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## Tableware of Grand Treasurer of the Crown Jan Ansgary Czapski (1699–1742) – the opulence of the magnate’s table in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth\*\*

### Naczynia stołowe i kredensowe podskarbiego wielkiego koronnego Jana Ansgarego Czapskiego (1699–1742) – o bogactwie stołu magnackiego w dawnej Rzeczypospolitej

**Abstract:** Jan Ansgary Czapski (1699–1742) was one of the wealthiest and most powerful men in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in the third and fourth decades of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. As a supporter of both kings from the House of Wettin, he quickly climbed the career ladder, culminating in obtaining the office of Grand Treasurer of the Crown in 1738. A sumptuous collection of tableware kept at the magnate’s palace on Krakow-

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skie Przedmieście Street in Warsaw is presented on the basis of archival documents: two inventories from 1741 and 1743 and a ledger of his porcelain collection in Meissen from 1737. Czapski had more than 400 silver objects that weight almost 300 kg in total and a table service made of porcelain, which he received from King Augustus III.

**Keywords:** Czapsky of Leliwa coat of arms, customs of Polish nobility, Meissen porcelain, silverware

**Streszczenie:** Jan Ansgary Czapski (1699–1742) należał do najbogatszych i najbardziej wpływowych postaci w Rzeczypospolitej w trzeciej i czwartej dekadzie XVIII w. Jako stronnik obu królów z dynastii Wettynów szybko wspinał się po szczeblach kariery, której zwieńczeniem był urząd podskarbiego wielkiego koronnego uzyskany w 1738 r. Na podstawie źródeł: inwentarzy warszawskiego pałacu Czapskich z lat 1741 i 1743 oraz księgi rachunkowej składu porcelany w Miśni z 1737 r. przedstawiono okazały zespół naczyń stołowych i kredensowych znajdujących się w pałacu magnata przy Krakowskim Przedmieściu w Warszawie. Czapski dysponował ponad 400 wykonanymi ze srebra obiektami o różnym przeznaczeniu, ważącymi w sumie prawie 300 kg, oraz serwisem z miśnieńskiej porcelany otrzymanym w prezencie od Augusta III.

**Słowa kluczowe:** Czapsky herbu Leliwa, obyczaje szlachty polskiej, porcelana miśnieńska, srebra stołowe

The 18<sup>th</sup> century was an era of far-reaching social changes in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, including patterns of consumption. External influences, especially French and – thanks to the royal court – Saxon, progress in civilisation as well as the emergence of new cultural phenomena creating a fashion for certain behaviour were also reflected at the tables of the nobility and magnates. Studies on these phenomena, based mainly on analysis of posthumous inventories, have a long tradition; what should be underlined is their constant evolution and multidirectionality thanks to the broad, interdisciplinary group of academics performing them, including historians, art historians, cultural anthropologists, ethnologists.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. inter alia: A. Pośpiech, *Pałapka oczywistości. Pośmiertne spisy ruchomości szlachty wielkopolskiej z XVII wieku*, Warszawa 1992; J. Dumanowski, *Inwentarze wielmożnych i urodzonych. Konsumpcja szlachty wielkopolskiej w XVIII w.*, “Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej” 2003, vol. 51, no. 2, p. 261–276; D. Główka, A. Klonder, *Inwentarze*

The culture of dining and feasting is perfect for analysing changes in the mentality and customs of the nobility, because various forms of banquets and entertainment at a lavishly set table were an important aspect of their lives. An astute observer of 18<sup>th</sup>-century customs, Jędrzej Kitowicz (1728–1804) wrote in his treatise *Description of customs during the reign of Augustus III*: “Both at home and in public places, gentlemen were enamored of laying out sumptuous tables. They would give one another public banquets and suppers, to which they would invite their friends, acquaintances, military officers, and members of the judiciary. Closest friends would gather in each other’s homes. Rare was the day without a guest, and frequent the nights with dances and drinking. [...] Tables amongst the gentry were set with enormous bowls. Among the great lords these bowls would be of silver, while among the lesser gentry, except for the tureens and silverware, they would be of pewter. The platters, likewise, would be either of silver or pewter, according to the gentleman’s resources”.<sup>2</sup>

Undoubtedly, these “great lords” included Jan Ansgary Czapski of the Leliwa coat of arms, who belonged to a small group of the richest and most influential figures in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the third and fourth decades of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 1).<sup>3</sup> He was the son

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*mienia w badaniach kultury Europy od średniowiecza po nowożytność*, “Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej” 2003, vol. 51, no. 2, p. 157–176; U. Kicińska, *Splendory domowe w staropolskich inwentarzach ruchomości*, “Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej” 2017, vol. 65, no. 4, p. 461–470.

<sup>2</sup> *Customs and culture in Poland under the last Saxon king. Selections from Opis obyczajów za panowania Augusta III by father Jędrzej Kitowicz, 1728–1804*, translated with a preface and running commentary by O. E. Swan, New York 2019, p. 279. The book is an attempt to portray the culture of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth under King Augustus III. It includes chapters on religious beliefs, customs and institutions, child-rearing, education, the judiciary and the military. Probably the most vivid are the descriptions of the lives of the nobility and their customs, for example: cooking, men’s and women’s wear, household entertainments and drinking habits. It remained an unpublished manuscript until 1840.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. E. Walczak, *Kariera rodu Czapskich w XVI–XVIII wieku*, “Rocznik Gdański” 1996, vol. 56, no. 1, p. 77–79; J. Dydała, *Podskarbi wielki koronny Jan Ansgary Czapski – budowa pozycji społecznej i prestiżu nowego magnata w pierwszej połowie XVIII wieku*, “Zapiski Historyczne” 2005, vol. 70, no. 1, p. 27–52; idem, *Nowe pałace dwóch podskarbi wielkich koronnych z doby saskiej Jana Jerzego Przebendowskiego i Jana Ansgarego*

of Kruszwica castellan Piotr Aleksander (ca. 1657–1717) and Konstancja (d. 1699), the daughter of Jan Kos (1630–1702), the voivode of Chełmno.<sup>4</sup> He was baptised on 5 February 1699 in St. Margaret's Church in Płowęż, and his godparents were his maternal grandfather and his second wife, Marianna von Lüdingshausen Wolff.<sup>5</sup> In his youth, J. A. Czapski studied at Jesuit colleges and travelled around Western Europe. After his father's death in 1717, he inherited extensive land, covering about 30 villages in the Chełmno and Pomeranian Voivodeships, as well as the royal lands of Gronowo and Wielka Łąka in Chełmno County, leased to the family by the king. He managed to increase his possessions with further land – including the villages of Gzin, Dębowiec and Borki located on the western edge of the Chełmno Voivodeship – in 1721 by marrying Teresa, the daughter of Michał Zdzisław Zamoyski (ca. 1679–1735), the great crown hunter (and from 1725 the *ordynat* of *Ordynacja Zamojska*, the Zamoyski family fee tail estate), and Anna, the daughter of Tomasz Działyński (1656–1714), the voivode of Chełmno. His father-in-law also ceded to him the starosties of Bratian and Łąkorek as well as the royal land of Krotoszyn (now Krotoszyny) in the Michałów County.<sup>6</sup>

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*Czapskiego jako symbole awansu społecznego*, in: *Dom, majątek, klient, sługa. Manifestacja pozycji elit w przestrzeni materialnej i społecznej (XIII–XIX wiek)*, eds. M. R. Pauk, M. Saczyńska, Warszawa 2010, p. 192–199.

<sup>4</sup> The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was divided into administrative units known as voivodeships (palatinates, pol. *województwa*), each governed by a voivode. Voivodeships were further divided into counties (districts, pol. *powiaty*), governed by a starost (pol. *starosta*). Additionally, a leaseholder of certain royal lands also obtained the title of starost. Castellan (pol. *kasztelan*) was a honorary title, a relic of medieval administrative subdivision called castellania (pol. *kasztelania*) – W. Witkowski, *Historia administracji w Polsce 1764–1989*, Warszawa 2012, p. 61–64.

<sup>5</sup> Family History Library, Salt Lake City (Utah), microfilm no. 007946062: Catalogus baptizatorum in ecclesia płowęż[sis, 1695–1705], fol. 7v.

<sup>6</sup> Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych w Warszawie, *Archiwum Zamoyskich*, 2375: [Property and legal files of the Zamoyski family. Property and family matters, 1599–1825], p. 29–31: [Prenuptial agreement of Teresa née Zamoyska and Jan Ansgary Czapski, 25.08.1721]; J. Dygdała, *Podskarbi wielki koronny...*, p. 30.



Fig. 1. Portrait of Jan Ansgary Czapski, engraving from "Europäischer Staats-Secretarius", 1738, vol. 48, sculp. Johann Christoph Sysang, Leipzig. National Library in Warsaw, inv. no. G.91/Sz

Czapski's political career began in 1720, when he was elected the Chełmno Voivodeship's commissioner to the fiscal tribunal, and two years later he was already a member of the Sejm. From the outset, he was among the supporters of the kings of the Wettin dynasty: Augustus II the Strong and Augustus III. Therefore, he was honoured with the Order of the White Eagle (1732) and received nominations for subsequent offices: first, Grand Crown Hunter and voivode of Chełmno (1732), and finally, Grand Treasurer of the Crown, a minister responsible for the treasury (*supremus thesaurarius regni*, 1738). However, J. A. Czapski's career in one of the highest offices in the country had no time to fully blossom, because the magnate – having suffered chronic health complaints, which he had tried to improve, inter alia, by travelling for treatments to Aachen and Spa, Belgium – died on 7 October 1742, aged just 43. He was buried at the reformed Franciscans church in Łąki Bratińskie near Nowe Miasto Lubawskie.

Initially, J. A. Czapski's base was the former Teutonic castle in Bratian, and in the 1730s he resided mainly in Nowa Wieś Szlachecka, north-east of Jabłonowo Pomorskie.<sup>7</sup> His flourishing political career prompted the magnate to buy a palace in Warsaw. The choice fell on a building in a prestigious location, Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, the former residence of Primate Michał Radziejowski (1645–1705), Grand Hetman of the Crown Adam Sieniawski (ca. 1666–1726), then his daughter Maria Zofia (1699–1771) and her husband August Aleksander Czartoryski (1697–1782), the voivode of Ruthenia. He purchased this property from banker and merchant Piotr Riaucour (1694–1768) in 1736.<sup>8</sup> Finally, in 1738, the treasurer began constructing a palace in Gzin.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> J. Dygdała, *Nowe pałace...*, p. 193–197.

<sup>8</sup> The date of purchase of the Warsaw palace by J. A. Czapski is often wrongly given as 1733. However, both the purchase agreement cited by Jadwiga Mieleszko and a relevant note in contemporary press state that it happened on 19 January 1736 – “Gazety Polskie” 1736, no. 80, p. 5; J. Mieleszko, *Pałac Czapskich*, Warszawa 1971, p. 26. A watercolour depicting the palace ca. 1750, during the time it belonged to Tomasz Czapski, is known – *ibidem*, p. 28.

<sup>9</sup> T. Tylicka, *Z Porlezzy do Torunia – Giovanni Battista Cocchi, artysta późnego baroku*, in: *Artyści znad jezior lombardzkich w nowożytnej Europie. Prace dedykowane pamięci Profesora Mariusza Karpowicza*, eds. R. Sulewska, M. Smoliński, Warszawa 2015,

Czapski – according to archival documents – possessed tableware befitting his social position and property, which unfortunately has not survived to this day, or at least has not been identified as belonging to him.<sup>10</sup> The opulence of his tableware may be reconstructed on the basis of three archival sources. The first is a posthumous inventory of his estate, already familiar to researchers, written on 3 April 1743 in Warsaw, regarding the division of the inheritance between the magnate's three daughters: Maria (1723–1774), wife of the starost of Knyszyn, Tomasz Czapski (ca. 1711–1784), Anna (ca. 1725–1774) and Brygida (ca. 1728–1743).<sup>11</sup> The document was entered into the Old Town of Gdańsk court minute books in 1751, and on this basis its edition, unfortunately with abbreviations, was published by Alfons Mańkowski.<sup>12</sup> Antoni Romuald Chodyński and Jerzy Dygdała, among others, used it in their research.<sup>13</sup>

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p. 342–343. Three drawings from 1740, showing the then unfinished building, were made by a tanner from Toruń and amateur draftsman, Johann Georg Steiner – *Toruń i miasta Ziemi Chełmińskiej na rysunkach Jerzego Fryderyka Steinera z pierwszej połowy XVIII wieku (tzw. Album Steinera)*, ed. M. Biskup, Toruń 1998, p. 164–166, 240–241.

<sup>10</sup> The items whose photographs are included in the article did not belong to J. A. Czapski. This is silverware from Gdańsk workshops made in the 1730s (except for the teapot from 1770, which, however, has an outdated form) and Meissen porcelain presented for comparison purposes only. On the subject of tableware of noblemen and magnates cf. among others: J. Dumanowski, *Świat rzeczy szlachty wielkopolskiej w XVIII wieku*, Toruń 2006, p. 69–117; B. Popiołek, *Rytuały codzienności. Świat szlacheckiego dworu w osiemnastowiecznej Rzeczypospolitej*, Warszawa 2022, p. 487–488.

<sup>11</sup> Anna Czapska became the wife of Antoni Anzelm Nieborski, the starost of Ciechanów in 1743, while Brygida died the same year, still attending school run by the Benedictine Nuns of Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament order in Warsaw – T. Żychliński, *Złota księga szlachty polskiej*, vol. 11, Poznań 1889, p. 60–61.

<sup>12</sup> Archiwum Państwowe w Gdańsku (hereinafter: APG), 300,41/25: [Altstadtlliche Schöppengerichtsbuch, 1744–1764], fol. 130–147v; A. Mańkowski, *Dwa inwentarze domowe Czapskich z 18-go wieku*, “Mestwin. Dodatek naukowo-literacki »Słowa Pomorskiego«” 1931, vol. 7, no. 2, p. 2–4 (accessible online at <https://kpbc.umk.pl/dlibra/publication/1292/edition/1456/content>).

<sup>13</sup> A. R. Chodyński, *Obyczajowość polska w świetle inwentarzy Czapskich herbu Leliwa z pierwszej połowy XVIII wieku*, “Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej” 2003, vol. 51, no. 2, p. 277–290; J. Dygdała, *Podskarbi wielki koronny...*, p. 45–49.

On 1 March 1741, at the behest of J. A. Czapski, another inventory was created, undoubtedly of a private nature, containing a list of silver, porcelain and pewter tableware in the Warsaw palace.<sup>14</sup> The list comprises the first eight pages of the ledger currently held in the National Library in Warsaw, containing inventory entries created for the needs of three members of the Czapski family, already discussed by Jerzy Żmudziński.<sup>15</sup> After the death of Jan Anzgary, it passed into the hands of Walenty Aleksander, Bishop of Kujawy (1682–1751), the representative of the Czapski line in Smętów. The circumstances in which this ledger fell into the hands of a distant relative are easy to explain: he became the guardian of the two youngest daughters of the treasurer, who were still minors at that time, and acted on their behalf in the division of the property.<sup>16</sup> Having a detailed list of expensive objects belonging to the deceased was undoubtedly advantageous in this case. The last owner of the ledger, to whom most of the entries refer, was the voivode of Malbork, Michał Czapski (ca. 1725–1796), nephew of Walenty Aleksander.

The censuses made in 1741 and 1743 complement each other. Over the course of the two years there were no significant changes in the number of dishware. Some noteworthy losses include a sugar bowl and a dozen or so pieces of silver cutlery, as well as four salt cellars, a salad bowl and four porcelain plates. The main differences involved pewter objects. Interestingly, and somewhat inexplicably, in many cases the inventories differ in the estimation of the weight of individual pieces of silver, expressed in *grzywna*: usually it was slightly lower in the posthumous inventory, although in some

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<sup>14</sup> Biblioteka Narodowa w Warszawie, Rps 9078 IV, fol. 2–8: General inventory of all silverware, porcelain, palace items and other belongings of His Honourable Mr. Jan Anzgary Czapski, Grand Treasurer of the Crown in Warsaw, 1 March 1741 – see Annex.

<sup>15</sup> J. Żmudziński, „Die Anrichtenarbeit“ des Danziger Goldschmiedes Johann Gottfried Schlaubitz für den Marienburger Wojewoden Michał Czapski im Licht der Verträge und Rechnungen aus den Jahren 1757–1768, in: „...zwei Dutzend Silberlöffel.“ *Das Haussilber in Danzig 1700–1816*, eds. J. Kriegseisen, E. Barylewska-Szymańska, Gdańsk 2007, p. 105–106.

<sup>16</sup> J. Dygdała, *Podskarbi wielki koronny...*, p. 49.



cases it was higher.<sup>17</sup> It is known that for the purposes of the posthumous list, the valuation was carried out by unspecified goldsmiths who were paid almost 277 zlotys.<sup>18</sup> In the case of the 1741 census, some items were only listed, but their weight was not given.

The third source regarding vessels belonging to J. A. Czapski is the ledger of the porcelain warehouse in Dresden from 1737. The magnate from Royal Prussia was, as previously mentioned, among the faithful supporters of Augustus III. In appreciation of his service, the king gifted him with two sets of tableware on 4 February and 16 March 1737 – before his appointment as Grand Treasurer of the Crown.<sup>19</sup> The ledger listed all the items received by J. A. Czapski, along with the value of each. Their number coincides with later censuses; according to the posthumous list, only four salt cellars and a salad bowl were broken, while several other vessels were described as cracked.

The first set of tableware mentioned in the inventory from 1741 was described as a “new silver service”, which suggests that it was produced relatively soon before the document was written, probably in the late 1730s. Its main element was a monumental plat-de-ménage weighing over 20 kg,

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<sup>17</sup> *Grzywna* was a unit of weight mainly used for silver, similar to German Mark. It divided into 16 lots (pol. *luty*). Its precise weight in grams differed in times and regions, but oscillated around 200 grams.

<sup>18</sup> APG, 300,41/25, fol. 149. The archival sources used contain monetary values expressed in various units: Saxon accounting thalers (*Rechnungstaler*), red zlotys (ducats), Polish zlotys expressed in silver grosze (called “good coin” or “Prussian coin”) and Polish zlotys expressed in copper grosze. In order to standardise the record, all values were converted into Polish zlotys in copper (hereinafter: zlotys), introduced by the universal law of 1717 as the binding unit of accounting in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (however not adopted in the Royal Prussia, a northern province encompassing Pomeranian, Chełmno and Malbork Voivodeships). The value of the ducat was 8 zlotys in silver, i.e. 18 zlotys, while the Saxon accounting thaler was worth 6 zlotys. See: Z. Żabiński, *Systemy pieniężne na ziemiach polskich*, Wrocław–Warszawa–Kraków–Łódź–Gdańsk 1981, p. 132–135.

<sup>19</sup> Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden, 10026 Geheimes Kabinett, Loc. 521/2: [Porzellanwarenlager zu Dresden, Rechnung, 1737], fol. 326, 329 – see Annex. Published in fragments in: U. Pietsch, *Bemerkungen zum Forschungsprojekt „Meissener Porzellan im 18. Jb. für den Adel und die Aristokratie in Polen“*, “Studia Wilanowskie” 2012, vol. 20, p. 162, fn. 8.

which served as a centrepiece on the table and held cruet sets containing various condiments. Based on the analysed sources, its general appearance can be reconstructed. It was set on a wooden pedestal, probably covered with silver sheeting, upon which stood a silver basket for lemons, used, among others, for enhancing the flavour of oysters that were popular at that time, as well as a decorative feature in the form of four cast human figurines, probably telamons supporting part of the construction.<sup>20</sup> The plat-de-ménage consisted of various containers for condiments and spices: two powdered sugar bowls, two mustard pots and six crystal bottles for vinegar and oil, four of them silver-mounted.<sup>21</sup> There were also four double salt cellars, with separate, gilt inside cellars for salt and pepper.

A whole set of dishes with or without lids was used to serve food: four gilt inside soup tureens, bowls of various sizes (16 in total), platters in various shapes (28 in total) and eight small side dishes. The dinner set was complemented by cutlery: four large spoons with gilded scoops, used for eating pottage – a thick soup – according to the 1743 census, along with a set of 24 forks, knives and spoons.

The second set, described as a “small travel service”, was older than the previous one; in J. A. Czapski’s posthumous inventory it was described as made of “older silver”.<sup>22</sup> A small plat-de-ménage, weighing approximately 4.5 kg, contained a lemon basket set on a pedestal, a sugar bowl, a mustard pot and four silver-mounted bottles for liquid condiments.<sup>23</sup> In addition, the tableware included two gilt inside tureens, four large bowls with handles and two smaller ones without, eight platters and an equal number of salad bowls. The set was complemented by centre-table cutlery for serving food:

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<sup>20</sup> This is how, for example, the plat-de-ménage included in the list of silver items belonging to the voivode of Kalisz, Maciej Koźmiński in 1749, was constructed – J. Dumanowski, *Świat rzeczy...*, p. 80.

<sup>21</sup> Cf. bottles for vinegar and oil made in the Gdańsk workshop of Christoph Hecker in the 1770s in the collection of the Museum in Nieborów and Arkadia – M. Kowalik, *Komplet do przypraw (octu i oliwy)*, in: „...zwei Dutzend Silberlöffel...”, p. 282–283, cat. no. I.6.2.

<sup>22</sup> A. Mańkowski, op. cit., p. 2.

<sup>23</sup> This type of small, travel plat-de-ménage was also recorded in Greater Poland inventories from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century – J. Dumanowski, *Świat rzeczy...*, p. 80.

two spoons, a knife and a fork, two ladle spoons, a small butter spoon, six bird skewers and a set of 25 spoons, forks and knives. Additionally, small knives from the set were supposedly kept by J. A. Czapski's daughters.

The posthumous inventory lists two more smaller plat-de-ménage along with containers for spices and condiments.<sup>24</sup> According to J. Kitowicz, “for small tables, there were mini plats-de-menage containing no more than two to four items [...], with a basket for two or three lemons, for aesthetics rather than purpose”.<sup>25</sup>

A separate group was “cabinet silver” – mainly for wine consumption. J. A. Czapski seems to have been a connoisseur of this drink, as evidenced by the relevant part of the posthumous inventory listing numerous barrels, kegs and bottles of wine stored in Warsaw, Nowa Wieś Szlachecka, Gzin and Grodno.<sup>26</sup> The value of just the contents of the Warsaw cellars was estimated at 18,900 zlotys. Among the silver tableware for serving wine, there were six trays for glasses and four monteith bowls (for cooling glasses) decorated with coats of arms. J. A. Czapski also had four silver-mounted carafes for serving drinks and two wine coasters for Burgundy bottles, which allowed wine to be passed easily around the table without scratching it and also caught the drops.<sup>27</sup> It is worth noting that the list of wines stored in the palace cellars included 63 “bottles of Burgundy wine”.<sup>28</sup> The cabinet also contained three basins with jugs with cast coats of arms, probably used for washing hands, two warmers with spirit burners to keep food hot after serving,<sup>29</sup> and several sets of candlesticks: 22 large ones for the table with

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<sup>24</sup> A. Mańkowski, op. cit., p. 2.

<sup>25</sup> J. Kitowicz, *Opis obyczajów za panowania Augusta III*, Warszawa 1985, p. 231–232.

<sup>26</sup> A. Mańkowski, op. cit., p. 4.

<sup>27</sup> Cf. wine coasters from the Gdańsk workshop of Carl Ludwig Meyer from years 1772–1803 – A. Frąckowska, *Podstawka pod butelkę*, in: *Meyerowie. Gdańscy złotnicy przelomu XVIII i XIX wieku*, ed. A. Frąckowska, Gdańsk 2023, p. 150–151, cat. no. I.41. The coasters in possession of J. A. Czapski were described as intended for burgundy bottles in the posthumous inventory – A. Mańkowski, op. cit., p. 2.

<sup>28</sup> A. Mańkowski, op. cit., p. 4.

<sup>29</sup> Cf. food warmer belonging to the Eustachy Erazm Sanguszko set, made in the 1760s in the workshop of Emanuel Ellerholtz in Gdańsk, currently in the collection of the District Museum in Tarnów – Ł. Sęk, *Podgrzewacz stołowy z palnikiem spirytusowym*, in: „...zwei Dutzend Silberlöffel...”, p. 456–457, cat. no. I.27.11.

two candle snuffers, that is scissors-like wick trimmers, with stands,<sup>30</sup> four small, travel-sized with snuffer, and finally 12 small candlesticks with six snuffers.

An 18<sup>th</sup>-century Polish nobleman familiar with the latest trends could not do without a coffee or – to a lesser extent – a tea set. They were already familiar in the 17<sup>th</sup> century from contact with the Ottoman Empire, but they only gained appreciation at the end of the century, when certain customs were adopted from the West.<sup>31</sup> In the case of J. A. Czapski, it seems that, apart from a desire to keep up with the latest fashion, he was a true connoisseur of hot drinks: the literature emphasises the exceptionally large number of tea and coffee sets in his possession compared to other inventories of the nobility.<sup>32</sup> The lists include as many as nine different types of tea and coffee pots. Some also featured warmers. Additionally, two box-shaped sugar bowls are mentioned, including one with a lock, a tea caddy with screw-on cover<sup>33</sup> and two trays with spoons.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Cf. candle tongs and stand made by the Nuremberg goldsmith Friedrich Jost Wolrab between 1716 and 1733, currently in the collection of the Germanisches Nationalmuseum in Nuremberg – *Nürnberger Goldschmiedekunst 1541–1868*, vol. 1: *Meister, werke, Marken*, part. 2: *Tafeln*, Nürnberg 2007, p. 973, pict. 698.

<sup>31</sup> Z. Kuchowicz, *Człowiek polskiego baroku*, Łódź 1992, p. 58–59.

<sup>32</sup> E. Wendland, *Kawa, herbata i czekolada. Nowe napoje XVIII-wiecznej Rzeczypospolitej – ich wpływ na życie codzienne*, Łysomice 2008, p. 221–222.

<sup>33</sup> Only a couple of such vessels made in Royal Prussia in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century are known, including those from the workshops of Johann Christian Bröllmann from Toruń (Westpreußisches Landesmuseum in Münster) and the widow of Christian Pichgel I from Gdańsk (Wawel Royal Castle) – *Teedose*, in: J. Reisinger-Weber, *Silberschmiedearbeiten im unteren Weichselland. Bestandskatalog der Gold- und Silberschmiedearbeiten im Westpreußischen Landesmuseum*, Münster 2016, p. 105, cat. no. II 05; A. Fischinger, D. Nowacki, *Tea caddy*, in: *Goldsmith's work from the former royal and ducal Prussias in the collections of the Wawel Royal Castle*, Kraków 2000, p. 289, cat. no. 31.

<sup>34</sup> The trays were probably similar in form to the one made in 1736 by Constantin Hein from Gdańsk and currently kept in the National Museum in Gdańsk, which originally contained 15 small spoons and two larger ones – B. Tuchołka-Włodarska, *Goldschmiedekunst vom 14. bis zum 20. Jahrhundert in der Sammlungen des Nationalmuseums in Gdańsk*, Gdańsk 2005, p. 93, cat. no. V.16 (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Tray, Constantin Hein, Gdańsk, 1736. National Museum in Gdańsk, inv. no. MNG/SD/163/MT



Fig. 3. Teapot, Emmanuel Ellerholtz, Gdańsk, 1770. Museum of Gdańsk, inv. no. MHMG/S/1007

The silverware in the Warsaw palace also included a dresser with mirror in a silver frame and eight drawers. Various toiletries were listed: a basin with pitcher, sponge and soap boxes, pin cushions and brushes, an “oblong box”, a small inkwell with a pounce pot and a bell, two candlesticks with a snuffer, a spirit burner, a funnel and four trays. Other utility silver in J. A. Czapski’s possession included a large inkwell with a candleholder and a bell, a second smaller, travel-sized one, two sets of gilt cutlery and a small, gilt tray, a travel mirror frame, a shaving basin with jug, and finally a chamber pot. The magnate also had a gilded mace and four sets of service attire for the servants: belts with attached sabretaches (or bandoliers) and sabres. Another dresser was mentioned in the posthumous inventory only, it was probably kept in one of the treasurer’s residences outside Warsaw.

Czapski was in possession of silver weighing over 1,457 *grzywna* in total, or almost 300 kg! The items among the main tableware alone weighed over 500 *grzywna* (over 100 kg). In this context, it is worth quoting another fragment from J. Kitowicz’s work referring to magnates’ tables, which “buckled under the weight of silver when on one table lay vases, bowls, platters, plates, salad bowls, knives, forks, plat-de-ménages and ice buckets, which all could have weighed around five hundred or more *grzywna*”.<sup>35</sup>

The inventories contain only a single hint of provenance of J. A. Czapski’s silverware: a set of 12 small candlesticks and six snuffers was purchased on 9 March 1740 in Gdańsk.<sup>36</sup> In all likelihood, a significant number of the remaining objects were also made in this city. Gdańsk is commonly known to have been the largest goldsmith centre in the country during the early modern period, with a reputation extending throughout the Baltic area. It was mainly there that magnates and rich noblemen from all over the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth made their orders for silver.<sup>37</sup> This is evidenced by both surviving items, which unfortunately constitute only a small fraction of the original production, and archival sources. Members of the Czapski family also commissioned the production of

<sup>35</sup> J. Kitowicz, op. cit., p. 232.

<sup>36</sup> Biblioteka Narodowa w Warszawie, Rps 9078 IV, fol. 5.

<sup>37</sup> J. Kriegseisen, *Die Danziger Goldschmiede in den Jahren 1700–1816*, in: „...zwei Dutzend Silberlöffel...”, p. 38–40.

various items of tableware from Gdańsk goldsmiths. The above-mentioned Michał Czapski is known to have contracted Johann Gottfried Schlaubitz between 1757–1768 and Johann Jacob Bromm in 1772 to supply over 500 items or various types: ranging from cutlery and plates, to vases, bowls and candlesticks.<sup>38</sup> The Gdańsk Museum collection includes a plate from tableware belonging to the castellan of Gdańsk and the starost of Kiszewo, Franciszek Czapski (Fig. 4).<sup>39</sup> It bears a maker's mark of Michael Dietrich, and an assayer's mark which dates it to 1735.



Fig. 4. Plate, Michael Dietrich, Gdańsk, 1735.  
Museum of Gdańsk, inv. no. MHG/S/222

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<sup>38</sup> J. Żmudziński, op. cit.

<sup>39</sup> A. Frąckowska, *Talerz*, in: *Złotnictwo od XVII do XX wieku. Katalog zbiorów Muzeum Gdańska*, ed. A. Frąckowska, Gdańsk 2019, p. 63, cat. no. II.3.3.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, porcelain tableware was a status symbol for a narrow group of the state elite in terms of politics, property and culture.<sup>40</sup> Its high price and limited availability made it desirable as an indicator of social status, and as a reference to the model of Western European aristocracy and patterns of consumption. As J. Kitowicz wrote, “the entire table setting among the major gentry consisted of porcelain: soup tureens, platters, soup bowls, salad bowls, plates, saucers, salt cellars, cruets, even the handles of knives and forks were porcelain. However, because at that time that material was more expensive than silver and, besides, more susceptible to breaking, it was used only very sparingly, on special occasions”.<sup>41</sup> It should be clearly noted that – unlike commonly available faience items called *farfura* – in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, only a small group of the most powerful magnates, primarily those associated with the Wettin kings, owned porcelain tableware.<sup>42</sup> As the owners of the first European porcelain factory in Meissen, and initially having a monopoly on the entire production, kings Augustus II and Augustus III had a policy of gifting “white gold” to their most important supporters.<sup>43</sup> Among them was J. A. Czapski, who possessed a representative and expensive set of porcelain dishes given by Augustus III. They were sent in two batches from a Dresden warehouse in 1737, at a total value of 6,198 zlotys. The centre of the table was occupied by a plat-de-ménage with a lemon basket, a large bowl with a profiled edge and floral decoration, four vinegar and olive oil pots and four snail figurines.<sup>44</sup> Soup was served in tureens: two large round, four small round and two oval with lobed bodies. For the main course there were

<sup>40</sup> Cf. J. Sito, *Meissener Porzellan in Warschau: aus den Inventarforschungen zu den Warschauer Hochadels-Residenzen im 18. Jh.*, “Studia Wilanowskie” 2012, vol. 20, p. 272–279.

<sup>41</sup> *Customs and culture in Poland under the last Saxon king...*, p. 279–280.

<sup>42</sup> Researchers sometimes wrongly believe that the term *farfura* also refers to porcelain, which may be due to its Russian name – фарфор.

<sup>43</sup> J. Weber, »...daß andere Nationen darüber erstaunen müssen...« *Sächsisches Porzellan in der europäischen Diplomatie*, in: *Triumph der blauen Schwerter. Meissener Porzellan für Adel und Bürgertum 1710–1815*, eds. U. Pietsch, C. Banz, Dresden 2010, p. 153–161; U. Pietsch, op. cit., p. 161–162.

<sup>44</sup> On porcelain plat-de-ménages from Meissen, cf. K. Hantschmann, *Die »Platmenage« Mittelpunkt der festlichen Tafel*, in: *Triumph der blauen Schwerter...*, p. 107–119.



16 bowls, 42 platters, 20 small side dishes and eight salad bowls, including four in the form of shells. This set was complemented by two sauce boats on pedestal feet, eight salt cellars, two butter boxes and a large cabinet plate. The table lighting consisted of 16 candlesticks. The cutlery handles were also made of porcelain: 24 individual knives and forks and three large knives. The spoons were silver. According to the entry in the accounting ledger of the Dresden porcelain warehouse, in 1737, J. A. Czapski received 74 plates, although later inventories list more. In 1741, he had 109 such items, and the posthumous list recorded 104 plates (including two cracked ones): 70 “storks” and 34 “peacocks”. One may cautiously assume that the gift from Augustus III consisted of plates decorated with representations of storks. In addition to the royal gifts, the magnate also had five cups with lids described as “old Dutch”, and therefore probably faience from Delft, and finally two sets of coffee cups: 11 white pairs and eight grey pairs. A black leather box with green velvet lining contained a Saxon service for coffee. The posthumous inventory also included sets of chimney vases. The total value of the porcelain was estimated to be a staggering 9,000 zlotys.

According to the list of pewter ware, in 1741, J. A. Czapski’s Warsaw palace housed a total of 15 different bowls, 45 platters and 66 plates. Some of them were stored in a locked box. Of course, pewter vessels were not set on the main table during feasts organised by J. A. Czapski. They were for the side tables designated for ladies-in-waiting, servants, pages and the chef. As mentioned above, this list differs significantly from the posthumous invento-



Fig. 5. Candlestick, Königlich-Polnische und Kurfürstlich-Sächsische Porzellanmanufaktur, Meissen, approx. 1740–1745. National Museum in Warsaw, inv. no. 131854 MNW



Fig. 6. Oval platter, Königlich-Polnische und Kurfürstlich-Sächsische Porzellanmanufaktur, Meissen, circa 1735. National Museum in Warsaw, inv. no. 124311 MNW

ry, which records 14 bowls, 33 platters and 73 plates, as well as two candlesticks, 31 spoons and two large spoons.<sup>45</sup> The value of the pewter was then estimated at 434 zlotys 16 groszy.

After J. A. Czapski's death, the estate was divided between three daughters. Unfortunately, the tableware was not specified in the inheritance to be received by each of them. The silver was distributed according to weight: each sister received 486 *grzywna* 8 lots (almost 100 kg).<sup>46</sup> The mace and all the pewter objects went to Anna Czapska.<sup>47</sup> Regarding the porcelain, it was not included in the estate because it was settled together with the real

<sup>45</sup> A. Mańkowski, op. cit., p. 4.

<sup>46</sup> APG, 300,41/25, fol. 132v.

<sup>47</sup> Ibidem, fol. 152v.

estate.<sup>48</sup> As the heiress of the Warsaw palace, it was probably taken by Maria Czapska.<sup>49</sup>

The tableware belonging to J. A. Czapski constituted an impressive collection, almost beyond one's imagination. Unfortunately, today it can only be reconstructed on the basis of inventories, which basically only provide a quantitative picture. The Grand Treasurer of the Crown possessed over 400 objects made of silver, weighing a total of almost 300 kg, and a magnificent set of Meissen porcelain received from the king. Only the richest magnates in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth could afford to amass such impressive and expensive table furnishings. It is also worth noting that J. A. Czapski was an early adopter of all kinds of innovations, thus highlighting, on the one hand, the house's modernity and, on the other, its prestige. Among his possessions were numerous vessels for making coffee and tea and for serving wine (certainly also including glasses not mentioned in the inventories), and a large number of forks. Undoubtedly, the level of craftsmanship of individual vessels was high, which would have impressed those invited to the feasts organised by J. A. Czapski, enhancing the splendour of the house, and affording him the pleasure of using luxurious and beautiful items on a daily basis.

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<sup>48</sup> Ibidem, fol. 134.

<sup>49</sup> J. Dygdała, *Podskarbi wielki koronny...*, p. 49.

## Annexes

For the purposes of this edition, Kazimierz Lepszy's instructions were mainly followed for Polish-language text.<sup>50</sup> To make it as accessible as possible, it was decided to depart from some of its principles, in favour of Jerzy Dygdała's suggestions.<sup>51</sup> In the case of the German-language text, the instructions from 1981 were followed.<sup>52</sup>

### 1. Inventory of silver, porcelain and pewter at the Warsaw palace of Jan Ansgary Czapski

National Library in Warsaw, Rps 9078 IV, fol. 3–8

Inwentarz generalny wszytkich sreber, porcynelli, mobiliy pałacowych i innych rzeczy Jaśnie Wielmożnego Jegomości Pana Jana Anzgarego Czapskiego podskarbiego w[ielkiego] koronnego w Warszawie die 1ma Martii 1741 anno.

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#### [fol. 3] Serwis nowy srebrny

- Menaż wielki w którym jest postyment na drewnie, kosz do cytryn z czterema osobami odlewany 1
- Cukierniczki 2
- Dzbanki do musztardy 2
- Flaszki kryształowe w srebro oprawne do octu i oliwy 4
- Solniczki podwójne wewnątrz połączane 4
- Flaszki kryształowe bez oprawy 2
- Waży 98 [grzywien] 9 [łutów]

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<sup>50</sup> *Instrukcja wydawnicza dla źródeł historycznych od XVI do połowy XIX wieku*, ed. K. Lepszy, Wrocław 1953.

<sup>51</sup> J. Dygdała, *Z doświadczeń edytora osiemnastowiecznych lustracji i inwentarzy – czy instrukcja wydawnicza jest w ogóle potrzebna?*, in: *Teoria i praktyka edycji nowożytnych źródeł w Polsce (XVI–XVIII w.)*, ed. A. Perłakowski, Kraków 2011, p. 143–158.

<sup>52</sup> *Empfehlungen zur Edition frühneuzeitlicher Texte*, “Berichte zur Wissenschaftsgeschichte” 1981, vol. 4, p. 167–178.

- Teryny wielkie wewnątrz pozłociste z pokrywami 4
- Ważą 71 [grzywien] 10 ½ [łuta]
- Mis wielkich 4
- Pokryw do tych mis 2
- Ważą 68 [grzywien] 14 [łutów]
- Mis mniejszych 12
- Pokryw do tych mis 2
- Ważą 129 [grzywien] 6 ½ [łuta]
- Półmisków wielkich 8
- Pokryw do tych półmisków 4
- Ważą 89 [grzywien] 2 [łuty]
- Półmisków mniejszych 24
- Pokryw do tych półmisków 12
- Ważą 221 [grzywien] 9 [łutów]
- Półmisków owalnych z uszami 4
- Pokryw do tych półmisków 2
- Ważą 49 [grzywien]
- Przystawek 8
- Przykrywadeł do tych przystawek 4
- Ważą 51 [grzywien]
- Łyżek okrągłych wewnątrz pozłocistych 4
- Ważą 7 [grzywien] 13 ½ [łuta]
- Łyżek stołowych jednym fasonem 24
- Grabków 24
- Nożów z trzonkami 24
- Ważą 35 [grzywien] 15 [łutów]

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[fol. 4] **Serwis mały podróżny srebrny**

- Menaż mniejszy w którym jest postyment, kosz do cytryn 1
- Cukierniczka 1
- Dzbaneł do musztardy 1
- Flaszek kryształowych w srebro oprawnych 4
- Ważą 22 [grzywny]
- Teryny z przykrywadełami wewnątrz pozłocistymi 2

- Ważą 25 [grzywien] 8 [łutów]
- Mis wielkich z uszami 4
- Ważą 36 [grzywien]
- Mis mniejszych okrągłych bez uszów 2
- Ważą 15 [grzywien]
- Półmisków 8
- Ważą 36 [grzywien]
- Salaterek 8
- Ważą 16 [grzywien]
- Łyżek okrągłych zakrzywianych do teryn 2
- Ważą 2 [grzywny] 13 [łutów]
- Łyżek prostych wielkich 2
- Ważą 1 [grzywnę] 12 [łutów]
- Nóż wielki 1
- Widelice do niego 1
- Waży
- Łyżek stołowych 25
- Grabków 25
- Noży z trzonkami 25
- Ważą 24 [grzywny]
- Noży małych u Imć Panien Podskarbianek par 2
- Ważą
- Łyżka do masła 1
- Waży 9 [łutów]
- Szpilek do ptaszków 6
- Ważą

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[fol. 5] **Srebro kredensowe**

- Miednica największa z herbem 1
- Nalewka do niej z herbem odlewany 1
- Waży 35 [grzywien] 12 [łutów]
- Miednic mniejszych z herbami 2
- Nalewek do nich z herbami odlewany 2
- Ważą 43 [grzywny] 10 [łutów]

- Wanny do kiliszków płukania z herbami odlewanymi 4
- Ważą 62 [grzywny] 5 [łutów]
- Lichtarzy wielkich stołowych jednym fasonem 22
- Szczypców do nich z postymentem 2
- Ważą 66 [grzywien] 10 [łutów]
- Lichtarzy małych podróżnych 4
- Szczypcy do nich 1
- Ważą 2 [grzywny] 8 [łutów]
- Tac wielkich do podawania kiliszków 4
- Tac mniejszych 2
- Ważą 23 [grzywny] 6 [łutów]
- Koszyków do ustawiania flasz z winem w srebro oprawnych 2
- Ważą 2 [grzywny] 4 [łuty]
- Flasz wielkich w srebro oprawnych 2
- Flaszek małych w srebro oprawnych starych 2
- Fajerki 2
- Lichtarzy małych nowych die 9na Martii 1740 anno w Gdańsku kupionych 12
- Szczypców do nich 6
- Ważą

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**[fol. 6] Srebro do kaffe, herbatte i gotowalniów należące**

- Kałamarz wielki z dzwonkiem w nim i lichtarzykiem 1
- Waży 51[grzywien] 2 [łuty]
- Kałamarz mały podróżny i piaseczniczka 1
- Waży 1 [grzywnę] 8 [łutów]
- Gotowalnia, w której skrzyneków większych i mniejszych 8
- Skrzyneczka podłużna 1
- Pudełka do gąbki i mydła 2
- Kałamarzyk 1
- Piaseczniczka 1
- Dzwonek 1
- Lejek 1
- Tacki większe 2

- Tacki mniejsze 2
- Lichtarzy 2
- Szczypce z postymentem 1
- Miednica z nalewką 1
- Fajerka do kadzenia 1
- Oprawa z poduszki do szpilek i oprawa do szczotki srebrna 1
- Waży 41 [grzywien]
- Zwierciadło wielkie z gotowalni w srebro oprawne 1
- Zwierciadło mniejsze podróżne w srebro oprawne 1
- Ważą
- Sztuk srebrnych u ram czarnych z zwierciadła w Nowej Wsi 9
- Ważą 5 [grzywien]
- Sztuciec połączany to jest łyżek 2
- Grabek 2
- Noży 2
- Waży 2 [grzywiny] 8 [łutów]
- Tacka mała połączona 1
- Waży 1 [grzywnę] 10 [łutów]
- Antaby srebrne i sztuki u szkatuły orzechowej ważą 6 [grzywien] 4 [łuty]
- Patrontaszów pacholczych 4
- Pasów pacholczych 4
- Szabel pacholczych 4
- Ważą
- Miednica do golenia 1
- Nalewka do niej 1
- Ważą 9 [grzywien] 2 [łuty]

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**[fol. 6v] Dalsza kontynuacja srebra do kaffe, herbatte i gotowalniów należącego**

- Garków do herbatę z fajerkami 3
- Garnek mały bez fajerki 1
- Dzbanków do herbatte i kaffe z fajerkami 3
- Dzbanek do kaffe na trzech nóżkach 1



- Garnek na nóżkach 1
- Skrzyneczka do cukru bez zamku 1
- Skrzyneczka do cukru z zamkiem 1
- Flaszka do herbatte 1
- Taczki z łyżeczkami 2
- Ważą 47 [grzywien] 9 [łutów]
- Buzdygan pozłocisty waży 4 [grzywny] 8 [łutów]
- Urynał pozłocisty waży 3 [grzywny] 10 [łutów]

<sup>a</sup>Wzwyż wyrażone srebro należało do JP IM Pana Podskarbiego koronnego<sup>a</sup>

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**[fol. 7] Serwis porcynełowy**

- Postyment do menażu i kosz do cytryn 1
- Misa wielka do menażu 1
- Dzbanków do octu i oliwy 4
- Ślimaczków 4
- Teryny wielkie okrągłe 2
- Pokryw do tych teryn 2
- Teryny pomniejsze 2
- Pokryw do tych teryn 2
- Teryn jeszcze mniejszych 4
- Pokryw do tych teryn 4
- Mis stołowych wielkich 8
- Mis pomniejszych 8
- Półmisków większych 26
- Półmisków mniejszych 16
- Przystawek większych 12
- Przystawek małych 8
- Salatierek większych 4
- Salatierek pomniejszych 4
- Talerz wielki kredensowy 1
- Talerzy 109
- Wanienki z nóżkami 2
- Solniczek 8

- Maselniczek 2
- Noży z trzonkami porcelanowymi 24
- Grabków srebrnych z trzonkami takimiz 24
- Łyżek srebrnych 24
- Trzonków do noży wielkich 3
- Lichtarzy 16
- Czar starych porcyellanowych pstrych 5
- Pokryw do tych czar z których jedna stłuczona 5

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• [fol. 8] **Regestr cyny stołowej**

- Puzdro z zamkiem i kluczem 1
- W tym puzdrze mis runtowych 2
- Mis bez runtów 4
- Półmisków 24
- Talerzy 40
- Cyna do stołu panieńskiego
- Misa runtowa 1
- Półmisków 6
- Cyna do stołu dworskiego
- Mis runtowych 2
- Mis bez runtów 6
- Półmisków 9
- Talerzy 20
- Cyna do stołu paziów i kuchmistrza
- Półmisków 6
- Talerzy 6

<sup>a-a</sup> Note added later by Walenty Aleksander Czapski.

**2. English translation of the inventory of silver, porcelain  
and pewter at the Warsaw palace of Jan Ansgary Czapski.  
National Library in Warsaw, Rps 9078 IV, fol. 3–8**

General inventory of all silverware, porcelain, palace objects and other items belonging to the Honourable Mr. Jan Ansgary Czapski, Grand Treasurer of the Crown in Warsaw, 1 March 1741.

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**[fol. 3] New silver service**

- A large plat-de-ménage with a wooden stand and a cast lemon basket with four figurines of people 1
- Sugar bowls 2
- Mustard pots 2
- Crystal silver-mounted bottles for vinegar and olive oil 4
- Double salt cellars, gilt inside 4
- Crystal bottles not silver-mounted 2
- Weight 98 [*grzywna*] 9 [lots]
- Large tureens, gilt inside with lids 4
- Weight 71 [*grzywna*] 10 ½ [lots]
- Large bowls 4
- Lids for these bowls 2
- Weight 68 [*grzywna*] 14 [lots]
- Smaller bowls 12
- Lids for these bowls 2
- Weight 129 [*grzywna*] 6 ½ [lots]
- Large platters 8
- Lids for these platters 4
- Weight 89 [*grzywna*] 2 [łots *ut*]
- Smaller platters 24
- Lids for these platters 12
- Weight 221 [*grzywna*] 9 [lots]
- Oval platters with handles 4
- Lids for these platters 2

- Weight 49 [*grzywna*]
- Small side dishes 8
- Lids for these dishes 4
- Weight 51 [*grzywna*]
- Round spoons gilt inside 4
- Weight 7 [*grzywna*] 13 ½ [lots]
- Table spoons in one style 24
- Forks 24
- Knives with handles 24
- Weight 35 [*grzywna*] 15 [lots]

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[fol. 4] **Small silver travel service**

- Small plat-de-ménage with a stand and a lemon basket 1
- Sugar bowl 1
- Mustard pot 1
- Crystal silver-mounted bottles 4
- Weight 22 [*grzywna*]
- Tureens gilt inside, with lids 2
- Weight 25 [*grzywna*] 8 [lots]
- Large bowls with handles 4
- Weight 36 [*grzywna*]
- Smaller round bowls without handles 2
- Weight 15 [*grzywna*]
- Platters 8
- Weight 36 [*grzywna*]
- Salad bowls 8
- Weight 16 [*grzywna*]
- 2 round curved tureen spoons
- Weight 2 [*grzywna*] 13 [lots]
- 2 large spoons
- Weight 1 [*grzywna*] 12 [lots]
- Large knife 1
- Matching fork 1
- Weight

- Tablespoons 25
- Forks 25
- Knives with handles 25
- Weight 24 [*grzywna*]
- Small knives at the Court Treasurer daughters 2 pairs
- Weight
- Butter spoon 1
- Weight 9 [lots]
- Bird skewers 6
- Weight

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**[fol. 5] Cabinet silver ware**

- Large basin with the coat of arms 1
- Matching pitcher with cast coat of arms 1
- Weight 35 [*grzywna*] 12 [lots]
- Smaller basins with coats of arms 2
- Matching pitchers with cast coat of arms 2
- Weight 43 [*grzywna*] 10 [lots]
- Vessels for rinsing glasses with cast coats of arms 4
- Weight 62 [*grzywna*] 5 [lots]
- Large table candlesticks in one style 22
- Matching snuffers with stands 2
- Weight 66 [*grzywna*] 10 [lots]
- Small travel candlesticks 4
- Matching snuffer 1
- Weight 2 [*grzywna*] 8 [lots]
- Large trays for serving glasses 4
- Smaller trays 2
- Weight 23 [*grzywna*] 6 [lots]
- Coasters for silver-mounted wine bottles 2
- Weight 2 [*grzywna*] 4 [lots]
- Large silver-mounted carafes 2
- Small old silver-mounted carafes 2
- Food warmers 2

- Small new candlesticks bought in Gdańsk on 9 March 1740 12
- Matching snuffers 6
- Weight

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**[fol. 6] Silver for coffee, tea and dressers**

- Large inkwell with bell and candlestick 1
- Weight 51 [*grzywna*] 2 [lots]
- Small travel inkwell and pounce pot 1
- Weight 1 [*grzywna*] 8 [lots]
- Dresser with 8 large and small boxes
- Oblong box 1
- Sponge and soap boxes 2
- Inkwell 1
- Pounce pot 1
- Bell 1
- Funnel 1
- Large trays 2
- Small trays 2
- Candlesticks 2
- Snuffer with stand 1
- Basin with pitcher 1
- Warmer 1
- Pincushion frame and silver brush frame 1
- Weight 41 [*grzywna*]
- Large silver-mounted mirror from the dresser 1
- Smaller silver-mounted travel mirror 1
- Weight
- Silver pieces in black frames from mirror in Nowa Wieś 9
- Weight 5 [*grzywna*]
- Gilt cutlery, that is spoons 2
- Forks 2
- Knives 2
- Weight 2 [*grzywna*] 8 [lots]
- Small gilt tray 1

- Weight 1 [*grzywna*] 10 [lots]
- Silver bars and pieces in a walnut box weight 6 [*grzywna*] 4 [lots]
- Bandoliers for the servants 4
- Belts for the servants 4
- Sabres for the servants 4
- Weight
- Shaving basin 1
- Matching jug
- Weight 9 [*grzywna*] 2 [lots]
- [fol. 6v] Continuation of silver for coffee, tea and dressers
- Tea pots with warmers 3
- Small pot without warmer 1
- Tea and coffee pots with warmers 3
- Coffee jug on three feet 1
- Pot on feet 1
- Sugar box without lock 1
- Sugar box with lock 1
- Tea caddy 1
- Trays with spoons 2
- Weight 47 [*grzywna*] 9 [lots]
- Gilded mace weight 4 [*grzywna*] 8 [lots]
- Gilded chamber pot weight 3 [*grzywna*] 10 [lots]

<sup>a</sup>The aforementioned silver belonged to the Honourable Crown Treasurer<sup>a</sup>

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**[fol. 7] Porcelain service**

- Plat-de-ménage stand and lemon basket 1
- Large plat-de-ménage bowl 1
- Vinegar and olive oil pots 4
- Little slimes 4
- Large round tureens 2
- Matching lids 2
- Small tureens 2
- Matching lids 2

- Very small tureens 4
- Matching lids 4
- Large table bowls 8
- Small bowls 8
- Large platters 26
- Small platters 16
- Large side dishes 12
- Small side dishes 8
- Large salad bowls 4
- Small salad bowls 4
- Large plate 1
- Plates 109
- Basins with feet 2
- Salt cellar 8
- Butter boxes 2
- Knives with porcelain handles 24
- Silver forks with matching handles 24
- Silver spoons 24
- Handles for large knives 3
- Candlesticks 16
- Old porcelain variegated drinking bowls 5
- Matching lids, one broken 5

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**[fol. 8] Pewter ware inventory**

- Box with lock and key 1
- Inside the box deep bowls 2
- Shallow bowls 4
- Platters 24
- Plates 40
- Pewter for the ladies-in-waiting table
- Deep bowl 1
- Platters 6
- Pewter for the court table
- Deep bowls 2



- Shallow bowls 6
- Platters 9
- Plates 20
- Pewter for the pages' and chef's table
- Platters 6
- Plates 6

<sup>a-a</sup> Note added later by Walenty Aleksander Czapski.

### **3. Two entries in the accounting ledger of the Meissen porcelain warehouse in Dresden regarding vessels gifted by King Augustus III to Jan Ansgary Czapski**

Hauptstaatsarchiv Dresden, 10026 Geheimes Kabinett, Loc. 521/2: [Porzellanwarenlager zu Dresden, Rechnung, 1737].

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[fol. 326] **Dreßden den 4 Febr[uar] 1737.**

Rechnung über Ein Tafel Servis so auf Ihro Königl[iche] Maj[estät] allerhöchsten Mündlichen Befehl an den Herren Palatin von Kulm, Grafen Czapski geliefert worden als

- 1 große Schüssel mit geformten Rande und bundten Blumen  
R[echnungs]t[aler] 16
- 2 folgende a 12 r = 24 [Rt]
- 6 folgende a 9 r = 54 [Rt]
- 6 folgende a 7 ½ r = 45 [Rt]
- 6 folgende a 5 r = 30 [Rt]
- 4 folgende a 3 ½ r = 14 [Rt]
- 4 Saladieren a 3 ½ r = 14 [Rt]
- 8 dergl[eichen] kleine a 2 r = 16 [Rt]
- 2 ovale godron[ierte] Terrinen a 28 r = 56 [Rt]
- 2 runde große Terrinen a 20 r = 40 [Rt]
- 2 runde kleine Terrinen a 10 r = 20 [Rt]
- 74 Teller a 1 ½ r = 111 [Rt]

- 1 Plat de Menage = 40 [Rt]
- 51 Meßer Hefte a 16 g = 34 [Rt]
- - Rt 514
- Samuel Chladni<sup>53</sup>

Vorstehendes Tafel-Service ist von S[einer] Königl[ichen]-Mai[estät]t dem Herrn Woywod von Culm Czapski geschencket worden  
A[leksander] G[raf] Sułkowski<sup>54</sup> mp

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[fol. 329] Dresden den 16 Marty 1737.

- Rechnung über Ein Tafel Servis so Ihro Excellenz der Woywoden von Kulm, Herr Graf von Czapski fertigen laßen, als
- 6 Schußeln a 12 rt = 72 [Rt]
- 2 folgende a 9 r = 18 [Rt]
- 20 folgende a 7 ½ = 150 [Rt]
- 10 folgende a 5 r = 50 [Rt]
- 8 folgende a 3 ½ r = 28 [Rt]
- 2 kleine runde Terrinen a 10 r = 20 [Rt]
- 4 gemuschel[te] Saladieren a 8 r = 32 [Rt]
- 2 Saucieren a 3 ½ r = 7 [Rt]
- 8 Saltz Fäßel a 1 r = 8 [Rt]
- 2 Butter Büchßen a 3 r = 6 [Rt]
- 16 Tafel Leuchter a 8 r = 128 [Rt]
- - Rt 519
- Ces susdites piecès sont un present de Sa Majesté le Roi

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<sup>53</sup> Samuel Chladni (approx. 1684–1753) – manager of the Meissen porcelain warehouse in Dresden – R. Rückert, *Biographische Daten der Meissener Manufakturisten des 18. Jahrhunderts*, München 1990, p. 64.

<sup>54</sup> Aleksander Józef Sułkowski (1695–1762), Saxon cabinet minister, director general of the royal art collections (until 1738) – A. Perłakowski, M. Zwierzykowski, *Sułkowski Aleksander Józef h. Sulima*, in: *Polski słownik biograficzny*, vol. 45, Warszawa–Kraków 2007–2008, p. 519–528.

- He[inrich] Bruhl<sup>55</sup>
- Samuel Chladni

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<sup>55</sup> Heinrich von Brühl (1700–1763), Saxon cabinet minister, among others chamberlain, chief tax director, general director of excise duty, senior director of the accounting deputation and, from 1735, superintendent of porcelain factories – W. Konopczyński, *Brühl Henryk*, in: *Polski słownik biograficzny*, vol. 3, Kraków 1937, p. 16–19; O. Wacha, *Meißner Porzellan*, Dresden 1980, p. 460.