

ENGLISH SUMMARY

THE HISTORY OF THE MILITARY COLLECTION FROM THE PRINCES CZARTORYSKI MUSEUM UNTIL 1939

Mateusz Chramiec

The main topic of the PhD dissertation is the history of the military collection from the Princes Czartoryski Museum until 1939. The group of the militaries is a part of a bigger collection, including late medieval and modern paintings, sculptures, medals, various ancient coins, and – *last but not least* – decorative arts. The collection, created by Princess Izabela Czartoryska nee Flemming (1746-1835), who – according to the researchers – founded the first museum in Poland at the beginning of the 19th century, called Temple of the Sibyl, located in her residence in Pulawy. However, since the 19th century, the definitions of the museums have changed, and we are trying to find another definition for this monument. According to the sources, Princess Izabela didn't intend to create a museum – she wanted to establish a national memorial place (a pantheon), where ancient objects, called memorabilia, would remind the Poles about their glorious past. To emphasize this, Princess Izabela needed a various objects, mainly militaries. Ancient arms and armors, unlike anything else, evoked memories of the brave soldiers, the most important battles and the greatest Polish victories.

There were two main reasons for establishing this collection. The first was a tragedy of the partitions of Poland in 1795; the second was a new intellectual movement, called the Romanticism, which followed older, but still popular, Sentimentalism. As a result of those practices, Izabela Czartoryska acquired more than four hundred military objects. Her collection had broadened after 1809, when she established the second memorial monument – The Gothic House, built near the Temple of the Sibyl.

The military objects were very diversified. In her collection Princess Izabela had gathered: two Teutonic, so-called 'naked' swords from the Battle of Grunwald; memorabilia after the Polish kings, taken from the Wawel residence, such as hunting sword after Zygmunt II, sabers after Stefan Batory and Jan III, many military banners, such as the most famous Tsar Shuisky banner, according the tradition, taken by the Grand Crown Hetman Stanisław Żółkiewski during the Klushino Battle in 1610. In the modern, mainly Napoleonic times, the Pulawian collection was enriched by a broad sword and orders after the Prince Józef Poniatowski, and a uniform after the Polish anthem hero General Jan Henryk Dąbrowski.

The Princes Czartoryski collection was located in Pulawy until the November Uprising between 1830-1831. Due to the fact that Princess Izabela's son – Adam Jerzy (1770-1861) had taken command of the uprising, the Russian army attacked and completely destroyed residence in Pulawy. Luckily, before this incident occurred, a big part of the collection was evacuated. Military objects were dispersed, but bigger part was sent to Paris, where Prince Adam Jerzy established a new residence in Hotel Lambert on Ile Saint Louis. During that time, the collection was private, until ca. 1872-1876, when Adam Jerzy's son Władysław (1828-1894) relocated the collection to Krakow and established The Princes Czartoryski Museum (Muzeum XX. Czartoryskich; 'XX' – archaic term for 'Princes'). During this period, until the second world war, the military objects had been separated from the rest of the collection into the department of *The Armory* – still functioning today.

Presented above is the brief history of the museum's collection, which will be used as a fundament for more detailed research. The history of the collection will be included in all four chapters of my dissertation. First one concerns the topic of the genesis of the Czartoryski family and a their history of collecting, as well as the silhouettes of the previous arms and armors researchers, studying the Czartoryskis collection. Second chapter includes a history of the military objects during the Pulawian period (ca. 1800-1830), third is dedicated to the Parisian period (1831-1872/1876), and fourth chapter concerns the Krakow period, lasting to the outbreak of the second world war (1872/1876-1939). The last three chapters discuss the main problem of the dissertation, which is a reconstruction of the original collection and its later acquisitions. To be able to achieve that, the archive sources were confronted, such as the 19th c. correspondence, inventories and catalogues, concentrating on the military objects, which in many cases, were preserved till this day. As the helpful material it have created tables with notes from the sources – separately for objects from the Temple of the Sibyl, Gothic House and The Armory.

30 IX 2022

Data



Podpis