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Józef Teodor Głębocki's Charitable Work (1806-1886) and Involvement in Promoting the Idea of Creating Child Care Institutions in Krakow

KEYWORDS

Józef Teodor Głębocki, shelters, charity, charities, caring for a young child

ABSTRACT

The subject of this article is the charitable activity of Józef Teodor Głębocki in the 19th century in Krakow. Special attention was paid to his involvement in promoting the establishment of institutions for small children called "ochronka" (shelters). They were a significant element in building a system of care for small children and the development of preschool pedagogy. The aim of the article is to show the activity of J. T. Głębocki in charity associations, as well as his literary output serving, among others, to promote caring for the children of parents who spent many hours at work in the city. It includes the analysis of source documents based on the materials collected in the National Archives in Krakow. It was established that Głębocki was a member of significant charity societies, including the Archbrotherhood of Mercy and the Pious Bank, the Krakow Charitable Society, and the Committee for the Protection of Young Children. His work on behalf of poor adults and children, and his studies on charity, contributed to the popularization of charitable care in Poland.

Introduction

In the 19th century, increasing social problems, hindering the functioning of individual people and entire families, needed to be solved in Poland. In Galicia, as in other partitions, the increasing poverty, as well as the consequent development of begging, which was legally and morally unaccepted, disrupted proper relations, generated negative phenomena, such as prostitution or the abandonment of children, and affected the family life, causing the neglect of the elderly, sick and other people unable to work. There were a lot of small children who needed temporary care during the absence of their parents engaged in paid work. In Europe, as early as in the 18th century, a solution was sought. In England, France, Scotland and Italy, special institutions were created to look after children during their parents' absence (Orgelbrand 1865: 693). Such an initiative was also taken in the Polish lands in the 19th century. The first orphanages were established in Warsaw, then in other cities (Orgelbrand 1865: 694, Orgelbrand 1901: 19). They constituted significant economic support in the society enabling, as Adam Goltz noted, more intensive work of parents in the villages and cities (Goltz 1861: 4). In the search for a proper solution to the problem of poor, small children in the 19th century Poland, both secular and Church circles were involved in trying to provide children of working parents with the proper care. In the second half of the 19th century, due to the fact that Galicia obtained autonomous privileges, the possibilities of creating the associations to help the adults and the children in need increased there. As Anna Haratyk pointed out, the emperor Franz Josef himself drew much attention to the need to provide care for the smallest children (Haratyk 2007: 134). The benefactors tried to gain and attract as many people as possible, promoted charitable intentions, and wrote about actions that had been taken, encouraging people to support the created institutions and to establish new charitable societies providing temporary care for small children. It was emphasized that it was important to get involved in the charity, even if it was only to alleviate the fate of children, and not to solve the problem (Kamiński 1870: 123). According to the information published in *The Schematisms of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria with the Grand Duchy of Krakow* (hereafter called *Szematyzm*), the first experiences of establishing the shelters for children in Galicia took place in its largest cities, i.e. Lviv and Krakow, in the 1840s (*Szematyzm* 1888: 595). Following their example, associations were established in the following years to run similar establishments or collect the funds for their opening in smaller cities. In 1854, an orphanage for poor children was established in Nowy Sącz; in the 1860s the Protective Foundation was established in Bolechów (*Szematyzm* 1875: 615); in 1868 the orphanage for young children was opened in Wieliczka and was later maintained by the Wieliczka commune (*Szematyzm* 1870: 635). At the end of the 1960s, St. Hedwig Shelter for young children was

created in Przemyśl (*Szematyzm* 1872: 559). In 1872, similar institutions were opened in Bochnia and Sambor (*Szematyzm* 1875: 615, 617), and the Foundation for the Protection of the Orphans from Rzeszów was created (*Szematyzm* 1890: 697). The orphanages and shelters created in the 19th century became an important element of the preschool care in the following years.

The article presents the charitable activities of Józef Teodor Głębocki, with the particular emphasis on his involvement in the promotion of the idea of caring for children in shelters and orphanages in the 19th century in Krakow. Participation in the works of the charitable associations that were particularly appreciated, especially the Archbishopric of Mercy and the Pious Bank, the Krakow Charity Society, and the Committee for the Protection of Small Children, made it possible for him to highlight the value of their activities in his texts and contributed to the promotion of charitable care. Even now his books, brochures and articles are still used by people studying the history of caring for adults and children in need, especially in Krakow in the 19th century.

The manuscripts, printed sources and studies collected in the National Archives in Krakow have been analysed. Some of them are the legacy of the Krakow Charity Society (hereinafter KTD), kept in the collections of the National Archives in Krakow in Group 547. Reporting materials from 1870 to 1900 were included in the *Schematisms of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria with the Grand Duchy of Krakow*. They documented charitable institutions, associations and orphanages emerging in Galicia, and contained the names of the people involved in their activities (Barnaś-Baran 2012: 425). They were collected in the District Museum in Rzeszów. Another source were the manuscripts showing the first secular initiatives to establish shelters for children in Krakow, the charitable activity of Józef Teodor Głębocki, as well as his cooperation with the Krakow charity institutions in the 19th century. The analysis also included printed sources, studies and literary achievements of Głębocki in the field of charity, promotion of the shelters, as well as distribution of materials showing the public perception of this appeal in the form of establishing one of the first committees and associations in Galicia to support their establishment and functioning. The contemporary studies by Anna Haratyk and Andrzej Meissner, and the participation of the lay people in Galicia were important for showing the development of childcare in the region (Haratyk 2007; Meissner 2002). The involvement of the members of the Warsaw Charity Society in the appointment of the shelter for children in Warsaw was presented by Hanna Markiewiczowa (Markiewiczowa 2002). Other important findings were those related to the theoretical foundations for the development of preschool education in the 19th and early 20th century, and especially to its secular representatives, presented by Krzysztof Jakubiak (Jakubiak 2015).

The participation of Józef Teodor Głębocki in the preparations for establishing the shelter for children in Kraków in the 19th century and organizing the charity help for adults and children

In Galicia, the secular people involved in the organization of helping the poor, the sick and the elderly in the first half of the 19th century often faced the need to look after the children as well. For the first time, the issue of establishing “the protection homes for young children” was presented on 31st December 1843 by the president of the KTD, bishop Ludwik Łętowski and Głębocki (*Pamiętnik...* 1868: 89). The orphanage project was developed, its statute, and the so-called Sixth Department – which was a part of the KTD structure – was opened, but further work was suspended due to housing problems caused by the occupation of the KTD House of Refuge in the Wawel castle by the Austrian army (Barnaś-Baran 2017: 7-23). This situation caused that further initiatives to create shelters for children in Krakow were taken over by a private, secular association, deliberately established to carry out this task. Głębocki was one of the members of that association.

From an early age, Głębocki took active part in the struggle for Polish independence. He was born on 10th March 1806 in Bolesław, in the Krakow Province, and he died in Chrzanów on 22nd February 1886 (Pachoński 1959-1960: 108). He was the son of Stanisław and Justyna Lubicz-Głębocka. He graduated from St. Anne Junior High School of in Krakow in 1822, and then from the Faculty of Philosophy of the Jagiellonian University. In 1828 he volunteered to the first position artillery company in Kozienice. After a year, he was directed to the Winter School (cadets) in Warsaw. He took part in the November Uprising, on 5th October 1831 he left the army and, after a few months of wandering, he reached Krakow at the beginning of 1832. From 3rd May 1833, thanks to the efforts of the Senate President Kasper Wielogłowski, he worked as an archivist in the Senate's Interior Department. In response to the murder of a Russian spy near the city in January 1836, on 9th February the partitioning occupants demanded that those who were involved in November Uprising and found shelter in Krakow were to leave the city within 8 days (Bieniarzówna 1985: 84). Głębocki, who was sentenced in absentia to death, was to be handed over to Russia. The Senate, defending him, did not accept the sentence, but was forced to dismiss him from the post of the archivist (Pachoński 1959-1960: 109). The lack of a permanent job and earnings resulted in his frequent financial problems, which could not always be solved by the occasional employment. In 1842 he married Estera, the countess Szembek of Zawada, and he became the father of three sons. After his death, his body was transported from Chrzanów to Krakow and deposited in the common grave of the veterans of the November Uprising (Pachoński 1950-1960: 110). He stayed in Kraków until

1881, engaging in charity for almost 50 years. After moving to his son Władysław, who lived in Chrzanów, he continued his scientific work while still writing the dissertations on the subject of the November Uprising and the history of the Polish army.

Two years after his arrival in Krakow, i.e. in 1834, J. T. Głębocki became a member of the Krakow Charity Society (KTD). He joined the work of the Society, which was founded in 1816 as one of the oldest secular charity societies in Poland, taking care of the elderly, the sick, the disabled and the orphans. On 29th March 1840, he submitted a project to improve the functioning of the institution, and in October, the same year, he came up with the idea of employing the poor in the establishment – according to their strength and age (*Pamiętnik...* 1868: 84, 87). The proper functioning of KTD was facilitated by the division of duties into five Departments, which were its executive bodies: Census, Tax, Economic, Legal, and Health Department (*Statut...* 1839: 16). The work of the Department was managed by three counsellors, and the lists of their names were included in the reports of the KTD's board, which were a part of the "Annals of the Krakow Charity Society" issued in particular years. After Kasper Bielecki's resignation in 1840, Głębocki was elected as a counsellor in the Census Department (*Rocznik XIII...* 1842: 38). That department dealt with the admission of the poor to the Society's establishment, collecting and issuing the necessary documentation of the poor, presenting to the management of the KTD the issues related to the care and disciplinary charges, as well as ensuring the upbringing of the orphans living in the Society (*Statut...* 1839: 18-20, 35-36). In 1850, his name was mentioned among the advisers of the Economic Department (*Rocznik XXXII...* 1950: 35).

In the early 1850s, he was a member of the board of KTD, i.e. the General Council of KTD, acting as the vice president (*Rocznik XXXV...* 1854: 48). The General Council, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the statute of 1839, consisted of the president, four vice presidents, fifteen counsellors and fifteen ladies of the Society, fathers and mothers looking after the individual rooms of the poor, as well as four so-called paid officials (cashier, secretary, provisional officer, doctor). In 1860, he became the secretary of the KTD, and – until 1874, his duties included taking care of the office, keeping a book of minutes during the meetings of the General Council, and running the archives of the KTD and its seal (*Statut...* 1839: 27-28; *Statut...* 1867: 23; *Rocznik XLII...* 1861: 31). He also served as the guardian of the Poor Room at the KTD Refuge House. From 1838, he was a member of the Archbishopric of Mercy and the Pious Bank (*Książka pamiątkowa...* 1884: 314).

While performing the function of the secretary of the Society, Głębocki was accused of dishonesty (*Siódmy tom...* 1870: 558, 559). The accusation made in November 1874 concerned the contributions that were paid to him by one of the Ladies of the Charity Society – Mrs. Wilkoszewska. It turned out that the money transferred to him from 1868 did not go to the Society's coffers. It was PLN 154 in total. k. 560.

According to the subsequent decisions of the General Council, he was suspended in 1874 as secretary, and obliged to return all KTD documents. After admitting that he committed that act, he was asked to return the money, as well as to submit a written declaration that he had no more KTD's money in his possession. A request was also made to remove Głębocki from the list of KTD members and to deprive him of the function of the guardian of the poor room. From the minutes of the meeting held on 27th December 1874, it appeared that he submitted a bill confirming the payment for the so-called iron fund part of the outstanding money, while a part of the sum was to be paid to the KTD cash register (*Siódmy tom...* 1870: 563, 566, 592, 594). Undoubtedly, this situation cast a negative light on his activities, and also showed that charity employees have always been at risk of making wrong decisions.

As a person involved in promoting the shelters for young children, he joined the first Committee of the Conservation Houses, in which Wincenty Wolff and countess Anna Moszyńska performed the functions of the main guardians. Ferdynand Kojśiewicz, Józef Muczkowski, Karol Kremer, Franciszek Paszkowski, and Franciszek Walter also belonged to this group, and people who supported its activities included Hieronimowa Kochanowska, Leonowa Bochenkowa, Pelagia Russanowska, Antoniowa Höltzłowa, Teodora Czermińska, and Anna Popiel. In the 1880s and 1890s, the main guardian was bishop Albin Dunajewski, and the main protector of the institution was countess Helena Małachowska (*Szematyzm* 1881: 612). The Committee set itself the goal of the moral education of the poor layers of the society, especially the children, and sought to achieve it by creating shelters for children. It was assumed that these institutions were to protect children from the negative impact of the environment through caring about the children when their parents could not look after them. It was assumed that the improper or lack of care was the result of the parents' immorality, carelessness, or the lack of the time resulting from the necessity to work (Kopff 1847: 4). The shelters planned to accomplish their aims by teaching small children the basics of religion, morality, and customs, and by shaping their obedience and passion for work. Shaping these elements by providing the fundamental information aimed at building the basis for the further learning process. The protectors were to raise the children in the way "reasonable and decent parents" would do this through talking, playing and doing exercises (Kopff 1847: 4). As it has already been mentioned, the Committee's work was supported by Głębocki (Kopff 1847: 14; *Rocznik LIII...* 1871: 25). After a dozen or so years of the activity, the Protection Committee, to which Głębocki still belonged, while propagating the idea of the shelters, needed further cooperation from those who had already supported the establishment, and made efforts to encourage new people, who "have love in their hearts and willingness to do everything that contributes to the common good," to join them (*Szesnaste sprawozdanie...* 1864: 2). In 1884, 470 children were kept in four shelters; one of

them was under the supervision of the Felician Sisters and three Sisters of Mercy (*Szematyzm* 1884: 597).

In 1846-50, Głębocki's philanthropic activity also included the support for several associations of which he was a member, i.e. the Committee for Nutrition of the Poor City, the Committee for Supporting Arrivals of the Emigrants, the Agricultural Society of Krakow (*Rocznik XLV...* 1863: 22).

Głębocki's literary activity promoting the idea of charity

In the "Yearbook of the Charity Society from 1840–1841," J.T. Głębocki published his dissertation on the shelter houses for children (Głębocki 1842: 3-36). He referred to the experience of the Warsaw Charity Society, presenting the arrangement of the internal order and system of punishments in the unit for morally neglected children at the shelter in Warsaw, and the organization of the sixth department of the same Charity Society, i.e. the department of the protection for young children (Głębocki 1842: 19). In his opinion, the presented solutions could be transferred to Krakow. In the dissertation he also included some tips on where to read about similar European institutions for children. He believed that the initiatives of the Warsaw Charity Society could serve as a model for the residents of Krakow to take up some actions and help the poor children in the city. He tried to reach the hearts of all those who were not indifferent to the suffering, and who had the opportunity to support them "with money, advice, influence, or anything else" (Głębocki 1842: 36). According to the analysis of the archival materials, a design of the Shelter for young children in Krakow was prepared. It was dated on 5th January 1844 and signed by Franciszek Ciesielski and Józef Głębocki (*Akta...* 1844-1848: nnb). It referred to the pattern of the orphanages created by Jan Svoboda in Prague, the shelter of Teofil Nowosielski in Warsaw by, and the Vienna shelter conducted by Leopold Chimani. It was assumed that the financial basis of the shelter in Krakow shall include the offerings from the city inhabitants. The task of creating the Department of Child Protection at KTD and appointing people responsible for childcare was also listed there. The supervisor of the shelter and his wife were not to teach the children, but to spend time with them, teaching them the principles of faith, and taking care of their moral development. The project indicated that the head of the shelter should read and follow the guidelines included in the publication of Klementyna Tańska Hoffmanowa: *Helenka's Stains*, published in Vilnius in 1842. Stanisław Jachowicz was supposed to support the activity of the shelter. It was planned that the children, apart from the moral education, care and elementary messages and skills, were to receive a warm meal and other products that were to be obtained from benefactors or the wealthier parents.

The children were to come to the shelter properly dressed, combed and washed. Their outfit could be modest, but they were supposed to be clean. It was emphasized that the sick children should not come to the shelter, and that the Department would send a doctor to them in order to examine and help them.

Some important texts devoted to the promotion of the idea of caring for the poor were published in 1852, e.g. *The Places to Alleviate the Suffering of Others* (Krakow 1852). Writing about the charity works in Kraków, Głębocki emphasized the importance of the moral education in shaping young people's safety. He reminded his readers that upbringing began much earlier than at school. In his opinion, upbringing in the shelters should precede the school attendance. He recalled the so-called *fun schools* for children in Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, which were opened in the 18th century. He believed that the shelters which were created in England as early as in the 1820s, were the appropriate model for the shelters created in Galicia (Głębocki 1852: 188). He was looking for the guidelines for working with children in the writings of L. Chimani from Vienna. He emphasized that important guidelines for the organization of children's care and upbringing were also included in the work of Jan Svoboda, which was translated into Polish by Teofil Nowosielski in 1840 (Głębocki 1852: 189-190). The readers of Głębocki's publications could learn what actions had been taken so far in Krakow to set up the shelters and what their effects were. He wrote that, in the first half of the 19th century, many scientific authorities, as well as KTD and private associations, were interested in creating various institutions to help poor children. Presenting the way in which the shelters functioned in Krakow in the early 1850s, he provided the so-called historical evidence for their existence, i.e. the statute of 1847, the instructions for the supervisors of the shelter, an example timetable, and the nutrition plan for children (Głębocki 1852: 210-223).

In the 1860s, as a member and secretary of KTD, he prepared and then published in the Society's diary numerous information about the Society's achievements, a chronicle of the events since 1816, a description of the jubilee in 1866, a description of the merits of the first founders of KTD – director Stanisław Mieroszowski and count Stanisław Wodzicki, as well as an outline of the history of Krakow hospitals from the Middle Ages to the beginning of the 19th century (*Pamiętnik...* 1868: 17, 71, 127, 147, 185). These materials were also published in the form of the separate brochures signed by his name. On the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the Archbishopric of Mercy, he published a several-page brochure *Jubilee Diary of the Archbishopric of Mercy*, underlining the merits of this society for helping the poor (Głębocki 1884: 1-8). He also developed the materials in which he described different people's achievements which contributed a lot to the development of institutionalised care for children and adults. Writing about the life of Mikołaj Tyrchowski, he emphasized his commitment to teaching and caring for the poor (*Rocznik XLV...* 1863:

6,10). Recalling the achievements of doctor Ignacy Szulc, he wrote that, upon his own initiative, a special book of the distinguished members of KTD was created, he noted that he included the missing obituaries in the memory book of the Archbishopric, and supervised its conduct. He also added that in the village of Zielonki, doctor Szulc helped the poor villagers by healing them (*Rocznik...* XLIX 1867: 9). Głębocki believed that the deeds and achievements of the deceased benefactors should be reminded, because it reinforced people's enthusiasm for further work (*Rocznik...* XLIX 1867: 11).

Conclusion

The history of organizing the institutionalised support for adults and children shows that the mutual support and cooperation of the secular organisations and the church brought good results. Solutions practiced in Europe in the field of caring for young children of the parents who could not take care of them due to the necessity to work, were transferred and adapted in the 19th century to the Polish conditions. Following the example of other countries, as well as other Polish cities, in the 1840s the creation of a shelter for young children began, which Józef Teodor Głębocki actively joined. He tried to promote this idea in different environments, which was important for the whole idea of children's shelters and orphanages. As a patriot, he actively joined the insurgent movement, and the continuation of his work for the homeland included involvement in helping other people, especially the youngest members of the society. By popularizing the charitable activities in Krakow, he encouraged and mobilized the inhabitants of other Galician towns to follow the developed patterns. At the end of the 19th century, many orphanages and shelters were established in smaller towns and villages, too, and their number increased (Bołdyrew 2016: 275, 276). It can be assumed that a certain role in the popularization of orphanages and shelters for children in the 19th century, especially among the representatives of the secular part of the society, was played by Głębocki's literary output and practical activity. The idea of establishing shelters, which he constantly promoted, evolved, and the activities of the institutions existing since the 19th century gradually improved, becoming an important element in the development of the preschool care in Poland.

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