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Summary

I. DISSERTATIONS AND ARTICLES

Dobrochna Bolewska: *The Batignolles Library.*

The Library of the Polish School in Batignolles Street, the ample collections of which constituted one of the principal sources of information for historians of the Polish emigration, faced in 1874 a difficult situation. The School Council, having sold its building in Batignolles Street owing to financial difficulties, was confronted by the necessity to find another house for its large library comprising about 22,000 volumes. Assistance came from Jan Działyński, who agreed to take the collection as a deposit and to house it in Kórnik.

The present article offers on the basis of materials preserved in the Archives of the Kórnik Library information concerning that little known period in the history of the Batignolles Library. The conditions on which the library was to be preserved were determined by an agreement (1874), signed by Seweryn Gałęzowski, Chairman of the Administrative Council in Batignolles School, and Jan Działyński. The books were kept in a special building adapted to the purpose, and conservation work was maintained. Books were lent only sporadically. In December 1925, an exchange of correspondence which lasted for 3 years between the Kórnik and Wilno Libraries, in which the Ministry of Religious Beliefs and Public Education acted as an intermediary, was followed by the transfer of the books to Warsaw and Wilno. The act covering the donation and reception of the books — prepared by Stefan Rygiel — gave to the University Library in Wilno the Lelewel Library and the Versailles collections. The remaining portion of the Batignolles collection was taken by the Ministry of Religious Beliefs and Public Education which preserved them for the National Library.

Books transported to Wilno survived the war. From collections transferred to the National Library in Warsaw, only 10,000 new prints and 2,000 old prints are intact.

Jerzy Fogel, Alicja Karłowska-Kamzowa: *An Unknown relic of Renaissance Architecture from the vicinity of Kórnik.*

In the years 1967 - 1969, the Department of Prehistorical and Early Medieval Archaeology at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań undertook excavation works in Mościenica, Śrem district (near Kórnik), where the castle of the magnate family of Górkas was supposed to have existed, the Górkas being the owners of the Kórnik land estates in the XV and XVI c. These innovatory works were prompted by local traditions and numerous mentions in historiographical literature, particularly of the XIX c.

During the researches, pursued with the cooperation of a historian of art, relics of the architectural design were revealed, mainly in the form of brick and stone foundation frames of the encircling walls. The building was rectangular — the eastern wall being 15 meters in length, the southern — 8 meters, and the northern — 6 meters. It was

not possible to establish the remains of the western closure. The different length of the northern and southern walls indicates that the western walls had an offset, probably along the line of a partition wall, a small fragment of which was uncovered in the eastern section of the building. The building was single tract. It is possible that in the wider part a second condignation was built. The northern wall of the building had a flat projection. Along the line of the northern and southern walls, at a distance of 3 meters from the supposed course of the western wall, two rectangular foundations for pillars were uncovered. The building under discussion was not directly linked with other buildings. It is possible however, that the relics unearthed represent only a fragment of a larger establishment, in which existed another identical section, symmetrically situated along the W-E axis, and that the two sections were linked by a courtyard, delimited on the north and south by the row of pillars.

The Mościenice object yielded a variety of material: handmade bricks, ceramic capital caps of pilasters (3 types), floor and wall tiles, and oven piles (2 types), ceramic vessels etc. The analysis of mobile material helped to date the object to the second half of the XVI c.

The character of equipment (capital caps, oven tiles, windowpane glass) indicates that this was a dwelling, rather representational. It was situated in the area of the Kórník estates, in the forest, spreading to the west and north-west of Kórník Lake, where already in the times of the Górkas there existed zoological gardens. It is known from descriptions of Renaissance zoological gardens that more than one building for recreation was built there. Such a function may be assigned to the Mościenice object, which we propose to call the pavilion of the Kórník zoological garden.

Excavation works at Mościenica have yielded new data for studies on Renaissance magnate residences in Wielkopolska, and also enabled many important observations from the field of the history of material culture of the XVI c.

Ryszard Marciniak: *Lithuanian Statutes in the Publishing Plans of Tytus Działyński.*

Tytus Działyński, owner of the Kórník Library, when undertaking in 1928 the publication of *A Collection of Lithuanian Laws* realized older publishing plans of Ignacy Daniłowicz and Joachim Lelewel. The 3-volume publication was to have comprised the texts of the three *Lithuanian Statutes* (from the years 1529, 1566 nad 1588). Alongside the Ruthenian texts of the *Statues* were to have been, on each page, Latin and Polish texts (the manuscripts of the *Lithuanian Statutes* were in these three linguistic versions). The printing of the *Statues* was assigned to the Poznań printing house of W. Decker, which by the end of 1830 had prepared about 200 pages, on the basis of texts edited by I. Daniłowicz and J. Lelewel. The participation of the latter and of Działyński in the November Uprising interrupted the publishing work, and the sheets already printed were destroyed. T. Działyński, without the cooperation of Daniłowicz and J. Lelewel, started work on the first volume of *The Collection of Lithuanian Laws* only as late as in the year 1840 (after the return to Wielkopolska). That volume was printed — about 430 copies — in the Poznań printing house of W. Stefański in August 1841. Attempts to publish the next two volumes of the *Collection of Laws* were interrupted again for reasons beyond Działyński's control. The volume of the *Collection* was for these times a model of scientific editing. It was the first publication of the oldest *Lithuanian Statutes* and remains till to-day the only tri-lingual edition of that monumental work of Lithuanian legislation.

Another remnant of the editing work of T. Działyński is the collection of manuscripts of the *Lithuanian Statutes* collected in the Kórnik Library, the largest in Poland. That collection is an invaluable source for historians of Lithuanian law.

Andrzej Mężyński: *Seweryn Malinowski's Reply to the Bishop.*

This paper is based on materials contained in Kórnik manuscript no 1183, which includes copies of documents concerning the argument raging in 1828 in Kamieniec Podolski between a group of actors led by Seweryn Malinowski and the bishop of Kamieniec, Franciszek Borgiasz Mackiewicz. That argument started after the stage ban issued by Mackiewicz during the Lent, providing Malinowski with occasion to defend the actor's profession. In polemising with the bishop, Malinowski indicated the educative role of the theatre in society. As regards the theory of drama, he based his arguments on the pseudo-classicist poetics of F. K. Dmochowski. In determining the social function of the theatre, he drew on the achievements of the theatre doctrine of the early Polish Enlightenment.

The unique nature of the Malinowski's attitude consisted primarily in his courage in defending the good name of the actor, and in his simultaneous attack upon the aristocracy and clergy. Though insisting on the educative functions of the theatre, Malinowski rejected the right of the aristocracy to „dabble in theatre”, denying its sufficient moral authority to express moral truths from the stage. Such authority he did give to actors. Malinowski attacked the clergy from the point of enlightened libertarianism. Defending the actors against reproaches made against them by the bishop, Malinowski drew attention to the hypocrisy of the clergy who tolerated much worse moral faults among the possessing classes.

Malinowski's arguments, supported by his great erudition, particularly as regards the theatre, constitute an interesting document testifying to the formation of the professional consciousness of Polish actors in the first half of the XIX c.

Jacek Wiesiołowski: *Łukasz Dajewski's Gift of Books to the Mary Magdalen Collegiate in Poznań.*

The first half of the XVIII c. saw the cultural decline of Poznań resulting from the economic crisis and destruction caused by the Swedish war in the first two decades of the century. From the 30's to the 40's of the century there came a cultural revival, manifested in, among other fields, the reconstruction of private bourgeois book collections. In 1741, a newly appointed vicar of the Mary Magdalen collegiate in Poznań, Łukasz Dajewski, former notary of the Poznań consistory and rector of the St. Adalbert parish, donated to the collegiate 111 books from his collection. Analysis of the list of books has shown that the book collection was created by antiquarian purchases of books formerly belonging to the Poznań book collections and sold by impoverished owners or taken from book collections scattered by the war. In that part of the collection, a striking feature is the large number of books published by Poznań publishers. In the contemporary part of Dajewski's library, a notable feature is the Jesuit literature and also books from the printing press of the Prague Jesuits, perhaps connected with Łukasz Dajewski's years of study. The Poznań collegiate book collection, one of the more important collections in late mediaeval Poznań, was dissipated in the XVII c., in part taken over by the Poznań

Jesuits, and in part burnt during the Swedish invasion in 1657. Dajewski's gift created the basis for the reconstruction of the former library and for making that library into a living organism in the cultural life of the city.

II. Texts and source material

Kamila Kłodzińska: *Newspapers and leaflets from the XVI - XVIII centuries in the collections of the Kórnik Library.*

The second part of the catalogue of K. Kłodzińska constitutes a compilation of 261 leaflets, from press ephemerides to primitive periodicals, distinguished by the author from prints regularly issued, and also, in part, manuscripts codexes of the Kórnik book collection. That collection covering the years 1515 - 1794 is, as a collection of a single library, ample and valuable. It reveals the existence of several dozen Polish items not noted by the Estreichers and not found in any of the bibliographical compilations of leaflets hitherto printed. Particularly valuable as regards the diversity of leaflets and their rarity is the complex of 146 XVII c. prints. Researches in the National Library Central Catalogue of Old Prints have shown that some 75 of the leaflets collected and registered are unique.

Kłodzińska's catalogue, therefore, offers a great deal of new and interesting material for historians, linguists, and particularly for students of the early Polish press.

The register of leaflets, arranged chronologically, supplemented by an alphabetical list and indexes will be of assistance to all interested in information on the Polish Academy of Sciences Kórnik Library, valuable and rich in unique collections of prints.

Zofia Krajewska: *Materials concerning Norwid and Wroński in the correspondence of Zenon Przesmycki.*

The correspondence, spread over 45 years, of Zenon Przesmycki-Miriam with the Kórnik Library concerns primarily the papers left by Józef Hoene-Wroński, and particularly his philosophical works. Przesmycki came across the philosophy of Wroński in the early 90's of the previous century, and from that time, fascinated by Wroński's ideas, he undertook researches and studies concerning that philosopher. This correspondence provides evidence of the consecutive phases through which his interest passed and also constitutes a moving testimony to that pathological perfectionism which, increasing with his age, prevented Przesmycki not only from writing the monograph of Wroński, but also from completing valuable works, bibliographic in character, elaborated through the years: central catalogues of prints and manuscripts belonging to the Kórnik Library. These catalogues, together with other materials collected by Przesmycki for his intended works about Wroński — a result of conscientious studies — together with his collections of materials concerning Wroński, are now deposited in the National Library and have not hitherto been elaborated or made accessible. Their utilization in the present paper to complement and enable comment on the Kórnik correspondence, enables the reconstruction in main outline of this field of Przesmycki's interest which, not given permanence in print has remained virtually unknown, and which a future monographer of Przesmycki will not be able to overlook.

In the introductory section of the paper, the author has attempted to interpret the contents of these letters (treated as a representative fragment of the entire Wroński's

Odessey), and to find a common level of motivation for Miriam's two lasting passions — Wroński and Norwid.

In the paper are to be found numerous contributions to the hitherto little known itinerary of Przesmycki (especially in the years 1894 - 1899) and to his biography. Simultaneously, the correspondence of Przesmycki, both published in extenso and also cited in footnotes, gives important information as to the fates of the manuscript and published papers of Hoene-Wroński as also about the circumstances and activities connected with the collection of such information, which in turn constitutes a contribution to the history of Polish learning in the relevant period.

The second subject of Przesmycki's correspondence, now published, are his editions of works by Norwid. That subject occupies little space, since in the collections of the Kórnik Library were found only a few letters and graphic works by Norwid. In footnotes, the author discusses in detail all papers related to Norwid which are extant in the Kórnik Library, including those which may have never been known to Przesmycki. Also, an attempt has been made to assemble all the more important traces of Norwid's contacts with the owners of the Kórnik Library: the Zamoyskis and Działyńskis.

Translated by Tadeusz Rybowski