for many years aroused an undiminished interest of Polish and foreign historians.

Within the framework of studies on this work undertaken at Kórnik, it was intended to untangle the intricate history of particular editions of these works and of particular sets — the more so because there have so far been many misunderstandings in the literature on the subject, e.g., the existence of an extensive 17 volume Radziwiłł set, which had been first mentioned by Jan Daniel Janocki. Wojciech Kętrzyński, in his excellent sketch on Stanisław Górski and his works (Poznań 1871) had some doubts and, on the basis of unmistakable provenance notes, defined the set of *Tomiciana* hitherto ascribed to Radziwiłł — used by Tytus Działyński at the edition of *Acta Tomiciana* (Vol. 1, Poznań 1852) — as Sapieha sets. But he did not solve basic questions emerging at a closer scrutiny: how did Tytus Działyński acquire the Sapieha set and what happened to the Radziwiłł set? It was revealed that Działyński bought the relevant *Tomiciana* in 1821 from Kajetan Kwiatkowski who, in turn, appropriated them from the Radziwiłł Library at Nieśwież, where he worked in the years 1804-1810 as a librarian. It is most probable that the works were brought to Nieśwież prior to 1750 from the Sapieha seat at Kodeń. The Sapieha set and the Radziwiłł set, therefore, can be identified and correctly termed as the Sapieha-Radziwiłł collection. In 1830 it was brought to the Raczyński Library at Rogalin; then, in 1939, to Warsaw, where the collection was destroyed during World War II.

Marceli Kosman: *Akielewicz and Celichowski*

On the basis of manuscript collections extant at the Kórnik Library the author discusses little known details related to Polish-Lithuanian cultural relations in the second part of the 19th century. This was when Poland and Lithuania, formerly integral parts of the Noblemen's Republic, were partitioned by three Powers. On the one hand, there was a deepening of the former integration based on Lithuania's merger with Poland and, on the other, increasing divergencies were caused by the rise of a modern Lithuanian nation. Its representatives opposed integration plans linked with historical traditions and endeavoured to find a separate position, independent from Poland, even with the aid of common enemies — the partitioning Powers.

One of the representatives of this current who wanted to keep Lithuanians and Poles united was Mikołaj Akielewicz (1829 - 1887), a meritorious popularizer of national culture in the Lithuanian society and a researcher of the history and the language of the country. Following the January Rising (1863 - 1864) he migrated to France and finished there his work on *Lithuanian Grammar* (Part 1: *Phonetics*), which comprised the result of thirty years of study. After unsuccessful attempts to find a publisher in Paris, he turned to Ludwik Rzepecki — a Poznań publisher. Rzepecki, however, was undecided. A solution was found when this task was undertaken by Doctor Zygmunt Celichowski, head of the Kórnik Library. The work was published in 1890, three years after the author's death. The correspondence between Akielewicz, his Paris friend Leonard Niedźwiedzki and Celichowski — extensively quoted in the present article — includes numerous interesting remarks on Polish-Lithuanian relations in those years.

Zbigniew Kalisz: *The Management of the „Kórnik Institute Foundation” in the Years 1925 - 1953*

The author discusses the economic activities of the Kórnik Institute Foundation (K.I.F.) as a whole. Successive chapters are devoted to the agricultural, forest, industrial and trade economy. Financial problems close the entire review.

The agricultural economy of K.I.F. was based on 19 granges, including 17 leased out. The income from these properties constituted an important source of revenue. It must be stressed, however, that incompetent management caused the income to be lower than might be expected considering the considerable area of these farms. Breeding was a particularly neglected branch of agricultural production. Unfavourable relations between particular leaseholders and the management of the Foundation were an essential factor there, leading to conflicts which often found their epilogue in courts of law.

The forest economy covered three areas: Kórnik, Trzebaw and the Tatra Mountains. From the economic aspect the Kórnik forests were the most profitable (the Trzebaw forests became a natural reserve in 1930). The Foundation management had much trouble with the Tatra forests since — due to protests by the State Council for the Protection of Nature and the Polish Tatra Association — open clearings were prohibited. Nevertheless, the forest economy brought considerable profits.

The Foundation owned, moreover, several industrial works, but only the „Tatra Quarries” were of economic significance. These quarries had been organized as a company with the Foundation and Henryk Kiejnowski as partners. Due to disagreements between partners the company's activities did not yield expected economic results. The disputes ended in 1936 with the Foundation losing the case in court.

The financial policy also gave rise to several objections since mistakes made in this field decisively influenced the activities of the Foundation during the entire inter-war period. The debts of K.I.F. amounted to about 2,300,000 zlotys soon after its establishment and rose to about 7,000,000 zlotys in the 1930's. Even the sale of the Tatra property did not significantly decrease this amount. A serious error was the taking of loans and credits at a high rate of interest (up to 12 per cent). The annual amount to be repaid by the Foundation was about 500,000 zlotys.

Much influence on the course of economic matters was exerted by the Management, the Superintendent's Office and the Head of the Foundation. The 11 persons at the Superintendent's Office included 4 representatives of the Zamoyski Union which, therefore, had much to say on resolutions made by this top body of the Foundation, it, practically, also decided the composition of the Management

which was the second most important organ of the Foundation. Right after the establishment of the K.I.F. this personal composition of the Foundation's highest authorities was responsible for the taking of several harmful decisions.

Much publicity and unfavourable rumours concerning the Foundation was due to the recognition by Witold Czartoryski and Jan Zamoyski of old and doubtful family claims to the property of K.I.F., e.g., the way Cecylia Ceglińska's case or Grocholski's debt were settled.

All these facts indicate that the Foundation's economic activities and the realization of statute goals did not tally with possibilities offered by the property, particularly the income which might have been achieved. Consequently, it became impossible to repair blunders made in the first years. Indeed, nothing was done to avoid further indebtedness, and emergency loans only worsened the financial situation. The avalanche of debts directly influenced the activities of K.I.F. the financing of which was rather symbolic.

TEXTS AND SOURCE MATERIAL

Helena Chłopocka: *August Bielowski's Correspondence with the Kórnik Library in the Years 1847 - 1876. Part I. Exchange of Letters with Tytus Działyński in the Years 1847 - 1860*

The idea to publish the entire correspondence of August Bielowski, editor of *Monumenta Poloniae Historica*, has not been realized so far and only a small part, issued since the beginning of the 1880's, entered into scientific circulation. Letters preserved in the Kórnik Library, addressed to Tytus and Jan Działyński and to their librarians — K.W. Kielisiński, W. Kętrzyński and Z. Celichowski, and to Tytus Działyński's collaborator L. Koenigk — together with return correspondence, preserved in fragments in the Ossolineum National Library, represent interesting cognitive material. Of high information value is particularly the correspondence from the years 1847 - 1860 between the founder of the Kórnik Library and Bielowski. This material constitutes the basis for the present publication.

Extant in the Ossolineum Library in Wrocław are fourteen letters written by Tytus Działyński (sign. 2432/II, Vol. I, pp. 255 - 313), and — preserved in the Kórnik Library — twenty letters written by Bielowski to Tytus Działyński (sign. BK 7339, k. 62 - 100). This correspondence is a multilateral illustration of plans and the realization of successful publication initiatives of these two men, because it covers a period of their intense activity in relevant matters. Działyński lent to Bielowski — who was at that time preparing a great edition of *Monumenta Poloniae Historica* — manuscripts from his library and rendered assistance with books and bibliographic advice at the elaboration of other works, e.g., the re-edition of B. Linde's *Dictionary of the Polish Language*. Bielowski reciprocated by lending in turn manuscripts with *Tomiciana* documents. He, moreover, sent to Kórnik books and periodicals appearing in Galicia. Duplicates prepared by the two libraries were regularly exchanged between Lwów and Kórnik. The Ossolineum National Library and Bielowski's private library were, moreover, enriched by results of Działyński's publications efforts, highly appreciated by the Lwów historian and his colleagues. Działyński's letters enclosed with successive issues of sources relating to the history of Poland in the 14th and up to the 16th centuries, allow to study the inner history of the editor's work at Kórnik, the particular stages and circumstances concerning the realization of certain plans. Above all, however, the texts here published present Tytus Działyński's imposing work and the fruitful new ideas of a man who, although ailing, tirelessly rendered in print sources relating to Poland's past.

Zbigniew Kałisz: *Public Opinion Relating to the „Kórnik Institute Foundation” in the Years 1925 - 1953*

The author discusses public opinion voiced in the Poznań, Warsaw, Cracow and Lwów press, concerning the Foundation. Judging by quoted texts and comments on articles the Foundation had a rather unfavourable press. This was due to insinuations that the employers of the Superintendent's Office and Management had appropriated funds of the Institute. In frequent personal attacks staff and management members were outrightly accused of activities harmful to the Foundation.

Articles criticized economic activities and the way of realizing goals set out by the statute. Particularly strong attacks against the Institute took place in the years 1926 - 1930. The management of the 1st Superintendent's Office rarely reacted to these accusations. Objections raised by publicists were not always sufficiently documented and were, sometimes, against the interests of the Institute. Some of these issues smacked of personal grudges — aired in the columns of the press. Nevertheless, the contents of many publications and commentaries concerned essential problems, and the management and realisation methods caused anxiety in interested circles of the community.

Materials here presented are in several cases quoted together with the author's commentaries which are to acquaint readers with facts relating to the Foundation based on research results.

M. B. Topolska: *The Reading of Books Published in Lithuania and Byelorussia in the Sixteenth and First Part of the Seventeenth Century. Part 2. Reading of Secular Books.*

This is a continuation of the study published in Vol. 15 (1979) of the „Pamiętnik Biblioteki Kórnickiej” (The Journal the Kórnik Library). The reading of secular books is discussed on the basis of inspections of 1800 prints (about 700 titles), discovered in 10 Polish and 8 foreign libraries. Books published in Polish enjoyed the greatest popularity among the then contemporary readers. This is substantiated by the fact that in the 16th century and the first part of the 17th century there were in the relevant area many translations into Polish of belles lettres, historical and philosophical works of then popular Latin — both Renaissance and ancient — writers (Cicero, Erasmus of Rotterdam, Frycz Modrzewski, J. Lipsius and others). In those times, the circle of readers in Lithuania and Byelorussia preferred the Polish language to both universal Latin and to native languages (Lithuanian and White Russian). The Lithuanians used the Polish language also in writing.

Judging by notes on books and other signs left by contemporary intellectual readers historical and philosophical books published in Latin were of a more universal type and were more widely distributed throughout the Republic.

Three issues of the Lithuanian Statute printed in the Cyrillic alphabet and later translated into Polish served a wide social demand. Polish translations of historic and philosophical works were also sought after. Popular Polish works on veterinary medicine or advice during the plague were more widely read than Latin medical books which, as we know, were included in burgher's libraries.

Always in great demand were text-books of all types and in various languages, particularly those printed in the Cyrillic alphabet. The state of preservation of these books and copies still discovered speak of a true „text-book hunger” in those times.

Only a few of Polish popular works including belles lettres and „waggish” publications have been preserved. Considering their impermanent form of production and great readability, the chance of their provenance remaining undama-

ged until our times was small. Matters looked alike as regards panegyrics and eulogies written — in Polish by well known authors — on the occasion of funerals. The great number of such prints included (about 400 titles in 1000 copies) issues which survived only because they had been bound in „blocks” and preserved in monastery and magnate libraries.

The search for and analysis of provenances in old prints published in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in the sixteenth and first part of the seventeenth century seemed a purposeful undertaking. On this basis it was possible to determine the circulation of publishing offices and printing presses in the relevant territory throughout the whole territory of the Republic and Russia and the much greater popularity of Polish (than Latin) works. This indicates, in turn, that the circle of readers, comprising several nationalities, spread considerably in the first part of the seventeenth century.

Marceli Kosman: *A Report on Activities of the Kórnik Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences for the Year 1978.*

During the Jubilee year of the 150th anniversary the Kórnik Library was active in the following three spheres, as usual, according with the statutes of its own: research studies, and strictly library and museum matters.

Of course, the preparations for the Jubilee ceremonies as well as their run were dominant elements of the reporting period. These ceremonies were organized to popularize the Kórnik Library — its merits for the national culture, its history and function during the Polish partition period, and its later evolution. These affairs are connected with the broader aspect of historical education, especially that of the school youth.

The scientific activity of the Library is supervised by the Research Council. This Council has been appointed for the years 1978 - 1980. It consists mainly of the representatives of Poznań academic environment and also of some old-Polish culture experts from other centres. The Research Council is headed by Professor Gerard Labuda, Member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Chairman of the Poznań Section of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The other members of the Council Presidium: Professor Zdzisław Kaczmarczyk (Vice-Chairman) and Associate Professor Marceli Kosman (Director of the Library). The other members of the Council: Professor Włodzimierz Dworzaczek (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań), Professor Stanisław Kubiak (Adam Mickiewicz University), Professor Janusz Pelc (the Institute for Literary Studies at the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw), Professor Alojzy Sajkowski (Adam Mickiewicz University), Professor Andrzej Wyczański (the Institute of History at the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw), Associate Professor Helena Chłopocka (the Kórnik Library), Associate Professor Jan Seredyka (the Higher School of Education, Opole), Associate Professor Janusz Sobczak (the Western Institute, Poznań), Doctor Krzysztof Kostyrko (Adam Mickiewicz University). Associate Professor Stefan Weyman, member of the Council, died on 4th Sept., 1978.

On 26th June, the Chairman of the Research Council and the Director of the Library — together with Professor Władysław Markiewicz, Secretary of the Social Sciences Division of the Polish Academy of Sciences and Professor Maciej Wiśniewski, Scientific Secretary of the Poznań Section of the Polish Academy of Sciences — met Professor Henryk Jabłoński, President of the State Council, in his residence in Warsaw. It was during this visit that was settled to carry out the Jubilee on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Kórnik Library under the auspices of President Jabłoński.

It is necessary to prepare conditions for the continuation of editing the multi-

L-volume important source series of *Acta Tomiciana*. For example, a full-time several-person editorial team should be appointed. A decision should be undertaken regarding the proposition of republishing the initial eight volumes, which would be prepared together with the further successive parts. Work at re-wording of Vol. XVIII has been entrusted with Associate Professor Waclaw Urban. Basic work is to be entrusted with Doctor Zdzisław Speralski (incl. the re-edition) and Doctor Ryszard Marciniak. An Editorial Group consisting of five persons will be appointed until 1980 so that the *Acta Tomiciana* might be continued systematically.

As regards the availability of collection in the reading-rooms (the Działyński Palace at Poznań, the Castle at Kórnik), it remained on the same level as before.

In 1978 the number of the Museum visitors was smaller than that of the previous year. Some activities were continued in order to limit this number, which was too large as yet and caused the Library to be past possibilities regarding the availability and preservation of exhibits the right way.