

The Journal of The Kórník Library № 12

Summary

I. DISSERTATIONS AND ARTICLES

Ryszard Marciniak: *Tytus Działyński's Kórník Library in the Year 1826.*

The beginnings of the activities of the Kórník Library have been dated in scientific literature to the years 1814 - 1829. Difficulties and divergences concerning dating are due not so much to fragmentary sources as to the private character of the Library prevailing during the entire period of the Partitions of Poland. The author suggests a new criterion of dating which could be the acquiring by Tytus Działyński, the founder of the Library, of the Kórník landed property (1796-1861), giving the owner a permanent income and the transfer of the already extensive book collection of the new owner to the Kórník Castle. These two events concurred: on November 5th 1826 Tytus Działyński inherited from his father Xawery, who died in 1819, the key to the Kórník estate which brought annually 10,000 thalers net. Certainly, the new owner who moved in to the Castle at the end of 1826, brought along his books and several museal items.

Only a small part of the collection of manuscripts, old prints and graphic works came from the family collection; the bulk of it was the result of Tytus Działyński's passionate gathering. In 1826 this collection comprised about 4 - 5 thousand prints including several unique sixteenth century Polish writings and about 500 code manuscripts of which about 100 came from Kajetan Kwiatkowski. As Tytus Działyński wrote in this autobiography from the very beginnings of his gathering activities he was guided by the idea of creating a library for the needs of his countrymen. His book collection was already used during the pre-Kórník period by such scholars as Joachim Lelewel, Jan Wincenty Bandtkie, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and probably by men from the environment of Poznań intellectuals. The first reprints of his manuscript texts appeared in the „Dziennik Warszawski” (Warsaw Daily) in 1826. These facts permit to call Tytus Działyński's book collection the Kórník Library since 1826 on.

Stanisław Kazimierz Potocki: *Financial Foundations of the Kórník Library, 1826 - 1924.*

In the years 1826 - 1924 the Kórník Library was a part of the private property of Tytus and Jan Działyński and Władysław Zamoyski. Its activities were possible through funds devoted by the owners for its development and functioning. The extend of these funds depended in turn on the actual income of the Kórník owners and the importance they attached to matters concerning the Library, devoting a higher or lower per cent of their income for its upkeep.

The basic property of the Kórník Library owners during this period constituted the Kórník landed property which provided the principal income, a part of which was devoted to the Library. Documents concerning property matters have not been preserved completely, but they suffice to define at least certain periods, incomes and expenses of Kórník owners.

In the years 1826 - 1830 Tytus Działyński, the founder of the Kórník Library, received from the Kórník property an annual average of 9352 thalers net, later, since 1839, circa 15,000 thalers p.a., and following his mother's death in the year 1844 - 28,000 thalers. On the basis of incomplete records from the 1850's it may be assumed that he spent at least 2000 thalers annually on buying books and publishing activities.

Jan Działyński's library expenses were limited at the beginning after he took over his father's property. Following his return from emigration in 1869 these expenses increased to a degree ex-

ceeding his father's. The real annual income of the owner of the Kórnik landed property approached 10,000 thalers in the years 1869 - 1880; this sum was devoted annually by Działyński to library matters and publications. His annual expenditure exceeded 30,000 thalers. The difference between income and expenditure was covered by a more intensive exploitation of the landed property, principally forests, and by loans which approached a quarter of the entire property in 1880.

In the times of Władysław Zamoyski (1880 - 1924), whose main interest concerned the defence of Polish landed property, about 1400 thalers were devoted annually to the Library and this sum sufficed to maintain and continue some of the publications.

Jerzy Kaźmierczak: *The Ideological Contents of Tytus Działyński's Kórnik Foundation.*

The author investigates ideological contents impressed on the Kórnik Castle by Tytus Działyński who rebuilt it in a neo-Gothic style in the years 1843 - 1860. Count Działyński, one of the great Maecenases of the Polish culture endeavoured to establish on his landed property a shrine of the nation's past glory and in the Kórnik Castle an imposing library documenting Poland's illustrious past and national memorabilia. For this purpose he rebuilt the castle of his forefathers giving it a new form symbolizing, however, a former epoch (neo-Gothic style) and realizing numerous heraldic decorations (or rather programs), creating thus a group representing a rather legible semantic field.

The neo-Gothic architecture and heraldic decorations (coats of arms of Polish noblemen and blazonary symbolizing Polish national domains and knightly traditions of the once powerful Polish State) represent a symbolic resurrection of the past and a proper framework of relics of that past (books, works of art etc.).

It is not only the retrospective aspect of national accents which is popular in this history making epoch, there is also a concurring exposition of family traditions and the castle itself. Thus, a part of these decorations includes genealogical tracings showing the descent of the Działyński family and the neo-Gothic castle, in addition to creating a proper casting for relics of the past, revives in the symbolic (not material or iconographic) sense the bygone knightly, mediaeval residence of the mighty Górka family.

The links with the past, so typical for the Romantic Epoch, were increasingly intensive and at the same time more justified in Poland because the nation was longing for times of national greatness and embittered towards the present. According to Działyński, in that situation noblemen in particular should guard national interests and culture. This attitude found expression in his national foundation at Kórnik and his political and social activities, which place him in the ranks of other Maecenases of Polish culture of those years: Czartoryski, Ossoliński, Raczyński and others.

Helena Chłopocka: *The Scientific Editorship of Tytus Działyński.*

Tytus Działyński's editorial assumptions and methods have not yet been the subject of individual critical studies. Only casual and superficial remarks have been made on this subject. Działyński's scientific editorship should be appraised not only from the position of requirements of contemporary textology and the historical knowledge of sources but above all within the framework of modern text criticism. Such criticism, however, is only at the developing stage in Polish science.

Editions of Latin and Polish literary texts and historical sources from Poland's „Golden Age” (*Liber geneaeos illustris familie Schidlovicie MDXXXI, Annales domus Orzelsciae; Ł. Gór-*

nicki's *Road to Complete Freedom*, A. Zbylitowski's *The Life of a Nobleman in a Village*, St. Orzechowski's *Annales* and *The Police of the Polish Kingdom*, *Collectanea vitam resque gestas Joaniis Zamoyscii illustrantia*, *Sources for the History of the Union between the Polish Kingdom and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania* and *Acta Tomiciana*) have predominated in the publication plan outlined by Tytus Działyński already in the 1830's, realized since 1829 and, following a break in the 1840's, particularly intensive in the years 1852 - 1861. An important step was also taken by a publication prepared by I. Daniłłowicz and J. Lelewel and supplemented by Działyński — i.e., *A Collection of Lithuanian Laws from 1389 to 1529* and documents concerning lawsuits and disputes between Poland and the Teutonic Order in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (*Lites ac res gestae* etc.).

Opinions and appraisements of scholars and book — lovers contemporary of Działyński indicate that his editorial work played a considerable role in the transmission of written national achievements. They served not only to „infuse spirit into hearts of people” but enlarged research possibilities of philologists and historians and shaped the literary and historical culture of the Polish community during the three Partitions. Działyński's publishing activities were appreciated, he was considered the king of Polish editors active in those years, giving heed not only to the correct translation of texts but also to a careful graphic make up of publications.

However, at the beginning of his publishing activities, J. Lelewel had already directed Działyński's attention to a lack of certain desirable elements in his editorial work. In the 1860's, critics of the multi-volume publication of *Tomiciana* indicated serious insufficiencies in Działyński's publication methods concerning heuresis, selection, revision and editorship. The subsequent criticism dealt with the edition of *Lites ac res gestae*, which resulted in its partial re-edition in the years 1880 - 1882 and 1890 executed by I. Zakrzewski and Z. Celichowski. Działyński did not use all available manuscript sources of respective relics and consciously did not use originals and the best copies but reprinted particularly those manuscripts and documents he had in his own library regardless of their authenticity. As regards his editorial principles, he almost completely followed indiscriminate methods of the „publishing aristocratism”, the pre-scientific culture of texts. Neither did he use the research experience of the developing critical historical methods, at the same time showing however a great philological culture. Only to a minor degree he attempted to emend texts and compare several editions. By modernizing Polish spelling, not always in a consistent manner, he deprived some text — fragments of their authenticity. He duplicated literary texts and historical sources, multiplying copies regardless of critical rules. Tytus Działyński's editorial heritage does not fulfil requirements of modern science, but not all of his publications have been reprinted.

Zofia Nowak: *Tytus Działyński v. the Prussian Government. A Lawsuit on the Sequestration of the Kórnik Property in the Years 1831 - 1838.*

Tytus Działyński, the owner of the Kórnik Estate situated in the Grand Duchy of Poznań, fought against Russia in the November Uprising. Since he did not return within the period set by Prussian authorities, his estate was sequestered and a lawsuit instituted to confiscate his property. The case was heard in several instances over a period of seven years, materials were collected even by diplomatic means. Działyński was represented by an attorney. The basic issue was to determine Działyński's citizenship; if he was a Prussian subject he would be subordinate to Prussian authorities, if he was a Polish subject — he should be acquitted. Działyński finally won the lawsuit. Though the Court decided he should be considered a Prussian subject he was to be free of punishment since, acting in 1831 against the rules of Prussian authorities, he acted in good faith believing himself to be a citizen of the Polish Kingdom.

On the margin of the history of this lawsuit the author corrected Stanisław Bodniak's thesis

purporting that Tsarist authorities sentenced Tytus Działyński in absentia to death for his participation in the Uprising. Actually he was only sentenced to banishment for life and his property was to be confiscated.

Andrzej Mężyński: *Jan Działyński's Kórnik Library.*

This article presents the history of the Kórnik Library in the years 1861 - 1880, when Jan, the last member of the Działyński family, was its owner. The years 1868 - 1880 represented a particularly intensive development period in the activities of the Library. In 1868 the sequestration order imposed by the Prussian authorities for Jan Działyński's participation in the January Uprising, was uplifted from the Kórnik estate and Library.

Jan Działyński integrated the dispersed collection, renovated the castle and adapted individual rooms for the library. He employed two librarians: Wojciech Kętrzyński and Zygmunt Celichowski. The first worked at Kórnik but for a short time (1868 - 1870); his resignation was caused by a dispute with Działyński. The author of the article interprets the reasons for this dispute differently than it was done by others who found fault with Działyński. Celichowski, the other librarian, remained at his post until his death in 1923.

Działyński himself was not skilled in conducting affairs of the library — his personal scientific interest involved rather exact sciences. Działyński's merits may be seen above all in vigorously developing publication activities and in the enlargement of the library stock. These publications are not discussed here since it would require a separate article. An analysis of the magnitude and quality of acquired works indicates that Działyński spent about 25,000 thalers to enlarge the Library — a sum equalling a two-year net income from the Kórnik landed property. Among others, Działyński bought 500 manuscripts and 2500 old prints. The most valuable acquisitions were thematically homogeneous collections, such as the manuscripts left by J. M. Hoene-Wroński, a mathematician and philosopher, or T. Żebrowski's library comprising a valuable collection of old prints on mathematics and astronomy.

The request frequently made by Działyński to make the Library widely accessible could not be realized satisfactorily since the collection was not sufficiently elaborated and Kórnik was too remote from the vital centers of Polish science. Nevertheless, the Kórnik Library was well known to eminent Polish scholars of those times who carried out numerous studies at Kórnik and borrowed manuscripts to be used as a basis for source — publications.

Maria Łuczak: *The Kórnik Library during the Occupation, 1939 - 1945.*

Reports and recollections of Library workers from the years 1939 - 1945 and relevant German documents have been used to reconstruct the fate of the Kórnik Library during World War II. This paper answers the question how the Kórnik Library — considering serious losses suffered by other Wielkopolska (Great Poland) libraries — survived the Occupation years almost undamaged.

The German army entered Kórnik on September 10th 1939. The Polish Library staff worked there until the 20th September, when the Castle was sealed by the German Security Police. There was a project — fortunately never carried out — to use the Castle as quarters for the Wehrmacht, but only the tower was made into a permanent observation — post for the Volksschutz and the Castle together with its Library remained the property of the Foundation, of course as a German institution. After removing the seals in December 1939 the Castle's pre-war keeper and guide S. Małecki and his two sons were allowed to return to work there. Following the advice of S. Jasińska and H. Olszewska, two librarians staying at Kórnik, they took care of the collection. The Małeckis were arrested by the Gestapo in 1942 for participating in under-

ground activities. The museal collection from Kórnik was several times exhibited by Germans at various places. A part of the exhibits thus removed was never returned to Kórnik. In accordance with Göring's order the Kórnik Library was taken over by the Reich Foundation for German East Research (Reichsstiftung für Deutsche Ostforschung) in 1941. The incorporation of the Library into the Reichsstiftung undoubtedly prevented it from destruction. Since no conservation or renovation works were carried out at the Castle during the Occupation, the book collection deteriorated considerably. The Castle itself wore down from year to year, particularly when the collections were brought to Kórnik from Poznań scientific institutions, the latter endangered by air attacks. Kórnik was liberated on January 20th 1945. The Library personnel led by the director S. Bodniak began intensive work preparing the Library and the Museum for normal functioning. In a result of their efforts it was opened again on September 1st 1945 for visitors and readers.

II. TEXTS AND SOURCE MATERIAL

Ryszard Marciniak: *The Book Collection of Augustyn Działyński (1715 - 1759), Voivode of Kalisz.*

The index of books owned by Augustyn Działyński in 1759 extant in the Kórnik Library reflects the reading interests of a representative of the wealthy Wielkopolska (Great Poland) nobility in Saxon times. Działyński, born at Krajno, educated by Jesuits, after marrying Anna Radomicki settled in her family estate at Konarzewo near Poznań. During his life he gathered an interesting book collection clearly intended „ad usum proprium”. The inventory of this library prepared directly after his death includes 59 volumes of code manuscripts and 185 items of prints in 355 volumes. The works were in Polish, Latin and French, beginning with incunabula and ending with 1758 editions. The collection was initiated by his father Augustyn Joseph (*1735); numerous works, particularly on geographical subjects, came from his brother Martin (1716 - 1746), a student of geography at Leyd University. Augustyn's library comprised basic works on Polish law (incl. Herbut's *Statutes*, Januszowski *Statutes*, *Volumina legum* etc.). Manuscript texts supplemented several works on history and political polemics from the Saxon period. They included a copy of the work *Głos wolny wolność ubezpieczający* (*Free Voice Ensuring Freedom*) and many family miscellanea.

The book collection of the Kalisz Voivode was taken over in the first half of the nineteenth century by his grandson Tytus Działyński, the founder of the Kórnik Library. Today the Library includes about 50% of the prints and about 80% of the manuscripts once owned by Augustyn Działyński at Konarzewo.

The text of the inventory from 1759 with bibliographic and bibliological notes concludes this article.

Stanisław Kazimierz Potocki: *Collaborators at the Kórnik Library from the Mid-Nineteenth Century up to 1924.*

In the discussion of the share of Kórnik librarians in the development of the Library up to 1924, three names deserve our particular attention: Kajetan Wincenty Kielisiński, Wojciech Kętrzyński and Zygmunt Celichowski. Their activities at Kórnik have been extensively discussed by Joseph Grycz already in 1929. There were, however, several other collaborators whose work at the library produced lasting effect. The work of those library volunteers was of an auxiliary character. Most of them considered their stay at Kórnik as a temporary employment, often as an escape from Prussian repression or as means to get financial help in order to acquire education.

On recently the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Kórník Library, the work of all those who contributed to its development was recently investigated and their names registered. In fulfilling this task the present article compiles alphabetically arranged concise, biograms of collaborators at Kórník and discusses their work in detail. Numerous collaborators of the Library employed at editorial works in various periods outside Kórník have not been included. Those Kórník librarians whose work was discussed by J. Grycz have also been omitted.