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## THE HISTORY OF THE JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES – MEDIÉVAL AND MODERN SOURCES AND PUBLICATIONS\*

Written sources on the university in Cracow have a long tradition and are exceptionally rich in their output<sup>1</sup>. In the course of studies into the history of Cracow University the question of the history of the university archives has never occupied the fore-

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<sup>1</sup> M. Markowski, *Pierwotory uniwersytetów* [University Prototypes], (2003); idem, *Uniwersytet Krakowski w kontekście środkowoeuropejskim późnego średniowiecza i wczesnej nowożytności* [The University of Cracow in the Central European Context of the Late Middle Ages and the Early Modern Era], (2005); A. Włodarek, *Architektura średniowiecznych kolegiów i burs Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego* [The Architecture of the Medieval Colleges and Dormitories of the University of Cracow], (2000); see the articles contained in the study *Septem artes w kształtowaniu kultury umysłowej w Polsce średniowiecznej. Wybrane zagadnienia* [Septem artes in the Shaping of Intellectual Culture in

ground<sup>2</sup>. From amongst the oldest university archive collections the foundation charter documents have been the most thoroughly discussed<sup>3</sup>.

*Medieval Poland. Selected Problems*], ed. by T. Michałowska, (2007); K. Ożóg, *Utrum Universitatis Pragensis sit mater Universitatis Cracoviensis? Czyli o wzorcach korporacyjnych krakowskiej wszechnicy w XV wieku [Utrum Universitatis Pragensis sit mater Universitatis Cracoviensis? Or on the Corporate Models of the University in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century]*, in: *Wspólnoty małe i duże w społeczeństwach Czech i Polski w średniowieczu i w czasach wczesnonowożytnych*, ed. by W. Iwańczak, J. Smołucha, (2010), pp. 59–83; idem, *Wpływ środowiska uniwersyteckiego na kształtowanie i rozwój kultury religijnej w Polsce średniowiecznej [The Influence of University Circles on the Shaping and Development of Religious Culture in Medieval Poland]*, in: *Animarum kultura. Studia nad kulturą religijną na ziemiach polskich w średniowieczu*, 1: *Struktury kościelno-publiczne*, ed. by H. Manikowska, W. Brojer, (2008), pp. 407–439 (and the subsequent literature there). In recent years there has appeared a series of works bringing one closer to the life of students in the Middle Ages see the articles contained in the work *Kolegia uniwersyteckie średniowiecznej Europy. Katalog wystawy Muzeum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego [University Colleges of Medieval Europe. A Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Jagiellonian University]*, (2007); K. Boroda, *Studenci Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego w późnym średniowieczu [Students of Cracow University in the Late Middle Ages]*, (2010): and the subsequent literature there. See also works on university diplomas T. Jurk, *Krakowski dyplom promocji magisterskiej z 1512 r. [A Cracow Diploma of MA Bestowal of 1512]*, “Rocznik Krakowski”, 72 (2006), pp. 69–85; W. Szymborski, *Krakowskie zaświadczenie o promocji bakalarskiej z 1492 r. [A Cracow Certificate of BA Advancement of 1492]*, “Roczniki Historyczne”, 73 (2007), pp. 199–202.

<sup>2</sup> In relation to archive history see *Historia Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego [A History of the Jagiellonian University Archive]*, ed. by H. Barycz, (1965); *Przewodnik po Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego [A Guide around the Jagiellonian University Archive]*, ed. by U. Perkowska, (2001), pp. 7–9; A. Chwalba, *Collegium Maius*, (2009), pp. 67–71.

<sup>3</sup> See S. Krzyżanowski, *Poselstwo Kazimierza Wielkiego do Awinionu i pierwsze uniwersyteckie przywileje [Casimir the Great’s Legation to Avignon and the First University Privileges]*, “Rocznik Krakowski”, 4 (1900), p. 1–112; B. Wyrozumska, *Przywileje fundacyjne Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego [The Char-*

The present article deals with the fundamental course taken by the university archive right up until the period of the partitions. It will present the history of studies into the parchment document collection from the first cataloguing until the preparing of a catalogue of documents by the well known medieval editor of urban sources, the expert archivist Kazimierz Kaczmarczyk after World War II. Subsequently there will be highlighted a question of the promotional and diligent artistic decoration of books. The whole study is concluded with a look at source editions together with a short characterisation of the archive collection from the period at the end of the Middle Ages and the turn of the Modern Era. In the discussion of the archive collections there will be recalled

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*ter Privileges of the Jagiellonian University*], (1992); J. Dąbrowski, *Czasy Kazimierza Wielkiego* [*The Times of Casimir the Great*], in: *Dzieje Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w latach 1364–1764*, I, ed. by K. Lepszy, (1964), pp. 27–33; S. Szczur, *Papież Urban V i powstanie Uniwersytetu w Krakowie w 1364 r.* [*Pope Urban V and the Founding of the University in Cracow in 1364*], (1999); cf. The polemic with the theses K. Stopka, *Głos w dyskusji nad fundacją Uniwersytetu w Krakowie* [*A Voice in the Discussion into the Foundation of the University in Cracow*], “*Rocznik Krakowski*”, 71 (2005), pp. 31–39; in relation to the so-called 2<sup>nd</sup> foundation see K. Stopka, *The Jagiellonian Foundation of Cracow University*, “*Quaestiones medii aevi novae*”, 8 (2003), pp. 49–66; M. Markowski, *Znaczenie jagiellońskiej fundacji Studium Generalnego Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego* [*The Significance of the Jagiellonian Foundation of the General Study of Cracow University*], in: *Ecclesia cultura potestas. Studia z dziejów kultury i społeczeństwa. Księga ofiarowana Siostrze Profesor Urszuli Borkowskiej OSU*, ed. by P. Kras, A. Januszek, A. Nalewajek, W. Polak, (2006), pp. 440–449; idem, *Uniwersytet Krakowski w kontekście środkowoeuropejskim* [*Cracow University in the Central European Context*], pp. 68–84; W. Szymborski, *Władysław Jagiełło – władca idealny czy święty* [*Władysław Jagiełło – An Ideal or Holy Ruler*], in: *Sprawiedliwość – tradycja i współczesność*, ed. by P.F. Nowakowski, J. Smołucha, W. Szymborski, (2006), p. 57; Z. Kozłowska-Budkowa, *Odnowienie Jagiellońskie Uniwersytetu w Krakowie* [*The Jagiellonian Renovation of the University in Cracow*], in: *Dzieje Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w latach 1364–1764*, pp. 43–56.

manuscripts in the possession of the Jagiellonian University Library, which once had been the property of the archive.

A presentation of the initial history of the archive is thwarted with difficulties. The oldest sources on the university's history contain sporadic references to the existence of an archive; in the university acts of 1441–1508 there is no information whatsoever about this institution. The situation is made worse by the destructive fires that ravaged the university's written treasures and records over the years. In 1658 the flat of the Dean of the Faculty of Liberal Arts, Marcin Słonkiewicz, was destroyed by fire; as a result of the fire in 1719 Collegium Iuridicum lost the college's book collection together with the university acts; part of the university archive records was destroyed also<sup>4</sup>.

Initially the archive was at the rector's disposal. The problems connected with the initial functioning of the university in the 14<sup>th</sup> century<sup>5</sup> meant that its primary stock was fairly modest. Estimator research conducted by the late Professor Henryk Barycz, a former director of the Jagiellonian University Archive and an eminent historiographer of the university, an expert on the old Polish epoch, showed that the accession of documents at the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century was on average 20 a decade, rising with time to 30 documents. A cautious estimation of the number

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<sup>4</sup> W. Santarius, H. Barycz, *Powstanie i najdawniejsze dzieje Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego 1364–1777*, [*The Founding and Oldest History of the Jagiellonian University Archive 1364–1777*], in: *Historia Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, pp. 5, 27.

<sup>5</sup> See further K. Stopka, *Od założenia do schyłku XVIII w.* [*From Foundation to the Close of the Eighteenth Century*], in: K. Stopka, A.K. Banach, J. Dybiec, *Dzieje Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, (2000), p. 14; J. Wyrozumski, *Kolegia i bursy Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego* [*The Colleges and Dormitories of Cracow University*], in: J. Wyrozumski, *Z najstarszych dziejów uniwersytetu krakowskiego. Szkice*, (1996), p. 61.

of documents which during the 15<sup>th</sup> century were found in the Archive's collection would possibly amount to 300 items<sup>6</sup>.

Amongst the most valuable documents in the archive's collections are the parchment documents connected with the university's foundation; as a result they were called *privilegia studii*<sup>7</sup>. They were held in the university treasury that was located in Collegium Maius<sup>8</sup>. The purchase of a special box with a lock in 1512, containing 21 drawers to keep the university charters demonstrates that the documents were protected against damage. According to the inventory conducted by Andrzej Glaber of Kobylin of 1530, the university master, this was called *armarium commune Domus Maioris*, or *armarium magnum*<sup>9</sup>.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the most valuable documents were kept for safekeeping together with the valuables and money that belonged to the university<sup>10</sup>. The tradition of keeping parchment documents together with money was sanctioned by the university statutes written down in 1724 under the rectorship of Marcin Waleszyński<sup>11</sup>. An expression of the care taken for the safekeeping of the valuables was the installing of new doors leading to the treasury store area in 1734. The division of the treasury

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<sup>6</sup> Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, p. 6.

<sup>7</sup> JUA, ms 69, p. 3; Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, p. 6.

<sup>8</sup> See the Jagiellonian University Library [further: JUL], ms 2219, passim; Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, p. 6–7; see also C. Kaczmarczyk, *Catalogus diplomatum pergameneorum Universitatis Jagellonicae Cracoviensis*, (1953), p. V.

<sup>9</sup> Kaczmarczyk, *Catalogus*, p. VI; Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, p. 8.

<sup>10</sup> See JUA, ms 69, p. 29 onwards.

<sup>11</sup> In accordance with the resolution of 1724 one of the two books kept was taken to the archive where the scholarships called 'Borkany' were recorded, the second was housed at the rector's office, JUA, ms 115 III, p. 6, 136; *Statuta Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego* [*The Statutes of Cracow University*], ed. by J. Szujski, (*Archiwum do dziejów literatury i oświaty w Polsce* 2, 1882), pp. 377–378; Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, p. 9.

and the archive was to take place in 1762. At the time a decision was taken to rebuild the premises, renovate the iron doors, repair the lock, as well as to install new windowpanes<sup>12</sup>.

That the university attached much significance to the documents stored in the treasury is borne out by the fact that these documents were catalogued several times, some of them being entered into the ledger of copied texts<sup>13</sup>. In the statutes regulating the functioning of Collegium Maius that derive from the 15<sup>th</sup> century there appears a note obliging the library curator to care for the books and charters as well as other things located in the library<sup>14</sup>; probably part of the diplomas of the college itself were located here.

The oldest preserved inventory known to researchers was found in the archive collections by Marcin Baster. This was drawn up in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, as is shown by the hand of the writer as well as the content of the diplomas registered. These were put in the pigeonholes where they were kept<sup>15</sup>. It is worth mentioning

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<sup>12</sup> About which the university invoices, *Expensa pro Collegio Majori: Et primo quidem pro reparatione seu transformatione archivi* inform, JUA, ms 39, p. 856; see JUA, ms 1, p. 688, 690; Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, pp. 8–9; see also *Inwentarz Kolegium Moralnego z końca XVIII w.* [An Inventory of Moral College from the End of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century], ed. by A. Włodarek, in: Włodarek, *Architektura*, pp. 150–151; Chwalba, *Collegium*, p. 68.

<sup>13</sup> JUA, Dokt. 2008/175; K. Świdorski, *Najstarsze kopiarze i inwentarze Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego (od fundacji uczelni do reform kołłątajowskiej)* [The Oldest Copyists and Inventories of Cracow University (from the Foundation to the Kołłątaj Reforms)], (2008), typescript of a doctoral thesis under the supervision of Dr hab. Krzysztof Stopka at the Jagiellonian University's Institute of History.

<sup>14</sup> *Statuta antiqua Collegii majoris*, ed. by J. Szujski, (*Archiwum do dziejów literatury i oświaty w Polsce* 1, 1878), no 27, pp. 11–12; K. Estreicher, *Collegium Maius dzieje gmachu* [Collegium Maius the History of the Building], (1968), p. 114.

<sup>15</sup> See JUA, akta papierowe [paper acts issue] 12 960.

that some of the entries come from the 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>16</sup>, even though at this time the university possessed subsequent ledgers and inventories.

We know that a subsequent inventory of this kind was prepared in 1530 by Master Andrzej Glaber of Kobylin. This work has, unfortunately, not survived. Luckily we have at our disposal its copy from the 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>17</sup>. The next list came about in 1586, its compiler being Marcin Glicjusz of Pilzno<sup>18</sup>. He adopted an identical scheme to register documents<sup>19</sup>. The archive treasury included at the time 250 documents placed in 21 drawers<sup>20</sup>. In the mentioned lists the diplomas were registered according to the *ladulae, cistellae* drawers located in an archive cupboard. In individual drawers there were documents on a given problem area, for example churches or halls of residence<sup>21</sup>. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century further inventories were drawn up, which came into being together with an ordering of the archive collections<sup>22</sup>. The university copy ledgers where the most important documents were placed, recently described by Kamil Świdorski in his doctoral thesis, are another problem<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup> See, e.g. *ibidem*, p. 111 [without page numbers].

<sup>17</sup> JUA, ms 69; H. Barycz, *Glaber Andrzej [zm. po r. 1572]*, in: *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, 8 (1959–1960), p. 28; JUA, Dokt. 2008/175, pp. 175–181.

<sup>18</sup> In relation to his activities at the university see H. Barycz, *Glicius Marcin [1528–1591]*, in: *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, 8 (1959–1960), pp. 48–50.

<sup>19</sup> JUL, ms 5574; JUA, Dokt. 2008/175, pp. 185–228.

<sup>20</sup> H. Barycz, *Historia Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w epoce humanizmu [A History of the Jagiellonian University in the Era of Humanism]*, (1935), pp. 681–682.

<sup>21</sup> JUA, ms 69, p. 4; JUL, ms 5574, p. 1.

<sup>22</sup> JUL, ms 1075; see JUA, Dokt. 2008/175, pp. 228–234.

<sup>23</sup> JUA, Dokt. 2008/175; the most important documents for the academy's history were also entered into the history of the university by Marcin Radyński, JUL, ms 226.

The 17<sup>th</sup> century was a time when the ordering and systemization of the archive collections resulted in the creation of subsequent inventories. The matter of the supervision of the archive also underwent change (decisions for the period 1720–1724). Initially the rector together with counsellors, the public prosecutor, librarians and treasurers were in charge of it, selected by the Greater Collegium Assembly, the provost and counsellors of Collegium Maius. As a result of the archivists' reforms a meeting of the university's professors was called<sup>24</sup>. Inventories of archive collections were also conducted. In the 1740s Maciej Ziętkiewicz compiled another inventory of the documents to be found in the particular drawers of the archive cupboard<sup>25</sup>. A more exact record of the process of borrowing certain documents from the archive collections commenced<sup>26</sup>. In the inventory of documents an absence of diplomas which once had been located in particular drawers was noted down, often enumerating the short regesta after which the information *non est, deest, desunt* was added<sup>27</sup>. A similar procedure was applied in the inventory compiled in the 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>28</sup>.

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<sup>24</sup> Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, p. 28; see the regulations on the cataloguing of documents and valuables from the JUA's treasury, ms 115/III, pp. 136–137.

<sup>25</sup> JUA, akta papierowe 490/16076/1; JUA, Dokt 2008/175, pp. 246–253.

<sup>26</sup> JUA, ms 266 covers the call slips for documents borrowed for the period 1715–1786 about which the title page informs, though the first entries are already from 1706.

<sup>27</sup> JUA, akta papierowe 490/16076/1, drawer no. 1, no. 10, p. 3 [without page numbering], no. 14, p. 3, no. 19, p. 4, no. 34, p. 6, no. 35 p. 6, no. 40, p. 6, no. 46, p. 6, no. 48, p. 7, drawer no. 2, no. 9, p. 9, no. 26, p. 11, drawer no. 3, no. 10, p. 14 [with the pencil addition *est in Consistorio Crac.* 163 f.], drawer no. 4, no. 1, p. 16, no. 5, p. 17, no. 19, p. 18, drawer no. 5, no. 2, p. 19, no. 5, p. 19, no. 34, p. 22, drawer no. 6, no. 48, p. 27, drawer no. 8, no 25, p. 43.

<sup>28</sup> JUA, akta papierowe 484/1 no. 12 827, drawer no. 1, no. 10, p. 3, no. 14,



In the 1760s the discussion was still held on the appointment of a permanent archivist. Work on ordering the stock became quicker thanks to the involvement in the process of the known political activist the bishop of Cracow, Kajetan Sołtyk<sup>29</sup>. As a result of the inspection conducted, he would have described the state of the collections as far from satisfactory, conveying this information to the king, Stanisław August Poniatowski in a letter of 1766<sup>30</sup>. The calligraphically written listing comes from that very year, containing the regesta of documents some of which are supplied with dates in years<sup>31</sup>. The short and general registers of royal charters as well as papal bulls were generated in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>32</sup> together with all the archive documents<sup>33</sup>.

Subsequently in 1773 and 1774 the counsellors conducted inspections of the state of the archive collections with inventories<sup>34</sup>. The work on putting everything in order was not finished however, as is argued by Hugo Kołłątaj, the enlightenment activist, politician and publicist involved in the reform of schooling during the period of the Commonwealth. It was he who carried out the reform and modernisation of the Cracow Academy. The

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p. 3, no. 19, p. 4, no. 22, p. 5, no. 34, p. 7, no. 35 p. 7, no. 40, p. 7, no. 43, p. 7, no. 45, p. 8, no. 46, p. 8, drawer no. 2, no. 9, p. 11, no. 15, p. 12, no. 26, p. 13, drawer no. 3, no. 10, p. 16, drawer no. 4, no. 1, p. 18, no. 5, p. 19, no. 19, p. 20, drawer no. 5, no. 2, p. 21, no. 5, p. 22, no. 16, p. 23, no. 19, p. 23, no. 20, p. 23, no. 34, p. 24, drawer no. 6, no. 8, p. 26, drawer no. 8, no. 30, p. 41.

<sup>29</sup> Ks. *Hugona Kołłątaja Raport z wizytacji akademii krakowskiej, odbytej w r. 1777* [*Hugon Kołłątaj's Report of the 1777 Inspection of the Cracow Academy*], ed. by J. Leniek, (*Archiwum do dziejów literatury i oświaty w Polsce* 13, 1914), p. 181; Santarius, *Barycz, Powstanie*, pp. 29–30.

<sup>30</sup> Santarius, *Barycz, Powstanie*, p. 30.

<sup>31</sup> JUA, akta papierowe 484/1 no. 1289, p. 3.

<sup>32</sup> JUA, akta papierowe 484/1 no. 12 834.

<sup>33</sup> JUA, akta papierowe 484/1 no. 12 835.

<sup>34</sup> JUA, ms 262, p. 1.

Commission for National Education commissioned him on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1777 to audit the academy's finances as well as the state of its archive. He was to be, among other things, well informed on the archive's stock, to control the academy's finances, to choose people to draw up records of the archival papers and documents which should have been handed over to the Commission for National Education as well as the university authorities<sup>35</sup>. According to Hugo Kołłątaj's report in the archive there were to be found also university registers, besides documents and papal bulls. All the documents were mixed up, and as Kołłątaj supposed for a long time chaos had reigned in the archive. The state of the premises in which the collections were housed was far from satisfactory. He writes in his report that there were no windows while the boxes in which the documents were placed were without locks except for one in which, however, archives were not kept<sup>36</sup>.

Work on ordering the archive was interrupted with the collapse of the Polish Commonwealth. The archive collections at the time were broken up; part of the archives was lost forever<sup>37</sup>. In

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<sup>35</sup> Ks. Hugona Kołłątaja, pp. 181–182; *Ustawodawstwo szkolne za czasów Komisji Edukacji Narodowej rozporządzenia, ustawy pedagogiczne i organizacyjne [1773–1793]* [School Legislation of the Period of the National Educational Commission, Pedagogical and Organisational Acts [1773–1793]], compiled by J. Lewicki, (1925), pp. XX–XI, no. 19, pt 3 p. 117; see Kaczmarczyk, *Catalogus diplomatum pergameneorum*, pp. VII–VIII; K. Lewicki, *Archiwum Szkoły Głównej Koronnej w okresie 1777–1796* [The Archive of the Main Royal School 1777–1796], in: *Historia Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, p. 33.

<sup>36</sup> Ks. Hugona Kołłątaja, pp. 206–207.

<sup>37</sup> See C. Kaczmarczyk, *Catalogus diplomatum pergameneorum*, p. IX; the return of the archives from Warsaw from 1817 is noted in *Appendix – Libri qui post restitutum Varsavia a 1817 Archivorum antiquum Universitatis Cracoviensis, in eodem depositi sunt* JUA, Arch. I 29, pp. 21–26; in relation to the functioning of the university see A.K. Banach, *Czasy zaborów. Uniwersytet Jagielloński w latach 1795–1918* [The Times of Partition. The Jagiellonian Uni-

1801 a register of the books located in the archive was compiled; unfortunately there is no reference to parchment documents<sup>38</sup>. Up until the 19<sup>th</sup> century only the inventory of documents compiled by Cerner which concerns the university's stocks is available. This was drawn up according to the scheme of assigning diplomas to particular landed properties<sup>39</sup>. The diplomas within the limits of particular sections were chronologically ordered, assigned short regesta in Latin giving information about the year of acquisition (the date was given in Latin) and the content. Subdivisions were introduced such as, for example, *Haereditas* or the status in relation to a given domain<sup>40</sup>.

The first work on creating a modern catalogue of parchment documents was undertaken in the 1830s, and was initiated by Adam Czapski. This was subsequently continued by Stanisław Kawecki, master's degree in law, who was keen on the university's

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*versity Library 1795–1918*], in: Stopka, Banach, Dybiec, *Dzieje Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, p. 85 onwards.

<sup>38</sup> JUA, Arch. I 29. *Acta Universitatis* is mentioned as the first ibidem, p. 5; *Acta Rectoralia*, p. 6, *Libri Collegii Iuridici*, p. 7, *Libri Maioris Collegii*, p. 8, *Minoris Collegii*, pp. 8–9, *Libri Metrices*, p. 9, *Libri Philosophicae Facultatis*, p. 10, *Libri Contuberniorum* p. 10, *Libri Scholarum Novodvorscian*, p. 10, *Libri Borcanarum*, pp. 11–13, *Libri Capituli S. Floriani*, p. 13, *Libri ecclesiae in Koniusza*, p. 14, *Libri Ecclesiae coll S. Annae* p. 15, *Libri Chirurgorum*, p. 16, *Księgi wizyt szkolnych [Volumes of School Inspections]*, pp. 16–20. A collection of the oldest manuscripts at the JUA, exclusive of pergameneous documents, has been compiled by W. Wiśłocki, *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego [A Catalogue of Jagiellonian Library Manuscripts]*, 2: mss 1876–4176. *Index*, (1877–1881), mss nos 3789–4141, pp. 809–869; J. Zieliński, *Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w okresie 1849–1900 [The Jagiellonian University Archive for the Period 1849–1900]*, in: *Historia Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, p. 84.

<sup>39</sup> See for example Bieńczyce Praepositura s. Floriani JUA, Arch. I 13 [438 I], nos 1–29; Baszczyń Collegii Majoris, nos 30–275.

<sup>40</sup> See for example ibidem, pp. 7–12.

past. Work on ordering the materials took him two years. In 1836 he submitted a report to the government commissioner informing that the archive collection had been ordered, and that he had divided it into 8 sections, the oldest acts having been grouped together in the first section<sup>41</sup>. Following the introductory ordering of the collections he commenced work on the parchment documents, which had to be distinguished from paper documents. During the work he preserved the former description based on the inventory (catalogue) numbers given by Cerner, supplementing them only by a chronological index<sup>42</sup>. This catalogue was prepared around 1841 and entitled *The assigning of preserved parchment charters with hanging seals in a separate cupboard with a wire gridding in the university archive*, to which were assigned the indulgence documents found in the archive collections<sup>43</sup>.

Following the death of Stanisław Kawecki (1844) his duties were taken over by Tomasz Kurkiewicz. He continued the work by supplementing the list of documents with several pergameneous documents that had been overlooked by Kawecki<sup>44</sup>. The state within which the pergameneous documents were catalogued enabled F. Kojśiewicz to publish the first treatise in the university's history, 22 pages in length, on the subject of the documents held in the academy's collections: *Historical information on papal bulls and charters*. This was the greatest detail devoted to foundation documents<sup>45</sup>.

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<sup>41</sup> Lewicki, *Archiwum*, pp. 67–68.

<sup>42</sup> JUA, Arch I 39 [344], index pp. 66–68; Lewicki, *Archiwum*, p. 69.

<sup>43</sup> JUA, Arch I 39 [344], p. 47.

<sup>44</sup> Lewicki, *Archiwum*, p. 73.

<sup>45</sup> F. Kojśiewicz, *Wiadomość historyczna o przywilejach królewskich i bullach papieskich obejmujących prawa, swobody i różne nadania Akademii Krakowskiej* [*Historical Information on Royal Privileges and Papal Bulls Covering Freedoms and Various Bestowals on the Cracow Academy*], (1847), pp. 3–8

In the 1860s further work on ordering and cataloguing the pergameneous documents was undertaken under the direction of Hilary Hankiewicz. Wanting to supplement the former catalogue of 1841, he drew up an inventory of documents up to 1519. For the first time all 430 diplomas were to be ordered chronologically rather than by subject. In relation to earlier attempts at cataloguing these regesta are more contracted giving, for example, merely the year date without the day. These documents have a separate numeration within the framework of each century<sup>46</sup>. The author of the catalogue was involved in the work on the publication of the Jagiellonian University's Diplomatic Code<sup>47</sup>, which resulted in the publication of 5 volumes<sup>48</sup>, as the planned issue of a sixth volume was never finalised. Władysław Wisłocki then drew up *A Listing of Documents and Public Acts of the Cracow University Archive post 1600 inclusive, which should be accounted for in an intended publication of volumes V and VI of the University Code*<sup>49</sup>. In the legacy bestowed by Żegota Pauli there are to be found copies of the documents for the planned sixth volume of the code<sup>50</sup>. In the course of work on the edition of sources, Franciszek Piekosiński borrowed a series of manuscripts from the archive collections, including pergameneous documents<sup>51</sup>.

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paper given on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1846 at a sitting of the Cracow Scientific Association, half-bound offprint from the JUA, Arch I 39 [344]; see also Lewicki, *Archiwum*, p. 74.

<sup>46</sup> JUA, Arch I 40.

<sup>47</sup> J. Zieliński, *Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w okresie 1849–1900* [*The Jagiellonian University Archive for the Period 1849–1900*], in: *Historia Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, pp. 81, 83–84.

<sup>48</sup> *Codex diplomaticus Universitatis Studii Generalis Cracoviensis*, 1-5, (1870–1900).

<sup>49</sup> JUA, Arch I 41, pp. 72–89.

<sup>50</sup> JUA, Żegota Pauli's legacy DCXCI, ms 435.

<sup>51</sup> H. Barycz, *Najnowsze dzieje Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*

Despite the printed edition of an archive catalogue its state at the start of the twentieth century was catastrophic. As a result of a lack of funds as well as suitable rooms the acts fell into disrepair. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century efforts were continued by Edmund Długopolski, the future eminent historian, to work on the pergameneous collection<sup>52</sup>. In the course of his endeavours he ordered all the pergameneous documents, eradicated the dual catalogue number system and discovered several new documents<sup>53</sup>.

Taking over the position of the archive director by the known historian and archivist Adam Chmiel<sup>54</sup>, unfortunately, did not influence the development of the institution positively. It was only the visit of the well-known and respected history professors, both experts in the medieval era, Stanisław Krzyżanowski and Father

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[1901–1963] [*The Most Recent History of the Jagiellonian University Archive 1901–1963*], in: *Historia Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, p. 94.

<sup>52</sup> See H. Winnicka, *Długopolski Edmund*, in: *Słownik historyków polskich*, ed. by M. Prosińska-Jackl, (1994), p. 109.

<sup>53</sup> JUA, Arch I 42, pp. 13–32: *Wykaz dokumentów pergaminowych znajdujących się w archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego* [*A List of Parchment Documents Located in the Jagiellonian University Archive*], pp. 35–40; *Wykaz numerów, którymi mylnie opatrzone 2 lub więcej aktów różnych* [*A List of Editions Mistakenly Affixed with 2 or More Different Acts*], pp. 43–49; *Wykaz dokumentów i akt publicznych, których w archiwum Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z początkiem r. 1904 na miejscu nie znaleziono* [*A List of Documents and Public Acts not to be found in the Cracow University Archive at the beginning of 1904*]; Barycz, *Najnowsze*, pp. 95–96.

<sup>54</sup> Besides he fulfilled the function of archivist at the Cracow Public Records Office K. Kaczmarczyk, *Chmiel Adam*, in: *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*, 3 (1937), p. 316; see M. Friedberg, *Adam Chmiel wspomnienie pośmiertne* [*Adam Chmiel Posthumous Recollections*], “*Rocznik Krakowski*”, 26 (1935), pp. 163–165; idem, *Adam Chmiel jako sfragistyk i heraldyk* [*Adam Chmiel as a Sfragist and Heraldist*], “*Miesięcznik Heraldyczny*”, 13, 5 (1934), p. 73; H. Winnicka, *Chmiel Adam*, in: *Słownik historyków polskich*, p. 75.

Jan Fijałek, to the university archive on 14 April 1916 that made the archives director of the time, Adam Chmiel, start ordering the collections. The immediate aftermath to this visit was the commencement of work on cataloguing the pergameneous documents, although, unfortunately, this project was not finished<sup>55</sup>. According to Henryk Barycz it was then that Chmiel was to undertake research into the university's sphragistics<sup>56</sup>.

During Stanisław Estreicher's rector's term of office a commission was set up in May 1920, consisting of: K. Morawski, J. Fijałek, S. Kutrzeba, L.A. Birkenmajer, W. Semkowicz, T. Sinko, S. Kot, A. Chmiel. Its task was the reorganisation of the university archive. During the course of work it was adjudged that in relation to the second archive division, pergameneous documents were to be given ordinal numbers, while preserving the old catalogue numbers, and they were to be kept in a separate room<sup>57</sup>. The Permanent Archive Commission was established, which was to deal with matters concerning acts issued by the academy; it was initially headed by Bolesław Ulanowski and subsequently by Stanisław Kutrzeba<sup>58</sup>.

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<sup>55</sup> H. Barycz, *Najnowsze*, p. 107; in relation to the functioning of the university during the First World War see U. Perkowska, *Uniwersytet Jagielloński w latach I wojny światowej* [*The Jagiellonian University during the Years of World War I*], (1990).

<sup>56</sup> Barycz, *Najnowsze*, p. 107; see the introduction presenting the significance of the work in the context of sphragistical research Z. Piech, *Introduction*, in: A. Chmiel, *Pieczone Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w Krakowie* [*The seals of the Jagiellonian University of Krakow*], (1996), pp. 7–30; cf. Friedberg, *Adam Chmiel*, p. 169; idem, *Adam Chmiel jako sfragistyk*, p. 75.

<sup>57</sup> Barycz, *Najnowsze*, pp. 109–110.

<sup>58</sup> J. Dybiec, *Uniwersytet Jagielloński 1918–1939* [*The Jagiellonian University 1918–1939*], (2000), p. 79.

During World War II the University's archive collections were partly broken up<sup>59</sup>, the remaining part being deposited at the state archive. Then it fell under the care of Kazimierz Kaczmarczyk, the former director of the State Archive in Poznań, who was employed in Cracow on 1 August 1940<sup>60</sup>. During the occupation he managed to order the pergameneous documents catalogue, compiling 731 entries. He employed the catalogue numbering developed by Edmund Długopolski<sup>61</sup>. This work was subsequently supplemented by the so-called E. Rastawiecki collection which served in the catalogue print of 1953<sup>62</sup>.

Unfortunately the most valuable documents were irretrievably lost during the war. Namely the foundation documents of Kazimierz Wielki (Casimir the Great) of 1364 and of Władysław Jagiełło of 1400; these were hidden during the first days of the war in a makeshift box under the floor of one of the rooms of the Department of Art History in Collegium Novum<sup>63</sup>. Damp and the lack of air resulted in the pergameneous documents disintegrating into small decayed pieces.

The published Kazimierz Kaczmarczyk catalogue of documents contains information on 793 documents. The oldest dating from 1274 concerns the Benedictine monastery in Tyniec. The

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<sup>59</sup> S. Gawęda, *Uniwersytet Jagielloński w okresie II wojny światowej 1939–1945* [*The Jagiellonian University during the World War II*], (1986), pp. 82–83.

<sup>60</sup> A. Gąsiorowski, *Kaczmarczyk Kazimierz*, in: *Słownik historyków polskich*, p. 210.

<sup>61</sup> See K. Kaczmarczyk's annotation on pergameneous diplomas of the 14 January 1942: JUA, Arch I 42, p. 32.

<sup>62</sup> C. Kaczmarczyk, *Catalogus diplomatum pergameneorum Universitatis Jagellonicae Cracoviensis*, (1953); Barycz, *Najnowsze*, p. 128.

<sup>63</sup> Barycz, *Najnowsze*, p. 126; Gawęda, *Uniwersytet*, pp. 16, 64, 82; see also JUA, ms I 42, p. 32.



previous had been exhibited in 1833<sup>64</sup>. The catalogue contains lengthy regesta informing about the document content and publishing houses, supplemented by an unusually extensive index of persons, places and subjects.

During the ordering and cataloguing work one more document was found – of 1822 which had been issued in Lwów for Zuzanna Erbiu, confirming the completion of a course in obstetrics. Recently, employees of the Jagiellonian University Archive have found five unknown documents from the 18<sup>th</sup> century which were prepared by Marcin Baster and recorded into the catalogue of pergameneous diplomas. The catalogue of these documents was supplemented by indulgence documents issued by the Popes Clement XIII for the parish church at Luborzyca in 1735 (no. 795), Clement XIII also for Luborzyca in 1767 (no. 796), Clement XIII for the parish of Saint Otylia in Wilków of 1767 (no. 797), Clement XIII for the Luborzyca parish of the same year (no. 798) as well as Pius VI for the parish church at Czulice of 1782 (no. 799). Recently there has been added (no. 800) a certificate of the graduation ceremony for a doctoral degree from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. At present the pergameneous collection consists of 800 items, including diplomas issued by Polish monarchs, popes, cardinals and bishops. Amongst the most valuable diplomas is a document issued on 12 May 1364<sup>65</sup>. It is worth remembering that pergameneous and paper documents from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries may be found in the legacies held in the archive collections.

Prior to presenting selected categories from the Jagiellonian University archive it must be emphasised that over the course of history far less attention was paid to the safeguarding of books

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<sup>64</sup> Kaczmarczyk, *Catalogus diplomatum pergameneorum*, no. 1, p. 1, no. 793, p. 372.

<sup>65</sup> See *Przewodnik po Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, pp. 11–12.

than documents. It was only because of the fire that destroyed a sizeable part of the collections in 1719 that the decision was taken to collect university statutes and two years later to copy the charters for Collegium maius, minus and iuridicum<sup>66</sup>. This 18<sup>th</sup> century legislative monument was preserved in the collections of the university archive, and was issued by Józef Szujski<sup>67</sup>.

Part of the collections ended up at the library of Collegium Maius<sup>68</sup>. The remaining books were kept in the treasury of the rector's office. Books were sometimes transferred to the rector's flat in a special box, which was used until the 1760s when a new one, designed especially for rectorial documents and university correspondence, was ordered<sup>69</sup>.

One of the most valuable sources for the university history is the register of students embarking upon their courses of studies<sup>70</sup>. The oldest volume of registers contains entries from 1400 right up until 1508, with the symbolic inclusion of King Władysław Jagiełło, who completed the act of the second foundation of the university. This volume is preserved in the collections of the Jagiellonian University Library and has recently been published in a new edition<sup>71</sup>. The first work upon this source edition was undertaken in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was initiated by Józef Muczowski in 1842, and subsequently taken up by the German historian H. Zeissberg, publishing fragments of the medieval register

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<sup>66</sup> See *Statuta Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego*, p. 363.

<sup>67</sup> *Statuta Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego*, pp. 367–408.

<sup>68</sup> Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, p. 11.

<sup>69</sup> JUA, ms 37, p. 603; Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, p. 11.

<sup>70</sup> See in relation to this source Borod's comments, *Studenci*, pp. 16–17; Włodarek, *Architektura*, passim.

<sup>71</sup> *Metryka Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1400–1508* [*Student Records of the Cracow University 1400–1508*], ed. by A. Gašiorowski, T. Jurek, I. Skierska, with the cooperation of R. Grzesik, 1: Text, 2: Indexes, (2004).

in Insbruk in the 1870s. This publication resulted in the university senate undertaking the decision in 1873 to publish the register<sup>72</sup>. Żegota Pauli, Bolesław Ulanowski and Adam Chmiel were involved in the work upon this edition<sup>73</sup>. The first volume of *album studiosorum* came out in 1887 and covered entries for the years 1400–1489<sup>74</sup>. The four subsequent volumes were published; here were placed entries from 1400 right up until 1780<sup>75</sup>. A drawback of this publication was the absence of indexes, to rectify which Jerzy Zathej and Jerzy Reichan published in 1974 *An Index of Students of Cracow University for the Years 1400–1500*<sup>76</sup>. Frag-

<sup>72</sup> See the review W. Nehring, *Ulanowski Bolesław, Chmiel Adam, Album Studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis*, 1, “Kwartalnik Historyczny”, 8 (1894), pp. 284–285; *Metryka Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1400–1508*, 1, p. XXXVIII.

<sup>73</sup> *Metryka Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1400–1508*, p. XXXVIII; M. Friedberg, *Adam Chmiel*, p. 169; see JUA, Żegoty Paulego legacy DCXCI, ms 435, the section *Monumenta Universitatis Cracoviensis* containing a copy of the university register up to 1433.

<sup>74</sup> *Album Studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis*, 1 [ab Anno 1400 ad Annum 1489], (1887); see the comments referring to the publication of the album together with the characteristics of the new edition of the register A. Gąsiorowski, *Nad najstarszą Metryką najstarszego polskiego uniwersytetu Album studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis 1400–1508* [*On the Oldest Student Records of the Oldest Polish University Album studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis 1400–1508*], “Roczniki Historyczne”, 66 (2000), pp. 138–156.

<sup>75</sup> *Album Studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis*, ed. by A. Chmiel, 2 [ab Anno 1490 ad Annum 1551], (1892); *Album Studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis*, ed. by A. Chmiel, 3 [ab Anno 1551 ad Annum 1606], (1904); *Album Studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis*, ed. by G. Zathej, 4 [ab Anno 1607 ad Annum 1642], (1950); *Album Studiosorum Universitatis Cracoviensis*, 5 [ab Anno 1720 ad Annum 1780], (1956); see also the latest edition *Metryka czyli album Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1509–1551* [*Student Records or an Album of Cracow University for 1509 to 1551*], ed. by A. Gąsiorowski, T. Jurek, I. Skierska, with the cooperation of R. Grzesik, (2010).

<sup>76</sup> *Indeks studentów Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego w latach 1400–1500* [*Cracow University Student Mark Books for the Years 1400–1500*], ed. by J. Zathej,

ments of the register were published by Stanisław Krzyżanowski (the year 1400)<sup>77</sup> as well as by Zofia Kozłowska-Budkowa (benefactors of the university)<sup>78</sup>. Work on the edition of the register conducted by a team under the leadership of Prof. Antoni Gąsiorowski has borne fruit in the form of numerous valuable studies concerning the university's prosopography<sup>79</sup>.

The book of promotion of the Faculty of Liberal Arts was published by Józef Muczkowski in 1849; it covered entries from 1402 to 1849, the list of persons promoted was preceded by a fragment of the statutes as well as by the list of the masters<sup>80</sup>. After over 150 years the entries covering the 15<sup>th</sup> century were once again published by Prof. Antoni Gąsiorowski<sup>81</sup>. The book contain-

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J. Reichan, (1974); *Metryka Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z lat 1400–1508*, 1, p. XXXIX.

<sup>77</sup> S. Krzyżanowski, *Najstarsze karty metryki uniwersyteckiej* [*The Oldest Pages from University Student Records*], "Przegląd Polski", 34 (1900), pp. 414–418.

<sup>78</sup> Kozłowska-Budkowa, *Odnowienie*, pp. 88–89.

<sup>79</sup> See for example A. Gąsiorowski, *Bylina i inni Dziekani Wydziału Sztuk krakowskiego uniwersytetu w XV wieku* [*Bylina and Other Deans of the Cracow University Faculty of Arts in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century*], in: *Ludzie Kościół wierzenia. Studia z dziejów kultury i społeczeństwa Europy Środkowej (średniowiecze – wczesna epoka nowożytna)*, ed. by W. Iwańczak, S.K. Kuczyński, (2001), p. 523–537; idem, *O mieszczanach studiujących na uniwersytecie krakowskim w XV wieku* [*On Burghers Studying at Cracow University in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century*], in: *Aetas media aetas moderna. Studia ofiarowane profesorowi Henrykowi Samsonowiczowi w siedemdziesiątą rocznicę urodzin*, ed. by H. Manikowska, A. Bartoszewicz, W. Fałkowski, (2000), pp. 653–663.

<sup>80</sup> *Statuta nec non Liber Promotionum philosophorum ordinis in Universitate Studiorum Jagellonica ab anno 1402 ad annum 1849*, ed. by J. Muczkowski, (1849); see also A. Żeleńska-Chełkowska, *Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w okresie 1796–1849* [*The Jagiellonian University Archive 1796–1849*], in: *Historia Archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, p. 74.

<sup>81</sup> *Księga promocji wydziału sztuk Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego z XV wieku* [*A Volume of Advancement at the Cracow University Faculty of Arts in the 15<sup>th</sup>*

ing information whether masters attended lectures (then it said *diligens* (diligent) or *negligens* (negligent) when classes were missed), bearing the title *Liber diligentiarium*, covering entries starting from the winter term 1487 to the year 1780, is to be found in the collections of the Jagiellonian University; the oldest entries until 1563 were printed by Władysław Wisłocki<sup>82</sup>.

The *Libri diligentiarium* coming from the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries as well as the university books of promotion *libri promotionum* deserve special attention owing to their specific form<sup>83</sup>. The richly adorned miniatures display both allegorical biblical, mythological and literary scenes as well as ones illustrating university life, lectures, promotions and university buildings. Particularly interesting is the illustration adorning a page of the book of diligence from the winter term of 1679. The artist centrally depicted the building of Collegium Maius adorned with the university coat of arms – an eagle holding in its talons the repeated blazon<sup>84</sup>. In this way the link of the academy with the Commonwealth is emphasised.

It is worth mentioning the representation of Master Wojciech Mileius of Rokitno's workshop, the dean of the Faculty of Philosophy. He is depicted in a kneeling position, adoring Saint Adalbert<sup>85</sup>. According to art historians the position in which the

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Century], ed. by A. Gąsiorowski, with the cooperation of T. Jurek, I. Skierska, W. Swoboda, (2000).

<sup>82</sup> *Liber diligentiarium facultatis artisticae Universitatis Cracoviensis*, ed. W. Wisłocki, 1: 1487–1563, (1886).

<sup>83</sup> The content of the miniatures is discussed by E. Chojecka, *Dekoracja malarska ksiąg promotionum i diligentiarium Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego XVI–XVIII wieku* [Artistic Decoration of the Promotionum and Diligentiarium Volumes of the Jagiellonian University 16<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> Century], (1965); see JUL, ms 252, 220, 232; JUA, ms 90, 91, 91 ½.

<sup>84</sup> JUA, ms 90, p. 86.

<sup>85</sup> JUL, ms 252, pp. 63v.

academic is depicted refers to the woodcuts of saints of the day and the sepulchral sculpture<sup>86</sup>. Starting from the mid – 17<sup>th</sup> century one may observe a change in the techniques used in decoration, for there started to dominate full-page representations. It is worth mentioning the miniature depicting a scene of promotion from 1685. It includes a centrally positioned university coat of arms, on the background of which there is a globe of the earth surrounded by four books which symbolise the four faculties. The book with seals refers to the Faculty of Theology, the article refers to law, herbs represent medicine, while the geometrical figures – liberal arts. In the top right-hand corner is depicted Saint John Cantius (Jan Kanty), the university's patron<sup>87</sup>.

From the point of view of the history of everyday life within the modern academy the minatures that depict, for example, scenes of promotion are particularly significant<sup>88</sup>. An interesting reference to mythology and classical literature is the decoration of the sheet referring to the summer term of 1675, for here is presented a ship heading for the port – an allegory of achieving knowledge and wisdom. Fortune and Mercury sail to shore as the patron of the learned<sup>89</sup>. This motif was subsequently used in a miniature presenting a master together with pupils sailing together to the port<sup>90</sup>.

The content of the miniatures that relate to the years 1677–1680 is outstanding. The entries of promoted people and lectures were replaced with representations on the subject matter of Vanitas. As this was the time when an epidemic of plague was rampant<sup>91</sup>, the

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<sup>86</sup> Chojecka, *Dekoracja*, pp. 21–22.

<sup>87</sup> JUA, ms 91 ½, p. 77; Chojecka, *Dekoracja*, pp. 34–35.

<sup>88</sup> JUA, ms 91 ½, p. 27.

<sup>89</sup> JUA, ms 91, p. 86; Chojecka, *Dekoracja*, pp. 48–50.

<sup>90</sup> Chojecka, *Dekoracja*, pp. 50–51.

<sup>91</sup> With reference to the plague in Cracow see J. Kracik, *Pokonać czarną*

artist noted that *Nulla fuit promotio ob pestem iam in Septembri incipientem Cracouiae horribiliter grassari*<sup>92</sup>. The most interesting representations from this category can be considered in the decoration of the sheets that refer to the years 1677 and 1678. In the place of the list of persons promoted in 1677 there is depicted an owl, as the sign of death, above which is visible an hourglass crowned with a skull<sup>93</sup>. The sheet that refers to the summer term of 1678 is adorned with the figure of a gravedigger with a lantern of the dead in the background, over which there rises an angel with a sword and a human skull in its hands<sup>94</sup>. As nobody completed their degree in the winter term, this sheet in *Liber promotionum* presents a skeleton symbolising death, carrying on its back a globe full of various instruments that refer to various professions and jobs. It is worth mentioning that death is portrayed in a position typical of performances showing the *danse macabre*<sup>95</sup>.

The decorations of the sheets in *Liber diligentiarium* for this period refer to the plague decimating the city, on which death is depicted striking a bell – the summer term of 1678, a hand emerging from the clouds holding a skull – the winter term<sup>96</sup>. In *Liber diligentiarium* covering the entries for the years 1658–1779 there is placed a full-page allegory of the plague – a skeleton with

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*śmierć. Staropolskie postawy wobec zarazy [To Overcome the Black Death. Old Polish Attitudes in Relation to Plague]*, (1991); cf. A. Karpiński, *W walce z niewidzialnym wrogiem. Epidemie chorób zakaźnych w Rzeczypospolitej w XVI–XVIII wieku i ich następstwa demograficzne, społeczno-ekonomiczne i polityczne [The Fight with the Invisible Enemy. Epidemics of Contagious Diseases in the Polish Commonwealth in the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and their Demographic, Socio-Economic and Political Consequences]*, (2000).

<sup>92</sup> JUA, ms 91 ½, p. 57.

<sup>93</sup> JUA, ms 91 ½, p. 57.

<sup>94</sup> JUA, ms 91 ½, p. 58.

<sup>95</sup> JUA, ms 91 ½, p. 59; Chojecka, *Dekoracja*, pp. 39, 95.

<sup>96</sup> JUA, ms 90, p. 81, 82; Chojecka, *Dekoracja*, p. 39.

a sickle and spade is sitting on a tree stump, around are placed skulls and small representations of death; the only element that gives hope to overcome death are the green shoots growing out of the felled tree trunk<sup>97</sup>. This last depiction also refers to the so-called well of life powering with its waters the garden of academia symbolically referring to depictions of the closed garden i.e. paradise<sup>98</sup>. However, here the well instead of the source of knowledge is a symbol of annihilation and death, which reigns absolutely over the garden of academia<sup>99</sup>. As can be seen from this brief overview of selected miniatures from the books of diligence and promotion these sources significantly supplement our knowledge about the university's past.

From amongst the medieval and early modern manuscripts kept in the Archive's collections, the resolutions of the senate deserve special consideration<sup>100</sup>, as well as the acts of the rectorial court. It is worth emphasising that according to the university statutes ratified in 1724 these acts were to be given back by the rector stepping down from office due to their importance for the university, for as it was stressed, some rectorial acts had been destroyed by fire while others had been lost due to carelessness<sup>101</sup>.

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<sup>97</sup> JUA, ms 91, p. 41.

<sup>98</sup> Chojecka, *Dekoracja*, pp. 78–80. See J. Delumeau, *Historia rajy [A History of Paradise]*, (1996), passim.

<sup>99</sup> Chojecka, *Dekoracja*, pp. 80–81.

<sup>100</sup> See the manuscripts in the collections of the JUA, no. 1 *Liber conclusionum 1721–1767* (Wisłocki, *Katalog rękopisów*, ms 3789, p. 809); ms no. 2 *Acta seu Conclusiones Almae Universitatis Cracoviensis ab Anno domini 1767 ad. A. 1780* (Wisłocki, *Katalog rękopisów*, ms 3790, p. 809); ms no. 33 *Conclusiones Universitatis [Cracoviensis] et statute ab. a. 1441 ad 1588* (W. Wisłocki, *Katalog rękopisów*, ms 3821, p. 815); *Przewodnik po Archiwum*, p. 12.

<sup>101</sup> JUA, ms 115/III, p. 149.



The oldest resolutions were published by Henryk Barycz<sup>102</sup>. Starting from 1469 up to 1795, with a gap for the years 1618–1642, 1695–1721, the acts of the rectorial courts were preserved<sup>103</sup>. The first volume was printed in its entirety by Władysław Wisłocki<sup>104</sup>. This publication was subsequently continued by Stanisław Estreicher, who published a selection of minutes for the years 1536–1580<sup>105</sup>. Work upon a publication supplementing the selection made by Estreicher is at present being conducted by Dr Maciej Zdanek of the Jagiellonian University Archive.

The greatest problems have been caused by an attempt to re-establish archive resources connected with the property holdings and economic affairs of the university as these documents were used by the prosecutor, steward, provisors of the bursas, the treasury curators and librarians. A record mentioning the existence of a separate archive housing this type of documentation comes from the 17<sup>th</sup> century – the *archiwum obok lektorium Sokratesa* makes reference to the resolutions of Collegium Maius. The existence of these premises finds confirmation in the description of the building of Collegium Maius in 1777 made by Jakub Hertl, the master of the masonry guild<sup>106</sup> as well as from the inspection made by Hugon Kołłątaj; however the description of Kołłątaj's inspection does not include the economic acts<sup>107</sup>.

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<sup>102</sup> *Conclusiones Universitatis Cracoviensis ab 1441 ad 1589*, ed. by H. Barycz, (1933).

<sup>103</sup> See the manuscripts of the JUA nos. 16–26 *Przewodnik po Archiwum*, p. 12; see for a description of the manuscript Wisłocki, *Katalog rękopisów*, ms 3804 [16], p. 812 – ms 3814 [26], p. 814.

<sup>104</sup> *Acta Rectoralia Almae Universitatis Studii Cracoviensis inde ab anno MCCCCLXIX*, ed. by W. Wisłocki, 1: continens annos 1469–1537, (1893–1897).

<sup>105</sup> *Acta Rectoralia Almae Universitatis Studii Cracoviensis*, ed. S. Estreicher, 2: continens annos 1536–1580, (1909).

<sup>106</sup> Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, pp. 12–13.

<sup>107</sup> *Ks. Hugona Kołłątaja*, s. 206–207; Santarius, Barycz, *Powstanie*, p. 13.

Researchers involved in the university's material foundations have at their disposal a source publication enabling them to follow particular bestowals<sup>108</sup>. In recent years there have been published the oldest invoices and bills of the deans of the Faculty of Liberal Arts for the years 1458–1470<sup>109</sup>, as well as those for the university prosecutors (1462–1490)<sup>110</sup>.

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<sup>108</sup> J. Michalewicz, M. Michalewiczowa, *Liber beneficiorum et benefactorum Universitatis Jagellonicae in saeculis XV–XVIII*, 1–2, (1999); see also J. Michalewicz, M. Michalewiczowa, *Rachunki kolegiat krakowskich jako źródło do dziejów uposażenia Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego* [*The Accounts of the Cracow Collegiates as a Source for the History of Jagiellonian University Endowment*], (*Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Historyczne* 35, 1971), pp. 60–73; A. Homecki, *Materiały do dziejów uposażenia profesorów Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego na prebendach kolegiaty Wszystkich Świętych w Krakowie* [*Materials for a History of Cracow University Professorial Endowment on the Financial Remunerations Paid to the Collegium of All Souls in Cracow*]; ibidem, pp. 74–80; J. Michalewicz, M. Michalewiczowa, Z. Steczowicz, *Z ekonomicznych problemów uniwersytetów europejskich* [*On the Economic Problems of European Universities*], “*Studia Historyczne*”, 12, 2 (1969), pp. 201–221; J. Michalewicz, *Les bases économiques de l'Université Jagellonne et leurs aspects sociaux*, (*Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Historyczne* 67, 1980), pp. 91–100; M. Michalewiczowa, *Le Bénéfice en tant qu'élément de la structure d'organisation de l'Université Jagellonne*, pp. 101–104.

<sup>109</sup> W. Bukowski, *Z najstarszych dziejów skarbowości Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego. Rachunki dziekanów Wydziału Sztuk z lat 1458–1470* [*The Oldest History of Finances at Cracow University. The Invoices of the Deans of the Faculty of Arts 1458–1470*], in: *Fontes et Historia. Prace dedykowane Antoniemu Gąsiorowskiemu*, ed. by T. Jurek, I. Skierska, (2007), pp. 7–29.

<sup>110</sup> W. Bukowski, *Z najstarszych dziejów skarbowości Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego. Rachunki prokuratorów generalnych za lata 1458–1490* [*The Oldest History of Finances at Cracow University. The Invoices of the Prosecutor Generals for the Years 1458–1490*], in: *Miasta, ludzie, instytucje, znaki. Księga jubileuszowa ofiarowana Profesor Bożenie Wyrozumskiej w 75 rocznicę urodzin*, ed. by Z. Piech, (2008), pp. 653–713.

Those medieval invoices and bills that were preserved were briefly discussed by Waldemar Bukowski<sup>111</sup>. Other preserved documents include: the ledger of the prosecutor Mikołaj of Koprzywnica for the years 1506–1518<sup>112</sup>, as well as the list of the expenses incurred for the parish church in Luborzyca, the oldest referring to the years 1507–1518<sup>113</sup>. Light is shed on the oldest university accounts by the speech given in 1490 by Franciszek of Brzeg, who was the dean of the Faculty of Liberal Arts in 1408/1409 and presumably a university prosecutor; fragments on financial aspects have been published by Zofia Kozłowska-Budkowa<sup>114</sup>. Luckily the ledger containing the accounts of the prosecutors of the Artists' Collegium for entries for the period 1455–1522 was preserved<sup>115</sup>. In the Jagiellonian University Archive there are housed invoices connected with the collegiate church of Saint Florian that had belonged to the university since 1497<sup>116</sup>. The accounts for the collegiate church of Saint Anne commence with the year 1588<sup>117</sup>.

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<sup>111</sup> Bukowski, *Z najstarszych dziejów skarbowości Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego. Rachunki dziekanów*, p. 10; idem, *Z najstarszych dziejów skarbowości Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego. Rachunki prokuratorów*, pp. 655–656; see also Włodarek, *Architektura*, pp. 11–12; Estreicher, *Collegium*, p. 21.

<sup>112</sup> JUL, ms 248; see the account of the manuscript *Kolegia uniwersyteckie średniowiecznej Europy*, pp. 145–146.

<sup>113</sup> See text of the invoices of 1761 JUA, akta papierowe 444, part I, no. 11036.

<sup>114</sup> Kozłowska-Budkowa, *Odnowienie*, p. 54, footnote 63; Z. Kozłowska-Budkowa, *Uniwersytet Jagielloński w dobie Grunwaldu [The Jagiellonian University in the Day of Grunwald]*, (*Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace Historyczne* 6, 1961), p. 57; at present it is to be found in the code kept at the Wrocław University Library Bukowski, *Z najstarszych dziejów skarbowości Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego. Rachunki dziekanów*, p. 10.

<sup>115</sup> JUL, ms 2219; see Bukowski, *Z najstarszych dziejów skarbowości Uniwersytetu Krakowskiego. Rachunki prokuratorów*, p. 655.

<sup>116</sup> JUA, ms 177.

<sup>117</sup> JUA, ms 204 b.

Students' accounts from a later period (16<sup>th</sup> century) were published<sup>118</sup>.

Another type of material kept in the university archive which deserves attention are manuscripts illustrating the past of the university colleges<sup>119</sup>. It is worth mentioning the published sources on the history of the colleges, the majority of which came out in the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>120</sup>.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Józef Szujski published *Statuta antiqua Collegii majoris* from university collections, copied after the prepository of Master Maciej of Łabiszyn in 1429. The publisher emphasised that subsequent regulations of conduct in Collegium Minus as well as the university statutes copied in the 18<sup>th</sup> century had been modelled on these statutes<sup>121</sup>. The same publisher has made the statutes of Collegium Minus available to researchers<sup>122</sup>. The publication of the regulations standardizing the life of the dormitories started in the 1860s with the publishing of the dor-

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<sup>118</sup> Z. Budkowa, A. Wolff, *Rachunki studenta z czasów Odrodzenia* [*Student Accounts from the Times of Restoration*], "Rocznik Krakowski", 49 (1978), pp. 37–58.

<sup>119</sup> With reference to the history of the Dormitories see Włodarek, *Architektura*, passim; see also M. Baster, *Students' Everyday Lives in the Colleges of the University of Cracow in the Sixteenth Century*, in: *Frühneuzeitliche Universitätskulturen. Kulturhistorische Perspektiven auf die Hochschulen in Europa*, ed. by B. Krug-Richter, R.E. Mohrmann, (2009), pp. 109–118; Boroda, *Studenci*, passim.

<sup>120</sup> See Włodarek, *Architektura*, p. 13.

<sup>121</sup> *Statuta antiqua Collegii majoris*, pp. 1–20.

<sup>122</sup> *Statuta Collegii Minoris*, ed. by J. Szujski, (*Archiwum do dziejów literatury i oświaty w Polsce* 1, 1878), pp. 102–118; in relation to Collegium Minus see also *Założenie i urządzenie Collegii Minoris* [*The Founding and Management of Collegium Minoris*], ed. by J. Szujski, (*Archiwum do dziejów literatury i oświaty w Polsce* 1, 1878), pp. 95–101.

mitories statutes: *Longini seu Canonistarum*<sup>123</sup>. The eminent authority in the history of education Antoni Karbowski also published medieval and modern acts standardizing the functioning of Jerusalem Dormitory in the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>124</sup>. The statute regulating the functioning of the Faculty of Theology together with the procedure for promotion of 1521, as well as a list of masters of theology, was published by Józef Szujski<sup>125</sup>.

It should be emphasized on the basis of this brief overview that the medieval and modern stock of the university archive, despite the fact that it has been significantly reduced due to fire, damage and negligence over the course of time, offers an exceptionally rich source of information on the basis of which researchers are able to reconstruct the life of the university. Particularly interesting is the collection of pergameneous diplomas, which is especially valuable within the context of interdisciplinary diplomatic research e.g. in relation to illuminated documents. It is worth emphasising that a series of medieval sources have yet to be published, or the 19<sup>th</sup> century editions within which they exist do not fulfil modern requirements. And with this aim in mind the publication of Old Polish sources is being carried out by the employees of the Jagiellonian University Archive, namely Dr Dagmara Wójcik, Marcin Baster MA and Dr Maciej Zdanek.

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<sup>123</sup> *Statuta Bursae Longini seu Canonistarum ex a. 1485*, ed. by P. Burzyński, "Czasopismo Poświęcone Prawu", 2 (1864), pp. 69–95.

<sup>124</sup> *Ustawy Bursy krakowskiej „Jeruzalem” (1453–1841)* [*The Regulations of the Cracow Dormitory 'Jerusalem'*], ed. by A. Karbowski, (*Archiwum do dziejów literatury i oświaty w Polsce* 6, 1890), pp. 86–170.

<sup>125</sup> *Statuta i Matrykuły Wydziału Teologicznego Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego z XVIgo wieku* [*The Statute and Student Registers of the Jagiellonian University's Faculty of Theology*], ed. by J. Szujski, (*Archiwum do dziejów literatury i oświaty w Polsce* 1, 1878), pp. 71–94.

## HISTORIA ARCHIWUM UNIwersYTETU Jagiellońskiego – ŚREDNIOWIECZNE I NOWOŻYTNE ŹRÓDŁA A EDYCJE

(STRESZCZENIE)

Omówienie najstarszych dziejów archiwum następuje z wieloma trudnościami, albowiem materiały źródłowe dotyczące tej instytucji są obecnie rozproszone. W ustawach uniwersyteckich z lat 1441–1508 brakuje informacji o archiwum. Brak źródeł na jego temat jest także wynikiem nawiedzających uniwersytet przez stulecia pożarów, które niweczyły dorobek piśmienniczy uniwersytetu. Początkowo archiwum znajdowało się w dyspozycji rektora. Najcenniejsze dokumenty, w tym dyplomy pergaminowe, przechowywane były w skarbcu uniwersyteckim znajdującym się w budynku Collegium Maius.

Celem niniejszego szkicu jest ukazanie najstarszych dziejów archiwum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, począwszy od założenia uniwersytetu w Krakowie aż po okres zaborów. Zasygnalizowano w nim również problematykę wybranych źródeł do dziejów uczelni, wraz z krótką charakterystyką przechowywanych w archiwum zbiorów z przełomu średniowiecza i okresu nowożytnego. W artykule przedstawione zostały także dzieje opracowywania katalogu dokumentów pergaminowych podjęte w latach 30. XIX wieku oraz kontynuowane podczas II wojny światowej przez Kazimierza Kaczmarczyka, byłego dyrektora Archiwum Państwowego w Poznaniu, który został zatrudniony w Krakowie 1 sierpnia 1940 r. Zdołał on sporządzić katalog dokumentów pergaminowych, opracowując 731 pozycji. Ta praca, uzupełniona następnie o materiały z tzw. zbioru E. Rastawieckiego, stała się podstawą katalogu wydanego w 1953 r. Dzięki podejmowanym później pracom porządkowym i inwentaryzacyjnym udało się odszukać liczne dotąd nieznane dyplomy, których kolekcja liczy obecnie 800 pozycji.

Opracowane przez Autora/Prepared by the Author