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Summary

I. DISSERTATIONS AND ARTICLES

Alicja Karłowska-Kamzowa: *The Kórnik Castle in the Middle Ages and in the Modern Times.*

The author tries to depict the stages of the development of the construction of the Kórnik Castle, the remnants of which are still traceable in the state the building presents nowadays. The corpus of material for the author has been found in: the contract between Mikołaj Górka and a carpenter named Mikołaj made in 1426, two inventories of the Grudzińskis period from 1653, and in the ground plan of the castle as well as in its elevation from the times before the rebuilding of the castle by Tytus Działyński in the 19th century.

After having analysed the above mentioned documents and also some relics found while restoring the castle some years ago, the author concluded that the Kórnik castle was a typical specimen of the architecture of its times. The grandeur of the first, medieval form of the building remained a decisive factor influencing the spatial designs of all later architectonic changes of the castle which had always much in common with its primary shape.

The contract of 1426 is a document of some particular importance. The technical details and the terms for the wall constructions contained there are especially noteworthy. The Polish word for "alcove" — being usually referred to one of the rooms in the 16th century country-houses — appears in the document for the first time, i. e. a hundred years earlier than anywhere else.

The reconstruction of the rebuilding of the castle in the days of Stanisław Górka (1555—1574) is also remarkable because of its presenting some tendencies in the evolution of the spatial compositions characteristic for Polish secular residences of the post-medieval age.

Next the author deals with the contribution of the Działyńskis who after the Swedish war pillage took care of the castle. Tytus Działyński, in his rebuilding of the castle in the romantic style, did not change the main structural elements of the northern façade and the spatial composition of the whole, as they had been introduced by Teofila Potulicka de domo Działyńska. The original framework of the castle — the strogold raised late in the 14th century — has lasted out various frowns of fortune, all the rebuilding, and can be still identified within the walls of the today building.

Stanisława Jasińska: *Stanisław Herakliusz Lubomirski's "Thoughts on Eternity"*.

At the beginning the author proves that S. H. Lubomirski's *Thoughts on Eternity* and his *Ten Holy Thoughts (Decymka myśli świętych)* are one and the same piece of

poetry. The identification allowed to find out the first edition of *Decymka* in *The Christian Festivals* by Jan Stanislaw Jablonowski published in the Jesuit Printing House, Lwów 1700.

Owing to such values as: intensity of feeling, realism and powerful imagery, abundance of motives and perfect verse form, *The Thoughts on Eternity* belong to the greatest accomplishments of the whole Old Polish religious poetry. The present edition, addressed first of all to scholars, takes into account mainly the variants of the text from the 18th century (Jesuits, Lwów 1754; J. A. Zaluski's *Collection of Rhythms*, 1782; *The Collected Poems*, Warszawa, Piarists) and from the typescript by Ludwik Kamykowski. In the annotations the texts are referred to as "J", "Z", "P", "K".

Paulina Buchwald-Pelcowa: *The Lay "Wake Up Lech". The Transformations of the Text and Its Place in Literature and Social Life.*

The lay *Wake Up Lech* is interesting because of its vitality and long lasting popularity. It appeared after August, 30, 1672 but the motives of the lay can be found already in Jan Kochanowski's poetry. The subject matter of the lay refers to the period from the second half of the 16th century up to the end of the Enlightenment, yet historically the most significant time of its development covers the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries. The theme connected with the Poles who should be waked up from lethargy may be found in Kochanowski's *Sarmatian Orpheus* and in *The Lay on the Ravage of Podole*. As time went on the theme became more and more popular and it turned to be one of the leading ideas of Polish literature used as a tool in urging upon society the need for fulfilling military and economic duties.

The inspiration for the lay came from one of the incidents of the wars with the Turks, namely the loss of Kamieniec in 1672. Five versions of *Wake Up Lech* have survived up to our time. One of the earliest variants can be found in *The Garth of Poesy* by J. T. Trembecki. In spite of a great variety of the text versions the essential features of the lay remain unchanged. The poem is written in five line stanzas characteristic for lyrical poetry, folk songs, and above all for sacred lyrics. In later versions more and more attention is paid to the elements of satire and social criticism. The principle of antithesis is skilfully used in the lay.

The poem must have been originally meant for singing and pretty early it appeared in the Catholic songbooks where it remained throughout the period of nearly the whole 18th century. It was probably a reason for the popularity of the lay.

At the time under the Saxon dynasty the poem underwent some major changes. The new versions contained some information concerning recent political events, the satirical elements multiplied, quite often the poem approached a libel. The stress was put upon the defending of the noblemen's rights, later on the religious factor became more and more important. Some remnants of the poem can be traced in the poetry of the Bar Confederacy.

Gradually the tone of lament replaced the characteristic for the earlier versions tone of reveille.

The last area of the poem's influence may be traced in some parodies and various frivolous pieces. The history of the poem reaches beyond the 18th century — Żeromski included three of its stanzas into his novel *The Ashes*, where soldier Dys was singing them to the lancers in Val de Penas.

Zofia Skorupska: *Fryderyk Chopin in Leonard Niedźwiecki's Reports.*

A number of manuscripts left by Leonard Niedźwiecki supplies us with some valuable material concerning the cultural life of the Great Emigration and may serve

as a source for many studies in the history of literature. The data referring to Adam Mickiewicz, Juliusz Słowacki and the Kątowski brothers have already proved to be useful for some research work. In the article the author discusses the details concerning Fryderyk Chopin on the background of the emigrants's situation and in connection with the life, works and opinions of Niedźwiecki. It is Niedźwiecki who should be thanked for the fact that the editors of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* were informed that Chopin, in spite of his French name, was a Pole and that his music has its deep roots in Polish folk tunes. As a great music lover, Niedźwiecki frequently attended various concerts and, in his reports, he always notified Chopin's presence, paid attention to the performance of his compositions as well as to the composer's own recitals. Niedźwiecki is one of those admirers of Chopin who wished to see him a composer of the Polish national opera. Since 15.6. 1843 on, much place in the reports has been devoted to the artist's health. On the tiresome way back from England to Paris, in 1848, Niedźwiecki became the nurse and companion of the composer who was already badly ill at that time. The notes under October 1849 include the description of Chopin's death and funeral. Later notes concern Chopin's compositions played by e. g. Marcelina Czartoryska and others.

Alina Chyczewska: *Adam Piliński's Polonica. On the Problems of the Działyński's Patronage.*

The Kórnik Library catalogue containing a list of Adam Piliński's works includes eighteen items absent from Stanisław Piliński's bibliography (*Adam Piliński et ses travaux*, Paris 1890).

The earliest of Piliński's polonica are litographs or steel engravings, later works include facsimiles made with the help of the homographic method invented by A. Piliński himself. The method enabled copying original texts with the exceptional, at that time, accuracy. The works became a historically important stage in obtaining reproductions true to original; the reproductions necessary for scientific, bibliophilic, text-conservation and pedagogical purposes.

The facsimiles of old prints and manuscripts of either whole volumes or separate leaves and illustrations belong to most important achievements of Piliński. Tytus Działyński became acquainted with Adam Piliński owing to his activity as a publisher. The contacts started in 1855. After Tytus Działyński's death, his son Jan took care of Piliński and became the chief maecenas of the artist in Poland. It is also Jan who is to be thanked for the majority of Piliński's polonica. There have been found in the Kórnik library the accounts for not only Piliński's facsimiles, but also for some conservation works done in the library. Numerous title pages, and fragments of old prints in the Kórnik collection may serve as a proof of Piliński's work on completing the damaged volumes.

The history of our culture owns much to Piliński because of his laborious efforts on taking care of the monuments of art, writing and humanities which were vulnerable to the occupants in the days when Poland's national independence was virtually lost. The gratitude should be also due to Piliński's eminent patrons Tytus Działyński and his son, Jan.

Ewa Wojewodzianka: *The History of the Kórnik Military Collection.*

The Kórnik museum as well as its military collection have their origins in the activity of Tytus and Jan Działyński's. Tytus must have inherited some collection of weapons after his ancestors. Though the fact of the heritage cannot be undoubtedly

proved, the copiousness of Tytus's armory, e. g. some pieces of arm from the 16th century, speaks in favour of such a supposition.

In the collections of the Działyński's, weapon was an object of some special care. In spite of that, there are very few written documents enumerating, or even mentioning arms. The information on the subject contained in letters and notes is vague, no inventory is present in the Kórnik archives, and only some occasional, incomplete lists of weapons may be of any help. Tytus was not interested in studying arms, weapon drew his attention only as souvenirs. Nearly the whole population of the Kórnik surroundings took interest in collecting arms of some historical value to supply Tytus's museum. After Tytus's death, a number of lists of the Kórnik weapon appeared. Owing to them one may identify the older stage in the development of the collection as well as define and characterise the activity of Jan Działyński as a collector.

Tytus Działyński's collection contained: a 17th century chain mail — one of the most valuable armour exhibits, a wing of the 16th—18th c. Polish cavalry armour, bronze cannons, mortars, three maces — one of them gilded and set out with jewels, crossbows, quivers, bolt barbs, twenty four cuirasses, shields, Turkish bows of horn, Saxon partisans, and others.

Jan Działyński was interested in mainly contemporary weapon. His contribution to armouring the soldiers of the 1863 insurrection is widely known. And so, Tytus was in possession of forty six pieces of side-arms. The number of them was raised by Jan to 122 items. There were 11 pieces of fire arms, in Jans collection — 53. Thus Jan Działyński was the author of this part of the collection that has the highest value now (26 items with gunsmith marks).

Although the military collection of Kórnik suffered heavy losses during some earlier sequestrations as well as during the last war, yet it still remains quite impressive for arm-connoisseurs.

II. TEXTS AND SOURCE MATERIAL

Michał Muszyński: *Polish Glosses and Notes in the Old Prints and Manuscripts of the Kórnik Library. Part Two.*

The present work contains the second part of the material published in "The Diary of the Kórnik Library" series 8. It includes the Polish glosses and records of the later part of both old books and manuscripts from the Middle Ages up to 1550. The analysis of the prints and manuscripts supplies us with rich linguistic material the greatest part of which has never been published before. Some texts, though known from previous publications, are for the first time arranged here according to the requirements contained in the "Principles of Publishing Old Polish Texts".

The arrangement of the material is chronological as far as the glosses and records are concerned, but they are preceded by the old prints.

The work has been supplemented with the index of glosses and other entries coming from short notes, proverbs, prescriptions. The entries concerning some longer texts have been excluded from the index.

The Old Polish texts presented in the work include both religious and secular material. The texts of Matrimony and Baptism Sacraments, quotations from the *Bible*, the mass canon, glosses to the sermons, songs to St. Stanislaus, common prayers and data concerning monastery life belong to the group of the religious texts. The

group of the secular texts includes: proverbs, dedications, medical prescriptions and recipes, lists of herbs, trees and animals, notes on Hesiod's and Horace's poems, juristical glossaries and others.

Summing up, the work will be of great importance for all those who take interest in the Old Polish language.

Jacek Wiesiołowski: *The Kórnik Library Incunabula. Part One — Catalogue.*

The value of the Kórnik Library incunabula lies in a high number of polonica they include. Nearly a sixth of the collection is absent from the catalogues of the Polish incunabula having been published up to the present day.

The first part of the work on the Kórnik incunabula contains the catalogue of the items together with concordances and indexes, lists of printers and proveniences. The second part, now in print, will be devoted to analysing the texts in order to prepare them for the studies on the history of reading, history of books and libraries from the 15th to the 20th centuries.

Kamila Kłodzińska: *The Catalogue of the 17th—18th Centuries Periodicals in the Collections of the Kórnik Library.*

The collection of periodicals in the section of old prints of the Kórnik Library cannot be said to be quantitatively impressive. The number of the 17th and 18th c. magazines — 114 titles — includes: 44 titles of the Polish texts and 70 of the foreign ones. Yet there can be found some valuable items in this small collection, e. g. The oldest of the Polish medical periodicals, nearly all important journals of the period of Stanisław August.

The value of some of them is even higher because of numerous supplements and advertisements or public news which can be a source of information about social, cultural and economic events from their epoch.

The foreign periodicals come from nearly all the European countries; among them there are some scientific periodicals of exceptional value.

The Kórnik collection differs from any other in its character and contents which reflect the preferences of the founders of the Library. Hence a high number of scientific and popular scientific magazines in comparison to entertainment periodicals. Many of the foreign journals are incomplete. After some detailed investigation, that part of the collection appears to be the result of the authors' conscious choice of only those periodicals which are connected with the problems of Poland. Thus the section containing periodicals seems to be subordinated, like other sections of the Kórnik collection, to the authors' aim: gathering the documents that deal with Poland, its history and culture.

The present catalogue is supplemented with an index of some leaflets published and bound together with magazines, an index of the publishers, editors and booksellers and also with the list of proveniences of separate items.

Andrzej Mężyński: *Drama Pieces and Theatre Memorabilia in the Manuscripts of the Kórnik Library; 16th—20th c.*

The modern study of theatre aims, among others, at investigating, editing and preparing records of the drama texts both printed and found in manuscripts. The catalogue presented in the discussed work is to enable preparing the national records

of the Kórnik Library manuscripts concerning theatricals. The items, now spread over a vast number of manuscripts (over 11.000 call numbers), make the task of listing extremely cumbersome.

The notion of theatricals in the work is rather broad. The author distinguishes among them such dramatic genres as: a) dialogues, b) dramas, c) comedies in the original, d) translations of comedies, e) interludes, f) dramatized idylls in the original, g) dramatized idylls translated, h) tragedies in the original, i) translations of tragedies, j) arguments (programmes), k) others. Besides there is a separate section devoted to the material concerning history of theatre. Dialogues have been included into the list on the basis of an assumption that all the paradramatic forms represent, as well as other genres, an important element in the development of drama. The pieces referred to as arguments (programmes) may serve as an evidence of the strength of the dramatic structure of plays.

High value of the Kórnik theatricals has its source in the individuality of Tytus Działyński. Founding the library, he looked for only the most valuable material. Hence there are among the manuscripts some unique theatricals; and comparatively weaker in that period religious dramas, morality plays, passion plays, mystery plays, Jesuit schools dramas and comedies of the Polish origin are totally absent from the collection. There are eight pieces representing tragedy and drama. Two of them: the tragedy *Boleslaus Furens* and the *Forefathers' Eve* (part III) are of particular importance. A number of translations may be also of some interest for scholars, e. g. Molière's *Precieuses ridicules* in S. H. Lubomirski's translation, Corneille's *Pompée* translated by J. S. Jakubowski, Racine's *Athalie* in the translation of J. U. Niemcewicz, Schiller's *Robbers* (*Die Räuber*) translated probably by F. Morawski.

The value of dialogues and especially of satires written in the form of dialogue is conditioned by their social and political functions; here they document the gentry's reaction to national events of the period.

The documents referring to the history of theatre are not many in number; they are contained in handwritten newspapers, in diaries and memoranda of Leonard Niedźwiedzki and they evidence the concern with theatre affairs of the emigrated romanticists.

The Kórnik theatricals for greater part consist of polonica. The writings of Henryk Laube, the manager of Vienna Burgtheater, belong to the exceptions. The present catalogue prepared in accordance with the postulates contained in the norms concerning preparing manuscripts, has been supplemented with an index of titles, names and dramatic genres.

Janina Kurdelska: *The Emigration Texts in the Kórnik Library Collection.*

Appreciating the value of the emigration texts as source material, we have undertaken the task of informing scholars of the results of our investigations concerning the texts. Up to the present moment there have been worked out and published emigration periodicals and manuscripts found in Leonard Niedźwiedzki's Papers, as well as in the Archives of the Sultan Cossacks' Division. Now we have begun preparing the records of the whole stock of the emigration papers to be published. They have been divided into two groups, one — containing the serial papers, the other — a vast number of leaflets and pamphlets.

In order to avoid some needless trouble when looking for the material, the serial papers have been recorded in the catalogue not only on the files, but also on special

information cards — one card for each entry, as well as in the Reference Book containing the list of all the call numbers.

The leaflets have been collected in cases according to the names of institutions, emigration societies, names of persons and subjects. If need were the cases may be divided into the factual groups. Some particularly important leaflets were given separate files. Depending on the material contained in the leaflets, they have been arranged in the cases alphabetically (e. g. obituaries), chronologically (e. g. proclamations, announcements), or according to the subjects. The cases have been supplied with their own signatures, and the leaflets — with the signature of the corresponding case plus the reference number. The prints and leaflets bound together with other publications or manuscripts have been provided with descriptions. The latter were grouped according to their subjects and indicated in the Reference Book together with leaflets. The call numbers point to the place the texts are being kept.

The discussed catalogue includes also a number of prints and leaflets dealing with the problems of the 1830, 1846, 1848, and 1863 insurrections and uprisings, that is it includes some material concerning those historical events in which the emigrants took part. The provenience of the material under consideration is closely connected with social and political activities of the Działyńskis, of general Zamoyski and Leonard Niedźwiedzki.

The presented here Reference Book includes leaflets, pamphlets, and prints of the Great Emigration period. The periodicals dealt with in a separate article in the "Kórnik Library Diary" series 7 have also been taken into account here. The Reference Book was not appended to that issue of the "Diary".

Stanisław Gibasiewicz: *The Numismatic Collection of the Kórnik Library.*

The exact date of the formation of Tytus Działyński's numismatic collection remains unknown. It seems, however, undoubtful that in 1845 he was already a famous numismatist. The oldest Kórnik inventories of the "antiquities" (MS BK 7469) were probably written circa 1831 because of the threatening sequestration. No lists of the numismatic objects came down to us from the 19th century. What remained from that time is some correspondence on numismatics. These are, among others, the offers from antiquary shops and letters from the Polish collectors of numismatics. The heaviest losses the collection suffered were those caused by the sequestrations, particularly those after the 1863 insurrection, at the time of Jan Działyński. Medals were listed in the inventory book only in the period between the two last wars. Coins and paper money were checked and listed only in 1953—56. In 1961 the section of insignia and badges was open.

The Kórnik numismatic collection, as other Kórnik collections, is designed chiefly to gather polonica. Yet there are some ancient coins (Greek, Roman, Byzantine) and quite a numerous stock of the medieval and modern coins of foreign origin. The collection contains altogether 9862 coins, 1110 pieces of paper money, 632 medals and 159 insignia and badges.

Czesław Kubalik: *Date and Place of Adam Tytus Działyński's Birth.*

After having investigated a number of birth certificates and the tombstone inscription the author finally settles the previously doubtful date of birth of the founder of the Kórnik Library Tytus Działyński.

III. REPORTS

Stefan Weyman: *The Kórnik Library Under The Sponsorship of the Polish Academy of Sciences (1953—1967)*.

The Head of the Kórnik Library begins his report estimating the post-war activity of the library. He is mainly concerned with that period in which the institution has been patronized by the Polish Academy of Sciences, i. e. since 1953.

Since 1945 one can observe a true renaissance of the Kórnik Library. In the period of twenty years the number of volumes in the library collection increased from 120 000 to 250 000. The development can be most easily perceived in the sections of: manuscripts, old prints, graphic arts and numismatics. At the same time there have been completed the collections of periodicals and of new prints from the 19th and 20th centuries. The staff of the library, more numerous now than any time before, have succeeded in supplying all the lacking material as far as the arrangement of the collections is concerned.

The Kórnik collections are open to scholars who, thanks to some guest chambers in the castle, can make use of the library for some longer periods of time. In 1957 the reading room and the information section were open in the Działyńskis Palace. Since that time the scholars of the Poznań centre may profit from the Kórnik collections on the spot.

The research work of the Kórnik Library is also successful. In the period of twenty years about 150 monographs, dissertations and various articles were published by the scholars from the library staff. As far as the editorial work of historical sources is concerned there have been published five volumes of the monumental edition entitled *Acta Tomiciana*. The publication contains the source material for the study in the history of Poland up to the times of Zygmunt I. Another edition is being prepared i. e. "On the Polish-Teutonic Relations in the 14th and 15th Centuries". A great number of the research works is published in the library organ: "The Diary of the Kórnik Library". After the second world war five volumes of the periodical have been published.

The museum section of the Kórnik Library has also much merit in propagating the achievements of Polish culture. Beside the regular exhibition some occasional expositions are organized there. The number of the visitors becomes every year higher and higher. Recently it has come up to 125 000 persons a year.