
Summary

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Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez **Muzeum Historii Polski** w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

S U M M A R Y

Nº 5 of the *Journal of the Kórnik Library* is dedicated to the late Professor Stanisław Bodniak, Director of the Library, who died on October 15, 1952, and who had partly prepared the present issue for press. It opens with his *Autobiography*, based on two versions, of 1942 and 1945, respectively, and his paper *My Research Work* (chiefly work on sources which had not been published and utilized before).

Henryk Barycz in *An Unknown Diary of Journey to Italy from the End of the 16th Century* discusses an anonymous diary of a journey to Italy, discovered in the MSS collection of the Kórnik Library, and comes to the conclusion that it must have been written in the period 1595—1600. Since the analysis of the MS reveals its striking similarity to and connection with an anonymous diary of a journey to Italy, Spain and Portugal, published by Czubek in 1925., Barycz concludes that the two diaries were written by the same person, characterized by remarkable intellectual culture. Detailed analysis shows that Stanisław Niegoszewski, Jr, a cousin of the famous improvisatore, might have been the author.

The issue includes a paper prepared by the late Józefa Orańska on *Drawings by Jan Piotr Norblin in the Kórnik Library Collections*. This is a fairly big collection of Norblin's drawings, one of the more interesting in this country. Identified only recently, they were unknown to Batowski, the author of a monograph about J. P. Norblin. They come from the Działyński Collection, and consist of several groups: small sketches of typical figures, architectural monuments, genre scenes, Polish provincial diets, and drawings referring to contemporary historical events. Apart from the originals the collection includes valuable copies of works which have subsequently been lost and are not mentioned in the literature of the subject. The Kórnik collection of J. P. Norblin's drawings is a very good representative sample of his drawings in general and shows that his drawings reflected not only his artistic views but his social and political opinions as well. Consequently it is a document of his co-operation through art with the progressive camp in Poland.

Władysław Chojnacki in *The Activity of Marcin Giersz* in the light of his Kórnik collections of manuscripts discusses the Marcin Giersz

Collection at Kórnik. The value of the collection (five volumes containing his letters from the years 1840—1948 and various papers from the period 1840—1891) consists in the fact that these are the only documents pertaining to the notorious Germanization campaign in Masuria in the 40's of the 19th century.

Stanisława Jasińska analyses *The First Version of „Beniowski“* by Juliusz Słowacki. Basing herself on the notes of Niedźwiecki, which prove the existence of Part I of the poem and its polemic character as early as February 1840, and on the data supplied by the first five Songs and letters of Goszczyński, the author concludes that the first Songs of the poem were written in the autumn of 1839 as volume I of the planned whole. In 1840 the poet fixed the text of the first five Songs and wrote the following ones. After the appearance of the article *The Improvisatori* in the beginning of 1841 the last Songs of Part I were suddenly revised and immediately sent to press. During 1841 Słowacki prepared for press Part II, i. e. Songs VI—X. In the beginning of 1842 he changed his plan and added to Songs VII and VIII the insertions which are known as Songs VIIB and VIIB. As follows from Słowacki's notes, the story of Aniela, Brancki and Helenka's death, i. e. the Song so far marked as XIV, is the direct continuation of Part II, and thus it should be marked as XI. The Song so far marked as XI should be marked XII, Song XII should follow as XIII and should include Wernyhora's story about Gruszczyński. Song XIII should consequently be marked XIV.

Stanisława Jasińska also analyses *The translation of „Macbeth“* by Juliusz Słowacki. The extant translation of *Macbeth* by Słowacki (Act I. Scenes 1—3) has so far been dated 1846 because of its position among the autographs (*Król Duch* and the final version of *Beniowski*). From a note by Leonard Niedźwiecki of February 9, 1840, we know that Słowacki translated the beginning of *Macbeth* in 1840. The author proves that there was no translation of *Macbeth* by Słowacki except that of 1840, and she identifies the extant translation so far dated 1846, with that made in 1840.

Stanisława Jasińska is also the author of the contribution *The Origin of J. Słowacki's Poem „On the Return of Napoleon's Ashes“*. She shows from the notes made by Niedźwiecki that the poet drew inspiration from the famous speech delivered by Lamartine in the French Parliament on May 26, 1840, in connection with the Government's intention to bring the ashes of Napoleon to France, and proves the relationship between Słowacki's poem and the speech said by Lamartine.

In *Documents Relating to the History of Class Struggle in Salt Mines of the Cracow Region* Jerzy Zathy describes class struggle in

Polish mining industry, especially in salt mines. Bochnia, where the miners opposed exploitation by the lessees of the mines which were royal property was an important centre of salt mining. The author's aim is to establish the date of a fire in Bochnia salt mines; on the strength of the documents at his disposal he comes to the conclusion that class struggle in Bochnia assumed violent forms, including the setting of mines afire, either between 1406 and 1415 or between 1398 and 1402.

E d m u n d M a j k o w s k i discusses *Długossiana in the MSS Section of the Kórnik Library* and gives a detailed bibliographic description of 10 MSS (11 volumes), generally preserved in a good condition. These MSS were acquired for the Kórnik collections from various owners by Tytus Działyński in the first half of the 19th century. Special attention is drawn to the so far unknown MS of Długosz's *History of Poland* (Vols. 2 and 3) in the so-called *Sierakowski Codex* (registered as BK 197 and 198 II, 71 and 72). The item BK 1641 is also of considerable importance since it includes the first page of the original MS of *Banderia* by Długosz.

The literary bequest of Hosius includes also a number of poems. The issue contains an article prepared by the late Stanisław Bodniak and Henryk Barycz under the title *A Poem Hosius of 1528*. This is a dedication poem preceding the *Statuta Vilnensis Dioecesis*, printed in 1528. It has been unknown so far, its only extant copy is preserved in the Kórnik Library.

Janina Kozłowska-Studnicka contributes a paper on *The Zaremba Archives in the Kórnik Library*, in which she describes in detail a collection of MSS left by Józef Zaremba, the leader of the Bar Confederacy in the Wielkopolska region. The collection, purchased for the Library in 1868, was scientifically examined only after 1950. An inventory, various indexes, lists of special subjects and references were made. The archives cover the period from the 15th century to about 1825, and are registered in the Library under Nos. 2051—2150. The paper gives in detail the contents registered, chronologically, under each number.

Janina Kozłowska-Studnicka, when working on the Zaremba Archives in the Kórnik Library, has established close contacts between Jędrzej Kitowicz and the leaders of the Bar Confederacy. The results of her research are given in the paper *Records of Jędrzej Kitowicz in the Archives of the Bar Confederacy, 1770—1771*. Kitowicz was a secretary of Józef Zaremba. The author describes the documents and brings together the dates which may help to explain Kitowicz's sudden decision to become a priest.

Roman Kaleta contributes *Information about Autographs of Trembecki and Karpieński*, based on a letter of Jan Zakrzewski, a teacher

in Wilno. The same letter also contains valuable information about two poets, Rajmund Korsak and Stanisław Starzyński. The author shows that the letter must have been addressed to Julian Sabiński, a cousin and friend of Korsak and Starzyński.

Michał Witkowski writes about *The Forgotten Discoverer of „Gniezno Sermons“*. The *Gniezno Sermons* were first published by Tytus Działyński in 1857. Research was concentrated on the contents of that codex, and its discoverer, who found the *Sermons* in a heap of old books and MSS in the Library of the Gniezno Chapter, was practically forgotten. He was Bishop Wojciech Anzelm Brodziszewski, Suffragan of Gniezno, a bibliophile and librarian of the Chapter Library. The author discusses Brodziszewski's work as librarian and his letter to Tytus Działyński, accompanying the MS. This letter is a good illustration of how the discoverer evaluated the MS, an important document in the history of the Polish language.

The first part of the paper by Adam Skalkowski, *Juliusz Enoch and His Writings on Polish-Russian Relations in 1861—1864*, was published, with a comprehensive introduction, in N° 4 of *The Journal of the Kórnik Library*. The present issue contains more selected writings of Enoch on Polish-Russian relations in 1863—1864. Enoch was in favour of a broad autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland and a full development of the Polish people within that autonomy.

The *Library News* section gives the chronology of the most important events in the Kórnik Library in 1947—1954, and discusses various kinds of special work, such as making the indexes of Library inventories and registers, work on the inventory of the numismatic section, and conservation of the foundations of the castle which houses the Library.

Michał Witkowski in *Researches of Old Prints from Wielkopolska* writes about the new initiative of Wielkopolska libraries to register all the prints turned out by the presses in Wielkopolska in the 16th—18th centuries. The article outlines this large-scale endeavour which is to give as a result a centralized catalogue of old prints from Wielkopolska and valuable material for bibliographical studies in that region. The work would be carried out in conformity with the most up-to-date bibliographic methods.

In an Obituary Note devoted to Józef Grycz, a former Director of the Kórnik Library, Władysław Pocięcha brings detailed information about the life and work of Józef Grycz and his services to Polish libraries and bibliography.

Alina Chyczewska in an Obituary Note devoted to Józefa Orańska, for many years the head of the museum section of the Kórnik Library, writes about Józefa Orańska's work on the collections and her research.

The Editors contribute an Obituary Note devoted to Julia Zaleska, for many years the headmistress of the Housewives' School, one of the institutions run by the former Kórnik Foundation.