

# ABSTRACTS & KEY WORDS

**JACEK BRZOZOWSKI**, *Parentetical remarks on (among others) nineteenth-century editions of [Dziennik z lat 1847–1849] by Juliusz Słowacki*

**Key words:** nineteenth-century editions, Juliusz Słowacki, [*Dziennik z lat 1847–1849*], manuscripts, diary records, romantic “silva”, intimate diary, Henryk Biegeleisen, Lviv, hermeneutics

**Abstract:** The texts from [*Dziennik z lat 1847–1849*] were usually published as follows: separately the poems (*Córka Cerery*, a fragment of *A ona, bywało...*, *Prąd sprawy idzie przez Boga zaczęty...*, the series [*Przypowieści i epigramaty*]), separately parables written in prose and separately diary records (as a compact corpus of notes). Once, however, there was made an exception and [*Dziennik...*] was published as a whole text: *Pisma pośmiertne. Genезis z Ducha. List do J. N. Rembowskięo. Wykład nauki. Dziennik z r. 1847–1849*, which was issued and provided with a preface by H. Biegeleisen in Lviv, 1884 (under the title: *Genезis z Ducha. List do J. N. Rembowskięo. Wykład nauki. Dziennik z r. 1847–1849*, the first edition from posthumous manuscripts, preceded by a preface and explanatory words by H. Biegeleisen, Warsaw 1884). The analysis of this edition and the re-reading of the manuscript (which is located in the collections of Biblioteka Zakładu Narodowego im. Ossolińskich in Wrocław, catalogue number 4738/I) encourage us to hypothesize whether in case of [*Dziennik z lat 1847–1849*] seen as a whole it is possible to speak of romantic “silva” or “intimate diary” and at the same time draw material editorial conclusions (and consequences). In this article I attempt to pose such a hypothesis and support it with textual and hermeneutical arguments.

**KATARZYNA GRABIAS-BANASZEWSKA**, *The influence of the monograph “Puławy” on reception of literary works written by Adam Jerzy Czartoryski*

**Key words:** nineteenth-century editions, *Puławy*, Adam Jerzy Czartoryski, *Pisma z lat młodych Ks. A. Czartoryskiego*, manuscripts, poetry, Ludwik Dębicki, reception of literary works

**Abstract:** The aim of this article is to present the differences between fragments published in *Puławy* and the contemporary editions or readings of the manuscripts. The analysis is particularly concerned with the fourth volume of the work and its third part entitled *Pisma z lat młodych Ks. A. Czartoryskiego* in which Ludwik Dębicki was the first to quote many fragments of poetry and prose written by Prince Jerzy. These fragmentary editions and summaries together with their brief compilations have a significant influence on the reception of literary works written by the Senator-Palatine. The Dębicki’s work has been referred to by other researchers (historians and literary scholars) and consequently a unilateral and often misleading idea of the literary works by Czartoryski, which until recently were little known, has been consolidated.

**MARIOLA JARCZYKOWA**, *Nineteenth-century editions of addresses and letters by Krzysztof Radziwiłł (1585–1640)*

**Key words:** nineteenth-century editions, Krzysztof Radziwiłł, *Księcia Krzysztofa Radziwiłła sprawy wojenne i polityczne*, Polish Library in Paris, Teki Naruszewicza,

## Abstracts & Key Words

Edward Kotlubaj, *Życie Janusza Radziwiłła*, Waclaw Aleksander Maciejowski, Aleksander Kraushar, Archiwum Domu Radziwiłłów, Stanisław Przyłęcki, Lviv

**Abstract:** In the nineteenth-century a number of texts were published for the first time which included addresses and letters of Krzysztof Radziwiłł. Moreover, round then the legend about the hetman's extraordinary fluency and eloquence was strengthened. The most comprehensive selection of his texts was included in a publication from 1859 entitled *Księcia Krzysztofa Radziwiłła sprawy wojenne i polityczne* (the edition of the Polish Library in Paris based on a collection of documents known as Teki Naruszewicza). The hetman's letters and addresses concerning the so-called "przyznawanie lat" to his son were published by Edward Kotlubaj in a work entitled *Życie Janusza Radziwiłła*. Some fragments of Radziwiłł's speeches were included in works written by Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and Waclaw Aleksander Maciejowski, whereas single letters were published by Aleksander Kraushar and publishers of Archiwum Domu Radziwiłłów. Another interesting document is a manuscript version of an edition of selected Radziwiłł's speeches prepared by Stanisław Przyłęcki and retained in Lviv. Based on these materials the editorial work of individual publishers can be assessed, i.e. the selection of text's basis, attitude to macaronic terms, commentaries etc.

**MARCIN LUTOMIERSKI**, *Round a nineteenth-century summary of "Pan Tadeusz"*

**Key words:** nineteenth-century editions, Adam Mickiewicz, *Pan Tadeusz*, Maria Wysłouchowa, national epic, pamphlet, woman-writer

**Abstract:** Among nineteenth-century editions of Polish literary works there was a separate place for specific summaries of classical literary compositions. This article calls for a reflection on unusual editions such as the edition of *Pan Tadeusz* narrated by Maria Wysłouchowa. On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of Adam Mickiewicz's birthday, Wysłouchowa published in Lviv at her own expense and under the auspices of Wydawnictwo im. Kasyldy Kulikowskiej a 38-page pamphlet. The peculiarity of the publication consists primarily in its content as it comprises a summary and the whole text of the national epic. Contrary to what the title suggest, it is not a standard summary but rather a narration of selected threads presented in an order which is often at variance with the masterpiece written by Mickiewicz. Wysłouchowa discreetly extracts these fragments of *Pan Tadeusz* which are concerned with common people and peasants. One can presume that by propagating Polish literature, education and democratic ideas the woman-writer attempted to awaken the national and public spirit in the poorest people living in the countryside. Her pamphlet was meant to popularize knowledge about Mickiewicz's masterpiece and – in a further perspective – encourage people to read.

**ANNA MATEUSIAK**, *The editorial shape of nineteenth-century editions of "Śpiewy historyczne" by Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz*

**Key words:** nineteenth-century editions, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, *Śpiewy historyczne*, graphic design, publishers' forewords, patriotic publications, book market

**Abstract:** In the article the authoress discusses the editorial shape of nineteenth-century editions of *Śpiewy historyczne* by Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz, one of the most popular books of the decade. The article shows the differences between the editions, starting with the first printing in 1816, through editions intended for native readers published in Poland and abroad, and ending with the edition prepared in Łódź in 1899. While describing individual editions, the authoress is focused on presenting their graphic design and editorial shape. She concentrates mainly on publishers' forewords, which provide interesting information about the functioning of the publishing market of that time, technical opportunities and political circumstances that not always favoured patriotic publications.

**KATARZYNA RAUCHUT**, *A history of nineteenth-century editions of "Biesiada" by Andrzej Towiański*

**Key words:** nineteenth-century editions, Andrzej Towiański, *Biesiada*, manuscripts, Stanisław Pigoń, Koło Sprawy Bożej, Tancredi Canonico

**Abstract:** The materials collected in this article present a chronological history of two editions and all nineteenth-century publications of *Biesiada* written by a self-proclaimed Lithuanian prophet, Andrzej Towiański. In the first part of the article I briefly describe the manuscript and the first edition of *Biesiada*. I also refer to the following editions of this work and draw special attention to some omissions made by Stanisław Pigoń, who studied this issue. The second part of the article concerns the edition of *Biesiada* revised by Towiański. The issues presented in the article are additionally expanded by information about nineteenth-century editions of this peculiar "bible" of Koło Sprawy Bożej.

**MAGDALENA SAGANIAK**, *Editore – traditore? Spelling modernization and the architectonics of word in an artistic expression*

**Key words:** modernization, punctuation, graphic marks, nineteenth-century texts, Zygmunt Krasiński, Polish language, tone, rhyme, sound, old music, aesthetic thinking, Roman Ingarden

**Abstract:** Modernization of spelling and punctuation in the editing process of old and nineteenth-century texts is still an open research issue. Modernization as such changes both the graphic layout and tonal aspects sometimes resulting in disappearance of assonances and parallels, which interferes with the architectonics of a given work. Some of the modifications use the Polish language contemporary to the modernizers instead of its old forms, which leads to changes in the historical substance of the text, in particular in the sphere of tone. It should be noted in this context that the tendency, prevailing in the modern editing of old texts, is contrary to the tendency prevailing in the performance of old music, where emphasis is on the authentic historical sounds. In the sphere of music, research is constantly focused on the old aesthetics of reception. This seems to provoke a similar reflection on editing where greater awareness is needed of its difficulties and entanglement with historical, poetological, and aesthetic thinking typical of our times.

## Abstracts & Key Words

MIROŚLAW STRZYŻEWSKI, *Art of editing – today (points for discussion)*

**Key words:** art of editing, editorial work, economic circumstances, Humanities, traditional philology, new technology, modern solutions, new model of critical edition, literary work, text criticism

**Abstract:** The article discusses some aspects of editorial work, often voiced not loud enough, which condition and determine this field to a considerable extent today. They are: 1) different economic circumstances challenging the contemporary organization of research in the Humanities; 2) critical assessment of the situation within the area of traditional philology necessitating specific action and changes in the approach to a number of issues; 3) need to take new technology into account, however, without the destructive fetishization of modern solutions; 4) keeping a critical distance towards the traditional solutions, which might have been relevant at the time of their creation, but which not necessarily fit in with the contemporary times. Only after accounting for, among others, the listed conditions, one may (and even should) try to create a new model of critical edition of a literary work. Otherwise editing and text criticism will vanish from the map of practically applied philological disciplines.