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Summary

Marceli Kosman: *Jubilee Celebrations on the 150th Anniversary of the Kórník Library*

The author discusses the position of the Kórník Library in the consciousness of the Polish society throughout a century and a half and begins with a detailed account of its first jubilee in 1929, when — on the tenth anniversary of regained independence — the 100th anniversary of the Library's first publication, which initiated its prolific output, was celebrated. This anniversary came at a time when the Library was shaped into a modern centre of humanistic studies within the Kórník Institute Foundation. During the first one hundred years it was privately owned, first by Działyński and then by Władysław Zamoycki, but the collections were considered to be social property and made accessible to researchers.

The Library has fulfilled various functions. Established during the Partitions, its first task was to gather national relics. This was initiated by private individuals and continued later by social organizations. The State (Prussia) was not interested in such activities since it strove towards the Germanization of the Grand Duchy of Poznań. In accordance with prevailing customs, Tytus Działyński wanted to publish the most valuable extant sources. This was done hastily, on the basis of the only available text manuscript without the help of a scientific apparatus. In the course of time, there appeared further functions, at present the Institute fulfils the role of a research-publishing unit (sources for the history of old, mainly 14th-16th century, Poland and elaborations relating to that epoch; studies of the history of Great Poland libraries), it includes a scientific library (gathering and elaborating collections, including manuscripts, old prints, graphic works, etc. — frequently unique examples) and a museum (relics from the nation's past, history of books, authentic aristocratic interiors from the 19th century). The Foundation was liquidated in 1953 and incorporated in the Polish Academy of Sciences.

We refer readers to articles concerning the Kórník Library published in foreign languages: *La Bibliothèque de Kórník sur les fond des collections scientifiques polonaises des XIXe et XXe siècles* („La Pologne et les Affaires Occidentales” Vol. 12: 1976 nr 1/2, pp. 202 - 218); *Kórník Library in the Setting of Polish Scholarly Book Collections of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* („Polish Western Affairs” Vol. 17: 1976, No. 1 - 2, pp. 196 - 211); *The Kórník Library: the 150th anniversary of — its activity*, in English („Nauka Polska” No. 3 from 1979, pp. 79 - 90); *Die Bibliothek von Kórník und die polnischen wissenschaftlichen Büchersammlungen des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts* („Acta Poloniae Historica” 36; 1977, pp. 177 - 198).

The 150th year jubilee was to document the contribution of the Kórník Library to the development of national culture, its activities in the past and at present with emphasis on the special collection and research activities. The cele-

brations were organized under the auspices of Professor Henryk Jabłoński, President of the Polish People's Republic, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Participants included representatives of the political, State and scientific life, the President of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the First Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Professor Gerard Labuda, President of the Poznań Section of the Polish Academy of Sciences and head of the Scientific Council of the Kórnik Library.

The celebrations comprised three elements: exhibitions of Kórnik collections in Poznań National Museum, depicting the history of this unit; a festive celebration at the Castle, when the Library flag was decorated with the Commander's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order, and a scientific session in the Poznań branch of the Działyński Palace. The objective of this session was to show the history of the Library against the background of Polish scientific life in the 19th and 20th century.

The festivities were preceded by numerous publications including books, and were widely popularized by the mass media. The press and periodicals published several articles relating to Kórnik prints and old manuscripts as sources for studies of Polish history and literature.

DISSERTATIONS AND ARTICLES

Zdzisław Spieralski: *Documents of the Cracow Crown Archives in the Kórnik Library. Part One.*

This article is the first part of a study which is included in a wider cycle the task of which is to completely reproduce the contents of the Cracow Crown Archives. These Archives, together with the later Warsaw Crown Archives, comprised most Polish State documents from the pre-partition period (up to the end of the 18th century). Poland's turbulent history caused the dispersal of these collections, the documents found their way to various libraries and archives, including the Kórnik Library. The author begins his studies with acts concerning Polish-Teutonic relations, he investigated 25 documents (deposited in the Poznań town hall in 1564) out of which 8 are at Kórnik, discusses them as source material and analyzes the history of these texts from their origin up to the present times.

Studies of the source of these documents, linked with the Warsaw process in 1339, are closely connected with publications managed since the middle of the 19th century by the Kórnik Library (*Lites ac res gestae inter Polonos Ordinemque Cruciferorum*).

Tomasz Naganowski: *The Participation of the Kórnik Collection in Polish and Foreign Exhibitions during the Polish Partition Period*

This article discusses the problem of availability of the Kórnik national memorabilia collection by means of its participation in exhibitions at home and abroad.

It was forbidden in 19th-century Poland to establish any institution which would like to propagate the Polish culture and history professionally. In practice, it was the availability of private collections in the form of exhibitions that had to replace the activities of such institutions. Thus, the more patriotic interest accompanied each successive exhibition. The Kórnik collections were presented at such enterprises several times, above all at: an exhibition of antiquities at Cracow (1858), an exhibition of pictures at Poznań (1866), Universal World's Exhibition

at Paris (1878), Cracow exhibition devoted to King John III. Sobieski (1883), Universal Polish Exhibition at Lvov (1894).

When describing those displays, the author directs attention to the part the Kórník memorabilia played there and in the Polish society's cultural and political life during the Polish Partition period.

Witold Molik: *The Socio-Political Activities of Dezydery Adam Chłapowski*

Dezydery Adam Chłapowski was a well known gentry activist in the Grand Duchy of Poznań. His participation in social and political events — discussed in this work — was, in addition to military and economic activities, the third principal direction of his activities. During his socio-political work, he endeavoured to enlighten landed property owners in the Duchy that an indispensable condition in their keeping the hegemony in the Polish society involved the development of patronal activities among peasants and close co-operation with the Church in disseminating the idea of social solidarity. He contributed much to the establishment in the Duchy of a clerical society (known as ultramontane) and the activation of a program of organic works. Most of the gentry did not favour his political program, but D. A. Chłapowski won many supporters already at the end of the second half of the 19th century.

Krystyna Zerbin: „*Rolnik Wielkopolski*” (*The Great Poland Farmer*), 1933 - 1939

This article discusses circumstances of the genesis of „*Rolnik Wielkopolski*”, a little known agricultural periodical which was published in Poznań in the years 1933-1939. Basing on an analysis of available annuals of „*Rolnik*”, the author presents relevant problems and the paper's ideological-political character. The economic, social, and cultural image of pre-war Poland has been shown against this background. Characterizing the periodical, the author directed attention to graphic changes which occurred during particular periods of its publication. The significance of the publishing of an agricultural periodical during the economic crisis in Poland has been emphasized.

TEXTS AND SOURCE MATERIAL

Wacław Urban: *Poznań — A Treasury of Kochanowski's Materials*

Relatively most of the scanty biographical materials relating to Jan Kochanowski are in Poznań manuscript collections, since this was where the poet had his best salaried office in his life — the Poznań cathedral provostry (1564-1574). Kochanowski was, probably, never in Poznań, but he settled many organizational matters. Extant in the Kórník Library is, for example an allocation of a canon's house, probably written by the poet in Latin. Poznań Chapters acts reveal that Kochanowski was at Pultusk on 30th August, 1563, and at Czarnolas on 1st November, 1569. Little is known about the poet's Poznań provostry, it seems, however, that it constituted his main source of income during the last years of his life. The Poznań data are substantiated by Płock sources which reveal, among others, that Kochanowski was with Bishop Piotr Myszkowski's train at Pultusk from 28th to 30th August, 1568.

Helena Chłopocka: *August Bielowski's Correspondence with the Kórnik Library in the Years 1845 - 1876*

Part II

The exchange of letters with Kajetan Wincenty Kielisiński, Ludwik Koenigk, Wojciech Kętrzyński, Jan Działyński, Celestyna Zamoyska-Działyńska and Zygmunt Celichowski.

This part contains texts of 33 letters. 26 were written by A. Bielowski, 4 by L. Koenigk and one each by J. Działyński, W. Kętrzyński and Z. Celichowski. To keep the uniformity of part I containing only the correspondence between the founder of the Kórnik Library with Bielowski, six letters linked with Tytus Działyński's collaborators were included in part. II.

Two letters to the librarian by K. W. Kielisiński, an engraver and drawer, contain requests to borrow from Kórnik manuscripts needed to prepare the work *Monumenta Poloniae historica*. The text clearly indicates the friendship between the two correspondents in Galicia prior to 1840. The letters written by L. Koenigk concern primarily the winning over from Lwów co-authors to the Poznań weekly „Przemysł i Przyroda” (Industry and Nature). They also include information on publications prepared at Kórnik. The correspondence between Bielowski and Jan Działyński testifies to continual links between the future publisher of *Monumenta Poloniae historica* and the Kórnik Library — links which had been lively with the founder of the Library. Letters to — and one from — W. Kętrzyński speak not only of the mediation of the Kórnik librarian in lending manuscripts, there is also evidence of mutual services between the two historians...

The same concerns the text of letters to Z. Celichowski, the librarian of J. Działyński. In addition to official requests and orders, there are indications of private scientific links.

The correspondence as a whole speaks for the considerable role the Kórnik Library collections played in realizing the publication of *Monument Poloniae historica*.

Zbigniew Kalisz: *Act Sources for the History of the "Kórnik Institute" Foundation*

This article discusses basic act groups illustrating the activities of the "Kórnik Institute" in the years 1925 - 1953. This is also reflected in the character and, particularly, the degree of completeness of the source base because the history of the Foundation embraces various historical periods: the inter-war years, German occupation and People's Poland.

This article discusses larger groups of acts. We have accepted the principle that acts concerning general problems are discussed first, followed by financial, economic issues and statute activities including establishments (the Library, Forest and Trees Research Institute and the House Work School for Women). Call numbers are supplied with each group. Of course, the review of sources prepared in this manner does not cover the entire problem, but the authors intended only to generally discuss groups and indicate the most important. A detailed index of sources can be found in Vol. 4 (being edited) of the *Manuscript Index of the Kórnik Library* and in the *Index of the Zakopane Archives of the Foundation* and the *Index of Library Archives* embracing the years 1925 - 1953.

Kazimierz Ewicz: *Jubilee of the E. Raczyński City Public Library, 1829 - 1979*

The 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Raczyński Library in Poznań — the first public library in Great Poland, and the oldest actually active public libraries in Poland — passed on May 5th, 1979. This anniversary provided an occasion to sum up and commemorate the history of the Library by both undertakings of a permanent character and special jubilee celebrations. Three books were published, several posters and leaflets issued.

The jubilee celebrations were linked with the inauguration of the XXXIII Days of Culture, Education, Books and the Press. Those present included representatives of the Party, State and Provincial authorities. A festive meeting was held in the National Museum on 3rd May, 1979. Following speeches by Government representatives, decorations and a concert by a choir conducted by Stefan Stuligrosz, the visitors assembled in the Library building where a commemoration plate was unveiled, the jubilee exhibition opened and a meeting with librarians held. A scientific session concerning "The Role of Public Libraries in Great Poland", attended by librarians from Poland and from the Poznań environment, was held on the following day (4th May) in the Działyński Palace.

Andrzej Mężyński: *150 Years of the Kórnik Library. An Exhibition in the National Museum in Poznań, 11th October to 12th November 1978*

This article discusses general assumptions and selected items of the exhibition which represented one of the basic accents in celebrations commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Kórnik Library. The history of the Library has been depicted by documents relating to the life and activities of its founders: Tytus and Jan Działyński and Władysław Zamoyski. The historical, social and cultural aspects of times of their activity have also been shown. Old prints, manuscripts and museal objects were exhibited in rooms devoted to the most valuable collections, which included: treasures of Polish literature, the oldest prints extant in the Kórnik Library, diplomas and letters of Polish kings from the 12th to 18th centuries, beautiful books in the Library collection, old Polish objects relating to the Działyński family.

Mieczysław Gałyga: *Contacts between the Ossolineum and the Kórnik Library in the 19th Century*

The erasure of Poland from the map of Europe — subsequent to treaties of the occupying Powers — did not lead to a standstill in Polish scientific and cultural life. The role of research centres — financed by the State in free countries — was taken over by foundation libraries. Scientists, working with these libraries, organized scientific workshops and made collections accessible to the society, treating their activities as national service opposed to the pressure of Germanization. Institutions most meritorious in this field included the Ossolineum National Institute localized in Lwów during the Austrian Partition, and the Kórnik Library established in the Prussian zone of occupation.

Personal contacts initiated by the founders: Józef Maksymilian Ossoliński and Tytus Działyński, continued by Jan Działyński and successive managers of these institutions (including August Bielowski, Wojciech Kętrzyński and Zygmunt Celiński) led to a close and multilateral co-operation of these centres, apparent

in extensive scientific correspondence, support for editorial initiatives, exchange of own publications and duplicates and mutual visits.

Above the borders of occupying Powers, the two institutions, subjected to political repressions, manifested a continuity and unity of Polish science serving the enslaved nation.

Kazimierz Ewicz: *Tytus Działyński — Edward Raczyński of 19th Century Great Poland*

The author compares the silhouettes and activities of two outstanding patrons of Great Poland science active in the first half of the 19th century, creators of two great libraries, owners of adjacent landed property: Kórnik and Rogalin. He explains why Działyński won great popularity among his contemporaries, while Raczyński had many enemies. The author highly appreciates the activities of both in gathering collections of relics of national culture and in the field of publications. He polemizes with those scientists who tended to perceive distinct differences between the programs of the two aristocrats and concludes that both rendered great services to the country, offering their abilities, efforts and financial support.

Krytyna Korzon: *Polish Foundation Libraries during the Partitions*

This synthetic paper presents the problem of foundation libraries and similar institutions in 19th century Poland. The author concludes that in contrast with foundations in other countries, these libraries were of a national, not universal, character. Designed to document Poland's history they fulfilled the role of informers in this field. The libraries — systematically gathering collections and making them accessible, and publishing the most valuable source materials — represented a prototype of scientific-research institutes.

