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THE STATE OF PRESERVATION OF THE MANUSCRIPTS DONATED TO THE JAGIELLONIAN LIBRARY BY THE HOUSE OF SANGUSZKO

Collections that used to belong to aristocratic families often have the character of national heritage and unique scientific material. They usually also have tremendous material value – some of them are almost priceless and are rightly counted among the treasures of the Polish nation. Family libraries were and continue to be private libraries, owned by one family who allocates funds for maintaining and multiplying their collection. These libraries were often combined with museum archives and collections; besides books published after World War II, they used to include Polish and foreign literary heritage: manuscripts, incunabula and other prints. The collection of the Sanguszko Dukes is an example of such a library resource.

The Polish family of duke Lubartowicz-Sanguszko was in the possession of Tarnów and several family residences, among others, Biały Kowel, Lubartów, Sławuta, Gumniska, and Podhorce.¹ The history of the Sanguszko book collection dates back to the 17th century when Szymon Samuel Sanguszko founded a small library in the residence in Biały Kowel (now in Belarus). The collection, which got dispersed in time, was rebuilt and developed by Klementyna Sanguszkowa, who lived in 1780–1852. Contributing to its significant multiplication, she initiated the history of the library and archive of the Sanguszko Dukes. The fate of this collection was very turbulent, as it was described in detail by Jolanta Marszałska.²

¹ K. Bańburski, *Początki rodu XX. Sanguszków i kształtowanie tej ich magnackiej fortuny*, [in:] *Sanguszkowie. Materiały z sesji naukowej*, ed. i d e m, Tarnów 1989.

² J. Marszałska, *Biblioteka i archiwum Sanguszków. Zarys dziejów*, Tarnów 2000.

The Sanguszko Library largely survived World War II, but it ceased to exist as a whole after 1945 as a result of significant dispersion and division. It was handed over to the Jagiellonian Library in Kraków (1337 volumes of old prints, 33 manuscripts, one incunabulum), the Silesian Library in Katowice received 850 volumes, and the Tarnów Municipal Public Library obtained 513 volumes of old prints, about 2500 volumes of 19th and 20th century prints, 64 maps and atlases, 253 volumes of music (including 77 musical manuscripts), 68 manuscripts and 76 other documents referred to as *varia*. A large part of the archival documents of the House of Sanguszko is now located in the Wawel archives and only a small part is kept in Tarnów.³

In 2000, the Jagiellonian Library was approached by an attorney representing duke Paweł Sanguszko and his wife duchess Klaudia and presented the request of his principals to create a list of the books from the collection from their former family library, as well as to draft a deposit agreement with the Library. During negotiations which went on until the year 2002, the director of the Jagiellonian Library at the time, prof. Krzysztof Zamorski, emphasized that the Jagiellonian Library had preserved this collection for many years and treated it as the highest national cultural asset. The result of these negotiations was the signing of a donation act and a deposit agreement with the Sanguszkos. As a donation, the Jagiellonian Library received a total of 1837 volumes, which were already in its collection and came from Gumniska. The deposit agreement covered a period of five years with the option of its termination by the Sanguszkos. Pursuant to the negotiated provisions, the Jagiellonian Library undertook to carry out conservation of the books handed over to them and to keep owners informed on every case of making them available. Together with the book collection, manuscripts belonging to the House of Sanguszko were also handed over: some as a gift, some as a deposit.⁴

Among the manuscripts that were donated to the Jagiellonian Library, there are 13 bound notebooks and 7 folders with loose cards, a total of 19 inventory units (1 notebook and 1 folder have a common reference number). Fifteen of them come from the 19th century but there are also original manuscripts from the late 16th century⁵ as well as from the 17th and 18th centuries. All manuscripts found their way to the shelves of the Jagiellonian Library in 1956 and they were donated to the Library in

³ Ibidem, pp. 151–153.

⁴ Z. Pietrzyk, *Książęcy gest. Sprawy zbiorów zabezpieczonych po drugiej wojnie światowej w Bibliotece Jagiellońskiej*, [in:] *Własność a dobra kultury*, eds. G. Czubek, P. Kosiewski, Warszawa 2006, pp. 109–111.

⁵ E.g. *Annalium rerum Polonicarum ex Joanne Longino summarie collectorum liber*. Compendium of *Roczniki* by Jan Długosz, created at the end of the 16th century, originating from the library in Gumniska (leather binding with gold-plated stampings and the inscription: *Annalium Rer. Polon. Ioanne Longino*, Jagiellonian Library [hereinafter: BJ], MS Przyb. 82/56).

2002. The thematic scope of the manuscripts is broad – there are poems and plays, historical accounts, student notes and a diary, as well as book registers (collections in Lubartów, Gumniska, Podhorce, and Lubomirski Castle).

When working with manuscripts, the degree of legibility of the handwriting is a very important parameter (especially for those dealing with manuscripts for the first time). Reading some of the manuscripts donated by the House of Sanguszko can be difficult for researchers who have only infrequent contact with manuscripts. Difficulties may be caused, above all, by the language (where it is other than Polish), faded ink, small letters, partial damage to the text, blurred or skewed outlines of letters, as well as letters being too tightly inscribed, which causes illegibility. The author found the following three manuscripts most difficult to read: *Lectures of Roman law*, recorded in 1854–1855, *Archives and Library of the Podhorecki Castle [...]* and *Diary of Aniela, née Bnińska [...]*.

The analysis of the library cards of the discussed items shows that the manuscript containing memories of Aniela née Bnińska was microfilmed by the Department of Microfilming of the National Library in October 1981, the manuscript containing accounts from Poland of the Venetian MP Pietro Duodo was fully scanned in September 2015 as an additional material under the project “Romanesque manuscripts in the Jagiellonian Library,” and a 16th-century manuscript constituting a compendium of *Roczniki* by Jan Długosz was shown on the Polish Television program (filmed in July 2002). Some manuscripts are still waiting for interested researchers – no user has read them yet (e.g. *Forteca duchowna Królestwa Polskiego [...]* or the above-mentioned manuscript with the account of MP Pietro Duodo), while the most often read manuscript is *Satyry* by Rev. Franciszek Zabłocki.

The condition of the studied manuscripts was evaluated by descriptive method. The description was made according to the following parameters: bibliographic data (title, shelfmark, period of creation), type of binding (hard, soft, missing) and type of paper (hand-made, machine-made), damage to the binding (dirt, defects, deformation, damage to the connection of the block with the binding, and other), paper (dirt, yellowing, holes, stains, and other) and manuscript block (if it was bound in the form of a codex or only stapled), ink features (colour, presence of ink pits, ink fading), as well as general observations about the state of the binding, paper or the whole manuscript.

To summarize descriptive data and transform it into easier-to-use figures, a 5-point scale of assessing the condition of the item was used:

1. Plus-good condition: no noticeable damage, possibly very slight damage not affecting the use of the manuscript;
2. Good condition: one or two noticeable large areas of damage, the rest – slight damage not affecting the use of the manuscript;
3. Minus good condition: three or four noticeable damage areas that are obvious but do not affect the use of the manuscript;

4. Average condition: a set of noticeable damage areas to a medium or large extent, limiting the use of the manuscript which, in the event of making it available to readers, might lead to the deterioration of its condition;
5. Minus average condition: damage areas significantly limiting the use of the manuscript and indicating the need to stop its availability and subject the manuscript to conservation procedures.

This scale can be extended down by further degrees (for example, bad and very bad condition), but none of the examined manuscripts is in a poor condition.

From the characteristics and general remarks on the state of preservation, it seems that in the case of 6 out of 19 manuscripts the binding is missing, 11 are in hardback (stable linings and binding material), and 2 are in softback (paper). In addition, all loose materials were placed in acid-free folders, and some binders were covered with thick acid-free paper. Most of the manuscripts come from the 19th century, when mass production of paper from wood pulp began, and such paper occurs in more than half of the manuscripts (11). Moreover, the handmade paper of the manuscript *Elenchus librorum celsissimi principis Josephi Sanguszko [...]* has a filigree, and the paper of the manuscript *Litania o św. Piotrze Apostole* [Litany on st. Peter Apostle] [...] is decorated with a monogram of the Jeziorna paper mill. For the manuscript of *Wykłady prawa rzymskiego w latach 1854–1855* [Lectures of Roman Law in the years 1854–1855], the condition of the ink was not assessed because the notes were made in pencil. Between the pages of the manuscript *Śmierć Abła. Trajedyja w trzech aktach [...]* [Death of Abel. Tragedy in three acts], there was a large collection of dried plants, which is now stored in an envelope attached to the manuscript.

The most common damages to manuscript bindings are of the area where the block connects to the binding (5 cases) or old repairs of the binding which have become ineffective (3 cases). In addition, there was foxing and stains of lining paper, back defects, and defects resulting from insect feeding. The condition of the manuscript block was evaluated only in the case of stable sewing of pages, with significant loosening in 4 cases, and mechanical damage in 3 cases. Sewing damage has resulted in loose cards in bound manuscripts (4 cases).

The paper of the manuscripts is characterized by varying degrees of yellowness: from slightly yellowed to significantly yellowed (17 cases in total). Yellowing also applies to handmade paper, primarily due to various physical and chemical factors and the effects of light. Yellowing of wood pulp paper is mainly caused by its acidification, which is also associated with its fragility (3 cases). The Sanguszko manuscripts also show different levels of soiling (11 cases); 3 items are stained with visible stains, and 2 items have streaking stains. In addition, when assessing the condition of paper in individual cases, defects and deformations of page surface, foxing spots, jagged edges, mechanical damage, former repairs (filling the defects with tissue paper), defects resulting from insect feeding and the remains of the feeding were noted.

Ink pitting on paper as well as cases of ink fading are a common problem found in manuscripts. In the studied collection, large and medium-scale ink pitting was noted (the ink penetrating the card almost completely and clearly visible on the reverse side) in 6 cases; in 7 it occurs to a small degree. The ink has significantly faded in 5 items.

According to the data obtained during the assessment of the condition of Sanguszko manuscripts donated to the Jagiellonian Library, they were assigned categories of conservation status according to the scale adopted above and presented in the table below.

| No. | Description of the title from the catalogue card | Shelf-mark | Period of creation | Number of pages | Condition |
|-----|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | Kompendium Roczników Jana Długosza Compedium of the Annals by Jan Długosz | Przyb. 82/56 | The end of the 16 th century | 81 | minus average |
| 2 | Relacje z Polski posła weneckiego Pietro Duodo (1598) i nuncjusza apostolskiego Girolamo Lippomano (1575) Accounts from Poland of the Venetian envoy Pietro Duodo (1598) and Girolamo Lipmano (1575) | Przyb. 83/56 | Copies from the 19 th century | 104 | plus good |
| 3 | Piotr Hyacynt Pruszczy, <i>Forteca duchowna Królestwa Polskiego [...]</i> | Przyb. 84/56 | Manuscript copy of print from 1662 | 279 | average |
| 4 | Satyry Franciszka Księdza Zabłockiego Satires of Rev. Franciszek Zabłocki | Przyb. 85/56 | 19 th century | 82 | average |
| 5 | Śmierć Abła. Trajedyia w trzech Aktach wierszem napisana po Francusku przez P. Le Gouve, z Poematu Niemieckiego p. Gesnera a przełożona na Język Polski przez P.A. Dmuszewskiego roku 1803-go Death of Abel. Tragedy in Three Acts | Przyb. 86/56 | 19 th century | 40 | average |
| 6 | Jan III ^{ci} pod Żurawnem. Wspominek dramatyczny z lat ubiegłych w 3 ^{ch} aktach napisał wierszem Wład[ysław] Lud[wik] Anczyc John III rd in Żurawno. Dramatised memoirs in verse by Wład[ysław] Lud[wik] Anczyc | Przyb. 87/56 | 1857 | 64 | good |

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|----|--|------------------|--|-----|------------------|
| 7 | <p>Wyrok śmierci przez zagłodzenie wydany przez X. Dunajewskiego Biskupa krakowskiego w dniu 4 sierpnia, w poniedziałek, r. 1879, w drugim miesiącu jego biskupstwa, na Wojciecha Eljasza [historia sporu W. Eljasza z prof. Władysławem Łuszczkiewiczem]</p> <p>The story of disagreement between Wojciesz Eljasz and prof. Władysław Łuszczkiewicz</p> | Przyb. 88/56 | Autograph, 19 th century | 42 | average |
| 8 | <p>Elenchus librorum Celsissimi Principis Josephi Sanguszko Mareschalici Magni M.D.L., qui In Bibliotheca Lubartovienensi visuntur, collectus anno 1775 Per Marianum Cajetanum Kadłubiski, Protonotarium Apostolicum, Canonicum Cathedralem Livoniae</p> | Przyb. 89/56 | 18 th century | 129 | average |
| 9 | <p>Spis książek Biblioteki Gumniskiej</p> <p>Book inventory of Gumnisko Library</p> | Przyb. 90/56 | 1893 | 73 | good |
| 10 | J.U. Niemcewicz, Zofia Zamoyska, Paryż 1837 | Przyb. 93/56 | Copy of the print from the 19 th century | 16 | minus good |
| 11 | <p>Regestr Xiąg roznych w Bibliotece Lubomskiej Będących spisany Dnia 7 aprilis Roku 1724; Rejestr ksiąg przy stronie od komina złożonych w Bibliotece Zamku Lubomlskiego na Gorze d. 28 Marca 1724 A[nn]° spisany; Regestr Roznych Manuscriptow</p> <p>Inventory of books from Luboml library from March 28, 1724</p> | Przyb. 98/56 | 18 th century | 12 | minus average |
| 12 | <p>Spis książek biblioteki Sanguszków w Podhorcach</p> <p>Inventory of books from Podhorce library of Sanguszkos</p> | Przyb. 99/56 | Beginning of the 19 th century | 29 | average |
| 13 | <p>Archiwum i Biblioteka zamku Podhoreckiego spisane R[oku] P[zańskiego] 1879, [od] dnia 8^o Listopada, przez burgrabiego Antoniego Kryczyńskiego</p> <p>Archives and Library of the Podhorecki Castle, written on November 8, 1879 by the burgrave Antoni Kryczyński</p> | Przyb. 100/56 | 19 th century | 345 | minus average |

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|----|---|---------------------|--------------------------|-----|------------------|
| 14 | Wiersze satyryczne na sejm galicyjski z 1837 roku Satirical poems for the seym of Galicia, 1837 | Przyb. 101/56 | 19 th century | 12 | average |
| 15 | Maciej Galasiewicz, <i>Pożegnanie teatru polskiego</i> | Przyb. 102/56 | 19 th century | 9 | minus good |
| 16 | Aleksander Ładnowski, <i>Rzecz Pospolita Babińska. Komedia Narodowa w 3th Aktach</i> oryginalnie napisana przez A. Ł. | Przyb. 103/56 | 1853 | 40 | minus average |
| 17 | Droit Romain Mr Machelmel – wykłady prawa rzymskiego notowane w latach 1854–1855 Lectures on Roman law noted in 1854–1855 | Przyb. 106/56 | 19 th century | 150 | good |
| 18 | Litania o S[w]. Piotrze Apostole z modlitwami przez Jędrzeja Benedykta Kłagiewicza Biskupa Wileńskiego Litany on St. Peter Apostle with prayers by Jędrzej Benedykt Kłagiewicz, the Vilnius Bishop | Przyb. 121/56 | 19 th century | 16 | average |
| 19 | Pamiętnik Anieli z Bnińskich, wdowy po generale Hilarym Łodzia Baranowskim Memoirs of Aniela née Binińska, the widow of General Hilary Łodzia Baranowski | 9148 I ⁶ | 1868–1869 | 190 | good |

Summing up the presented data, it should be stated that the classification of 19 items within individual categories is as follows:

- category 1 (plus good): 1 manuscript;
- category 2 (good): 4 manuscripts;
- category 3 (minus good): 2 manuscripts;
- category 4 (average): 8 manuscripts;
- category 5 (minus average): 4 manuscripts.

7 manuscripts out of the entire collection are in a generally good condition, allowing access and use, and 4 manuscripts require scheduled maintenance.

It is also worth recalling that under the contract with the Sanguszko family, the Jagiellonian Library keeps a deposit⁷ of 12 manuscripts, which may also be of interest to researchers of various disciplines:

⁶ The shelfmark on the catalogue card is Przyb.122/56.

⁷ BJ, MSS Przyb. 91–92/56, Przyb. 94–97/56, Przyb. 104–105/56, Przyb. 107/56, Przyb. 118–120/56.

| No. | Description of the title from the catalogue card | Shelf-mark |
|-----|---|------------------|
| 1. | Elegant Extracts in Poetry. Wybór wierszy angielskich z XIX wieku Elegant Extracts in Poetry. A selection of 19 th century English poems | Przyb. 91/56 |
| 2. | Wielce interesowne dla każdego gospodarza wiejskiego i ekonomisty tłumaczenie o nawozie rolnym z Piotra Jauffreta. Tłumaczenie z języka niemieckiego przez J. Nowakowskiego w 1853 roku, z dedykacją autora dla ks. Sanguszki Wielce interesowne dla każdego gospodarza wiejskiego i ekonomisty tłumaczenie o nawozie rolnym z Piotra Jauffreta. Translation from German by J. Nowakowski in 1853 roku, with an inscription to duke Sanguszko. (A translation of the work by Pierre Jauffret on agricultural fertilisers, most interesting to each rural farmer and economist) | Przyb. 92/56 |
| 3. | Dziennik Pawła Sanguszki z lat 1846–1851 (przeważnie dziennik podróży do Niemiec, Belgii, Francji, Anglii) The diary of Paweł Sanguszko from the years 1846–1851 (mainly from his travels to Germany, Belgium, France and England) | Przyb. 94/56 |
| 4. | Dalszy ciąg dziennika Eustachego Sanguszki z lat 1853–1859 The continuation of the diary of Eustachy Sanguszko from the years 1853–1859 | Przyb. 95/56 |
| 5. | Dziennik Heleny Sanguszko z lat 1848–1849. Journal d’Helene Sanguszko, Paris 1848 The diary of Helena Sanguszko from the years 1848–1849. Journal d’Helene Sanguszko, Paris 1848 | Przyb. 96/56 |
| 6. | Geografia krajów polskich ułożona w r. 1862 Geography of the Polish lands composed in 1862 | Przyb. 97/56 |
| 7. | Podręcznik szkolny w języku francuskim do nauczania różnych dziedzin wiedzy (czas powstania: XIX wiek) School textbook in different subjects, in French (written in the 19 th century) | Przyb. 104/56 |
| 8. | Connaissance[!] de la mythologie (czas powstania: XIX wiek) Connaissance[!] de la mythologie (written in the 19 th century) | Przyb. 105/56 |
| 9. | Lea Lodge, zeszyt szkolny w języku włoskim z 1838 roku Lea Lodge, school copy book in Italian from 1838 | Przyb. 107/56 |

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|-----|---|------------------|
| 10. | Książka postępu w naukach i zachowania się dla Pawełka. Gumniska 1844 i 1845 – Świadectwa postępu w naukach Pawła Sanguszki Book of educational progress and behaviour of Pawełek, Gumniska 1844 and 1845 – Certificates of education of Paweł Sanguszko | Przyb. 118/56 |
| 11. | Katechizm w pytaniach i odpowiedziach. Catéchisme ou abrégé de la foi (czas powstania: XIX wiek) Catechism – questions and answers. Catechisme ou abrege de la foi (from the 19 th century) | Przyb. 119/56 |
| 12. | Nauki chrześcijańskie. Katechizm dla dzieci w pytaniach i odpowiedziach. Podręcznik [należący do Sanguszków] z XIX wieku Christian teachings. Catechism for children, questions and answers. School book [belonging to the Sanguszkos] from the 19th century | Przyb. 120/56 |

Translated by Anna Sekułowicz

SUMMARY

The book collection of the House of Sanguszko – which is one of the most famous Polish noble families, having a distinguished record of service to the Polish State – is one of Poland's national cultural treasures. Their private library and archive have had a very turbulent history. After World War II the collection was dispersed and some of it found its way to the Jagiellonian Library. It was not until 2002, however, that part of the collection (including manuscripts, incunabula and other old prints) formally became the property of the Library following the signing of an agreement between the Library and the Sanguszko family.

The Jagiellonian Library has accepted the donation of nineteen inventory units of manuscripts, whose state of preservation has been analysed using the descriptive method. This article presents bibliographical information concerning each of these manuscripts, i.e. the kind of binding (if any) and paper, the kind and degree of damage to the binding, paper and the body of the manuscript, as well as the characteristics of the ink. All the manuscripts have been divided into five categories, according to their state of preservation. A general evaluation of their condition has shown that seven of the manuscripts can be made available to readers, while four require restoration and conservation.

KEYWORDS:

the House of Sanguszko, manuscripts, evaluation of the state of preservation, private libraries, family libraries

STAN ZACHOWANIA RĘKOPISÓW PODAROWANYCH BIBLIOTECIE JAGIELLOŃSKIEJ PRZEZ KSIĄŻĄT SANGUSZKÓW

STRESZCZENIE

Zbiory rodziny Sanguszków stanowią narodowe dobro kultury. Polski magnacki ród książąt Lubartowiczów-Sanguszków jest jednym z najbardziej znanych i zasłużonych dla polskiej kultury rodów. Losy biblioteki i archiwum książąt Sanguszków były bardzo burzliwe. Po II wojnie światowej zbiory uległy rozproszeniu – część z nich trafiła do Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej. Dopiero na mocy umowy z 2002 roku pomiędzy Biblioteką Jagiellońską a rodziną Sanguszków część zbiorów (w tym rękopisy, inkunabuły i inne druki) stała się własnością Biblioteki. Biblioteka Jagiellońska przyjęła w darze 19 jednostek inwentarzowych rękopisów, których stan zachowania został zbadany metodą opisową. W artykule przedstawiono dane bibliograficzne rękopisów, typ oprawy (gdy istnieje), papieru, rodzaj i stopień uszkodzeń oprawy, papieru i bloku rękopisu, a także cechy atramentu. Według stanu zachowania rękopisy zostały podzielone na 5 kategorii. Z ogólnej oceny stanu zachowania wynika, że 7 rękopisów jest w stanie umożliwiającym ich udostępnianie i użytkowanie, natomiast 4 rękopisy wymagają planowych działań konserwatorskich.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE:

Sanguszkowie, rękopisy, ocena stanu zachowania, biblioteki prywatne, biblioteki rodowe